

in an arch. **b** A wedge to support and steady a stone, to wedge or lock up a form within a chase, or type on a galley, to keep casks from rolling, etc.

**3. Jewelry.** = LOZENGE, 2 c.

**quoin** (koin; kwoin; 277), *v. t.*; **QUOINED** (koin; kwoin); **QUOINING**. **1.** To wedge up with quoins, as a printer's form. **2.** To provide with quoins, as a wall corner.

**quoin** (kwit or, esp. in British usage, koin; 277: see note below). [ME. *coite*; cf. OF. *coitier* to spur, press, (assumed) LL. *coctare*, fr. L. *coquere*, *coctum*, to cook, burn, vex, harass; also OF. *coite* a spurring, activity, encounter.]

**1.** Orig., a discus; a flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; hence, any heavy flat missile used for the purpose, as a piece of iron.

**2.** A game played with quoins which are thrown from one peg set in the ground toward another, the object being to ring the peg, or to come as near it as possible.

**3.** The stone cover of a cromlech; by extension, a cromlech.

**quoin** (kwit or, esp. in British usage, koin; 277: see note below). [The pron. kwit (cf. QUART), common in many parts of America, is generally regarded as dialectal or colloquial.]

**quondam** (kwɒn'dæm), *a.* [L. formerly.] Having been formerly; former; sometime. "The quondam king." *Shak.*

**quondam**, *n.* A person who once held a position. *Obs.*

**quoniam** (kwɒn'jəm), *n.* [L. *quoniam* inasmuch as.]

**1.** [cap.] *Ecol.* The closing part of the Latin hymn Gloria in Excelsis—so called from the first word of this part (*Quoniam tu solus sanctus*, etc.): For thou only art holy, etc.); also, a musical arrangement of this.

**2.** A kind of drinking cup. *Obs.*

**quorum** (kwɒ'rəm; 201), *n.* [L. of whom, gen. pl. of *qui* who, akin to *E. who*. From the occurrence of *quorum* in the phrase *Quorum aliquid vestrum* . . . *unum* (duos, etc.) *esse volumus*, of whom we wish some one of you . . . to be one (two, etc.);—used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England.] **1.** Orig., in England, the select number of justices of the peace one or more of whom, on account of their skill and discretion, the commission of appointment directed should be included in the number necessary to be present to act as a court; later, all the justices of the peace collectively (it having become customary to include all or nearly all of the justices in the quorum). The term *quorum* is used in a similar way in some States of the United States.

**2.** A specially selected or select body.

The coffin was carried by six of his tenants, and the pall held up by six of the quorum. *Sir Roger de Coverley* (Addison).

**3.** Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is, when duly assembled, legally competent to transact business. The *quorum* of a body is an absolute majority of it, unless the authority by which the body was created fixes it at a different number.

**quota** (kwɒ'tə), *n.* *pl.* QUOTAS (-təz). [LL., fr. L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fr. *quotus* which or what in number, of what number, how many, fr. *quot* how many, akin to *quis*, *qui*, who: cf. *It. quota* a share. See *WHO*.] A (certain) proportional

part or share; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division. "Quota of troops and money." *Motley.*

**quote-a-ble** (kwɒ'tə-bəl), *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted; as, a quotable writer or sentence.—**quote-a-bility** (-bɪlɪ-ti), **quote-a-ble-ness**, *n.* [From *quote-a-bly*, *adv.*]

**quo-ta-tion** (kwɒ'tə'shən), *n.* [From *QUOTE*.] **1.** A marginal reference or note in a book. *Obs.*

**2.** *Print.* A piece of type metal, lower than type, with one or more hollow places, according to size, used to fill blanks or as furniture, orig. to fill between marginal notes.

**3.** Act of quoting or citing.

**4.** That which is quoted or cited; a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.

**5.** A memorandum, note, or observation. *Obs.*

**6.** Quota; share. *Obs.* & *R.*

**7.** *Com.* The naming or publishing of the current price of stocks, bonds, or any commodity; also, the price named.

**quo-ta-tion** (-tʃən), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being, quotation.—**quo-ta-tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**quo-ta-tion-ist** (-ɪst), *n.* One who makes, or is given to making, quotations. *Rare.*

**quotation mark**. *Punctuation.* One of the marks used to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation. In general English usage they are two inverted commas at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end. A quotation within a quotation so marked is generally set off by single marks, as, "The youth replies, 'I will!'" Single marks, however, are often, esp. in British printing, used instead of double. Matter quoted within a quotation so marked has the double marks. Quotation marks inclose any other punctuation marks of the passage quoted, as in the instance just given, with which compare: "Shall you reply, 'I will?'" The initial quotation marks are repeated with each paragraph or stanza (now rarely, as was once a practice, with each line) of the quoted text. In German the quotation marks are commonly paired commas and inverted commas; as, "Leb' wohl!" In French they are commonly as in the following: "*adieu!*"

**quote-a-tive** (kwɒ'tə-tɪv), *a.* Of, pert. to, or using, quotation.

**quote** (kwɒt; formerly also kɒt), *v. t.*; **QUOTED** (kwɒt'ɛd); **QUOTING** (kwɒt'ɪŋ). [LL. *quotare* to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. *quotus*: cf. *F. coter*, OF. also *quoter*, to letter, to number, to quote. See *QUOTA*.] **1.** To place marginal references or notes in (a book). *Obs.*

**2.** To refer to, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author, by way of authority or illustration; to cite; as, to quote a passage from Homer.

**3.** To cite a passage from, to name as the authority for a statement or an opinion; to cite; as, to quote Shakespeare.

**4.** *Com.* To name the current price of.

**5.** To notice; to observe; to examine. *Obs.* *Shak.*

**6.** To set down, as in writing; to report; mention. *Obs.*

**7.** "He's quoted for a most perfidious slave." *Shak.*

**Print. & Writing.** To set off by quotation marks.

**Syn.**—Name, adduce, repeat. See *CITE*.

**quote** (kwɒt), *n.* **1.** A marginal note or reference. *Obs.*

**2.** A quotation, or a quotation mark. *Colloq.*

**quoth** (kwɒθ; formerly also kwɒth), *v. t.* [AS. *cwæðan*, pret. *cwæð*, pl. *cwæðon*; akin to OS. *quēðan*, OHG. *quēðan*, *quedan*, Icel. *kvæða*, Goth. *qþan*. Cf. BEQUESTA.]

**1.** Said; spoke; uttered;—used in the first and third persons in the preterit, and always followed by its nominative, the word or words said being the object; as, *quoth I, quoth he*. "Let me not live, quoth he." *Shak.*

**2.** Used rarely with the personal pronoun of the second person with the force of indeed, forsooth (cf. QUOTHA), and with sarcastic or ironical implication. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**quoth'a** (kwɒθ'ə), *interj.* [For *quoth 'a* said he, 'a being corrupted from *he*.] Indeed; forsooth. *Archaic*.

**quo-tid-i-an** (kwɒ'tɪd-ɪ-ən), *a.* [ME. *cotidian*, *cotidien*, OF. *colidier*, *-ian*, F. *quotidien*, L. *quotidianus*, fr. *quotidie* daily; *quotus* how many + *dies* day. See *QUOTA*; *DURNAL*.] **1.** Daily; recurring, or, *Obs.* or *R.*, acting, daily; as, a *quotidian* fever.

**2.** Every-day; commonplace. *Rare.*

**quo-tid-i-an**, *n.* **1.** Anything recurring daily; esp., *Med.*, an intermittent fever or ague which recurs every day.

**2.** A daily allowance or portion. *Rare* *Oxf. E. D.*

**quotient** (kwɒt'shənt), *n.* [L. *quotiens*, *quoties*, how often, how many times, fr. *quot* how many: cf. *F. quotient*. See *QUOTA*.] **1.** *Arith.* The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how many times a less number is contained in a greater; thus, the *quotient* of 12 divided by 4 is 3.

**2.** *Higher Alg.* The result of any process inverse to multiplication. See *MULTIPLICATION*, 2.

**3.** A quota. *Obs.* & *R.* *Oxf. E. D.*

**quo-ti-e-ty** (kwɒ'tɪ-ɪ-tɪ), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tɪz). [L. *quotiens* of what number, *quot* how many.] Numerical relation; proportional frequency.

**quo war-ran'to** (kwɒ wɒ-rɒn'tɔ), [From the Law L. words *quo warranto* (with authority), in the original Latin writ. See *WHO*; *WARRANT*.] *Law.* A writ of right (created by the Statute of Gloucester) issuing on behalf of the crown, by which one was required to show by what right he exercised any office, franchise, or liberty; also, the entire pleading by which the action was begun, or the action or proceeding. **b** In modern practice, an action or proceeding for a like purpose begun (in British practice and in that of some of the States of the United States) by an information in the nature of *quo warranto* or (in some States) by some other statutory pleading; also, the information or pleading by which such action or proceeding is begun, or the action or proceeding itself. The information in the nature of *quo warranto* was originally primarily of a criminal nature, but it has long been in substance only a civil proceeding. The term *writ of quo warranto* is occasionally used in the United States in statutes or State constitutions to mean the modern information in the nature of a *quo warranto*.

R

**R** (ār). **1.** The eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is a voiced consonant formed in various ways, and usually classed as a *liquid*, or otherwise as a *consonantal*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 220-223. In words derived from the Greek the letter *h*, generally written after *r* to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek *ρ*, does not affect the pronunciation of the English word, as in *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*. The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phœnician, which is perhaps of Egyptian origin. See ALPHABET, *Illustr.* Etymologically, *R* is most closely related to *l*, *s*, and *n*; as in *bandore*, *mandolin*; purple, *L. purpura*; *E. chapter*, *F. chapitre*, *L. capitulum*; *E. was, were*; *hars*, *G. base*; *E. order*, *F. ordre*, *L. ordo*, *ordinis*; *E. coffer*, *coffin*.

**2.** As a symbol, used to denote or indicate: **a** The seventeenth or (cf. *K*, 2 a) the eighteenth in a series; seventeenth (or eighteenth) in order or class; sometimes, the numeral seventeen (or eighteen); as, *R* Battery. **b** *Chem.* In formulas, radical, esp. hydrocarbon radical. **c** *Math.* Radius; radius vector; ratio; rank; etc. **d** *Elec.* (*R* or *r*). Resistance. **e** [*cap.*] *Org. Chem.* Ring; with names of olefines, the isomeric cyclic hydrocarbons; as, *R*-propylene.

**3.** As a medieval Roman numeral, *R* = 80, and *R* 000,000.

**4.** As an abbreviation: **a** In the form *R.*: Various proper names, as Rebecca, Richard, Robert, etc., registered (*bond*), as used on the tape of the stock ticker; regular

**quoin** (koin; kwoin). *a.* Furnished with quoins.

**quoin'ing**, *n.* Masonry forming the quoin of a wall.

**quoin**, *n.* **1.** A wall.

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(way), as used in a report or memorandum of a purchase or sale of stocks or bonds; *Nav.*, run, i. e., deserted; are (*Wigwagging*); rabbi; radical; Reaumur; redactor; or editor (*O. G. Criticism*); reddish (*Dyeing*), as, orange *R.*; Republican; response (*Church-Service Books*); *Obs.*, rest (*Com.*); *Obs.*, rogue (the letter being branded in old times on such persons); royal. **b** In the form *r* or *R*: railroad or railway; in the logbook, rain, rainy weather, or continuous rain (*Nav.*); rare; received (*Com.*); rector; regina (*L.*, queen); resides; retired; *R.* (*L.*, king); right; river; rises; road; rod or rods; rood or roods; rook (*Chess*); royal; rubble; run or runs (*Baseball & Cricket*); runic.

**R**, or **r** (ār), *n.*; *pl.* **R's** or **Rs** (ārz). The letter *R*, or its sound, also, something shaped like the letter *R*.

**R**, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter *R*.

**Ra** (rā), or **Re** (rā), *n.* *Egypt. Relig.* The great god of the sun and the principal deity of historical Egypt, from whom most of the Pharaohs claimed descent. He was the son of Nut, the sky, and was believed to be engaged each night in battle with the serpent Apepi. He is variously

**2. Scots Law.** = QUOT.

**quote**, *n.* See LESS.

**Quote**, *n.* Caleb (kwɒ'tem) A ubiquitous, zany, Jack-of-all-trades and parish clerk in Colman the Younger's play "The Review."

**quo-ta-tion** (kwɒ'tə'shən), *n.* [Cf. *L. quotannis*.] Annual; *R.* *quot'er* (kwɒ'ter), *n.* One who quotes. [Being quoted.]

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represented by the lion, cat, and hawk, and usually wears the solar disk. Other forms of the sun god are: *Horus*, esp. as *Harmachis*, the rising or morning sun; *Chepera*, the morning sun; *Tum*, the western or setting sun; *Iokaris*, the night sun; *Shu*, the sunlight; *Aten*, the solar disk.

**ra-**. A prefix, ultimately fr. *L. re* + *ad*, through French and Italian. See *RE*; *AD*.

**rab** (rāb), *n.* [Heb. See *RABBI*.] Master; lord; teacher;—a Jewish title of respect given specifically to Babylonian teachers of the law not ordained in Palestine.

**ra-bat'** (rā-bāt'), *n.* [F. Cf. *RABATO*.] *Ecol.* A clerical linen collar. **b** A kind of clerical scarf fitted to a collar.

**ra-ba'to** (rā-bā'tɔ; bāt'ɔ), *n.* *pl.*; -TOS (-tɔz). [F. *rabat*, fr. *rabatte*. See *RABATE*.] A kind of ruff for the neck; a turned-down collar. *C. Kingsley.*

**ra-batte'** (rā-bāt'), *v. t.*; -BATTING; -BATTING. [F. *rabattre* to beat down, lower.] *Descriptive Geom.* To rotate (a plane) about a trace into coincidence with another plane, usually followed by a reversed rotation into its primitive position after developing the projection on the plane in some desired way.—**ra-batte'ment** (-mɛnt), *n.*

**rab'ban** (rāb'bān; Heb. rāb'bān'),

**rab/bet** (răb'ēt; -It; 151), *n.* [Prob. fr. OF. *rabat* a beating down, fr. *rabatre* to beat down, F. *rabattre*. *Oxf. E. D.* Cf. *RABATE*, *REBATE*, *v. & n.*] 1. A longitudinal channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body; esp., one intended to receive another member, as a panel, so as to break or cover the joint or more easily to hold the members in place; rebate. 2. a A rabbit joint. b A rabbit plane.

**rab/bet**, *v. t. & i.* -bet-ed; -bet-ing. [Prob. fr. *RABBIT*, *n.* *Oxf. E. D.*] 1. To cut a rabbit in; to furnish with a rabbit; to rebate. 2. To unite the edges of, as boards, in a rabbit joint.

**rab/bet**, *v. i.* To be joined by means of a rabbit.

**rabbit joint**, *Carp.* A joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers.

**rabbit plane**, *Carp.* A plane for cutting grooves with the grain. Cf. *GROOVING PLANE*.



Cabinet Maker's Rabbit Plane.

**rab/bi** (răb'i; -i; 277), *n.*; *pl.* -bis (-iz; -iz) or -bies (-iz; -iz). [L., fr. Gr. *ῥάββι*, Heb. *rabbi* my master, from *rab* master, lord, teacher, akin to Ar. *rab*.] Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law. The Jewish rabbis were called by various specific names at different periods of the Christian Era. The chief names were: *tannaim*, "teachers," including five generations during Mishnah; *amoraim*, "speakers," including seven generations during the growth of the Gemara; *saboraim* or *saboraim*, "examiners," to the completion of the Talmud.

**Rab-bin/ic** (ră-bīn'ik), *n.* The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew.

**rab-bin/ic** (ră-bīn'ik) *a.* [Cf. F. *rabbinnique*.] Of or pert. **rab-bin/ic** (ră-bīn'ik) *a.* To the rabbis or rabbins, or pert. to the opinions, learning, or language of the rabbis. — **rab-bin/ic**-cal-ly, *adv.*

**rabbinitic**, or **rabbinnical**, (Hebrew) alphabet, any of various forms of the Hebrew less elaborate than the square Hebrew, as: the *northern*, including the German and Polish styles, the *southern*, including the Italian and the Spanish Levantine. *r. literature*, the literature of Hebrew theology and philosophy, including the Talmud and its exegesis.

**rab-bin-ism** (răb'īn'iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbinnisme*.] 1. A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis. 2. The teachings and traditions of the rabbis.

**rab-bin-ist**, *n.* [Cf. F. *rabbinniste*.] One of the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the *Karaites*, who rejected the traditions. — **rab-bin-is-tic** (-n'is'tik), **rab-bin-is-tic** (-n'is'tik), *a.*

**rab/bit** (răb'it), *n.* [ME. *rabēt*, akin to OD. *robbe*, *robbeken*; cf. Walloon *robett*.] 1. A rodent (*Lepus cuniculus*) of the hare family, native of southern Europe and northern Africa, but introduced into various countries and, under domestication, developed into numerous varieties. The wild form is grayish brown in color, smaller than the many hares, from which it differs in producing naked young, and in its burrowing habits. It multiplies rapidly and often becomes a pest, as in parts of Australia. The name is extended, esp. in America, to other members of the hare family. See *RABBIT*, *COTTONTAIL*, *JACK RABBIT*.



English Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*).

2. Short for **WELSH RABBIT**.

**rab/bit**, *v. i. & t.* -bit-ed; -bit-ing. To hunt, catch, or kill rabbits, or to clear of rabbits, as a district, esp. in Australia.

**rab-bit-er** (-tēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to trap or destroy rabbits.

**rabbit fish**. Any of certain fishes; esp.: a *Chimarra* (*Chimarra monstrosa*). b A porcupine fish or globefish, esp. of the genus *Chilomycterus*, as *C. schoepfi* of the coasts of the Atlantic States.



Rabbit Fish b (*Chilomycterus scabripes*).

c A marine food fish (*Pro-methichthys promethus*) related to the escolar, widely distributed in warm regions.

**rab-bit-foot** clo-ver. A European clover (*Trifolium arvense*) naturalized in the United States. Its soft, hairy flower heads resemble rabbits' paws.

**rab-bit-ry** (-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -ries (-ri-z). A place where rabbits are kept; esp., a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

**rab/bet**. *V. & n.* of *RABBIT*, *v.* *Dial. Eng. & Slang.* [Obs.] **rab/bi**, *v. t.* To salute as rabbi.

**rab/bin** (răb'in), *n.* [F.] = *RABBI*.

**rab/bin-ate**, *n.* See *ATE*.

**rab/bin-dom** (-dŏm), *n.* See *DOM*.

**rab/bin-ite**, *n.* = *RABBINIST*.

**rab/bin-ize**, *v. t. & i.* To adopt, or cause to adopt, rabbinism.

**rab/bin-ship**, *n.* See *SHIP*.

**rab/bish**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rabiz*, *rabī*, *ie m.* *rabice*, *rabiche*, furious, mad.] Turbulent; rough; rash.

**rab/bish-ness**, *n.* All *Obs.*

**rab/bit-ship**, *n.* See *SHIP*.

**rab/bit-ship**, *n.* Confound, "drat," or the like; — as an expletive. *Archie*, [drinking vessel.] *Obs.*

**rab/bit**, *n.* A kind of wooden rabbit bandicoot. A bandicoot is a genus *Thylacynus*, esp. *T. quagga* — from its long ears.

**rab/bit-ber-ry** (-bēr-ri), *n.* A small Australian rodent (*Coniurus abipbes*).

**rab/bit-brush**. A common asteraceous shrub (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*) of western North America, which covers vast areas, forming a retreat for jack rabbits; also, any of several related species growing with it.

**rab/bit-ear** fau-cet. A self-closing faucet opened by squeezing together two small handles.

**rab/bit-er** (-tēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to trap or destroy rabbits.

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**rabbit squirrel**. Any of several large long-eared and long-tailed South American rodents of the genus *Lagidium*, related to the chinchilla.

**rab/bit-y** (răb'it-ē), *n.* 1. Of, pert. to, or resembling, a rabbit. 2. Overturn with rabbits; as, a *rabbit-y* region.

**rab/ble** (răb'bl), *n.* [F. *rabble*, OF. *rouable*, L. *rutabulum*.] 1. A charcoal burner's shovel. *Obs.* 2. *Iron Manuf.* An iron bar, with the end bent, or, later, a mechanical device, used in stirring, skimming, and gathering molten iron in the process of puddling.

**rab/ble**, *v. t.*; *rab/bled* (-lĭd); *rab/bling* (-lĭng). To stir, skim, or gather with a rabble.

**rab/ble**, *n.* [ME. *rabel* a pack (of hounds); of uncert. orig.; cf. *RABBLE* to speak glibly.] 1. A crowd or swarm of animals or insects. *Obs.* 2. A tumultuous crowd of people; a mob.

3. With arms we are an unconquerable... National Guard; without arms, a *rabble* to be whiffed with grapeshot. *Carlyle*. 4. A mixed or confused collection of things; a confused medley; as, a *rabble* of books. *Rare*.

5. An incoherent discourse; chatter. *Obs.* or *Dial.* the *rabble*, the lowest class of people; the mob.

**rab/ble**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming, a rabble; like, or suited to, a rabble; disorderly; vulgar. *Dryden*.

**rab/ble**, *v. t.* To insult or assault by a mob; to mob.

**Rab'e-lai/si-an** (răb'ē-lă'iz'zĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works, as in coarse extravagant humor with a satirical purpose and an exuberance of imagination and language. — *n.* One who studies, imitates, or admires Rabelais. — **Rab'e-lai/si-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **rab'e-lai/si-an** (-lă'iz'm), *n.*

**rab'i** (răb'i; răb'ē), *n.* Also *rabbi*, *rabbee*. [Hind. *rābī* spring harvest, fr. Ar. *rabī*.] The most important harvest in India, being that of the crops sown or planted in the fall and reaped in the spring. It includes wheat, barley, millet, peas, mustard, etc.

**rab'id** (răb'id), *a.* [L. *Rabidus*, fr. *rabere* to rave. See *RAGE*, *n.*] 1. Furious; raging; extremely violent. 2. Extreme, unreasonable, or fanatical in opinion; excessively zealous; as, a *rabid* socialist.

3. Affected with a disease called *rabies*; mad. 4. *Med.* Of or pertaining to rabies; as, *rabid* virus.

— **rab'id-ly** (-lĭ), **rab'id-ness**, *n.* — **rab'id-ly**, *adv.*

**rab'ies** (răb'ēz), *n.* [L. See *RAGE*, *n.*] Canine madness. = *HYDROPHOBIA* b.

**ra/ca** (răkă; ră-kă; 277), *a.* [Gr. *ῥάκα*, fr. Chaldee *rē-kā*.] A term of reproach used by the Jews of the time of Christ, meaning "worthless." Whosoever shall say to his brother, *Raca*, shall be in danger of the council.

**rac-coon'**, **ra-coon'** (ră-kōon'), *n.* [Earlier *aroughcun*, *arathkone*; fr. Algonquian *aracun*. Cf. *coon*.] A nocturnal, plantigrade, largely arboreal, carnivorous mammal (*Procyon lotor*) of the family Procyonidae, inhabiting the United States, Mexico, and parts of southern Canada. It is chiefly gray, with black and white facial markings and a bushy ringed tail. Its unusual ways cause it to be often kept as a pet. A South American species (*P. cancrivorus*), the crab-eating raccoon, is similar, but has heavier teeth, and shorter fur.

**rac-coon'**, or **ra-coon'**, *dog*. A canine mammal (*Nyctereutes procyonides*) of Japan and China, smaller than the raccoon, but looking remarkably like it. The short tail is not ringed.

**race** (rās), *n.* [OF. *raiz*, L. *radix*, *-icis*. See *RADIX*.] A root. *Obsol.* "A race or two of ginger." *Shak*.

**race**, *n.* [Cf. *RASE* a scratching.] A scratch or cut. *Rare*.

**race**, *v. t. & i.*; *RACED* (rās); *RAC'ING* (rās'ing). 1. To cut, slash, or scratch; also, to erode; *raze*. *Obs.* 2. To scrape the face of (a grindstone) so as to make it cylindrical and abrasive.

**race**, *n.* [ME. *ras*, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. *rās*; akin to ME. *res*, *res*, AS. *ræs* a rush, running.] 1. Act of rushing onward; a running; run; rush; more broadly, a progress; course; progression. *Obs.* or *R.* or *Scot*.

2. The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts.

3. *Specif.*: The onward course or progress of life; career. *My race of glory run, and race of shame.* *Milton*.

4. A running in competition; a contest of speed, as in running, riding, sailing; in *pl.*, usually, a meeting for contests in the running of horses; as, he attended the *race*.

The *race* is not to the swift. *Eccl.* ix. 11. A *race* includes pure, sweepstakes, private sweepstakes or match, but not steeplechase or hurdle race. *Rules of Racing*, 1907.

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides.

**rac-er**, *n.* One who races, or who competes in a race.

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5. A watercourse, esp. when made and used for industrial purposes, as for mining; also, the current flowing in such a course; as, a mill *race* for turning the water wheel of a mill; — in the industrial use, called *headrace* above, and *tailrace* below its point of application.

6. *Mach.* A guide or channel along which something rolls or slides, as a slide for a shuttle, a slot for ball bearings.

7. A fenced lane or passageway; esp., a narrow passageway for sheep in an Australian drafting yard.

8. The space between two points. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

**race** (rās), *v. i.* 1. To run or go swiftly, esp. in competition; to compete in speed; as, the horses *race*.

2. *Mach.* To run too fast under a diminished load, as a marine engine when the propeller is lifted out of water.

**race**, *v. t.* 1. To cause to contend in a race; to drive at high speed; as, to *race* horses, yachts, automobiles. 2. To run a race with.

3. To arrange in a row or strip. *Dial. Eng.*

**race**, *n.* [F. *race*, fr. It. *razza*; of uncert. origin.] 1. The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a lineage; a breed; also, more broadly, a class or kind of individuals with common characteristics, interests, appearance, habits, or the like, as if derived from a common ancestor; as, the *race* of doctors; the *race* of birds.

The whole *race* of mankind. *Shak*. Whence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden*.

2. *Ethnol.* A division of mankind possessing constant traits, transmissible by descent, sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type; a permanent variety of the genus *Homo*. While each race is presumably sprung from a common ancestor, there exist to-day few tribes or individuals of unmixed origin. See *MAN*, *i.*

3. State of being one of a special people or ethnical stock; hence, more narrowly, state of belonging to a particular group or family; also, the qualities, features, etc., resulting from this; as, the Hebrew *race*; of noble *race*.

And now I give my sensual *race* the rein. *Shak*.

4. *Zool.* A breed or strain of a domesticated species, usually composed of individuals of common descent, and maintained as distinct only by artificial selection or propagation. b A natural group inferior in rank to a species, and distinguished by less significant and less constant characters, often intergrading with other races of the same species; a subspecies, esp. one constituted by individuals of a particular geographical area. Cf. *SUBSPECIES*, *VARIETY*.

5. *Hort. & Agric.* A permanent variety, or group of individuals whose distinguishing characters are constant, and are reproduced true to type from seed.

6. Act of breeding or producing offspring. *Obs.* & *R.*

7. One of the three kingdoms of nature. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

8. Company; herd; stud.

9. A race of youthful and unhandled colts. *Shak*.

10. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine; the quality or qualities indicating origin or kind, as in wine.

Hence, characteristic quality or style; nature; esp., a brightness or liveliness of character, as of speech. *Now R.* Some... great *race* of fancy or judgment. *Sir W. Temple*.

**Syn.** — Lineage, line, family, house, breed; offspring, progeny, issue. See *PEOPLE*.

**rac'e-a-bout'** (-ă-bout'), *n.* *Naut.* A small sloop-rigged racing yacht distinguished from a knockabout by having a short bowsprit.

**race cloth**. A cloth worn by horses in racing, having pockets to hold the weights prescribed.

**race course**. 1. A course for racing contests or races. 2. = *RACEWAY*, *i.*

**race horse**. A horse bred or kept for racing. b The steamer duck. c A man's.

**race knife**. A cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines on boards or metal.

**rac'e-ma'tion** (răs'ē-mă'shŭn), *n.* [L. *racematio* a gleaning, fr. *racemari* to glean, *racemus* a cluster of grapes. See *RACEME*, *i.* A cluster or bunch, as of grapes. *Sir T. Browne*.

2. Cultivation or gathering of clusters of grapes. *Rare*.

**ra-ceme'** (ră-sēm'; rā-), *n.* [L. *racemus* a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes. See *RAISIN*.] *Bot.* A type of simple indeterminate or centripetal inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears pedicellate flowers in acropetal succession. The raceme is one of the commonest forms of monopodial inflorescence, as in the currant, lily of the valley, choke cherry, etc. It is a compound raceme when each node is replaced by a secondary raceme.

**rac'e-mic** (-sēm'ik; -sēm'ik), *a.* [Cf. F. *racémique*. See *RACEME*.] *Org. Chem.* A pertaining to or designating an optically inactive variety of tartaric acid found with ordinary tartaric acid in the juice of grapes, and formed by



Race Knife.



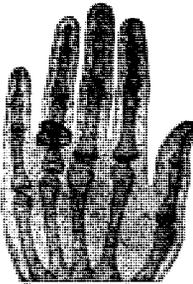
A diagram of a raceme.





elements have the property in a smaller degree. See RADIUM.

ra'di-o-ac-tiv'i-ty (rā'dī-ō-āk-tīv'ī-tī), n. ra'di-o-con-duc-tor (-kōn-dūkt'ōr), n. Elec. A substance or device that has its conductivity altered in some way by electric waves, as a coherer.



Radiograph, 2.

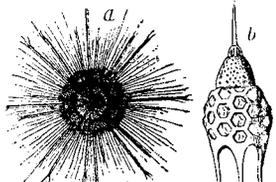
ra'di-o-graph (rā'dī-ō-grāf), n. [radio + graph.] 1. An instrument for measuring and recording solar radiation.

2. An image or picture produced upon a sensitive surface, as of a photographic plate, by some form of radiation other than light, as the Röntgen rays, radium rays, etc.; esp., a picture of opaque objects traversed by the rays; as a skiagraph.

ra'di-o-graph, v. t. To make a radiograph of. — ra'di-o-graph-er (rā'dī-ō-grā-fēr), n.

ra'di-o-graph-y (-ōgrā-fī), n. Art or process of making radiographs. — ra'di-o-graph'ic (-ōgrāf'ik), -graph'ical (-ī-kāl), a. — ra'di-o-graph'ic-al-ly, adv.

ra'di-o-la-ri-a (-ō-lā-rī-ā; -lī-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. NL. radiolus, dim. of L. radius radius: cf. L. radiolus a feeble sunbeam.] Zool. An extensive division of rhizopods having the protoplasm divided into an inner nucleated portion inclosed in a perforated membrane of chitinous material, and an outer vacuolated portion from which radiate threadlike pseudopodia.



Radiolaria. a Acanthometra milleri with protoplasm usually expanded; b Skeleton contains a horny or siliceous skeleton enlarged.

composed of spicules which may unite to form a basket-like structure. The Radiolaria are exclusively marine and are most abundant in warm seas near the surface. They usually contain numerous symbiotic unicellular algae of a yellow color (see ZOOXANTHELLA).

ra'di-o-la-ri-an (-ān), a. Zool. Of or pert. to the Radiolaria. — n. One of the Radiolaria. radiolarian ooze. See 4th ooze, 3.

ra'di-om'e-ter (-ōm'ē-tēr), n. [radio + meter: cf. F. radiomètre.] 1. A forestaff.



Radiometer, 2.

2. Physics. An instrument for illustrating certain phenomena of rarefied gases and radiant energy, and also for measuring the intensity of the latter. The form devised by Crookes consists of an exhausted glass vessel, inclosing a light fly with various black spots on one side. When exposed to rays of light or heat the fly rotates, the direction depending on the degree of rarefaction. An extremely sensitive variety, devised by E. F. Nichols, in which each of the very light vanes carries a tiny mirror and all are suspended by a quartz fiber, has been used to detect heat radiation from fixed stars.

ra'di-om'e-try (-trī), n. Physics. The use of the radiometer, or the measurement of radiation. — ra'di-o-met'ric (-ō-mēt'rīk), a.

ra'di-o-mi-crom'e-ter (-ō-mī-krōm'ē-tēr), n. [radio + micrometer.] Physics. An instrument consisting of a light thermocouple suspended between the poles of a magnet, and used for indicating minute changes of radiant heat or temperature. The slightest difference in temperature produces a current, and a deflection of the couple.

ra'di-o-phon'e (-ōfōn'), n. [radio + phone.] Physics. Any apparatus, as the photophone, for the production of sound by the action of radiant energy.

ra'di-ōs-co-py (-ōskōp'ī), n. [radio + scopy.] Direct observation of objects opaque to light by means of some other form of radiant energy, as the Röntgen rays. — ra'di-ō-scop'ic (-ōskōp'īk), -scop'ic-al (-ī-kāl), a.

ra'di-ō-sym-met'ri-cal (-ō-sī-mēt'rī-kāl), a. [radio + symmetrical.] Bot. Divisible into equal symmetrical portions by any of three or more longitudinal planes passing through the axis; — applied to flowers, as of the buttercup, and to certain leaves or other organs. Cf. BISSYMMETRICAL, MONOSYMMETRICAL.

ra'di-o-tele-graph (-tēl'ē-grāf), n. A wireless telegraph. — ra'di-o-tele-graph'ic (-grāf'īk), a. — ra'di-o-tele-graph'ic-al-ly, adv.

ra'di-o-tele-phon'e (-tēl'ē-fōn'), n. A wireless telephone. — ra'di-o-tele-phon'y (-tēl'ē-fōn'ī), n.

ra'di-o-ther-a-py (-thēr'ā-pī), n. [radio + therapy.] Med. Treatment of disease by means of Röntgen rays or other forms of radioactivity.

ra'di-ush (-rād'īsh), n. [F. radis, fr. It. radice (cf. also Fr. radice).] A genus of Cretaceous lamelli-branchia with the lower valve conical and the upper nearly flat.

ra'di-o-gram (-ōgrām), n. [radio + gram.] 1. = RADIOGRAPH, n., 2. = RADIOGRAM, n.

ra'di-ō-gram-met'er (-ōgrām-mēt'ēr), n. An art or practice of using the radiophone. — ra'di-ō-gram-met'ric (-ōgrām-mēt'rīk), a.

ra'di-ō-tele-phon'y (-tēl'ē-fōn'ī), n. A wireless telephone. — ra'di-ō-tele-phon'ic (-tēl'ē-fōn'īk), a.

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radix, fr. L. radix, -icis, a root, an edible root, esp. a radish, akin to E. wort. See WORT; cf. ERADICATE, BACE A ROOT, RADIX.] a The pungent fleshy root of a brassica-ace plant (*Raphanus sativus*), eaten raw as a relish. b The plant which produces this root. It has lyrate lobed basal leaves and pink flowers.

ra'di-um (rā'dī-ūm), n. [NL., fr. L. radius ray.] Chem. An intensely radioactive metallic element found (combined) in minute quantities in pitchblende, carnotite, and other uranium minerals. Symbol, Ra; atomic weight, 226.0. Radium was discovered by M. and Mme. Curie, of Paris, who in 1902 separated compounds of it by a tedious process from pitchblende. Its compounds color flames carmine and give a characteristic spectrum. It resembles barium chemically. Radium preparations are remarkable for maintaining themselves at a higher temperature than their surroundings, and for their radiations, which are of three kinds: *alpha rays*, *beta rays*, and *gamma rays* (see these terms). By reason of these rays they ionize gases, affect photographic plates, cause sores on the skin, and produce many other striking effects. Their degree of activity depends on the proportion of radium present, but not on its state of chemical combination or on external conditions. The radioactivity of radium is therefore an atomic property, and is explained as resulting from a disintegration of the atom. This breaking up occurs in at

least eight stages; the successive main products have been studied and are called radium emanation or *niton*, radium A, radium B, radium C, etc. The emanation is a heavy gas, the later products are solids. These products are regarded as unstable elements, each with an atomic weight a little lower than its predecessor. An isotope of lead is the stable end product. At the same time the light gas helium is formed by the accumulation of the expelled alpha particles. The heat effect mentioned above is ascribed to the impacts of these particles. Radium, in turn, is believed to be formed indirectly by a radium immediately slow disintegration of uranium.

ra'di-um (-rād'ī-ūm), n.; pl. L. RADII (-ī), E. RADIISES (-ī-sēz; -īz; 151). [L., a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray. See RAY of light.] 1. Geom. A right line extending from the center of a circle or sphere to the curve or surface; the semidiameter of a circle or sphere. See CIRCLE, ILLUST. 2. Anat. & Zool. The preaxial one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore limb of vertebrates above fishes. In man it is movably articulated with the ulna at both ends so as to admit of partial rotation about that bone, and bears on its inner anterior aspect, near the head, a prominence (the bicipital tuberosity) for the insertion of the biceps tendon. The lower end is broad, and articulates with the proximal bones of the carpus, so that rotation of the radius involves also that of the hand (cf. PRONATION, SUPINATION). In many vertebrates the radius and ulna are united. In fishes the hyperocoaroid (by Cuvier) and the hypocoaroid (by Owen) have been called radius.

3. Bot. A ray or a ray flower. Rare. 4. Zool. A in radially symmetrical animals, an imaginary radial plane dividing the body into similar parts. In many medusae four principal radii (called specif. *perradii*) may be distinguished. Radial planes halfway between these are called *interradii*; those between the perradii and interradii are called *adradii*, etc. b Any one of five radiating ossicles in the Aristotle's lantern of a sea urchin. c A vein of an insect's wing anterior to the median vein. 5. Mech. Distance from a center line or point to an axis of rotation; throw; eccentricity, as of an eccentric. 6. A part analogous to the radius of a circle (sense 1, above); a radial part, as the movable limb of a sextant or other angle-measuring instrument, a wheel spoke, etc. 7. A distance or circular limit defined by a radius of specified length, as the four-mile cab radius; loosely, any area bounded, or conceived of as bounded, by certain prescribed limits; as, radius of commercial activity. 8. Curvature, *Math.*, the radius of the osculating circle or sphere. — r. of gyration, *inertia*, or *oscillation*, *Mech.*, the distance of the center of gyration from the axis of a rotating body; the square root of the quotient of the moment of inertia of a body (or area) divided by its whole mass (or area). See MOMENT OF INERTIA. — r. of torsion, *Math.*, the reciprocal of the torsion.

ra'di-um (-rād'ī-ūm), n.; pl. L. RADII VECTORES (rā'dī-ī vēk'tōrēs; 115). E. RADIIUS VECTOR (rā'dī-ū-s vector), *Math.*, a straight segment (or its length) from a fixed point (or pole, or center) to a variable point; linear polar coordinate of a variable point. See COORDINATE, n., 2. 2. Astron. A straight line joining the center of an attracting body with that of a body describing an orbit around it, as a line joining the sun and a planet or comet.

ra'di-x (-rād'īks), n.; pl. L. RADICES (rād'ī-sēz; rād'ī-sēz), E. RADICES (rād'īks-sēz; -sīz; 151). [L. radix, -icis, root. See RADISH.] 1. *Math.* A number that is arbitrarily made the fundamental number of a system of numbers; a

base. Thus, 10 is the radix, or base, of the common system of logarithms, and also of the decimal system of numeration. b *Alg.* A finite expression from which a series is derived. *Rare.* c The arbitrary number of persons of a given age assumed as the basis of calculation in mortality tables.

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cluster of grapes or berries; cf. Gr. *ράξι, βάγιος*, berry, grape. Cf. RACEMÉ. 1. A grape, or bunch of grapes. Obs. 2. A grape of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat. It contains a high sugar percentage, and has a flavor quite different from that of the fresh grape. Raisins were formerly produced only in the Mediterranean region, but now are a leading product of California. raisins of the sun, sun-dried raisins.

raisin (rā'zīn), p. pr. & vb. n. of RAISE. Hence: n. 1. Act of elevating, as in setting up, exalting, restoring to life, etc.; specif.: a The setting up of the previously cut and fitted frame of a building; also, a raising bee. U. S. b Education; training; bringing up. Dial. 2. Yeast or leaven for dough, or a batch of raised dough.

raising board, a ribbed board used in graining leather. — r. hammer, a hammer with a rounded face used in raising sheet metal. — r. knife, a knife used to form cask staves. — r. plate. Arch. = TOE PLATE.

raisin tree. The common red currant bush, whose fruit resembles the small raisins of Corinth called currants. Eng. || rai'son/né (rā'sōn/nā), a. [Fr. *raisonné*, p. p.] Logical; arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects; as, a catalogue *raisonné* (which see).

raj (rāj), n. [Hind. *rāj*. See RAJAH.] Reign; rule. India. rajah, rajā (rājā; 271), n. [Hind. *rājā*, *rājā*, *rājan*, akin to *L. rex, regis*. See REGAL, a.] In India, a prince or king; later, also, a minor chief or dignitary; — used as a title of noble rank for Hindus, and also applied to Malay and Javanese chiefs.

Rajput (rāj'pūt; rāj'pūt'), n. [Hind. *rājput*, Skr. *rājaputra* king's son.] A member of a dominant and military caste, of Kshatriya rank, numerous in northern India. They are of Indo-Aryan race, though seldom pure-blooded outside of Rajputana.

The substantial landholders. — usually break off from the rest and set up as *Rajputs*, a designation which outside of Rajputana proper. . . frequently means nothing more than that the people using it have, or claim to have, proprietary rights in land. *Census of India, 1901.*

rake (rāk), v. i. & t. RAKED (rākt); RAKING (rāk'ing). [AS. *racian* to take a course, run.] 1. To move forward, esp. swiftly; to run rapidly; also, to gad; to rove. Obs. or Dial. 2. To pass with violence or rapidly; to scrape along. — *Fish* could not stay, but over him did *raze*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

3. Hunting. a Of a hawk, to fly after game. See HAWK, n., 1. b Of dogs, to run with the nose to the ground. 4. To take out, off, or away. *Falconry*, to fly wide of the quarry.

rake, n. [Cf. AS. *racu* hollow path, bed of a stream, or Icel. *rāk* stripe, streak.] Scot. & Dial. Eng. 1. A path; a track, rut, or groove; specif., a strip of land, esp. as a range for cattle or sheep. 2. Swift motion; running. *Rare*. 3. A trip or excursion, esp. to fetch something; hence, a load, as of a cart.

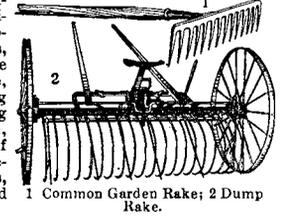
rake, n. [From RAKEHELL. *Oxf. E. D.*] A dissolute man or (sometimes) woman; a debauchee; a roud. An illiterate and frivolous old rake. *Macaulay*.

rake, v. i. To act the rake; to lead a dissolute life. rake, v. i. & t. [Orig. uncert.; cf. Sw. dial. *raka* to reach.] To incline from a perpendicular direction, as a mast.

rake, n. [See RAKE to incline.] 1. *Naut.* a The overhang of a vessel, either forward or aft. Obs. or R. b The slope or inclination of the sternpost or of the fore part of the rudder. c The run. See RUN, n., 10 a. 2. The inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction; esp., the inclination of a mast, funnel, or the like. 3. *Mech.* Angle of deviation of a side of a cutting tool from a corresponding side of a rectangle normal to the work. See CLEARANCE, *Illustr.*

4. *Mining.* A fissure or gash vein, crossing the strata; — called also *raze vein*. *Eng.*

rake (rāk), n. [AS. *racu*, *racu*; akin to OD. *rake*, D. *raak*, *raek*, OHG. *recho*, G. *rechen*, Icel. *reka* a shovel, and to Goth. *rikan* to heap up, collect, and perh. to Gr. *ῥέγω* to stretch out, and E. *raze* to stretch. Cf. RECKON.] 1. An implement of husbandry, consisting usually of a bar with projecting pegs or prongs, set transversely at the end of a long handle, and used for gathering hay or stubble, stirring and spreading earth, etc. Hence, any of various similar devices, often on wheels, designed to be pulled by horses.



1 Common Garden Rake; 2 Dump Rake.

2. Any of various implements resembling a rake (as above) or a hoe, as for mixing plaster, scraping hides, etc. rake, v. l. [Partly from *raze* an implement, partly of Scand.

rai'sin'ed (rā'sēn'ēd), n. [F. *raisiné*. Preserve of grapes with other fruit. || like raisins. rai'siny (rā'sēn'y), a. Having raisins. rai'son (rā'sōn), n. [Fr. *raison*.] The Indo-Aryan language prevalent in Rajputana and neighboring regions. See INDO-EUROPEAN. raj-ban'āsi (rāj-bān'ā-sē), n. [Hind. *rājbanasi* of royal race.] A member of an extensive Kooch caste of Assam and Bengal.

raj'ī-dā (rāj'ī-dā), n. pl. [NL. *L. rai* a ray + *-idā*. Cf. HAY the fish.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the skates. Rajmahal' creep'er (rāj'mā'hāl'), [From *Rajmahal* Hills, Bengal, India.] The plant *Marsdenia tenacissima*. See MARS-DENIA.

raj-mahā' hemp. *Jete* fiber. raj-gu'na (rāj-gūnā'), n. [Skr. *rajyas* passion + *guna* quality. || *Theos.* The quality in nature that impels to action. rai'poot'. Var. of RAIPUT. rāk + RACK, RECK, RECK. rai'poot'. Var. of RAIPUT. rāk + RACK, RECK, RECK. rai'poot'. Var. of RAIPUT. rāk + RACK, RECK, RECK.

raj-jab (rāj'jāb), n. [Ar.] See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. raj-shā'p. See SHAP. rajshā' silk. A somewhat rough silk fabric, like pongee, having occasional knots in the thread and nearly alike on both sides. rai'sa (rā'sā), n. [Skr. *Hindu* Pāṇḍu. Passion.

orig.; cf. Icel. *raka* to rake or sweep away, to shave, Dan. *rage* to shave, Sw. *raka* to rake, to shave. See RAKE an implement.] 1. To collect, stir, etc., with or as with a rake; as, to rake hay; to rake a fire with a poker; — often with up. 2. To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space; to scrape together; as, to rake together wealth; to rake up slanderous tales. 3. To cover over, as with earth, to bury. Obs. 4. To cover (a fire) with cinders, etc.; to bank. *Dial.* 5. To scrape or scratch with a rake in order to clear off something or to stir up the soil; as, to rake a flower bed. 6. To scrape or scratch as if with a rake; to rub, touch, or run lightly over; to pass over quickly and lightly. Like clouds that rake the mountain summits. *Wordsworth*. Specif.: a *Building*. To remove (loose mortar), as by scraping, preparatory to pointing, — often with out. b *Far.* To remove obstructing excrement from the rectum of (a coative horse) by means of the hand. 7. To search through; to scour; ransack. The statesman rakes the town to find a plot. *Swift*. 8. *Mil.* To fire in a direction with the length of; to enfilade; to fire upon (a ship) so that the missiles range the length of the deck. 9. *Falconry*. To attack while flying. rake (rāk), v. i. To use a rake, as for searching or for collecting; to scrape; to search minutely. One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words. *Dryden*.

rake/hell (rāk'hell), n. [rake to scrape + hell.] A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake. rake/hell, rake/hell'y (-i), a. Dissolute; wild; rakish. rak'er (rāk'ēr), n. [See RAKE to scrape.] 1. One that rakes; as: a A person who uses a rake. b A machine for raking grain or hay. c A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship. *Rare*. d An iron bar with pointed steel ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out old mortar in walls before pointing. e A raft dog similarly shaped. f In some saws, one of a number of short teeth, with deep gullet and considerable rake, interspersed among the other teeth to clean out the kerf.

2. *Building*. Any of a number of shores, except the bottom innermost one, propping up a wall. See SHORING, *Illustr.* 3. *Zool.* Short for GILL RAKER.

ra'kī, rā'kōe' (rāk'ē; rāk'ō), n. [Turk. *rāqī* arrack.] A kind of ardent spirits used in southern Europe and the East, distilled from grape juice, grain, etc. raking (rāk'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of RAKE. Hence: n. 1. Act of using a rake; also, a space gone over with a rake, the work done, or the quantity of hay, grain, etc., collected, by going over a space with a rake. 2. Act of ransacking or searching; also, a censorious attack; a scolding; — often with down. raking bond. *Masonry*. See BOND, n., 10 a. — r. course, *Bricklaying*, a course of bricks laid diagonally between the face courses in a thick wall, to strengthen it. — r. piece, *Theat.*, a sloping piece of scenery. *Now Rare*.

ra'kīsh (rāk'īsh), a. [See RAKE a debauchee.] Of dissolute character, looks, or habits; lewd; debauched. rak'ish, a. [See RAKE inclination.] 1. *Naut.* Having a smart appearance indicative of speed; — sometimes used to suggest an illicit character, pirate ships formerly often having raking masts. 2. Jaunty; showy; dashing.

rāle (rāl), n. [F. *Med.* An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds. See RHONCHUS. || rai'len-tan'dō (rāl'lēn-tān'dō), a. & adv. [It., a.] *Music*. Slackening; with a gradual decrease in tempo; ritardando. Rai'li-dē (rāl'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL.; *Rallus* + *-idē*.] *Zool.* The family of grufiform birds consisting of the rails, crakes, wakas, coots, gallinules, and allied forms. Rai'lies' (rāl'īz'), n. pl. [F., p. p. pl. See RALLY, v. l.] A French political group, also known as the Constitutional Right from its position in the Chambers, mainly monarchists who rallied to the support of the Republic in obedience to the encyclical put forth by Pope Leo XIII. in Feb., 1892. Rai'li-form (rāl'ī-fōrm), a. [*Rallus* + *-form*.] *Zool.* Like, or related to, the rails; pertaining to the Rai'li-form'es (-fōrm'ez), a group consisting in recent classifications of the *Rallidae* and *Hellornithidae*.

Rai'li-nē (rāl'ī-nē), n. pl. [NL.; *Rallus* + *-inē*.] *Zool.* The typical subfamily of *Rallidae*, including all except the coots (*Fulicine*), and sometimes the gallinules. rail'ine (rāl'in; -īn; 183), a. [NL. *rallus* rail (bird).] *Zool.* Pertaining to the rails. Rai'lus (rāl'ūs), n. [NL., fr. F. *rāle* rail.] *Zool.* The typical genus of rails, containing slender-billed forms, as the European water rail, the clapper rail, king rail, etc. rai'ly (rāl'y), v. l.; RAIL'IED (-īd); RAIL'Y-ING. [F. *rail-ly*, fr. *L. re* + *ad* + *ligare* to bind. See RA-; 1st ALLY.] 1. To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or

thrown into confusion; to gather again; to reunite; also, to assemble or bring together for common action. 2. To arouse to action; to concentrate the energy of; to revive; rouse; as, to rally one's power or one's self. 3. *Naut.* To haul, or let run, sharply in a specified direction; as, to rally in (or out) a sheet. rai'ly (rāl'y), v. i. 1. To come into orderly arrangement; to assemble; unite; also, to renew order or united effort, as troops scattered or put to flight; to reassemble; reunite. The Grecians rally, and their powers unite. *Dryden*. 2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to regain health or consciousness; to recuperate; revive. 3. To recover strength after a decline in prices, as stocks. 4. *Tennis, etc.* To engage in a rally (see RALLY, n., 3).

rai'ly, n.; pl. -LIES (-īz). 1. Act or process of rallying. 2. A political or other mass meeting. *Colloq., U. S.* 3. In tennis, rackets, and similar games, a series of strokes ending with a failure to return the ball. rai'ly, v. l. [A later form than *rail*, fr. F. *railleur*. See RAIL to scoff.] To attack with railleury, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire. Honeycomb. . . rallies me upon a country life. *Addison*.

Syn. — Banter, ridicule, satirize, deride, mock. rai'ly, v. i. To use pleasantry, or satirical merriment. Ralph (rālf; in *British usage* also rāf), n. [Earlier *Raf*, *Rauf*, of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. *Hrólfr*, and F. *Rouff*, LL. *Radulfus*, *Rodulfus*, and E. *Rodolphus*, *Rudolph*.] 1. Masc. prop. name. *L. Radulphus* (rā-dū'fifis). 2. An independent clerk, the attendant of Hudibras; — also called *Ralpho*. See HUDIBRAS. 3. A spirit formerly supposed to haunt printing houses.

Ralph Rois'ter Dois'ter (rois'tēr dois'tēr), A blustering coxcomb, the butt of the character (1749), in Nicholas Udall's comedy of this name, probably acted at Eton while he was headmaster there (1594-41), but not printed until 1866. It is the earliest known English comedy. ram (rām), n. [AS. *ramm*, *ram*; akin to OHG. & D. *ram*, G. dial. *ramm*, perh. to Icel. *ramm* strong.] 1. A male sheep. 2. An engine of war used for butting, or battering. Specif.: a A battering-ram. b In ancient war galleys, a beak projecting from the prow, either above or below the water line, for cutting down an enemy's vessel. c A heavy steel or iron beak at the prow of a steam war vessel for piercing or cutting an enemy's vessel; also, a vessel with such a beak. 3. A hydraulic ram. 4. *Mach.* Any of various guided pieces for exerting considerable pressure or for driving or forcing something by impact; as: a The plunger of a hydrostatic press, hydraulic elevator, force pump, or the like. b The reciprocating arm or piece carrying the tool box in a shaping or a slotting machine. c The weight or monkey which strikes the blow in a pie driver, steam hammer, or the like. 5. [Cap.] *Astron.* = ARIES, 1.

ram, v. l.; RAMMED (rāmd); RAM'ING. [Prob. fr. RAM a male sheep.] 1. To butt or strike against violently; esp., *Naut.*, to drive a ram against or through, as a ship. 2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving; to stop up; stuff; as, to ram a gun. "Ramme up thine ears." *Quarles*. 3. To cram (a person or thing) into a receptacle, an aperture, or the like; as, to ram clothes into a trunk.

Ra'ma (rā'mā), [Skr. *Rāma*.] *Hindu Myth.* Either the sixth, seventh, or eighth incarnation of Vishnu. Of these the seventh, *Ra-ma-chan'dra* (-chū'n'drā) [Skr. *Rāmacandra*], is the most famous. See RAMAYANA. Ra'ma-dan' (rām'dān), n. [Ar. *ramadān*, prop. *-zan* in Per. & Turk.; properly, the hot month.] In the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, on each day of which, from dawn to sunset, strict fasting is practiced. See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR. Also, the fasting itself.

ra'ma-ra'ma (rām'rām), *colloq.* rām'rām'dā, n. [Maori.] A New Zealand myrtle (*Myrtus ballata*). Ra-mā'ya-na (rām'yā-nā), n. [Skr. *Rāmāyana*.] A Sanskrit epic which details the life and adventures of Rama, chandra, his winning of Sita for wife, the rape of the latter by the demon king of Ceylon, her rescue by Rama and Rama's final translation to heaven.

ram'ble (rām'bl), v. i.; RAM'BLING (-bling). [Orig. uncert.; cf. ME. *romblinge*, p. pr.] 1. To walk, ride, or sail, from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to roam carelessly or irregularly; to rove; wander; as, to ramble about the city; to ramble over the world. 2. To talk or write discursively. 3. To extend or grow at random.

Syn. — RAMBLE, ROAM, ROVE, RANGE, PROWL agree in the heat; — said of rams. Obs. ram (rām), a. [Cf. Dan. *ram* ram, acid.; Rancid. *Dial. Eng.* Ram. *Bib.* [*Heb.* of *Musae*.] R. A. M. *Abbr.* Royal Acad. Ra'ma (rām), *Bib.* Ram'a-dan' (rām'dān), n. Var. of RAMADAN. ram'age (rām'āj), n. [F., fr. *L. ramus* a branch.] 1. Boughs or branches. Obs. 2. Warbling of birds in trees. ram'age, a. [OF.] Wild; un-tamed; — orig. applied to hawks beginning to fly; hence, unruly; frenzied; also, rough. Obs. — ram'age-ness, n. Obs. ramage, n. Ramageness; also, a ramage hawk. Obs. ramage hawk. A brancher. ram'age (rām'āj), n. *Range*. Obs. Ra'mah (rām'mā), *Bib.* ramall + RAMEL. Ra-ma'm-shim (rām'mā-shim), n. Worship of Rama. — Ra'ma'ta, n. *Obs.* ram'berge (rām'bērg), n. [F., fr. E. *rov* + *berge*.] A large, swift war galley. *Hist.* ram'bl. Ramble. *Ref. Sp.* || ram'bla (rām'blā), n. [Sp.] A dry ravine. *Rare*. ram'bl. Rumbled. *Ref. Sp.* ram'ble, n. [Cf. RAMEL rub-bish.] *Cont. Mining.* A roof of shale which falls as the coal is mined. *Obs.* ram'ble, v. t. To ramble, or



Ramarama.

idea of movement from place to place without definite object or goal. **RAMBLE** suggests careless wandering, often for pleasure; fig., it connotes discursiveness or even incoherence; **RAM** implies greater freedom and wider range than **ramble**; as, "The poor creature . . . rambled a while in the fields without a purpose" (*Stevenson*); cf. "a too rambling habit of mind" (*G. Eliot*); "Like us, the Libyan wild delights to roam at large" (*M. Arnold*); "Let the winged fancy roam" (*Keats*); "types of the wise who soar, but never roam" (*Wordsworth*). To **ROVE** is to roam from point to point, often with particular zest; **RANGE** emphasizes the idea of wide space covered; as, "how young Columbus seemed to rove" (*Tennyson*); "a poet . . . happy to rove among poetic flowers" (*Cowper*); "talk . . . ranging the widest horizons" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "Through nature and through art she ranged" (*Swift*); cf. "I've been a ranger . . . through every clime" (*Keats*). To **RAVE** is to rave zealously, esp. in search of prey or booty; as, "Now goes the nightly thief growing about" (*Cowper*); "Jackals prout around his camp fire" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See SAUNTER, WANDER.

**ram/ble** (rám'b'l), *n.* 1. A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an excursion or stroll merely for recreation. Coming home, after a short Christmas ramble. *Swift*.

2. Rambling expression, as in speech. *Rare*.

**ram/bler** (rám'b'lér), *n.* One that rambles; specif.: *Hort.* One of a group of roses of which the crimson Rambler is the type and original variety. They are developed from the polyantha roses, and have high-climbing stems and very large clusters of small or medium-sized flowers.

**ram/bling** (-bl'ng), *p. a.* Roving; wandering; discursive.

**ram/bling-ly**, *adv.* **ram/bling-ness**, *n.*

**ram-bu'tan** (rám-bú'tán), *n.* [Malay *rambutan*, fr. *rambut* hair of the head.] 1. A Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi nut. It is bright red, oval in shape, covered with coarse hairs (whence the name), and contains a pleasant acid pulp. 2. The sapindaceous tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*), which bears this fruit.

3. An East Indian spiny tree (*Flacourtia ramontchi*), or its edible, plumlike fruit.

**ram/e-kin**, **ram/e-quin** (rám'é-kin), *n.* [F. *ramequin*.] 1. A preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, or puff paste, eggs, etc., baked in a mold; — usually in *pl.* 2. The porcelain or earthen mold in which the mixture is baked and served; by extension, any dish so used.

**ram/ent** (rám'ént), *n.* [L. *ramenta*, *pl.*, fr. *radere* to scrape.] 1. A scraping; a shaving. *Obs.* 2. *pl. Bot.* Ramenta.

**ram-en'tum** (rá-mén'túm), *n.*; *pl.* -TA (-tá). [L.] 1. Something scraped off; a scraping.

2. *Bot.* One of the thin brownish chaffy scales borne upon the leaves or young shoots of many ferns. They are often fringed or lacinate, and consist of a single layer of cells.

**ram/é** (rám'é), *n.* [Malay *rámé* (*Boehmeria nivea*).] 1. An east Asiatic urticaceous plant (*Boehmeria nivea*), with broad leaves white on the under surface, being thus distinguished from rhea. It is much cultivated for its fiber. 2. The extensively used bast fiber of this plant. It is stronger than hemp, has a silky luster, and is capable of being spun and woven into fine fabrics.

**ram/i-fi-ca'tion** (rám'i-fí-ká'sh'ún), *n.* [Cf. F. *ramification*.] See **RAMPIFY**. 1. *Bot.* Act or process of branching; also, the mode of arrangement of branches. 2. A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel; as, the ramifications of a tree, artery, vein, or nerve. 3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments; also, one of the subordinate parts; as, the ramifications of a subject or scheme.

**ram/i-form** (rám'i-fórm), *a.* [L. *ramus* branch + *-form*.] 1. *Bot.* Having the form of a branch. 2. Branched.

**ram/i-fer** (rám'i-fér), *v. t.* -r-ED (-fíd); -r-ING (-fí'ng). [F. *ramifier*, LL. *ramificare*; L. *ramus* a branch + *-ferre* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] To cause to ramify; to divide or spread out into branches or ramifications.

**ram/i-fy** (-fí), *v. t.* To divide repeatedly or spread out so as to form branches, subdivisions, or subordinate parts, as the stem of a plant; to form ramifications.

**Ram/i-ile** (rám'i-íle), *n.* Also **Ram'i-les**, **Ram'i-les** **Ram'i-ile** (-íle). [often *l. c.*] Any of several articles or modes of dress, as a plaited wig tied at the back with a bow of ribbon at top and bottom, a kind of cocked hat, etc., for-

**ram/bóo-stán** (rám'búo-s'tán), *n.* Vars. of **RAMBUTAN**.

**ram-booz** (-búo-z). + **RUMBOOZE**.

**ram-búo-tán** (rám'búo-tán), *n.* Vars. of **RAMBUTAN**.

**Ram-bou'llét** (rám'búo'yé'), *n.* [From *Rambouillet*, Seine-et-Oise, France.] The French merino sheep.

**ram-búo'tán** (rám'búo'tán), *n.* Wild or uncontrollable in conduct; unruly. *Stang, U. S.*

**Rambure**, *n.* [F. *rambour*, fr. *Rambures*, a place near Amiens.] A kind of large, sour, reddish apple.

**ram-búo-tán** (rám'búo-tán), *n.* Vars. of **RAMBUTAN**.

**ram-búo'tán** (rám'búo'tán), *n.* Vars. of **RAMBUTAN**.

merly used in England; — so called in honor of the English victory over the French at Ramillies (1706); — chiefly used adjectively.

**Ra'mism** (rám'iz'm), *n.* The logical doctrines of Petrus Ramus (1515-72), who opposed Aristotelianism and inclined to grammatical and rhetorical distinctions. — **Ra'mist** (-míst), *n.* & *a.* — **Ra'mis'ti-cal** (rám'is'tí-kál), *a.*

**Ra'mist consonants.** The letters *j* and *v*; — so called because first distinguished from the vowels *i* and *u* in French writings by Ramus.

**ram/mer** (rám'mér), *n.* One that rams or drives. *Specif.*: **a.** An instrument for driving anything with force; as, a rammer for driving stones or piles or for compacting earth. **b.** Ordnance. A rod for ramming home the projectile or the charge of a gun. It may be made chiefly of wood and operated by hand, as used with United States seacoast guns, or entirely of metal and operated by power, as used with large-caliber guns on warships.

**ram/mish** (-ish), *a.* Like a ram; cobblestones; *c.* Belgian, hence: **a.** Rank. **b.** Lustful; *c.* Belgian blocks.

**ram/mish-ly**, *adv.* — **ram/mish-ness**, *n.*

**ra'mose** (rám'ós); **rá-mós'**; *277*; see -OSE), *a.* [L. *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* a branch.] Branch, as the stem or root of a plant, consisting of, or having, branches or lateral divisions.

— **ra'mose-ly**, *adv.* — **ra-mos'i-ty** (rá-mós'i-tí), *n.* *Rare*.

**ra'mous** (rám'ús), *a.* **a.** Ramose. **b.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling, branches.

**ramp** (rámp), *v. t.*; **RAMPED** (rámp't); **RAMP'ING**. [F. *rampier* to creep, *OF.*, to climb; of uncert. orig. Cf. **RAMPANT**, **ROMP**.] 1. To creep; crawl. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. **a.** To be rampant, or in the posture of a beast rampant in heraldry. **b.** To stand or advance with forelegs or with arms raised as if in menace, anger, or excitement; hence, to move, or act, furiously; to rage; storm. *Spenser*.

When she cometh home she rampeth in my face. *Chaucer*

3. To climb; to creep up; — used esp. of plants; also, to grow rapidly. *Rare* or *Dial. Eng.*

With claspers and tendrils, they [plants] catch hold, . . . and so ramping upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Rap.*

4. **a.** To romp. *Rare* or *Dial. Eng.* **b.** To bound; to rush about wildly or excitedly.

The wild things knelt And ramped and gloried. *Gilbert Murray (Euripides)*

5. *Arch.* Of a wall, to rise or fall to a higher or lower level.

**ramp**, *n.* [From **RAMP** to creep.] Act of ramping; esp., rearing or advancing in a threatening or warlike posture.

**ramp**, *n.* [F. *rampe*.] 1. A sloping way; specif.: *Fort.* An inclined plane serving as a way between different interior levels, esp. between the parade and banquettes.

2. *Arch.* The perpendicular distance between the springing lines of a rampant arch. **b.** Any sloping member, other than a purely structural one, such as a continuous parapet to a staircase. **c.** A short bend, slope, or curve, usually in the vertical plane, where a handrail, coping, or the like changes its direction. Cf. **KNEZ**, 7 *a*.

**ramp**, *v. t.* 1. To furnish with a ramp, or sloping way. 2. To bend so as to fit to a ramp, as in a stair rail.

**ramp/age** (rámp'áj); **rám'páj'**, *n.* [See **RAMP**, *v. t.*] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement or passion; as, to be on the rampage.

**ram-page** (rámp-páj); **rám'páj'**, *v. t.* **a.** To be violent; to rage; storm. **b.** To rush about excitedly; to act wildly.

**ram-pa'geous** (rámp-páj'ús), *a.* Characterized by violence and passion; unruly; rampant.

In the primitive ages of a rampageous antiquity. *Galt.*

— **ram-pa'geous-ly**, *adv.* — **ram-pa'geous-ness**, *n.*

**ram-p'an-cy** (rámp'án-sí), *n.* Quality or state of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance.

They are come to this height and rampancy of vice. *South.*

**ram-pant** (rámp'ánt), *a.* [F., *p. pr.* of *rampier*. See **RAMP**, *v. t.*] 1. Famping; rearing upon the hind legs with forelegs or paws extended.

2. *Specif. f. Fer.* Standing and reared up, with one foreleg raised above the other; — said of lions, bears, etc. *Ram-*

skimmed milk.] New, or raw, milk. *Dial. Eng.*

**ram/mel**, *n.* [OF. *ramelle* branches, fagots, fr. *rame* branch.] A broomhead; undergrowth. *Obs.* **b.** Refuse matter. *Obs. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **c.** Course, hard, poor earth. *Local, Eng.*

**ram/mel**, *v. t.* [Cf. **RAMMEL**, *n.*] To crumble. *Obs.*

**ram'mel-ber-gate** (rá'mé'l-ber-gát), *n.* After *W. F. Ramsdell* (1813-99), German chemist. *Min.* Native nickel diarsenide, NiAs<sub>2</sub>, a heavy, tin-white mineral; — formerly synonymous with *chloanthite*, but now restricted to the orthorhombic form.

**ram'ming**, *pp. & p. p.* of **RAMP**. **ram'mis** (rá'm'is), *n.* **a.** Violent; — of hawk's. *Obs.* **b.** Violent; — of *malice*. **c. A softening or mollifying. *Rare*.**

**Ra-mo'na** (rá-mó'ná), *n.* A beautiful and noble half-breed, heroine of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel "Ramona," dealing with wrongs inflicted on American Indians by the early settlers in southern California.

**Ra-mo'na**, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A genus of mints of the western United States with often hairy caespitose foliage and small spicate flowers.

**ram'**, used alone, denotes the position of the beast with its head in profile and usually turned to the dexter side of the shield with the dexter forepaw raised above the other; when facing to the sinister, the other paw is uppermost. **Rampant gardant** denotes rampant but full-faced; **rampant regardant**, rampant but looking back over the shoulder.

3. Threatening, extravagant, or unrestrained in bearing, manner, action, etc.

4. Unchecked; exuberant in growth or spread, as a condition, custom, belief; as, superstition was rampant.

5. Rank in growth, as plants.

The rampant stalk is of unusual altitude. *J. Taylor*.

6. Violently ill-tempered; rampageous. *Stang, U. S.*

**ram/part** (rámp'párt), *n.* [F. *rempart*, *OF. rempar*, fr. *remparer* to fortify, *se remparer* to fence or intrinch one's self; *re-re-+en-* (L. *in*) + *parare* to defend, parry, prepare, L. *parare* to prepare. See **PARÉ**.] **a.** Fort. A broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised. It forms the substratum of every permanent fortification. It is built just inside the ditch, usually largely of earth taken from it, and should be wide enough to permit the movement of men and guns on its top behind the parapet.

2. That which fortifies, defends, or secures against attack or intrusion; a defense or bulwark.

**Syn.** — **RAMPART**, **BULWARK** are here compared in their fig. uses. **RAMPART** suggests more or less specifically a protecting wall; **BULWARK** suggests in general firm, steadfast, powerful defense; as, "whose rampart was the sea" (*Malton*, 8); he stood, the bulwark of our liberties.

**ram/part**, *v.* **a.** **RAMP/PART-ED**; **RAM/PART-ING**. To surround or protect with or as with a rampart or ramparts.

**ram/pi-on** (rámp'i-pi-ón), *n.* [Cf. F. *raisonce*, Sp. *raisonce*, *reponche*, It. *raperone*, *raponzolo*, NL. *rapuntium*; of uncert. origin.] **a.** A European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculoides*), having an edible tuberos root, used as a salad. **b.** Any herb of the genus *Phyteuma*. **c.** The lobelia. *Obs.*

**ram/pire** (-pír), *n.* [See **RAMPART**.] **a.** A rampart. *Archaic*. 2. An embankment; dam. *Obs.*

3. A raised footpath or road; a highway. *Dial. Eng.*

**ram/pire**, *v. t.* To fortify, strengthen, secure, or inclose with or as with a rampart; to furnish with a rampart; also, to close; to fix firmly. *Archaic*. *R. Browning*.

**ram/rod** (rámp'ród'), *n.* The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

**ram/shack-le** (-shák'-l), *a.* [Orig. uncert.] 1. Loose-jointed; rickety; tumble-down.

My lord the cardinal, in his ramshackle coach. *Thackeray*.

2. Rude; dissipated; disorderly; unbalanced. *Dial. Eng.*

**ram/shack-le**, *n.* **a.** A ramshackle thing. **b.** A rude, ramshackle person. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**ram/s'-head'** (ráms'héd'), *n.* 1. A delicate orchid (*Cypripedium arietinum*) of the northern United States, having a brownish flower with a lip suggestive of a ram's head. 2. A seed of the chick-pea.

3. *Naut.* A large halyard block on the mainmast or foremast. *Obs.* or *E.*

**ram/s'-horn'**, *n.* 1. *Fort.* A low semicircular work situated in and commanding the ditch. *Obs.* or *E.*

2. **a.** A box with holes in the sides, in which fish are washed. **b.** A net with stakes to catch fish that come close to shore with the tide. *Local, Eng.*

3. The cat's-claw *Acacia greggii*. *U. S.*

4. A crane attachment consisting of three hooks forged together in a manner suggesting the shape of a ram's horns, used as a crane hook; — called also *double hook*.

**ram/son** (ráms'z'n; ráms's'n), *n.* [AS. *hramsan*, *pl.*, akin to G. *rams*, Sw. *rams*, *ramsök*; cf. Ir. *creamh*, W. *cráf*, Gr. *ῥάμωσιν* onion.] A broad-leaved species of garlic (*Allium ursinum*) common in European gardens; also, its bulbous root, used in salads as a relish; — chiefly in *pl.*

**ram/sted** (-stéd), *n.*, or **ramsted weed**. [Said to be named for the person who introduced it into the United States.] The yellow toadflax, or butter and eggs.

**ram/tíl** (rámt'il), *n.* [Bengali *ram-tíl*.] A tropical African asteraceous shrub (*Guizotia abyssinica*) cultivated for its seeds (called *ramtil*, or *Niger*, seeds) which yield a valuable oil used for food and as an illuminant.

**ram'tóo-neur'** (rámt'úo'núr'), *n.* [F.] A chimney sweeper. *Eng.*

**ra-moon'** (rá-múo'n), *n.* [Sp. *ramón* tops or twigs cut for fodder, fr. *rama* branch.] The leaves and twigs of a West Indian moraceous tree (*Tropiopsis americana*) (the ramoson tree) used for fodder for cattle.

**Ra'moth** (rá'móth), *n.* **a.** *Heb.* *Ramoth-gilead*, a city in the Gilead mountains. **b.** *Heb.* *Ramoth*, a city in the Gilead mountains.

**ram/ov**, *v.* **REMOV**.

**ram/p**, *v. t.* **a.** To steal, or take away, by force. *Obs.* **b.** To rob; also, to swindle. *Stang, Eng.*

**ram/p**, *n.* A swindle. *Stang, Eng.*

**ram/p** (rámp), *a.* *Scot.* & *Unruly*; impetuous. **b. Rank.**

**ramp** (rámp); **rámp**, *n.* A ramping or bold woman. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

**ramp**, *n.* **a.** The cuckoo-pint. *Obs.* **b.** *Abbr.* of **RAMPHON**. *Obs.*

**ram/pa'ci-ous** (rámp-pá'sh'ús), *a.* Rampageous. *Colloq.*

**ram/pal'**, *n.* **RAMPAL**.

**ram/pal'/lan**, **ram-pal'/lon** (rámp-pál'lán), *n.* [Cf. **RAMP** a bold woman, **RAMP** to creep.] A scoundrel; a wretch. *Obs.*

**ram/pant**, *v.* **RAMPANT**.

**ram/par** + **RAMPIRE**.

**rampant** + **RAMPANT**.

**ramped**, *pret. & p. p.* of **RAMP**.

**ram'per** (rámp'pér), *n.* [Cf. **RAMP**, *v. t.*] A scoundrel; a wretch. *Obs.*

**ram'pant**, *v.* **RAMPANT**.

**ram'per** (rámp'pér), *n.* Or **rampier** (rámp'pír),

**ram-u-lose** (rám'ú-lōs), *a.* [*L. ramulosus, fr. ramulus, dim. of ramus a branch.*] Having many small branches.

**ram-u-lus** (-lūs), *n.; pl. -li (-li).* [*L.*] A small branch or ramus; a branchlet.

**ram'us** (rám'ūs), *n.; pl. RAMI* (-mī). [*L. Biol.*] A branch; a projecting part of elongated process; a ramification; esp.: *Anat. & Zool.* a The posterior, more or less vertical, part of the lower jaw on each side which articulates with the skull. When no such part is plainly distinguished, *ramus* often designates the entire right or left half of the jaw. *b* One of the branches or processes of the pubis or ischium. See *ISCHIUM, PEGUS.* *c* Either of the two branches of the incus in the mastic of a roofer.

**Ra'na** (rā'nā), *n.* [*L., a frog.*] *Zool.* A genus of tailless leaping amphibians, including the common frogs.

**ra-na'ri-um** (rā-nā'rī-ūm; 115), *n.; pl. -RIA* (-ā). [*NL., fr. L. rana frog.*] A place for keeping or rearing frogs.

**Ran'a-tra** (rā'nā-trā), *n.* [*NL. Zool.*] A genus of elongate, very slender, aquatic, hemipterous insects of the family Nepidae. They have long slender legs, the first pair being fitted for seizing prey somewhat like those of a mantis. *Ranatra fusca* is a common species in the United States.

**ran'ce** (rāns), *n.* [*F.*] A dull red marble with blue and white markings, from Belgium, and now generally sold in the United States as *Belgian marble*.

**ran'ch** (rānch), *n.* [See *RANCHO.*] *Western U. S. & Canada.* 1. An establishment, with its estate, for the grazing and rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep; esp., the buildings occupied by owner and employees, with the adjacent barns, corrals, etc.; also, the persons on the estate collectively. 2. Loosely, a farm, esp. of large size; as, a fruit *ran'ch*.

**ran'ch**, *v. i.* To live or work on a ranch; to engage in the business of a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

**ran'ch'er** (rān'chēr), *n.* One engaged in ranching; a ranchman. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

**ran'che-ri'a** (rān'chā-rē'ā), *n.* [*Sp. ranchería.*] A dwelling place of a ranchero. *b* A small settlement or collection of ranchos, or rude huts, esp. for Indians. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.* *c* Formerly, in the Philippines, a political division of the pagan tribes.

**ran'ch-ro** (rān'chā'rō), *n.; pl. -ROS* (-rōz). [*Sp.*] *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.* A herdsman employed on a ranch or rancho; also, sometimes, the owner.

**ranch'ing**, *pr. & vb. n.* Act or business of conducting, or living or working on, a ranch. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

**ranch'man** (rānch'mān), *n.; pl. -MEN* (-mēn). One who owns, occupies or works on a ranch. *Western U. S. & Canada.*

**ran'cho** (rān'chō), *n.; pl. -CHOS* (-chōz). [*Sp., prop., a mess, mess room. Cf. lat. RANCIUS.*] 1. A rude hut or collection of huts where herdsmen or farm laborers live or lodge, or where travelers may find shelter. *Sp. Amer.* 2. A large grazing farm; a ranch; — distinguished from *hacienda*. *Sp. Amer. & Southwestern U. S.*

**ran'cid** (rān'sīd), *a.* [*L. rancidus, fr. rancere to be rancid or rank.*] Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; as, *rancid* oil or butter. — **ran'cid-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'cid-ness**, *n.*

**ran'cid'i-ty** (rān-sīd'i-tī), *v. t. & i.* [See *RANCIID*; -FY.] To make, or to become, rancid. *Rare.* — **ran'cid-i-fi-ca-tion** (-fī-kā'shūn), *n. Rare.*

**ran'cid'i-ty** (rān-sīd'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor, as of old oil

**ran'cor**, **ran'cour** (rān'kōr), *n.* [*ME. rancour, OF. rancour, rancur, F. rancore, fr. L. rancor rancidity, rankness; tropically, an old grudge, rancor, fr. rancere to be rank or rancid.*] The deepest malignity or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice; inveterate hatred. *Chaucer.* It would not be easy to conceive the passion, rancor, and malice of their tongues and hearts. *Burke.* *Syn.* — Enmity, hatred, ill will, malice, spite, grudge, animosity, malignity. See *RESENTMENT.*

**ran'cor**, **ran'cour**, *v. t.* To make rancorous. — *v. i.* To nourish hatred; to rancle. *Rare.*

**ran'cor-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [*CF. OF. rancuros.*] Full of rancor; evincing, or caused by, rancor; deeply malignant. So famed his eyes with rage and rancorous fire. *Spenser.* — **ran'cor-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'cor-ous-ness**, *n.*

**rand** (rānd), *n.* [*AS. rand, rand; akin to D., Dan., Sw., & G. rand Icel. rōnd, and prob. to E. rind.*] 1. A border, edge, or margin, as an unplowed edge of a field (or the coarse grass growing on it). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 2. A stripe or streak, as of color or dirt. *Dial. Eng.* 3. *Chiefly Dial.* A strip, as of iron. *Specific:* a A long, fleshy piece, as of beef or mutton cut from the flank, hind quarter, or leg. *b* *Shoemaking.* A leveling strip put on before the lifts of the heel; also, a thin inner sole. *c* *Basketwork.* A course of simple weaving, often of thin material, used to fill in. See *BASKET, II* last.

**rand**, *a rocky gold-bearing ridge in South Africa, about thirty miles long, on which Johannesburg is situated; also, the gold-mining district including this ridge.*

**rand**, *v. t.* To cut into rands or strips; as, also, *Shoemaking*, to fit with rands.

**rand'an** (rān'dān; rān-dān'), *n.* [*E. dial., a noise, din, riot.*] Disorderly, noisy conduct; a spree; — esp. in the phrase *on a randan*. *Chiefly Eng.*

**rand'an** (rān'dān; rān-dān'), *n.* a Boat propelled by three rowers, the middle rower pulling two sculls, or short oars, bow and stroke pulling one on each. *b* This style of rowing. Hence: **rand'an**, *a. & adv.*

**rand'an** (rān'dān; rān-dān'), *v. i.* To row in a randan.

**rand'em** (rān'dēm), *adv.* [*Perh. origin. randem-tandem, a*

reduplication of *tandem* with influence of *random.*] With three horses harnessed to a vehicle tandem.

**rand'om** (rān'dēm), *n.* A team, or vehicle, driven tandem.

**Ran'da** (rān'dā), [*NL., after Isaac Rand (d. 1743), Eng. botanist.*] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical rubiaceous shrubs and trees, having white or yellow solitary or clustered flowers, and a many-seeded berry. See *BOX BERRY.*

**rand'ing**, *n.* 1. *Shoemaking.* Act or process of making and applying rands for shoes. 2. *Mil.* A kind of basketwork used in gables. 3. *Basketwork.* Act of making a rand; also, a rand or the material for making a rand.

**ran'dom** (rān'dōm), *n.* [*ME. random, OF. randon force, violence, rapidity, a randon, de randon, violently, suddenly, rapidly; cf. OF. randir to run hard, to gallop; prob. of German origin; cf. G. rand edge, border, OHG. rant shield, edge of a shield, akin to E. rand, n. See RAND, n.*] 1. Force; violence; impetuosity. *Obs.* 2. The two kings newly fought with great *random.* *E. Hall.* 3. A rush, spurt, or stream, as of speech, water, fire. *Obs.* 4. A haphazard or random course or progress. 5. In technical uses: *a* *Gun.* The range of a gun or projectile; also, the elevation given to a gun. *Obs. b* *Mining.* The direction of a rake vein. *c* *Print.* A sloping board set on top of a frame to hold galleys of type, etc., for use in making up. *Eng. d* *Weaving.* A trial pattern.

**at random.** *a* Without definite direction, rule, or method; at haphazard; aimlessly; as, a shot fired *at random.* *Counsel, when they fly.* *Herrick.* *b* Without restraint or attention; at liberty; neglected. *Obs. c* *Gun.* With any elevation or depression of the gun; — contrasted with *point-blank.* *Obs.*

**ran'dom**, *a.* 1. Going at random or by chance; acting, done, or made, at hazard, or without settled direction, aim, or purpose; left to chance; haphazard; as, a *random* guess. So sharp a spur to the lazy, and so strong a bridle to the *random.* *H. Spencer.* 2. *Masonry.* Irregular, as tooling; specif., consisting of stones of various height fitted together at random. *Syn.* — Chance, stray, casual, fortuitous, accidental, aimless. *RANDOM, HAPHAZARD.* *RANDOM* implies absence of fixed aim or purpose; *HAPHAZARD* heightens the implication of chance or accident; as, "My choice was as *random* as blindman's buff" (*Burns*); "They will throw out a *random* word in or out of season" (*Lamb*); "as he lazily turned the leaves of his haphazard reading" (*Lovell*); "whatever haphazard teaching of French there may have been" (*id.*). See *ACCIDENTAL, VAGRANT.*

**random line.** *Probability,* a line so chosen that the infinitesimal chance of its meeting any line segment varies as the length of the segment. — *r. point.* *Probability,* a point so chosen that the chance of its falling within any closed surface varies as the volume enclosed. — *r. shot,* a shot not directed or aimed toward any particular object. — **ran'dom-ly**, *adv.* — **ran'dom-ness**, *n.*

**Ran'dom, Roderick.** The hero of Smollett's novel of this name. He is a young Scotchman in quest of fortune, with a dash of generosity and good humor in his character, but essentially mean. He borrows the money, and wears the clothes, of his simple, kind-hearted adherent, Strap.

**rand'y** (rān'dī), *a.* 1. Ill-mannered; coarse; aggressively vulgar; — formerly applied to vagrant beggars, now only to women. *Scott.* "I was the mad randy gypsy." *Scott.* 2. Disorderly; wild; riotous; lewd. *Dial. Eng.*

**rand'y**, *n. Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a A sturdy beggar of rough or threatening manner. *b* A randy woman; a virago.

**rand'y**, *n.* A festivity, esp. a noisy festivity or frolic; a revel; a carousal. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**range** (rānj), *v. t.; RANGED* (rānjd); **RANG'ING** (rānj'ing). [*OF. rangier, var. rengier, F. ranger, OF. renc row, rank, F. rang; of German origin. See RANK, n.*] 1. To set in a row, or in rows; to place in a regular line or lines, or in ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to *range* soldiers in line; to *range* trees along a driveway. 2. To place (as a single individual) among others in a line, row, or order, as in the ranks of an army, or in a given position or situation; — usually, reflexively and figuratively, (in the sense) to espouse a cause, to join a party, to be engaged in some course of action, etc. It would be absurd in me to *range* myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society. *Burke.* 3. To dispose in a classified, or in systematic, order; to arrange regularly; as, to *range* plants in genera and families; also, to place in a class, rank, or category. 4. [*Perh. a different word.*] To separate into parts; to sift. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 5. To lay off or lay out; to make level, even, or straight; specif.: *a* *Naut.* To arrange (an anchor cable) on deck. *b* *Gun.* To determine the elevation necessary for (a gun) to enable it to propel a projectile to a given distance; to give (a gun) such elevation. *c* To train (a telescope). 6. To rove over or through; as, to *range* the fields. Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake. *Gay.* 7. To sail or pass along or about, usually in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast. *Compare* senses 6 and 7 with French *ranger une côte.* 8. To propel (a projectile, of a certain size, or over a certain distance); — said of a gun. *Obs. or R.* 9. To graze or pasture (cattle, sheep, etc.) on a range. to *range* one's self, to settle down; to adopt a more decorous or conventional mode of life. *Cf. F. se ranger.*

**range**, *v. i.* 1. To rove at large; to wander; to roam. 2. To move over a surface so as to explore it more or less thoroughly, esp. as a hunting dog seeking game.

*meadow fescue. b* Rye grass. *Ran'dallite* (rān'dāl'it), *n.* A Free-will Baptist (see under *HAR-* *WALL*). To suggest, Benjamin Randall (1749-1868). *Ran'der* (rān'dēr), *n.* *Obs. or Scot. var. of RENDER.* *Ran'der* (rān'dēr), *n.* One that *renders*, *a. See LESS.* *Ran'devous* (rān'dē'vūs), *n.* *RANDEVIOUS.* *Ran'die* (rān'dī), *n.* *Var. of RANDEVIOUS, rude.* *Ran'dir* (rān'dēr), *n.* [*W. randir.*] *Cypric Tribal Hist.* A division of a tribe. *Rand'ite*, *n.* An inhabitant of the Rand. *South Africa.* *Randivous*, *a. RANDEVIOUS.* *Ran'die* (rān'dī), *n.* *Var. of RANDEVIOUS.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* *Ran'dom*, *adv.* At random; in a random manner. *Obs. or R.* *Ran'dom-ish*, *a. See -ISH.* *Ran'dallgrass* (rān'dāl'grās), *a.* The

3. To be placed in order or line or in a class; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank. *And range with humble livers in content.* *Shak.*

4. To have, or extend in, a certain direction; to correspond in direction or line; to trend or run; — often with *with*; as, the fence *ranges* with the street; to *range* along the coast.

5. *a* To have range; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, esp. as to horizontal distance; as, the gun *ranges* three miles; the shot *rang'd* four miles. *b* To change or differ within limits; as, the temperature *rang'd* through seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

6. *Gun.* To obtain the range of an object by firing alternately over and short of it, altering the elevation after each shot until a hit is made.

7. *Bot. & Zool.* To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region; as, the peba *ranges* from Texas to Paraguay. *Syn.* — Rove, roam, wander, stroll. See *RAMBLE.*

**range** (rānj), *n.* [*OF. range, var. of rege, fr. the v. See RANGE, v.*] 1. A series of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a *range* of pipes; a *range* of buildings, of mountains. 2. An aggregate of individuals or objects in one rank or degree; an order; a class. 3. A line of direction; as, from the channel entrance the beacon is in *range* with the lighthouse. 4. A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; an expedition. He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.* 5. That which may be ranged over; place or room for excursion; esp., a region in which cattle or sheep may pasture. 6. Extent or space taken in or covered; compass or extent of excursion or distribution; reach; scope; sphere; as, *range* of water; a wide *range* of topics; *range* of thought. Far as creation's ample range extends. *Pope.* 7. *Math.* *a* A system of points lying on a line (the *base*); a row; a right line regarded as the aggregate of its points. *b* A simply infinite system of curves, whose line-equation is  $\phi + x\phi' = 0$ , that touch all the common tangents of two curves, whose line equations are  $\phi = 0$ ,  $\phi' = 0$  (the *bases*). 8. The limits of a series of actual or possible variations, or the series or variations within such limits; as, the *range* of prices is great; he had a narrow *range* of choice. 9. In early usage, apparently a hinged grating let down when required over an open fireplace, to support pots, pans, etc., and later, a plate with holes for the pots, etc., similarly used or set; hence, in modern usage, a cooking apparatus containing an inclosed fireplace, having one or more side ovens and a flat top with a number of holes, with removable covers, for the pots, pans, etc. This was originally, and is sometimes now, built into a recess in the wall at the bottom of the chimney. The usual modern form is the so-called *portable range*, which is more or less elaborate, and is constructed to rest against or near a wall to economize space. In the trade the *range* is commonly distinguished from (the cooking) *stove* as having only one opening to the oven, whereas the *stove* oven has an opening at each end. 10. [*Perh. different word.*] Bolting-sieve. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* 11. *a* A kitchen grate. *Obs. b* A ladder rung. *Obs.* 12. *Masonry.* A row or course with the horizontal joints continuous; — used attributively to designate work so laid or stone, as ashlar, prepared for so laying. 13. *Leather Manuf.* A part of a hide. See *HIDE, Illustr.* 14. In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. The meridians included in each great survey are numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of that survey, and the townships in the *range* are numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., *range* 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian. 15. *Bot. & Zool.* The region throughout which a plant or animal naturally lives. 16. *Gun.* The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is, or may be, propelled; as, the gun has a *range* of six miles. Also, the horizontal distance of the target or thing aimed at from the gun. *b* A place where shooting, as with guns or rifles, is practiced. 17. *Naut.* *a* A large cleat in the waist. *b* = *RANGE OF CABLE*, below. 18. *Mech.* A train of wheels. 19. *Shoemaking.* *a* A strip of leather cut from a butt or hide. *b* The lie or line of the upper edge of the counter in a top boot. *Oxf. E. D.* 20. In Australia, a single mountain. 21. *Bib. pl.* In the Authorized Version of 2 Kings xi. 8 & 15 and 2 Chron. xxiii. 14, used to translate Hebrew *sederah*, which in the Douay Ver. is rendered "precincts of the temple," and in the Rev. Ver. "ranks." 22. A row of lots along a boundary line. *Canada.* *Syn.* — Reach, sweep, ken. — *RANGE, COMPASS, SCOPE.* *RANGE* emphasizes the idea of reach or extent; *COMPASS*, that of inclusiveness within limits; *SCOPE*, as here compared, connotes amplitude of outlook or freedom of range; as, the vast *range* of his knowledge; within the *compass* of human powers; "There the passions cramped no longer shall have scope and breathing space" (*Tennyson*).

**range of accommodation.** the distance between the near point and the far point of distinct vision, — usually measured and designated by the strength of the lens which if added to the refracting media of the eye would cause the rays from the near point to appear as if they came from the far point. — *r. of cable.* *Naut.* a certain length of slack cable ranged along the deck preparatory to letting go the anchor.

**ranged** (rānjd), *p. a.* Arranged in line; set in rows or ranks. *ranged* battle, a pitched battle. *Obs.*

**ran'don**, *n. i.* [*CF. OF. randoner*] To rush, run. See *RANDOM.* To fly or stray at random. *Obs.* **rand'y**, *v. i.* [*CF. RANT.*] To cavare. *Obs.* *CF. F. D.* *Ran'dy*, *v. i.* To cavare; to indulge in a spree. *Dial. Eng.* **range** + **RAIN.** **range** (rānj). *Dial. Eng. var. of REAN.* **range** (rānj). A rigmorole or jargon of sounds; a long-continued cry or clamor. *Obs. or R. Scot.* **range** + **RENDER.** **ra'nee** (rā'nē). *Var. of RANI.* **ranegate** + **RENEGATE.** **Ran-el'la** (rā-nē'lā), *n.* [*NL.; fr. L. rana frog.*] *Zool.* A genus of marine tenebrosate gastropods having a thick shell, usually with two lateral verices continuous over all the whorls. *ranew* + **RENEW.**

**ran'force**, *v. t.* [*F. renforceur.*] To reinforce; to fortify; also, to force open. *Obs.* **rang** (rānj), *part. of RING, r. t. & i.* **rang** (rānj), *n.* See *PETROGRAPHY.* **rang** (rānj), *n.* [*F.*] A rank; a row. *Obs. or R. Scot.* **rangal**, *n.* [*CF. rinquette.*] Rank and file; herd; rabble; esp., camp followers. *Obs.* **ran'gant** (rānj'gānt), *a.* [*Prob. fr. range, v. i. + -ant.*] *Her = FURZANT.* **rangat**, *n.* Noise; disorder. *Obs. Scot.* **rangat**, *n.* Rangate. *Obs. Scot.* **ran'ga-ti'tra** (rā'ngā-tē'rā), [*Maori.*] A Maori chief; a magistrate; less exactly, a leading citizen. *New Zealand.* **range**, *Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of RINSE.*

range finder. Gunnery. An instrument, variously constructed, used to determine the distance of an object to be hit. It is usually so constructed as to give a rapid me-

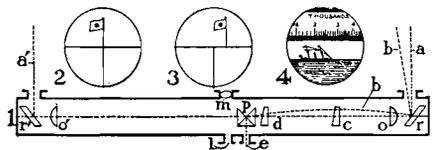


Diagram of Barr & Stroud Range Finder. At the ends of the Tube (1) two Reflectors (r, r') deflect rays from the target through the Objectives (o, o') and the Prisms (p) to the observer's right eye at e. The field of view of the right eyepiece is divided by a horizontal line (2, 3), above which is the image from o, and below it that from o'. A Deflecting Prism (d) is neutral at the position d, when the parallel rays (a, a') from a very distant object will form a continuous image (2). A nearer object will give unparallel rays, a being refracted by b, and its image will be discontinuous (3), until d is moved to the position c corresponding to its range. Through the left eyepiece at l and the Finder Objective m the observer sees the Object (4) and above it part of a Scale that is attached to d, and a pointer by which the range is read off.

chanical solution of a triangle having the target at its apex and the range finder at one corner of its base. When the instrument determines the direction also it is called a position finder.

range light. Naut. A either of two or more lights on shore so placed as to guide a vessel keeping them in line, as through a channel. b pl. Two white lights in the same vertical plane as the keel, one at least fifteen feet higher than, and horizontally distant from, the other, that may be carried by a steamer under way to indicate her course.

range pole. Surv. A long thin pole or stake, usually steel-shod and conspicuously painted, used in ranging lines.

range'er (ran'jer), n. 1. The keeper of a royal park or forest; formerly, a royal officer appointed to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed, watch the deer, present trespasses, etc. Eng.

2. One that ranges; specif.: a rover; wanderer. b A dog that ranges in search of game. c The harbor seal. Newfoundland. d One of a body of mounted troops or organized armed men, usually more in the nature of mounted infantry than cavalry, who range over a region.

In the British army the name is given to a regular infantry regiment, the Connaught Rangers. e In America, a warden who patrols tracts of forests, esp. those owned by the state. 3. One who arranges or sets in line. Obs. & E.

range rider. A mounted warden who patrols forests or other lands in the interest of the owners. Chiefly Western U. S. b A cowboy who herds cattle on the range.

range stove. A portable cooking range. See RANGE, 9.

range works. Masonry. Ashlar laid in horizontal courses of even height; covered ashlar. Cf. BROOKS ASHLAR.

rang'ing (ran'ing), v. pr. & vb. n. of RANGE. — ranging bond, Bricklaying, chain bond formed by strips of wood projecting slightly from the face to afford nailing.

Ran-goon' creep'er (ran-goon'). [From Rangoon, Burma.] An Asiatic combretaceous climbing shrub (Quisqualis indica), grown in tropical regions for its showy flowers.

rang'y (ran'y), a. [From RANGE, v. i.] 1. Inclined, able, or apt to range, or rove about, for considerable distances; hence, long-limbed and slender; — chiefly used of cattle. 2. Having room for ranging; roomy; spacious. 3. Having ranges, mountainous.

Ran'i-dæ (ran'i-dæ), n. pl. [NL.; L. rana frog + -idæ.] Zool. An important family of anurous amphibians of the group Firmisternia, comprising the typical frogs. They are distributed generally over the temperate and tropical parts of the earth with the exception of most of Australia and South America. About 270 species are known, over half of which belong to the type genus, Rana.

ra'nine (ran'in; -nīn; 183), a. [L. rana a frog.] 1. Zool. Of or pertaining to the frogs or the family Ranidae. 2. Anat. Pertaining to the region beneath the tip of the tongue; designating specif. the branch of the lingual artery supplying that region, and the corresponding vein, which is a tributary of the facial or lingual vein.

ranine artery. Anat. See LINGUAL ARTERY.

rank (rānk), a.; RANK'ER (-ēr); RANK'EST. [AS. ranc strong, proud; cf. D. rānk slender, Dan. rānk upright, erect, G. dial. rānk slender, Icel. rānk slender, bold. The meaning seems to have been influenced by L. rāncidus, E. rāncid.] 1. Proud; froward; haughty. Obs. 2. Strong; mighty; powerful; violent; headlong. Obs. or R. or Dial. Eng. 3. Luxuriant or vigorous in growth; grown to immoderate height; grown coarse; as, rank grass or weeds. And, behold, seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, rank and good. Gen. xli. 5.

4. Obs. A grown too great; overgrown; gross; swollen. b Over supplied; overfed. c Plentiful; abundant; copious. 5. Crowded together; many in number. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 6. Projecting to an unusual extent beyond a surface, as the blade of a plane when adjusted to cut deeply. 7. Causing, or covered with, a vigorous growth of vegetation on the like; producing luxuriantly; very (sometimes too) rich and fertile; as, rank land.

8. Strong-scented; rancid; offensive in smell or taste. Divers sea fowls taste rank of the fish on which they feed. Boyle. 9. Offensively gross or coarse; indecent; as, rank language.

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10. Foul; noisome; corrupt; as, a rank climate, wound. 11. Raised to a high degree; extreme; gross; utter; — used only with words of reprobation; as, rank treason; — What are these but rank pedants? Addison. 12. Unreasonably high in amount; excessive; as, a rank mode. Obs. exc. Law. "A ranker rate." Shak. 13. Useful; of animals, ruttish or in heat. Obs. Shak. Syn. — Utter, absolute, downright; flagrant, glaring, palpable. — RANK, GROSS are here compared as derogatory intensives. RANK is commonly applied to that which is extremely, utterly, or violently what it is declared to be; gross applies to what is thought of as palpable, glaring, or flagrant; as, rank heresy, nonsense; gross carelessness, stupidity, credulity. See LUXURIOUS, COARSE, FLAGRANT.

rank rider, a reckless rider; specif., a highwayman. Obs. rank (rānk), n. [OF. ranc, var. of ranc, F. rang, prob. fr. OHG. rāng a circle, a circular row, G. ring, cf. ME. rānk, rāng, fr. OF. rānc. See RING; cf. RANGE, n. & v.] 1. A row or line; a range; a series; a tier; — now rarely of persons. Many a mountain nigh Rising in lofty ranks, and loftier still. Byron. 2. Mil. a A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to file. See 1st FILE, 5. a. b pl. An army; the forces. "And e'en the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." Macaulay. c pl. The body of privates as distinguished from officers; as, he rose from the ranks. 3. Line; orderly arrangement; formation; array; as, to form a crowd into rank. 4. An aggregate of individuals classed together; a social class; an order; a division; as, ranks and orders of men. 5. Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility; as, the rank of general; the rank of admiral. The relative rank of officers in the United States navy and army is as follows: The admiral ranks with the general; the vice admiral with the lieutenant general; a rear admiral with a major general; a captain with a colonel; a commander with a lieutenant colonel; a lieutenant commander with a major; a lieutenant (senior grade) with a captain; a lieutenant (junior grade) with a first lieutenant; an ensign with a second lieutenant.

When no other rank is conferred upon general and line officers the titles of their respective offices also express their rank. But it does not follow that rank and office are always identical. 15 U. S. Ct. of Claims, 151. 6. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; relative position in civil or social life or in any scale of comparison; status; grade; as, a writer of the first rank. Addison. 7. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of rank. The mystic spell of rank, which no American citizen can ever quite understand. James Parton. 8. Chess. A row of squares on the chessboard parallel to the sides next the players. In a rank, in a single file. Obs. — on a r. a On a stretch; continuously. Obs. b A breast. Obs. — r. and file. a Mil. The whole body of common soldiers, including corporals. In a more extended sense, it includes sergeants also, excepting the noncommissioned staff; hence: b Those who constitute the bulk or working members of a party, society, etc. — r. of a complex, Math., the number of its lines through any point and in any plane. — r. of a congruence, the number of plane pencils, each containing an arbitrary line and two lines of the congruence. — r. of a curve, Math., the number of its tangents that meet any arbitrary line in space. — r. of a surface, Math., the class of a plane section of the surface; the order of a circumsphere of the surface.

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rank'le (rānk'li), v. i.; RAN'KLED (-k'ld); RAN'KLING (-k'ling). [OF. rānceler, rāncier, apparently the same word as drānceler to fester, rāncle, rāncle, rāncle, a festering sore, apparently the same word as drāncel, fr. LL. drānculus a sore or ulcer, in L., a little dragon, dim. of draco dragon (cf. DRAGON).] 1. To become, or be, rank or festering; to be inflamed; to fester; — lit. or fig. A malady that burns and rankles inward. Rowe. 2. To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore; — used literally and figuratively; as, a splinter rankles in the flesh; the words rankled in his bosom. ran'kle (rānk'li), v. t. To cause to fester; to make sore; to inflame; to poison. Archaic. Beau. & Ft. ran'sack (rān'sāk), v. t.; -SACKED (-sākt); -SACK-ING. [ME. rānsaken, of Scand. orig.; cf. Icel. rānsaka to explore, examine; rānn a house (akin to Goth. rānn house, AS. rāns plank, beam) + the root of sækja to seek, akin to E. seek. See SEEK; cf. REST repose.] 1. Orig. to search for stolen goods; hence, to search thoroughly; to search every place or part of; as, the thieves ransacked the house. To ransack every corner of their hearts. South. 2. To plunder; to pillage completely; also, rarely, to steal as plunder. Archaic. "To ransack Troy." Shak. ran'sack, v. i. To make a thorough search. R. Chauver. ran'sack, n. 1. Act of ransacking, or state of being ransacked; pillage. Archaic. Even your father's house Shall not be free from ransack. J. Webster. 2. Something obtained by ransacking. Obs. ran'som (rān'sōm), n. [ME. rānsoun, rānsoum, OF. rānçon, rānçon, rānçon, F. rānçon, fr. L. redemptio, fr. redimere to redeem. See REDEEM; cf. REDEMPTION.] 1. Act of releasing or redeeming a captive, or captured property, by payment of a consideration; redemption from captivity or imprisonment by such payment; payment for release from captivity; as, prisoners hopeless of ransom. 2. The money or price paid or demanded for the redemption of a prisoner, or of property captured by an enemy; payment for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit. Thy ransom paid, which man from death redeems. Milton. 3. O. Eng. Law. That which is paid for the pardon of an offense or in lieu of corporal punishment. ran'som, v. t.; RAN'SOMED (-sōmd); RAN'SOM-ING. [F. rānçonner. See RANSOM, n.] 1. To redeem from captivity, servitude, punishment, or forfeit, by paying a price; to buy out of servitude or penalty; as, to ransom prisoners. 2. To deliver; to redeem. I will ransom them from the power of the grave. Hosea xlii. 14. 3. To exact a ransom for; to release on the payment of ransom; also, rarely, to demand or exact ransom from. Such lands as he had rule of he ransomed them so grievously, and would tax the men two or three times in a year. Ld. Berners. 4. To expiate; to atone for. Obs. or R. Shak. Syn. — RANSOM, REDEEM are often interchangeable, esp. in their theological senses. In ordinary usage, RANSOM is esp. to release (a person or persons) from captivity or servitude; to REDEEM is to regain possession of (an object), — in both cases, by means of a ransom; as, to ransom a prisoner, to redeem something that has been pawned; "my son, whom nought can ransom or redeem" (Kyd). ran'son bill. Internat. Law. A contract, valid by the law of nations, given in time of war for the ransom of property, now esp. when captured at sea, and a safe-conduct for it to a friendly destination. Called also rānsōn bond. ran'son-er (-ēr), n. One who ransoms or redeems; specif.: a A hostage for the ransom of a captured vessel under a ransom bill. b [cap.] A Mercaderian. c A member of a Roman Catholic guild which strives for the conversion of England to that faith. ran'son-less, a. Free from ransom; without ransom. rant (rānt), v. i.; RANT'ED (rānt'ēd; -tīd; 181); RANT'ING. [OD. rānten, rānten, to dote, to be enraged.] 1. To declaim, or talk in extravagant language, without dignity of thought; to be noisy, boisterous, and bombastic in talk or declamation; as, a ranting preacher. 2. To frolic, or make merry, noisily; to live, or act, in a dissipated, unruly fashion. Archaic or Dial. Eng. 3. To scold or speak angrily. Obs. or Dial. U. S. rant, n. 1. A bombastic, ranting speech; vehement language without importance or dignity of thought; bombast; as, the rant of fanatics. This is a stoical rant, without any foundation. Atterbury. 2. Scot. & Dial. Eng. A noisy jollification; a gay frolic. b A gay tune, song, or dance. ran'-tan' (rān'tān'), n. [Prob. imitative.] 1. A noisy knocking or banging, as at a door. Colloq. Thoreau. 2. A raudan; spree; riotous conduct. Colloq. rant'er (rānt'ēr), n. 1. A ranting speaker or talker. 2. [cap.] Eccl. Hist. a A member of a certain Antinomian sect. See SEEKER. b A member of the Primitive Methodists (see under METHODIST), who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists as being deficient in fervor and zeal; — so called in contempt. 3. A noisy or disorderly reveler. Obs. or Dial. Eng. 4. A noisy singer or player. Scot. ran'u-la (rān'u-lā), n. [L., a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of rana a frog.] Med. A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of the sublingual or the submandibular gland. — ran'u-lar (-lār), a. Ran-un-cu-la-ce-æ (rā-nū'ku-lā-sē-æ), n. pl. [NL. See RANUNCULUS.] Bot. A large family of plants, the crowfoot family, typifying the order Ranunculales. They are distinguished by the acid juice, usually alternate leaves, and regular or irregular flowers with hypogynous stamens. There are about 35 genera and over 1,000 species, of wide distribution. Among these are the well-known ornamental

rank, v. t.; RANKED (rānt); RANK'ING. 1. To place, or arrange, in a line or row; to set in a regular formation. 2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to class; also, to dispose methodically; to classify. Hereby is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft. Dr. H. More. 3. Scots Law. To place (properly, in order of priority) upon the list of claims or claimants upon a bankrupt estate; as, to rank a claim; to rank a creditor. 4. To take rank, or precedence, of; to outrank; as, the President as commander in chief ranks every officer in the navy or army. U. S.

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genera *Clematis*, *Delphinium*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Aconitum*, *Helleborus*, *Arolisus*, *Paeonia*, and *Ranunculus*. *Aconitum*, *Helleborus*, and *Hydrastis* yield important drugs. *Caltha* is a pot herb. — **ra-nun-cu-la-ceous** (shūz), a.

**Ra-nun-cu-la'les** (rā-nūn'kū-lā'lez), n. pl. [NL. See **RANUNCULUS**.] Bot. A large order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, comprising 16 families, including the Ranunculaceae, Berberidaceae, Annonaceae, and Lauraceae. They are distinguished in general by the acyclic or hemicyclic flowers with numerous stamens and apocarpous ovary.

**Ra-nun-cu-lus** (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. -LUSES (-ēz; -Iz), L. -culi (-li). [L., a little frog, a medicinal plant, perh. crofoot, dim. of *rana* a frog.] Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the crowfoots or buttercups, typifying the family Ranunculaceae. They have simple or variously lobed leaves, and flowers with 5 deciduous sepals and 5 nectariferous petals; the numerous flattened achenes are borne in a head or spike. The flowers are generally bright yellow, but in some species are white or even red. Tuberos-rooted species with double flowers are widely cultivated; the European *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. repens*, and *R. arvensis* are widely distributed as weeds. Also [L. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.

**Ra-nun' des vaches** (rā-nūn' dā vāsh; rān'). [Fr., prop. fr. dial. *ranz* in Switzerland + F. *des vaches* of the cows.] A melody played by Swiss herdsmen on the alpenhorn, consisting of irregular phrases made up of its harmonics.

**Ra-nun'ia** (rā-nūn'ā), n. [NL., after Étienne Fiacre Louis Raoul, French surgeon.] Bot. A genus of asteraceous plants, natives chiefly of New Zealand. They are low hoary caespitose herbs, with small solitary flower heads resembling those of *Helichrysum*. Several species, as *R. eximia*, are called *sheep plants*, from their large white tufts.

**Raoul's law** (rā'oolz). [After F. M. Raoul (1830-1903), French chemist.] Phys. Chem. The principle that molecular quantities of different substances dissolved in the same amount of solvent equally depress the freezing point. It does not hold for electrolytes, owing to dissociation.

**rap** (rāp), n. Any of the tokens that passed for a halfpenny in Ireland early in the 18th century; any coin of trifling value. Fig., the least bit; as, I don't care a rap. Colloq. **rap, v. t.**; RAPPED (rāpt), or, often, RAPT; RAPPING. [Cf. Sw. *rappa* to snatch, G. *rappen*, but also E. RAPT, a.]

1. To grab; to snatch and steal.
2. To snatch away; to seize and hurry off. And through the Greeks and Lians they rapt The whirling chariot. Chapman.
3. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, rapt into admiration. I'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. Addison.

**rap and ren**, to rap and rend. [Orig. to *rape* and *renne* (which see).] a To seize and plunder; to snatch by violence.

All they could rap and rend and pilfer Hudibras. b To get together by fair means or foul; to procure at any cost. Also to rap and run, ring, wring, etc. **rap, v. t.**; RAPPED (rāpt); RAPPING. [Cf. Sw. *rappa* to strike, *rapp* stroke, Dan. *rapp*; perh. of imitative origin.]

1. To strike with a quick, smart blow; to deliver a rap to upon. With one great peal they rap the door. Prior.
2. To use, or impel, in striking a rap; as, he rapped his stick on the pavement.
3. To utter impetuously or with sudden violence;— chiefly with out. "Rapped out a great oath." Addison.
4. To swear or testify to, esp. falsely. Archaic Slang.

**rap out**, to impart or declare by raps, specif. in the alleged manner of disembodied spirits by means of mediums. **rap, v. i.** 1. To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock. 2. To fall with a short, sharp sound like a light rap;— said of raindrops, tears, etc. Scot. **rap, n.** [See RAP to strike.] A quick, smart blow; specif.: a Orig., a sharp blow with a weapon. Obs. b A smart knock, as upon a door or table, to attract attention. c A light blow. d A sound like that of knocking, ascribed to mediumistic agencies, as at spiritualistic séances.

**ra-pa'ci-ous** (rā-pā'shūz), a. [L. *rapax*, *actis*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch away. See RAPID.] 1. Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force. "The downfall of the rapacious and licentious Knights Templar." Motley. 2. Subsisting on prey; predaceous; as, a tiger is a rapacious animal; a rapacious bird. 3. Avaricious; grasping; also, greedy; ravenous; voracious; as, rapacious usurers; a rapacious appetite. Syn.—Grasping, ravenous, voracious. See GREEDY.

—**ra-pa'ci-ous-ly**, adv. —**ra-pa'ci-ous-ness**, n. **ra-pac'ity** (rā-pā'si-tē), n. [L. *rapacitas*: cf. F. *rapacité*.] See RAPACIOUS. 1. Quality of being rapacious; rapaciousness; as, the rapacity of pirates or wolves. 2. Act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppression; exorbitance. "The rapacity of some ages." Syrat.

**Ra-pa'te-a-ce-ae** (rā-pā'tē-sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of South American monocotyledonous herbs (order Xyridales), related to the Juncaceae, having a greenish perianth in two series, 6 anthers, and numerous capitate

flowers subtended by 2 foliaceous bracts. There are 6 genera, and about 21 species. — **ra-pa'te-a-ceous** (shūz), a. **rape** (rāp), n. One of six divisions of the county of Sussex, England, intermediate between a hundred and a shire. **rape, n.** [L. *rapa*, *rapum*, akin to Gr. *ράπις*, *ράβυς*, G. *raibe*.] a A turnip. Obs. b A European brassicaceous plant (*Brassica napus*) differing from the cabbage in its deeply lobed leaves, which are not hairy like those of the turnip. Rape is widely grown in the Old World as a forage crop or sheep; in the United States it is used chiefly as a forage crop for hogs and sheep, as a cover crop in orchards, etc. Its seeds yield rape oil, and are a food for birds.

**rape** (rāp), n. [F. *rape* a grape stalk, LL. *raspa* grapes.]

1. The pomace of grapes, left after expression of the juice or must. It is used for filtering, esp. in vinegar making.
2. A filter consisting of a large cask with a false bottom, containing the above or some other filtering material.
3. a Unpressed grapes. Obs. b Rape wine.

**rape, v. t.**; RAPPED (rāpt); RAPPING (rāp'ing). [ME. *rapen* to snatch, seize, prob. fr. L. *rapere*. Orig. E. D. Cf. RAP to snatch, RAPID, RAPTURE, RAVISH.] 1. To seize and take away by force; to plunder. Archaic. So Leda's twins from Colchis rapped the Fleece. Joel Barlow. 2. To commit rape upon; to ravish. 3. To ravish with delight or other strong emotion; to transport; to make rapt. Archaic.

To rape the held with touches of her string. Dryden. **rape, n.** [See RAPE to snatch.] 1. Act of seizing and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery; as, the rape of Ganymede. "The Rape of the Lock." Pope. And ruined orphans of thy rapes complain. Sandys. 2. Law. The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and without her consent. See AGE OF CONSENT, 2d FORC. 3. One that is ravished or carried off. Obs. Sandys. **rape/seed** (rāp'sēd'), n. The seed of rape; also, the plant. **rape wine**. [Cf. F. *rape*.] A poor, thin wine made from the pomace of grapes or, sometimes, from fresh grapes. **rap'-full**, a. [Cf. RAP, v. i.] Naut. Of sails, full and drawing steadily.

**rap'-full**, n. Naut. State of having the sails full of wind. **Raph-a-el** (rāf'ā-ēl; rāf'ā-ēl), n. [L. *Raphael*, Gr. *Ῥαφαήλ*, fr. Heb. *Rāphā'el*.] 1. Lit., the healing of God;— masc. prop. name. F. *Raphael* (rāfā'vél); It. *Raffaello* (rāfā'fēllo), *Raffaello* (rāfā'fēllo); G. *Raphael* (rāfā'fēl). 2. An angel mentioned in Hebrew literature. In the apocryphal book of Tobit he is represented as traveling with Tobias into Media and back again, instructing him to marry Sara, and how to drive away the wicked spirit who was in love with her. Milton, in "Paradise Lost," represents him as sent by God to instruct Adam. See ASMODEUS.

**Raph-a-el-esque** (rāf'ā-ēl-ēsk'), a. In, or resembling, the style of Raphael (1483-1520), whose paintings were long held to be the best models to imitate.

**Raph-a-el'ic** (ēf'ik), a. Pertaining to Raphael. Nonce Word. "Raphaelic machines." Hawthorne.

**Raph-a-el-ism** (rāf'ā-ēl-iz'm), n. Raphael's artistic principles, method, or style.

**Raph-a-el-ite** (ēf'it), n. One who advocates or adopts Raphaelism. **Raph-a-el-ite'ism** (ēf'it-iz'm), n. Raphaelism.

**Raph-a-nus** (rāf'ā-nūs), n. [L. *radix*, Gr. *Ῥαβανος*.] Bot. A genus of brassicaceous plants characterized by the torulose pods containing globose seeds in a single row. The 6 species are natives of the Old World. *R. sativus* is the radish; *R. raphanistrum* is the jointed charlock. **raphe** (rāfē), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαφή* a seam or suture, fr. *ῥάπτω* to sew or stitch together.] 1. Anatom. The seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ, as of the tongue, perineum, etc., having externally a ridge or furrow, and internally usually a fibrous connective tissue septum. 2. Bot. a In anapropous ovules, that part of the funicle adnate to the integument, forming a ridge along the body of the ovule. In certain seeds, as those of *Sarracenia*, it affords a distinctive classificatory character. b In diatoms, the median line of a valve. c In apiaceous plants, the suture between the two mericarps.

**Raph'a** (rāf'ā), n. [NL. See RAFFIA.] 1. Bot. A small genus of pinnate-leaved palms, natives of Africa and South America. They have stout trunks, very large spiny leaves, and a spathe of fibrous leaves, often 6 feet long; the spongy fruit contains a single hard seed. *R. raffia* is the raffia palm. *R. vinifera* yields palm wine. 2. [L. c.] The fiber of the raffia palm. See RAFFIA.

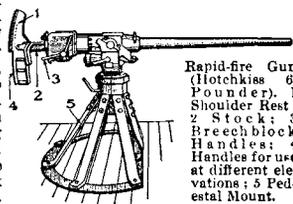
**raph'i-des** (rāf'i-dēz), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. *ῥαφίς*, *ῥαφίδος*, a needle; cf. F. *raphides*.] Bot. Crystals, generally of calcium oxalate, developed as metabolic by-products in plant cells. The term was originally restricted to acicular crystals occurring singly or in fascicles, but is now often applied to crystals of any form. Raphides may occur in all parts of a plant, but are most abundant in the stems of herbaceous plants, in the bark of trees, and in leaves and roots. They are numerous in the fleshy parts of monocotyledons as the arms, and are often enclosed in large vacuoles filled with mucilage. When moistened, endosmosis causes discharge of the raphides, often with some force.

**rap'id** (rāp'id), a. [L. *rapidus*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; perh. akin to Gr. *ῥαπ*

νάειω: cf. F. *rapide*. Cf. HARTY, RAFE to seize, RAVISH.] 1. Very swift or quick in motion; fast; as, a rapid stream. Ascend my chariot; guide the rapid wheels. Milton. 2. Advancing with haste or speed; rapidly in progression; happening, done, or achieved quickly; as, rapid growth. 3. Quick in execution; as, a rapid penman, or speaker. 4. Adapted to short exposure, as a photographic plate. Syn.—See FAST.

**rapid bind**. Music. See BIND, n. 4. — **transit**, local passenger traffic or transportation, esp. in or near cities, by methods of conveyance more rapid than the ordinary ones. **rap'id** (rāp'id), n. [Cf. F. *rapide*. See RAPID, a.] A part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, the surface usually being broken by obstructions, but without actual waterfall or cascade;— usually in pl.

**rap'id-fire** } a. A Gun. Firing shots in rapid suc-  
rap'id-fire'ing } ceSSION. b Ordnance. Capable of being  
fired rapidly;—  
applied to single-  
barreled guns of  
greater caliber  
than small arms,  
mounted so as to  
be quickly trained  
and elevated, with  
a quick-acting  
breach mechanism  
operated by a single  
motion of a crank  
or lever (abbr. R.  
F.); specif.: (1) In  
the United States navy, designating such a gun using fixed  
ammunition or metallic cartridge cases;— distinguished  
from breech-loading (abbr. B. L.), applied to all guns load-  
ing with the charge in bags, and formerly from quick-fire.  
Rapid-fire guns in the navy also sometimes include auto-  
matic or semiautomatic rapid-fire guns; the former being  
automatic guns of not less than one inch caliber, firing a  
shell of not less than one pound weight, the explosion of  
each cartridge operating the mechanism for ejecting the  
empty shell, loading, and firing the next shot, the latter be-  
ing guns that require one operation of the hand at each dis-  
charge, to load the gun. (2) In the United States army, desig-  
nating such a gun, whether using fixed or separate am-  
munition, designed chiefly for use in coast batteries against  
torpedo vessels and the lightly armored batteries of other  
war vessels and for the protection of defensive mine fields;  
— not distinguished from quick-fire. (3) In Great Britain  
and Europe used, rarely, as synonymous with quick-fire.



**rapid-fire mount**, Ordnance, a mount permitting easy and quick elevation or depression and training of the gun, and fitted with a device for taking up the recoil. **rap'id-ity** (rā-pid'i-tē), n. [L. *rapiditas*: cf. F. *rapidité*.] Quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the rapidity of a current, of speech, of growth. Syn.—Rapidity, haste, speed, fleetness, quickness.

**rap'ier** (rāp'ēr), n. [F. *rapier*, OF. a., in *espée rapier*.] A straight two-edged sword, esp. of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a narrow, pointed blade, used chiefly for thrusting, but heavier than the 18th-century small sword.

**rap'ine** (rāp'in), n. [F. *rapine*, fr. L. *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize and carry off by force. See RAPID; cf. RAVEN rapine.] 1. A plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; spoliation; pillage; plunder. 2. Ravishment; rape. Obs. & R. Shak. **rap'ine, v. t. & i.** [Cf. F. *rapiner*.] To plunder. Rare. — **rap'in-er** (-i-nēr), n. Rare.

**rap'pa-ree** (rāp'pā-rē), n. [Ir. *rapaire*, *rapaire*; cf. *rapaire* a rapier.] An Irish irregular soldier or freebooter, esp. of the 17th century; also, a plunderer; vagabond. The men that rode at Sarsfield's side, the roving Raparees. Sir C. G. Duff.

**rap'pee** (rāp'pē), n. [F. *rapé*, prop. p. p. of *rapier* to grate, to rasp. See RASP, v.] A pungent kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves. **rap'per** (rāp'ēr), n. [From RAP.] 1. One that raps, or knocks; specif., the knocker of a door. 2. A forcible oath or lie. Slang or Dial. **rap'port** (rāp'pōrt; F. rāp'pōrt; 201), n. [Fr., fr. *rapporter* to bring again or back, to refer; re-re + *apporter* to bring, L. *apportare*. Cf. REPORT.] Relation; esp., relation characterized by harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity;— used esp. in the phrase in rapport or [F.] en rapport, in an intimate or harmonious relation; as, applied to people, having a close understanding or working in mutual dependence; as, a leader and his aids must be in rapport. 'T is obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions and languages in every country. Sir W. Temple.

**rap'proche'ment** (rāp'prōsh'mānt'), n. [Fr., fr. *rapprocher* to cause to approach again. See RE-; APPROACH.] Act or fact of coming or being drawn near or together; establishment or state of cordial relations. He had witnessed the gradual rapprochement between the papacy and Austria. Wilford Wood.

**rap'scal'ion** (rāp-skāl'yōn), n. [Cf. RASCALION.] A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow. **Rap'son's slide** (rāp'sōnz). Mach. A device consisting of a crosshead (in *Illustr.*) capable of moving in fixed guides

ignating an unsaturated acid, C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>22</sub>O<sub>10</sub>, occurring in its glyceryl ester in rapeseed oil. **rap'pe** (rāp'pē), n. [Fr. *rapé*, prop. p. p. of *rapier* to grate, to rasp. See RASP, v.] A pungent kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves. **rap'per** (rāp'ēr), n. [From RAP.] 1. One that raps, or knocks; specif., the knocker of a door. 2. A forcible oath or lie. Slang or Dial. **rap'port** (rāp'pōrt; F. rāp'pōrt; 201), n. [Fr., fr. *rapporter* to bring again or back, to refer; re-re + *apporter* to bring, L. *apportare*. Cf. REPORT.] Relation; esp., relation characterized by harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity;— used esp. in the phrase in rapport or [F.] en rapport, in an intimate or harmonious relation; as, applied to people, having a close understanding or working in mutual dependence; as, a leader and his aids must be in rapport. 'T is obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions and languages in every country. Sir W. Temple.

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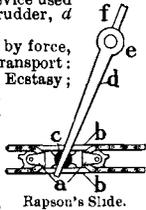
**raun-gard**, + RENEGADE. **raun-verse**, + RENVERSE. **Ran'vier's nodes** (rān'vī-er' nōdz). = NODS OF RANVIER. **ray**, + RAINY. **Ran-zā-ni-a** (rān-zā'nī-ā), n. [NL., after C. A. Ranzi (1775-1846), Italian naturalist. Zool. See SWISS I.] **Raoul's method** (rā'oolz mēth'od). Chem. The method of determining the molecular weight of a dissolved substance by the extent to which it depresses the freezing point of the solvent. **rap** + ROPE; obs. pret. of RAPP. **rap** (rāp, rāp), n. & v. Exchange. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **rap, v. t. & i.** Cf. Dan. *rappa* to make haste, Sw. *rappa* brisk, G. *rappen* to hasten, and ME. *rapen* to hasten. 'To hasten; hurry. Obs. **rap** (rāp), n. A thin strip of land. Dial. Eng. **rap, n.** A skein of yarn containing about 120 yards. **Ra-pa'tes** (rā-pā'tēs), n. pl. [NL. See RAFACTOS.] **Ra-pa'tes** = RAFACTOS. Obs. B = CAR-NIVORA. Obs. **ra-pa'li-vi** (rā-pā-lē-vē), n.

[Finnish *rapakkivi*, lit., rotten stone.] A coarse red granite quarried in Finland, often with curious ovoid ringed feldspars. It is much used for building in northern Russia. **Rap-a-ne'a** (rāp'ā-nē-ā), n. [NL., from a name in Guiana, perh. a native name.] Bot. A genus of tropical myrsinaceous trees or shrubs having mostly shining leathery leaves and small flowers with stamens adnate to the corolla lobes. One species occurs in Florida. **rap-a-ree**, + RAPPAREE. **rapar-tee**, + REPARTEE. **rape, v. t. & i.** [Of Scand. orig.: cf. Icei. *rapa*, and E. RAP to hasten.] 'To hasten or cause to hasten.—a. Hasty; quick.—adv. Hastily.—n. Haste; hurry. **rape**, + REAP. **rape** (rāp), Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. v. t. OF ROPE. **rape, v. t.** [F. *rapier*. Cf. RASP, RAP to snatch; to rasp. Obs. or Dial. Eng.] **rape, n.** [F. *rape*.] A coarse fish; a rasp. Obs. or Dial. Eng. **ra-pa-ni-a** (rā-pā-nī-ā), n. [NL.] In rape and renne,

a corruption of *rapen* and *rinna* [perh. corrupted fr. AS. *hræpan* to lay hands on, to touch; and AS. *hrinan* to touch] to handle and touch. Obs. Chaucer. **ra-pe** (rā-pē), n. [Cf. F. *rapé*, p. p. of *rapier* to grate.] A highly seasoned hash used in the Middle Ages. Obs. or Hist. **rape butterfly**. A cabbage butterfly. Eng. **rape-cole**, n. Kohl-rabi. Obs. **rape-crowfoot**. Bulbous crow-foot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) Obs. **rapes**. Var. of RAPPÉE. **rape'ful**, a. A violent. Obs. b Given to committing rape. R. **rap'ly**, adv. [Cf. Icei. *rap*, and E. RAP to hasten.] Hastily. **rape oil**. See OIL. **rapers**, + ROPER. **raperection**, + REPARATION. **rape violet**. A cyclamen. Obs. **rapeye**, + RAPPÉ. **Ra'pha** (rā'fā), Bib. **Ra'pha** (rā'fā), Bib. **Raphael of Cats** Gottfried Mind (1738-1814), a painter of cats. **Raph'a-a** (rāf'ā-ā), D. Bib. **Raph'a-im** (rāf'ā-im), D. Bib. **Raph'a-ims** (rāf'ā-imz), D. Bib. **ra-pa'ni-a** (rā-pā-nī-ā), n. [NL.]

**See RAPHAETUS.** Med. A convulsive disease, not uncommon in Sweden and Germany, formerly supposed to be due to eating grain containing seeds of jointed charlock (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), but now known to be a form of ergotism. [It is.] **raph'a-ny** (rāf'ā-nī), n. [It.] **Rapha-ne**, n. Also **raphane** [L. *raphanus*, Gr. *Ῥαβανος*: cf. OF. *raphne*, *rafte*.] The radish. Obs. **raphe, n.** [OF. *raphne*, *rafte*; cf. F. *rapé*.] A game dice. Obs. **raphe**, + RAFFÉ. **raph'ide** (rāf'idē), n. Bot. Singular of RAPHIDES. Rare. **raph'i-difer-ous** (rāf'i-dī-fēr-ūs), a. [Vrphic + *ferous*.] Bot. Bearing or containing raphides. **raph'i-dim** (rāf'i-dīm), D. Bib. **raph'is** (rāf'is), n. [Gr. *ῥαφίς* needle.] Bot. = RAPHIDE. **Ra'phon** (rā'fōn), Bib. **Ra'phu** (rā'fū), Bib. **ra'pa'mus**, a. m'f' c. ce-ca-si-o'rum de d'f' a. [L.] Let us snatch, friends, the opportunity from the day. Horace (*Epodes*, xiii. 7). **rap'ic** (rāp'ik), a. Chem Des-

(b) and having a pivoted block (c) with a hole in it through which passes a lever (d), hinged at a fixed point (e) outside. The illus. shows this device used as a compensating gear for a ship's rudder, d being the tiller, and f the rudder.



rapt (rapt), n. [L. raptus a carrying off by force, fr. rapere to seize and carry off, to transport; cf. F. rapt. See RAPT, a., RAPID.] 1. Ecstasy; trance. Obs. or R. Southey.

2. Moving force or power; sweep. Obs.

3. Rape; one raped; also, rapine. Obs. Scot.

rapt, v. t.; RAPT'ED; RAPT'ING. [See RAPT, a.] Obs. To carry away by force; also, to transport or ravish.

rapt, p. a. [L. raptus, p. p. of rapere to seize. See RAPT to seize, RAPID; cf. RAP to snatch.] 1. Seized and transported up or away, esp. into other worlds or times; hurried away or along; — used lit. or fig. Waters rapt with whirling away. Spenser.

2. Transported with love, delight, etc.; enraptured. "The rapt exaltation of the devotee." J. A. Symonds.

3. Wholly absorbed or engrossed, as in feeling, meditation, or special interests. "Rapt in secret studies." Shak.

4. Abducted; raped. Obs. or Archaic.

Syn. — See TENSE.

Rap-tor'os (rãp-tõ'rez; 201), n. pl. [NL. See RAPTOR, 1. Zool. An order consisting of the birds of prey, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and os. Its typical members are characterized by carnivorous habits, great powers of flight, and keenness of vision; they seize their prey with their feet, which are esp. modified for this purpose, being large and strong, with sharp curved claws. The bill is short and hooked, and provided with a cere.



2. In recent classifications, an order consisting of the birds of prey Head and Foot of one except owls; — usually called Falconiiformes.

rap-tor'i-al (-rã-tõ-ri-ál), a. Zool. a Living on prey; — said esp. of certain birds. b Adapted to seize prey. c Pertaining to the Raptores.

rap-ture (rãp-tür), n. [L. rapere, raptum, to carry off by force. See RAPID.] 1. Act of seizing and carrying off with force; specif., abduction; rape. Obs. or Archaic.

2. Act of transporting, or fact of being transported; energy or force of movement; a hurrying along.

3. State of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by mental excitement, esp. of an agreeable sort; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy. You grow correct that once with rapture writ. Pope.

4. A spasm or fit from emotion; a paroxysm. Obs. Shak.

5. An expression, or manifestation, of ecstasy or passionate feeling; a rhapsody. "He . . . adds his rapture to the general praise." Cowper.

Syn. — Bliss, transport, delight, exultation. See ECSTASY.

rap-ture, v. t. RAPT'URED (-türd); RAPT'UR-ING (-tü-ying). To transport with excitement; to enrapture. Poetic.

rap-tur'ous (-tü-ür-üs), a. Enraptured; rapturous.

rap-tur'ous (-tü-ür-üs), a. Feeling, expressing, or manifesting, rapture; ecstatic; as, rapturous applause.

rap-tus (-tü-üs), n. [L., a seizing, carrying off, fr. rapere to seize.] 1. A state of intense mental activity.

2. A state of trance or of spiritual ecstasy accompanied by anaesthetic bodily conditions.

3. Med. Seizure; violent or sudden attack.

rare (rãr), a. & adv. [CF. RATH.] Early. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

rare, a.; RAR'ER (rãr'ër); RAR'EST (rãr'ëst). [Also rear, in dial. use; fr. AS. hrær.] Not thoroughly cooked; cooked only enough not to be raw; underdone; as, rare beef or mutton. The word is not of precise meaning.

New-laid eggs, which Bacon's busy care Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted rare. Dryden.

Rare is in common use in the United States; in England its synonym underdone is more commonly used.

rare, a. [L. rarus thin, rare; cf. F. rare.] 1. Not thick or dense; marked by relatively wide separation of the component particles; thin; as, the rare atmosphere of high elevations.

2. Thinly scattered; dispersed; standing apart. Obs. or R. Those rare and solitary, these in flocks. Milton.

3. Not frequent; seldom met with or occurring; unusual; as, a rare event; a rare stone; a rare quality.

4. Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; fine; capital. Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. Dryden.

Syn. — Infrequent, unusual, uncommon. — RARE, SCARCE. That is RARE, as here compared (see DAINTY), of which but few examples, specimens, or instances are found; the word often implies unusual or uncommon character; SCARCE commonly applies to that which, though usually

or formerly abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; the word does not, like rare, carry any implication of unusual quality; as, "A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the rarest things in the world" (Burke); a bad harvest makes wheat scarce; "Great men are scarce (to use the booksellers' distinction), but great biographers are positively rare" (T. Seccombe). See SCANTY, SINGLE.

rare earth. Chem. See 2d EARTH, 9.

rare-bit (rãr'bit), n. Cookery. A Welsh rabbit.

raree-show' (rãr'ë-shõ'), n. [Perh. corruption by showmen of rare show or rarity show.] A show carried about in a box; a peep show; hence, any cheap street show.

rare-fac'tion (rãr'ë-fãk'shün; rãr'ë; cf. RAREFY), n. [Cf. F. rarefaction. See RAREFY.] Act or process of rarefying; state of being rarefied; — opposed to condensation.

rare-fac'tive (-tív), a. [L. rarefacere, factum, to rarefy. See RAREFY.] Producing, or marked by, rarefaction.

rarefy (rãr'ë-fí; rãr'; 277), v. t.; RAR'É-FIED (-fid); RAR'É-FYING (-fí-ying). [F. rarefier; L. rarus rare + ficare (in comp.) to make; cf. L. rarefacere. See -FY.] 1. To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to; — opposite of condense.

2. Fig. To make more spiritual, refined, or like the.

Syn. — RAREFY, ATTENUATE, DILUTE are here compared in their fig. senses only. TO RAREFY is often to etherealize or refine; as, "Love is a gentle flame that rarefies and expands her whole being" (Hastill). But rarefy sometimes implies, as ATTENUATE and DILUTE always do, a diminution or reduction in force, intensity, or the like; as, "Plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarefied into subtleties" (Cudworth); "As it [this universal living scene of things] cannot without violence be exalted into poetical perfection, neither can it be attenuated into a logical formula" (J. H. Newman); "Individual propositions about the concrete . . . are diluted or starved into abstract notions" (id.).

rarefy, v. i. To become less dense; to become thin or porous. "Earth rarefies to dew." Dryden.

rarely (rãr'ly), adv. 1 Not thickly or close together. Obs.

2. Seldom; not often; as, things rarely seen.

3. Finely; beautifully; excellently; with rare skill. See 1st RARE, 3. "Played so rarely on the flageolet." Scott.

4. In an exceptional degree; extremely; unusually; as, she was rarely beautiful.

rareness, n. State or quality of being rare; rarity.

rare-ripe' (rãr'rip), a. [rare early + ripe. Cf. RATH-RIPE.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or earlier than usual.

rare-ripe', n. An early ripening fruit, esp. a kind of freestone peach. b A small or inferior onion.

rare-ty (rãr'ë-tí; rãr'; 277), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [L. raritas; cf. F. rareté. See RARE.] 1. Quality or state of being rare; rareness; thinness; as, the rarity (contrasted with the density) of gases.

2. State or fact of being uncommon or infrequent; hence, quality of being unusual excellence.

3. That which is rare; an uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity or exceptional character.

I saw three rarities of different kinds. Addison.

ras-cal (rãs-kãl), n. [ME. rascaille rable. OF. rascaille, F. racaille the rable, rubbish.] 1. One of the rable; a low, common person; collectively, the rable, or a mob, as of camp followers; also, a lean, ill-conditioned beast or beast, esp. a deer. Obs.

Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them [horns] as huge as the rascal. Shak.

2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; a rogue; knave; — often jocular; as, you young rascal.

ras-cal, a. Of or pertaining to the rable, or common herd; low; mean; base; rascally. "The rascal many." Spenser.

ras-cal-ism (-iz'm), n. Rascality. Rare. Carlyle.

ras-cal'i-ty (rãs-kãl'í-tí), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). 1. The poorer and lower classes of people. Obs. T. Jackson.

ras-cal'ly (rãs-kãl'ly), a. 1. Of or pert. to the rable. Obs.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a rascal; meanly tricky or dishonest; mean; base; worthless; — often in humorous disparagement, without serious implication.

Our rascally porter is fallen fast asleep. Swift.

rasc (rãz), v. t.; RAS'ED (rãzd); RAS'ING (rãz'ing). [F. raser, LL. rasare to scrape often, v. freq. fr. L. radere, rasum, to scrape, shave; cf. Skr. rad to scratch, gnaw, L. rodere to gnaw. Cf. ABRASE, RAZE, BAZE, RAZOR, RODENT.] 1. A To cut, tear, or scratch; hence, to graze, as a bullet. Obs. b To make an incised mark on; to incise; — chiefly in combination, as rasing knife.

2. To rub, scrape, or scratch out or off; to erase; also, to scrape; to erase from; to alter by erasing. Obs. or R.

3. To level to the ground; to demolish. = RAZE, 4. RARE. Syn. — Erase, efface, obliterate, expunge, cancel; level, prostrate, overthrow, subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin.

rash (rãsh), n. [Cf. F. ras short-nap cloth, It. & Sp. raso

satin (cf. RASE, v. t.), or D. ras, G. rasch (perh. fr. Arras in France).] A kind of cloth of silk or worsted or of a mixture of silk and worsted. Obs. or Hist.

rash (rãsh), n. [Cf. OF. rasche, rasche, eruption, scurf, fr. (assumed) LL. rascicare to scratch, fr. L. radere, rasum, to scrape, scratch, shave. See RAZE.] Med. A fine eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

rash, a.; RASH'ER (-ër); RASH'EST. [ME. rasch quick, brisk, rash, Icel. róskir vigorous, brave.] 1. Full of life and vigor; active. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. Overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; reckless; resolving upon, or entering on, a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; — said of persons, and opposed to prudent; as, a rash statesman or commander.

3. Characterized by too much haste or too little reflection; as, rash words; rash measures.

4. Sudden or quick in action or operation. Obs. "Strong as acornium or rash gunpowder." Shak.

5. Requiring sudden action; pressing; urgent. Obs. & E. I scarce have leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash. Shak.

6. So dry or ripe as to fall out of the ear with handling, as grain. Dial. Eng.

Syn. — Precipitate, headstrong, hasty, indiscreet, heedless, thoughtless, incautious, careless, unwary; bold, hardy, fearless. — RASH, ADVENTUROUS, VENTUROUS, VENTURIOUS, DARING, RECKLESS, FOOLHARDY. One is ADVENTUROUS who is inclined to adventure; the word may or may not imply indiscretion or imprudence in incurring risk or hazard; as, "a mind active, ambitious, and adventurous, . . . always aspiring; in its widest searches still longing to go forward, in its highest flights still wishing to be higher" (Johnson); "forward, adventurous damsel" (MacD. D. Arbutnot); cf. "Now at once, adventurous, I send my herald forth to bid a wilderness" (Keats). One is VENTUROUS who is inclined to take chances; VENTURIOUS (often interchangeable with venturous) frequently implies an excessive tendency in that direction; as, "[Leander's tresses] would have allured the venturous youth of Greece to hazard more than for the golden fleece" (Marlowe); "the venturous bark that flings on the sweet summer wind its purpled wings" (Holmes); "He was venturousome when he ought to have been cautious" (Thackeray). A rash heightens the implication of fearlessness; as, "a daring pilot in extremity, pleased with the danger, when the waves went high" (Dryden). RASH implies undue precipitancy or hastiness in word or action; RECKLESS, utter heedlessness or carelessness of consequences; as, "Youth is rash in promises, and rasher in forgetting them" (Kingsley); "brave, but not rash" (Dryden); "a most reckless and intrepid young fire" (Thackeray). A rash heightens the implication of indifference whether she sank or swam" (Trollope). One is FOOLHARDY who is foolishly daring or reckless; as, "if any yet be so foolhardy to expose themselves to vain jeopardy" (Bp. Butler). See RASHNESS, DANGER, & CAREFUL.

rash'er (rãsh'ër), n. A large California rockfish (Sebastes miniatus).

rash'er, n. [Perh. fr. rash, a., as being hastily cooked.] A thin slice of bacon or, rarely, ham intended to be eaten broiled or fried.

rash'ly, adv. In a rash manner; as, a Hastily; quickly. Obs. b Without due consideration; too precipitately.

rash'ness, n. The quality or state of being rash.

Syn. — RASHNESS, TEMERITY, RASHNESS (see RASH) implies undue precipitancy in word or action; TEMERITY adds to rashness the implication of a certain audacity or even effrontery in venturing to do what one does; as, "Blamed I may be for rashness in meddling with them at all" (E. FitzGerald); "I am sure you want no information on the topic, but as I have entered so far upon it, a rash venture, you will not wonder at my entering into continuing the pursuit" (V. Knorr); "Like a ruffed and defiant bird that was frightening herself as well as them with her temerity" (Mary Wilkins).

ras'sion (rãs'zhün), n. [L. rasio, fr. radere to scrape.] Act or process of scraping, shaving, or erasing; also, filing; rasping, as of drugs. Rare.

Ras-kol'nik (rãs-kõl'nyk), n.; pl. RASKOLNIKS (-nyk) or RASKOLNIKS (-nyks). [Russ. raskolnik dissenter, fr. raskol dissent.] The name applied by the Russian government to any subject of the Greek faith who dissents from the established church. The Raskolniki embrace many sects, whose common characteristic is a clinging to antique traditions, habits, and customs. The schism originated in 1667 in an ecclesiastical dispute as to the correctness of the translation of the religious books. The dissenters, who have been continually persecuted, are believed to number about 20,000,000, although the Holy Synod officially puts the number at about 2,000,000. They are officially divided into three groups according to the degree of their variance from orthodox beliefs and observances, as follows: 1. "Most obnoxious;" the Judaisers; the Molokane, who refuse to recognize civil authority or to take oaths; the Dukhoborts, or Dukhobors, who are communistic, marry without ceremony, and believe that Christ was human, but that his soul reappears at intervals in living men; the Khlysty, who coun-

rapt (rãpt), pret. & p. p. of RAP, to snatch away; obs. or rare. pret. & p. p. of Rã, to strike.

rap-tor'i-al (rãp-tõ-ri-ál), a. [L. rapere, raptum, to carry off.] Predaceous. Obs.

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4. Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found; fine; capital. Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. Dryden.

Rar-i-tan for-ma'tion (rãr'í-tãn), n. [From Raritan, town and river in New Jersey.] Geol. A subdivision of the upper part of the Comanchean (Lower Cretaceous) system on the Atlantic coast of North America.

Rar-ron'gan (rãr'õn'gãn), n. One of the natives of Rarotonga, who are Christianized Polynesians; also, their speech.

ras (-rãz), v. t.; RAS'ED (rãzd); RAS'ING (rãz'ing). [F. raser, LL. rasare to scrape often, v. freq. fr. L. radere, rasum, to scrape, shave; cf. Skr. rad to scratch, gnaw, L. rodere to gnaw. Cf. ABRASE, RAZE, BAZE, RAZOR, RODENT.] 1. A To cut, tear, or scratch; hence, to graze, as a bullet. Obs. b To make an incised mark on; to incise; — chiefly in combination, as rasing knife.

2. To rub, scrape, or scratch out or off; to erase; also, to scrape; to erase from; to alter by erasing. Obs. or R.

3. To level to the ground; to demolish. = RAZE, 4. RARE. Syn. — Erase, efface, obliterate, expunge, cancel; level, prostrate, overthrow, subvert, destroy, demolish, ruin.

rash (rãsh), n. [Cf. F. ras short-nap cloth, It. & Sp. raso

her tree (Altingia racemosa) yielding a fragrant resin.

ras'cal (rãs-kãl), n. [F. p. pr. of raser to graze; Fr. Sweep; grazing; — applied to a flanking fire, enfilading a face closely or sweeping the ground close to the surface. Obs. or R. RAS'ED. + RECEIVE.

Rasoute. + RAUPUT.

ras-ca-bil'iana. Rascals. Obs.

ras-ca-cio (rãs-kãk'io), n. [Amer. Sp. rascaso or Fz. rascoso, rascalo.] A variegated spinose scorpion fish (Scorpena plumieri) of Florida and the West Indies; sometimes, any of various species of fishes.

ras-cal-dum (-düm), n. See DOM.

ras-cal-dry, n. The rable also, that which is characteristic of the rable. Obs.

ras-cal-ess, n. Female rascal R. Rascal. Obs.

ras-cal-ion, ras-cal-ion (rãskãl'yon), n. [From RASCAL, 1. A low, mean wretch. [fashion.] Rascal-y, adv. In a rascally way. Obs. [CF. RASCALORY.] Rascality.

ras-cal-ship, n. See SHIP.

rasch + RASH.

rasch'clo'niks, Rasch-cl'niks. Rascals.

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tenance anthropolatry, are ascetics, practice continual self-flagellation, and reject marriage; the Skoptzy, who practice castration; and a section of the Bezpopovtsy, or priestless sect, which disbelieves in prayers for the Czar and in marriage. II. "Obnoxious:" the Bezpopovtsy, who pray for the Czar and recognize marriage. III. "Least obnoxious:" the Popovtsy, who dissent from the orthodox church in minor points only.

ra-so'ri-ál (rá-só'ri-ál; 201), a. [From L. radere, rasum, to scratch. See RASE, v. 1.] a. Habitually scratching the ground in search of food, as a fowl. b. Pertaining to the Rasores; gallinaceous.



rasp (rásp), v. t.; RASPED (ráspt); RASPING. [OF. rasper, F. râper, to scrape, grate, rasp, prob. of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. raspôn to scrape together, to collect.] 1. To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with or as with a rough file, as, to rasp wood to make it smooth; Rasorial Bird. Head and Foot of Domestic Fowl. 2. Hence, fig.: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarse or rough treatment or language; as, some sounds rasp the ear; his insults rasped my temper.

rasp, v. i. To grate or scrape; also, to produce a grating sound like that of rasping.

rasp, n. [ME. raspe, OF. raspe, F. râpe. See RASE, v. 1.] 1. A kind of coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch instead of lines raised by a chisel, as on the true file. Rasps are classified as to fineness from rough to smooth, as are files. See FILE, tool. 2. Act of rasping; also, a sound like that produced by a rasp. 3. Any machine or contrivance used for rasping or grating.

ras'pa-to-ry (rás'pá-tó-rí), n. [LL. raspatorium.] A file or rasp used esp. for scraping bone in surgery.

rasp'berry (rás'bér-í; ráz'-, n.; pl. -ries (-íz)). [E. rasp raspberry + berry; rasp prob. for earlier raspis, and this perh. fr. raspis a kind of wine (Oxf. E. D.), the berry being so named from its taste. Cf. raspis a kind of wine.] 1. a. The collective fruit of any of various species of Rubus. It is distinguished from the blackberry by the fact that the mass of drupelets of which it is composed separate easily from the receptacle when ripe. Raspberries are red, purple, black, or yellow; they are used as a dessert fruit, also for preserves, etc. b. The plant that bears this fruit. The common European raspberry is R. idæus; the red raspberry of America is R. strigosus; and the blackcap, or black raspberry is R. occidentalis. Most of the numerous garden varieties have been derived from these three species. See RUBUS. 2. Raspberry wine.



Raspberries.

rasp'berry-iam' tree or wattle. An Australian wattle tree (Acacia acuminata) the wood of which has an odor like that of raspberry jam. rasp'berry root rot. An agaricaceous fungus (Hypophoma fasciculare) very destructive to the crowns of raspberry bushes in Australia and New Zealand; also, the disease. rasped (rásp), a. a Rough; grated; harsh; hoarse. b. Bookbinding. Having the sharp angles of the covers removed, but not beveled.



Raspberry Bug.

rasp'bug. A very small, nearly black fruit bug (Corimelana plicarica) which infests the raspberry, strawberry, and blackberry, giving them a very disagreeable flavor.

rasp'ing, p. pr. of RASP. Hence: n. A particle or piece separated by rasping; as, raspings of logwood.

rasp'ing, p. pr. of RASP. Hence: p. a. 1. Grating; scraping; harsh; hence, raucous; irritating. 2. Hunting. a. High or difficult to leap; as, a rasping fence or palch. b. Very fast; as, a rasping pace.

rasp palm. A Brazilian pinnate-leaved palm (Friartea ezorhiza) the trunk of which is supported upon prop roots like a screw pine. The roots have a hard, rough surface, and are used by the natives for graters and rasps.

raspy (rás'pí), a. a Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating; harsh. b. Raupish; irritable.

ras'se (rás'sé; rás), n. [Jav. rasse.] A civet (Viverricula malaccensis) allied to the common civet but smaller, native of China and the East Indies, which can climb trees. It furnishes a civetlike perfume prized by the Javanese.

Ras'se-las (rás'sé-lás), n. An imaginary prince of Abyssinia, and hero of a romance of this name by Dr. Samuel Johnson. He was confined in the Happy Valley, a paradise surrounded by high mountains and having a secret entrance. With two companions he escaped and traveled through the world seeking to learn what condition or rank of life was happiest. Finding no lot without its drawbacks, he decided to return.

ras'sure (rás'shür), n. [L. rasura, fr. radere, rasum, to

scrape, to shave: cf. OF. rasure. See RASE, v. 1.] The act of rasping, scraping, or erasing; erasure; obliteration; also, a scratch or light cut. Obs. or R.

2. Act of shaving or polling; tonsure. Obs. 3. A mark or stroke by which any part of a writing or print is erased; an erasure. Obs. or R.

rat (rát), n. [AS. ræt; akin to D. rat, OHG. rato, ratta, G. ratte, ratz, OLG. ratta, LG. & Dan. rot, Sw. råtta, F. rat, Ir. & Gael. radan, Bret. raz, LL. rattus, of unknown origin.] 1. Any of certain rodents of the genus Mus, and other more or less nearly allied genera, distinguished from those called mice by their considerably larger size. Several species live in and about human habitations and in ships, and have become naturalized in nearly all parts of the world; they are not only the cause of much destruction of food materials and other property, but are believed to spread certain diseases of man, notably bubonic plague. The best-known species are the brown or Norway rat (M. norvegicus, syn. M. decumanus), which becomes about ten inches long, excluding the tail, and has coarse brown fur; the black rat (M. rattus), a smaller, darker-colored species with a more pointed nose and larger ears, which has been driven out of many places by the brown rat; and the roof rat (M. r. alexandrinus), a variety of the black rat. Loosely, any of many other rodents of similar size and appearance. See WOOD RAT, COTTON RAT, MUSK RAT, I. SPINY RAT, etc. 2. A one who deserts his party or associates, esp. in adversity. b = scab, n., 7. Cant. 3. Something suggestive of a rat, as a pad, with tapering ends, for the hair. U. S. 4. To smell a rat, to be suspicious of mischief; to scent a plot or intrigue.

rat (rát), v. i.; RAT'TED (-éd; -íd; 151); RAT'TING. 1. a To desert one's party from interested motives; to forsake one's associates for one's own advantage. Coleridge . . . incurred the reproach of having ratted, solely by his inability to follow the friends of his early days. De Quincey b In the trades, to work as a rat, or scab. Cant. 2. To catch or hunt rats, esp. with a dog.

ra'ta (rá'tá), n. a [Maori.] Either of two myrtaceous timber trees of New Zealand (Metrosideros robusta and M. lucida); also, their hard dark red wood, used by the Maoris for paddles and war clubs. Sometimes, any of various other trees of the genus. b The Polynesian chestnut.

rat'a-bil'ly, rate-a-bil'ly (rát'-á-bíl'-tí), n. The quality or state of being ratable.

rat'a-ble, rate-a-ble (rát'-á-b'l'), a. 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value. 2. Made or reckoned according to a proportionate rate; proportional; as, ratable payments; a ratable share. 3. Liable to, or subjected by law to, taxation, or payment of rates; as, one's ratable estate. Chiefly Eng. — rat'a-ble, rate-a-ble (-bíl'), adv.

rat'a-fee' (rát'-á-fé'), n. Also rat'a-fee' (-fé'). [F. ratafia. Cf. TAPIA.] 1. Any liqueur flavored with fruit or fruit kernels, esp. when of a bitter almond flavor; specif., a liqueur of this character from Dantzic. 2. A cake or sweet biscuit, such as is served with a cordial.

rat'al (rát'ál), n. [rate + -al.] Amount at which a person is rated with reference to assessment.

rat'a-plan' (rát'-á-plán'); F. rát'taplan', n. [F.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse. — v. t. & i. To beat a ratapan on something.

rat'-a-tat' (rát'-á-tát'), n. A sound of sharp, repeated knocking or tapping; a rat-tat.

rat'ch (ráč), v. i. [See REACH.] Naut. To reach. rat'ch, n. Naut. A reach; a board in tacking. Rare. rat'ch, n. [Cf. RATCHET.] A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl or click works.

rat'ch, v. t. [Cf. RATCHET.] Mech. a To cut gear teeth on. b To turn around, as by a ratchet and pawl.

rat'ch'et (ráč'hét; -ít; 151), n. [F. rochet ratchet, bobbin, of Teutonic orig.; cf. OHG. rocko a distaff, G. rocken. Cf. ROCKET a fire-work.] 1. A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc. 2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl. See RATCHET WHEEL, below, and 3d RATCH.

ratch'et brace. Mech. A boring brace with a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool.

ratch'et coupling. Mech. A ratchet device coupling a driving wheel with its driven machinery. Cf. FRESHWHEEL.

ratch'et drill. A hand drill in which a lever carrying at one end a drill holder is revolved by a ratchet wheel and pawl.

ratch'et wheel. Mech. A circular wheel having ratch'et teeth, usually angular, with which a reciprocating pawl engages to turn the wheel forward, or a stationary pawl to hold it from turning backward.

ratch'ing (ráč'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of RATCH. Hence: n. Cotton Spinning. Extra draft of the twisted thread due to excess speed of the mule carriage over the roller delivery.

rate (rát), v. t. & i.; RAT'ED (rát'éd; -íd; 151); RAT'ING (rát'ing). [ME. raten; orig. uncert.; cf. ME. araten to rebuke, Sw. rata to find fault,

lishman who impersonates the King of Ruritania, to whom he is distantly related and whom he closely resembles, and saves the king's throne for him while the latter is wounded and held captive by conspirators. Ras'se (rás'sé), Bib. ras'se + RASH. Ras'ta-ban' (rás'tá-bán'), n. [Ar. rasta-ban' the dragon on a head.] See STAR.

ras'ty (dial. rás'tí), n. Var. of RASTY. Obs. or Dial. Eng. ras'ure. Cf. RAZOR.

ras'ure, n. [OF.] A dry measure of about four bushels. Obs. rat. + ROT, a file of soldiers. rat. + Obs. pret. and 3d pers sing. pres. of RASP.

rat. Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WRAT, a wart. rat, n. Mil. = CAT, 9.

rat' (dial. rat), n. Rag; tatter; scrap. Obs. or Dial. Eng. rat, n. t. To tend; tear. Obs. rat, n. [Cf. D. rad, LG. rad, rath' (all pronounced rat).] A wheel on which criminals were executed. Obs. rat (rát), n. Scratch; rut; track. Scot. rat (rát), n. t. [Cf. ROT, v.] A swift current or tide. Obs. rat, n. t. 1. In the trades, to employ persons not members of a union in an establishment, esp. in place of strikers. Cant. 2. To furnish with a rat for the hair. Colton

ra'ta (rás'tá), n. [LL.] Rate; one's own share.

rat'a-ble-ness, or rate'a-ble-ness, n. See NESS.

ra-tan' Var. of RATTAN.

ra-ta'nha (rá-tán'-há), n. [Pg.] Rhatany. [RAT'AN-Y.] Var. of RAT'AN-Y. Var. of Ra'ta-tokk (rá'tá-tók), Ra'ta-tokki (-tók-kí), n. [Icel. Rata-tokki.] See YGGDRASIL.

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blame, despise, hold cheap.] To chide with vehemence; to scold; to censure violently; to effect some result by or with censure or scolding.

Go, rate thy minions, proud, insulting boy! Shak. Syn. — See REPROVE.

rate (rát), n. [FROM RATE to scold.] A scolding or reproving word of command given to a dog.

rate, n. [OF., fr. L. rata (sc. pars), fr. ratus reckoned, fixed by calculation, p. p. of veri to reckon, to calculate. Cf. REASON.] 1. Amount of quantity; established portion or measure; fixed allowance. Obs. Spenser. 2. Value; estimation; price. Obs. or R. Stones whose rates are either rich or poor. Shak.

3. Quantity, amount, or degree of a thing measured per unit of something else; specif., quantity or amount measured per unit of time; as, the boat now progresses at the rate of ten feet per revolution of her propeller; a rapid rate of travel; the legal rate of interest or wages; the birth, death, or marriage rate (that is, the number of births, deaths, or marriages to a given number of people, usually 1,000, in a given period). 4. A fixed relation of quantity, amount, or degree between two things; a ratio; proportion; also, a charge, payment, or price fixed according to a ratio, scale, or standard; as, the rate of exchange; the control of railroad rates. They come at dear rates from Japan. Locke. A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite rate. Shak.

5. Relative conduct or manner; degree or extent of action, emotion, or the like; manner; style; fashion. Thus sat they all around in seemly rate. Spenser. 6. Relative condition or quality; rank; class; kind. I am a spirit of no common rate. Shak.

7. Specif.: Naut. a The order or class to which a war vessel belongs, determined according to its size, armament, etc.; as, first rate, second rate, etc. b The class of a merchant vessel for marine insurance, determined by its relative safety as a risk, as A, 1, 2, etc. c The relative standing or grade of a sailor, esp. in the navy; rating. 8. Usually pl. A tax or sum assessed by the government on property; esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish rates. When the taxing authority requires a lump sum payable by contributions in certain proportions, this is a rate; when it requires sums from certain persons or on certain occasions, this is a direct or indirect tax. . . . In England all local imposts are rates — no central imposts are rates except the land tax, which is raised by a land rate. Hence, popular language dubs all imposts by a nonsovereign body, rates, and all imposts by a sovereign or, like a colony, quasi-sovereign body, taxes, customs, or excise. Dict of Pol. Econ.

9. Horol. The gain or loss of a timepiece in a unit of time; as, daily rate; hourly rate; etc. after one rate, in the same manner or to the same extent. Obs. — after the r., in the same proportion; in proportion. Obs. — at any r. b At any price; on any terms. Obs. b At all events; notwithstanding; in any case. Your way at any rate is not my way. H. James. — at a r., on the same terms or at the same cost. Obs. — at no r., under no circumstances; in no case; by no means. Obs. — r. in aid, a rate levied upon parishes to assist a neighboring parish unequal to the burden. Eng.

rate, v. t. 1. To fix the amount of; also, to apportion; to allot, as one's share. Obs. or R. 2. To calculate; to reckon. Obs. or R. Then must we rate the cost of the erection. Shak. 3. To set an estimate on; to appraise; to value; specif., to assess the value of for a rate or tax. To rate a man by the nature of his companions. South. You see not high enough your eyes to rate. Dryden.

4. To consider; regard; reckon; as, he is rated a good man; travel is rated among pleasures. Shak. 5. To settle the relative rank, position, class, or quality of; as, to rate a ship; to rate a seaman; to rate a pension. 6. To arrange for the transportation of (goods, by rail, water, etc.) at a certain rate; as, ten carloads of steel have been rated to China by the X line. U. S. 7. Mech. To design (a machine, dynamo, etc.) for a definite power, speed, or the like. 8. Horol. a To regulate, or adjust to a given rate of going (a timepiece), as by altering the effective length of the pendulum. b To find the rate of (see RATE, n., 9). Syn. — Value appraised, estimate, reckon. To rate up. Insurance, to class with risks paying a higher rate of premium in order to offset additional risk, usually, in life insurance, by adding a number of years to the actual age.

rate, v. i. To be set or considered in a class; to have rank; as, the ship rates as a ship of the line. rat'ed (rát'éd; -íd; 151), pret. & p. p. of RATE. Specif.: p. a. Mech., Com., etc. Having a definite rating (which see). The rated (full-load) current is that current which, with the rated terminal voltage, gives the rated kilowatts. Standardization Rules of the Amer. Inst. of E. E.

rat'el (rát'éł), n. [Cape D., orig. ratelmuis (D. muis mouse).] A musteline mammal of the genus Mellivora, badgerlike in size, form, and habits. The upper parts are ash gray, the under parts black. There are at least two very similar species, M. ratel of South Africa, and M. indica of India. rate'pay'er (rát'pá'ér), n. One who pays rates or local taxes. Brit. — rate'pay'ing, a. & n. Brit.

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rat-tail (răt'tăil), a. Like a rat's tail in form; as, a rat-tail file, which is round, slender, and tapering. See FILE, II.

rat-tail fescue grass, a slender European grass (Festuca myuros) naturally introduced as a weed in the eastern United States.

rat-tailed (-tăil) a. Having a long, tapering tail like that of a rat.

rat-tailed ale. See FILE, tool. 1. - r. larva or maggot, the larva of a syrphid fly of the genus Eristalis or one of certain other genera, remarkable for the long, telescopic, tubular tail with spiracles at the tip through which air is brought down from above the mud or putrefying matter in which the larva lives.

- r. radish, a species of radish (Raphanus caudatus) having a long, slender pod, which is sometimes eaten. - r. serpent, the fer-de-lance. - r. shrub. = MUSK SHREW.

rat-tan' (răt'tăn'), n. Also ratan. [Malay răt'an.] 1. A any climbing palm of the genus Calamus, remarkable for the great length attained by their stems. b A portion of one of these stems. They are very tough, and are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, chairs, seats of chairs, cords, cordage, etc. See CALAMUS, 1.

2. A rattan cane or switch.

rat-teen' (-tăn'), n. [F. ratine.] A thick woolen stuff folded or twilled, chiefly used for linings.

rat-ten' (răt'tăn'), v. t. & i. [E. dial. ratien a rat, hence the verb literally means, to do mischief like a rat. Cf. RATTON.] To deprive feloniously of the machinery, tools, or materials used in one's business or employment (as by destroying, spoiling, or stealing them), for the purpose of compelling obedience to the orders or demands of a trade union. Trade Union Cant, Chiefly Eng.

rat-ter' (-tăr'), n. One who rats; as: a One who deserts his party in adversity. b One who works as a rat, or scab c Anything which catches rats; esp., a dog, as a terrier.

rat-ter-y' (-tăr'y), n.; pl. TERIES (-tăr'y). 1. Character or act of one who rats; desertion of party or friends in adversity. 2. A place where rats are kept or abound.

rat'ti' (răt'ti'), n. Also rattie. [Hind. rattī.] A weight unit of India derived from the weight of a seed of the plant Abrus precatorius and varying chiefly between one and two grains Troy (1.80 gr. at Calcutta). See WEIGHT.

rat'v' (răt'v'), n. [F. raton.] A woolen stuff thinner than rattan.

rat'v' (răt'v'), v. t.; RAT'VING' (-v'ing). [See RATLINE.] To furnish with rattles; to fasten rattles on; - often with down.

rat'v' (răt'v'), v. i. [ME. ratelen; cf. D. ratelen, G. rasseln; prob. of imitative orig.] 1. To make or cause a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; to clatter. And the rude hail in rattling tempest forms. Addison. The windows rattled with the blast. Longfellow.

2. To make a rattle in the throat. See RATTLE, n., 7.

3. To make a clatter with the voice; to talk rapidly and idly; to chatter; as, she rattled on for an hour. Collog.

4. To move or go with a rattling noise; to drive or ride so as to make a clattering; as, we rattled along briskly. The car rattling o'er the stony street. Byron.

rat'tle, v. t. 1. To cause to make a rattling sound. 2. To assail, annoy, or stun with a rattling noise. Rare. Scold but another [drum] and another shawl As loud as thine rattle the welkin's ear. Shak.

3. To say, perform, accomplish, affect, etc., in a brisk, lively fashion, esp. with accompaniment of a rattle or clatter; - often with away, off, out, through, etc.; as, he rattled off his lesson; the gale rattled the tiles from the roof.

4. To scold; to rail at; - often with off or up. Obs. She would sometimes rattle off her servants sharply. Arbuthnot.

5. To rouse; to shake up; specif., to beat (a cover) for game; to chase hard (game, etc.).

6. To disconcert; to confuse; to agitate; as, to rattle one's judgment; to rattle a player in a game. Collog.

7. To test or tumble in a rattler (see 6 or 7).

to rattle away, to lose by gambling with dice. Rare.

rat'tle, n. 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds like those made by repeated collision of hard bodies; as, the rattle of a drum; the rattle of musketry.

2. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made; specif.: a A child's toy that rattles when shaken, usually a case containing loose hard substances. b A contrivance having a tongue playing on the teeth of a ratchet wheel when revolved, capable of producing a very sharp noise and formerly much used by watchmen; - hence often called watchman's rattle.

rat'tle, n. 1. A rattle in the throat. See FILE, tool. 1. rat'ten. Var. of RATTON, v.

rat'tan. Var. of RATTON, v.

rat'tan' (răt'tăn'), n. A rattan plan of or as of a drum. Rare.

rat'tan', v. t. a To provide, or strengthen, with rattan. b To punish by striking with a rattan.

rat'tany. Var. of RHATANY.

rat'tan' (-tăn'), n. A rattan plan of or as of a drum. Rare.

rat'tan', v. t. a To provide, or strengthen, with rattan. b To punish by striking with a rattan.

3. Noise; racket; uproar; esp., noisy, rapid talk; chatter. "When this life's rattles cease." Young.

4. A senseless talker; a tiresome or frivolous chatterer.

5. A scolding; a sharp rebuke. Obs.

6. The sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail. See RATTLESNAKE.

7. The noise in the throat caused by air passing through mucus which the lungs are unable to expel. It is chiefly observable at approach of death, when it is called death rattle. See RATTLE.

8. Meat Packing. The piece comprising the shank, clod, and brisket.

9. a A European scrophulariaceous plant (Rhinanthus cristula-galli) the roots of which are parasitic on living grasses and other plants. The ripe seeds rattle in the inflated capsule. Also called yellow rattle. b A European housewort (Pedicularis palustris) further distinguished as red rattle.

rat'tle-box' (răt'tl-böks'), n. 1. A boxlike toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle.

2. a = RATTLE, 9. b Any species of Crotalaria; esp., an American fabaceous herb (C. sagittalis) the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated pod c The silver-bell tree.

rat'tle-brain' (-brăn'), n. A rattle-brained person; an empty-headed chatterer.

rat'tle-brained' (-bränd'), a. Giddy; empty-headed.

rat'tle-head' (-häd'), n. a An empty, noisy talker. b Eng. Hist. A Puritan or Roundhead nickname for a Cavalier.

rat'tle-head'ed. a. Empty noisy; rattle-brained.

rat'tle-pate' (-păt'), n. A rattlehead. C. Kingsley. Irving.

rat'tle-rat' (-răt'), n. 1. One that rattles.

2. Anything remarkable of its kind, as a storm, a football game, a book, etc. Slang.

3. a A rattlesnake. b An oyster in poor condition so that it does not fill the shell. Local, U. S.

4. A kind of bright, brittle coal. Local, Eng.

5. A kind of razor with a very thin blade. Local, Eng.

6. Civil Engin. A cylinder in which paving bricks are tested by subjecting them to the pounding of loose iron cubes.

7. Founding. A device for shaking out the cores from small castings, as a tumbling barrel; a rumbler.

rat'tle-ran' (răt'tl-răn'), n. The under side of a fore quarter of beef, chiefly used to corn; the plate piece. U. S.

rat'tle-snake' (-snăk'), n. Any of certain American venomous snakes having a series of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail which make a sharp rattling sound when shaken. They belong to the family Crotalidae and constitute two genera, Sistrurus and Crotalus. The former, commonly known as massasaugas or prairie rattlesnakes, are of comparatively small size and have the top of the head covered with plates; the latter are usually larger and have the top of the head covered with scales. They are all rather thick-bodied, large-headed snakes of sluggish disposition and are not inclined to bite except when disturbed or in pursuit of prey. They are distributed from southern Canada and British Columbia southward to Argentina. The banded rattlesnake (Crotalus horridus) is the common species of the northeastern United States. The diamond rattlesnake (C. adamanteus), sometimes six feet long, is so named from the markings on the back, and occurs from Alabama and Georgia to Florida. In Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona the best-known species is the red rattlesnake (C. atrox). Farther north the prairie rattlesnake (C. confluentus) is common.

rat'tlesnake fern. Any of several American grape ferns, esp. Botrychium virginianum; - so called from the resemblance of the clustered sporangia to a snake's rattles.

rat'tlesnake flag. Amer. Hist. Any of several flags bearing a rattlesnake and, usually, the motto "Don't Tread On Me," used by the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution.

rat'tlesnake grass. A handsome American grass (Panicularia canadensis) with an ample panicle of rather large ovate spikelets, slightly resembling a snake's rattle.

rat'tlesnake herb. The baneberry.

rat'tlesnake master. U. S. Any of various plants reputed to cure the bite of rattlesnakes. a Either of the button snakeroots Lacinaria squarrosa and L. scariosa. b The eryngo Eryngium aquaticum. c The false aloe (Mangrove virginica).

rat'tlesnake plantain. Any orchid of the genus Peromium; - so called in allusion to the checked or mottled leaves.

rat'tlin. Jack (răt'tl'n). A naval character in Smollett's "Roderick Random." [LINE.]

rat'tling (ăt'ting), n. Var. of RATTLE.

rat'tling, adv. of RATTLE.

rat'tling-ness, n. See NESS.

rat'ton (dial. răt'tăn'), n. [F. raton small rat. See RAT.] A rat. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

rat'ton-er. A rat catcher. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

rat'toon. + RATAN. [RATTOON.]

rat'toon' (răt'toön'), n. Var. of RATTON, n. [Cf. F. raton, E. ratoon.] A raccoon. Obs.

rat'twa (răt'twă), n. [Nepaliese.] The common muntjac.

rausch. Obs. pret. of REVENT.

rausch. Obs. pret. of REVENT.

rat'tle-snake-root' (răt'tl-snăk-rōöt'), n. a Any of various asteraceous plants of the genus Nabalus, esp. N. serpenarius, formerly of repute in the southern United States as a remedy for snake bites. Called also cancerweed.

b The Senega snakeroot (Polygala senega).

rat'tle-snake-weed', n. a One of the hawkweeds (Hieracium venosum), prob. named from its purple-veined leaves. b The eryngo. c In California, a small apiaceous weed (Daucus pusillus). d The rattlebox Crotalaria sagittalis.

rat'tle-trap' (răt'tl-trăp'), n. 1. Usually pl. Articles of trifling value; knickknacks. Scott.

2. Anything loosely built or noisily shaky, esp. a vehicle.

rat'tle-weed' (-wäd'), n. a Any plant of the genus Artragalus, or of the related genera Phaca, Aragalus, etc. See MILK VETCH. b The bladder campion. Dial. Eng.

rat'tling (răt'ting), p. pr. & v. b. of RATTLE. Hence: p. a. a Making a rattling noise. b Lively; brisk. c Extremely fast, jolly, good, etc.; as, a rattling drive. Collog.

rat'tly' (-tli), a. Making, or inclined to make, a rattling noise; also, of a noise, like that made by rattling.

rat'-trap' ped'al. A pedal for a bicycle, tricycle, etc., made with toothed edges to prevent slipping of the shoe.

rat'ty' (răt'ty), a. a Characteristic of a rat; as, a ratty odor. b Abounding in rats. c Mean; to be slurred or pitied. Slang. d Angry. Slang.

rau'ci-ty' (rô'si-ti), n. [L. raucitas, fr. raucus hoarse: cf. F. raucité.] Quality or state of being raucous.

rau'cous' (rô'kūs), a. [L. raucus.] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a raucous voice. Aytoun. - rau'cous-ly, adv.

Rau-wol'f'a' (rô-wôl'f'ă), n. [NL, after Leonhart Rau-wolf, Ger. botanist.] Bot. A large genus of apocynaceous tropical trees and shrubs. They have verticillate leaves and small cymose flowers with a salver-shaped corolla and bicarpellary ovary. The herbage is usually poisonous. Some species yield valuable emetics and cathartics.

ra'vage' (răv'ăj), n. [F., fr. ravir to carry off by force; ravish. See RAVISH.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; havoc; waste; as, the ravage of a lion; the ravages of an army, of fire or tempest, of time, or of disease.

Syn. - Despoilment, desolation, pillage, plunder, spoil. Ravage, v. t.; RAV'AGED' (-ăj'd); RAV'AG-ING' (-ă-jing). [F. ravager. See RAVAGE, n.] To lay waste; to commit havoc or devastation upon; to spoil; to plunder; to desolate.

Already Caesar Has ravaged more than half the globe. Addison.

Syn. - Destroy, ruin, waste, lay waste, spoil, pillage, plunder. - RAVAGE, DEVASTATE, SACK agree in the idea of despoiling or laying waste. RAVAGE emphasizes the idea of violence; DEVASTATE, that of waste or ruin; SACK, that of plunder or pillage. One ravages or devastates a country, one sacks a town. See DESTROY, EXTERMINATE.

ra'vage, v. i. To commit ravages.

ra'vage-er' (-ă-jăr'), n. One that ravages, or lays waste.

ra've' (răv'), n. [E. dial. raves, or rathes, a frame laid on a wagon, for hay, etc. Cf. RADDLE.] One of the upper side pieces of the frame of the body of a wagon or sleigh.

ra've' (răv'), v. i.; RAVED' (răvd); RAV'ING' (răv'ing), [ME. raven, prob. fr. OF. raver, var. of rever, reverter, to rave, revel, F. rêver to dream, to muse, to rave; orig. uncert. Cf. REVERIE.] 1. To be, or seem to be, mad or delirious. Obs.

2. To talk or declaim as if mad; to be wild, or furious.

In our madness evermore we rave. Chaucer. Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast? Addison.

3. To act, move, or like, the wildly or furiously; as, the storm raved; the raving ocean.

The mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie Macaulay

4 To talk with unreasonable enthusiasm or excessive passion or excitement; as, he raved about her beauty.

ra've, v. t. To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly.

ra've, n. Act or condition of raving. "Our little hour of strut and rave." Lovell.

ra'vel' (răv'el'), n. Weaving. A kind of comb or wooden rail with projecting teeth for separating and guiding warp threads; - called also separator.

ra'vel', v. t.; RAV'ELLED' (-l'd) or RAV'ELLED' OR RAV'EL-LING. [OD. ravelen, D. rafelen, akin to LG. rebeln, rebellen, reffeln.] 1. To let fall into a tangled mass, as the threads of a texture after pulling it apart; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

The faith of very many men . . . is so often untwisted by violence, or raveled and entangled in weak discourses! Jer. Taylor.

2. To separate or undo the texture of; to take apart; to untwist, to unweave or unknit; - often with out.

Sleep, that knits up the raveled sleeve of care. Shak.

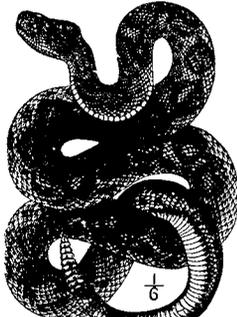
3. Fig., to undo the intricacies of; to disentangle; to make plain. "Ravel all this matter out." Shak.

ra'vel', v. i. 1. To become entangled or confused. Obs. Till, by their own perplexities involved, They ravel more, still less resolved. Milton.

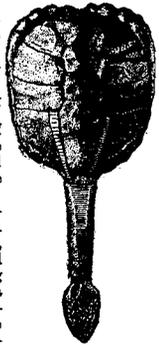
2. To become untwisted, unwoven, or unwound; to be disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy.

3. To make investigation or search. Obs.

ra'vel', n. 1. A ravel; an entanglement. 2. Something raveled or torn; a raveling.



Rattlesnake (Crotalus adamanteus atrox).



Iroquois Turtle-shell Rattle, 2 a.



Rattlesnake Grass.





assent, as required of a clergyman of the Church of England when he first officiates in a new benefice. — to read out of, to expel from (an organization) by reading a formal notice or, more generally, by any form of declaration.

read (rēd), v. i. 1. To perform the act of reading words, characters, or the like; to peruse, or to go over with understanding, the words of a book or other like document. So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. Neh viii. 8.

2. To learn by reading; — usually with of. 3. To utter aloud what is written, either while perusing it or from memory; sometimes, as in the case of an actor, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, he read to his companion; he reads delightfully.

4. To give advice or counsel. Obs. 5. To tell; to declare. Obs. Spenser.

6. To teach by or as if by reading; to discourse. Obs. 7. To bear construction, have import, or to be in effect, as to terms, conditions, or the like, when read (in sense 4, v. i.); as, that sentence reads queerly; this ticket reads to Boston via Providence; also, elliptically, to read well or easily. We only ask . . . when the book comes out, does it read?

8. To study, esp. by reading; — chiefly Eng., etc., in the phrases, to read for the bar; to read up on a subject. Stayed at Christmas up [at] Cambridge to read. Tenyson.

9. To appear in writing or print; to be expressed by, or consist of, certain words or characters; as, the passage reads thus in the early manuscripts.

to read between the lines, to infer something different from, or supplementary to, what is indicated by a literal reading; specif., to detect the real, as distinguished from the apparent, meaning. — to r. in. = TO READ ONE'S SELF IN. Eng. — to r. in, or on, to read. Now Rare.

read (rēd), n. [From READ, v.] Reading; as, a long read.

read (rēd), n. Instructed or knowing by reading; versed in books; learned; as, a well-read man; read in science.

read-a-ble (rēd'ā-bl), a. 1. Such as can be read; specif.: a legible; as, readable handwriting. b Worth reading; interesting; attractive; as, a readable book.

2. Making reading practicable; as, a readable light. Rare. — read-a-bil-ty (rēd'ā-bil'ti), n. — read-a-ble-ness, n. — read-a-bly, adv.

read'er (rēd'ēr), n. [AS. rædere.] 1. One who reads; specif.: a One appointed or authorized to read the lessons or prayers, etc., in a place of worship; esp., R. C. Ch. & Eastern Churches, one ordained for the office of reading the lessons; an annotator or lector (see these words). Cf. LAY READER. b One who reads lectures or expounds subjects to students; a teacher; a lecturer, as, formerly, on law in the Inns of Court; — used esp. in some universities as the title of certain instructors. In the Inns of Court, now only the title of an honorary office. c A proof reader. d One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit. e A professional reciter of selections, etc.; an elocutionist.

2. A book containing selections for reading; an elementary book for instruction and practice in reading.

3. Slang. a Among thieves, a pocketbook. b Among gamblers, a marked card.

4. = READING NOTICE. Cant.

5. A hand lens, or reading glass. Colloq.

read'ily (rēd'i-lī), adv. 1. In a ready manner; without delay or objection; willingly; cheerfully. How readily we wish time spent revoked! Couper.

2. In a ready, or prompt, manner; quickly; easily. 3. Very likely; as may easily be the case. Scot.

read'i-ness, n. 1. State or quality of being ready; preparation; promptness; aptitude; willingness. 2. Ease or facility of performance.

Syn. — Quickness, expedition, promptitude, promptness; aptitude, aptness, knack, skill, expertness, dexterity, ease. See FACILITY.

reading (rēd'ing), n. [AS. ræding.] 1. Act of one who reads. a Perusal. b Act of uttering written or printed matter; specif., a public recital or lecture; also, a lecture on a special subject, text, or passage; a prelection. 2. Study of books; literary scholarship.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. Bacon.

3. The form in which anything is written; the words and construction of a writing or any copy or edition; a version; as, the first folio readings of Shakespeare.

4. Written or printed matter intended to be read. 5. Manner of rendering something written, esp. so as to give an interpretation of its significance; as, an actor's reading of a part; also, the interpretation placed on anything observed; as, my reading of his character is unfavorable.

6. That which is indicated so as to be read, as on the scale of a graduated instrument; as, the reading of a barometer.

reading book. [AS. rædingbōc.] A book for teaching reading; a reader. b A book of Scripture readings, or lessons. Obs. — r. desk, a desk to support a book while reading, esp. in a church service; a lectern. — r. glass, a large magnifying lens, usually attached to a handle, used in reading, etc. — r. hook, a bookmark of bone, ivory, or the like. — r. lamp, a lamp for use in reading, esp. one so arranged as to throw the greater part of its light directly upon a book or reading desk. — r. matter, in a newspaper or periodical, regular news or editorial or contributed matter as distinguished from paid advertising matter. Cant. — r. notice, in a newspaper or periodical, a paid advertisement so set up as to have the appearance of regular news or editorial or contributed matter. Cant. — r. of a bill, Legislation, its formal recital, by the proper officer, before the house which is to consider it. — r. room, a room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort. b Print. A room or space for proof reading.

read'ing, a. Addicted to reading.

reading man, one who reads much; specif., in the English universities, a student who makes study his principal occupation.

re-ad-just' (rē'ā-jūst'), v. i. To adjust or settle again or anew; to rearrange; specif., Finance, to reconstruct or rehabilitate (a corporation) by voluntary action.

re-ad-just'er (-jūst'ēr), n. One that readjusts; specif.:

read. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REED; REDE, counsel.

read (rēd), pret. & p. p. of READ.

re-ad-just' (rē'ā-jūst'), v. i. To adjust or settle again or anew; to rearrange; specif., Finance, to reconstruct or rehabilitate (a corporation) by voluntary action.

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read. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of REED; REDE, counsel.

read (rēd), pret. & p. p. of READ.

re-ad-just' (rē'ā-jūst'), v. i. To adjust or settle again or anew; to rearrange; specif., Finance, to reconstruct or rehabilitate (a corporation) by voluntary action.

re-ad-just'er (-jūst'ēr), n. One that readjusts; specif.:

U. S. Hist. A member or follower of a party or faction in Virginia, about 1878 to 1883, which, with the avowed purpose of scaling down and in part repudiating the State debt, secured the passage of laws forbidding the receipt of coupons of State bonds in payment of taxes. The United States Supreme Court declared these unconstitutional.

re-ad-just'ment (rē'ā-jūst'mēnt), n. Act or result of readjusting; specif., Finance, the reconstruction or rehabilitation of a corporation, esp. of a railroad, effected usually by the voluntary action of the security holders. Cf. REORGANIZATION, 2.

re-ad-mis'sion (rē'ā-d-mis'hūn), n. Act of readmitting.

re-ad-mit' (-mīt'), v. t.; -AD-MIT'TING; -AD-MIT'TING. To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

re-ad-mit'tance (-āns), n. Readmission.

re-ad-vert'en-cy (rē'ā-vr'tēn-si), n. The act of advertising to again, or of reviewing mentally. Rare.

read'y (rēd'i), a.; READ'Y-ER (-i-ēr); READ'Y-EST [ME. readi, redi, redis, fr. AS. ræde, geræde; akin to D. ge-red, bereid, G. bereit, Goth. gards fixed, arranged, and possibly to E. ride, as meaning originally, prepared for riding. Cf. GRAITH.] 1. Prepared for what one is about to do or experience; equipped or supplied with what is needed for some act or event; prepared for immediate movement or action; as, the troops are ready to march; ready for the journey. "When she redy was." Chaucer.

2. Fitted, arranged, or placed, for immediate use; causing no delay for lack of being prepared or furnished; as, the carriage is ready. "Dinner was ready." Fielding.

All things are ready, come unto the marriage. Matt. xxii. 4.

3. Brought into, or being in, such a state as to be likely to do something; immediately liable; likely; — esp. with to. My heart is ready to crack. Shak.

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; moved to willingness; willing; inclined; disposed. I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus. Acts xxi. 13

5. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt; expert; as, ready in apprehension; ready wit; a ready writer or workman.

6. Characterized by promptness, dexterity, or willingness; prompt; willing; as, a ready answer or greeting.

7. Offering itself at once; immediately at hand; opportune; available; handy; as, ready assets; ready money; a ready weapon. "The readiest way." Milton.

8. Of payment or the discharge of an obligation, not deferred; prompt.

9. Present; here; — used in answer to a roll call or similar summons. Obs.

Syn. — Prompt, expeditious, speedy, unhesitating; dexterous, apt, skillful, handy, expert, facile, easy, opportune; fitted, prepared; disposed, willing; free, cheerful.

ready about, Naut., an order to be ready for tacking ship, or going about. — r. money, money held ready for payment, or actually paid, at the time of a transaction; cash.

ready, adv. 1. In a state of preparation; — used with a following participle, often with a hyphen; as, ready-cooked meat. "Ready armed." Num. xxxii. 17.

2. Readily; easily. Now Rare.

ready, n. 1. Ready money; cash; — often with the; as, he was well supplied with the ready. Colloq.

2. Mil. A word of command, or a position and preparation in the manual of arms or in artillery drill, at which the piece is cocked or otherwise prepared for instant firing and held in position to execute the command aim.

3. Naut. A left-handed strand formed by twisting together a number of right-handed yarns, of which three go to form a right-handed, or a plain-laid, rope.

ready, v. t.; READ'YED (-id); READ'Y-ING. 1. To make ready; to put in a state of order or preparation; specif., Scot. & Dial. Eng., to prepare (food), as by cooking.

2. Horse Racing. To keep from winning or running well in order to secure a handicap. Cant.

to ready up, to make ready; to prearrange; hence, to arrange or prepare, as, ready to facilitate cheating. Slang.

ready-made' (rēd'i-mād'; 87), a. 1. Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; specif., made for general sale; — distinguished from made to order or custom-made; as, ready-made clothing; hence, lacking originality or individuality; as, ready-made beliefs.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, ready-made goods; as, a ready-made clothier.

ready-made', n. Usually pl. Something ready-made; specif., a ready-made article, or suit, of clothing.

re-af-firm' (rē'ā-fīrm'), v. t. To affirm again. — re-af-firm-ation (rē'ā-fīrm'āshūn), n. — re-af-firm-er (-fīrm'ēr), n.

re-a-gan-cy (rē'ā-jān-si), n. Action of, as of, or like that of, a reagent; reaction.

re-a-gent (rē'ā-jēnt), n. 1. Chem. & Micros. Any substance which, by reason of its capacity for taking part in certain reactions, is used in detecting, examining, or measuring other substances, in preparing material, etc.

2. Psychophysics. The subject of a psychological experiment; esp., one who reacts to a stimulus.

re-a-gra-vate (-g'rā-vāt), v. t. 1. To add weight to. Obs. 2. To aggravate, or annoy, afresh. Rare.

re-a-gra-va-tion (-vā'shūn), n. [LL. reaggravatio; cf. OF. reaggravacion.] R. C. Canon Law. The second and last monetary, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication. Cf. AGGRAVATION, 2.

re-al' (rē'āl'; rē'ā'l), n. [Cf. Sp. real royal.] The ten-pounder, or chiro (Elops saurus).

real' (rē'al'; Sp. rē'āl'), n. [Sp., fr. real royal. L. regalis. See REGAL; cf. REIS, money.] A small silver coin of Spanish countries; also, a money of account, formerly the unit of the Spanish monetary system. A re-al' de pla'ta (rē'āl' dē plā'tā) (coin) varied in value according to time of coinage, from 12½ down to 10 cents, or from 6½ to 5 pence sterling. See LEVV. The re-al' de vel-jón' (vél-yón'), or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. In 1871 Spain's coinage was assimilated to the coinage of the Latin Union, of which the franc (which see) is the unit.

readers collectively

re-ad-journ', v. t. & i. See RE-2.

re-ad-just'ment, n. See RE-2.

read'iche, + RABLY, REDLY.

re-ad-meas-ure-ment, n. re-ad-min-is'ter, v. t. re-ad-mir'e, v. t. re-a-dopt', n. l. re-a-dop-tion, n. re-a-dorn', n. l. re-a-d-vice', v. t. & i. See RE-2.

ment, n. re-ad-ven-ture, n. i. & t. re-ad-vert'en-cy, n. re-ad-vise', v. t. See RE-2.

ready pole, = RANSEL-TREE.

re-ad-y-wit'ted, n. Quick-witted. — re-ad-y-wit'ted-ness, n.

reaf. + REIF, PLUNDER.

reafen. + RAVEN, REAVE.

reafect', v. t. See RE-2.

real' (rē'āl'; a. [LL. realis, fr. L. res, rei, a thing; cf. F. réel, OF. also réal. Cf. REBUS.] 1. Law. a Of or pert. to things themselves; involving or pert. to a jus in re or in rem; as, a real action (see in phrases); a real, or prädial, servitude; a real right; real privileges; etc. — opp. to personal.

Contract. . . being accompanied or not being accompanied by the delivery of an object, they are "real" ("baillments") or "consensual" T. E. Holland.

b Specif. Eng. & Amer. Law. Pert. to, or consisting of, things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands and tenements; as, real property, in distinction from personal property. See PERSONAL PROPERTY.

2. Relating to things or events, esp. to physical things, rather than to persons or opinions; also, consisting of physical things; as, a real offering. Bacon.

3. Actually being or existing; of the nature of fact; belonging to the order of nature; actual, as distinguished from fictitious or imaginary; also, existing intrinsically or inherently, as distinguished from seeming or apparent.

My suggestion would be, that anything which possesses any sort of power to affect another, or to be affected by another . . . has real existence. Jowett (Plato).

But besides nominal essences, he admitted real essences, or essences of individual objects, which he supposed to be the causes of the sensible properties of those objects. J. S. Mill

When we speak of a thing as real, we imply that it is complete and self-existent. B. Bosanquet.

4. Genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious; — often opposed to ostensible; as, the real reason; real Madeira wine; real ginger; a real falsehood; real dignity.

5. Loyal; faithful; true. Obs.

6. Representing reality; corresponding to what is; true. Ideas of substances are real when they agree with the existence of things. Locke.

7. Logic. Significant; conveying information; not merely verbal or formal; as, a real proposition.

8. Essential or important. Obs.

9. Music. Exact as regards repetition of intervals; as, a real fugue, one in which the answer gives an exact transposition of the subject; — distinguished from tonal.

10. a Philos. Pertaining to medieval realism. Obs. b Pertaining to the German Realschule.

Syn. — Substantive, positive, absolute, veritable, genuine, authentic. — REAL, ACTUAL, TRUE. REAL implies primarily substantive or objective existence — what is; ACTUAL, emergence in the sphere of action or fact — what has become; TRUE, conformity or correspondence to what is actual or real. Real is opposed to imaginary; as, the real George Washington; to artificial; as, real gems; to counterfeit; as, "a real ancient medal and a counterfeit by Wordsworth"; to fictitious; as, one's real name; to ostensible; as, one's real reason; to nominal; as, the real attendance. Actual is opposed to potential; as, the actual energy of heat; to constructive; as, actual fraud; to virtual; as, actual identity; to theoretical or hypothetical; as, to illustrate by an actual case. It is also opposed, in the sense of "now existing, present, current," to past or future; as, not what has been or may be, but the actual situation, confronts us.

Both real and actual may be opposed to ideal; as, ideal conditions, contrasted with actual, real conditions. True is opposed to false; as, a true story; and to erroneous; as, the true version of a story. With the shades of difference indicated, the three words are occasionally interchangeable; as, the real, actual, true state of affairs. See AUTHENTIC, HONEST, CORRECT, INTRINSIC, TRUTH, REALITY.

His names are the names of real persons, and the events he chronicled were actual events. Stevenson.

She [the Soul] is a substance, and a real thing. Which hath itself an actual working might. Sp. J. Davies.

The language . . . must often, in liveliness and truth, fall short of that which is uttered by men in real life under the actual pressure of those passions. Wordsworth.

real action, Law, an action for the recovery of the thing itself, esp. real property. Opposed to personal action. See sense 1 b above. — r. assets, Law, assets consisting of real property; specif., such assets in the hands of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor. — r. attribute, Logic, an attribute inherent in the substance of the thing, as distinguished from one merely involved in the thought of it. — r. estate or property, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in houses and land. See PERSONAL PROPERTY; also, cf. LAND, n. 4 b. — r. fallacy, Logic. See FALLACY, n. 2. — r. image, Optics. See IMAGE, n. 6 a. — r. incidence, Economics. See INCIDENCE, 4. — r. number, an ordinary number either rational or irrational; a number in which there is no imaginary part; a number generated from the single unit, 1; any point in the continuum of natural numbers filled in with all rationals and all irrationals and extended indefinitely both positively and negatively. — r. par. See 1st PAR. 1. — r. part. See PART, n. 7 a. — r. presence, Ecol., the actual presence of Christ in the Eucharist. The interpretation of the doctrine varies. In the Roman Catholic Church the presence is held to be substantial, the substance of the bread and wine being held to be converted into the real body and blood of Christ (transubstantiation). In the Lutheran Church it is held that while the nature of the bread and wine remains unaltered, yet the body and blood are so inseparable from them, that the bread and wine are the true body and blood of Christ, and are given and received not only by the godly, but also by wicked Christians. In the Anglican Church it is held that the presence is spiritual but none the less real. — r. price. See PRICE, n. 2. — r. property. See REAL ESTATE, above. — r. ratio of expansion. See RATIO OF EXPANSION, n. 1 b. — r. reserve. See RESERVE. — r. scholar, a pupil or graduate of a Realschule. — r. school, a partial translation of Realschule. — r. servitude. See SERVITUDE, n. Law. — r. stock, Stock Exchange, stock held by a bona-fide owner. — r. tare. See TARE. — r. treaty. See TREATY.

real' (rē'āl'), n. 1. A realist. Obs.

2. Something which is real; also, with the, actual state of affairs; as, the real contrasted with the ideal; in a metaphysical sense, reality in general.

The material thing we call an orange is commonly regarded as an independent "real"; that gives rise in each percipient to his sensations of color, taste, and so on. James Ward.

3. pl. Herbartian Philos. The ultimate beings composing the world, each being of a simple, indefinable quality.

4. Math. A real quantity.

real, adv. a Really. Obs. or R. b Very; much; as, I was real provoked. Dial. or Colloq.

re-af-for'est (rē'ā-fōr'ēst), v. t. re-af-for-es-ta-tion (-ē-ā-t'ē-shūn), n. re-af-fu'sion, n. See RE-2.

food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDA.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.











**re-claim'** (rē-klām'), v. t. 1. To cry out in opposition or contradiction; to exclaim against anything; to contradict; to take exceptions. *Now Rare.*  
 At a later period Grote *reclaimed* strongly against Mill's setting Whately above Hamilton. *Bain.*  
 2. *Scots Law.* To appeal, specif. from a judgment of the Lord Ordinary of the Court of Session to the Inner House.  
 3. To draw back; to give way. *Obs. & R.*  
 4. To accomplish or undergo reformation. *Obs.*  
 They, hardened more by what might most *reclaim*.  
 Grieving to see his glory, took envy. *Milton.*

**re-claim'**, n. [OF. *reclaim*, *reclaim*. See RECLAIM, v.] A reclaiming, or state of being reclaimed. *Obs. or R.*

**re-claim'a-ble** (-d'ā-b'l), a. That may be reclaimed. — **re-claim'a-ble-ness**, n. — **re-claim'a-ble-ly**, adv.

**re-cla'ma'tion** (rē-klā-mā'sh'ūn), n. [F. *reclamation*, L. *reclamatio*. See RECLAIM, v.] 1. Act or process of reclaiming.  
 2. Representation in opposition; protest.  
 I would now, on the *reclamation* both of generosity and of justice, try clemency. *Lauder.*

**re-clin'a-tion** (rē-klīn'ā'sh'ūn), n. 1. Act of reclining, or state of being reclined.  
 2. *Dialing.* The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane. *Obs. or R.*  
 3. *Surg.* An old method of operating for cataract by introducing a broad needle into the upper part of the pupil and turning the lens backward and upward into the vitreous humor.

**re-cline'** (rē-klīn'), v. t.; RE-CLINED' (-klīnd') — RE-CLIN'ING (-klīn'ing). [L. *reclinare*; re- + *clinare* to lean, incline; cf. OF. *reclinare*. See INCLINE, LEAN to incline.] To cause or permit to lean, incline, rest, etc.; to place in a recumbent position; as, to *recline* the head on the hand.

**re-cline'**, v. i. 1. To lean or incline.  
 2. Of a dial, to have a backward inclination. *Obs. or R.*  
 3. To assume, or to be in, a recumbent position; to lie down; rest; as, to *recline* on a couch.

**re-clin'ing** (rē-klīn'ing), p. a. *Bot.* A bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. **RE-CLINEMENT**, n. [RE-CLINE, v.]

**re-cluse'** (rē-klūz'), 243), a. [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, L. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere*, *reclusus*, to unclose, open, later to shut up. See CLOSE, v.] 1. Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; living apart; as, *recluse* monks; a *recluse* life. *In meditation, deep, recluse*.  
 From human converse. *J. Phillips.*  
 2. Hidden; secret; — said of actions, etc. *Obs.*  
**re-cluse'**, n. [F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse*, LL. *reclusus*, *reclusa*. See RECLUSE, a.] 1. A person who lives in seclusion, as a hermit or monk; specif., one of a class of secluded devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries.  
 2. One who goes very little into society.  
 3. A place of seclusion, as a hermitage or convent. *Obs.*  
 Syn. — See HERMIT.

**re-clu'sion** (-klū'zh'ūn; 243), n. [LL. *reclusio* — cf. F. *reclusion*.] 1. Act of becoming, or state of being, a recluse; seclusion; specif., imprisonment, esp. when solitary.  
 2. A place of seclusion, esp. of religious retreat. *Rare.*  
**re-clu'sive** (-s'iv), a. Affording or involving retirement from society. — **re-clu'sive-ness**, n.

**re-cog-ni-tion** (rē-kōg-nī'sh'ūn; 243), n. [L. *recognitio* — cf. F. *reconnaissance*. See RECOGNIZANCE, v.] 1. *Scots Law.* Act of a feudal superior in recognizing lands from a tenant, esp. for unauthorized alienation. *Obs.*  
 2. A review or reconsideration; recension. *Obs. & R.*  
*Eng. Law.* The form of inquest by jury existing under the early Norman kings. *Hist.*  
 3. Act of recognizing, or state of being recognized. **A** formal acknowledgment, as of a fact or a claim; specif., in England, an expression of recognition of the sovereignty by the people at the coronation. **B** Acceptance as entitled to consideration or attention; as, *recognition* by the Chair of one rising to speak in a meeting; also, special notice or attention; as, he received much *recognition*. **C** *Internal Law.* Acknowledgment of the independence of an insurgent or rebelling community or province. **CF.** RECOGNIZE, v. **D** Premature *recognition* therefore is a wrong done to the present state; in effect it amounts to an act of intervention. *Recognition* is consequently not legitimate, so long as a substantial struggle is being made by the formerly sovereign state for the recovery of its authority. *W. E. Hall.*  
**E** Acknowledgment of something done or given, esp. by making some return; as, a gift in *recognition* of a service.  
**F** Perception of identity as already known in fact or by description; as, *recognition* of a person or portrait.

**re-cog-ni-tion** (rē-kōg-nī'sh'ūn), n. A second cognition; a knowing of something which has been known before; — not implying conscious identification. *CF.* RECOGNITION.

**re-cog-ni-tive** (rē-kōg-nī-tīv), a. Of or pert. to recognition.

**re-cog-ni-tor** (-tōr), n. [LL. *E. Eng. Law.* One of a jury impaneled on an assize to hold a recognition. *Hist.*

**re-cog-ni-to-ry** (-tō-rī), a. Pertaining to, or connected with, recognition. *Lamb.*

**re-cog-ni-zance** (rē-kōg-nī-zāns; rē-kōn'z; cf. COGNIZANCE), n. [ME. *reconnaissance*, OF. *reconnaissance*, *reconnaissance*, later also OF. *reconnaissance*, F. *reconnaissance*,

fr. OF. *reconissant*, *reconissant*, p. pr. of OF. *reconistre* to recognize, F. *reconnaître*, fr. L. *recognoscere*; re- + *gnoscerē* to know. The *g* is a secondary insertion after the Latin spelling. See KNOW; cf. RECOGNIZE, RECONNOISSANCE, COGNIZANCE.] 1. *Law.* An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, making the performance of some act, as duly appearing in court, keeping the peace, or payment of a debt, the condition of nonforfeiture. A *recognition* differs from a *bond*, being witnessed by the record only. Also, the sum liable to forfeiture upon such an obligation. **b** = RECOGNITION, 2 b. *Obs.*  
 2. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; recognition. *Now Rare.*  
 3. A token; symbol; pledge; badge. *Obs. or Archaic.*  
 That *recognition* and pledge of love. *Shak.*

**re-cog-ni-zant** (rē-kōg-nī-zānt; rē-kōn'z; cf. COGNIZANT), a. [CF. COGNIZANT.] Recognizing; expressing or showing recognition.

**re-cog-nize** (rē-kōg-nīz), v. t.; RE-COG-NIZED' (-nīzd); RE-COG-NIZ'ING (-nīz'ing). [From RECOGNITION; cf. also COGNITION, RECONNOITER.] 1. *Scots Law.* = RECOGNOSCE, 2. *Obs.*  
 2. To review; revise; correct. *Obs.*  
 3. To admit the fact, truth, or validity of. *Obs.*  
 4. To avow knowledge of; to consent to admit, hold, or the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to *recognize* an obligation; to *recognize* a consul.  
 5. To acknowledge formally, as by special attention; to take notice of; specif. (*U. S.*), to acknowledge as the one entitled to be heard at the time, as one who offers to speak in a meeting; to give the floor to.  
 6. *Specif. : Law.* **A** To make formal acknowledgment of as one's lord, ruler, or sovereign. *Eng.* **B** To acknowledge the independence of (a community or body which has thrown off the sovereignty of a state to which it was subject), thus entitling it to be treated as an independent state by the recognizing power. The recognition may be by express declaration or by any overt act sufficiently indicating the intention to recognize. See RECOGNITION, 3 c. **C** To bind by a recognition. *U. S.*  
 7. To know again; to perceive to be a person or thing previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.  
 8. To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation.  
 9. To show appreciation of; as, to *recognize* services.  
 Syn. — Own, admit, allow, avow, confess. — RECOGNIZE, ACKNOWLEDGE. TO RECOGNIZE, as here compared, commonly adds to ACKNOWLEDGE a stronger implication of formal admission or authoritative sanction; as, to *recognize* another's prior claim; a claim not recognized by the law; to *recognize* a secret marriage; he refused to *recognize* the woman as his wife; "The ladies never acted so well as when they were in the presence of a fact which they *acknowledged*, but did not *recognize*" (*G. Meredith*). See ACKNOWLEDGE.

**re-cog-nize** (rē-kōg-nīz; in legal use commonly rē-kōg'nīz), v. i. *Law.* To enter into an obligation of record before a tribunal; as, **B** recognized in the sum of \$20. *U. S.*

**re-cog-ni-ze'** (rē-kōg-nī-zē'; rē-kōn'zē'), n. *Law.* The person in whose favor a recognition is made.

**re-cog-ni-zor** (-zōr'), n. One who enters into a recognition.

**re-cog-nosce'** (rē-kōg-nōs'; rē-kōg'), v. t. [L. *recognoscere*. See RECOGNIZE.] *Obs.* 1. To recognize.  
 2. *Scots Feudal Law.* To resume the possession of (lands granted to a tenant), esp. for unauthorized alienation.

**re-col'** (rē-kōil'), v. t.; RE-COLLEP' (-kōil'd); RE-COLL'ING. [ME. *recolien*, F. *recoller*, fr. L. *re-* + *collis* the fundament.] To draw or drive back. *Obs.*  
 1. To retreat, draw back, or fall back; to take a reverse motion; to be driven or forced backward.  
 2. To draw back, as from anything repugnant, distressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink. *Shak.*  
 3. To turn or go back; to withdraw one's self; to retire. *Obs.* "To your bowers *recoil*."  
 4. To rebound; to spring back, as a released spring or a firearm in the act of discharging.  
 5. To rebound or return to or as to the source or starting point. "Evil on itself shall back *recoil*."  
 Syn. — See REBOUND.

**re-coll'**, n. 1. A starting or falling back; a rebound; a shrinking; as, the *recoil* of nature, or of the blood.  
 2. The state or condition of having recoiled.  
 The *recoil* from formalism is skepticism. *F. W. Robertson.*  
 3. *Specif.* : The recoiling of a gun, spring, etc.; also, the distance through which a gun, spring, etc., recoils.  
 4. *Phon.* The puff of breath which often follows the explosion of a voiceless stop, as *p*, *t*, *k*.  
**re-coil'** (rē-kōil'), v. t. To coin anew or again.

**re-coin'age** (-āj), n. Act of coining, or a thing coined, anew.

**re-col-lect'** (rē-kōl-lēkt'), v. t. [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recolle* to collect; in some senses prob. fr. re- + *collere*. See RE-; COLLECT, v.] 1. To collect again, as something that has been scattered; as, to *recollect* routed troops; also, to gather; rally; recover; as, to *recollect* one's courage.  
 2. (*pran.* rē-kōl'z) To recall or bring back; to withdraw. *Obs.* "I . . . can also *recollect* you from . . . desperation. *Dante.*  
 3. To compose (one's self).

**re-col-lect'** (rē-kōl-lēkt'), v. i. To reassemble.

**re-col-lect'** (rē-kōl-lēkt'), v. t. RE-COLLECT'ED; RE-COLLECT'ING. [L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recollegere* to collect. See 1st RECOLLECT; cf. RECOLLECT.] 1. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to call to mind, to remember.  
 2. Reflexively, to compose one's self; to recover self-command; as, to *recollect* one's self after a burst of anger; — sometimes, formerly, in the perfect participle.  
 3. To cause to be absorbed in thought. *Now Rare.*  
 Syn. — See REMEMBER.

**re-col-lect'**, v. i. To have a recollection of something.

**Re-col-lect'** (rē-kōl-lēkt'), n. [L. *recollectus*, p. p. See RECOLLECT.] R. C. Ch. One of a very strict family or division of Observantine Franciscans. See OBSERVANTINE a.

**re-col-lect'ed** (-lēkt'ēd), p. a. 1. Composed, calm; esp., given up to religious meditation. *Rare.*  
 2. Recalled to memory.  
 — **re-col-lect'ed-ly**, adv. — **re-col-lect'ed-ness**, n.

**re-col-lect'ion** (rē-kōl-lēkt'ish'ūn), n. [CF. F. *recollecion*.] 1. Act or practice of collecting the mind; concentration; specif., religious concentration of thought. Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollecion* *Robertson.*  
 2. Self-control; composure. *Obs. or R.*  
 3. Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.  
 4. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollecting; remembrance; memory; as, an event within my *recollecion*.  
 5. That which is recollecting; something called to mind; reminiscence. "His earliest *recollecion*." *Macaulay.*  
 Syn. — Reminiscence, remembrance. See MEMORY.

**re-col-lect'ive** (-lēkt'īv), a. Pertaining to recollecting; having the power of recollecting. — **re-col-lect'ive-ly**, adv. — **re-col-lect'ive-ness**, n.

**Re-col-let** (rē-kōl-lēt; F. rā-kōl'let'), n. [F. *recollet*, fr. L. *recollectus*, p. p. of *recollegere* to gather again, to gather up; LL., to collect (one's self), esp. for religious contemplation.] 1. R. C. Ch. = RECOLLECT, n.  
 2. [L. c.] A cedar bird. *Canada.*

**re-commence'** (rē-kōm-mēns'), v. t. & i. [re- + *commence* — cf. F. *recommencer*.] 1. To commence or begin again.  
 2. To begin anew to be; to act again as. *Archaic.*  
 He seems desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier. *Johnson.*  
 — **re-commence-ment** (-mēnt), n.

**re-commend'** (rē-kōm-mēnd'), v. t.; RE-COM-MEND'ED; RE-COM-MEND'ING. [LL. *recommendarē* — cf. F. *recommander*.] 1. To commit; to give in charge; to consign; commend. *Recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God Acts xv 40.  
 2. To commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring representations; to put in a favorable light before any one; as, he *recommended* exercising the body; he *recommended* him for the place.  
 Mæcenas *recommended* Vergil . . . to Augustus *Dryden.*  
 3. To praise; to commend. *Obs.*  
 4. To make acceptable; to attract favor to; as, his manners *recommended* him.  
 5. To advise; counsel; as, to *recommend* one to confess.

**re-commend'a-ble** (-mēnd'ā-b'l), a. [CF. F. *recommandable*.] Suitable to be recommended; worthy of praise; commendable. *Glanville.* — **re-commend'a-ble-ly** (-b'lī-tī), adv. — **re-commend'a-ble-ness**, n. — **re-commend'a-ble-ly**, adv.

**re-commen-da-tion** (-mēnd'ā-sh'ūn), n. [LL. *recommendatio*. cf. F. *recommandation*.] 1. Act of recommending.  
 2. State of being recommended; esteem; favor. *Obs.*  
 3. That which recommends, or commends to favor; anything procuring, or tending to procure, a favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption; specif., a letter of recommendation; as, he brought *recommendations*.

**re-commend'a-to-ry** (-mēnd'ā-tō-rī), a. 1. Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory. *Swift.*  
 2. Advisory but not mandatory; — said of certain appointments and of certain parliamentary resolutions, etc.

**re-commit'** (rē-kōm-mīt'), v. t. To commit again; to give back into keeping; specif., to refer again, as a bill, to a committee. — **re-commit-ment** (-mēnt). **re-commi'tal** (-tāl), n.

**re-com-pen-sa-tion** (rē-kōm-pēn-sā'sh'ūn), n. [OF. *recompensation*, LL. *recompensatio*.] 1. Remuneration. *Obs.*  
 2. *Scots Law.* In actions for debt, a plaintiff's plea of a counterclaim made to meet a defendant's counterclaim.

**re-compense** (rē-kōm-pēns), v. t.; RE-COM-PENSED' (-pēns't); RE-COM-PENS'ING (-pēns'ing). [F. *recompenser*, LL. *recompensare*; L. re- + *compensare* to compensate. See COMPENSATE, v.] 1. To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to requite; remunerate; compensate.  
 He cannot *recompense* me better. *Shak.*  
 2. To return an equivalent for; to give compensation for; to atone for; to pay for.  
 God *recompenseth* the gift *Robinson (More's Utopia).*  
 3. To give in return; to pay back; to pay as something earned or deserved. *Obs.*  
*Recompense* to no man evil for evil. *Rom* xii 17.  
 Syn. — Repay, requite, compensate, reward, remunerate.

**re-compense**, v. i. To make amends or requital.

recom-pense (rĕk'om-pĕns), n. [Cf. F. récompense.] An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; suitable return; payment; retribution.

To me belongeth vengeance, and recompense. Deut xxxii. 35. Syn.—Repayment, compensation, remuneration, payment, amends, satisfaction, reward, requital. re-com-pose (rĕk'om-pōz), v. t.; re-com-posed' (-pōzd'); re-com-posing (-pōz'ing). [re- + compose: cf. F. recomposer.] 1. To compose again; to form anew; to recombine; also, to rearrange.

2. To restore to composure or harmony; to tranquilize; as, to recompose the mind; to recompose a quarrel. re-com-po-sition (rĕk'om-pō-zĭsh'ūn), n. Act of recombining, or state of being recombined.

re-com-press' (rĕk'om-prĕs'), v. t. To compress over again; specif., Engin., to subject (a workman) to compression after being decompressed. See COMPRESSION, 5. — re-com-pres-sion (-prĕsh'ūn), n.

re-con-cen-tra-do (rĕ-kōn-sĕn-trĕ-dō; 138, 146), n.; pl. -dos (-dōs). [Sp. p. p. of recontraer to inclose, to reconcentre.] Lit., one who has been reconcentrated; specif., in Cuba, Philippines, etc., one of the rural noncombatants subjected to the process of reconcentration.

re-con-cen-trate (rĕ-kōn-sĕn-trāt; rĕ-kōn-sĕn't; cf. CONCENTRATE, v. t., v. t. & i.). To concentrate again; to concentrate thoroughly.

re-con-cen-tration (rĕ-kōn-sĕn-trĕ-sh'ūn), n. Act of reconcentrating, or state of being reconcentrated; esp., the act or policy of concentrating the rural population in or about towns for convenience in political or military administration, as in Cuba during the revolution of 1895-98.

re-con-cil-a-ble (rĕk'ōn-sil'ā-b'l), a. Capable of being reconciled. — re-con-cil-a-ble-ly (-b'l-ē-ly), ad. re-con-cil-a-ble-ness, n. — re-con-cil-a-ble-ly, adv.

re-con-cile (rĕk'ōn-sil), v. t.; re-con-ciled (-sild); re-con-ciling (-sil'ing). [F. reconcilier, L. reconciliare; re- + conciliare to bring together, to unite. See CONCILIATE.] 1. To cause to be friendly again; to restore to friendship; to bring back to harmony; to cause to be no longer at variance; as, to reconcile persons who have quarreled.

We pray you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor v. 20. 2. Eccl. A. To restore to communion or consecration, as a penitent. B. To purify or restore to sacred uses (a church, etc.) after a pollution, or desecration not such as to cause loss of consecration. C. To restore (a person) to purity; to cleanse. Obs.

3. To adjust; settle; as, to reconcile differences. 4. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission; as, to reconcile one's self to afflictions.

5. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness; — followed by with or to. The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labor with affairs of state. Locke.

6. Shipbuilding. To plane smooth, as boards, esp. at joints. Syn.—Reunite, conciliate, propitiate, pacify, appease.

re-con-cil-i-a-tion (rĕk'ōn-sil'ī-ā-sh'ūn), n. [F. reconciliatio, L. reconciliatio.] 1. Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; restoration to harmony or friendship. Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment. S. Miller.

2. Reduction to congruence or consistency; removal of inconsistency; harmony. A clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture. D. Rogers.

3. Syn.—Reconciliation, reunion, pacification, appeasement, atonement, expiation. See PROPITIATION. re-con-cil-i-a-to-ry (-sil'ī-ā-tō-rĭ), a. Serving or tending to reconcile. Bp. Hall.

re-con-dite (rĕk'ōn-dit; formerly also, and still by some, rĕ-kōn'dit; -dit; 277), a. [L. reconditus, p. p. of condere to put up again, to lay up, to conceal; re- + con-dere to bring or lay together. Cf. ABSCOND.] 1. Hidden from sight; concealed. Now Rare.

2. Hidden from the mental or intellectual view; secret; abstruse; obscure; as, recondite causes of things. 3. Dealing in things abstruse; profound; searching; as, recondite studies. "Recondite learning." Bp. Horsley.

Syn.—Deep, profound, abstract; secret, hidden, obscure, dark, mystic, mysterious; transcendental.—RECONDITE, ABSTRUSE, OCCULT, ESOTERIC. RECONDITE emphasizes the idea of depth or profundity, esp. with reference to knowledge which is beyond ordinary comprehension; ABSTRUSE suggests esp. remoteness from ordinary modes of thought, or great difficulty or complexity; as, "recondite points of law" (Sir H. Maine); "The flash of similarity between an apple and the moon . . . was too recondite to have occurred to any but exceptional minds" (W. James); "The most abstruse studies . . . never cost him any labor" (Cowper); "Sterling . . . imputed (Coleridge's) unintelligibility" (only to the obscure high nature of the topics handled" (Carlyle). But the words are often used with little distinction. OCCULT implies esp. the action of secret or mysterious agencies; that is ESOTERIC which pertains to an inner circle of adepts or is understood by the initiated alone; as, "Whether it be from natural predisposition or from some occult influence of the time" (Lowell); occult virtues; "the esoteric and paradoxical beauty, which escapes the vulgar" (Mrs. Humphry Ward); "Calling to me with an air of su-

periority, like that of an esoteric over an esoteric disciple of a sage of antiquity" (Boswell). See SECRET, MYSTERIOUS. — re-con-dite-ly, adv. — re-con-dite-ness, n.

re-con-nais-sance (rĕ-kōn'ā-sĕns), n. [F.] A survey; — now the more common form of RECONNOISSANCE c, d, e. re-con-nois-sance (-ā-sĕns), n. [F. See RECONNOISSANCE.] Act of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specif.: a = RECONNOISSANCE, 1. Obs. & R. b = RECONNOITER, 3. Obs. & R. c Mil. An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of obtaining information, whether by single scouts or detachments. Also, Nav., a survey of a coast, etc., for a similar purpose. d Geol. A preliminary examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological characters. e Engin. An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to triangulation, a demonstration or attack by a large force of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy, as by drawing his fire.

re-con-noit'er (rĕk'ōn'oi'tĕr), v. t.; -noit'tred, -noit'tred re-con-noit'er (-tĕrd); -noit'tring, -noit'tring. [F. reconnoître, a former spelling of reconnaître, OF. reconnoître. See RECOGNIZE.] 1. To examine with the eye; to make a preliminary examination or survey of, esp. for military or engineering operations.

2. To recognize; remember. Obs. Sir H. Walpole. re-con-noit'er (-v. i. To make a reconnaissance.

re-con-oid'er (rĕk'ōn'oi-dĕr), v. t. 1. To consider again; to consider with a view to changing, as a plan. 2. Parliamentary Practice. To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote previously acted on. This is done by a motion made and seconded in the usual way.

re-con-sid'er-a-tion (-sĭ-sh'ūn), n. Act of reconsidering. re-con-struc'tion (-strŭk'sh'ūn), n. 1. Act of reconstructing, or state of being reconstructed. 2. [usually cap.] U. S. Hist. The act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of reestablishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the Civil War, in accordance with the Reconstruction Acts of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of March 23, 1867, passed over Johnson's veto.

3. A thing reconstructed. 4. Railroad Finance. Reorganization. Eng. re-con-struc'tive (-strŭk'tiv), a. Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a reconstructive policy. — n. That which reconstructs. — re-con-struc'tive-ness, n.

re-con-ven'tion (-vĕn'sh'ūn), n. [OF., or LL. reconventio.] 1. Civil Law. A cross demand; a cross action by the defendant against the plaintiff before the same judge. 2. A reassembling, as of Parliament. Obs. — re-con-ven'tion-al (-zĭ), a.

re-con-vert-i-ble (-vŭrt'ĭ-b'l), a. Capable of being reconverted; convertible again to the original form or condition. re-con-vey' (-vĕ'), v. t. 1. To convey back or to the former place; as, to convey goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner, as an estate. re-cord' (rĕ-kōrd'), v. t.; re-cord'ed; re-cord'ing. [ME. recorder to repeat, remember, remind, OF. & F. recorder, fr. L. recordari to remember; re- + cor, cordis, the heart or mind. See CORDIAL, HEART.] 1. To get by heart; to learn, as by repeating; to recite. Obs.

2. To practice (a song); to sing of; — said now of birds only. They longed to see the day, to hear the lark Record her hymns, and chant her carole best. Fairfax.

3. To call to mind; to recollect; meditate. Obs. 4. To put (one) in remembrance of. Obs. Chaucer.

5. To narrate orally; also, to declare as a verdict. Obs. 6. To commit to writing; to print; to inscription, or the like; to make an official note of; to write, transcribe, or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of, or on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for reproduction, as by a phonograph; to register; enroll; as, to record the proceedings of a court.

7. To declare to be true; to attest; confirm. Obs. to record a deed, mortgage, lease, etc., to have a copy of the same entered in the records of the office designated by law. re-cord', v. i. 1. To reflect; to ponder. Obs.

2. To sing or repeat a tune; — said now of birds only. Whether the birds or she recorded best. W. Browne.

re-cord' (rĕk'ōrd'; -ŕd; originally accented re-cord'; in Shakespeare both accentuations occur), n. [OF. recordi, record, remembrance, attestation, record. The final d is due to influence of the verb. See RECORD, v. t.] 1. Act or fact of recording or being recorded; reduction to writing as evidence; also, the writing so made; a register; as, a record of the acts of the Hebrew kings; a family record. 2. Esp.: A. An official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body, or public officer, are recorded;

re-cord' (-d), n. 1. A record. 2. A record. 3. A record. 4. A record. 5. A record. 6. A record. 7. A record. 8. A record. 9. A record. 10. A record. 11. A record. 12. A record. 13. A record. 14. A record. 15. A record. 16. A record. 17. A record. 18. A record. 19. A record. 20. A record. 21. A record. 22. A record. 23. A record. 24. A record. 25. A record. 26. A record. 27. A record. 28. A record. 29. A record. 30. A record. 31. A record. 32. A record. 33. A record. 34. A record. 35. A record. 36. A record. 37. A record. 38. A record. 39. A record. 40. A record. 41. A record. 42. A record. 43. A record. 44. A record. 45. A record. 46. A record. 47. A record. 48. A record. 49. A record. 50. A record. 51. A record. 52. A record. 53. A record. 54. A record. 55. A record. 56. A record. 57. A record. 58. A record. 59. A record. 60. A record. 61. A record. 62. A record. 63. A record. 64. A record. 65. A record. 66. A record. 67. A record. 68. A record. 69. A record. 70. A record. 71. 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running back, return, fr. recurrere, recursum, to run back. See RECUR.

1. A couring back, or couring again, along the line of a previous couring; return; retreat; recurrence. Obs. "Swift recourse of flushing blood." Spenser.

2. Flow or movement, esp., as of a river, in a path or channel; flow of the tide; course. Obs.

3. Resort or application for assistance; specif., resort (to a person) for the meeting of an obligation.

Our last recourse is therefore to our art. Dryden.

4. A source of aid; the person or thing resorted to.

5. In Obs. senses: a Repeated visiting; habitual resort. b A coming together, or gathering. c Access; admittance; intercourse. "Give me recourse to him." Shak.

without recourse. Commerce, words which when added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders.

RE-COV-ER (rĕ-kŭv'ĕr), v. t.; RE-COV-ER-ED (-ĕd); RE-COV-ER-ING. [ME. recovēren, OF. recov'er, F. recouvrer, fr. L. recuperare; prob. akin to recipere to receive. Cf. RECEIVE, RECUPERATE.] 1. To get or obtain again; to get renewed possession of; to win back; to regain, as lost property.

2. To get in return for something else. Obs.

3. Law. To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to recover damages in trespass; to recover debt and costs in a suit at law; to obtain title by final decree or judgment in a court of law; as, to recover lands in ejectment or common recovery; to gain by legal process; as, to recover judgment against a defendant.

4. To make good by reparation; to make up for; to retrieve; to repair the loss or injury of; as, to recover lost time. "Loss of catel may recovered be." Chaucer.

5. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to bring back to life or health; to cure; to heal. "The wine in my bottle will recover him." Shak.

6. To overcome; to get the better of, as a state of mind or body. "I do hope to recover my late hurt." Couley.

7. To rescue; to deliver. "That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him." 2 Tim. ii. 26.

8. To gain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to. Archaic.

The forest is not three leagues off; If we recover that, we're sure enough. Shak.

9. To obtain or regain in valuable form from a waste product or by-product; as, to recover sulphur in making soda.

Syn.—Regain, retake, recovers, resume, recruit, recover arms. Mil. Drill, a command whereby the piece is brought from the position of "aim" to that of "ready."

RE-COV-ER (rĕ-kŭv'ĕr), v. i. 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; hence, to take a former state after misfortune, alarm, etc.; — often followed by of or from, as, to recover from fright.

Go, inquire of Brass, the god of Ekron, whether I shall recover of this disease. 2 Kings i. 2

2. To make one's way; to come; arrive. Obs. With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch. Fuller.

3. Roving, Fencing, etc. To make a recovery.

4. Law. To obtain a final judgment in one's favor; to succeed in a lawsuit or proceeding; as, I recovered in my suit.

RE-COV-ER, n. [OF. recovre. See RECOVER, v.] Recovery (in various senses); esp., 2 b.

RE-COV-ER-A-BLE (-ă-b'l), a. [Cf. F. recoverable.] Capable of being recovered, or of recovering. — RE-COV-ER-A-BIL-I-TY (-bil'i-ti), n.

RE-COV-ER-ER (-ĕr), n. Law. The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery.

RE-COV-ER-OR (-kŭv'ĕr-ĕr; kŭv'ĕr-ĕr), n. [Cf. OF. recovreor.] Law. The demandant in a common recovery after judgment.

RE-COV-ER-Y (rĕ-kŭv'ĕr-i), n.; pl. RE-COV-ER-IES (-i-z). [Cf. OF. recovreie.] 1. Means of restoration; remedy. Obs.

2. Act of recovering; act of regaining or retaking possession; specif.: a Act of regaining the natural position after curtsying. b Sports. (1) Roving, the movement of the body and oar or oars, after completion of a stroke, into position for the next stroke. (2) Fencing, Sparring, etc. Act of regaining the position of guard after making an attack.

3. Restoration from sickness, weakness, or the like, or from a condition of misfortune, fright, evil life, etc.

4. Law. The obtaining in a suit at law of a right to something by a verdict, decree, or judgment of court, esp. by the final one deciding the issues involved; specif., a common recovery (which see). A final recovery is one obtained by a verdict or final decree or judgment. Its total is the sum awarded and does not include interest after the verdict or decision.

RE-COV-ER-CY (rĕk'ĕr-ĕn-si), n. Quality or state of being recovered; mean-spiritedness; apostasy.

RE-COV-ER-ANT (-ĕnt), a. [OF., p. pr. of recovreire, recovreire (also used reflexively), to surrender or give up one's cause or allegiance, to cause to do so, LL. recedere, recedere se, to give up, surrender; L. re-again, back + credere to intrust, trust, believe. See CRED.] 1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. "This recreant knight." Spenser.

2. Apostate; false; unfaithful. Turned recreant to God, ingrate and false. Milton.

Syn.—See COWARDLY.

RE-COV-ER-ANT, n. [OF. See RECREANT, a.] 1. One who yields in combat and begs for mercy; a cowardly wretch. You are all recreants and dastards. Shak.

2. A betrayer; an apostate; a deserter.

RE-CRE-ATE (rĕk'rĕ-ĕt), v. t.; -ATED (-ĕt'ĕd); -ATING (-ĕt-ing). [L. recreatus, p. p. of recreare to create anew, to refresh; re- + creare to create. See CREATE.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; esp., to refresh after wearying toil or anxiety; to relieve; cheer; divert; amuse.

It enters, when they work on white ground, place before them colors with blue and green, to recreate their eyes, white wearying . . . the sight more than any Dryden.

RE-CRE-ATE (rĕk'rĕ-ĕt), v. i. To take recreation.

RE-CRE-A-TION (-ĕ-shŭn), n. [ME. recreacion, F. récréation, L. recreatio.] 1. Refreshment by means of food; a meal; also, refreshment by any means. Obs.

2. Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion.

Syn.—See PLAY.

RE-CRE-A-TIVE (rĕk'rĕ-ĕ-tiv), a. [Cf. F. récréatif. See RECREATE.] Tending to recreate; recreating; amusing; diverting. "Let the music of them be recreative." Bacon.

— RE-CRE-A-TIVE-ly, adv. — RE-CRE-A-TIVE-NESS, n.

RE-CRE-MENT (rĕk'rĕ-mĕnt), n. [L. recrematum; re- + cremare, cremum, to separate, sift; cf. F. recrément.] 1. Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; as, the recremment of ore.

2. Med. A Excrement. Obs. b A substance secreted from the blood and again absorbed by it.

RE-CRE-MEN-TIOUS (-mĕn-tish'us), a. Of, pert. to, consisting of, or of the nature of, recremment or dross; superfluous.

RE-CRIM-I-NATE (rĕ-krim'i-nĕt), v. i.; -NATED (-nĕt'ĕd); -NATING (-nĕt-ing). [LL. recriminare; cf. F. récriminer. See CRIMINATE.] To make a countercharge or accusation; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser.

RE-CRIM-I-NATE, v. t. To accuse (a person) in return; to retort or return (an accusation). Now Rare.

RE-CRIM-I-NATION (-nĕ-shŭn), n. [F. récrimination, or LL. recriminatio.] Act of recriminating; an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser; a counter accusation.

RE-CRIM-I-NATOR (-nĕ-tor), a. Recriminatory.

RE-CRIM-I-NATOR-Y (-nĕ-tor-i), a. Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

RE-CRU-DESC-ENT (rĕ-kru-dĕsĕnt), v. i.; RE-CRU-DESC-ENT (-ĕnt); RE-CRU-DESC-ING (-ĕnt-ing). [See RECRUESCENT.] To be in a state of recrudescence; esp., to revive; to break out again. The general influence . . . which is liable every now and then to recrudescence in his absence. Edmund Gurney.

RE-CRU-DES-CENCE (-ĕsĕns), n. State of being recrudescent; as: a Increased severity of a disease after a remission. b The breaking out again of a wound, sore, or the like.

A recrudescence of barbarism may condemn it. Duke of Argyll.

RE-CRU-DES-CENT (-ĕnt), a. [L. recrudescens, entis, p. pr. of recrudescere to become raw again; re- + crudescere to become hard or raw.] 1. Growing raw or painful again.

2. Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression; — usually said of something regarded as bad.

RE-CRUIT (rĕ-kruĭt'), v. t.; RE-CRUIT-ED (-ĕd); RE-CRUIT-ING. [F. recruter, fr. recrue recruiting, recruit, also in OF. recrute, prop., a new growth, fr. recrŭtre, p. p. recrŭt, OF. recrŭt, to grow again; re- + croŭtre to grow, OF. croistre, creistre, L. crescere. See CRESCENT.] 1. To supply with new men, as an army; to fill up or make up by enlistment; as, the party was recruited largely from the farmers; also, to muster; to raise; to enlist; as, he recruited a regiment.

2. To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to remedy lack or deficiency in; as, food recruits the flesh; fresh air and exercise recruit the spirits. Now Rare.

3. Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate.

RE-CRUIT, v. i. 1. To gain new supplies of men for service; to raise or enlist new soldiers; as, both armies recruited easily.

2. To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain health, flesh, spirits, or the like; to recuperate; as, lean cattle recruit in fresh pastures.

RE-CRUIT, n. [See RECRUIT, v.] 1. Mil. A newly raised, or additional, body of soldiery, as a fresh levy or reinforcement; — often in pl. Obs. b A strengthening or increase of an army by reinforcements or new levies. Obs. c A newly enlisted soldier, sailor in the navy, or marine.

2. A supply of anything wasted or exhausted; a reinforcement. Obs. or R.

The state is to have recruits to its strength, and remedies to its disturbances. Burke

RE-CRUIT-ING (-ĭng), n. A recruiting; a supply, as of health.

RE-CRUIT-ER (-ĕr), n. 1. An additional member of Parliament, appointed or elected to bring up the number. Obs.

2. One that recruits; esp., one who enlists recruits.

RE-CRUIT-MENT (-mĕnt), n. [Cf. F. recrutement.] 1. A reinforcement.

2. Act or process of recruiting; a enlistment of men for an army, etc. b Renewal of bodily health.

RE-CTAL (rĕk'tĕl), a. Anat. Of or pertaining to the rectum; in the region of the rectum.

RE-CTAN-GLE (rĕk'tĕng'ĕl), n. [L. rectus right + angulus angle; cf. F. rectangle. See RIGHT + ANGLE.] Geom. A right-angled parallelogram. As the area of a Rectangle, rectangle is the product of its two dimensions, the term rectangle has been used for product of two factors; as, the rectangle of a and b, that is, ab. Also, formerly, a right angle.

RE-CTAN-GU-LAR (rĕk'tĕng'ŭ-lĕr), a. [Cf. F. rectangulaire.] Right-angled; having one or more right angles. — RE-CTAN-

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gu-lar-ly, adv. — RE-CTAN-GU-LAR-NESS, -ĕc-tan-gu-lar-i-ty (rĕk'tĕng'ŭ-lĕr'i-ti), n. Rectangular array, Math., a matrix, esp. with an unequal number of rows and columns. — RE-CTAN-GU-LAR-CO-ORDINATES, under COORDINATE, n. 2. — RE-CTAN-GU-LAR-HYPERBOLA, a hyperbola with asymptotes at right angles. — RE-CTAN-GU-LAR-AXIS, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

RE-CTI (rĕk'ti), n. [L. rectus straight.] Combining form signifying straight; as, rectilinear; rectified.

RE-CTI-FI-A-BLE (rĕk'ti-fĭ-ă-b'l), a. Capable of being rectified; as, a rectifiable mistake; a rectifiable curve.

RE-CTI-FI-CATION (-fĭ-kă-shŭn), n. [Cf. F. rectification.] 1. Act or operation of rectifying; as, the rectification of an error; the rectification of spirits. De Quincey.

2. Geom. The determination of a straight line equal in length to a portion of a curve.

rectification of a globe, Astron., its adjustment for latitude, etc., preparatory to solution of a proposed problem.

RE-CTI-FIED (rĕk'ti-fĭd), pret. & p. p. of RECTIFY. — RECTIFIED spirit, spirit purified or concentrated by distillation; specif., in the British Pharmacopœia, one containing ten parts by volume of water.

RE-CTI-FIER (-fĭĕr), n. 1. One that rectifies.

2. Specif. a Naut. An instrument formerly used for determining and rectifying variations of the compass. b A part of a distilling apparatus in which the more volatile portions are separated by evaporation and condensation.

c Elec. A device or apparatus for converting an alternating into a direct current by means of a kind of commutator (distinguished from converter), or by suppressing half of each cycle, as by passing the current through a mercury-vapor tube, aluminium cell, etc. See NONON VALVE.

RE-CTI-FY (rĕk'ti-fĭ), v. t.; RE-CTI-FIED (-fĭd); RE-CTI-FY-ING (-fĭ-ing). [L. rectificare; rectus right + ficare (in comp.) to make; cf. F. rectifier. See RIGHT + FY.] 1. To make or set right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend; as, to rectify errors, mistakes, or abuses; to rectify the will, the judgment, opinions; to rectify disorders.

I meant to rectify my conscience Shak.

2. Chem. To refine or purify, esp. by a process of repeated or fractional distillation, sometimes with the addition of flavoring substances; as, to rectify proof spirit.

3. To set right by adjustment or calculation; to adjust (an instrument); — used esp. in phrase to rectify a globe, to adjust a globe in preparation for solving a problem.

4. To straighten (something); to bring into line. Obs.

5. Math. To determine the length of (an arc of a curve).

6. Elec. To make (an alternating current) unidirectional, varying periodically between zero and a maximum.

Syn.—Amend, emend, mend, better, improve, reform, repress; adjust, regulate. See CORRECT.

RE-CTI-FY-ING (-fĭ-ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of RECTIFY. — RE-CTIFYING DEVELOPABLE, Math., a developable surface through a curve, in the development of which the curve is rolled out into a right line. — RE-CTI-FY-ING EDGE, the cuspidal edge of a rectifying developable. — R. LINE = LINE OF RECTIFICATION.

RE-CTI-LINE-AL (-lĭn'ĕ-ĕl), a. [recti + lineal.] Rectilinear. — RE-CTI-LINE-AL-ly, adv. Rare.

RE-CTI-LINE-AR (-ĕr), a. [recti + linear.] 1. Moving in a straight line; having an undeviating direction; forming a straight line; as, rectilinear motion; a rectilinear course.

2. Right-lined; formed or bounded by straight lines; also, characterized by straight lines; as, a rectilinear angle or figure; rectilinear arrangement of streets.

Rectilinear lens, Photog., a lens specially corrected for aberration, so that straight lines are reproduced accurately, even on the margins of the pictures.

— RE-CTI-LINE-AR-I-TY (-ĕr'i-ti), RE-CTI-LINE-AR-NESS, n. — RE-CTI-LINE-AR-ly, adv.

RE-CTI-TUDE (rĕk'ti-tŭd), n. [L. rectitudo, fr. rectus right, straight; cf. F. rectitude. See RIGHT.] 1. Straightness; also, direct line. Obs. or R.

2. Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice.

3. Correctness of judgment or of procedure.

Syn.—RECTITUDE, UPRIGHTNESS. RECTITUDE is often used to designate a quality of motives, intentions, and the like; UPRIGHTNESS connotes esp. probity or integrity and often suggests a personal characteristic; as, the rectitude of his purpose; a man of unquestioned uprightness in all his dealings. But there is often no clear distinction between the words. See HONESTY, JUSTICE, FAIR.

RE-CTO (rĕk'to), n. [L., abl. of rectus right; cf. F. recto.] Print. The right-hand page; — opposed to verso.

RE-CTO (rĕk'to), n. Combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the rectum; as, rectovesical.

RE-CTO-CELE (-ĕsĕl), n. [recto + cele.] Med. Prolapse of the anterior wall of the rectum into the vagina.

RE-CTOR (rĕk'tĕr), n. [L.; fr. regere, rectum, to lead straight, to rule; cf. F. recteur, G. rektor. See REGIMENT, RIGHT.] 1. The ruler or governor of a country, etc. Obs. God is the supreme rector of the world. Sw. M. Hale.

2. Any authoritative leader or director. Obs. or R.

3. Eccl. a Ch. of Eng. A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate. b Prot. Epis. Ch. A clergyman elected by the members of a parish to have permanent charge of it. He is the official head of the parish and ex-officio head of all parochial organizations. Cf. VESTRY, 3.

RE-CTAN-GU-LON-TER (-lŭn'tĕr), n. [rectangulum + -ter.] Instrument to test right angles.

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, injk; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); box; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.



a turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) of streams and swamps from New Jersey to Virginia, having more or less red on the plastron and carapace. It reaches a length of about 18 inches, and is used as food. — red-billed woodpecker, a woodpecker (*Ceanturus carolinus*) of the eastern United States, having a scarlet head and nape, barred black-and-white back, and grayish under parts tinged with red.



**red-billed** (réd'bıld'), *a.* Having a red beak. — **red-billed teal**, a South African duck (*Pelecanetta erythrorhyncha*). **red-blird'** (réd'bıld'), *n.* **a.** The cardinal bird. **b.** The summer tanager. **c.** The scarlet tanager. **d.** The European bullfinch. **red book.** A book having a red cover, usually one of official character or of some peculiar importance; specif. [*cap.*]: **a.** A book formerly published in England containing the names of all persons serving, or pensioned by, the state. **b.** An English annual register entitled "Royal Kalendar," etc., published from 1767 to 1893; also, a similar later record. **red box.** **a.** Any of several Australian eucalypts, esp. *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*. **b.** The Australian myrtaceous tree *Tristania conferta*. **red-breast'** (réd'brést'), *n.* **a.** The European robin. **b.** The American robin. **c.** The knot, or red-breasted sander. **d.** The red-breasted bream. **red-breast'ed, a.** Having a red or reddish breast. **red-breasted bream**, a sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*) of the eastern and southern States, having the belly largely orange red. **U. S.** **r.** goose, a Siberian goose (*Branta ruficollis*), chiefly black with a white throat breast. — **r.** plover, the knot (sanderpiper). — **r.** rail, the Virginia rail. — **r.** sanderpiper, the knot. — **r.** snipe, a dowitcher. **red-bud'** (-búd'), *n.* Any American caesalpiniaceous tree of the genus *Cercis*; esp. the eastern *C. canadensis*, resembling the Judas tree of Europe (*C. siliquastrum*) in its heart-shaped leaves and fascicles of small pink flowers. **red bug.** **a.** A very small larval mite which in Florida and other southern States attacks man, causing great irritation. **b.** A red hemipterous insect of the genus *Pyrrhocoris*, esp. the European *P. apterus*, which is bright scarlet and lives in clusters on tree trunks. **c.** The cotton stainer. **red cedar.** **1.** An American juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*) found everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains. It has dark green, closely imbricated leaves. **b.** The fragrant, close-grained red wood of this tree, which is not very durable. **c.** Any of several related species of *Juniperus*. **2.** **a.** The tall or giant arbutive of the western United States (*Thuja plicata*) or its hard wood. **b.** The incense cedar. **3.** In Australia: **a.** The toon tree. **b.** The hindosa. **red charcoal.** A substance intermediate between wood and ordinary charcoal, made by heating wood to 300° C. **red clover.** **a.** A European clover (*Trifolium pratense*) with globose heads of reddish purple flowers, cultivated as a fodder plant and a cover crop. It is naturalized in America. **red-coat'** (réd'kót'), *n.* One who wears a red coat; specif., a British soldier, the typical uniform being red. **red coral.** An alcyonarian (*Corallium nobile*, syn. *C. rubrum*) of the Mediterranean and adjacent parts of the Atlantic. Related species occur in the Indian Ocean, etc. It forms branching shrublike colonies, sometimes about a foot high, and has in the axis of the stems and branches a hard stony skeleton of a delicate red or pink color, which is prized for ornaments and jewelry. See *coral*. **red corpuscle.** One of the colored corpuscles of the blood of vertebrates, which contain the hemoglobin and carry the oxygen from the respiratory organs to the various tissues. See *blood*, 1; *hemoglobin*. Individual corpuscles are light yellow, but in quantities deep red. **red-crosted, a.** Having a red or reddish crest. **red-crested pochard**, an Old World duck (*Nettion rufina*), having in the male a chestnut head with a large crest, and red bill and feet, and a white speculum. **red cross.** **a.** The cross of St. George, the national emblem of England. **b.** The Geneva cross. **c.** [*cap.*] The crusaders or the cause they represented. **d.** [*cap.*] A hospital or ambulance service established as a result of, though not provided for by, the Geneva convention of 1864; any of the national societies for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded in war, also giving aid and relief during great calamities; also, a member or worker of such a society; — so called from the badge of neutrality, the Geneva cross. **Red/cross Knight.** In Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (Bk. I.), the character who personifies St. George, patron saint of England, and his Christian philosophy. The Faerie Queene assigns to him the task of slaying a dragon which laid waste the kingdom of Una's father. He destroys the dragon, marries Una, and departs to perform other tasks. His adventures allegorize the history of the Church of England. **red curlew.** **a.** The scarlet ibis. **b.** The marbled godwit. **red currant.** The common currant. **red** (réd), *v. t.* [*Prob.* the same word as ME. *reden*, fr. AS. *redan* to arrange, put in order, akin to E. *ready*; cf. E. (*Hematopus unicolor*) of Australia and New Zealand. **red birch.** **a.** The river birch. See *BIRCH*, 1. **c.** See *BIRCH*, 1. **red-blind, a.** Blind in respect to the color red — red blindness. *Met.* See *DALTONISM*. **red body.** *Zool.* An aggregation of capillaries forming a mass on the inner wall of the air bladder of certain teleost fishes. When covered with glandular epithelium, as in the Physalium, they are called red glands. **red boie.** Red ocher. **red box.** A box, commonly red, containing important papers, esp. state papers. **red brass.** Brass of a reddish tint, due to its copper. **red bream.** See *SCHNAPPER*. **red bryony.** Common bryony. **red'back'** (réd'bák'), *n.* **a.** A red-intepop. **b.** A shrubby species of huckeye (*Asculus parva*) of the southern United States. **red campion.** A species of catchfly, or campion (*Lychnis dioica*), with red or pink flowers. **red'cap', n.** 1. A person wearing a red cap. 2. A pecker having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. *Scot.* 3. The European goldfinch. *Local, Eng.* **red cant.** The copper cent which was formerly coined;

dial. *red(d)*, *rede*, D. *redde* to put in order, *redde* to make ready; but also dial. *red(d)* to get rid of, E. *rid* to save, free. Cf. *READY*.] *Scot.* or *Dial.* 1. To clear or clean; to put in order; to make tidy, as a house, the person, etc.; — usually followed by *up*; as, to *redd up* the house. 2. To free from (entanglement or embarrassment). 3. To take apart, or separate, as opponents. 4. To bring to an end, or settle, as a quarrel. **redd** (réd), *n.* *Scot.* or *Dial.* 1. Act of redding. 2. That which is cleared, or is to be cleared, away; refuse. **redd deer.** **a.** The common stag (*Cervus elaphus*) of temperate Europe and Asia, similar to the wapiti, but smaller. **b.** The Virginia deer in its summer coat. See *DEER*, 2. **redd'en** (réd'én), *v. t. & i.* — *DENED* (-'nd); — *DEN-ING*. [*From RED, a.*] To make or become red or reddish; flush; blush. *Appius reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope* **redden** (réd-dén), *v. t. & i.* — *pl.* -*dos* (-döz). [*From the Latin clause reddendo inde annuatim.*] *Scots Law.* The clause in a charter specifying the particular duty or service due from the vassal to his superior; also, the duty itself. **redden'dum** (-düm), *n.*; *L. pl.* -*da* (-dä). [*Neut. of L. reddendus* that must be given back or yielded, gerundive of *reddere*. See *REDDITION*.] *Law.* A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before, as the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease. The reddendum usually follows the tenendum, and in reservations of rent generally begins "Yielding and paying:" **redd'ish** (réd'ish), *a.* Slightly red. — **redd'ish-ness, n.** **redd'ition** (réd'itshun), *n.* [*L. redditio, fr. reddere* to give back; cf. F. *reddition*. See *RENDER*; cf. *REDDITION*.] *Obs.* 1. Restoration; restitution; surrender; specif., formal restitution by judicial confession. *Howell*. 2. Explanation; esp., the application of a comparison, or the clause that contains the application. *Chapman*. 3. Translation; rendition. **redd'itive** (réd'tiv), *a.* [*L. redditivus.*] *Obs.* Answering; corresponding; specif., in *Gram.*, correlative. Also as *n.* **redd'og, or redd'-dog, flour.** The lowest grade of flour in milling. It is dark and of little expansive power, is secured largely from the germ or embryo and adjacent parts, and contains a relatively high percentage of protein. It is chiefly useful as feed for farm animals. **redd dressing.** *Leather Tanning.* A preparation of crushed bark and water in which hides are soaked before going to the tan vats. **redd drum.** A large drumfish (*Sciaenops ocellata*), which is an important food fish of the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay southward, though its flesh is lacking in flavor. It becomes several feet long, and has a conspicuous dark spot at the base of the caudal fin.

**rede** (réd), *n.* [*AS. ræd* counsel, fr. *rædan* to counsel. See *READ, v. t.*] 1. Counsel or advice; a scheme, plan, or method devised or adopted. *Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* 2. In *Obs.* or *Archaic* senses: **a.** What is advisable or profitable; hence, aid; remedy. **b.** Faculty or act of advising or counseling; hence: (1) Judgment; reason. (2) A council. **c.** Hap; lot; an occurrence. **d.** A telling of something; a story; specif.: (1) A saying; a proverb; a wise saw. (2) Speech. (3) Interpretation. **rede** (réd), *v. t.* [*See READ, v. t.*] *Now Archaic, Poetic, or Dial.* 1. To govern, control, guide; hence, of the Deity, to guard or protect. *Obs.* 2. **a.** To advise or counsel (a person). **b.** To give advice. *Obs.* **c.** To decree. *Obs.* 3. To agree upon or decide after consultation. *Obs.* 4. To guess or imagine. *Scot.* 5. To interpret; explain; also, to relate. **rede, v. i.** *Obs.* **a.** To take counsel. **b.** To give advice. **redeem** (réd-dém), *v. t.*; — *REDEEMED* (-dém'd); — *REDEEM'ING*. [*L. redimere, redemptum; red-, re-, + emere, emptum*, to buy, or to take, of *Oir. em* (in *comp.*), Lith. *inti*: cf. F. *redimer*. Cf. *ASSUME, CONSUME, EXEMPT, PREMIUM, PROMPT, RANSOM*.] 1. To regain possession of by payment of a stipulated price; to repurchase. *If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv. 29.* 2. Hence, specif.: To recover or regain, as pledged or mortgaged property, by the requisite fulfillment of some obligation, as by payment of what may be due. 3. To buy off, take up, or remove the obligation of, by

payment or rendering of some consideration; as, to *redeem* bank notes with coin. 4. To ransom, liberate, or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or to be forfeited, by paying a price or ransom; to ransom. *Redeem* Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. *Ps. xxv. 22.* 5. *Theol.* Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law. Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law. *Gal. iii. 13.* 6. To make good by performing; to fulfill, as a promise. 7. To pay the penalty of; to make amends for; to offset; to atone for; to compensate; as, to *redeem* an error. *Syn.* — See *RANSOM*. **redeem the time**, to make the best use of it. **redeem'a-ble** (réd-dém'á-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being redeemed or repurchased; held under conditions permitting redemption. 2. Subject to an obligation of redemption; payable; due; as, bonds, promissory notes, etc., *redeemable* in gold. — **redeem'a-ble-ness, n.** — **redeem'a-bly, adv. **redeem'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ. 2. A contractor. *Obs.* 3. [*cap.*] See *ORDER*, n., 1. **rede-ly'er** (réd-ly'é-er), *v. t.* 1. To give back; to return. 2. To deliver, or liberate, a second time or again. 3. To deliver (a message, etc.) again; also, *Obs. & R.*, to report. "Shall I *rede-ly'er* you e'n so?" *Shak.* **rede-ly'er-er** (-ér), *n.* — **rede-ly'er-y** (-ér-y), *n.* **red elm.** Any of several American elms having reddish wood; esp., the slippery elm. **rede-mand'** (réd-démánd'), *v. t.* [*re-*, back, again + *demand*: cf. F. *redemander*.] To demand back or again; to inquire again. — **r.** A demanding back; a second or renewed demand. — **r.** **rede-mand'a-ble** (-mánd'á-b'l), *a.* **rede-mise'** (réd-dém'is), *n.* *Law.* Reconveyance. **rede-mise'**, *v. t.* To demise or convey back. **rede-mption** (réd-dém'pshun), *n.* [*ME. redempcion, F. redemptio, L. redemptio*. See *REDEEM*; cf. *RANSOM*.] 1. Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; restoration; recovery; reclamation; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war; the *redemption* of a sinner. 2. Specif.: **a.** Deliverance from the bondage and consequences of sin; specif., deliverance by the atonement of Christ from the bondage of sin and the penalties for violation of God's law; salvation. Cf. *ATONEMENT*, 2. *In whom we have redemption through his blood. Eph. i. 7.* **b.** More fully *redemption of the first-born*, the Jewish Law. The freeing of the first-born males of men and of unclean beasts (so Num. xviii. 15), but the rabbis made the law apply to asses only from the condition of being sanctified to the Lord as his, which setting apart is required in the case of both man and beast in remembrance of the delivery of the first-born of Israel when the first-born of Egypt were slain, and in ancient times involved the sacrifice of all first-born males. From this sacrifice, however, all except the first-born of clean beasts were redeemable. The observance of this law as to a first-born son by the father, or in case the father fails to do it, by the son when grown up, is obligatory on every Israelite. See *Ex. xiii. 2 & 12 ff.*, *Num. iii. 12, 13, & 45 ff.*, *Num. xviii. 15-18*, & *Deut. xv. 19-22*. **c.** The securing of some privileged status or of membership in a society by purchase. *Eng.* **d.** The buying off, taking up, or removing, of the obligation of something by rendering an equivalent, as of a bond by payment. **e.** *Law.* Regaining of property by satisfaction of some obligation; specif., liberation or resumption of property pledged or mortgaged by performance of the terms or conditions of the pledge or mortgage; also, an equity of redemption. See under *REQUIT*. 3. That which re-leas, or a way or means of redeeming; a redeeming feature; atonement; *Obs.*, a recompense. **rede-m'tion-er** (-ér), *n.* 1. Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, secured passage on credit, binding himself to be sold into service by the master or owner of the ship for a stipulated time. 2. One who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude. **rede-mptive** (réd-dém'p'tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming. — **rede-mptive-ly, adv. **Rede-mptor-ist** (-tór'ist), *n.* [*F. redemptoriste, fr. L. redemptor* redeemer, fr. *redimere*. See *REDEEM*.] *R. C. (Ch.)* A member of an order, the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, devoted to preaching to the neglected. **Rede-mptor-ist's** (-tór'ist'iz), *n.* A nun of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, associated with the Redeemtorists. **rede-mpt'ory** (réd-dém'p'tór-y), *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.****

**redeem'a-ble** (réd-dém'á-b'l), *a.* 1. Capable of being redeemed or repurchased; held under conditions permitting redemption. 2. Subject to an obligation of redemption; payable; due; as, bonds, promissory notes, etc., *redeemable* in gold. — **redeem'a-ble-ness, n.** — **redeem'a-bly, adv. **redeem'er** (-ér), *n.* 1. One who redeems; specif. [*cap.*], the Savior of the world, Jesus Christ. 2. A contractor. *Obs.* 3. [*cap.*] See *ORDER*, n., 1. **rede-ly'er** (réd-ly'é-er), *v. t.* 1. To give back; to return. 2. To deliver, or liberate, a second time or again. 3. To deliver (a message, etc.) again; also, *Obs. & R.*, to report. "Shall I *rede-ly'er* you e'n so?" *Shak.* **rede-ly'er-er** (-ér), *n.* — **rede-ly'er-y** (-ér-y), *n.* **red elm.** Any of several American elms having reddish wood; esp., the slippery elm. **rede-mand'** (réd-démánd'), *v. t.* [*re-*, back, again + *demand*: cf. F. *redemander*.] To demand back or again; to inquire again. — **r.** A demanding back; a second or renewed demand. — **r.** **rede-mand'a-ble** (-mánd'á-b'l), *a.* **rede-mise'** (réd-dém'is), *n.* *Law.* Reconveyance. **rede-mise'**, *v. t.* To demise or convey back. **rede-mption** (réd-dém'pshun), *n.* [*ME. redempcion, F. redemptio, L. redemptio*. See *REDEEM*; cf. *RANSOM*.] 1. Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; restoration; recovery; reclamation; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war; the *redemption* of a sinner. 2. Specif.: **a.** Deliverance from the bondage and consequences of sin; specif., deliverance by the atonement of Christ from the bondage of sin and the penalties for violation of God's law; salvation. Cf. *ATONEMENT*, 2. *In whom we have redemption through his blood. Eph. i. 7.* **b.** More fully *redemption of the first-born*, the Jewish Law. The freeing of the first-born males of men and of unclean beasts (so Num. xviii. 15), but the rabbis made the law apply to asses only from the condition of being sanctified to the Lord as his, which setting apart is required in the case of both man and beast in remembrance of the delivery of the first-born of Israel when the first-born of Egypt were slain, and in ancient times involved the sacrifice of all first-born males. From this sacrifice, however, all except the first-born of clean beasts were redeemable. The observance of this law as to a first-born son by the father, or in case the father fails to do it, by the son when grown up, is obligatory on every Israelite. See *Ex. xiii. 2 & 12 ff.*, *Num. iii. 12, 13, & 45 ff.*, *Num. xviii. 15-18*, & *Deut. xv. 19-22*. **c.** The securing of some privileged status or of membership in a society by purchase. *Eng.* **d.** The buying off, taking up, or removing, of the obligation of something by rendering an equivalent, as of a bond by payment. **e.** *Law.* Regaining of property by satisfaction of some obligation; specif., liberation or resumption of property pledged or mortgaged by performance of the terms or conditions of the pledge or mortgage; also, an equity of redemption. See under *REQUIT*. 3. That which re-leas, or a way or means of redeeming; a redeeming feature; atonement; *Obs.*, a recompense. **rede-m'tion-er** (-ér), *n.* 1. Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, secured passage on credit, binding himself to be sold into service by the master or owner of the ship for a stipulated time. 2. One who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude. **rede-mptive** (réd-dém'p'tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming. — **rede-mptive-ly, adv. **Rede-mptor-ist** (-tór'ist), *n.* [*F. redemptoriste, fr. L. redemptor* redeemer, fr. *redimere*. See *REDEEM*.] *R. C. (Ch.)* A member of an order, the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori, devoted to preaching to the neglected. **Rede-mptor-ist's** (-tór'ist'iz), *n.* A nun of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, associated with the Redeemtorists. **rede-mpt'ory** (réd-dém'p'tór-y), *a.* Of or pertaining to redemption; paid for ransom; serving to redeem.****

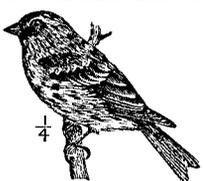
from burning; to extinguish (flames or a fire). **b.** To disengage about 1845, and bearing an indorsement stamped in red ink by an Ohio firm which became bankrupt; also, a similar issue in New York State. **reddour, n.** [*OF. reddor; F. radeur, fr. OF. rede, veit, rigid, stiff, F. raide, L. rigidus*.] Rigor; violence. *Obs.* **redds'man** (réd'smán), *n.* [*From reddish + man.*] A man who clears rubbish from a mine. *Scot.* **reddure, v.** [*REDDOUR, REDDOUR*.] *Reddy, a.* Reddish. *Obs.* or *R.* **rede, v.** *Red, afraid; READ, v.* **redel, n.** [*OF. redel; F. redel, fr. OF. rede, veit, rigid, stiff, F. raide, L. rigidus*.] Rigor; violence. *Obs.* **redds'man** (réd'smán), *n.* [*From reddish + man.*] A man who clears rubbish from a mine. *Scot.* **reddure, v.** [*REDDOUR, REDDOUR*.] *Reddy, a.* Reddish. *Obs.* or *R.* **rede, v.** *Red, afraid; READ, v.* **redel, n.** [*OF. redel; F. redel, fr. 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2. To say, do, act, again; to repeat; *specif.*, *Obs.*, to *reécho*.  
 3. To reproduce in reflection; to reflect.  
**redoubt'** (rê-dout'), *n.* [*F. redoute*, fem., *It. ridotto*, LL. *reductus*, lit., a retreat, *Fr. L. reducere* to lead or draw back; cf. *F. réduit*, also *Fr. LL. reductus*. See REDUCE; cf. *rebut*, *ridotto*.] *Fort.* a In permanent works, a work placed within an outwork. See RAVELIN, *Illust.*, *F* and *i*.  
 b A small, and usually rough, inclosed work of varying shape, commonly temporary and without flanking defenses, used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, and positions in hostile territory. *Cf. A. réduit*. *Rare*.  
**redoubtable** (-â-b'l'), *a.* [*ME. redoutable*, OF. *redo(u)table*, *F. redoutable*, earlier also *redoutable* (with *b* silent). Cf. *REDOUBT* to dread.] Formidable; dread, as, a *redoubtable* hero; also, *Obs.*, worthy of respect or reverence; — often in contempt or burlesque. — **redoubtable-ness**, *n.*  
**redoubt'ed**, *p. a.* Formidable; dread; renowned.  
**redound'** (rê-dound'), *v. i.*; *RE-DOUNDED*; *RE-DOUNTING*. [*OF. redonder* to overflow, be abundant or in excess, *F. redonder*, *L. redundare*; *red-, re-, re- + undare* to rise in waves or surges, *Fr. unda* a wave. See UNULATE; cf. REDUNDANT.] 1. In *Obs.* senses: a To rise or surge, as water; hence, to overflow; abound. b To roll back, as a wave; to return; rebound. c To reverberate; resound. 2. To flow back as a consequence or effect; hence, to contribute; result; accrue.  
 The honor done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God, the author of it. *Romers*.  
 3. To issue; to be the result of something. *Obs.* or *R.*  
*Syn.* — See CONDUCE.

**redound'**, *n.* 1. Reverberation; a resounding cry. *Rare*.  
 2. Return, as of consequence or effect; result.  
 We give you welcome; not without *redound* Of use and glory to yourselves ye come. *Tennyson*.

**red-o-wa'** (rêd'ô-wâ'; -vâ), *n.* [*F. & G., fr. Bohem. redjová-ka*, *fr. redjoviti* to steer around, drive.] A Bohemian dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in 2-4 time, like a polka. The former is most in use.  
**red pepper**. The ripe or dried fruit of any species of *Capsicum*: Cayenne pepper. See CAPSICUM.  
**red pine**. 1. An American pine (*Pinus resinosa*) having reddish bark; also, its wood, which is hard, but not durable, being chiefly sapwood. Called also *Canadian red pine*. 2. The bull pine *a.* c The Douglas spruce.  
 b In Australia, the cypress pine *Callitris calcarata*, or its timber. b In New Zealand, the rimu; also, the matai.  
**red plague**. *Med.* A form of the plague marked by red spots or ulcers. Called also *red pestilence*.  
**red plum**. Any red-fruited variety of plum; *specif.*, the American wild plums *Prunus americana* and *P. nigra*.  
**redpoll'** (rêl'pôl'), *n.* a Any of several small finches of the genus *Acanthis* of northern Europe, Asia, and America, similar in size and habits to the siskins. The males usually have a red or rosy crown and streaked back and sides. Often, as in the common redpoll (*A. linaria*), the breast and rump also are rosy. The European mealy redpoll (*A. l. pallens*) and the American hoary redpoll (*A. hornemannii exilipes*) are small and pale. b Redpoll warbler. The palm warbler. d One of the red polled cattle.



Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*).

**red polled cattle**(pôld). One of an English breed of hornless cattle of a uniform reddish color, raised for beef and milk.  
**red race**. The race of the American Indians. See MAN, 1.  
**redraft'** (rê-draft'), *n.* 1. A draft on the maker or indorser of a bill of exchange dishonored by the drawee, for the amount of the bill and the protest fee and other charges. 2. A second draft or copy.  
**red raspberry**. Any red or purple raspberry, as distinguished from a black raspberry, or blackcap; *specif.*, in England the species *Rubus idaeus* or its fruit, and in the United States *R. strigosus* or its fruit.  
**red-draw'** (rê-drôf'), *v. t. & i.* To draw again; to make a redraft.

**Red Republican**. *European Politics*. Orig., one who maintained extreme republican doctrines in France, — because a red liberty cap was the badge of the party; an extreme radical in political reform. *Cont.*

**red-dress'** (rê-drês'), *v. t.*; *-DRESSING* (-drês'ting). [*F. redresser* to straighten, OF. *redrecier* to make straight again; *re-, re- + dresser* to raise, arrange, OF. *drezier* to straighten. See DRESS.] 1. To erect again; to reestablish; also, to mend or repair, as a wall. *Obs.*  
 2. To address or direct (a thing) to a destination. *Obs.*  
 3. a To restore to the right condition or order; to amend; reform; revise. *Obs.* b To adjust again (usually, the balances). "Redress the eternal scales." *Emerson*.  
 4. To arrange; to put in order. *Obs.*  
 5. To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to make amends for; to remedy; to relieve.  
 Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, I doubt not but with honor to redress. *Shak.*  
 6. To make amends to; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive. "The afflicted to redress." *Dryden*.  
 7. *Etic.* To rectify.  
**red-dress'**, *n.* 1. Reparation of wrong; amends for a loss.

*Red-draw'*, *n.* One who redraws.  
**red-dress'**, *n.* See RED-DRESS.  
**red-dress'able**, *a.* See ABLE.  
**red-dress'ed** (-drês'ted'), *a.* Red-dressed.  
**red-dress'er**, *n.* One that red-dresses.  
**red-dress'ing** (-drês'ting), *n.* Red-dressing.  
**red-dress'less**, *a.* See LESS.  
**red-dress'ment**, *n.* See MENT.  
**red-dress'or**, *n.* One that red-dresses.  
**Red Riding-hood**. See LITTLE RED RIDING-HOOD.  
**red-drill'** (v. t., *re-drive'*), *v. t.* See RE-2.  
**Red River snakeroot**. The Texas red snakeroot.  
**red-robin**. 1. The scarlet tanager. 2. *Dial. Eng.* a The herb Robert. b Wheat rust.  
**red rock cod**. An Australian scorpionfish (*Scorpena orientalis*).  
**red rock trout**. See ROCK TROUT.  
**Red Rose**, the. The English royal house of Lancaster, from its emblem, a red rose.  
**red row** (rô). A state of being reckoned with red — of barley just before ripening. *Dial. Eng.*  
**red sable**. See KOLINSKY.  
**red sallow**. The red osier (*Salix purpurea*). [*salmon*.]  
**red salmon**. The blueback red sanders. Red sandalwood.  
**red sandpaper**. The knot in summer plumage.  
**red sandstone**. See OLD RED SANDSTONE, NEW RED SANDSTONE.  
**red sandwort**. A small sileneous weed with red flowers (*Silene auba*).  
**red sawin**. The red cedar.  
**red saxifrage**. The dropwort.  
**red'sear'**, *n.* [*Cf. RED-SHORT*] To be red-short.  
**red'sear'**, *a.* Red-short.  
**red'shaft'**, *a.* Having the

represented in the west by allied varieties. It is one of the hen hawks. It is about 20 inches long, dusky above, and below white tinged with buff and streaked with dusky, and has the tail rufous in the adult. A western variety (*calurus*) is darker, sometimes wholly dusky except the tail.  
**red tape**. The tape used in public offices for tying up documents, etc.; hence, official formality and delay. — **red-tape'**, *n.* **red-taped'** (-tâp'ted'), *a.* — **red-tape/edom** (-tâp'têd'm), *n.* — **red-tape'r** (-tâp'têr'), *n.* — **red-tape'ry** (-tâp'têr'î), *n.* — **red-tape'ish** (-ish), *a.* — **red-tape'ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **red-tape'ist** (-ist), *n.*  
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**red-shank'** (rêd'shânk'), *n.* 1. A common Old World limicolin bird (*Totanus calidris*), having the legs and feet pale red. The spotted redshank (*T. fuscus*) is larger, and has orange-red legs. b The fieldfare. *Local, Eng.*  
 2. One who has red legs; *specif.*, a Celtic inhabitant of the Scottish Highlands or of Ireland; — in derisive allusion to their bare legs. — *Hist.*  
**red-shirt'** (rêd'shirt'), *n.* An anarchist or revolutionist.  
**red-short'**, *a.* [*Sw. rödskört*, neut. of *rödskor*; *röd* red + *skört* brittle. *Cf. GOLD-SHORT. Oxf. E. D.*] *Metall.* Hot-short; brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron. — **red-short'ness**, *n.*  
*Red-short'ness* is caused chiefly by sulphur or oxygen; many other elements may produce the same effects. *B. Metcalf*.  
**red-shouldered** (-shôld'êrd'), *a.* Having the feathers about the bend of the wing reddish, as in certain birds.  
**red-shouldered hawk**, a common hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) of eastern North America, slightly smaller than the red-tailed hawk and having reddish rufous lesser wing coverts in the adult. It is one of the species called *hen hawk*.  
**red'skin'** (rêd'skîn'), *n.* A North American Indian.  
**red snapper**. A large snapper (*Lutjanus aya*), chiefly rose-red, which ranges from Long Island to Brazil and is abundant in the Gulf of Mexico and on certain banks off the Florida coast. It is an important food fish.  
**red snow**. Snow colored by a microscopic unicellular alga (*Sphaerella nivalis*) which produces large scarlet patches on the snows of arctic or mountainous regions.  
**red sorrel**. a A malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus saldariffa*) whose acid calyxes and capsules are used in the West Indies for making tarts and acid drinks. b The sheep sorrel.  
**red spider**. Any of numerous very small web-spinning *Tetranychus* or allied genus, usually pale red when adult, which infest, and often destroy, various plants, including the cotton plant. They feed mostly on the under side of the leaves, and cause them to turn yellow and die. The common species is *Tetranychus bimaculatus*.  
**red spruce**. A spruce (*Picea rubens*), of the eastern United States, resembling the black spruce.  
**red squirrel**. A common and widely distributed North American squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*); — called also *chickaree*. It is much smaller and usually redder than the common gray squirrel. The typical form is found in British America and parts of Alaska; in the United States it is represented by many varieties, esp. in the east, *S. h. loganx*, in which the under parts are pure white.

**red'start'** (rêd'stârt'), *n.* [*S. h. start* + *start* tail.] 1. A small European singing bird (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*) allied to the redbreast, bluethroat, and nightingale. It has a white forehead, black face and throat, and bright chestnut breast and tail. Also, any of other species of the genus, as the black redstart (*P. tityl*) of Europe and many Asiatic species. 2. A fly-catching warbler (*Setophaga ruticilla*) of eastern North America. The male is chiefly black, with a white belly, and bright orange on the sides, wings, and tail. The female is olivaceous with pale yellow instead of orange.  
**red'streak'** (-strêk'), *n.* A kind of apple with skin streaked with red and yellow — a favorite English cider apple.  
**red-tailed'** (-tâld'), *a.* Having a red tail. — **red-tailed hawk**, a common hawk (*Buteo borealis*) of eastern North America,

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 Hester Prynne was shocked at the condition to which she found the clergyman *reduced*. *Hawthorne*.

**red-top'**, *n.* a A grass (*Agrostis alba*) valued in the United States for pasturage and esp. for lawn mixtures. In England it is usually little valued, and is known as *horin*. b The bluejoint *Calamagrostis canadensis*.  
**re-duce'** (rê-dûs'), *v. t.*; *-DUCE* (-dûst'); *-DUCEING* (-dis'ing). [*L. educere*, *reducere*; *re-, re- + ducere* to lead. See DUKE; cf. REDOUBT, *n.*] 1. To bring back; a To recall (something) to mind or to recall (the thoughts, etc.) to a subject. *Obs.* b To bring or lead back (a person or thing) to a former place or state; esp., to lead back from error in conduct or religion. *Obs. Chapman*. c To restore (a condition, time, etc.). *Obs.* or *R.*  
 While dreams, *reducing* childhood, shall be left. *Lamb*.  
 d *Med.* To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; as, to *reduce* a dislocation.  
 2. To bring (a person or thing) to a certain













**4. Physiol.** a The reproduction or renewal of tissues, cells, etc., which have been used up and destroyed by the ordinary processes of life; as, the continual regeneration of the epithelial cells of the body, or the regeneration of the contractile substance of muscle. b The union of parts which have been severed, so that they become anatomically and physiologically perfect; as, the regeneration of a nerve.

**5. Mech.** The use, by special devices, of heat or the like which would ordinarily be lost. See REGENERATOR.

**re-gen'er-a-tive** (rĕ-jĕn'ĕr-ă-tĭv), *n.* [Of. F. *régénératif*.] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or using, regeneration; tending to regenerate; as, *regenerative* influences; a *regenerative* (or Siemens) furnace. — **re-gen'er-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

**re-gen'er-a-tor** (ă'tĕr), *n.* 1. One that regenerates.

**2. Mech.** A device used with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., previously heated by the outgoing hot air or gas, or by being passed through a pipe or pipes heated by a flow of the hot air or gas escaping in the opposite direction; — called also *recuperator*.

**3.** A heavy swinging counterpoise or other balancing device for a mine pump rod to permit a higher engine speed.

**re-gen'er-a-to-ry** (ă-tĕ-rĭ), *a.* Having power to renew; of the nature of regeneration; regenerative. *G. S. Faber.*

**re-gen'e-sis**, or **re-gen'e-sis** (ĕ-sĭs), *n.* New birth; renewal. "Regenesis of dissenting sects." *H. Spencer.*

**reg'ent** (rĕ-jĕnt), *a.* [L. *regens*, -entis, *p. pr.* of *regere* to rule; cf. F. *régent*. See REGIMENT, RIGHT, a.] 1. Holding the office of a university regent.

**2.** Exercising vicarious authority; acting as a regent.

**3.** Ruling; governing; regnant. *Now Rare.*

**reg'ent, n.** [See REGENT, a.] 1. That which rules or governs; a ruling authority or principle. *Now Rare.*

**2.** One who rules or reigns; a governor; ruler. *Obs. or R.*

**3.** Esp., one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign.

**4.** Formerly, a member of the governing body of some European cities.

**5.** In the Dutch colonial administration of Java, a native official through whom a resident and his assistants carry out the details of the government of a residency. The regents belong to the highest (often princely) families.

**6. European Univ.** a At Oxford and Cambridge, a master of arts who presided over disputations in the schools, at first for one year and later for five years after graduation; hence, a master of arts of not more than five years' standing. *Obs. or Hist.* b In Scotland, one of certain instructors in a college who had charge of a certain number of students through the entire course. *Obs. or Hist.* c In France, a teacher of an art or science, esp. of an elementary class.

**7.** In the United States, one of a governing board: a Of a State university. b Of the Smithsonian Institution. c Of the University of the State of New York (see below).

**8. Harvard Univ.** An officer who supervises student discipline.

**9.** The head master of a school. *Obs.*

**10. [Cp.]** Short for REGENT DIAMOND.

**Regents of the University of the State of New York,** the members of a corporate body called the University of the State of New York, which consists of all incorporated institutions for academic and higher education, the State Library, the State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, and educational institutions as may be admitted. The regents have large supervisory and regulative powers.

**regent bird.** A beautiful Australian bower bird (*Sericornis melanurus*). The male has the head, neck, and large patches on the wings bright golden yellow, and the rest of the plumage deep velvety black. So called in honor of the Prince Regent (see REGENCY, 7b).

**Regent diamond.** A famous diamond of fine quality, which weighs about 137 carats and is among the state jewels of France. It is so called from the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, to whom it was sold in 1717 by Pitt the English Governor of Madras (whence also called the *Pitt diamond*), who bought it of an Indian merchant in 1701.

**reg'i-oid'al** (rĕ-jĭ'oid'ăl), *a.* Pertaining to regicide or a regicide; having the nature of, or disposed to, regicide.

**reg'i-oid'e** (rĕ-jĭ'oid'ĕ), *n.* [L. *rex, regis*, a king + *-oid'e*: cf. F. *regicide*, in both senses.] 1. One who kills or who murders a king, esp. his own king; specif. *[often cap.]* a *Eng. Hist.* One of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death. *b F. Hist.* One of those connected with the execution of Louis XVI.

**2.** The killing or murder of a king.

— **reg'i-oid'ism** (-oid'iz'm), *n.*

**reg'i-dor'** (ră'hĕ-thŏr'; 146, 172), *n.*; *pl.* -DOR-es (-thŏ'rās). [Sp., fr. *regir* to rule, L. *regere*.] One of a body of officers charged with the government of Spanish municipalities, corresponding to the English alderman.

**reg'le** (ră'zhĕl'), *n.* [F.] 1. Direct management of public finance or public works by agents of the government for government account; — opposed to the contract system.

**2. Specif.:** The system of collecting taxes by officials who have either no interest or a very small interest in the proceeds, as distinguished from the ancient system of farming them out.

**3.** Any kind of government monopoly (tobacco, salt, etc.) used chiefly as a means of taxation. Such monopolies are largely employed in Austria, Italy, France, and Spain.

**reg'ime** (ră'zhĕm'), **reg'ime** (ră'), *n.* [F. *régime*. See REGIMEN.] 1. Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the prevailing social system.

*I dream . . . of the new régime which is to come.* *H. Kingsley.*

**2. Hydraul.** The condition of a river with respect to the rate of its flow, as measured by the volume of water passing different cross sections in a given time.

**reg'i-mon** (rĕ-jĭ'mŏn), *n.* [L. *regimen*, -inis, *fr. regere* to

guide, to rule. See RIGHT; cf. RÉGIME, REGIMENT.] 1. A governing; government; rule; system; administration.

**2.** A kind or class. *Obs.*

**3.** Any regulation or remedy intended to benefit by gradual operation; esp., *Med.*, a systematic course of diet, etc., to improve or preserve health, or to attain some effect, as reduction of flesh; — sometimes synonymous with *hygiene*.

**4.** The system or regular course of any continuous natural process; as, the *regimen* of a river.

**5. Gram.** A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; or government.

**reg'i-ment** (rĕ-jĭ'mĕnt), *n.* [F. *régiment* a regiment of men, OF. also government, L. *regimentum* government, *fr. regere* to guide, rule. See REGIMEN.] 1. = REGIMEN, 1. *Rare.*

**2.** In obs. senses: a Rule; governorship; also, the period of one's rule; a reign. b Governance; management; guidance. c *Med.* A dietary or sanitary regimen. d A rule or ordinance. e *Naut. Astron.* A table of declinations. f A region or district governed.

**3. Mil.** A body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies, troops, or batteries. In the United States: formerly, an infantry regiment consisted of three battalions of four companies each (in war about 1,642 officers and men); a cavalry regiment, of three squadrons of four troops each (about 1,236 officers and men); a field-artillery regiment, of two battalions of three batteries each (about 1,227 officers and men). Now (since 1917) the infantry regiment consists of three battalions of four companies each, a machine-gun company, a headquarters company, and a supply company (in all 3,806 officers and men); a cavalry regiment, of three squadrons of four troops each, a machine-gun company, a headquarters company, and a supply company (1,365 officers and men); a field-artillery regiment, of two battalions of three batteries each (1,337 officers and men). The British regiments vary in composition and size. In continental European armies the war strength of infantry regiments is usually from 2,500 to 3,000, and of cavalry regiments, from 750 to 1,000.

**4.** A kind or class, as of dogs, birds, devils. *Obs.*

**reg'i-ment** (-mĕnt), *v. t.*; **reg'i-ment'**; **reg'i-ment'ing**.

**1. Mil.** To form into a regiment or into regiments.

**2.** To systematize by classes, districts, or the like; classify. The people are organized or *regimented* into bodies, and special functions are relegated to the several units. *J. W. Powell.*

**3.** To place in, or assign to, a regiment.

**reg'i-men'tal** (-mĕn'tăl), *a.* Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, *regimental* officers, clothing.

**reg'i-men'tals** (-tălz), *n. pl.* Also, *Obs.*, **reg'i-men'tal**. The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; — not now in technical use.

**reg'i-men-ta'tion** (-mĕn-tă'shĕn), *n.* Act or process of regimenting; arrangement into groups.

**reg'im'i-nal** (rĕ-jĭm'ĭ-năl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, regimen; as, *regim'inal* rules.

**reg'inal** (rĕ-jĭn'ăl), *a.* Of or pert. to a queen; queenly; also, supporting the queen.

**Reg'inn, Reg'inn** (ră'yĭn), *n.* In the Volunga Saga, a treacherous dwarf smith, brother of Fafnir and foster father of Sigurd, whom he incites to slay Fafnir, plotting to kill the hero afterwards. His purpose is miraculously revealed to Sigurd, who slays him. Cf. MMEER.

**reg'ion** (rĕ-jĭŏn), *n.* [F. *région*, *fr. L. regio* a direction, a boundary line, region, *fr. regere* to guide, direct. See REGIMEN.] 1. A realm; a kingdom. *Obs.* *Chaucer.*

**2.** A large tract of land; one of the large districts or quarters into which any space or surface is conceived of as divided; hence, in general, an indefinite area; a country; province; district; tract; fig., sphere; realm.

**3. Specif.** one of the portions into which the atmosphere is conceived of as divided according to height, or the sea according to depth; as, the upper, middle, or lower *regions* of the air. Also fig. "He is of too high a *region*." *Shak.*

**4.** Hence, the upper air; the sky; the heavens. *Obs.*

**5. Zoögeog.** A usually, a primary faunal division of the world. The regions most generally accepted are the *Holarctic, Oriental, Australian, Ethiopian, and Neotropical*. The following also are often ranked as *regions*: *New Zealand, Malagasy, Polynesian, Nearctic, and Palæarctic* (see these terms). b According to another nomenclature, the above regions (though of the same extent) treated as secondary divisions by being grouped into two or three *realms*, *Arctogæa, Notogæa, and Neogæa*.

**6.** An administrative area, division, or district; as, under Augustus Rome was divided into fourteen *regions*.

**7.** Of the body or a part of it, a part or division; as, a *region* of the skull. "The *region* of my heart." *Shak.*

**8.** A space occupied; an inclosing space.

**9. Math.** The totality of all points each representing a set of values of  $n$  complex variables  $z_1, \dots, z_n$ , the values in each set constituting a continuum.

**reg'ion-al** (-ăl), *a.* [L. *regionalis*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a region, as of a country or of the body; sectional.

**2.** Of or pertaining to a whole region or broad district; — opposed to *local*; as, *regional* geography.

**regional anatomy.** = TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY. See ANATOMY. — *r. metamorphism.* *Geol.* See METAMORPHISM.

— **reg'ion-al-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* — **reg'ion-al-ist, n.** — **reg'ion-al-istic** (-is'tĭk), *a.* — **reg'ion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**reg'ion-a-ry** (ă-rĭ), *a.* Regional. — *n.* A description or account of the regions of ancient Rome.

**regional deacon.** *R. C. Ch.* a cardinal deacon; — so called as being in charge of one of the fourteen regions into which ancient Rome was divided. See CARDINAL, n., 1.

**reg'is-ter** (rĕ-jĭs'tĕr), *n.* [Cf. LL. *registrarius*. Cf. REGISTRAR.] One who registers, or records; a registrar; a recorder; esp., a public officer charged with recording certain transactions or events; as, a *register* of deeds.

**reg'is-ter, n.** [ME. *registre*, *F. registre*, LL. *registrum*,

*registrum, regestum, L. regista*, *pl. fr. regerere, regestum*, to carry back, to register; *re- + gerere* to carry. See JEST; cf. REGEST.] 1. A written account or record; a book containing regular entries of items or details; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record of particulars; a memorial record; *Obs.*, a list, catalogue, or schedule; as, a municipal *register* (as of births, marriages, and deaths).

As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the register of your own. *Shak.*

**2. a** Short for *Register of Writs* or of the *Chancery*, a book containing a transcript of the early English writs, first printed and published in the reign of Henry VIII. The date of its origin is unknown. b A book or system of public records; as, the *register* of deeds, births, etc.; in *Scots Law*, esp., the records of landed property.

**3. a** A record containing the names of seamen of a district or country, or a list and description of the merchant vessels belonging to a port, district, or country. b A certificate issued by the collector of customs of a port or district to the owner of a vessel, containing the description of a vessel, its name, ownership, etc. It serves as evidence of nationality or as a muniment of title. In the United States it is more usually called *certificate of registry*, and is granted only to vessels owned wholly by American citizens and, with the exception of certain large steamships, built, or rebuilt under certain conditions, in the United States, or captured or forfeited.

**4.** An entry in a register, as of a parish.

**5.** Registration; registry.

**6. a** = BARREL, 9. b A table of contents; an index.

**7. a Music & Phon.** (1) The compass or range of a voice. (2) The series of tones of like quality within the compass of a voice which are produced by a particular adjustment of the vocal cords; as, the chest *register*; the head *register*. In singing up the scale the register changes at the point where the singer readjusts the vocal cords to reach the higher notes. All below this point is the *chest*, or *thick register*, all above it in the *head*, or *thin register*. The two registers generally overlap, some notes about the middle of the voice being producible in either. The range of the voice has been otherwise variously subdivided and named; as, *low, middle, and high register* (the first two being the lower and upper parts of the chest register, respectively); *thick, middle, and thin*; *thick, thin, and small*, etc.; the *thick* and *thin* being each again sometimes subdivided into a *lower* and an *upper*. The divisions based upon pitch (as *low, middle, and high*) are open to the objection that often the same notes can be sung equally well in both registers, which are, therefore, distinguished by quality rather than pitch. The terms "long-reed" and "short-reed" have also been suggested for the chest and head registers. (Cf. VOICE, FALSETTO.) b *Music.* The compass of an instrument; also, a special portion of it; a series of tones similarly produced and of the same quality; as, the chalumeau *register* of the clarinet. c = SLIDER. *Obs. or R.* d A stop knob or stop of an organ.

**8.** A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air to the fuel; also, an arrangement containing dampers or shutters, as in the floor or wall of a room or passage, or in a chimney, for admitting or excluding heated air, or for regulating ventilation.

**9.** That which registers, or records. *Specif.:* a *Mech.* A contrivance for automatically noting the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. b *Telegr.* A recorder. c A machine for registering automatically the number of persons admitted, fares taken, etc.; a telltale.

**10. Print.** An exact correspondence in position of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet, or of the several impressions in a design printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See REGISTER, v. i., 2. b The inner part of the mold in which printing types are cast.

**11. Photog.** Correspondence in position between the focusing screen and the surface of the sensitive plate or film.

**Syn.** — Roll, record, archives, chronicle, annals. See LIST.

**reg'is-ter** (rĕ-jĭs'tĕr), *v. t.*; **reg'is-ter-ed** (-tĕrd); **reg'is-ter-ing**. [F. *registrer*, LL. *registrare, regestrare*. See REGISTER, n.] 1. To enter in a register; to record formally and exactly, as for future use or service; to enroll; to enter precisely in a list or the like.

Such follow him as shall be registered. *Milton.*

**2.** To secure or make an official entry of in a register; as, to register a will, a deed, a mortgage.

**3. Securities.** To enter the name of the owner of (a share of stock, a bond, or other security) in a register, or record book. A registered security is transferable only on the written assignment of the owner of record and on surrender of his bond or stock certificate, or the like.

**4.** To record automatically; to indicate; as, the thermometer registered a temperature of 25° below zero.

**5.** To make correspond exactly; to adjust so as to secure correspondence; as, to register printed pages, etc.

**6.** To secure the protection of as registered mail by prepayment of a certain special fee.

**reg'is-ter, v. i.** 1. To enroll one's name in a register.

**2.** To correspond exactly one with another; to fit correctly in a relative position; to be in correct alignment one with another, as rivet holes; specif., *Print.*, to correspond in relative position; as, two pages, columns, etc., register when the corresponding parts fall in the same line, or when the line falls exactly upon line in reverse pages, or when various colors are printed separately with perfect adjustment.

**3.** To manipulate organ registers.

**reg'is-tered** (-tĕrd), *pret. & p. p.* of REGISTER; specif., of shares, etc., having the owner's name entered in a register. See REGISTER, n., 1. — registered club, *Eng. Law*, a club registered under the Banking Act of 1826, which makes the sale of intoxicating liquors to members in unclustered clubs unlawful. — *r. letter, parcel, mail, etc.*, a letter, parcel, or mail the addresses of the sender and consignee of which are, on payment of a special fee, entered in the post

office and the transmission and delivery of which are attended to with certain formalities for the sake of security.

**register office.** An office where a register or record is kept, as an employment office; as the General Register Office in London, where the registration of all births, marriages, and deaths is made.

**regis-trant** (rĕj'is-trănt), n. [LL. *registrans*, p. pr. of *F. registrant*.] One who registers; esp., one who, by virtue of securing an official registration, obtains a certain right or title of possession and use, as to a trade-mark.

**regis-trar** (-trăr), n. [For older *registrator*; cf. OF. *registreur*, or LL. *registrarius*, *F. régistrateur*. See REGISTER, v. & n.] One who registers; an official recorder, or keeper of records. Cf. 1st REGISTER.

2. A registering contrivance; specif., = 2d REGISTER, 9 a.

**regis-trar-gen'er-al**, n. The head of any general register office; specif. [*cap.*], *Gl. Brit.*, the chief official of the General Register Office (see REGISTER OFFICE), or of the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.

**regis-trate** (rĕj'is-trăt), v. t. [LL. *registratus*, p. p. of *registrare*.] To register. *Obs.* Drummond.

**regis-trate**, v. i. *Music.* To select and adjust organ stops for a certain combination in playing.

**regis-tration** (-tră'shĭn), n. [LL. *registratio*; cf. *F. régistration*. See REGISTER, v.] 1. Act or fact of registering. 2. A recording; esp., official or automatic recording; registry; enrollment; also, an entry in a register. 3. *Music.* The art of selecting and combining the stops or registers of an organ to secure required effects.

**regis-tration-al** (-ăl), a. Of or pert. to registration.

**regis-try** (rĕj'is-trĭ), n.; pl. -tries (-trĭz). 1. Act of registering; enrollment; registration. 2. The place where a register is kept. 3. A register; an official record book or an entry in one.

**regi-us** (rĕj'ĭ-us), a. [L. *regius*, fr. *rex, regis*, a king.] Royal.—regius professor, an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.

**reglet** (rĕj'let), n. [*F. réglet*, dim. of *régule*, L. *regula*. See RULE.] 1. *Arch.* A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate parts or members of compartments or panels, or doubled, turned, and interlaced to form knots, frets, or other ornaments, or to cover joints between boards. 2. *Print.* A a low strip of wood of any type thickness up to 36-point, used like leads between lines, as in posters, &c. *B* Reglets collectively, or material for them.

**re-glow** ('rĕ-glŏ'), v. i. To glow again or anew; to recalcinate. — *n.* Recalcination.

**reg-ma** (rĕg'mă), n. [NL, fr. Gr. *ῥήγμα*, -aros, fracture, fr. *ῥήγναι* to break.] *Bot.* A schizocarp consisting of three or more carpels, which split away from each other and burst elastically.

**reg-nal** (rĕg'năl), a. [LL. *reg-* Fifteen-celled Regma, the *nalis*, fr. *regnum* reign.] Of or pert. Fruit of the Sand-box taining to a reign, kingdom, or king.

**reg-nal day**, the anniversary of a sovereign's accession. — *r. year*, the year of a sovereign's reign, dated from the moment of his accession; — sometimes used in chronology.

**reg-nan-cy** (rĕg'năn-sĭ), n. The condition or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule.

**reg-nant** (-nănt), a. [L. *regnans*, -antis, p. pr. of *regnare* to reign; cf. *F. régissant*. See REIGN.] 1. Exercising rule or authority; reigning; as, a queen regnant. 2. Having the chief power; exercising sway; ruling; prevalent. "A traitor to the vices regnant." *Swift*.

**Reg-nault's for-mu-la** (rĕ-năult's fôr-mŭ-lă), n. [After H. V. Regnauld (1810-78), French chemist and physicist.] *Physics.* An empirical formula giving the total heat (*H*) of steam at any temperature (*T*). *Obs.* It is  $H = 69.5 + 0.301 T$ .

**Reg-nal Law** (*Physics*). The law that the specific heat of a gas is invariable at constant pressure, or, in other words, that gases expand equal amounts for equal increments of temperature.

**reg-o-lith** (rĕg'ŏ-lĭth), n. [Gr. *πέγος* blanket + *-lith*.] *Geol.* The mantle of loose material consisting of soils, sediments, broken rock, etc., overlying the solid rock of the earth.

**re-gorger** (rĕ-gŏrj'), v. t. [*F. regorger*; re- + *gorger* to gorge.] 1. To vomit up; to disgorge; to throw back. 2. To swallow again; to swallow back.

Tides at highest mark *re-gorge* the flood. *Dryden*.

**re-gorge**, v. i. To gush or be thrown back again.

**re-grant** (rĕ-grănt'), v. t. To grant back or again.

**re-grant**, n. A granting again, as back to a former proprietor, or by way of renewal of a grant.

**re-grass** (rĕ-grăs'), v. t. & i. To plant again with grass.

**re-grate** (rĕ-grăt'), v. t. & i. RE-GRATE (-grăt'ed), RE-GRATING (-grăt'ing). [OF. *regrater* to grate provisions; orig. uncert.; cf. GRATE to scrape.] 1. To buy in large quantities, as corn, provisions, etc., at a market or fair, with the intention of reselling, in or near the same place, at a profit. — a practice formerly treated as a public offense. 2. To sell (commodities thus bought); to retail.

**re-grater** (rĕ-grăt'ēr), n. [OF. *regravier*, *F. regrattier*.] 1. One who regrates. 2. A middleman who goes about the country buying farm products for market. *Eng.*

**re-greet** (rĕ-grĕt'), v. t. & i. To greet again or in return; to salute; to return a salutation; to greet. *Shak.*

**re-greet** (rĕ-grĕt'), n. A greeting in return; a return salutation; pl., greetings. *Obs.*

**re-gress** (rĕ-grĕs'), n. [L. *regressus*, fr. *regredi*, *regressus*; cf. OF. *regress*. Cf. REGRADE.] 1. Act of going or coming back; return; reëntry; retrogression or retrogradation, lit. or fig. "The progress or regress of man." *F. Harrison*. 2. Specif.: *Law.* a The right or power of falling back on another as primarily liable; recourse. *Rare.* b On the other hand, he has a right of contribution, *regress*, against the other. *T. E. Holland*. c Reëntry, as upon lands redeemed from some forfeiture or default, upon a vacated benefice, etc. 3. A working back in thinking, as from effect to cause. 4. *Astron.* = RETROGRADATION a.

**re-gress** (rĕ-grĕs'), v. i.; RE-GRESSIVE (-grĕs'iv); RE-GRESSING. [L. *regressus*, p. p. of *regredi*.] To go back; to return, as to a former place or state; to retrograde.

**re-gres-sion** (rĕ-grĕs'ĭŭn), n. [L. *regressio*; cf. *F. régression*.] 1. Act of going or coming back or returning; return; regress; retrogression; retrogradation; relapse. 2. *Math.* a The fact that in associated or correlated pairs, on selecting one member with a given value for its character, the second has on the average a less value, regressing towards the value for the mean of all members (of the class). b Contrary flexure; inflexion; also, the backward course of a curve from a cusp.

**re-gres-sive** (rĕ-grĕs'iv), a. 1. Characterized by retrogression; retrogressive; returning; retrograding. 2. Retroactive. 3. Working back in thinking, as from effect to cause, or obtained, or arrived at, by such a process. *regressive accent*, recessive accent. — *r. assimilation*. See ASSIMILATION, n., 3. — *r. metamorphism*. *Biol.* a Retrograde development. b = KATABOLISM. — *r. sorites*. See SORTES. — *r. taxation*, a form of taxation upon incomes in which the tax rate decreases as the amount of the income increases. — **re-gres-sive-ly**, adv. — **re-gres-sive-ness**, n.

**re-gret**, v. t.; RE-GRETTED; RE-GRETTING. [*F. regretter*, OF. *regreter*; prob. fr. L. *re- re-* + a word of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. *grētan* to weep, Icel. *grāta*, *E. greet* to lament.] To experience regret on account of; to remember, think of, or miss, with regret; to feel sorrow or dissatisfaction on account of (the happening or the loss of something); to grieve at; as, to regret an error or lost opportunities. In a few hours they [the Israelites] began to regret their slavery, and to murmur against their leader. *Macculloy*. *Obs.* Recruits who regretted the plow from which they had been violently taken. *Macculloy*.

**re-gret**, n. [*F. fr. regretter*. See REGRET, v.] 1. Expression of grief; lament. *Obs.* 2. Pain or distress of mind on account of something done or left undone or experienced in the past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or with longing; esp., a mourning on account of the loss of some joy, advantage, or satisfaction. "A passionate regret at sin." *Dr. H. More*. Lively regret for the loss of a servant. *Clarendon*.

3. An expression of regret, as at inability to accept an invitation; — usually in the pl. 4. Dislike; aversion. *Obs.*

**Syn.** — Grief, sorrow, concern, misgiving; self-reproach, self-condemnation, repentance, penitence, contrition. — **REGRET**, **COMPUNCTION**, **REMORSE**. **REGRET**, the most general term, often refers to that over which one has had no control; as, "There are few . . . who have not cause to look back with regret on the days of infancy" (*Cooper*). As here compared, *regret* implies sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone; as, "Love is hurt with jar and fret; love is made a vague regret" (*Tennyson*). *Compunction* and *remorse* always imply personal responsibility; **COMPUNCTION** denotes regretful self-reproach or misgiving, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; **REMORSE**, the strongest term, denotes acute, often hopeless, distress of conscience, as for something irreparable; as, "Virtuous sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone; as, "Love is hurt with jar and fret; love is made a vague regret" (*Tennyson*). *Compunction* and *remorse* always imply personal responsibility; **COMPUNCTION** denotes regretful self-reproach or misgiving, esp. for pain caused or wrong done to another; **REMORSE**, the strongest term, denotes acute, often hopeless, distress of conscience, as for something irreparable; as, "Virtuous sorrow mingled with dissatisfaction on account of something done or left undone; 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Ing). [In part fr. earlier *relation*, *relative*; cf. also *F. relateur* to recount, report, *L. relatus*, fr. *L. relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre*. See **RELATION**.] **1.** To give an account of; to recount; to narrate.

This heavy act with heavy heart *relate*. *Shak.*

**2.** To bring back; to restore. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

**3.** To refer; to ascribe, as to a source. *Obs.* or *R.*

**4.** To connect or bring into relation; to establish a relation between, as by ties of analogy or blood; as, to relate one word to another from the same stem.

**Syn.** — Tell, recite, rehearse, report, detail, describe.

**relate** one's self to utter one's thoughts. *Kare.*

**re-late'** (rē-lāt'), v. i. **1.** To tell; report. *Obs.*

**2.** To make reference; to take account. *Obs.* *Fuller.*

**3.** To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; refer; — with *to*.

All negative or privative words *relate* to positive ideas. *Locke.*

**re-late'**, n. [*L. relatus*, p. p.] Something related to something else; esp., the first term or being in a relationship, the second or reciprocal term being the *correlate*.

**re-lat'ed** (rē-lāt'ēd), p. a. **1.** Narrated; recounted.

**2.** Standing in relation or connection; as, the electric and magnetic forces are closely *related*.

**3.** Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, esp. by consanguinity; as, persons *related* in the first degree.

**4. Music.** a Belonging to a certain harmonic set or melodic succession; — said of tones. b Having a close melodic or harmonic connection; said of chords or tonalities; as, *related keys* or *accades*, those having several tones in common, and hence admitting of ready modulation; esp., those whose tonic chords are triads of a given scale or key, as the keys of the dominant and subdominant of the key, together with their relative minors. Thus the keys related to C major are F and G major, and A, D, and E minor. See also **KEY**. Called also *attendant keys*.

**re-la-tion** (rē-lā'shūn), n. [*ME. relacion*, *F. relation*, or *L. relatio*, fr. *L. relatus*, used as p. p. of *referre* to report, to relate, to refer (cf. **REFER**), but fr. a different root. See **RE-TOLERATE**; cf. **RELATE**.] **1.** Act of relating, or telling; that which is related; actual; account; narration; narrative; report; as, the Jesuit *relations*.

The poet's *relation* doth well figure them. *Bacon*

**2.** A state of being related or referring; what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, in considering it in its bearing upon something else; the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing; connection; as, the *relation* of master to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined between two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a *relation*. *I. Taylor.*

b Any aspect or quality which can be predicated only of two or more things taken together, as direction, resemblance, or of one thing considered as a factor of itself, as self-identity. Metaphysically, *relations* have been considered: (1) as purely subjective, or between ideas alone, — the *nominative* and *ascriptive* view; (2) as referring to some real quality or essence of things, by which they may be connected with one another, and hence as designating universals, or general characters of reality, — the *realistic* view, — or as the essential being of reality itself, which is but a sum of relations, — the view of absolute *idealism*; and (3) as those aspects in which things have to do with one another, considered especially from the general point of view of interest, efficiency, or purpose, — the view of *pragmatism*. See **RELATIVITY** OF KNOWLEDGE **a**.

**3.** Reference; respect; — esp. in phrase, in *relation to*.

I have been importuned to make some observations on this art in *relation to* its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

**4.** Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship.

A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; specif., as technically construed in law (as in the interpretation of wills, statutes affecting the descent of property, etc.), a person who in case of intestacy would be entitled to a share of the property of the intestate under the statute of distributions in force in the jurisdiction in question. See **CONSAQUINITY**. Thus, the word not only varies in its inclusiveness according to the terms of the statute in question, but may also, according to the evident intent of the user, be construed more or less widely as meaning next of kin, relations by blood, or family relations whether by blood or marriage.

**6. Law.** a The referring of an act to a prior date as the time of its taking effect; the giving force or operation to an act or proceeding as of some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. In such case the act is said to "have *relation*" to the prior date, or "to take effect by *relation*." b The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun.

**7.** State of being mutually or reciprocally interested, as in social or commercial matters; also, *pl.*, dealings; affairs; as, the foreign *relations* of a country.

**Syn.** — Recital, rehearsal, narration, tale; kindred, kinship, consanguinity, affinity, relative, kinsman, kinswoman.

**re-la-tion-al** (rē-lā'shūn-āl), a. **1.** Of or pert. to kinship.

**2.** Of or pert. to, or specifying, a relation in general.

*Relational* words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc. *R. Morris.*

— **re-la-tion-al-ly** (rē-lā'shūn-āl-ē), adv.

**re-la-tion-ism** (-iz'm), n. *Philos.* a = **RELATIVITY** OF KNOWLEDGE **a**. b The doctrine that relations exist as real entities. — **re-la-tion-ist**, n.

**re-la-tive** (rē-lā-tiv), a. [*L. relatiuus*; cf. *F. relatif*. See **RELATE**.] **1.** Gram. Referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause qualifying an expressed or implied antecedent; as, a *relative* pronoun or adverb; — also applied to such a clause, as indicating or expressing relation.

*Relative* pronouns (who, what, which, whoever, whatever, whichever, that, an), *relative* adjectives (which, what, whichever, whatever), or *relative* adverbs (when, where, whereat, etc., how, why, as), referring to a noun or noun equivalent called the antecedent. *C. T. Ooms.*

**2.** Having relationship one to another; mutually related or connected; also, corresponding.

**3. Music.** Related (in sense **4**). A major and minor key are relative to each other when the descending form of the minor is identical with the tonic with the major. The tonic of a minor key is the sixth of its *relative* major, and they have the same signature.

**re-lat'ed-ness** (rē-lāt'ēd-nēs), n. See **NESS**.

**re-lat'er** (rē-lāt'ēr), n. One that relates; a narrator.

**re-la-tion-ary** (rē-lā'shūn-ār-ē), a. **1.** Relational. *Rare.*

**re-la-tion-less**, a. See **LESS**.

**re-la-tion-ship**, n. See **SHIP**.

**re-la-tiv**, a. *Relative*. *Ref. Sp.*

**re-la-tiv-ly** (rē-lā-tiv-ē), adv. *Relatively*.

**re-la-tiv-ness**, n. See **NESS**.

**re-la-trix** (rē-lā'trīks), n. [*L.*

**4.** Having relation, reference, or application; referring; having or standing in connection; in respect or with reference (to); proportionate (to); pertaining; pertinent; relevant; as, arguments not *relative* to the subject.

**5.** Arising from relation; resulting from, or existing in, connection with, or reference to, something else; comparative; not absolute or independent.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature, and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. *South.*

**6.** a Offered or paid indirectly, as by means of an image; — said of worship. b Involving or implying relationship; dependent for signification on relationship to some other thing or person; — said of names, terms, etc.

**7. Law.** Designating a duty or right of one person correlating with a right or duty in another.

**relative bearing.** *Naut.* See **BEARING**, 10. — **r. ethics.** See **ETHICS**, 2. — **r. impediment.** *Law.* See **IMPEDIMENT**, 2. — **r. maximum or minimum.** a maximum or minimum of a function of two or more arguments connected by one or more conditions. — **r. orbit.** *Astron.* in a lunar eclipse, the apparent path of the moon relative to the earth's shadow, as if the latter were at rest. — **r. rank.** *Mil. & Nav.* the rank in another service or branch of the service than an officer's own which corresponds with the rank actually held by him and carries the same precedence and advantages, but 't the same, nor necessarily any command; as, the *relative rank* of a rear admiral is major general. — **r. refractive index.** See **INDEX OF REFRACTION**. — **r. syllogism.** *Logic.* a syllogism involving relative terms. — **r. term.** *Logic.* a term which may be predicated of a subject to show that the subject bears a certain relation to some other subject; as, in "John is a father," "father" is a *relative term*, relating "John" to some unnamed offspring. In the logic of relatives, the connective forms of any proposition having more than one subject ("subject" including "object") is called a *relative term* or *relative rhema*. Thus, in "X is to the west of Z," "is to the west of" is the *relative term*. — **r. weed.** *Agric.* any cultivated plant growing out of place, thus acting like a weed among other crops; — opposed to *absolute weed*.

**rel'a-tive** (rē-lā-tiv), n. **1.** One that relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; a relative object or term; one of two objects directly connected by any relation. *Specif.:* a *Gram.* A relative pronoun or other word. b A thing, or *Obs.*, a person, relative to, connected with, or dependent on, another. c A person connected with another by blood or affinity, strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. "Confining our care . . . to ourselves and relatives." *Ep. Fell.*

**2.** Relationship. *Obs.* & *R.*

**3. Logic.** A relative term.

**rel'a-tive-ly**, adv. In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

**rel'a-tiv-ism** (rē-lā-tiv-iz'm), n. A doctrine of relationism or of relativity. Cf. **RELATIVITY** OF KNOWLEDGE **a**. — **rel'a-tiv-ist**, n. — **rel'a-tiv-ist-ic** (-ist'ik), a.

**rel'a-tiv-ity** (-tiv-ē-tē), n. **1.** State of being relative; as, the *relativity* of a subject. *Coleridge.*

**2. Philos.** A state of close dependence on another, so that the removal of that other annuls or destroys the dependent being, as of the solar system upon the sun. b Reciprocal dependence, as that between the individual and society, so that if either were removed the other would perish.

**law of relativity.** See under **LAW** — **relativity of knowledge.** a *Philos.* The doctrine that all human knowledge is only relatively true or certain, or is valid only for the knowing mind. The phrase is applied chiefly: (1) to philosophies which deny the possibility of positive knowledge on account of the inconstancy of sense perceptions, and (2) to philosophies which maintain that ideas are resolvable into series of relationships having an ultimate core of "self-relation," that is, that thinking derives its whole significance from the point of view from which it starts. "We think in relations." *H. Spencer.* b *Psychol.* The doctrine that sensations have significance only in relation to other sensations. The source of this doctrine is Hobbes's dictum that always to be aware of the same thing and not to be aware of anything amount to the same.

**re-la'tor** (rē-lāt'ēr), n. [*L.*; cf. *F. relateur*. See **RELATE**.] **1.** One that relates; a relator; narrator. *Fuller.*

**2. Law.** A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

**re-lax'** (rē-lāks'), v. i.; **RE-LAXED'** (-lākt'); **RE-LAX'ING**. [*L. relaxare*; *re-* + *lazare* to loose, to slacken, fr. *laxus* loose. See **LAX**; cf. **RELEASE**.] **1.** To make lax or loose; to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to slacken; loosen; open; as, to *relax* a rope; to *relax* the muscles.

Nor served it to *relax* their serried files. *Milton.*

**2.** To make less severe, rigorous, strained, or tense; to abate the stringency or tenacity of; to ease; slacken; as, to *relax* discipline; to *relax* one's attention or endeavors.

**3.** To relieve from constipation; to loosen; open.

**4.** To release, as from restraint, punishment, etc. *Scot.*

**5.** To release (a person) from ecclesiastical jurisdiction for execution by the civil authorities; — used with reference to the methods of the Inquisition. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

**Syn.** — Loose; remit, abate, mitigate, ease, unbend, divert.

**re-lax'**, v. i. **1.** To become lax, weak, or loose; to abate in tenacity; as, to let one's grasp *relax*.

**2.** To abate in severity; to become less rigorous.

**3.** To remit attention or effort; to become less diligent; to unbend; as, to *relax* in amusement.

**re-lax'ant** (rē-lāks'ant), n. [*L. relaxans*, p. pr. of *relaxare*.] *Med.* A medicine that relaxes; a laxative. — *a.* Of, pertaining to, or causing, relaxation.

**re-lax'a-tion** (rē-lāks'ā-shūn); **re-lāks';** 277). [*L. relaxatio* = *r. relaxation*.] **1.** A relaxing, or state of being relaxed; abatement or remission, as of tension, firmness, punishment, duty, grievance, payment, strictness, severity, etc.; as, *relaxation* of the muscles, of discipline, of a law.

**2.** Abatement or remission of attention, effort, energy, vigor, or the like; indulgence in recreation, quiet, etc.

**3.** Surrender (of a person) to the civil authorities for execution. *Obs.* or *Hist.* Cf. **RELAX**, v. i., 5.

**4. Scots Law.** Release from, or cancellation of, legal restriction or penalty, esp. a penalty judicially imposed, as outlawry. "*Relaxations from entail.*" *Erskine's Principles.*

**re-lay'** (rē-lāy'; rē-lā; 277), n. [*Prob. fr. an OF. relai*, fr. *relai* (synonymous with *relais*; cf. **RELEASE**), *F. relayer* to use relays, to furnish with relays; cf. *F. relai* relay, relays, prob. orig. pl. or nom. sing. only. *OF. relai* is of uncert. orig.; cf. **DELAY**.] **1.** A supply arranged beforehand for successive relief. *Specif.:* a A supply of hunting dogs or horses kept in readiness at certain places to relieve the tired dogs or horses, and to continue the pursuit of the game if it comes that way. b A supply of horses placed at stations to be ready to relieve others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay. Also, the post or station at which the fresh supply is obtained. c A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.

**2. Mach.** A relay apparatus; a servo-motor.

**3. Elec.** An electromagnetic device by which the opening or closing of one circuit produces a corresponding opening or closing of another, more powerful one. Thus, in a telegraph system, a current too weak to operate a sounder may, by means of a delicate relay, communicate the signals to a local current of any desired strength.

**re-lay'**, a. *Mach.* Relating to, or having the characteristics of, an auxiliary apparatus put into action by a feeble force but itself capable of exerting greater force, used to control a comparatively powerful machine or appliance. Cf. **SERVO-MOTOR**. — **relay cylinder**, in a variable expansion central-valve engine, a small auxiliary engine for automatically adjusting the steam distribution to the load on the main engine. — **r. governor**, a speed regulator, as a water-wheel governor, embodying the relay principle.

**re-lease'** (rē-lēs'), v. t. [*re-* + *lease* to let.] To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

**re-lease'** (rē-lēs'), v. l.; **RE-LEASED'** (rē-lēs't'); **RE-LEASE'ING** (-lēs'ing). [*ME. releasen*, *OF. relaissier* to release, to let free, *L. relaxare*. See **RELAX**; cf. **RE-LEASE** to lease again, **RELISH** a taste.] **1.** To loosen or destroy the force of; to remove the obligation or effect of; hence, to alleviate or remove; as, to *re-lease* a statute, a sentence, pain. *Obs.*

**2. Law.** To let go or give up, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or estate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right to the tenant in possession; to quit.

**3.** a To remit, as a payment, tax, etc.; to give remission for, as for sins. *Obs.* b To relax; to mitigate. *Obs.*

**4.** To let loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to set at liberty; to let go.

Now at that feast he *re-leased* unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired. *Mark* xv. 6.

**5.** To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, obligation, penalty.

**Syn.** — **RELEASE**, **DELIVER**, **DISCHARGE**, **LIBERATE**, **FREE**. To **RELEASE** is to set free from restraint of any kind; **DELIVER** implies esp. release from bondage (lit. and fig.) or from impending evil of any sort; **DISCHARGE**, as here compared, suggests esp. legal release from custody; as, "Release me from my bonds with the help of your good hands" (*Shak.*); "Surely he shall *deliver* thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence" (*Ps.* xci. 3); to **DISCHARGE** a prisoner, **TO LIBERATE** is to set at liberty; "the word does not necessarily, like *deliver*, carry the implication of rescue from evil or peril; **FREE** is less formal than **liberate**, and often implies the granting of freedom; as, to **liberate** a captive, to **free** one's slaves. **Liberate** is also used in the sense of *disengage*, and **free** sometimes has the sense of *rid* or *unburden*; as, in the process certain gases were **liberated**; to **free** a gas from impurities, to **free** one's mind. See **EMANCIPATE**, **FREEDOM**, **DELIVERANCE**, **SAVE**.

**re-lease'**, n. [*ME. reles*, *OF. reles*, *relais*, fr. *relaissier*. See **RELEASE** to let go.] **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, or the like.

**2.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from a debt, penalty, or claim; a giving up or relinquishment, as of a right or claim; any act or instrument by which a legal right is discharged; specif., a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another having an estate in possession; a quitclaim. Cf. **ACQUITTANCE**.

**3.** Act of liberating or freeing, or state of being liberated or freed; liberation or discharge from restraint. "*Release* from hell." *Milton.* Also: a An instrument formally discharging from restraint or custody. b A device for letting loose or freeing (something fixed or confined).

**4. Engin.** The act of permitting the working fluid, as steam, to escape from the cylinder at the end of the working stroke; also, the point in the cycle of operations, or on the corresponding indicator diagram, at which this act occurs; also, the period during exhaust from the point of release (as above) to where the pressure of the exhausting fluid is sensibly that of the condenser or of the outside air.

**5. Mach.** A device adapted to hold or release a device or mechanism as required; specif.: *Elec.* A catch on a motor-starting rheostat, which automatically releases the rheostat arm and so stops the motor in case of a break in the field circuit; also, the catch on an electromagnetic circuit breaker for a motor, which acts in case of an overload.

**6. Phon.** The act or manner of ending a sound.

**7. Railroads.** In the block-signaling system, a printed card conveying information and instructions to be used at intermediate sidings or offices without telegraphic stations.

**Syn.** — Liberation, freedom, discharge, acquittance. *Obs.*

out of *release*, without cessation. *Chaucer.*

**re-le-gate** (rē-lē-gāt'), v. t.; **RE-LE-GATED** (-gāt'ēd); **RE-LE-GAT'ING** (-gāt'ing). [*L. relegatus*, p. p. of *relegare*; *re-* + *legare* to send with a commission or charge. See **LEGATE**.] **1.** To exile; banish; hence, to remove, usually to an inferior or less desirable position; to consign; to transfer.

It [the Latin language] was *relegated* into the study of the scholar. *Milman.*

a release is given.

**re-lease-ment**, n. Act of releasing, or fact of being released; hence, *Obs.*, relaxation; removal.

**re-lease-ry**, n. One that releases.

**re-lax'ant** (rē-lāks'ant), n. One whose release is given.

**re-lease'**, n. Released. *Ref. Sp.*

**re-lect'**, p. p. [*L. relectus*, p. p. of *relegere*.] *Obs.* *Rare.*

**re-lec-tion** (rē-lēk'shūn), n. [*L. relectio*, p. p. of *relegere* to read again. See **LECTION**.] A re-

reading. *Obs.*, except as a name for a division of Francesco de Victoria's "Relectiones Unde-cim" (1565).

**re-leave'**, † **RELEASE**.

**re-leave'**, † **RELIEF**, **RELIEVE**.

**re-leave'**, † **RELEASE**.

**re-leave'**, † **RELIEVE**.

**re-leave'**, † **RELIEF**, **RELIEVE**.

**re-le-ga-ble** (rē-lē-gā-b'l), a. That may be relegated.

**re-le-gate**, n. A person relegated again. See **LECTION**.] A re-

**2.** To put, allot, assign, as in, or to, a special category, class, or person; also, to send or submit, as for decision; to refer. *Syn.* — See **COMMIT**.

**re-le-ga-tion** (rē-lē-gā'shūn), *n.* [*L. relegatio*.] 1. Act of relegating, or state of being relegated; removal; banishment. *Specif.*: *Roman Law*. A milder form of banishment, not entailing, like deportation, loss of property or civil rights.

**2.** Act of allotting, assigning, or referring, as of one thing to another for a special purpose; assignment.

**re-lent'** (rē-lēnt'), *v. t.*; **RE-LENT'**; **RE-LENT'**ING. [*re-* + *lentus* plant, flexible, slow: cf. *F. relentir* to slacken. See **LITHE**.] 1. To become less rigid or hard; to yield; to dissolve; melt; to deliquesce. *Obs.* *Chaucer*.

**2.** To become less severe or intense; to become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender through compassion. *Shak.*

**re-lent'**, *v. t.* *Obs.* 1. To soften; to dissolve.

**2.** To mollify; to cause to be less harsh or severe.

**3.** To slacken; to abate.

And oftentimes he would relent his pace. *Spenser*.

**4.** To give up; to abandon.

**5.** To regret; to sorrow for.

**re-lent'less**, *a.* Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; unrelenting, unyielding; unpliant.

*Syn.* — See **INFLEXIBLE**.

**re-lent'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-lent'less-ness**, *n.*

**rel'e-vance** (rē-lē-vāns), *n.* Quality or state of being **rel'e-van-cy** (-vān-sī) | *vant*; pertinency; applicability. Its answer little meaning, little relevancy bore. *Poe*.

**rel'e-vant** (-vānt), *a.* [*F. relevant*, *p. pr.*, or *LL. relevans*, *p. pr.*, in *L.*, raising, lifting up. See **RELIEVE**.] 1. Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; of a nature to afford evidence tending to prove or to disprove the matters in issue; pertinent; as, *relevant testimony*.

**2.** Relieving; lending aid or support. *Obs.*

*Syn.* — See **PERTINENT**.

**rel'i-a-bil'i-ty** (rē-lī-ā-bīl'i-tī), *n.* State or quality of being reliable; reliability.

**rel'i-a-ble** (rē-lī-ā-b'l), *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. "A reliable witness to the truth of the miracles." *A. Norton*.

*Syn.* — **RELIABLE**, **TRUSTWORTHY**, **TRUSTY**, **TRIED**, **RELIABLE**, and **TRUSTWORTHY** are often used with little distinction. But **RELIABLE** often suggests qualities that can be relied or depended on, **TRUSTWORTHY**, those which merit trust or confidence; as, he is a *reliable* man (i. e., he can be counted on to do what he says he will do); he is a *trustworthy* person (i. e., one can repose confidence in his integrity, veracity, discretion, etc.). Moreover, *reliable* is oftener applied to things, *trustworthy* to persons; as, a *trustworthy* witness, *reliable* testimony. **TRUSTY** is more familiar than *trustworthy*; that is **TRIED** those trustworthy has been tested by experience; as, "his *trustworthy* sword" (*Spenser*); "his *tried* expedients" (*Bayeot*). See **TRUST**.

**rel'i-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rel'i-a-bly**, *adv.*

**rel'i-ance** (-āns), *n.* [From **RELIEVE**.] 1. Act of relying, or state of being reliant; dependence; confidence; trust. In *reliance* on promises . . . of very little value. *Macaulay*.

**2.** Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of trust; as, the boat was a poor *reliance*. *Richardson*.

*Syn.* — See **TRUST**.

**rel'i-ant** (-ānt), *a.* Having, or characterized by, confidence; confident; trusting.

**re-lie'** (rē-lī'), *n.* [*ME. relike*, *F. relique*, *fr. L. reliquiae*, *pl.*, akin to *relinquere* to leave behind. See **RELINQUISH**.] 1. That which remains; the remains; *specif.*, something esteemed or venerated, as a piece of the cross, the bone of a martyr, etc., as being the remains or a memorial of an object, event, or person, of great sacredness. A relic is sometimes believed to have acquired by its sacred associations miraculous powers, as for healing the sick, etc. There are very few treasures of *relics* in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. *Addison*.

**2.** That left after loss or decay; a fragment; survival; remnant. "The *relics* of lost innocence." *Keble*.

**3.** A corpse; — usually in *pl.* *Now Rare*.

**4.** A memorial; anything held in esteem or reverence as a reminder of other events, objects, or persons; as, *relics* of youthful days, friendships, or pastimes.

**re-lie'ct** (-līkt), *n.* [*L. relictus*, *fem. relicta*, *p. p.* of *relinquere*. See **RELINQUISH**.] 1. A widow or widower.

**2.** A relic. *Obs.*

**re-lie'ct'** (rē-līkt'), *a.* [See **RELICT**, *n.*] 1. Left, deserted, or given up. *Obs.*

**2.** Left as the survivor of a married pair; surviving.

**3.** Of lands: a left bare by a reliction. *B. Abandoned. Obs.*

**re-lie'ct-ion** (rē-līkt'ishūn), *n.* [*L. relictio* a leaving behind.] *Law*. A recession of the sea or other water leaving land uncovered; also, the land so left uncovered; dereliction.

**re-lie'f** (rē-līf'), *n.* [*ME. relief*, *F. relief*, properly, a lifting up, *fr. the v. F. relever*. See **RELIEVE**; cf. **BAS-RELIEF**, **RELIEVO**.] 1. Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; the removal, or partial removal, of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; succor; alleviation; comfort; ease. He sees the dire contagion spread so fast, That, where it seizes, all relief is vain. *Dryden*.

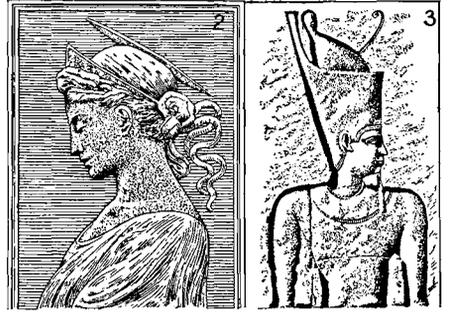
**2.** *Specif.*: a Aid in the form of money or necessities for indigent persons. *b* Supply of food and drink; sustenance. *Obs.* *c* Aid in time of danger or extreme difficulty, esp. in war; as, an army sent to his *relief*; also, a relieving force at such a time. *d* Relaxation or amusement, serving to ease or relieve the mind.

**3.** Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by relay; as, a *relief* of a sentry. *Shak.*

**4.** That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort, uneasiness, etc.; that which gives succor, aid, or comfort; also, the person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay.

**5. Feudal Law**. A fine or money composition, as a year's rent or a fixed sum, which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to his lord for the privilege of taking up the landed estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had escheated. Also, sometimes, an acknowledgment made by the heir of his vassal tenure of the lord as a condition of being received or had as a vassal. Reliefs are abolished in England, and in Scotland as to all fiefs granted since September 30, 1874.

**6.** [*Cf. It. rilievo*.] In sculpture, the projection of figures, ornament, etc., from a background; hence, the work of art so produced. The relief may be obtained by modeling in soft material, hammering (see **REPOUSSE**) in thin plates of metal, or carving, as in wood or stone. The kinds of relief are named according to the degree of projection. In *high relief* (*alto-rilievo*) this is half or more than half the natural circumference. In *low re-*



Relief. 1 High Relief, Head of Cupid by Banco; 2 Low Relief, St. Cecilia by Donatello; 3 Egyptian Hollow Relief.

*lief* (*basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*) it is slight, no part being entirely detached. Intermediate degrees of projection are sometimes called *half relief* (*mezzo-rilievo*). Very low relief, as on modern coins, is termed *staccato*. *Hollow relief* (*cavo-rilievo*, *intaglio rilievo*, *catanaglyphic* sculpture), much used by the Egyptians, is formed by cutting a deep groove about the figure, so that the projection is formed from below the original surface.

**7.** Hence, in a work on a plane surface, as in drawing, painting, etc., the suggestion of spatial dimensions and relations communicated by the arrangement of lines, shading, colors, etc. Hence, in general, vividness or sharpness of outline due to contrast, as of color, shading, etc.; as, the roof stood out in bold *relief* against the sky.

**8. Fort.** The height to which works are raised above the bottom of the ditch.

**9. Phys. Geog.** The elevations or inequalities of a land surface, considered collectively.

**10. Min.** The character of the surface of a mineral section as observed under the microscope, depending upon its refractive power relative to that of the medium (for example, Canada balsam) in which it is embedded.

**11. Cartography.** The parts of a map, collectively, usually hachures or contour lines, which represent the configuration of the ground. — **HYDROGRAPHY** *c.*

**12. Mech.** The angle of relief of a cutting tool.

**13. Mech.** A passage in a tailstock center for the cutting-off tool, — made by cutting away one side of the center so that the tool may be advanced to or almost to the center of the work.

*Syn.* — **Alleviation**, **mitigation**; **aid**, **help**, **succor**, **assistance**; **remedy**, **redress**, **indemnification**.

**relief frame.** *Steam Engine*. A frame or ring interposed between the back of a slide valve and the inside of the steam-chest cover in some large engines, to prevent access of the steam to the greater part of the valve, thereby relieving the pressure on the valve and materially reducing friction; — called also *equilibrium ring*.

**relief map.** A model of an area in which its inequalities of surface are shown in relief; also, a representation in perspective of such a model.

**relief motion, ring, tool block,** etc. *Mach.* Any of various devices to relieve the pressure of the tool point from the work during a return (or noncutting) stroke.

**re-lev'e'** (rē-lēv'), *v. t.*; **RE-LEV'E'** (-lēv'); **RE-LEV'ING** (-lēv'ing). [*ME. releven*, *F. relever* (OF. 3d sing. pres. *relever*) to raise again, discharge, relieve, *fr. L. relevar* to lift up, raise, make light, relieve; *re-* + *levare* to raise. See **LEVITY**; cf. **RELEVANT**, **RELIEF**.] 1. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting; to alleviate; abate; mitigate; lessen; as, to *relieve* pain; to *relieve* want.

**2.** To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation

to; to give aid, help, or succor; to; to strengthen or deliver; as, to *relieve* a besieged town; to *relieve* the poor.

**3.** To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry.

**4.** To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, or the like; to right.

**5.** To lift up; to raise again. *Obs.*

And that that death down brought, death shall *relieve*. *Piers Pl.*

**6.** To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to give prominence or conspicuousness; to set off by contrast.

Her tall figure, *relieved* against the blue sky. *Scott*.

**7.** To remove the monotony of, as by contrast and variety; as, brown hills, *relieved* by patches of gay foliage.

**8. Feudal Law**. To acquire or take (an estate) by paying or rendering a relief.

**9. Mech.** **a** To furnish with an angle of relief, as a cutting tool. **b** To free from tightness, as between parts having relative movement.

**10.** To raise, or cause to be raised, in relief.

The discovery that *relieving* the characters [on stone, in lithography] was altogether unnecessary. *Lucy, Americana*.

*Syn.* — **Alleviate**, **assuage**, **ease**, **mitigate**; **succor**, **assist**, **aid**, **help**; **support**, **sustain**; **lighten**, **diminish**, **remove**, **free**; **remedy**, **redress**, **indemnify**.

**re-lev'er** (rē-lēv'er), *n.* 1. One that relieves; *specif.*, any of various mechanical devices for relieving strain.

**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Relief Church.

**re-lev'ing** (-ing), *p. p.* & *vb. n.* of **RELIEVE**. Hence, *p. a.* Serving or tending to relieve.

**relieving arch.** *Arch.*, a discharging arch. — *r. lath.* See **2d LATHE**, *n.* 1. — *r. tackle.* *Naut.* **a** A temporary tackle rigged to the tiller during gales, or an action, in case of accident to the steering gear. **b** A tackle to a careen vessel, to prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her.

**re-lig'ieuse'** (rē-lē-zhī'z'ē), *n. f.*; *pl.* **EUSES** (-zhī'z'ē) }  
**re-lig'ieux'** (rē-lē-zhī'yū'), *n. m., sing. & pl.* }  
*[F.]* A person bound by monastic vows; a nun or monk.

**re-lig'ion** (rē-lī'jūn), *n.* [*F., fr. L. religio*; cf. *religens* pious, revering the gods, *Gr. ἀγγέω* to heed, have a care. Cf. **NEGLECT**.] 1. The outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god or of gods having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some superhuman and overruling power, whether by profession of belief, by observance of rites and ceremonies, or by the conduct of life; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, *ethical religions*; *monotheistic religions*; *natural religion*; *revealed religion*; *the religion of idol worshippers*. *Religion* (as distinguished from *theology*) is a subjective designating the feelings and acts of devotion which relate to God. As distinguished from *morality*, *religion* denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while *morality* describes the duties to man, to which true *religion* always influences.

*Religion* [was] not, as too often now, used as equivalent for *godliness*; . . . it expressed the outer form and embodiment which the doctrine of a true or a false deity assumed. *Trench*.

*Religious*, by which are meant the modes of divine worship proper to different tribes, nations, or communities, and based on the belief held in common by the members of them severally. . . . there is no living *religion* without something like a doctrine. On the other hand, a doctrine, however elaborate, does not constitute a *religion*. *C. P. Vele (Encyc. Brit.)*

**2.** *Specif.*, conformity in faith and life to the precepts inculcated in the Bible, respecting conduct of life and duty toward God and man; the Christian faith and practice.

**3. R. C. Ch.** A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; more broadly, the religious state.

**4.** Devotion or fidelity, as to a principle or practice; scrupulous conformity; conscientiousness; deep attachment like that felt for an object of worship.

Those parts of pleading which in ancient times might perhaps be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and forms, are still continued with much *religion*. *Sw. M. Hale*.

**religion of humanity**, a name sometimes given to a religion founded upon positivism as a philosophical basis.

**re-lig'ion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The practice of, or devotion to, religion; also, affectation or pretense of religion.

**re-lig'ion-ist**, *n.* One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot — **re-lig'ion-ist'ic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**re-lig'ion-ist-ty** (-is'ti-tī), *n.* [*L. religiositas*; cf. *F. religiosité*.] Quality of being fervently religious, intense religious feeling or sentiment; religiousness.

**re-lig'ious** (rē-lī'jū), *a.* [*OF. religiosus*, *religiosus*, *F. religieux*, *fr. L. religiosus*. See **RELIGION**.] 1. Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly; as, a *religious* man, life, behavior, etc.

**2.** Belonging to a religious order; bound by vows. One of them is *religiosus*. *Chaucer*.

**3.** Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion; set apart to religion; as, a *religious* society, sect, place; *religious* subjects, books, teachers, houses, wars, orders, rites, etc.

**4.** Scrupulously faithful or exact; strict; conscientious; as, to follow one's advice with *religious* care.

*Syn.* — **Pious**, **godly**, **holy**, **devout**, **devotional**; **conscientious**, **strict**, **rigid**, **exact**.

**religious house**, a monastery or convent.

**re-lig'ious-ly**, *adv.* One bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and religion; a monk or friar; a nun; — also collective.

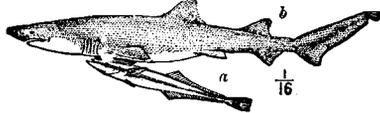
**re-lin'quish** (rē-līn'kwīsh), *v. t.*; **RE-LIN'QUISH** (-kwīsh); **RE-LIN'QUISH-ING**. [*OF. relinquir*, *relinquir*, *L. relinquere* to leave behind; *re-* + *linquere* to leave. See **LOAN**, **2d**





9. To restore, as to a former title or status; to readmit or put back (into a previous state, right, or the like).  
 The archbishop was . . . remitted to his liberty. *Hayward*.  
 10. To put off; to postpone; defer; as, to *remit* the consideration of a matter until the next session.  
 11. To refer, assign, or allot (to). *Kare*.  
 12. To insert or enter (in or into a book). *Obs*.  
 13. *Com.* To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.  
**re-mit'** (rē-mīt'), *v. t.* 1. To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; become moderated; abate; relax; as, a fever *remits*; the severity of the weather *remits*.  
 2. To send money, as in payment. *Addison*.  
**re-mit'**, *n.* Act of remitting; as a Pardon. *Obs.* b A reference or transfer, as of a legal cause or proceeding by one person or authority to another. *Chiefly Eng.*  
**re-mit'tal** (rē-mīt'tāl), *n.* 1. Remission, as of a penalty.  
 2. *Law.* Act of remitting to another court to be heard.  
**re-mit'tance** (-āns), *n.* Transmittal of money, bills, etc., esp. to a distant place; also, the thing, esp. money, remitted.  
**remittance man**. One in a foreign country, as in Australia, living chiefly on remittances from home. *Collog.*  
**re-mit'tent** (rē-mīt'tēnt), *a.* [L. *remittens*, p. pr.] Remitting; characterized by or having remissions. — *n.* A remittent fever. — *remittent fever*, *Med.*, a fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. See *MALARIA*.  
**re-mit'tor** (rē-mīt'tōr), *n.* 1. One that remits. *Specif.*: a One that pardons. b One that makes remittance.  
 2. [Prob. after the analogy of nouns in -er fr. OF. inf. as *n.*, as *troter*, *rejoinder*. See *REMIT*.] *Law.* a The principle or operation of law by which a person who obtains possession of property under a defective title is placed in the same legal position as if he had entered under some prior and more valid title which he holds. b The act of remitting a cause or proceeding to another court. c Restoration, as to a former title, status, or condition.  
**re-mit'ti-tur** (-i-tūr), *n.* [L., (it) is remitted.] *Law.* a A remission or surrender. — *remittitur damnum* being a remission of excess of damages. b A sending back, as when a record is remitted by a superior to an inferior court.  
**re-mit'tor** (-ōr), *n.* *Law.* One who makes a remittance.  
**rem'nant** (rēm'nānt), *a.* [OF. *remenant*, *remenant*, p. pr. of *remanoir*, *remanindre*. See *REMANENT*.] Remaining; yet left. "The remnant dregs of his disease." *Fuller*.  
**rem'nant**, *n.* [OF. *remenant*, *remenant*. See *REMANENT*, a.] 1. That which remains of a thing or things, or of a number of persons or animals, after a part is removed; residue; remainder. "The remnant of my tale." *Dryden*.  
 2. A surviving trace or suggestion, as of a quality, custom, state, etc.; as, no remnant of its former greatness.  
 3. A small portion; a fragment; a little bit; a scrap.  
 Some odd quirks and remnants of wit. *Shak.*  
 4. *Com.* An unsold end of piece goods, as of cloth.  
**Syn.** Residue, rest, remains. See *REMANENT*.  
**re-mod'el** (rē-mōd'ēl), *v. t.* To remodel anew; to reconstruct.  
**re-mod'el-er**, **re-mod'el-er** (-ēr), *n.* — **re-mod'el-ment** (-mēt), *n.*  
 || **re-mo'lade'** (rēm'mō'lād'), || **re-mou'lade'** (-mō'lād'), *n.* [F.] 1. A kind of piquant sauce or salad dressing resembling mayonnaise.  
 2. An ointment used in farriery.  
**re-mon'e-tize** (-mōn'ē-tīz; -mūn'tē), *v. t.* To restore to use as legal tender; as, to *remonetize* silver. — **re-mon'e-ti-zation** (-tī-zā'shūn; -tī-zā'shūn), *n.*  
**re-mon's-trance** (rēm'mōn'strāns), *n.* [OF. *remonstrance*, *remonstrance*. See *REMONSTRATE*.] 1. Act of remonstrating; as, a A pointing out; proof; demonstration. *Obs.* b Earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; protest; expostulation.  
 2. [cap.] *Specif.*: *Ecccl. Hist.* The protest to the States of Holland of the Dutch Arminians in 1610. See *REMONSTRANT*, *n.*, 1.  
 3. *R. C. Ch.* = *MONSTRANCE*.  
 4. *Lit.*, a showing again; hence, a representation; copy; also, a likeness; resemblance. *Obs.* & *R.*  
**re-mon's-trance** = *GRAND REMONSTRANCE*.  
**re-mon's-trant** (-strānt), *n.* [LL. *remonstrans*, -antis, p. pr. of *remonstrare*: cf. OF. *remonstrant*, *F. remontrant*.] 1. [cap.] *Ecccl. Hist.* Of or pert. to the Remonstrants.  
 2. Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory; urging reasons in opposition to something.  
**re-mon's-trant**, *n.* 1. One who remonstrates; *specif.* [cap.] *Ecccl. Hist.*, one of the Arminians who in 1610 addressed a remonstrance to the States of Holland and Friesland containing five articles and showing their differences from the strict Calvinists. The articles were condemned by the Synod of Dort in 1619 (see *ARMINIANISM*). A small sect descended from these Remonstrants still exists in Holland.  
 2. [cap.] *Scot. Hist.* A Protester.  
**re-mon's-trate** (-strāt), *v. t.*: — **STRATE** (-strāt-ēd); — **STRATING** (-strāt-īng). [LL. *remonstratus*, p. p. of *remonstrare*; *L. re + monstrare*. See *MONSTER*.] 1. To point out; to make plain; hence, to prove. *Obs.*  
 2. To assert, state, or plead in protest or remonstrance. *Obs.*  
 3. To show or indicate clearly, as a sin, injustice, etc., by way of censure or remonstrance; hence, to protest against.  
**re-mon's-trate**, *v. i.* To present and urge reasons in opposition, as to an act, measure, or any course of proceedings;

to expostulate; as, to *remonstrate* with a person regarding his habits; to *remonstrate* against proposed taxation.  
**Syn.** — *REMONSTRATE*, *EXPOSTULATE*. TO *REMONSTRATE* is to protest or to urge reasons against something; *EXPOSTULATE* implies earnest but kindly or friendly remonstrance; as, "It is a proper business for a divine to *remonstrate* against any growing corruptions in practice;" (*Waterland*); "the priestly brotherhood, . . . prompt to persuade, *expostulate*, and warn;" (*Cowper*). See *REPROVE*.  
**re-mon's-tration** (rēm'mōn'strā'shūn; rēm'ōn-; 277), *n.* [Cf. OF. *remonstratio*, LL. *remonstratio*.] Act of remonstrating; *specif.*: remonstrance; protest.  
**re-mon's-trative** (rēm'mōn'strā-tīv), *a.* Having the character of a remonstrance; expressing remonstrance. — **re-mon's-trative**, *adv.*  
**re-mont'ant** (rēm'mōn'tānt), *a.* [F. p. pr. Cf. *REMOUNT*.] *Hort.* Flowering again; applied to roses which bloom more than once in a season. — *n.* A remontant rose.  
**re-mont'oir** (rēm'mōn'twār; rēm'ōn-twār'), *n.* [F.] *Hort.* A device to give a uniform impulse to a pendulum or balance. See *REMONTOIR escapement*, under *ESCAPEMENT*, 3.  
**rem'ora** (rēm'ō-rā), *n.* [L., hindrance: cf. F. *remora*.] 1. a Any of several fishes belonging to *Echeneis*, *Remora*, and related genera, constituting the family Echeneidae. The have the anterior dorsal fin converted into an oval, transversely lamellated, suction disk situated on the top of the head, and by means of it adhere firmly to sharks and other large fishes and to vessels, letting go at will. By the



a Remora (*Leptecheneis naucrates*), clinging to a Sand Shark (b) (*Odontaspis littoralis*). Drawn from living specimens.

ancients they were fabled to be able to check or stop vessels. They are distributed throughout tropical and warm-temperate seas. The remora, or pegador, of sharks (*Leptecheneis naucrates*), and *Remoropsis brachyptera*, usually found on the swordfish, are common American species. b [cap.] *Zool.* A genus of such fishes.  
 2. An obstacle, esp. a hidden obstacle; a drag. *Now R.*  
 3. [cap.] *Her.* The serpent proper entwining the javelin held in the hand of a figure emblematic of prudence.  
**re-morse'** (rēm'mōrs'), *n.* [ME. *remors*, OF. *remors*, F. *remords*, LL. *remorsus*, fr. L. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment; *re-re + mordere* to bite. See *MORSEL*.] 1. Distress, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for sins, crimes, or wrongs committed by one; repentant regret; — formerly often called *remorse of conscience*. *Shak.*  
 2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. *Now Rare*.  
 But evermore it seem'd an easier thing At once without remorse to strike her dead. *Tempsion*  
 3. Serious consideration or remembrance, esp. of something past, accompanied by regret or repentance. *Obs.*  
 4. A cause for, or matter of, regret. *Obs.* & *R.* *Of. E. D.*  
 5. Act of biting or piercing. *Obs.* & *R.* *Spenser*.  
 6. An attack of remorse; as, bitter *remorses*. *Obs.* or *R.*  
**Syn.** — *Compunction*, anguish, grief. See *REBERT*.  
**re-morse'ful** (-mōrs'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of, or affected with, remorse. "Remorseful passion." *Scott*.  
 2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. *Obs.* *Shak.*  
 3. Exciting pity; pitiable. *Obs.* *Chapman*.  
**re-morse'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **re-morse'ful-ness**, *n.*  
**re-morse-less**, *a.* Being without remorse; having no pity; cruel; merciless. "Remorseless adversaries." *South*.  
 "With remorseless cruelty." *Milton*.  
**Syn.** — *Unpitiful*, pitiless, relentless, unrelenting, implacable, merciless, unmerciful, savage, cruel.  
**re-morse-less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-morse-less-ness**, *n.*  
**re-mote'** (rēm'mōt'), *a.*; **re-mot'or** (-mōt'ōr); **re-mot'or** (-mōt'ōr). [L. *remotus*, p. p. of *removere* to remove. See *REMOVE*.] 1. Removed to, or situated at, a distance, not near; far away; distant — said in respect to time or place; as, *remote* ages; *remote* lands; *remote* ancestors. Also, out of the way; secluded.  
 Places *remote* enough are in Bohemia. *Shak.*  
 2. Not connected or alike, in various figurative or extended uses; as: a Foreign; alien; not agreeing; markedly divergent; as, an attitude *remote* from kindness. b Not nearly or closely related or connected; as, this consideration is *remote* from our purpose; *specif.*, not closely akin; as, a *remote* kinsman. c Separate; abstracted. "Wherever the mind places itself by any thought either amongst, or *remote* from, all bodies." *Locke*. d Not proximate or acting directly; not primary; distant; also, not arising from the effect of that which is primary or proximate in its action; as, *remote* damages (cf. *CONSEQUENTIAL*). "From the effect to the *remotest* cause." *Granville*. e Not obvious or striking; slight; as, a *remote* resemblance.  
 3. *Bot.* Separated by intervals greater than usual; as, leaves *remote* on a stem.  
**Syn.** — See *DISTANT*.  
**re-mote'ly**, *adv.* — **re-mote'ness**, *n.*  
**re-mo'tion** (rēm'mō'shūn), *n.* [L. *remotio*. See *REMOVE*.] 1. Act of removing (a person or thing); removal; also, *Obs.*, act of removing, or departing.  
 This *remotion* of the duke. *Shak.*

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. *Obs.* or *R.*  
 3. Process of reaching or defining a conception by the successive elimination of nonessential elements. *Obs.*  
**re-mo'tive** (rēm'mōt'iv), *a.* Removing, or capable of being removed. *Rare*. — **remotive proposition**, *Logic*, a proposition which asserts a necessary privation.  
**re-mo'tive**, *a.* Given to keeping one's self apart. *Obs.*  
**re-mo'unt** (rēm'mōnt'), *v. t.* & *i.* [F. *remonter*. See *MOUNT*, *v.*] To mount again, in any sense of the verb; *specif.*, *Mil.*, to furnish fresh horses to (cavalry, etc.).  
**re-mo'unt**, *n.* [Cf. F. *remonte*.] A fresh horse, with or without equipments, to take the place of one lost or disabled; formerly, a supply of such horses collectively.  
**remount cavalry**. A cavalry organization in some armies charged with the purchase and training of remounts.  
**re-mo'v-a-ble** (rēm'mōv'ā-b'l), *a.* Admitting of being removed from a place, position, office, jurisdiction, or the like; as, a *removable* door, evil, judge. — **re-mo'v-a-bil'i-ty** (-ā-bil'i-tē), **re-mo'v-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-mo'v-a-bly**, *adv.*  
**re-mo'val** (-āl), *n.* A removing; state of being removed.  
**re-mo've'** (rēm'mōv'), *v. t.*; **re-mo've'd** (-mōv'd); **re-mo'v-ing** (-mōv'īng). [OF. *remouvoir*, *remouvoir* (3d pl. pres. *remuevent*; cf. ME. *remueven*, L. *removere*, *removēre*; *re-re + movere* to move. See *MOVE*.] 1. To move away from the position occupied; to cause to change place; to displace; shift; as, to *remove* a building to another site; to *remove* a cause from one court to another.  
 Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. *Deut.* xix. 14.  
 2. To move, lit. or fig.; as, to *remove* one's eyes or head; to *remove* one from a design. *Obs.*  
 3. To take away from a person or thing; to cause to leave or cease to be; to put away; as, the apology *removed* the grievance; he was far *removed* from want; a remedy to *remove* a disease; sometimes, to kill or cause to die.  
 4. To force (one) to leave a place or to go away; *specif.*, to dismiss from office; as, to *remove* a postmaster.  
**Syn.** — *REMOVE*, *MOVE*. *MOVE* is the generic term; *REMOVE* commonly applies to a change from one station or position to another.  
**re-move'**, *v. i.* 1. To depart from a place; to move away; depart; to move or go from one position or place to another, esp. from one residence to another.  
 I'll Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane, *Shak.*  
 I cannot taint with fear. *Id.*  
 2. To move, or stir or shift position; as, he did not *remove* an inch; the trees *removed* in the wind. *Obs.*  
**re-move'**, *n.* 1. Act of removing a person or thing, in any sense or state of being removed; as, the *remove* of one's furniture; the *remove* of one from office. *Now Rare*.  
 And drags at each *remove* a lengthening chain. *Goldsmith*  
 2. The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location or dwelling house to another; — in the United States usually called a *move*.  
 Three *removes* are as bad as a fire. *Franklin*.  
 3. *Far.* The act of resetting a horse's shoe. *Swift*.  
 4. In some English schools: a An intermediate class or form between two others, or sometimes a special class or form. b Promotion from one class or form to another.  
 5. A dish or course at a meal replaced by or replacing another.  
 6. The distance, space, or interval through which anything is removed or by which it is remote; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation; as, his feelings were many *removes* from affection; his ideas are at a far *remove* from mine; a cousin in the first *remove*.  
 7. Absence. *Obs.* & *R.* "In our *remove*." *Shak.*  
**re-mo've'd** (rēm'mōv'd), *a.* 1. Distant in relation or in degree of relationship; as, a first cousin once *removed*, that is, a cousin's child.  
 2. Changed in place; taken away.  
 3. Separated; disconnected; as, he was far *removed* from a saint; considerations entirely *removed* from politics.  
**re-mu'ner-a-ble** (rēm'mūn'ēr-ā-b'l), *a.* [See *RENUMERATE*.] Admitting or worthy of remuneration. — **re-mu'ner-a-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tē), *n.*  
**re-mu'ner-ate** (-āt), *v. t.*: — **AT'ING** (-āt'īng); — **AT'ING** (-āt'īng). [L. *remuneratus*, p. p. of *remunerare*, *remunerari*; *re-re + munere*, *munerari*, to give, present, from *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present. Cf. *MUNIFICENT*.] To pay an equivalent for (any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice), or to pay an equivalent to (one) for such service, etc.; to compensate; requite; compensate; pay; as, to *remunerate* men for labor; her gratitude *remunerated* his sacrifice.  
**Syn.** — *Reward*, satisfy, repay, reimburse. See *PAY*.  
**re-mu'ner-a'tion** (-ā'shūn), *n.* [L. *remuneratio*; cf. F. *rénumération*.] Act or fact of remunerating; also, that which remunerates; compensation; recompense; reward; pay.  
**Syn.** — *Payment*, repayment, satisfaction, requital.  
**re-mu'ner-a-tive** (rēm'mūn'ēr-ā-tīv), *a.* 1. Serving to remunerate; as, *remunerative* justice.  
 2. Affording remuneration; profitable; gainful; as, a *remunerative* payment for services; a *remunerative* business. — **re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness**, *n.*  
**re-mu'ner-a-to-ry** (-ā-tō-rī), *a.* [Cf. F. *rénumérateur*.] Remunerative. *Rare*. — *remuneratory* sanction. See *SANCTION*.  
**re-mu'r-mur** (rēm'mūr'mūr), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *remurmurare*.] To murmur repeatedly; to repeat, echo, utter again, or reply, in murmurs.  
**re-mu'ta'tion** (rēm'mūt-ā'shūn), *n.* A changing back. *Rare*.  
**ren'ais-sance'** (rēm'ā-sāns'; rē-nā'sāns; F. rē-nē'sāns'; 2. To dismiss.  
 3. To change; to translate.  
**re-nu'ance'** (rēm'nū-āns'), *a.* [From *renu'ant* (rēm'nū-ānt), *a.* [cf. *renu'ant*, p. pr. of *renu'ant*].] Rebellious. *Obs.*  
**renu'ant** + *RENEANT*.  
**re-mu'ner-a-tiv** Remunerative.  
**re-mu'ner-a'tor** (rēm'mūn'ēr-ā-tōr), *n.* One who remunerates.  
**Re-mus** (rēm'mūs), *n.* [L.] See *ROMULUS*.  
**re-nu'able** (rēm'nū-ā-b'l), *a.* [OF. *renuable*, L. *rationabilis* reasonable.] 1. Fit to be; eloquent; readily; *glib*. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*  
 2. Reasonable. *Obs.* [Eng. *ren-a-bly*, *adv.* *Obs.* or *Dial.* *renal* + *RENAV*.]  
**re-mov'er**, *n.* *Law.* The transfer of a proceeding from one tribunal to another. [OF. *REMOVÉRE*.] *re-mov'ing* (-īng), *p. pr.* & *cf. n.*  
**remov'e** + *REMOVE*.  
**remov'e**, *v. t.* [AS. *rempan*.] To hasten *Obs.* [To fortify. *Obs.* *rem-pare* 'v. t. [F. *remparier*.] *rem'pan* (rēm'pān), *n.* *Bib.* Name of an unknown Babylonian god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.  
**re-mu'v-a-ble**, *a.* [F. See *REMOVE*.] That may move or be removed; unstable. *Obs.*  
**re-mu'vant**, *a.* [F. p. pr. of *remuer* to move.] Given to change. *Obs.*  
**re-mu'vā** (rēm'mōv'ā; 146), *n.* [Sp.] The saddle horses collected from which are chosen those to be used for the day; a relay of remounts.  
**re-mu've'** (rēm'mv'), *v. t.* [F. *remuer*. See *MEW* to molt. *Obs.* *Re* + *move* or *remove*; to take away.  
 2. One who moves, or changes place. *Obs.* or *R.*  
**Delay.** *Obs.*  
**re-morse'**, *v. t.* & *i.* To feel, or cause to feel, remorse. *Obs.*  
**re-mor's-er**, *n.* *Obs.*  
**remosion** + *REMOSSION*.  
**remosailles**, + *REMOSSAILES*.  
**re-mote'**, *v. t.* To remove. *Obs.*  
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**re-mou'nt'**, *v. t.* [Sp. *remontarse*.] To become a remountado.  
**re-mov'ar** (rēm'mōv'ār), *n.* 1. One that removes something; *specif.*: a A solvent for removing paint and varnish. b A furniture remover.  
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277), n. [F., fr. *renaître* to be born again. Cf. RENASCENCE.] 1. A new birth or revival. Specif.: [cap.] a. The transitional movement in Europe between the medieval and the modern world, marked especially by the revival of classical design in art and letters. Its beginnings are associated with Petrarch and the humanists of the 14th century in Italy, where it led to great advances in expressional painting and sculpture, and to a return to classical design in architecture. The movement, stimulated by the momentous events of the 15th century, — the fall of Constantinople, which drove Byzantine scholars with the literature of Greece into western Europe, the invention of printing, and the discovery of America, — spread in the 16th century to France and northern Europe. b. France it developed esp. in art and letters under Louis XII. and Francis I.; in England the movement was most notable in literature, following upon the impulse to classical learning given by Erasmus, Colet, More, and others; in Germany it became associated with the Reformation. By some writers the early Italian revival of the 14th and 15th centuries is distinguished as the *Risorgimento* (lit., "new arising"), the term *Renaissance* being applied to its 16th-century development in western and northern Europe. 2. The neoclassic style of art which prevailed at this epoch. 3. A revival, or a state or period, of awakened interest and effort or marked improvement along any line, esp. any line of art; as, a *renaissance* of American music.

**Renaissance architecture.** The style of building and decoration that arose in the early 15th century in Italy, based on the study and adaptation of the Roman classic orders and design. It spread later through western Europe, succeeding the Gothic style. See ARCHITECTURE, Table.

**Renaissance lace.** A variety of showy lace made of braid joined by lace stitches, often having thread-covered rings stitched into the design.

**Renal/sant** (rē-nā'sānt), a. [F., p. p. of *renaître*.] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance.

**renal** (rē-nāl), a. [L. *renalis*, fr. *renes* the kidneys, or *reins*: cf. F. *renal*. See REINS.] Anat. Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

**renal arteries.** Anat., the branches of the abdominal aorta which supply the kidneys. In man there is one to each kidney, arising immediately below the origin of the superior mesenteric artery. Each divides into four or five branches which enter the hilum of the kidney. Smaller branches are sent to the ureter, suprarenal body, etc. — *r. capsules or glands*, the suprarenal capsules. — *r. colic*, the severe pain produced by the passage of a calculus from the kidney through the ureter. — *r. plexus*, Anat., a sympathetic plexus derived chiefly from the solar plexus and semilunar ganglia. — *r. portal system*. Zool. See PORTAL, a, b. — *r. portal veins*, Zool., veins carrying blood from some of the posterior parts of the body to the kidneys in vertebrates having a renal portal system. In typical cases there are two trunks, one to each kidney, formed by the bifurcation of the caudal vein, but these receive, or are largely replaced by, branches from the hind limbs in many of the higher forms. Birds possess corresponding veins, called also *renal portal*, though they do not break up into capillaries in the kidneys, but pass through them to join the femoral veins. — *r. veins*, Anat., the veins which return the blood from the kidneys to the vena cava. In man there is one from each kidney, and they lie in front of the renal arteries.

**re-name** (rē-nām'), v. t. To name again or anew.

**re-nas'cence** (rē-nās'ŝns), n. [See RENASCENT; cf. RENASCENCE.] 1. State of being renascent, or born anew. 2. [cap.] = RENASCENCE, 1.

**re-nas'cent** (rē-ŝnt), a. [L. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci* to be born again; re- + *nasci* to be born. See NASCENT.] Springing or rising again into being or vigor; being born again, or reproduced.

**ren-coun'ter** (rēn-koun'tēr), v. t. & i.; REN-COUN'TERED (-tērd); REN-COUN'TER-ING. [F. *rencontrer*; re- + OF. *encunter* to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] 1. To meet in hostility; to encounter in combat or fight. Obs. or R. 2. To meet, esp. casually, as a friend. Now Rare. 3. To meet forcibly; to collide with. Obs.

**ren-coun'ter**, n. [F. *rencontre*, fr. *rencontrer* to meet.] 1. A hostile meeting, esp. one more or less casual, between forces or individuals; a combat, action, or duel. The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join. *Granville*. 2. A personal contest of any sort, esp. in debate or repartee; as, a lively *rencounter* of two famous wits. 3. A meeting with a person, thing, or experience, esp. a casual meeting; as, a lucky *rencounter* with a friend. 4. A sudden meeting or collision of two bodies. Obs. or R.

**ren** (rēnd), v. t.; RENT (rēnt); RENT'ING. [AS. *rentan*; cf. OFries. *renda*, *randa*, Fries. *renne* to cut, rend.] 1. To part, tear off, or take away, by force. Also, Now Rare, to drag or wrench from its position; to tear; — with up, down, off, etc. 1. as, to *rend* up a tree by the roots. I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. *1 Kings* xi. 11. 2. To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; burst; tear; to affect as if tearing asunder; as, powder *rends* a rock in blasting; lightning *rends* an oak; a lion *rends* its prey; to *rend* one's garments; the nation was *rent* by discord; a heart *rent* with grief. 3. To convert straight-grained wood into (laths) by splitting. b To bark (trees). **Syn.** — Break, rupture, lacerate, fracture, split. See TEAR.

**ren'ard** (rēn'ārd), n. Var. of REYNARD.

**ren'ardine** (rēn'ār-dīn), a. Of or pertaining to Reynard, the fox, or tales concerning him.

**re-nas'cent-ly** (rē-nās'ŝnt-sē), ad. **re-nas'cent-ness**, n. Both Rare.

**re-nas'cence** (rē-nās'ŝns), n. [L. *renasci* to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again to being. **re-nas'cent-ness**, n. Both Rare.

**ren'ate** (rēn'āt), v. t. & i. [L. *renatus*, p. p. of *renasci* to be born again.] To reincarnate; to form again. **Obs.** — a. Born again. **Obs.** **ren'ate** (rēn'āt), v. t. & i. [L. *renatus*, p. p. of *renasci* to be born again.] To reincarnate; to form again. **Obs.** — a. Born again. **Obs.** **ren'ate** (rēn'āt), v. t. & i. [L. *renatus*, p. p. of *renasci* to be born again.] To reincarnate; to form again. **Obs.** — a. Born again. **Obs.**

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**rend** (rēnd), v. t. To be rent or torn; to become parted; to split; burst; tear. **Ver. Taylor.** **ren'der** (rēn'dēr), v. t.; REN'DERED (-dērd); REN'DER-ING. [F. *rendre* to give up, give back, translate, cause to become, LL. *rendere*, fr. L. *reddere*; red-, re-, re- + *dare* to give. Perh. really fr. the noun *render*, fr. the F. inf. See DATE TIME; cf. RENDEER a surrender, REDDITION, RENT.] 1. To repeat; recite. **Obs.** **Of. E. D.** 2. To give or inflict in return or requital; as, to *render* evil for evil; to *render* thanks for blessings. 3. To return; to pay back; to restore; as, to *render* anything loaned; hence, to give back by reflection, or the like; as, a mirror *renders* one's face; a cliff *renders* back a shout. **Archaic.** Specif., *Law*, in a fine of lands, to return (the lands granted) to the cognizor; — said of the cognizee. 4. To give; deliver; transmit; as, to *render* a message; to *render* the price of a purchase; also, *Obs.*, to emit; as, to *render* an odor. **Now Rare.** 5. To give up; to yield; surrender; as, to *render* a city; to *render* one's life. **Shak.** 6. To furnish for consideration or as the result of consideration; to state; deliver; as, to *render* an account of money or actions; to *render* judgment; to *render* a bill. 7. To furnish; contribute; as, to *render* assistance to one. 8. To pay as due, esp. as rent, tribute, or the like; as, to *render* homage or honor.

**Render** to Caesar the things that are Caesar's. *Mark* xii. 17. 9. To cause to be or to become; as, to *render* a person more safe or more unsafe; to *render* a fortress secure; also, *Obs. or R.*, with *in* or *into*, to cause to be in some condition or state; as, to *render* one in fear of his life. 10. To represent or depict, as by painting, music, or the like; as, the music well *renders* the sentiment; a painter *renders* a landscape well; hence, of a musician or actor, to interpret or perform; as, to *render* the rôle of Hamlet. 11. To describe or represent as of a certain character, or the like. **Obs.**

He did *render* him the most unnatural That lived amongst men. **Shak.** 12. To translate from one language into another; as, to *render* Latin into English. 13. To present (one's self) at a certain place; as, to *render* one's self at court. **Obs. or Archaic.** **Of. E. D.** 14. To melt down; to extract or clarify by melting; as, to *render* lard, oil, etc. 15. To apply a first coat of plaster to (a wall, etc.). 16. *Naut.* a To cause (a rope) to pass, or run, through a block, loop, or the like, as by slackening it off. b To coil (a rope) so that it will run off smoothly when wanted. 17. *Arch. Drafting.* To complete (a perspective drawing or elevation) by filling in the shadows, sky, trees, etc.

**ren'der**, v. i. 1. a To give an account; to explain or confess. **Obs.** b To surrender. **Obs.** 2. *Naut.* To pass or run smoothly, as a rope through a block, off a coil, etc.; as, a rope *renders* well. **ren'der**, n. [See REND, v.] 1. A surrender. **Obs. Shak.** 2. A return or conveyance made by the cognizee to the cognizor in a fine. b A return in kind, services, or money, esp. in kind or service, as by a tenant to his superior. 3. A giving account; an account; a statement. **Obs. Shak.** 4. A coat of plaster, etc., applied directly on a wall.

**ren'der-ing**, n. Act of one who renders, or that which is rendered. Specif.: a A version; translation; as, the *rendering* of a Hebrew text. b In art, the presentation, expression, or interpretation of an idea, theme, or part. c Act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework; also, the coat of plaster laid on. d The process of trying out or extracting lard, tallow, etc. e The free running of a rope or line, as through a pulley or from a reel. **ren'dez-vous** (rān'dē-vō; rōn'; rēn'; 277), n.; pl. -vōs (-vōz), formerly also -vōuses (-vō'zēs). [F. *rendez-vous*, prop., render yourselves, repair to a place. See REND, v.] 1. A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet; specif., an appointed place for troops, or for ships of a fleet, to assemble. An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travelers. **Scott.** 2. A retreat; refuge. **Obs. Shak.** 3. A meeting by appointment; as, to arrange a *rendezvous*. 4. A gathering or assemblage of persons or things. **Obs.** 5. *Naut.* A recruiting office and impressment station. **ren'dez-vous**, v. t. & i. -voused (-vōod); -vousing (-vō'ing). To assemble, meet, or bring together at a place, esp. by appointment.

**ren'di'tion** (rēn-dī'ŝh'ŝn), n. [OF. See REND; cf. REDDITION.] 1. Act of rendering; esp., act of surrender, as of a place or troops in war, or of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government. **Evelyn.** 2. Translation; rendering; version. 3. Act of representing, setting forth, reproducing artistically, interpreting, or performing; as, a violinist's *rendition* of a solo; an actor's *rendition* of a part. **U. S.**

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up; *re-re + pandus* bent, crooked. Bot. Having a slightly undulating margin — said of leaves. Also, slightly undulating; — said of their margins. See *SERRATE*, *Ilust.*  
**rep-a-ra-ble** (rĕ-pă-ră-b'ĭ), *a.* [L. *reparabilis*: cf. *Rĕ-parabile*.] 1. Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good; restorable; as, a *reparable* injury.  
 2. To be, or that should be, repaired. *Eng. Oxf. E. D.*  
**rep-a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.* — *rep-a-ra-bly*, *adv.*  
**rep-a-ri-a-tion** (-rĕ-shiŭn), *n.* [ME. *reparacioun*, F. *rĕparatioun*, L. *reparatio*. See *REPAIR* to mend.] 1. Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. = 4th *REPAIR*, *n.* 1.  
 2. *pl.* An instance or result of repairing; repairs. *Now R.*  
 3. Act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, rarely, the thing done or given; amends; satisfaction; compensation.  
 I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden*.  
**Syn.** — *RECOMPENSE*, *RESTITUTION*, *REWARD*, *INDEMNITY*, *SATISFACTION*. — *REPARATION*, *REDESS*, *AMENDS*, *REQUITAL* agree in the idea of a return for something received or suffered. *REPARATION* is now applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; *REDESS* heightens the implication of satisfaction, or (sometimes) remedy; *AMENDS* chiefly in the phrase "to make amends" implies less formal satisfaction than *restitutio* or *reparation*; as, "After such wrong as he had suffered there is no *reparation*" (*Hawthorne*). "*Redress* is always to be had against oppression, by punishing the immediate agents" (*Johnson*). "If I did take the kingdom from your sons, to make amends I'll give it to your daughter" (*Shak.*). *REQUITAL* (see *REQUITAL*) may denote either retaliation for injury or (more frequently) a return for benefits or services; as, a blow in *requital* of (or for) an insult; "If she puts a constraint on herself for my sake, I can only say, in *requital*, God bless her" (*Scott*). See *PAY*.

**re-par-a-tive** (rĕ-pă-ră-tĭv), *a.* 1. Repairing, or tending to repair; pertaining to repair.  
 2. Tending or pertaining to reparation, or making amends.  
**rep-ar-tor** (rĕ-pă-ră-tŏr), *n.* [F. *reperteur*, fr. *repartir* to re-*partir*, depart again; *re-re + partir* to part, depart. See *PART*.] A clever, ready, and witty reply or retort; also, skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively; as, a much-quoted *repertoire*; noted for *repertoire*.  
**Syn.** — *REJOINDER*, *REPLY*, *REPLY*.  
**rep-ar-tor-ry** (-rĕ-pă-ră-tŏr-ĭ), *n.* — *rep-ar-tor-ry*, *adv.*  
**re-par-tice** (rĕ-pă-ră-tĭs), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to re-*partir*, depart again; *re-re + partir* to part, depart. See *PART*.] A clever, ready, and witty reply or retort; also, skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively; as, a much-quoted *repertoire*; noted for *repertoire*.  
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**re-par-tice-ry** (-rĕ-pă-ră-tĭs-ĭ), *n.* — *re-par-tice-ry*, *adv.*  
**re-par-tition** (rĕ-pă-ră-tĭ-shŭn), *n.* 1. Act, fact, or result, of partitioning or distributing; distribution.  
 The relative *repartition* of land and water is very different from what prevails on the earth. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.  
 2. A second or an additional partition, separation into parts, or distribution.

**re-pass** (rĕ-păs), *v. t.* [re + *pass*: cf. F. *repasser*. Cf. *REPASS*.] 1. To pass through, over, or by way of again, esp. in the opposite direction; as, to *repass* a river or sea.  
 2. To pass, or go past, again; as, to *repass* a house.  
 3. To cause to pass again, as a needle through cloth.  
 4. To cause to be passed, or adopted, again; as, to *repass* a resolution; to *repass* a bill, after a veto.  
**re-pass**, *v. i.* To pass again, or in the opposite direction; also, to go back; to return, as, troops passing and *repassing*.  
**re-pass-age** (rĕ-păs-ăj), *n.* Act of repassing; passage back; freedom to repass. *Hakluyt*.  
**re-past** (rĕ-păs-t), *n.* [OF. *repast*, F. *repas*, LL. *repas-tum*, fr. L. *repiscere* to feed again; *re-re + piscere*, *pas-tum*, to pasture, feed. See *PASTURE*.] 1. That which is taken as food; food, now only that composing a meal; hence, a meal; feast. "The rich *repast*." *Byron*.  
 Go and get me some *repast*. *Shak*.  
 2. Act, time, or occasion of taking food. *Archaic*.  
 From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton*.  
 3. Refreshment of body; hence, sometimes, sleep. *Obs.*  
**re-past**, *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; to feast; feed. *Rare*.  
**re-pat-ent-cy** (rĕ-pă-tĕn-tĭ-sĭ; rĕ-pă-tĕn-tĭ-sĭ), *n.* [re + *patency*.] *Med.* The state of being open after temporary closure.  
**re-patri-ate** (rĕ-pă-trĭ-ăt), *v. t. & i.* — *re-patri-ate* (-ăt), *AT-ING* (-ăt-ĭng). [L. *repatriare*; *re-re + patria* native land.] To restore or return to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship; as, to *repatriate* prisoners of war on the conclusion of peace.  
**re-patri-a-tion** (-ăt-shiŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *repatriatio* return to one's country.] Repatriating; state of being repatriated.  
**re-pay** (rĕ-pă), *v. t.* — *RE-PAY* (-păd); *RE-PAY-ING*. [re + *pay*: cf. F. *repayer*.] 1. To pay back; to refund; as, to *re-pay* money borrowed or advanced; also, to pay back something owing to; as, to *re-pay* a creditor.  
 If you *re-pay* me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums. *Shak*.  
 2. To give something to, or to do something for, in requital; as, to *re-pay* one for kindness with gratitude.  
 3. To make return or requital for; to recompense; as, to *re-pay* a kindness or an injury.  
 4. To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. "To the righteous, good shall be *repaid*." *Prov. xiii. 21*.  
**Syn.** — *REFUND*, *RESTORE*, *RETURN*, *RECOMPENSE*, *COMPENSATE*, *REMERGATE*, *SATISFY*, *REIMBURSE*, *REQUIT*.

**re-pend-ous** (rĕ-pĕn-d'ŭs), *a.* [See *REPAND*.] Bent with the convexity upward. — *re-pend-ous-ness*, *n.* *Both Rare*.  
**re-pen**, *v. t. & i.* See *RE-2*.  
**re-pen**, *v. t.* To keep back. *Obs.*  
**rep-a-ra-ble**. *Reparable*. *Ref. Sp.*  
**re-pa-rable**, *a.* [L. *reparabilis*: cf. *Rĕ-parabile*.] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good; restorable; as, a *reparable* injury.  
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**re-par-a-tive** (rĕ-pă-ră-tĭv), *a.* 1. Repairing, or tending to repair; pertaining to repair.  
 2. Tending or pertaining to reparation, or making amends.  
**rep-ar-tor** (rĕ-pă-ră-tŏr), *n.* [F. *reperteur*, fr. *repartir* to re-*partir*, depart again; *re-re + partir* to part, depart. See *PART*.] A clever, ready, and witty reply or retort; also, skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively; as, a much-quoted *repertoire*; noted for *repertoire*.  
**Syn.** — *REJOINDER*, *REPLY*, *REPLY*.  
**rep-ar-tor-ry** (-rĕ-pă-ră-tŏr-ĭ), *n.* — *rep-ar-tor-ry*, *adv.*  
**re-par-tice** (rĕ-pă-ră-tĭs), *n.* [F. *repartie*, fr. *repartir* to re-*partir*, depart again; *re-re + partir* to part, depart. See *PART*.] A clever, ready, and witty reply or retort; also, skill in making such replies; clever retorts collectively; as, a much-quoted *repertoire*; noted for *repertoire*.  
**Syn.** — *REJOINDER*, *REPLY*, *REPLY*.  
**re-par-tice-ry** (-rĕ-pă-ră-tĭs-ĭ), *n.* — *re-par-tice-ry*, *adv.*  
**re-par-tition** (rĕ-pă-ră-tĭ-shŭn), *n.* 1. Act, fact, or result, of partitioning or distributing; distribution.  
 The relative *repartition* of land and water is very different from what prevails on the earth. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.  
 2. A second or an additional partition, separation into parts, or distribution.

**re-pass** (rĕ-păs), *v. t.* [re + *pass*: cf. F. *repasser*. Cf. *REPASS*.] 1. To pass through, over, or by way of again, esp. in the opposite direction; as, to *repass* a river or sea.  
 2. To pass, or go past, again; as, to *repass* a house.  
 3. To cause to pass again, as a needle through cloth.  
 4. To cause to be passed, or adopted, again; as, to *repass* a resolution; to *repass* a bill, after a veto.  
**re-pass**, *v. i.* To pass again, or in the opposite direction; also, to go back; to return, as, troops passing and *repassing*.  
**re-pass-age** (rĕ-păs-ăj), *n.* Act of repassing; passage back; freedom to repass. *Hakluyt*.  
**re-past** (rĕ-păs-t), *n.* [OF. *repast*, F. *repas*, LL. *repas-tum*, fr. L. *repiscere* to feed again; *re-re + piscere*, *pas-tum*, to pasture, feed. See *PASTURE*.] 1. That which is taken as food; food, now only that composing a meal; hence, a meal; feast. "The rich *repast*." *Byron*.  
 Go and get me some *repast*. *Shak*.  
 2. Act, time, or occasion of taking food. *Archaic*.  
 From dance to sweet *repast* they turn. *Milton*.  
 3. Refreshment of body; hence, sometimes, sleep. *Obs.*  
**re-past**, *v. t. & i.* To supply food to; to feast; feed. *Rare*.  
**re-pat-ent-cy** (rĕ-pă-tĕn-tĭ-sĭ; rĕ-pă-tĕn-tĭ-sĭ), *n.* [re + *patency*.] *Med.* The state of being open after temporary closure.  
**re-patri-ate** (rĕ-pă-trĭ-ăt), *v. t. & i.* — *re-patri-ate* (-ăt), *AT-ING* (-ăt-ĭng). [L. *repatriare*; *re-re + patria* native land.] To restore or return to one's own country, allegiance, or citizenship; as, to *repatriate* prisoners of war on the conclusion of peace.  
**re-patri-a-tion** (-ăt-shiŭn), *n.* [Cf. LL. *repatriatio* return to one's country.] Repatriating; state of being repatriated.  
**re-pay** (rĕ-pă), *v. t.* — *RE-PAY* (-păd); *RE-PAY-ING*. [re + *pay*: cf. F. *repayer*.] 1. To pay back; to refund; as, to *re-pay* money borrowed or advanced; also, to pay back something owing to; as, to *re-pay* a creditor.  
 If you *re-pay* me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums. *Shak*.  
 2. To give something to, or to do something for, in requital; as, to *re-pay* one for kindness with gratitude.  
 3. To make return or requital for; to recompense; as, to *re-pay* a kindness or an injury.  
 4. To give or inflict in payment, return, or requital. "To the righteous, good shall be *repaid*." *Prov. xiii. 21*.  
**Syn.** — *REFUND*, *RESTORE*, *RETURN*, *RECOMPENSE*, *COMPENSATE*, *REMERGATE*, *SATISFY*, *REIMBURSE*, *REQUIT*.

**re-pend-ous** (rĕ-pĕn-d'ŭs), *a.* [See *REPAND*.] Bent with the convexity upward. — *re-pend-ous-ness*, *n.* *Both Rare*.  
**re-pen**, *v. t. & i.* See *RE-2*.  
**re-pen**, *v. t.* To keep back. *Obs.*  
**rep-a-ra-ble**. *Reparable*. *Ref. Sp.*  
**re-pa-rable**, *a.* [L. *reparabilis*: cf. *Rĕ-parabile*.] Capable of being repaired, restored to a sound state, or made good; restorable; as, a *reparable* injury.  
**rep-a-ra-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.* — *rep-a-ra-bly*, *adv.*  
**rep-a-ri-a-tion** (-rĕ-shiŭn), *n.* [ME. *reparacioun*, F. *rĕparatioun*, L. *reparatio*. See *REPAIR* to mend.] 1. Act of repairing or restoring, etc., or state of being repaired or restored. = 4th *REPAIR*, *n.* 1.  
 2. *pl.* An instance or result of repairing; repairs. *Now R.*  
 3. Act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, rarely, the thing done or given; amends; satisfaction; compensation.  
 I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden*.  
**Syn.** — *RECOMPENSE*, *RESTITUTION*, *REWARD*, *INDEMNITY*, *SATISFACTION*. — *REPARATION*, *REDESS*, *AMENDS*, *REQUITAL* agree in the idea of a return for something received or suffered. *REPARATION* is now applied chiefly to compensation or recompense for wrong, loss, or injury; *REDESS* heightens the implication of satisfaction, or (sometimes) remedy; *AMENDS* chiefly in the phrase "to make amends" implies less formal satisfaction than *restitutio* or *reparation*; as, "After such wrong as he had suffered there is no *reparation*" (*Hawthorne*). "*Redress* is always to be had against oppression, by punishing the immediate agents" (*Johnson*). "If I did take the kingdom from your sons, to make amends I'll give it to your daughter" (*Shak.*). *REQUITAL* (see *REQUITAL*) may denote either retaliation for injury or (more frequently) a return for benefits or services; as, a blow in *requital* of (or for) an insult; "If she puts a constraint on herself for my sake, I can only say, in *requital*, God bless her" (*Scott*). See *PAY*.

**re-pay-ment** (rĕ-pă-mĕnt), *n.* 1. A repaying; reimbursement; also, act of requiring, returning, or recompensing.  
**re-pay-ment** (rĕ-pă-mĕnt), *v. t.* — *RE-PAY-ED* (-păd); *RE-PAY-ING*. [OF. *repayer* to call back, F. *repayer*; *re-re + OF. apeler*, F. *appeler*, to call, L. *appellare*. See *APPEAL*.] 1. To recall, as a deed, grant, will, law, sentence, or statute; to revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority, as by act of the legislature; as, to *re-pay* a law.  
 2. To recall; to summon to return, as from exile. *Obs.*  
 The banished Bolingbroke *repays* himself, And with uplifted arms is safe arrived. *Shak*.  
 3. To abandon; to forego; as, to *re-pay* one's anger. *Obs.*  
**Syn.** — *RESCIND*, *ANNUL*, *CANCEL*, *REVERSE*. See *ABOLISH*.  
**re-pay**, *n.* [Cf. OF. *rapel*, F. *rapel*, fr. the *v.*] 1. Recall, as from exile. *Obs.* "Rash in the *re-pay*." *Shak*.  
 2. Revocation; rescission; abrogation; as, the *re-pay* of a statute; the *re-pay* of a law. *Specif.*, *Eng. Hist.*, annulment of the Articles of Union, which went into effect in 1801, between Great Britain and Ireland, as demanded by various Irish parties.  
 3. Means of escape or release. *Obs. or R.*  
**re-pay-able** (rĕ-pă-ă-b'ĭ), *a.* Capable of being repaid.  
**Syn.** — *REVOCA-BLE*, *ABROGABLE*, *VOIDABLE*, *REVERSIBLE*.  
 — *re-pay-a-bil'i-ty* (-bĭl'i-tĭ), *re-pay-a-ble-ness*, *n.*  
**re-pay-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One who repays; one who seeks a re-pay; *specif.* [Cf. *Eng. Hist.*, an advocate for re-pay of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.]  
**re-pay-er** (rĕ-pă-ĕr), *v. t.* — *RE-PAY-ED* (-păd); *RE-PAY-ING*. [F. *répéter*, L. *repetere*; *re-re + petere* to fall upon, attack, seek. See *PETITION*.] 1. To say or utter again; to reiterate; as, to *re-pay* a command, an accusation, a question.  
 2. To make trial of, undergo, or encounter again. *Obs.*  
 3. To make, do, perform, or cause to occur or appear, again; as, to *re-pay* an operation, an attempt, a feat; a figure *re-payed* in a design; to *re-pay* an error.  
 4. To say over from memory; to recite; also, to say or utter after another; as, to *re-pay* a poem; an echo *repays* the cry; formerly, to relate; as, to *re-pay* an occurrence.  
 5. To demand or require restitution of. *Obs.*  
**Syn.** — *REPEAT*, *REITERATE*. TO *RE-PAY* is to say or do something over again; *REITERATE* applies to words more frequently than to actions, and sometimes suggests repetition again and again; as, to *re-pay* a successful performance, to *re-pay* a question; *reiterated* protestations of regret.  
 to *re-pay* one's self. a To appear again in the same character. b To do or say what one has already done or said.  
**re-pay**, *v. i.* To say, utter, or do again what has been said, uttered, or done; as, a Of a timepiece, to strike, when properly manipulated, the hour and, often, the half, quarter, or smaller division of an hour last struck or past. b To vote more than once, at an election, in violation of law. *U. S. C.* To recur. *Obs. or R.*  
**re-pay**, *n.* 1. Act of repaying; repetition.  
 2. A part occurring repeatedly, as a refrain. *Obs.*  
 3. A recital; account. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*  
 4. A repetition or that which is repeated, as the repetition of a figure in a design on cloth, a reorder of merchandise, a repeated telegraph message, etc. *Chiefly Cant.*  
 5. *Music.* a A passage to be repeated in performance. b A sign consisting of a vertical series of dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be repeated. The sign ;S; is often added as more conspicuous. A passage or piece to be partly repeated may be also marked *D. C.* (*da capo*) or *D. S.* (*dal segno*) to be repeated "from the beginning" or "from the sign [S];" and *ff* the repetition may end at a point marked *fine* or *ff*.

**re-pay-er** (-ĕr), *n.* One that repeats or is repeated. *Specif.*: a A watch with a striking apparatus which, upon pressure of a spring, will indicate the time, usually in hours and quarters. b *Nav.* (1) A ship which repeats a signal made by one vessel, usually the flagship, to another. In former times, a frigate attached to the flagship for this duty. *Now Rare*. (2) A pennant used to repeat a flag above it in signal hoist, so that no two flags in one hoist are the same. c *Telegr.* An instrument for automatically repeating messages; a translator. See *TRANSLATION*. d A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, with a reservoir of cartridges, which is drawn upon from shot to shot, and when empty refilled by a clip (see 3d *CLIP*, 2 g). It has no cut-off. Cf. *MAGAZINE GUN*. e One who repeats at an election. *U. S. f* A person frequently imprisoned for crime. *g Sporting*. An animal or athlete who duplicates or repeats a feat. h A repeating decimal. i = *REPEATING CIRCLE*. j *Rolling Mills*. A trough-shaped, semicircular, horizontal guide to deflect the rod from one pass into the next.  
**re-pay-er**, *v. t.* *Telegr.* To join (two telegraphic circuits) by means of a repeater so as to transmit a through long-distance message.  
**re-pay-er**, *pr & vb. n.* of *REPEAT*. — *re-paying* circle. See *CIRCLE*, *n.*, 5, and *REPEATING METHOD*. — *r. coil*, *Elec.*, an induction coil used in a telephone system to associate two separate circuits. Cf. *RELAY*, 3. — *r. decimal*, *Math.*, a decimal fraction in which only a single figure recurs or is repeated ad infinitum, as .13333+; also, sometimes, a circulating decimal. See *CIRCULATE*, *v. t.*, 3. — *r. firearm*, a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; esp.: a A form of firearm so constructed that by the action of the mechanism the charges are successively introduced from a chamber containing them into the breech of the barrel, and fired. b A form in which the charges are held in, and discharged from, a revolving cham-

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ber at the breech of the barrel. See *REVOLVER*, 1 a, *RIFLE*. — *repeating instrument*, an instrument for observing angles by the repeating method (see below). — *r. method*, *Astron. & Surr.*, a method of measuring an angle, with instruments of only moderate precision, in which several measurements are taken on as many adjacent portions of the graduated arc. This whole angle, divided by the number of observations, will give the required angle with the graduation error of the instrument considerably reduced. — *r. ship*, *Nav.* = *REPEATER* B (1). — *r. watch*. See *REPEATER* A.  
**re-pel** (rĕ-pĕl), *v. t.* — *RE-PELLED* (-pĕld); *RE-PEL-LING*. [L. *repellere*, *repulsus*; *re-re + pellere* to drive. See *PULSE* a beating; cf. *REPULSE*.] 1. To drive away; remove; extinguish. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*  
 2. To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse; as, to *re-pel* an enemy or an assailant.  
 3. To resist or oppose effectually; as, to *re-pel* an assault, an encroachment, or an argument. Also, now rarely, to ward off; as, to *re-pel* a sword thrust or a wound.  
 4. *Med.* To force back into the system or check the development of, as tumors, eruptions, or the like. *Obs. or R.*  
 5. To restrain; debar; shut out. *Obs.* *Blackstone*.  
 6. *Physics*. To force or drive away or apart, or tend to do so, by mutual action at a distance; as, two like electric charges *re-pel* one another; — opposed to *attract*.  
 7. To be incapable of adhering to, mixing with, or the like, as mercury to glass or oil with water.  
 8. To turn away; to refuse to receive; to reject; repulse; as, to *re-pel* a suit or suitor; to *re-pel* a dogma; to *re-pel* a suggestion "I did *re-pel* his letters." *Shak*.  
 9. To cause aversion in; as, the prospect *repelled* him. They *repelled* each other strongly. *Macanay*.  
**Syn.** — *REPUSE*, *RESIST*, *OPPOSE*, *REJECT*, *REFUSE*.  
**re-pel**, *v. i.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed; to exercise repulsion; to cause aversion.  
**re-pel-lence** (-ĕns), *n.* The quality or capacity of repelling.  
**re-pel-lent-cy** (-ĕn-sĭ), *n.* — *re-pel-lent-cy*, *ling*; repulsion.  
**re-pel-lent** (-ĕnt), *a.* [L. *repellens*, *entis*, p. pr.] 1. Repelling, as a medicine; able or tending to repel.  
 2. *Specif*



3. To furnish in writing an account of a speech, the proceedings at a meeting, the particulars of an occurrence, etc., for publication; to act as a reporter.

4. To present one's self, as in readiness for service; also, to give information, as of one's address, condition, etc.; as, the officer reported for duty; to report weekly by letter.

**re-port'** (rē-pōrt'; 201), n. [OF. *report*, or *raport*, F. *raport*. See REPORT, v. t.] 1. Common talk or a story or statement circulating by common talk; rumor; a rumor; hence, fame; repute; reputation.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man... of good report among all the nation of the Jews. Acts x: 22.

2. An account or relation, esp. of some matter specially investigated; as, the report of an expert upon a mine.

3. Music A responding note or part.

4. An official statement of facts, oral or written; esp., a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the reports of the heads of departments to Congress, of a referee to the court.

5. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc.; also, in the *pl.*, the volumes containing such reports; as, Coke's Reports. In the complete and accurate form a report of a case contains a short statement of fact by the reporter or editor, a summary of the arguments of counsel, and the opinion or opinions of the court or judges, to all of which a syllabus is customarily prefixed. Cf. PRECEDENT, 3, JUDGE-MADE LAW, STARE DECISIS.

6. A sketch, or a fully written account, as of a speech, debate, or the proceedings of a public assembly, etc.

7. Rapport; relation; connection; reference. Obs.

8. An explosive noise; as, the report of a gun.

9. Fireworks. An explosive charge of a rocket, etc.

Syn. — Narration, recital, narrative, story; hearsay.

**re-port'er** (rē-pōrt'ēr; 201), n. [Cf. OF. *reporteur*, ra-*f*, F. *rapporteur*.] One that reports. SPECIF. A. An officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. B. One who reports speeches, public proceedings, news, etc., for a newspaper or other periodical. C. A pistol; also, a kind of firework. Obs.

**re-port'er-ial** (rē-pōrt'ēr-ē-əl; rē-pōrt'ēr; 201, 277), a. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, a reporter or reporters.

**re-posal** (rē-pōz'əl; n. [From 2d REPOSE.] 1. Act of reposing something; — as, the reposal of a trust in some one.

2. Act or state of reposing, or resting. Obs. or R.

3. That on which one reposes. Obs. Burton.

**re-pose'** (rē-pōz'; v. t.; RE-POSING' (-pōz'ing); RE-POSING' (-pōz'ing). [re- + pose, prob. suggested by L. *reponere*. Cf. REPOSE to rest.] 1. To replace; restore. Obs.

2. To lay in a place; to place; deposit.

3. To place, rest, or set (trust, hope, etc.); — with *in*. The king reposed all his confidence in thee. Shak.

4. To place for management, safe keeping, or the like; as, to repose one's affairs in an agent. Now Rare.

5. To repose one's self, to rely; to repose one's confidence; — used with *on* or *in*. Obs. or R.

**re-posure** (rē-pōz'ūr; v. t. [F. *reposer*, fr. LL. *reposare*; L. *re- + posare* to pause. See PAUSE, POSURE, v. t.] 1. To lay at rest; to rest; — often reflexive; as, to repose one's self on a couch. "Repose you here in rest." Shak.

2. To cause to be calm or quiet; to compose. Obs.

3. To give rest to; to refresh by rest. Now Rare. Milton.

**re-posed**, v. i. 1. To lie or be at rest; to take rest; to cease from activity, exertion, or the like.

When weary meteor lamps reposed, And languid storms their pinions close. Shelley.

2. To rest in confidence; to confide; rely.

It is upon these that the soul may repose. I. Taylor.

3. To lie, to be supported; as, his head reposing on a cushion; — often fig.; as, a system reposing upon credit.

Syn. — Lie, recline; rest, sleep.

**re-posed**, n. [F. *repos*, but influenced by *repose*, v. See 2d REPOSE.] 1. State of reposing; rest; quiet; often, esp., rest as a relief from exertion, trouble, or the like.

Escaped with pain from that adventurous flight, Now seek repose upon a humbler theme. Cowper.

2. Freedom from disturbance, agitation, or uneasiness; peace; tranquillity; calm; of things, cessation or absence of activity; as, the repose of security; a volcano in repose.

3. Composure of manner; quiet ease and dignity of bearing; as, well-bred repose.

4. A resting place. Obs. or Poetic.

5. Fine Arts. A harmony in the disposition of parts, colors, etc., such as gives rest to the eye or ear. B = REPOSURE. Obs. & R. O Moderation, as opposed to overstraining after effect.

Syn. — Ease, quietness, peace; relaxation. See REST.

**re-posed'** (rē-pōz'ād'), p. a. Composed; calm; tranquil; at rest.

**re-posed-ly** (rē-pōz'ād-ly), adv. — **re-posed-ness**, n.

**re-posure** (rē-pōz'ūr), n. Full of repose; quiet. — **re-posure-ful**, adv. — **re-posure-fulness**, n.

**re-posit** (rē-pōz'it; v. t.; RE-POSITING; RE-POSITING. [L. *repositus*, p. p. of *reponere* to put back; re- + ponere to put. See POSITION.] 1. To cause to rest or stay; to lay away; to deposit, as for safety; to place; store.

2. To return to its place. Rare.

**re-po-si-tion** (rē-pōz'it-sh'ūn; rē-pōz'it), n. [L. *repositio*.] 1. Replacement, as by a surgical operation.

2. Restoration to a former position, possession, office, or the like; reinstatement. Obs. or Archaic. Scot.

3. Act of repositing, or laying up. Now Rare.

**re-posit'or** (rē-pōz'it'ōr; n. One that reposit; specif., *Surg.*, an instrument to replace a displaced organ or part.

**re-posit'ory** (rē-pōz'it'ōr-ē; v. t.; RE-POSITING. [L. *repositorium*, *repositorium*: cf. OF. *repositore*. See REPOSIT.] 1. A place, room, compartment, vessel, or the like, where things are or may be reposit, or laid up, as for safety; a depository.

2. A place, building, or the like, where collections of things are kept, as for exhibition or instruction; a museum; also, such a place where things are offered for sale. Now Rare.

**re-port-a-ble**, a. See ABLE.

**re-port-age** (rē-pōrt'āj; 201), n. Report; rumor; gossip.

**re-port'ed-ly**, adv. of reported, p. p. [See RARE.]

**re-port'er-ism** (-iz'm), n. See REPORTER-SHIP.

**re-port'er-ship**, n. See SHIP.

**re-port'ing-ly**, adv. By report; by correspondence. Rare.

**re-port'ory**, n. A report. Obs.

**re-port'ure**, n. Report. Obs.

**re-posure** (rē-pōz'ūr), n. [Cf. OF. *reposure*.] A repose. Obs.

**re-posure-ful**, a. Reliable re-posable. Obs.

**re-posure-ness**, n. Reposedness.

**re-posure-er** (rē-pōz'ūr-ēr; n. One who reposes.

**re-posure-er-ly** (rē-pōz'ūr-ēr-ly; a. Resembling re-posure-er. [Obs.]

**re-posure-er-ly**, adv. In a re-posure-er-ly manner. [Obs.]

**re-posure-er-ly-ness**, n. Resembling re-posure-er-ly. [Obs.]

**re-posure-er-ly-ness**, n. Resembling re-posure-er-ly. [Obs.]

3. A place, esp. a vault, where corpses are laid or buried.

4. A storehouse or place containing an abundance or great quantity of anything; as, Blackstone was a repository of legal learning; parts of Alaska are repositories of gold.

5. A person to whom one confides something; as, she was the repository of his hopes and fears.

**re-po-soir** (rē-pōz'wār; n. Paint. One of the masses of light or shadow which serve as points of rest for the eye.

**re-pos-sess'** (rē-pōz'zēs'; v. t. 1. To possess again; to regain or recover possession of; as, to repossess the land.

2. To restore to possession; as, to repossess one of an estate; also, Scot., to reinstate; — used with *in* or, formerly, *to*; as, to repossess one in an estate or right.

**re-pos-ses-sion** (-zēsh'ūn; n. Act or state of possessing again; recovery; restoration.

**re-pous-sage'** (rē-pōz'sāzh'; n. [F. See REPOUSSÉ.] Art. Art or process of hammering out or pressing thin metal from the reverse side: (1) in producing repoussé work; (2) in Etching, the hammering out from behind to level up any part of a plate that has been worked into a depression.

**re-pous-sé'** (-sā'), a. [F., p. p. of *repousser* to thrust back; re- + *pousser* to push. Cf. PUSH.] Formed in relief, as a pattern on thin metal beaten up from the reverse side. Also, shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by hammering or pressing on the reverse side; — said of thin metal, or of a piece so made. — n. Repoussé work.

**re-pre-hend'** (rē-prē-hēnd'; v. t.; -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. [L. *reprehendere*, *reprehensum*, to hold back, seize, check, blame; re- + *prehendere* to lay hold of. See PREHENSILE; cf. REPRISAL.] 1. To make charge of fault against; to reprimand; to reprove; to chide; to blame; to censure.

I nor advise nor reprehend the choice. J. Philips

2. To show to be false; to disprove. Obs.

**re-pre-hen-si-ble** (-hēn'si-bl'; a. [L. *reprehensibilis*: cf. F. *répréhensible*.] Worthy of reprehension; culpable; censurable; blamable. — **re-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-ti'), n.

**re-pre-hen-si-ble-ness**, n. — **re-pre-hen-si-bly**, adv.

**re-pre-hen-sion** (-shūn; n. [L. *reprehensio*: cf. F. *répre-hension*.] Act of reprehending; reproof; blame.

Syn. — Censure, blame, reproof, reprimand.

**re-pre-hen-sive** (-hēn'siv'; a. [Cf. F. *répréhensif*.] Of the nature of, or conveying, reprehension or reproof.

South. — **re-pre-hen-sive-ly**, adv.

**re-pre-sent'** (rē-prē-zēnt'; v. t.; -SENT'ED; -SENT'ING. [F. *représenter*, L. *repræsentare*, *repræsentum*; re- + *presentare* to place before, present. See PRESENT, v. t.] 1. To present, or cause to be present, before some one; also, to give as a present. Obs.

2. To bring clearly before the mind; to cause to be known, felt, or apprehended; to present; as, Christ represented many truths to his followers in parables.

Among these, Fancy next Her office holds; of all external things Which the five watchful senses represent, Milton

3. To exhibit (a fact) to another's mind in language; to give one's own impressions and judgment of; to state or set forth with advocacy or with the design of affecting action or judgment; as, he represented himself to be starving; sometimes, to give an account of.

4. To make manifest, exhibit, or display; to show; as, to represent a smile to one; to represent bad temper. Obs.

5. To portray or depict by pictorial, plastic, or, rarely, musical, art; also, of the work of art, to exhibit by such portrayal or depiction; as, to represent a landscape in a painting, a figure in bronze.

6. To exhibit dramatically; esp.: a To produce on the stage; as, to represent a play. Now Rare. b To act the part or rôle of; to personate in acting; as, to represent Hamlet.

7. To present by means of something standing in the place of; to exhibit or be the counterpart or image of; to typify; also, to serve as a sign or symbol of; as, a national flag represents the nation; mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations; words represent ideas or things.

8. To stand in the place of, to be the equivalent of; esp., to supply the place, perform the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share, of; to speak and act with authority in behalf of; to act the part of (another); as, an heir represents his ancestor; an attorney represents his client; a member of Congress represents his district in Congress.

9. To serve as a specimen, example, or instance of; as, a dozen nationalities were represented in the steamer.

10. Metaph. To form or image in consciousness, as an object of cognition or apprehension.

The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, besides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one portion of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we possess the faculty of representing in consciousness what is thus evoked. This representative faculty is imagination or phantasy. Sir W. Hamilton

to represent against, to make representations of a protest against; to urge objections to.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tion** (-zēn-tā'sh'ūn; n. [From REPRESENT, after L. nouns in *-men*, as *imitation*.] That which represents; — disting. from *representation*, act of representing.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tion** (-zēn-tā'sh'ūn; n. [F. *représentation*, L. *repræsentatio*.] 1. Presence; appearance. Obs.

2. A likeness, picture, model, image, or other reproduction; as, a representation of the human face, or figure.

3. A dramatic production or performance; as, a theatrical representation; a representation of Hamlet.

4. Act of representing by reproduction, portrayal, or symbolizing. Now Rare.

5. Act of exhibiting or setting forth by a statement, account, or the like, esp. with a view to affecting action; also, such a statement or account so made; as, he made earnest representations in his behalf; sometimes, specif., a statement or argument against something; a protest.

6. Law. A statement of fact incidental or collateral to a

contract, made orally or in writing or by implication, on the faith of which the contract is entered into. Falsity of a representation as to a material fact will void the contract. In insurance law a representation distinguished from a warranty in that it is not a part of the contract, and need be only substantially true. See WARRANTY.

7. Philos. In certain theories of knowledge: a The act or process by which the mind forms an image or concept of an object, — as opposed to immediate cognition; also, the resulting object or product of such an act. b Recurrently as opposed to simple presentation.

8. Fact of representing another, or state of being represented by another; specif.: a Law. The act or fact of one person standing for another, as to have, to a greater or less extent, the rights and obligations of the person represented; specif., the relation of an heir to his predecessor when both the rights and the obligations of the predecessor devolve upon the heir, as in the Roman law and in most other primitive systems. b The representing of another in a legislative body; also, the system of choosing delegates to represent constituents, as in a legislature; as, no taxation without representation. Representation is called *proportional* when it is based upon the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit.

9. Delegates representing a constituency, collectively.

Syn. — Delineation, portraiture, description; likeness, resemblance; exhibition, show.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tion-al** (rē-prē-zēn-tā'sh'ūn-əl; a. Of or pertaining to representation or representationism. — **re-pre-sen-ta-tion-al-ism** (-iz'm), n. — **re-pre-sen-ta-tion-al-ist**, n. — **re-pre-sen-ta-tion-al-ly**, adv.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tion-ism** (-iz'm; n. Metaph. The doctrine that percepts, or objects of perception, are mere representations of the real objects, or things-in-themselves, which occasion the perceptions. — **re-pre-sen-ta-tion-ist**, n.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tive** (-zēn-tā-tiv'; a. [F. *représentatif*, or LL. *repræsentativus*.] 1. Representing, portraying, typifying, or the like; as, a painting representative of a battle; the representative arts.

2. Being, or acting as, the agent or substitute for another, esp. through delegated authority; as, a representative council; representative character (see DIPLOMATIC AGENT).

3. Pert. to, or founded on, representation of the many by delegates; as, a representative government, system.

4. Metaph. Giving, or existing as, a transcript of what was originally presentative knowledge. Sir Wm. Hamilton.

5. Typical; serving as an instance or example; as, a representative oration of Cicero; representative specimens.

representative character. See DIPLOMATIC AGENT. — r. function, Math., that containing the parameter in a representative integral. — r. integral, Math., an integral of the form  $\int_a^b F(x) \phi(x, n) dx$  which, under certain restrictions as to the functions  $F$  and  $\phi$  and the parameter  $n$ , is equal to  $kF(a)$ , where  $k$  is a constant. — r. knowledge, See KNOWLEDGE, 6. — r. money, Economics, credit instruments, esp. bills of exchange, bank accounts, and checks, which take the place of money (in the narrower sense) in many transactions, and by some are considered to be properly called money.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tive**, n. 1. One that represents; specif.: a A person or thing that represents, or stands for, a number or class of persons or things, or that in some way corresponds to, stands for, replaces, or is equivalent to, another person or thing; a typical embodiment; type.

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of Credulity. Addison.

b One who represents others or another in a special capacity; an agent, deputy, or substitute; esp.: (1) One who represents a people or community in its legislative or governing capacity; in Great Britain, a member of Parliament; in the United States, a member of the lower or popular house in the national Congress, or in a State legislature. See HOUSE OF COMMONS; HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; at large H, under LARGE, n. (2) One who represents another as agent, substitute, successor, etc., as one appointed to represent a sovereign or government abroad. (3) Law. One who represents, or stands in the place of, another, as the heir under some systems of law, an executor, an administrator, etc. In English and American law, the terms *representative*, *legal representative*, and *personal representative* are indifferently used primarily to designate the executor or administrator of a deceased person, and the heir is distinctively sometimes called the *real*, or *natural*, representative of his deceased ancestor. But *representative*, *legal representative*, and *personal representative* are often used indifferently, esp. in, or in connection with, wills or statutes of distribution, to designate executors, administrators, children, next of kin, distributees, and in some connections trustees, receivers, or other such persons who are successors in interest to another, the sense intended being disclosed by the context and circumstances. See HEIR, 10, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR.

2. A representative body. Obs.

3. Representation. Obs. & R.

**re-press'** (rē-prēs'; v. t. [re- + press.] To press, or compress, over again, as bricks in a mold after coming from the brick machine and before drying.

**re-presser**, n. A hand machine for repressing brick.

**re-press'** (rē-prēs'; v. t.; RE-PRESSER' (-prēs'ēr); RE-PRESS'ING. [L. *repressus*, p. p. of *reprimere*; re- + *primere* to press. See PRESS; cf. REPRIMAND.] 1. To check; restrain; curb; as passions or actions; also, Obs. or R., to mitigate; subdue; as, to repress thirst or bleeding.

2. To press or crush back, down, or out; to quell; suppress; as, to repress sedition; also, to reduce to order or subjection; as, to repress a mob.

Syn. — Crush, overpower, subdue, put down; restrain, quell, curb, check. See SUPPRESS.

OF REPRESENTANCE.] Representative. Obs.

**re-pre-sen-tant** (-tānt; a. & n. [Cf. F. *représentant*.] Representative. Rare.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tion-a-ry** (-zēn-tā'sh'ūn-ār-ē; a. Representative. Rare.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tiv**, n. Representative. Rare.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tive-ly**, adv. of REPRESENTATIVE.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tive-ness**, n. See -NESS.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tive-ship**, n. See -SHIP.

**re-pre-sen-ta-tor**, n. [L. *repræsentator*.] Representative. Obs.

**re-pre-sen-er**, n. One that represents or impersonates; specif., Obs., an exhibitor, actor, exponent, or representative.

**re-pre-sen-ment**, n. See RE-2.

**re-pre-sen-ment**, n. Representation, as by portrayal, dis-cout, etc. Rare. [See Obs.]

**re-pre-sen-tor**, n. A representative.

**re-press'**, n. Act of repressing; re-pression. Obs. [p. p.]

**re-press'ed-ly**, adv. of repressed, re-press'ed. Obs. One that re-presses.



**2.** One of the Reptilia or, in popular usage, of the Amphibia.  
**3.** A groveling or very mean or despicable person.  
**Rep-til'ia** (rĕp-tĭl'ĭ-ă), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* A class of air-breathing vertebrates which includes the alligators and crocodiles, lizards, snakes, turtles, and their extinct allies; the reptiles. They have a completely ossified skeleton, a single occipital condyle, a distinct quadrate bone, which, however, is usually immovably articulated with the skull, and ribs which are attached to the sternum. In existing reptiles the body is nearly always covered with scales or bony plates. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle, but the latter is imperfectly divided into two chambers. Existing reptiles are cold-blooded and oviparous or ovoviviparous. The embryo has an amnion and an allantois and does not pass through a metamorphosis. In older classifications the Amphibia were included. Reptiles came into existence in the Carboniferous, attained their maximum in the Mesozoic, when they were represented by many gigantic forms, and have since, except snakes and lizards, steadily declined. The orders of Reptilia are:  
 I. RHYNCHOCEPHALIA. Lizardlike reptiles, extinct with the exception of the tuatara.  
 II. SQUAMATA. Lizards, snakes, and their extinct allies.  
 III. ICHTHYOSAURIA. Large, extinct fishlike marine reptiles.  
 IV. SAUROPTERYGIA. Extinct aquatic long-necked reptiles.  
 V. THEROMORPHA. Extinct mammal-like land reptiles.  
 VI. CUBERONIA. Turtles.  
 VII. CROCODYLIA. Crocodiles, alligators, and allied forms.  
 VIII. DINOSAURIA. Extinct long-necked and long-tailed land reptiles, usually of large size.  
 IX. PTerosauria. Extinct flying reptiles

**rep-til'ian** (-ăn), *a.* Of or pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, the Reptilia, a reptile, or reptiles. — *n.* A reptile; one of the Reptilia. — **reptilian age**, *Geol.*, the Mesozoic era.

**re-pub'lic** (rĕ-pŭb'lik), *n.* [F. *république*, L. *res publica* commonwealth; *res* thing, affair + *publicus*, public, public. See REAL. a.; PUBLIC.] **1.** Commonwealth; the state. *Obs.*  
**2.** A state in which the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by, and (in theory at least) responsible to, them; a commonwealth; also, the form of government by which such a state is governed. The term *republic* is used to designate states differing widely in their constitution; as, the ancient Roman *Republic*, which was originally an aristocracy under the control of the patrician class; the *republics* of ancient Greece and of modern Switzerland; democracies with limited political power vested in all the citizens (who in the former consisted of a select class, in the latter the whole body of freemen); the medieval Italian *republics*, which were limited oligarchies; the modern *republics* of the United States and France, which are essentially free democracies. *Republic* now often specifically implies such a free popular government in which there are no classes having any exclusive political privileges and in which the chief political power is held in the hands of adult male inhabitants under constitutional restrictions. **republic of letters**, the collective body of literary or learned men; also, the field of literature; as, a work that has attained a high position in the *republic of letters*.

**re-pub'lic-an** (-lĭ-kăn), *a.* [Cf. F. *républicain*.] **1.** Of or pert. to, or having the form or characteristics of, a republic; as, a *republican* government, institutions.  
**2.** Consonant with, or favoring, the principles of a republic; as, *republican* sentiments, orators, measures.  
**republican calendar**, *R. era*, *F. Hist.*, the calendar and era adopted by the first French republic. It began Sept. 22, 1792. See REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR. — **R. marriage**, *F. Hist.*, a method of execution practiced by J. B. Carrier at Nantes in 1793, consisting of binding a man and woman together and throwing them into the Loire. — **R. party**, *U. S. Politics*, a The Antifederal party; — sometimes popularly so called. b The Democratic-Republican party, which succeeded the Antifederal party and later became known almost universally, as it still is, as the Democratic party; — so called quite commonly in the earlier days of this party. c One of the existing great parties. It was organized in 1856 by a combination of voters from other parties, notably the Free Soil party, for the purpose of opposing the extension of slavery, and in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, who had been elected vice president by the Republicans in 1865, succeeded Lincoln on the latter's assassination and served until 1869. Since that time, the presidents elected by the Republican party have been as follows: Ulysses S. Grant (1869-73 and 1873-77); Rutherford B. Hayes (1877-1881); James A. Garfield (assassinated in 1881; succeeded by Chester A. Arthur, then vice president); Benjamin Harrison (1889-93); William McKinley (1897-1901 and 1901; assassinated in 1901; succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt, then vice president). Theodore Roosevelt (1905-09), and William H. Taft (1909-13). Among the policies with which the Republican party has been especially identified are: a liberal construction of the Constitution, esp. in the direction of federal power; specie payments; the maintenance of a gold standard; the retention of acquired territory; and a protective tariff system.

**re-pub'lic-an** (rĕ-pŭb'lik-ăn), *n.* **1.** One who favors or supports a republican form of government.  
**2.** [Cf. U. S. Politics.] A member of the Republican party.  
**3.** A book name of certain birds that nest in communities, esp. the cliff swallow and the African sociable weaver bird.

**re-pub'lic-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* [Cf. F. *républicanisme*.] **1.** A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government.  
**2.** Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government. *Burke*.  
**3.** [Cf. U. S. Politics.] The principles and policy of the Republican party. *U. S.*

**re-pub'lic-an-ize** (-iz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZING (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. *républicaniser*.] To make republican in character, form, or principle; to change, as a state, into a

republic; as, France was *republicanized*; to *republicanize* the rising generation. — **re-pub'lic-an-iz-a-tion** (-iz-ă-shŭn; -iz-ă-shŭn), *n.* — **re-pub'lic-an-iz-er** (-iz-ĕr), *n.*  
**re-pub'lic-a-tion** (rĕ-pŭb'lik-ă-shŭn), *n.* Act of republishing; specif.: a new or second publication or promulgation, as of a will, a code, a religion, a law, or the like. **a** A republication of a book, literary work, or the like.  
**re-pub'lish** (rĕ-pŭb'lish), *v. t.* To publish anew; specif.: **a** To publish a reprint of (a book). **b** To publish or promulgate anew, as a will, by reexecution or codicil, etc.  
**re-pu'di-ate** (rĕ-pŭ'di-ăt), *v. t.*; RE-PŪ'DI-ĀT-ĒD (-ăt'ĕd); RE-PŪ'DI-ĀT-ĪNG (-ăt'ing). [L. *repudiatus*, p. p. of *repudiare* to repudiate, reject, fr. *repudium* separation, divorce; re- re- + (prob.) the root of *puere* to be ashamed.] **1.** To divorce, put away, or discard, as a wife.  
**2.** To cast off; disown; to refuse to have anything to do with; to renounce; as, to *repudiate* a son, a gift.  
**3.** To refuse to accept as true, just, of rightful authority or obligation, or the like, as, to *repudiate* a pretender's claims; to *repudiate* authority in matters of belief.  
**4.** To refuse approval or belief to; as, to *repudiate* a charge, a tale, or a dogma.  
**5.** To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; to disclaim; as, the State has *repudiated* its debts.  
**Syn.** — Cast off, discard, reject; disavow, disown, disclaim. See RENOUNCE.

**re-pu'di-a-tion** (-ă-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *répudiation*, L. *repudiatio*.] Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated; as, *repudiation* of a charge, a doctrine, a claim. **Specif.**: **a** Divorce (of a woman). *Obs.* or *Hist.* **b** Canon Law. Act of refusing a benefice. **c** Act of refusing to acknowledge or pay a debt; as, an era of *repudiation*.

**re-pu'di-a-tion-ist**, *n.* One who favors repudiation, esp. of a public debt.  
**re-pu'di-a-tor** (rĕ-pŭ'di-ăt'ĕr), *n.* [L., a rejecter, contemner.] One who repudiates or advocates repudiation.  
**re-pu'di-a-to-ry** (-ăt-tŕĭ), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or supporting, repudiation.

**re-pugn'** (rĕ-pŭgn'), *v. t.* [ME. *repugnēn*, L. *repugnare*, *repugnatus*; re- + *pugnare* to fight: cf. F. *repugner*. See PUGNACIOUS.] **1.** To fight against; oppose; resist; to be opposed to or inconsistent with. *Obs.* or *R.*  
 Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth. *Shak.*  
**2.** To cause repugnance in; to repel. *Rare.*  
**re-pugn'**, *v. i.* **1.** To be contradictory, at variance, inconsistent, contrary, or opposed. *Obs.*  
**2.** To resist; oppose; fight or strive (against); offer objection or resistance (to). *Obs.* or *Archaic.* *Oxf. E. D.*  
**re-pugn'ance** (rĕ-pŭgn'ăn-s), *n.* [L. *repugnancia*: cf. F. *repugnance*.] **1.** State or condition of repugning; inconsistency; contradictoriness; as, a *repugnance* between two statements; also, *Obs.*, opposition; resistance; contrariety.  
**2.** A strong antagonism; aversion; antipathy, as of mind, passions, principles, qualities, and the like. "National *repugnances*." *Sir T. Browne.*

**Syn.** — Aversion, reluctance, dislike, disgust; hostility, contrariety, inconsistency. See ANTIPATHY.  
**re-pugn'an-cy** (-ăn-sĭ), *n.* Repugnance.  
**re-pugn'ant** (-ăn-t), *a.* [L. *repugnans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *repugnare*: cf. F. *repugnant*. See REPUGN.] **1.** Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary; — often followed by *to*, rarely by *with*; as, a condition *repugnant* to a deed; *repugnant* clauses; enthusiasm was *repugnant* to his nature.  
**2.** Disposed to offer resistance; hostile; opposing; refractory; as, *repugnant* forces. *Shak.*  
**3.** Distasteful; offensive; repulsive; as, an act *repugnant* to one's sense of honor; a *repugnant* face.  
**Syn.** — Opposite, opposed, adverse, contrary, inconsistent, irreconcilable, hostile, inimical.

**re-pugn'ant-ly**, *adv.* See REPUGNANT.  
**re-pugn'ant-ness**, *n.* See REPUGNANT.  
**re-pugn'ant-y** (-ăn-tĭ), *n.* [L. *repugnatio*, *antis*, p. pr. of *repugnare*: cf. F. *repugnance*.] **1.** Inconsistent; contradictory; contrary; — often followed by *to*, rarely by *with*; as, a condition *repugnant* to a deed; *repugnant* clauses; enthusiasm was *repugnant* to his nature.  
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**3.** Causing aversion or disgust; offensive; disgusting; as, a *repulsive* sore; a *repulsive* character or deed.  
**Syn.** — See REPELLENT.  
**re-pul'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-pul'sive-ness**, *n.*  
**re-pur'chase** (rĕ-pŭr'chās), *v. t.* To buy back or again; to regain by purchase. — **a** Repurchasing.  
**rep'u-ta-ble** (rĕ-pŭ't-ă-b'l'), *a.* [From REPUTE: cf. OF. *reputabile*.] Having, or worthy of, good repute; held in esteem; honorable; estimable; as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct; a *reputable* calling.  
**Syn.** — Respectable, credible, estimable.  
**rep'u-ta-ble-ness**, *n.* — **rep'u-ta-bly**, *adv.*

**rep'u-ta-tion** (-ăt-shŭn), *n.* [Cf. F. *réputation*, L. *reputatio* a reckoning, consideration. See REPUTE, *v. t.*] **1.** Reputation; estimation; account. *Obs.*  
**2.** The estimation in which one is held; the character imputed to a person in a community, society, or public; the character attributed to an action or thing; repute; as, his *reputation* was very bad; a drama of great *reputation*.  
**3.** Specif.: Good reputation; favorable regard; public esteem; general credit; good name; as, a man of *reputation*.  
 I see my *reputation* is at stake. *Shak.*  
**4.** With *the* and followed by *of*, general or public belief or estimate of one as being, having, doing, or having done, some particular thing; as, the *reputation* of being a spy.  
**Syn.** — REPUTATION, FAME, RENOWN, HONOR, GLORY, CONSIDERATION, DISTINCTION. REPUTATION is the estimation in which one is held, esp. on some particular account; FAME is wide celebrity; as, "Authors think their *reputation* safe" (*Pope*); a *reputation* for wit; "Popularity is neither fame nor greatness" (*Hazlitt*); "Had he lived . . . his public fame would have been as great as his private reputation" (*Macaulay*). "As fame is to reputation, so heaven is to an immediate advantage" (*Coleridge*). RENOWN is exalted or widespread fame; HONOR, as here compared, emphasizes the element of respect or esteem (for its distinction from *virtue* see HONOR, def. 2); GLORY is signal and brilliant renown; as, "Those other two, equaled with me in fate, so were I equaled with them in renown" (*Milton*); "Length of days is in her right hand; and in her left hand riches and honor" (*Prov.* iii. 16); "The paths of glory lead but to the grave" (*Gray*). "The path of duty was the way to glory" (*Tennyson*). CONSIDERATION emphasizes the idea of regard, esp. as based on sterling qualities; DISTINCTION, as here compared, is honorable preeminence, as, "Consideration is not reputation, still less celebrity, fame, or glory; . . . it is the reward given to constancy in duty, to probity of conduct. It is a little more than esteem, and a little less than admiration" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*); "William's special distinction is that he treats them [politics] with his soul" (*Mr. Arnold*). See EXAMINE, REVERENCE.

**re-put'e** (rĕ-pŭt'), *v. t.*; RE-PŪT-ĒD (-pŭt'ĕd); RE-PŪT-ĪNG (-pŭt'ing). [L. *reputare*, *antis*, p. pr. of *reputare*: cf. F. *reputer*.] **1.** To hold in thought; to account; esteem; hold; think; reckon; — now usually in passive.  
 Ingratitude, which Rome *reputes* to be a heinous sin. *Shak.*  
**2.** To attribute; impute; as, the sacrifice shall be *reputed* to him for righteousness. *Obs.*  
**3.** To have a good repute, or opinion, of. *Obs.*

**re-put'e**, *v. i.* **1.** To have a repute, or opinion (of); as, to *repute* highly of one. *Obs.* *Shak.*  
**re-put'e**, *n.* **1.** Opinion; estimation; judgment. *Obs.*  
**2.** Character reputed or attributed; reputation, whether good or bad; as, he persevered through good and ill *repute*.  
**3.** Specif.: Good character or reputation; credit or honor derived from common or public opinion; — opposed to *disrepute*; as, a man or company of *repute*. "Dead stocks, which have been of *repute*." *F. Beaumont.*

**re-put'ed** (rĕ-pŭt'ĕd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a good repute. *Obs.*  
**2.** Having the reputation of being, or supposed or thought to be, that expressed or implied by the qualified noun; as, the *reputed* owner; his *reputed* father; a *reputed* success.  
**reputed manor**, or *manor by reputation*, a manor that has lost its manorial status by expiry of some necessary adjunct. *Oxf. E. D.* — **r. put'ed**. See PUT, *n.*, 1. d.

**re-queen'** (rĕ-kwĕn'), *v. t. & i.* *Apiculture*. To replace an old queen (a hive of bees) with a young one of the same season's raising to prevent swarming.  
**re-quest'** (rĕ-kwĕst'), *n.* [ME. *requeste*, OF. *requeste*, F. *requête*, LL. *requesta*, fr. (assumed) LL. *requerere*, for L. *requirere*, *requiritum*, to seek again, ask for. See REQUIRE; cf. QUERT.] **1.** Act or an instance of asking for something or some action desired; expression of desire; solicitation; prayer; entreaty; as, a bold *request* for aid.  
 I will marry her, sir, at your *request*. *Shak.*  
**2.** That which is asked for.  
 I will both hear and grant you your *requests*. *Shak.*  
**3.** A state of being asked for or held in such estimation as to be sought after; demand. *Shak.*  
 Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple.*

**Syn.** — Petition, prayer, supplication, entreaty, suit, by, or, rarely, at, request, in compliance with a request.  
**re-quest'** (rĕ-kwĕst'), *v. t.*; RE-QUEST'ED; RE-QUEST'ING. [Cf. OF. *requester*, F. *requêteur*.] **1.** To ask for (something) or for (permission or opportunity to do, see, hear, etc., something); to solicit; as, to *request* a loan or one's presence; to *request* to hear one sing or to meet one.  
**2.** To ask (one) to do something; as, to *request* one to go.  
**3.** To ask (a person) to come, go, act, or the like, in some direction or in some manner implied by a following preposition; as, to *request* a friend to one's house. *Obs.* or *R.*

**Syn.** — Beg, solicit, entreat, beseech. See ASK.  
**re-qui-em** (rĕ-kwĕl-ĕnt; rĕ-kwĕl-ĕnt; 277), *n.* [Acc. of L. *requies* rest, the first words of the Mass being "Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine," give eternal rest to them, O

pute; inglorious. *Obs.* or *R.*  
**re-qui-si-tion** (rĕ-kwĕl'ĭ-shŭn), *n.* [From RE-QUIRE.] **1.** After its inventor, *Requid*. *Ordnance* A machine gun, used in the American Civil War, resembling a mitrailleuse, composed of twenty-five breech-loading gun barrels arranged horizontally on a field carriage. *re-qual'ify*, *v. t. & i.*; RE-QUAL'IFYED; RE-QUAL'IFYING. **1.** To require, require, + REQUIRE. **2.** To require, + REQUIRE. **3.** To require, + REQUIRE. **4.** To require, + REQUIRE. **5.** To require, + REQUIRE. **6.** To require, + REQUIRE. **7.** To require, + REQUIRE. **8.** To require, + REQUIRE. **9.** To require, + REQUIRE. **10.** To require, + REQUIRE. **11.** To require, + REQUIRE. **12.** To require, + REQUIRE. **13.** To require, + REQUIRE. **14.** To require, + REQUIRE. **15.** To require, + REQUIRE. **16.** To require, + REQUIRE. **17.** To require, + REQUIRE. **18.** To require, + REQUIRE. **19.** To require, + REQUIRE. **20.** To require, + REQUIRE. **21.** To require, + REQUIRE. **22.** To require, + REQUIRE. **23.** To require, + REQUIRE. **24.** To require, + REQUIRE. **25.** To require, + REQUIRE. **26.** To require, + REQUIRE. **27.** To require, + REQUIRE. **28.** To require, + REQUIRE. **29.** To require, + REQUIRE. **30.** To require, + REQUIRE. **31.** To require, + REQUIRE. **32.** To require, + REQUIRE. **33.** To require, + REQUIRE. **34.** To require, + REQUIRE. **35.** To require, + REQUIRE. **36.** To require, + REQUIRE. **37.** To require, + REQUIRE. **38.** To require, + REQUIRE. **39.** To require, + REQUIRE. **40.** To require, + REQUIRE. **41.** To require, + REQUIRE. **42.** To require, + REQUIRE. **43.** To require, + REQUIRE. **44.** To require, + REQUIRE. **45.** To require, + REQUIRE. **46.** To require, + REQUIRE. **47.** To require, + REQUIRE. **48.** To require, + REQUIRE. **49.** To require, + REQUIRE. **50.** To require, + REQUIRE. **51.** To require, + REQUIRE. **52.** To require, + REQUIRE. **53.** To require, + REQUIRE. **54.** To require, + REQUIRE. **55.** To require, + REQUIRE. **56.** To require, + REQUIRE. **57.** To require, + REQUIRE. **58.** To require, + REQUIRE. **59.** To require, + REQUIRE. **60.** To require, + REQUIRE. **61.** To require, + REQUIRE. **62.** To require, + REQUIRE. **63.** To require, + REQUIRE. **64.** To require, + REQUIRE. **65.** To require, + REQUIRE. **66.** To require, + REQUIRE. **67.** To require, + REQUIRE. **68.** To require, + REQUIRE. **69.** To require, + REQUIRE. **70.** To require, + REQUIRE. **71.** To require, + REQUIRE. **72.** To require, + REQUIRE. **73.** To require, + REQUIRE. **74.** To require, + REQUIRE. **75.** To require, + REQUIRE. **76.** To require, + REQUIRE. **77.** To require, + REQUIRE. **78.** To require, + REQUIRE. **79.** To require, + REQUIRE. **80.** To require, + REQUIRE. **81.** To require, + REQUIRE. **82.** To require, + REQUIRE. **83.** To require, + REQUIRE. **84.** To require, + REQUIRE. **85.** To require, + REQUIRE. **86.** To require, + REQUIRE. **87.** To require, + REQUIRE. **88.** To require, + REQUIRE. **89.** To require, + REQUIRE. **90.** To require, + REQUIRE. **91.** To require, + REQUIRE. **92.** To require, + REQUIRE. **93.** To require, + REQUIRE. **94.** To require, + REQUIRE. **95.** To require, + REQUIRE. **96.** To require, + REQUIRE. **97.** To require, + REQUIRE. **98.** To require, + REQUIRE. **99.** To require, + REQUIRE. **100.** To require, + REQUIRE. **101.** To require, + REQUIRE. **102.** To require, + REQUIRE. **103.** To require, + REQUIRE. **104.** To require, + REQUIRE. **105.** To require, + REQUIRE. **106.** To require, + REQUIRE. **107.** To require, + REQUIRE. **108.** To require, + REQUIRE. **109.** To require, + REQUIRE. **110.** To require, + REQUIRE.



unioloides somewhat like forage in the southern United States.

re-search' (rē-sūrĉh'), n. [OF. *recherche*, F. *recherche*.] 1. A searching for something, esp. with care or diligence; as, *researches* after hidden treasure. 2. Careful or critical inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; diligent investigation in order to ascertain something; as, antiquarian, literary, or scientific *research*. 3. Capacity for, or inclination to, research; as, a scholar of great *research*. Syn.—Investigation, inquiry, scrutiny. See EXAMINATION.



Rescue Grass.

re-search', v. t. [OF. *recherchier*, F. *rechercher*. See RE; SEARCH.] To search, examine, or study with diligence or care; to make *researches* into. *Now Rare*. re-search', v. i. To make *researches* or investigations.

re-search'ful (-fōol), a. Making *researches* or evincing research; full of research. re-seat' (rē-sēt'), v. t. 1. To seat or set again. 2. To put a new seat, or new seats, in, as a theater.

re-seau' (rē-sō'), n. [F.] A network; specif.: a *Astron.* A system of lines forming small squares of standard size, which is photographed, by a separate exposure, on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements, detect changes of the film, etc. *b* In lace, a ground or foundation of regular meshes, like network.

re-sect' (rē-sēkt'), v. t.; -sect'ing, -sect'ing. [L. *resectus*, p. p. of *resecare* to cut off; re- + *secare* to cut.] To cut or pare off, away, or out; to excise. *Obs.* or *Surg.*

re-section' (rē-sēk'shūn), n. [L. *resectio*: cf. F. *réséction*.] 1. Act of cutting or paring off. *Obs.* 2. *Surg.* The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Re-se'da' (rē-sē'dā), n. [L., a kind of plant: cf. F. *réséda*.] 1. *Bot.* A rather large genus of Old World herbs, type of the *Résédacées*, having racemose flowers with cleft petals, numerous stamens, and an urn-shaped horned capsule opening at the summit. *R. odorata* is the garden mignonette; *R. lutea*, the base rocket; *R. luteola*, dyer's weed. 2. [L. c.] A grayish green color, like that of the flowers of the garden mignonette; — often written, as French, *résé'da'* (F. pron. rē-sā'dā).

Re-se'da'-ce-ae (rē-sē'dā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See RESEDA.] *Bot.* A family of herbs (order *Papaverales*), the mignonette family, having alternate or fascicled leaves, glandular stipules, and racemose irregular flowers. There are 6 genera and about 65 species, mainly natives of the Mediterranean region. — *re-se'da'-ceous* (-shūs), a.

re-seize' (rē-sēz'), v. t. Also, in sense 2, *re-seise'*. [OF. *re-saisir*, F. *re-saisir*. See RE; SEIZE; cf. SEIZURE.] 1. To seize again, or a second time. 2. To put into possession, or seizin, again; to reinvest with seizin; — used with *of, in*, and sometimes *with*.

re-seiz'ure (rē-sēz'hūr), n. Act of re seizing. re-semblance' (rē-sēm/blāns), n. [ME.; cf. F. *resemblance*. See RESEMBLE.] 1. Quality or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity. *Resemblance* is evidently a feeling; a state of consciousness of the observer. *J. S. Mill*.

2. A thing or, rarely, person resembling or suggesting another; a symbol; also, a simile or comparison. *Obs.* 3. A likeness; an image; semblance. *Now Rare*. 4. Characteristic appearance, or, formerly, nature; semblance; as, he was of fine *resemblance*. *Now Rare*. His *resemblance* being not like the Duke. *Shak.*

5. Probability. *Obs.* and *R.* SYN.—LIKENESS, SIMILARITY, RESEMBLANCE, SEMBLANCE, ANALOGY, AGREEMENT, AFFINITY. LIKENESS commonly implies closer correspondence than SIMILARITY, which often applies to things which are merely somewhat alike; RESEMBLANCE suggests esp. similarity in appearance or in superficial or external qualities; as, "No description, however complete, could convey to my mind an exact likeness of a tune or an harmony which I have never heard." *Generic resemblances* are indeed producible" (*J. H. Newman*); "We sometimes say of a picture that we doubt not its *likeness* to the original" (*Couper*); "from the knowledge I had of this tree, and the *similarity* it bore to the spruce" (*Cook*). But the words are often used without clear distinction. SEMBLANCE frequently suggests mere outward show or seeming; as, "The face of Archie wore the wretched *semblance* of a smile" (*Stevenson*); "semblances and counterfeitings of men" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). ANALOGY is similarity or (esp.) parallelism of relations; as, "this *analogy* between the world and the stage" (*Fielding*). AGREEMENT implies mutual conformity; AFFINITY, as here compared (see AFFINITY), suggests inherent agreement, or such similarity as arises from kinship in nature; as, "Expansion and duration have this further agreement" (*Locke*); "These fictions must have some *affinity* . . . with that little we really know of the character and customs of the people" (*Gray*). See IDENTICAL, RECIPROCAL.

re-sembl'ance (-bāns), v. t.; re-sembl'ed (-bīd); re-sembl'ing (-blīng). [OF. *resembler*, F. *resembler*; re- + *sembler* to seem, resemble, fr. *la. simularē, simularē*, to imitate, fr. *similis* like, similar. See SIMILAR.] 1. To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities; as, these brothers *resemble* each other.

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like. *Archaic*. 3. To make a likeness or image of; to represent; portray; depict; also, to symbolize; as, the king is *resembled* on horseback; the moon *resembles* Diana. *Obs.* 4. To counterfeit; imitate; copy. *Obs.* *Holland*. 5. To cause to imitate or be like. *Rare*. *H. Bushnell*.

re-semble' (rē-sēm'b'l'), v. i. 1. To have a certain appearance, as of being, doing, or the like, some specified thing; to seem; purport; appear; as, to *resemble* to be rich. *Obs.* 2. To be like; to have a resemblance; — followed by *to*; as, he *resembles* to his brother. *Obs.* or *R.* 3. To be alike; to have a mutual resemblance; as, the two brothers *resemble*. *Rare*.

re-send' (rē-sēnd'), v. t. 1. To send again. 2. To send back; as, to *resend* a gift. *Shak.* 3. *Teleg.* To send on (a message) by means of a repeater. res'ens (rēz'ēn), n. [resin + *-ence*.] *Chem.* Any of a number of indifferent compounds, apparently of the aromatic series, found in natural resins.

re-sent' (rē-sēnt'), v. t.; re-sent'ed; re-sent'ing. [F. *se ressentir* de, to feel the effects of; L. *re-re + sentire* to feel. See SENSE.] 1. To be sensible of; to feel; as: a To take well; to receive with satisfaction, appreciation, pleasure, or the like; also, to remember gratefully. *Obs.* Which makes the tragical ends of noble persons more favorably *resented* by compassionate readers. *Sir T. Browne*. *b* To feel sorrow, pain, regret, repentance, or the like at; as, to *resent* a friend's death; to *resent* a failure. *Obs.* 2. To feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at; as, to *resent* undue familiarity. 3. To recognize; to perceive, esp. by or as if by smelling; — associated in meaning with *resentment*, the older spelling of *scent* to smell. See RESENT, v. i., 2. *Obs.* Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift. *Fuller*.

4. To give forth (an odor). *Obs.* to resent one's self. *Obs.* a To feel pain, regret, or repentance. *Obs.* b To revenge one's self in resentment. re-sent', v. i. 1. To feel or show resentment. *Rare*. *Swift*.

2. To give forth an odor; to smell; savor; hence, fig., to have a suggestion (of). *Obs.* re-sent'ful (-fōol), a. Full of resentment or inclined to resent; also, caused or marked by resentment; as, a *resentful* person, deed, or remark; a *resentful* temper. — re-sent'ful-ly, adv. — re-sent'ful-ness, n. re-sent'ment' (-mēnt), n. [F. *resentiment*.] 1. State of feeling; any feeling, sentiment, emotion, or leaning; also, rarely, opinion; as, a *resentment* of pleasure, pain, sorrow, anticipation; a *resentment* towards learning. *Obs.* 2. Specif.: a A feeling of indignant displeasure because of something regarded as a wrong, insult, or the like. *Resentment* . . . is a deep, reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender. *Cogan* b A feeling of pleased appreciation, gratitude, or the like because of something regarded as a favor or service. *Obs.* 3. Understanding of something; also, interest, appreciation, or regard in respect to something. *Obs.*

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die, with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer Taylor* SYN.—ANGER, displeasure, choler, indignation; emulity, hatred, ill will, animosity, malignity, pique. — RESENTMENT, MALICE, SPITE, COUNTRIL, RANCOR. RESENTMENT is indignant displeasure, often mingled with animosity, esp. as excited by a sense of affront or personal injury; RANCOR (chiefly used in the phrases "in high *dudgeon*," "in deep *dudgeon*," etc.) adds the implication of pique or ruffled temper; as, "Catherine de Vausselles, for whom he entertained a short-lived affection, and an enduring and most unmanly *resentment*," (*Stevenson*); "It is very difficult to get up *resentment* towards persons whom one has never seen" (*J. H. Newman*); cf. "Men's *resent* offenses against their virtue less than those against their understanding" (*Spectator*); "They'll . . . take it in more *dudgeon* to be slighted" (*Beau. & Fl.*); "She . . . walked away in almost open *dudgeon*" (*Trollope*). MALICE implies active or malignant ill will; SPITE is mean or petty malice; as, "the venomous *malice* of my swelling heart" (*Shak.*); "wit larded with *malice*" (*id.*); "in meditated fraud and *malice*, bent on Man's destruction" (*Milton*); "As hags hold Sabbath, less for joy than *spite*" (*Pope*); "cf. be it for nothing but to *spile* my wife" (*Shak.*). A group is a cherished feeling of resentment or sullen hostility; RANCOR is deep-seated and inveterate malice or spite; as, "grudges and heartburnings" (*Johnson*); "this same inveterate *grudge*" (*Hawthorne*); "Voltaire had an especial *grudge* against Habakkuk" (*E. FitzGerald*); "meanness enough to do an act of cruelty and injustice, to gratify the *rancor* of a capricious woman" (*Smollett*); "the unrelenting *rancor* against the popes" (*Landor*). See ANGER, HOSTILITY, PIQUE, HATE, MALICIOUS.

re-ser'va-tion (rē-sēr-vā'shūn), n. [F. *réservation*, or LL. *reservatio*. See RESERVE.] 1. *Ecol.* Act of reserving or retaining: a Of tithes. *b* Of the right of nomination to a vacant benefice; — said of the Pope. *c* Of the power of abso-lution in certain cases; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop. 2. *Law.* The act or fact of a grantor's reserving some new thing out of the thing granted, and not in *esse* as such before; also, the right or interest reserved, or the clause by which it is reserved; — in this sense distinguished from an *exception*, which refers to and excludes a thing in *esse* as such at the time of the grant. *b* Loosely, an exception (the technical distinction being disregarded) or proviso. 3. *Ecol.* Act or practice of retaining after a celebration a portion of the eucharistic elements (esp. the bread) for some purpose, as for devotion or for the communion of the absent and sick; also, *Obs.*, the portion thus reserved. 4. Act of keeping back, or concealing, or that which is kept back or concealed with-holding from disclosure; as, he answered not frankly, but with *reservations*; also, formerly a misleading reply. *Cf.* MENTAL RESERVE. 5. Act of reserving or keeping, esp. for one's self; as, the *reservation* of rights by the States of the United States.

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6. A limiting condition; limitation; also, act of making such a condition or limitation; as, to yield without *reservation*; to agree to a plan with certain *reservations*. 7. Reserve of manner or speech. *Obs.* 8. Act of keeping or preserving; preservation, also, state of being preserved or kept in store. *Obs.* *Shak.* 9. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, for forests, for the use of Indians, etc. *U. S.* re-ser'va-tive (rē-sēr-vā-tīv), a. Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

re-serve' (rē-sēr-v'), v. t.; re-SERVE' (-sēr-v'd); re-SERV'ing (-sēr-v'ing). [ME. *reserven*, F. *réservoir*, L. *reservare*, *reservatum*; re- + *servare* to keep. See SERVE.] 1. To keep in store for future or special use; to keep in reserve; to retain; to keep, as for one's self. *Gen.* xxvii. 35. 2. To keep back; to retain or hold over to a future time or place; not to deliver, make over, or disclose at once; to defer the discussion or determination of. *Reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift*. 3. To keep from being known to others. *Obs.* 4. To set aside or apart; to keep. *Reserved*, and destined to eternal woe. *Milton*.

5. *Specif.*: a *R. C. Ch.* (1) To retain power of absolution of one's self; — said of a superior, as the Pope or a bishop; to set apart (a case) for such action on the part of a superior. (2) To retain (a benefice) for papal presentation. *Rare*. *b Law.* To make legal reservation of; to withhold from the operation of a grant or agreement. 6. To make an exception or in favor of; to except. *Obs.* 7. To preserve; to keep or leave safe, sound, or intact; to spare; save. *Obs.* or *R.* 8. *Ecol.* To retain or set aside at the time of a celebration of the Eucharist (a portion of the consecrated elements) for future use, as for communion of the sick; to make or practice reservation of (the sacrament). 9. To continue to have or show; retain; preserve. *Obs.* SYN.—SEE KEEP.

re-serve', v. i. To remain or continue, as in existence or a specified condition; to keep. *Obs.* re-serve', n. [F. *réserve*.] 1. That which is reserved; something kept back or withheld, as for future use; a store; a stock; an extra supply. 2. *Specif.*: *Mil.* A Usually *pl.* That portion of an army or body of troops in order of battle that is stationed to the rear at the outset of an engagement and called upon to reinforce or relieve the troops on the firing line. There are generally local *reserves*, close behind the supports, and general *reserves*, held some distance in the rear at the disposal of the commander in chief. *b* Forces not in the field for any reason, but available. *c* The military or naval forces of a country not serving with the colors; also, a member of these. See ARMY ORGANIZATION. 3. *Finance.* A that part of the assets of a bank or other financial institution specially kept in cash or in a more or less liquid form as a reasonable provision for meeting all demands which may be made upon it; specif.: *b Banking.* Usually, the uninvested cash kept on hand for this purpose, called the *real reserve*. In Great Britain the ultimate *real reserve* is the gold kept on hand in the Bank of England, largely represented by the notes in hand in its own banking department; and any balance which a bank has with the Bank of England is a part of its *reserve*. In the United States the reserve of a national bank consists of the amount of lawful money it holds on hand against deposits, which is required by law to be not less than 15 per cent (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* secs. 5191, 5192), three fifths of which the banks not in a reserve city (which see) may keep deposited as balances in national banks that are in reserve cities (*U. S. Rev. Stat.* sec. 5192). *c Life Insurance.* The amount of funds or assets necessary for a company to have at any given time to enable it, with interest and premiums paid as they shall accrue, to meet all claims on the insurance then in force as they would mature according to the particular mortality table accepted. The reserve is always reckoned as a liability, and is calculated on net premiums. It is theoretically the difference between the present value (which see) of the total insurance and the present value of the future premiums on the insurance. The reserve, being an amount for which another company could theoretically afford to take over the insurance, is sometimes called the *reinsurance fund* or the *self-insurance fund*. For the first year upon any policy the net premium is called the *initial reserve*, and the balance left at the end of the year including interest is the *terminal reserve*. For subsequent years the *initial reserve* is the net premium, if any, plus the terminal reserve of the previous year. The portion of the reserve to be absorbed from the initial reserve in any year in payment of losses is sometimes called the *insurance reserve*, and the terminal reserve is then called the *investment reserve*.

4. In *Obs.* senses: a A retained or remaining portion, as of a quality. *b* A place for storing or preserving. *c* Something to which one may resort; a refuge. 5. Something reserved or set aside for a particular purpose, use, or reason, as a tree in a part of a wood that is to be felled, or a part of a lode; specif.: a A tract of land, esp. public land, reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose; a reservation; as, forest *reserves*. *b* In exhibitions, a distinction which indicates that the recipient will get a prize if another should be disqualified. 6. Act of reserving, or keeping back; that which is reserved or excepted; reservation; exception; restriction; qualification; — now *Rare*, except with reference to adherence to a principle, belief, or the like; as, a mental *reserve*. Each has some daring lust, which pleads for a *reserve*. *Rogers*.

7. *R. C. Ch.* a In canon law, reservation. *b* As to absolute reservation. See RESERVE, v. t., 5 a (1). 8. *Calico Printing.* A resist. 9. A preparation used on an object being electroplated to fix the limits of the deposit. 10. Self-restraint, closeness, or caution in one's words and bearing towards others; self-control in the expression of

senting; resentful; *Obs.*, feeling or sensible. *Rare*. re-sent'less, a. Devoid of resentment; reserved; ability to retain. *Obs.* re-se-ques'ter, v. t. See RE-2. — re-se-ques'ter'ion, n. re-ser'ate (rē-sēr-āt), v. t. [L. *reservatus*, p. p. of *reservare*.] To unlock; open. *Obs.* — re-ser'ate'ion (-ā'shūn), n. *Obs.* re-se-reme', v. t. See RE-2. re-ser'v'e. Reserve. *Ref. Sp.* re-ser'v'able (rē-sēr-vā-b'l), a. That may be reserved. (*tion*, *R.* re-ser'v'able (-vābl), n. *Reserva-*

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2. To submit or yield. *Obs. or R.*  
 3. To surrender; make relinquishment. *Rare.*  
**res'ig-na'tion** (rēz'ig-nā'shən), *n.* [F. *résignation*. See *RESIGN.*] 1. Act or fact of resigning, or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like; surrender.  
 2. State of being resigned, or submissive; submission or acquiescence; esp., quiet or patient submission or acquiescence; as, resignation to the will of God.  
**Syn.** — Relinquishment, forsaking, abandonment, abdication, renunciation; acquiescence, endurance. See *PATIENCE*.  
**res'igned'** (rē-zī'nd'), *pret. & p. p.* of *RESIGN*. *Specif.:* p. a. 1. Given up; surrendered; relinquished.  
 2. Submissive; yielding; acquiescent; not disposed to resist or murmur; characterized by resignation.  
 3. That has given up an office or position.  
**—res'igned-ly** (rē-zī'nd-lī), *adv.* — **res'ign-ed-ness**, *n.*  
**re-sign'ment** (zīn'mēt), *n.* [Cf. *OF. résignement*.] Act of resigning; resignation. *Now Rare.*  
**re-sile'** (zīl'), *v. i.*; — **sile'nt** (zīl'd), *v. i.*; — **sil'ence** (zīl'ing), *v. i.* [L. *resilire* to leap or spring back, withdraw; *re-re + silire* to spring; cf. *OF. resiliir*, *F. résilier*. See *SALIENT*.] To start or draw back; to recoil; to retract; to retreat; to recede; to rebound; to return to its original position, as an elastic body.  
**re-sil'i-en-er** (rē-zīl'i-ēn-er), *n.* 1. Act of resiling, rebounding, or springing back; rebound; recoil; elasticity, lit. or fig.; hence, capability of a strained body to recover its size and shape after deformation, esp. when the strain is caused by compressive stresses. Called also *elastic resiliency*. Cf. *ELASTICITY*, 1.  
 2. *Mech.* The energy given out by a body which is released after being strained up to its elastic limit, or the energy to deform a bar to its elastic limit. For a body stretched in a line of uniform cross section it is equal to  $\frac{1}{2} f^2 \times$  volume of body, where  $f$  is the stress and  $E$  is Young's modulus. The quantity  $\frac{f^2}{E}$  is called the *modulus of resiliency*. A body having a quick change of section is especially susceptible to damage from a blow or sudden strain.  
**re-sil'i-en-ty** (zīn-ēn-ty), *n.* Act of rebounding or recoiling; tendency to rebound or recoil; resiliency; elasticity, lit. or fig.; power of recovery.  
**re-sil'i-ent** (zīn-ēnt), *a.* [L. *resiliens*, *p. pr.* See *RESILE*.] 1. Leaping back; rebounding; recoiling; returning to, or resuming, the original position or shape; possessing resiliency; *specif.*, *Mech.*, of a body, capable of withstanding sudden shock without permanent deformation or rupture.  
 2. Fig.: Possessing power of recovery; elastic; buoyant. *Syn.* — See *ELASTIC*.  
**resilient escapement**. *Horol.* See *ESCAPEMENT*, 3.  
**res'il-i-om'e-ter** (zīn-ēn-ē-ter), *n.* [*resiliency* + *-meter*.] *Mech.* An instrument for testing resiliency, as of a pneumatic tire by making an autographic record of the heights of successive rebounds when the tire, placed on its wheel, drops from a height or moves over an obstruction, etc.  
**res'il-i-um** (rē-zīl'i-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* *RESILIA* (-ā). [NL. See *RESILE*.] *Zool.* The internal part of the hinge ligament of a bivalve shell. See *LIGAMENT*, 3. It resembles in consistency (and is often called) cartilage, but is chitinous.  
**res'in** (rēz'in), *n.* [F. *résine*, *L. resina*; cf. *Gr. ῥηίνη*. Cf. *ROSIN*.] Any of various solid or semisolid organic substances, chiefly of vegetable origin, yellowish to brown (usually), transparent or translucent, and soluble in ether, alcohol, etc., but not in water; *specif.*, pine resin (see *ROSIN*). Resins soften and melt on heating and burn with a smoky flame. Electrically they are nonconductors (see *NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY*). Chemically they differ widely, but all are rich in carbon and hydrogen and contain also oxygen. Many are oxidation products of the terpenes, and are produced as exudates from plants either alone or as mixtures with essential oils (*oleoresins*), with gums (*gum resins*), etc., being chiefly excretion products. Some are obtained from alcoholic extracts by addition of water, and some are made artificially, as by the action of caustic potash on aldehyde. The chief constituents of the natural resins are certain esters and acids and resenes. Resins are used in making varnishes and resin soap, in medicine, etc. Among the resins of commerce are amber, copal, dammar, guaiacum, lac, mastic, rosin, and sandarac.  
**res'in, v. t.**; **RES'INED** (rēz'īnd); **RES'IN-ING**, *v. t.* To treat, as by rubbing or coating, with resin; to apply resin to.  
**res'in bush**. A low asteraceous shrub (*Euryops athenasiensis*) of South Africa, having smooth pinnately parted leaves and abounding in resin.  
**res'in gnat**. A small dipterous fly (*Diplosis resinicola*) that injures pine trees, the larvæ causing an exudation of resin in which they live.  
**res'in-if'er-ous** (rēz'in-īf'ēr-ūs), *a.* [*resin* + *-ferous*.] Yielding resin; as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.  
**re-sin'i-fi-ca'tion** (rē-zīn'i-fī-kā'shən), *n.* [*resin* + *-fication*.] Act or process of resinifying.  
**res'in-ly** (rēz'in-lī), *v. t.*; — **res'in-ly-ly** (-lī), *adv.*; **RES'IN-ly-FIED** (-fīd); **RES'IN-ly-ING** (-fīng). [*resin* + *-ly*; cf. *F. résinifier*.] To convert into, or treat with, resin; to become resiniferous.  
**res'in-ize** (rēz'in-īz), *v. t.* To resin.  
**res'in-o-e-lac'tric** (rēz'in-ō-lēk'trīk), *a.* *Elec.* Containing or exhibiting resinous, or negative, electricity.  
**res'in-oid** (rēz'in-ōid), *a.* [*resin* + *-oid*.] Somewhat like resin; more or less resinous. — *n.* A resinoid substance.  
**res'in oil**. An oil distilled from resin. Cf. *ROSIN OIL*.  
**res'in-ol** (rēz'in-ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*resin* + *1st. -ol*.] *1. Org. Chem.* Any of various colorless alcohols found in resins.  
 2. *Med.* A Retinol. *b* A proprietary antiseptic ointment for diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.

**res'in-ol-ic** (rēz'in-ōl'īk), *a.* *Org. Chem.* Designating certain acids found in the free state in resins, as abietic acid.  
**res'in-ol-tan'nol** (rēz'in-ōl-tān'ōl; -ōl), *n.* [*resin* + *tannin* + *1st. -ol*.] *Org. Chem.* Any of a number of colored alcohols found in resins and reacting like tannins.  
**res'in-ous** (rēz'in-ūs), *a.* [L. *resinosus*; cf. *F. résineux*. See *RESIN*.] 1. Of, pert. to, containing, characteristic of, of the nature of, like, or obtained from, resin.  
 2. *Elec.* Negative. See *NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY*.  
**—res'in-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **res'in-ous-ness**, *n.*  
**res'in soap**. Soap in which resin more or less replaces the fat, used esp. in sizing paper, as an insecticide, etc.  
**res'in spirit**. Spirit distilled from resin. Cf. *ROSIN SPIRIT*.  
**res'i-pla'cence** (rēz'i-plā'shəns), *n.* [L. *respicentia*, *fr. respicere* to recover one's senses; cf. *F. résipiscence*.] Change of mind; hence, reformation; repentance. *Rare.*  
**re-sist'** (rē-zīst'), *v. t.*; — **re-sist'ed**; **re-sist'ing**. [*F. résister*, *L. resistere*; *re-re + sistere* to stand, cause to stand, v. causative of *stare* to stand. See *STAND*.] 1. To stand against; to withstand; to stop; to obstruct.  
 2. To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; oppose; antagonize.  
 3. To prevent. *Obs.* *b* To be distasteful to. *Obs. Shak.*  
**Syn.** — Hinder, counteract, check, thwart. See *OPPOSE*.  
**re-sist', v. i.** 1. To make opposition; to offer resistance.  
 2. To desist; to rest. *Obs.*  
**re-sist', n.** 1. Resistance. *Obs.*  
 2. *Tech.* Something that resists or prevents a certain action; *specif.*: *a* *Calico Printing*. A substance used to prevent a color or mordant from fixing on parts of the fabric, either by mechanically covering the cloth, or by chemically changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. *b* A substance applied to a surface, as of metal, to prevent the action on it of acid or other chemical agent. Cf. *to stop out a*, under *stop*, *v. t.*  
**re-sist'ance** (rē-zīst'āns), *n.* [*ME. resistence*, *OF. resistance*, *F. résistance*, *LL. resistencia*, *fr. L. resistens, -entis*, *p. pr.* See *RESIST*.] 1. Act of resisting; opposition, passive or active; also, a means or method of resisting.  
 2. Power or capacity to resist.  
 3. *Physics*. Any opposing force; a force tending to prevent motion; as, the resistance of the air to a body passing through it; the resistance of a target to projectiles.  
 4. *Elec.* The opposition offered by a substance or body to the passage through it of an electric current, converting electrical energy into heat; the reciprocal of conductance. True resistance varies directly as the length and inversely as the cross section and conductivity of the conductor. It may be measured by a balancing method (see *WHEATSTONE'S BRIDGE*), or by the ratio of the difference of potential to the current strength (see *OHM'S LAW*). The common symbol for resistance is *R*, and the practical unit, the ohm. Cf. *IMPEDANCE*, *REACTANCE*. *b* A source of resistance; esp., a resistance coil or some similar device (called also *resistor*). *c* An inductive resistance is one possessing self-induction. *d* A noninductive resistance possesses no self-induction and offers no greater opposition to a varying than to an unvarying current.  
 5. *Naut.* The retardation of a vessel passing through the water, due to: *a* The friction between the water and the wetted surface of the vessel, called *frictional resistance*. *b* The making of eddies, or dead water, called *eddy resistance*. *c* The formation of waves, called *wave resistance*.  
**resistance box**. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of a box or case containing a number of resistance coils, which can be variously combined to afford more or less resistance.  
**resistance coil**. *Elec.* A coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance. When intended for quantitative measurements, the coil is made with a doubled wire to prevent the formation of a magnetic field.  
**resistance frame**. *Elec.* A rheostat consisting of an open frame in which are stretched spirals of wire. Being freely exposed to the air, they radiate heat rapidly.  
**re-sist'ant** (rē-zīst'ānt), *a.* [*F. résistant*; cf. *L. resistens*. See *RESIST*.] Making resistance; resisting. — *n.* One that resists; *specif.*, *Calico Printing*, a resist.  
**re-sist'i-bil'i-ty** (rē-zīst'ī-bīl'i-ty), *n.* 1. Quality of being resistible; resistibility.  
 2. Quality of being resistant; resistance.  
**re-sist'i-ble** (rē-zīst'ī-bīl), *a.* [*Cf. F. résistible*.] Capable of being resisted; as, a resistible force. *Sir M. Hale*. — **re-sist'i-ble-ness**, *n.* — **re-sist'i-ble-ly**, *adv.*  
**re-sist'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *RESIST*. — **re-sist'ing-ly**, *adv.*  
**resist'ing medium**. *Astrophysics*, a hypothetical substance imagined as filling interplanetary space, in order to account for an apparent diminution, formerly, in the periodic time of Encke's comet.  
**re-sist'ive** (rē-zīst'īv), *a.* Tending to resist; disposed to resistance. — **re-sist'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sist'ive-ness**, *n.*  
**re-sist'iv-i-ty** (rē-zīst'īv-i-ty), *n.* 1. *Elec.* Specific resistance, expressed in terms either of volume or (less commonly) of mass. *Volume resistivity* is taken to be the resistance of a cubic centimeter of any material offered to an unvarying current passing between opposite faces; *mass resistivity*, the resistance of a wire of uniform cross section, one meter long, weighing one gram. The resistivity of a substance is the reciprocal of its specific conductivity.  
 2. = *MAGNETIC RESISTIVITY*.  
**re-sist'less**, *a.* 1. Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.  
 2. Having no power to resist; making no opposition.  
**—re-sist'less-ly**, *adv.* — **re-sist'less-ness**, *n.*  
**re-sist'or** (rē-zīst'ēr), *n.* *Elec.* A device, as a resistance coil, providing a resistance for an electric current.  
**re-size'** (rē-zīz'), *v. t.*; — **re-sized'** (-zīzd'); **re-size'ing** (-zīz'ing)

To shape again to size; to bring again to a correct size after deformation; as, to *resize* a cartridge shell by driving it with a mallet into a hardened steel die.  
**re-siz'er** (rē-sīz'ēr), *n.* One that resizes; *specif.*, a die for resizing shells (see *RESIZE*, *v. t.*); also, a die through which a bullet, purposely made a trifle larger than standard size, is forced to bring it to a correct final shape and size.  
**res'o-lu-ble** (rēz'ō-lū-b'l), *a.* [L. *resolubilis*; cf. *F. résoluble*. See *RESOLVE*; cf. *RESOLVABLE*.] Admitting of being resolved; soluble; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire. — **res'o-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bīl'i-ty), *n.* — **res'o-lu-ble-ness**, *n.*  
**res'o-lute** (rēz'ō-lūt), *a.* [*Cf. F. résolu*. The *L. resolutus* (*p. p.* of *resolvere*) means, relaxed, enervated, effeminate, unbridled. See *RESOLVE*, *v. t. & i.*] 1. In various *Obs.* senses: *a* Dissolved. *b* Friable. *c* Dissolute. *d* Infirm; feeble; weak. *e* Paid. *f* Decided, as an opinion or in opinions; positive; absolute; as, the *Resolute Doctor* (John Baconthorpe, d. 1346).  
 2. Having, or characterized by, a decided purpose; determined; resolved; hence, bold; firm; steady.  
**Syn.** — Determined, decided, fixed, steadfast, steady, constant, persevering, firm, bold, unshaken.  
**—res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **res'o-lute-ness**, *n.*  
**res'o-lute, v. i.** To resolve. *Obs.* except, *Collog., U. S.*, to draw up or pass resolutions.  
**res'o-lu'tion** (rēz'ō-lū'shən), *n.* [*F. résolution*, *L. resolutio* a loosening, solution. See *RESOLVE*.] 1. Dissolution; death; also, emaciation. *Obs. & R.*  
 2. Act or process of resolving, or reducing to simpler form; as: *a* Act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts. *b* Act of analyzing or converting a complex notion into simpler ones or into its elements.  
 3. In technical uses: *a* *Optics*. The act or property of rendering visible the separate parts of an object, or of distinguishing between different sources of light. *b* *Med.* A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, a tumor, or the like; now chiefly, disappearance or termination of inflammation without suppuration. *c* *Mech.* Act or process of resolving a force, etc.; an instance of this. *d* *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* The substitution for a long syllable of its two equivalent shorts; the foot or part thereof as modified by such a substitution. Thus, *-and-* and *-v-* become by resolution, *-u-u-* and *-u-v-*. *a* A result of being reduced in its form by dissolution, melting, etc.; esp., *Obs. or R.*, conversion into liquid; liquefaction.  
 4. *Music*. *a* The passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone. *b* The consonant tone or consonance in which the dissonance is resolved. See *SUSPENSION*, *RETARDATION*, 4.  
 5. Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed; relaxation; — said of some part or organ of the body. *Obs. or R.*  
 6. Act or result of resolving, or answering; solving; answer; solution; as, the resolution of a question or puzzle; *specif.*, *Math.*, solution, as of an equation. *Obs. or R.*  
 7. Act, or quality of mind admitting or productive of, resolving or determining; decision of character; resolute-ness; also, that which is resolved upon or decided upon; settled determination; firmness; constancy; determination.  
*Be it with resolution then to fight* *Shak.*  
 8. A statement or verdict. *Obs. or R.*, exc. *specif.*: A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as, a legislative resolution; the resolutions of a public meeting.  
 9. Act of making, or state of being, certain or firm in opinion or thought; conviction; assurance. *Obs.*  
 10. A resolute or determined person. *Obs. & R.*  
**Syn.** — Analysis, separation, disentanglement; resolute-ness, perseverance, steadfastness, fortitude; purpose, resolve. See *DECISION*.  
**res'o-lu'tion-er** (-ēr), *n.* One who makes a resolution; one who joins with others in a declaration or resolution; *specif.* [usually *cap.*], *Scot. Hist.*, one favoring the resolution of 1650. See *PROTESTER* *b*.  
**res'o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.* One who makes or joins in a resolution.  
**res'o-lu'tive** (rēz'ō-lū'tīv), *a.* [*Cf. F. résolutif*.] 1. Serving to dissolve or relax; dissolving, as a drug. *Rare.*  
 2. Operating to resolve or annul.  
 3. *Logic*. Analytical. *R. b* *Law*. = *RESOLUTORY*, 2.  
**res'o-lu'tive, n.** [*L. resolutus*, *p. p.* of *resolvere*. See *RESOLVE*, *v. t.*] *Med.* A solvent or discutient.  
**res'o-lu'to-ry** (rēz'ō-lū'tō-rī), *a.* 1. Resolving, or explaining; explanatory. *Obs.*  
 2. *Law*. Serving to resolve or make void; resolutive. *resolutive condition*. *Law*. See *CONDITION*, 2.  
**re-solve'** (rē-zōlv'), *v. t.*; — **re-solve'** (-zōlv'), *v. i.*; — **re-solve'ing** (-zōlv'ing). [*L. resolvere, resolutum*, to untie, loosen, relax, enfeeble; *re + solve* to loosen, dissolve; cf. *F. résoudre* (in inflection sometimes *résolv*) to resolve, decide, whence corresponding English senses not found in *L.* This sense in *F.* is from the idea of loosening or disentangling. See *SOLVE*; cf. *RESOLVE*, *v. i.*, *RESOLUTE*, *RESOLUTION*.] 1. To dissolve; to melt. *Obs. or*, with *into*, *Rare* or *Archaic*.  
*O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,  
 Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!* *Shak.*  
 2. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to, or break up into, the constituent elements. *Obs. or R.*  
 3. *Math.* To solve, as an equation. *Obs.*  
 4. *Mech.* To split up (a force, velocity, etc.) into two or more components, esp. in assigned directions; to find a component of (a force, etc.) in a given direction, usually with the assumption of one other component in a direction at right angles to this; as, *resolve* force *AB* along *AC*.

pr. of resigner to resign (give up). *Her.* Designating a tail out of sight or missing. *Obs.*  
 re-sign'ant, *n.* [*F. résignant*, *p. pr.* of *L. resignans*, *p. pr.*] One who is resigning. *Obs.*  
 re-sig'na-tory (rē-sīg'nā-tōrī), *n.* [*F. résignatoire*.] One in whose favor a resignation is made. *Rare.*  
 re-sig'ner (rē-zīn'ēr), *n.* One to whom, or in whose favor, anything is resigned.  
 re-sig'ner, *n.* One who resigns.  
 re-sig'n'ful, *a.* Full, or very expressive, of resignation.  
 re-sig'n'ment, *n.* Act of resigning; receding.  
 re-sil'i'al (rē-zīl'i-āl), *a.* *Zool.* Of or pert. to the resiliium.  
 re-sil'i'ate (-ā), *v. t.* [*F. résilier*.] To cancel. *Rare.*  
 re-sil'i-a'tion (rē-zīl'i-ā'shən), *n.* [*Error for re-sil'iation*.] *Obs.*  
 re-sil'ier, *v. t.* See *RE-*, 2.  
 re-sil'na (rē-sīl'nā), *n.* [*L. resiliens*.] A resinous substance.  
 re-sin'a-ceous (rēz'in-ā'shūs), *a.* [*L. resinaceus*.] Having the quality of resin; resinous.  
 res'in-ate (rēz'in-āte), *v. t.* To impregnate or flavor with resin.  
 res'in-ate, *n.* *Chem.* Any salt or ester of the resinic acids.  
 res'in-co'r-po-ra'tes (rēz'in-kōr-pō-rā'tēs), [*L. Rom. & Civil Law*. Things incorporated.]  
 re-sin'g', *v. t.* See *RE-*, 2.  
 re-sin'ic (rē-zīn'īk; rē-zīn'īk), *a.* *Chem.* Pert. to, or got from, resin; as, the resinic acids.  
 res'in-ific-ous (rēz'in-īf'ūs), *a.* [*resin* + *1st. -ific-ous*, *a.*] [*resin* + *L. fluere* to flow.] Exuding resin. *Obs.*  
 res'in-ific-ous (rēz'in-īf'ūs), *a.* Having the form of resin.  
 re-sin'k', *v. t.* See *RE-*, 2.  
 resin opal. See *OPAL*, 1.  
 res'in-ol'ia (rēz'in-ōl'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. resin + -osis*.] *Bot.* Any excessive or abnormal flow of resin in trees. Cf. *GUMMOSIS*.  
 resin plant. The resinwood *Silphium ferulifolium*.  
 res'in-wood (rēz'in-wūd), *v. r.* *Var.* of *ROSINWOOD*.  
 res'in-y (rēz'in-y), *a.* Resiniferous.  
 res'i-pla'cence (rēz'i-plā'shəns), *n.* See *RESIPISCENCE*.  
 res'i-pla'cent (-ēnt), *a.* [*L. respicere*, *entis*, *p. pr.*] Restored to one's rights, mind or senses; revived; recovered. *Rare.*  
 res'p'it'as (rēz'p'ī-tās), *n.* [*res* + *1st. -pit'as* (cf. *1st. -pit'as*), *n.*] The thing speaks [for] itself; — used *specif.*, *Law*, with reference to cases where mere proof that an accident took place is sufficient under the circumstances to throw the burden upon the defendant of proving that it was not due to his negligence.  
 re-sist'a-ble, *a.* Resistible. — **re-sist'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **re-sist'a-ble-ness**, *n.* *Al. Rare.*  
 re-sist'al, *n.* Resistance. *Obs.*  
 resistance thermometer. See *THERMOMETER*.  
 re-sist'ant-ly, *adv.* of *RESIST*.  
 re-sist'ance, *n.* See *RESISTANCE*.  
 re-sist'ant, *n.* One that resists.  
 re-sist'ful, *a.* Full of resistance; making much resistance.  
 re-sist'i-ble, *a.* Resistible. *Ref. Sp.*  
 re-sist'ing, *v. t.* See *RESIST*.  
 re-sist'ing, *n.* A sitting be-



re-spect'ful (rē-spēkt'fūl), a. Full of respect; specif.: a. Heedful; careful; — usually with of. Obs. b. Considerate. Obs. & R. Cf. E. D. c. Deserving or receiving respect. Obs. d. Marked or characterized by respect; respectful (of); as, respectful deportment. — re-spect'ful-ly, adv. — re-spect'ful-ness, n.

re-spect'ing, prep. 1. Considering; in view of. Respecting what a rancorous mind he bears. Shak. 2. With regard or relation to; regarding; concerning; as, respecting his conduct there is but one opinion.

re-spect'ive (rē-spēkt'iv), a. [Cf. F. respectif, LL. respectivus, fr. L. respectere. See RESPECT.] 1. Noticing with attention; respectful; attentive; hence, careful; heedful; considerate; circumspect. Obs. or R. 2. Regarding of particular persons or things; partial; discriminative. Obs. "Respective lenity." Shak. 3. Rendering respect; respectful; courteous. Obs. 4. Fitted to awaken respect; respectable. Obs. Shak. 5. Having reference to; related; relative. Obs. or R. 6. Suitable; proper. Obs. 7. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; several; as, their respective homes.

re-spect'ive-ly, adv. OF RESPECTIVE. Specif.: a. Regardfully; heedfully; carefully. Obs. b. With respect; respectfully; regardfully. Obs. Shak. c. Relatively; not absolutely. Obs. Raleigh. d. As relating to each; in particular; as each belongs to each; each to each; as, let each man respectfully perform his duty. Syn. — See DISTRIBUTIVELY.

re-spect'less (rē-spēkt'lēs), a. Having no respect; without regard; careless; not showing respect; disrespectful; discourteous; impartial. — re-spect'less-ly, adv. — re-spect'less-ness, n. All Obs. or R. Shellon.

re-spell' (rē-spēl'), v. t. To spell again; specif., to spell in another way, according to a phonetic system; as, the words in this Dictionary are respelt to show the pronunciation.

re-spir'a-ble (rē-spir'ā-b'l; rē-spir'ā-b'l; 277: cf. PERSPIRABLE), a. [Cf. F. respirable.] Suitable for being breathed; adapted for respiration; also, capable of respiration. — re-spir'a-ble-ty (bīl'vī-tī), n. — re-spir'a-ble-ness, n.

re-spir'a-tion (rē-spir'ā-shūn), n. [L. respiratio: cf. F. respiration. See RESPIRE.] 1. Act or process of breathing; inspiration and expiration; the drawing of air into the lungs for oxygenating and purifying the blood, and its subsequent exhalation. The term designates both a single inspiration with the following expiration, and the continued repetition of these acts which constitutes breathing. In ordinary inspiration the muscles chiefly used are the diaphragm, which enlarges the capacity of the chest by becoming flatter as it contracts and pressing down the abdominal viscera, and the external intercostals, levatores costarum, and others which raise the ribs. Expiration, unless forced, takes place chiefly by the return of the parts to their natural position of rest. But a small part of the total air in the lungs is replaced in an ordinary respiration. See TIDAL AIR, RESIDUAL AIR, SUPPLEMENTAL AIR.

2. Physiol. The osmotic and chemical process or processes by which an animal takes in oxygen and gives off the products (esp. the carbon dioxide) formed by the oxidation which goes on in the tissues. Land animals take oxygen from the air, aquatic forms utilize that dissolved (not that chemically combined) in the water in which they live. In small and simple organisms there are no special breathing organs, and the process takes place over a whole or a part of the body surface. Larger and more complex animals have special organs (see LUNG, 4th GILL, 1) for this function, though some respiration may take place through the skin, and the blood carries the oxygen to, and the waste products from, the tissues. See BLOOD, 1, HÆMOGLOBIN.

3. Plant Physiol. The process of gaseous diffusion and interchange between the intercellular spaces of plant tissue and the atmosphere. The term is extended by some physiologists to include the metabolic activities of the cell in consequence of this interchange. Cf. ENERGENESIS.

4. A breathing, or opportunity to breathe, again; hence, relief from toil or suffering; rest; respite. Obs.

re-spir'a-tion-al (-āl), a. Of or pertaining to respiration; respiratory; as, respiratory difficulties.

respiration calorimeter. An apparatus for measuring the energy given out by an animal in the form of heat and muscular work, and their relation to the food and drink consumed and to the products of metabolism.

re-spir'a-tor (rē-spir'ā-tōr), n. [Cf. F. respirateur.] A device, as of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances, as dust or smoke. Being warmed by the breath, it tempers cold air passing through it, and may also be used for the inhalation of medicated vapors. — re-spir'a-tor (-tōr), a.

re-spir'a-to-ry (rē-spir'ā-tō-rī; rē-spir'ā-tō-rī; 277: cf. PERSPIRATORY), a. Physiol. Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the respiratory organs; respiratory nerves; the respiratory function; respiratory changes. respiratory foods, Physiol., fats and carbohydrates, which combined with the oxygen of respiration produce heat and energy, though not alone sufficient to maintain life. r. leaf or leaflet, Zool., one of the leaves or lamina of a book lung. — r. nerve, either of two pairs of nerves supplying muscles of respiration. The internal respiratory nerves are the phrenic nerves, the external are the posterior thoracic nerves. — r. pigment, Physiol., one of a class of colored substances, found mainly in the blood of animals, which have an affinity for oxygen and thus aid in respiration, as hemoglobin. — r. plate, Zool., a platelike expansion of the body wall of an insect larva or other aquatic invertebrate.

re-spect'ion (rē-spēkt'ēshūn), n. [LL. respectio.] A respecting; aspect; respect; regard. Obs. re-spect'ive-ness, n. A respectful. re-spect'iv-ly, n. A captious critic. Obs.

re-spect'u-ous (rē-spēkt'ū-əs), a. [F. respectueux. See RESPECT, n.] 1. Respectful. 2. Respectable. [respect.] re-spect'worthy, a. Worthy of respect. [re-spect'wōr-thī-no (dēm'vō-nō).] [L.] A thing perishes to its owner if, at the time it falls on the owner at the time it perishes.

re-sper'se (rē-spēr'sē), v. t. [L. respergere, p. p. of respergere; re-re + spergere to strewn.] To sprinkle; asperse; scatter. Obs. re-sper'sion (rē-spēr'shūn), n. Obs. [sive. Rare.] re-sper'sive (-siv), a. Dispersive. [See RESPERSE.] Re-sper'sive, n. [See RESPERSE.] Re-sper'sive, v. t. (Obs.), re-

serving as a gill. — respiratory tree, Zool., an internal, arborescent, usually paired, tubular appendage of the cloaca of certain holothurians. Also applied to the intestinal caeca of starfishes and other echinoderms.

re-spir'e (rē-spir'), v. i.; RE-SPIRED' (-spīrd'); RE-SPIRING' (-spīr'ing). [L. respirare, respiratum; re-re + spirare to breathe; cf. F. respirer. See SPIRIT, v.] 1. To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively, to maintain the vitality of the blood. 2. To take breath again; to recover hope, courage, or the like; hence, to take rest or refreshment. Obs. Spenser. 3. To blow; — said of a wind. Obs. 4. To exhale, as a smell. Obs.

re-spir'e, v. t. 1. To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe. 2. To breathe out; to exhale. Rare. B. Jonson.

res-pi-rom'e-ter (rē-spi-rōm'ē-tēr), n. [L. respirare to breathe + -meter.] 1. Physiol. An instrument for studying the character and extent of respiration. 2. A kind of diver's headress having a receptacle for compressed oxygen for reoxygenating the expired air after its harmful ingredients have been chemically removed.

res-pite (rē-spīt'), n. [OF. respit, F. repit, fr. L. respectus respect, regard, delay, in LL., the deferring of a day. See RESPECT, n.] 1. A putting off of that which was appointed; extension of time; postponement or delay. 2. Law. a Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. b A delay of appearance at court granted to a jury. c One who is reprieved. Rare. 3. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest. 4. In Obs. senses: a Delay in acting. Chaucer. b Leisure; opportunity. c Respect; regard.

Syn. — Pause, interval, stop, cessation; delay. res-pite, v. t.; RES-PIT-ED; RES-PIT-ING. [OF. respit, LL. respicere. See RESPITE, n., RESPECT, v.] To give or grant a respite to. Specif.: a To delay or postpone; to put off. b To keep back from execution; to reprieve.

Forty days longer we do respite you. Shak. c To prolong. Obs. d To relieve by a pause or interval of rest. Obs. "To respite his day labor with repast." Milton. e To suspend temporarily the necessity for payment of. Obs. f To desist from; to forbear; suspend. Obs. or R. Chaucer. g Mil. To have the pay of suspended; to suspend the giving of (pay); to withhold (pay). Obs. or R.

res-pite (rē-spīt'), v. i. To desist; also, to rest. Obs. re-splend' (rē-splēnd'), v. i. [L. resplendere: cf. F. resplendir.] To shine resplendently; to be resplendent. Now Rare. re-splend'ence (-splēnd'ēns), n. [L. resplendētia.] Qualitative; brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor. The resplendency of his own almighty goodness. Dr. J. Scott.

re-splend'ent (-dēnt), a. [L. resplendens, -entis, p. pr. of resplendere to shine brightly; re-re + splendere to shine; cf. OF. resplendant, -ent. See SPLENDID.] Shining with brilliant luster; splendid. — re-splend'ent-ly, adv. With royal arras and resplendent gold. Spenser.

re-spond' (rē-spond'), v. i.; RE-SPONDED'; RE-SPONDING'. [OF. responde, F. répondre, fr. L. respondere, responsum; re-re + spondere to promise. See SPONSOR.] 1. To correspond; to accord. Rare. 2. To say something in return; to answer; to reply; specif., in liturgies, to make a respond or a response; as, to respond to a question or an argument. 3. To show some effect in return to a force; to act in response; to answer.

To every theme responds thy various lay. Broome. 4. To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to respond in damages. U. S. Syn. — Answer, reply, rejoinder.

re-spond', v. t. 1. To answer to; to correspond to. Obs. or R. 2. To respond to; to answer; to satisfy. Rare. U. S. re-spond', n. 1. Eccl. In liturgies, anything sung or said after, or in reply to, the officiant; a response, as to a versicle or to the commandments; a responsory; specif., a short anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a lesson. 2. An answer; a response. Rare. 3. Arch. An engaged pillar supporting an arch or closing a colonnade or arcade; as, the nave arcade will be of nine pillars and two responds. Also, by extension, a corbel so used, or a pilaster which backs up a free column.

re-spond'ence (rē-spond'ēns), n. [Cf. OF. respondence correspondēce.] Act of responding; state of being respondent; an answering; response; also, agreement. Spenser. re-spond'ence-ry (-dēn-sī), n. Respondence. re-spond'ent (-dēnt), a. [L. respondens, p. pr. of respondere.] 1. Responding; corresponding. Obs. 2. Making response; answering; responsive; specif., Law, that is a respondent or defendant.

re-spond'ent, n. [Cf. F. répondant, OF. respondant, p. pr. See RESPONDENT, a.] 1. One who responds, or makes a reply. Specif.: a One who maintains a thesis in reply; — disting. from opponent. b Law. One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiralty, etc.; — disting., in cases of appeal, from appellant. 2. Math. In the body of a mathematical table, the function value corresponding to the regularly varying argument value written at the top and on the side of the table.

re-spond'ent-ly (-dēnt-lī), adv. [See RESPONDENT, n.] In answer of (those) more knowing. Rom. Law. The responses or opinions of eminent lawyers or professional jurists on legal questions addressed to them. Their number and conflicting character led to laws limiting the number that should be regarded as authoritative. Cf. JUR RESPONDENTI, QUITER DICTUM. re-spond'ent-ry (rē-spond'ēn-ri), n. Eccl. A responsory response. re-spond'ent-ry, n. [See RESPONDENT, n.] A response.

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See RESPONDENCE.] Law. A loan upon goods laden on a ship conditioned to be repaid, with maritime interest, only in the event of the safe arrival of some part of the goods. It differs from bottomry, which is a loan on the ship itself.

re-spond'er (rē-spond'ēr), n. 1. One who responds. 2. Elec. A detector for electric waves; specif., an electrolytic detector used in wireless telegraphy.

re-spon'sal (rē-spond'sāl), n. [Cf. LL. responsalis, a.] Obs. or R. 1. One who is answerable or responsible; a surety; also, the respondent in a disputation. 2. [Cf. responses.] Response; answer, esp. in a liturgy. 3. Eccl. One who gives answers; an apocryphal.

re-sponse' (rē-spond's), n. [ME. response, OF. response (also respons, fr. L. responsum), F. réponse, fr. L. respondere, responsum. See RESPOND.] 1. Act of responding; an answer; a responsive or corresponding act or feeling. 2. Specif.: a Reply to an objection in formal disputation. b Eccl. (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word sung or said by the people or choir after or in reply to the priest or clergyman, in the litany and other parts of divine service. A response is often indicated in liturgical books by R or R. (2) A kind of anthem sung after or during a lesson; a respond or responsory. c Music. = ANSWER, 5. 3. Roman & Civil Law. One of the responsa prudentiorum. 4. Arch. A half pier or pillar to support an arch. 5. pl. Univ. of Oxford. Responses.

re-spon'si-bil'ity (rē-spond'si-bil'itē), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [Cf. F. responsabilité.] 1. State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation. 2. That for which any one is responsible or accountable; as, the responsibilities of power. 3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying. U. S. re-spon'si-bil'e (rē-spond'si-b'l), a. [F. responsable. See RESPOND.] 1. Correspondent; accordant. Obs. 2. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable; as, a guardian is responsible to the court for his conduct in the office. 3. Polit. Sci. Politically answerable to the legislature; — said of a ministry or government or a member of it; as, England and France each have a responsible ministry. 4. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations; trustworthy, financially or otherwise. 5. Involving responsibility involving a degree of accountability; as, a responsible office. 6. Of decent appearance; respectable; presentable.

Syn. — RESPONSIBLE, ANSWERABLE, ACCOUNTABLE, AMENABLE, LIABLE, OBLIGIOUS are here compared in their ordinary senses; for legal uses, see defs. One is responsible, answerable, or accountable for something, often to some person or authority. RESPONSIBLE is the most general term; ANSWERABLE and AMENABLE often imply more immediate or specific responsibility; as, to be responsible for the payment of a debt, the safety of a deposit, to be responsible to a superior for the performance of a duty; Your father takes it upon himself to be answerable for all consequences in business; "I am in business, who are answerable with their fortunes for the consequences of their opinions" (Hazlitt); "We are held accountable, and God . . . will reckon with us roundly for the abuse of what he deems no mean or trivial trust" (Cowper). One is LIABLE (in the sense of responsible) for something, or (in the sense of subject) to something; one is AMENABLE to some authority, or (sometimes) to some charge, punishment, claim, etc.; one is OBLIGIOUS to some harm or injury; as, a surety is liable for the debts of his principal, ecclesiastical property is not liable to taxation; the king is not amenable to law; "She knew not . . . what rigors or rudeness [her offense] might justly make her amenable" (Jane Austen); "all the perils that you are obnoxious to" (B. Jonson).

re-spon'si-ble-ness, n. — re-spon'si-bly, adv. re-spon'sion (-shūn), n. [L. responsio. See RESPOND.] 1. Act of answering; an answer; a response. Now Rare. 2. A sum required to be paid, as, esp., an annual one from members of military orders. Obs. 3. pl. Univ. of Oxford. The first university examination for candidates for the B. A. degree; — the official term, the slang terms being little go and now more usually smalls. The term at Cambridge is previous examination. 4. A public disputation at a university.

re-spon'sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. responsif.] 1. That responds; answering; replying. 2. Suited (to); correspondent; corresponding. Rare. 3. Ready or inclined to respond. 4. Characterized by responses; as, responsive worship. 5. Responsible. Obs. or R. Jer. Taylor.

re-spon'sive-ly, adv. — re-spon'sive-ness, n. — re-spon'siv'ity (rē-spond'siv'itē), n. re-spon'so-ry (rē-spond'sō-rī), n.; pl. -RIES (-riz). [LL. responsorium.] 1. Eccl. A response; esp., an anthem sung or said after or during a lesson. 2. An oracle. Obs. & R.

res'sal-dar' (rēs'sāl-dār'), n. [Hind. risāldār; cf. Hind. & Per. rasālā quickness, cleverness.] 1. A native subaltern officer in a resalla. Cf. RESSALDAR, India. res-sal'ā (rēs'sāl'ā), n. [Hind. risālā, rasālā, fr. Ar. rī-risālā (rēs'sāl'ā) sālāh a mission.] Mil. In the Anglo-Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

res'sal-dar' (rēs'sāl-dār'), n. [Hind. risāldār, fr. risālā troop of horse + Per. dār holding.] Mil. In the Anglo-Indian army, a native commander of a resalla. re-sau't' (rēs-sōt'), n. [F.] In classic and neoclassic architecture, a small, decorative, projecting member,

2. Pert. to, or consisting of, responses; antiphonal. re-spon'so-ri-al, n. [Cf. LL. responsoriale.] 1. A book of responses. [Responsive. Obs.] 2. re-spon'so-ry (rē-spond'sō-rī), a. A response. Obs. re-spon'so-ry, n. [Cf. OF. report, report.] Report. Obs. re-spot', v. t. See RE-2. re-spond'ent-ry, n. [See RESPONDENT, n.] A response. re-spond'ent-ry, n. [See RESPONDENT, n.] A response. re-spond'ent-ry, n. [See RESPONDENT, n.] A response. re-spond'ent-ry, n. [See RESPONDENT, n.] A response.

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as a rectangular projection making a break in the front of an entablature above a column or a pair of columns.

rest (rĕst), n. [Prob. short for arrest (see ARREST, n.); cf. It. resta.] 1. Arrest; checking; specif., legal arrest. Obs. 2. Medieval armor. A projection from, or attachment on, the side of the breastplate to support the butt of the lance. 3. Her. A charge variously supposed to represent a lance rest, an organ rest, a clarion or clarichord, or the Panpipe.

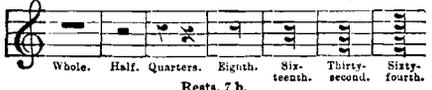


Rest, 3.

rest, n. [AS. rest, rest, rest; akin to D. rust, G. rast, OHG. rasta, Dan. & Sw. rast] rest, repose, Icel. röst the distance between two resting places, a mile, Goth. rasta a mile, also to Goth. razz house, Icel. rann, and perh. to G. ruhe rest, repose, AS. rōw, G. ῥῶν. Cf. RANSACK.]

- 1. Repose or refreshment of body due to sleep; sleep; slumber; as, to go to, or take, one's rest. Charge that no man shall disturb rest. 2. A cessation or intermission of motion, exertion, or labor; freedom from activity; quiet; tranquillity; as, rest from mental exertion; rest of body or mind. 3. Hence, freedom from anything that wearies, disturbs, or troubles; peace of mind or spirit. 4. Renewed vigor. Rare. 5. A place where one may rest, either temporarily, as an inn, or wayside booth, or permanently, as an abode; at home; stopping place; specif., a place of shelter and lodging for a specified class of persons when out of work, off duty, or the like; as, a sailors' rest; travelers' rests. In dust our final rest, and native home. Milton

- 6. The repose of death; death. Poetic. 7. Music. a Silence in music or in one of its parts. b A



Rests, 7 b.

character that stands for such silence. Rests are named, as notes are, according to their duration: semibreve or whole, minim or half, crotchet or quarter, etc. Like notes, they may be prolonged by a dot, as 7 ( = 7/2 ), or by a hold, as 7. The whole rest may be used as a measure rest in any time, or, with a figure over it, may denote a rest of a given number of measures.

- 8. Pros. A short pause in reading; a caesura. 9. Absence or cessation of motion considered as a physical phenomenon; continuance in the same place; as, a body will continue in a state of rest unless acted upon. 10. That on which anything rests or leans for support. He mnde narrowed rests round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. Kings vi. 6.

- 11. Specific. a A part in a lathe, or similar machine, to support the cutting tool or steady the work. b A support for a gun when firing. c Billiards & Pool. See BRIDGE, n., 5 m. Syn. — Cessation, pause, intermission, stop; quiet, quietness, stillness, tranquillity, peacefulness, peace. — REST, RESTLESS. REST implies cessation from labor or exertion; RESTLESS suggests tranquillity or refreshing rest; as, "There the wicked cease from troubling; and there the weary be at rest" (Job iii. 17); "Sleep on now, and take your rest" (Matt. xxvi. 45); "the universal instinct of repose, the longing for confirmed tranquillity" (Wordsworth); "The quiet was more like the prostration of a spent giant than the repose of one who was renewing his strength" (Dickens). But the words are often interchangeable. See EASE, STILL, at rest. a In repose; quiet; tranquil. b Settled; as, that question is at rest. — without r., without cessation or delay.

rest, v. t.; REST'ED; REST'ING. [AS. restan. The word is somewhat confused with rest to remain. See 2d REST.] 1. To take or get repose by lying down; esp., to get refreshment of body by sleep; to sleep; to slumber; also, to be in the repose of death; to be dead or in the grave. 2. To cease from action or motion, esp. when it is wearying; to desist from labor or exertion; to cease; to desist. God . . . rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii. 2. 3. To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to remain the same or in the same place. There rest, if any rest can harbor there. Milton

- 4. To have place; to lie; to settle; to be fixed; to be supported; as, a slumber rested on him; a column rests on its pedestal; one wing of the army rested on the hills. 5. Law. In practice, to bring to an end voluntarily the introduction of evidence, the right to introduce fresh evidence, except in rebuttal, being thereupon lost. 6. To lean in confidence; to repose without anxiety; to trust; to rely; to depend; as, to rest on a man's promise; also, to be based or founded; — usually with on. On him I rested, after long debate. Dryden

- 7. To remain confident; to put trust. To rest in Heaven's determination. Athlison 8. To be vested; also, to consist or lie. Obs. Oxf. E. D. 9. To remain or lie for action or accomplishment; as, the maintenance of peace rests with him alone. To rest on the oars. See to lie on the oars, under 4th LIE.

- rest, v. i. 1. To give rest or repose; to refresh by repose; to lay or place at rest; to allow to remain inactive, quiet, or undisturbed; specif., Scot., of a fire, to fix for slow burning or the night; to bank (a fire). All needful rites, to rest my wandering shade. Dryden. 2. To place or lay, as on a support; to lean; to settle. Her weary head upon your bosom rest. Waller. 3. To cause to, or let, depend (on); to base; to ground. 4. Law. In practice, to desist voluntarily from introducing evidence on; as, defense then rested its case. Cf. REST, v. i., 5.

- rest, Dial. Eng. var. of REEST, a moldboard. Cf. REASTY, REASTY. Rancid. Obs. (Obs. or Dial. rest, n. t. Aphetic for ARREST. rest, n. t. [Cf. F. rester.] To stop to conclude. Obs. rest'ab'lish, v. t. [Cf. OF. restab'le.] To reestablish. Obs. rest'ag'nant, n. [L. restagnans, p. p.] Overflowing; also, stagnant. Obs. rest'ag'nare, v. t. [L. restagnare to overflow.] To cease to flow; to stagnate. Obs. — rest'ag'nation, n. Obs. rest'agne, n. [Cf. OF. restagnier to be stagnant.] Restagnation. Obs. rest'ain', n., re-stake', v. t., re-

rest (rĕst), n. [F. reste, fr. rester to remain, L. restare to stay back, remain (prob. through It. restare; cf. also It. resto remainder); re-re- + stare to stand, stay. See STAND; cf. ARREST, RESTIVE.] 1. A remainder; a remnant; pl., remainis; relics. Obs. or R. 2. An amount still unpaid; a balance due. Obs. 3. Banking. A reserve consisting of profits remaining undivided after payment of dividends; surplus; — so called in bank statements, as of the Bank of England. Eng. 4. The striking of a balance of an account or of accounts; the making of a balance sheet; also, the balance or amount of undivided profits thus ascertained. "An account is said to be taken with annual or semiannual rests." Abbott. 5. With the, that which is left or remains after removal of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; the remainder; residue; the others. "Plato and the rest of the philosophers." Armed like the rest, the Trojan prince appears. Dryden. 6. Card Playing. In primero, the reserve stakes, loss of which ends the game; also, the venture of them. Obs. 7. In tennis, etc., a series of repeated returns; a spell of uninterrupted returning. Cf. RALLY.

Syn. — Remainder; surplus; remnant; residue; others. rest, v. i. [F. rester. See RESE remainder.] 1. To remain unpaid. Obs. 2. To be left; to remain; to continue to be. The affairs of men rest still uncertain. Shak. 3. To owe. Obs. or R. Chiefly Scot. re-state' (rĕ-stāt'), v. t. To state again or in a new form. Palfrey' re-statement' (rĕ-stāt'mĕnt'), n. rest'aur' (rĕs-tōr'), n. [F. See RESTORE to renew.] Law. a The recourse which insurers have against each other, according to the date of their insurance. b The recourse of an insurer against the master of a vessel if the loss occurs through his negligence; also, generally, the recourse of one against a guarantor or one under obligation to indemnify. rest'au-rant' (rĕs-tō-rānt'; rĕs-tō'; 277; in British use often as F., or nearly so, rĕs-tō-rānt'), n. [F., fr. restaurer. See RESTORE.] An establishment where refreshments or meals may be procured by the public; a public eating house. || rest'tau'ra'teur' (rĕs-tō'rā-tūr'), n. [F.] The keeper of a restaurant; also, a restaurateur. rest'au-ra'tion' (rĕs-tō'rā-shĕn'; rĕs-tō'), n. [LL. restauratio: cf. F. restauration.] 1. Restoration; as: a Restoration to, as to a former state of favor with God or of innocence, or to a former position, as that of king; esp. [cap.], the Restoration (1660). Obs. b Of the Jews, the being returned to Palestine. Obs. c Restoration to a former proper state or to the pristine condition or status. Obs. or Rare. d A restorative. Obs. 2. (Ger. pron. rĕs-tō-rā-tsiōn'.) [Cf. G. restauration a restaurant.] A restaurant. Rare.

rest' cure. Med. Treatment of severe nervous disorder, as neurasthenia, by rest and isolation with systematic feeding, the use of massage and electricity, etc. rest'ful' (rĕs-tfŭl'), a. 1. Giving, characterized by, or of the nature of, rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc. Tired with all these, for restful death I cry. Shak. 2. Being at rest; peaceful; quiet. Shak. rest'ful-ly, adv. — rest'ful-ness, n. rest'-har'row, n. [See ARREST; HARROW.] A European fabaceous underbrush (Ononis arvensis) with pink flowers, unifoliate leaves, and long, tough roots; also, O. spinosa. rest'house', n., or rest house. A house or building for the rest and shelter of travelers; a dak bungalow. Chiefly India. rest'i-a-ce-ae' (rĕs-tĭ-ā-sĕ-ĕ'), n. pl. [L. Cf. RESTIO.] Bot. A family of monocotyledonous herbs (order Xyridales), with mostly scalelike leaves, and glumaceous panicled flowers resembling those of Juncaceae; but having pendulous orthotropous ovules. The 19 genera and 250 species belong to the Southern Hemisphere. — rest'i-a-coe-us' (-sĭ-us), a. rest'it-form' (rĕs-tĭ-fŏrm'), a. [L. restis a rope + -form.] Anat. Designating a pair of prominent cordlike masses (the restiform bodies) of nerve fibers on the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata. They form part of the lateral boundaries of the fourth ventricle, and are continued upward as the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. rest'ing, p. pr. & sb. n. of REST. Hence: a. Bot. & Hort. Dormant; quiescent; not in growing condition; as, a resting bulb; also, of or pert. to dormancy; as, a resting period. resting cell, a resting spore. — r. nucleus, Biol., a cell nucleus in its ordinary condition when not undergoing mitosis. The chromatin granules are commonly arranged in a network, and a well-defined nuclear membrane is present. — r. spore, Bot., a spore which remains dormant for a period before germination. Many zygospores are of this type; they are usually prepared for the resting period by becoming invested with a thickened cell wall to withstand cold, heat, dryness, etc. Resting spores are common among the Thallophytes. See CHLAMYDOSPORE. resting place. 1. A place where rest may be taken. 2. The place where a dead person is laid. 3. A landing in a staircase; a halfpace or quarterpace. rest'i-o' (rĕs-tĭ-ŏ'), n. [NL. prob. fr. L. restis cord.] Bot. A large genus of plants, of Australia and South Africa, typifying the family Restiaceae, distinguished by 1-celled anthers and many-flowered spikelets with imbricated glumes. They are called cordleaf and rope grass. rest'i-tute' (rĕs-tĭ-tŭt'), v. t. [L. restitutus, p. p. of restituere.] Now Rare. 1. To restore to a former state or position; to rehabilitate. 2. To restore; to give back; to refund. rest'it-ution' (-tŭ-shĕn'), n. [F. restitution, L. restitutio, fr. restituere to restore; re-re- + statuerē to put, place. See STATUTE.] 1. Act of restoring; restoration; specif.: a Restoration of anything to its rightful owner; act of mak-

ing good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification. b Restoration of ancient rights unto the crown. Spenser. c Restoration of persons to a former position or status; also, state of being so restored; reinstatement; specif., Rom. Law, restoration of citizenship. c Restoration of a thing or institution to its original state or form. 2. Physics. Return to, or recovering of, a former state; as, the restitution of an elastic body. 3. Med. The movement of rotation which usually occurs in childbirth after the head has been delivered, and which causes the latter to point towards the side to which it was directed at the beginning of labor. Syn. — Restoration, return, indemnification, reparation, compensation, amends; remuneration.

rest'it-ution-ist' (rĕs-tĭ-tŭ-ti-ŭn-ĭst'), n. 1. Theol. One who holds some form of the doctrine of the "restitution of all things" (Acts iii. 21); specif., a restorationist. 2. A favorer of restitution (of property). Eng. rest'itive' (rĕs-tĭv'), a. [ME. restif, OF. restif, F. restif, fr. L. restare to stay back, withstand, resist. See REST remainder.] 1. Disposed to rest; inactive; sluggish. Obs. or R. 2. Persistent; stubborn; stiff; settled. Obs. 3. Unwilling to go on; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do. Restive or resty, drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do. E. Phillips (1858). 4. Inpatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; intractable; refractory; as, a restive horse or child. 5. Uneasy; restless; fidgeting about. "I do not grow restive in listening to the story of evolution, merely because I am well aware that the whole temporal view of things is largely illusory. Josiah Royce.

Syn. — RESTIVE, RESTLESS have etymologically no connection (see etym.). RESTIVE (cf. OBSTINATE) now implies obstinacy, or unwillingness under restraint or coercion; RESTLESS implies continual agitation, eagerness to change, or discontent with existing conditions; as, "Your colonies become suspicious, restive, and untractable" (Burke); "He was as restless as a hyena" (De Quincey); "Like bees they become restless and irritable through the increased temperature of collected multitudes" (Coleridge); "Her night was restless and miserable" (Mud. D'Arblay). — rest'ive-ly, adv. — rest'ive-ness, n. rest'less, a. [AS. restleas.] 1. Deprived of rest or sleep; finding no rest; uneasy. Chaucer. Restless he passed the remnants of the night. Dryden. 2. Not affording rest; characterized by unrest; as, a restless chair; a restless night. Couper. 3. Never resting; unquiet; continually moving or operating; never pausing; unceasing; as, a restless puppy. "Restless revolution day by day." Milton. 4. Not satisfied to be at rest; averse to repose; eager for change; discontented; as, restless schemers. Syn. — Unquiet, uneasy, disturbed, disquieted, sleepless, agitated, unquietly moving, wandering. See RESTIVE; RESTLESS carry the wild guinea pig (Cariac porcellus) of South America, from which the domestic varieties are derived. — r. flycatcher, r. thrush, a small Australian flycatcher (Sisura inquieta) having peculiar notes. — rest'less-ly, adv. — rest'less-ness, n. rest'to-ra'tion' (rĕs-tō'rā-shĕn'), n. [ME. restauracion, L. restauratio: cf. F. restauration.] 1. Act of restoring, or state or fact of being restored; specif.: a Bringing back to, or putting back into, a former position or condition; reinstatement; renewal; reestablishment; as, the restoration of friendship or of peace. Behold the different climes agree, Rejoicing in thy restoration. Dryden. b Putting back into consciousness or health; recovery of health, strength, etc.; as, restoration from sickness. c Putting back into an unimpaired or much improved condition; as, the restoration of a painting; specif., Arch., the process of putting a building back into nearly or quite the original form; also, the making of drawings or models, or both, designed to show the original form of a building, as a ruin. d Act of giving back something to one deprived of it; restitution. 2. That which is restored; specif., a representation of the original form, as of a fossil animal or of a building. Syn. — Recovery, replacement, renewal, renovation, reintegration, return; revival; restitution, reparation. The Restoration. a Eng. Hist. The return of King Charles II. in 1660, and the reestablishment of monarchy; by extension, the period of his reign (1660-85). b F. Hist. The return of the Bourbons to power under Louis XVIII. in 1814 and 1815 and the period following. It was divided by the Hundred Days into the First Restoration (April, 1814-March, 1815) and the Second Restoration (July, 1815-1830).

rest'to-ra'tion-ism' (-ĭz'm), n. The belief or doctrines of the restorationists. Cf. APOCATASTASIS. b. rest'to-ra'tion-ist', n. 1. One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God. 2. One who makes restorations of buildings. rest-or'a-tive' (rĕ-stŏr'ā-tĭv'; 201, 277), a. [F. restauratif.] Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore. rest-or'a-tive, n. Something, as a food or medicine, which serves to restore, esp. a person to consciousness. — rest-or'a-tive-ly, adv. — rest-or'a-tive-ness, n. rest'ore' (rĕ-stŏr'; 201), v. t.; RE-STORER' (-stŏr'ĕr'); RE-STOR'ING' (-stŏr'ĭng'). [ME. restorere, OF. restorer, F. restaurer, fr. L. restaurare; re-re- + unus used word; cf. Gr. στραφός an upright pale or stake, Skr. sthāvara fixed, firm. Cf. RESTAURANT, STORE.] 1. To give back (something which has been lost, or taken away); to make restitution of; to return. Now therefore restore the man his wife. Gen. xx. 7.

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Table with 2 columns: Left column contains various forms of 'rest' (rest, rest', rest'ing, etc.) and their definitions. Right column contains various forms of 'restore' (rest'ore, rest'ore', etc.) and their definitions. Includes a section for 'Foreign Word' and 'Obsolete Variant of'.

**2.** To make amends or compensation for. *Obs.* or *R.* But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, All losses are *restored*, and sorrows end. *Shak.*

**3.** To make good the loss or damage due to; repair. *R.*

**4.** To bring back to, or put back into, the former or original state; to repair; to renew; *specif.*: **a.** To rebuild; to reconstruct; *esp.*, *Arch.*, to make a restoration of; to repair and alter (a building) with the aim of putting it back into the original form; *as*, to restore a cathedral. **b** To bring back to a healthy state; to cause to recover. And his hand was *restored* whole as the other. *Mark* iii. 5. **c** To bring back from a state of injury or decay, or from a changed condition, as by repairing or retouching; to renovate; *as*, to restore a painting. **d** To form a picture or model of the original form of, as of something lost or mutilated; to represent or reproduce in the original form; *as*, to restore a ruined building or a fossil animal. **e** To put back into, or replace in, a former state of favor or grace; to deliver from the consequences of sin; to reinstate in a former position, office, or the like; *as*, to restore a king. Loss of Eden, till one greater man Restore us, and regain the blissful seat. *Milton.*

**1.** To make calm or tranquil in mind. *Now Rare.*

**5.** To renew; to reestablish; to put back into existence, use, or the like; *as*, to restore harmony among foes. The father banished virtue shall restore. *Dryden.*

**6.** To put (itself) back into the original position or form, as an elastic body.

**7.** To bring back (to); *as*, to restore a person to health; to give reinstatement (to); to put (a person) again in possession (of an office or the like); to put back (into), to convey (to); *as*, to restore a king to the throne.

**8.** To give or make restitution to. *Chiefly Scots Law.*

**9.** To recompense. *Obs.* **10.** To store. *Obs.*

**Syn.**—Return, replace, refund, repay, reinstate, rebuild, reestablish, renew, repair, revive, recover, heal, cure.

**re-store'** (rĕ-stôr'; 201), *v. i.* To recover; to revive. *Obs.*

**re-stor'er** (rĕ-stôr'ĕr'; 201), *n.* One that restores.

**re-strain'** (rĕ-strân'; 201), *v. t.*; **RE-STRAINED'** (-strând'); **RE-STRAINED'**. [*ME. restrainen. F. restreindre, OF. also restraindre, fr. L. restringere, restrictum; re- + stringere* to draw, bind, or press together. See **STRAIN**, *v. t.*; *cf. restrict*.] **1.** To draw back again; to hold back; to check; to keep in check; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; to repress or suppress; to curb. *Restrain* in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*

**2.** To place under restraint or arrest; to deprive of liberty.

**3.** To hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to abridge. They two . . . restrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

**4.** To limit; to confine; to restrict. *Trench.* Not only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral, universality also is to be restrained by a dictate.

**5.** To withhold; to forbid; to restrict. *Job* xv. 4.

**6.** To draw back tightly, as a rein. *Obs.* *Shak.*

**7.** To confine; to bind; also, to constrain. *Obs.*

**Syn.**—**RE-STRAIN**, **RESTRICT**. **RE-STRAIN** emphasizes the general idea of holding back or curbing; **RESTRICT** implies limitation or confinement within set bounds; *as*, to restrain one's eagerness, one's appetite; to restrict one's investigations, one's diet.

**re-strain'**, *v. i.* To refrain. *Obs.* or *R.*

**re-strain'er** (-ĕr'), *n.* One that restrains. *Specif.*: *Photog.* A substance, as bromide of potassium or ammonium, used to restrain the action of a developer or other reagent.

**re-strain't** (rĕ-strân't'), *n.* [*OF. restrainte, fr. restraindre.* See **RE-STRAIN**.] **1.** Act, process, or means of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action, in any manner; restraining force or influence; a case of restraining or being restrained. No man was altogether above the restraints of law. *Macaulay.*

**2.** State of being restrained, *esp.*, confinement; deprivation or abridgment of liberty.

**3.** That which restrains, as a law, a prohibition, or the like; limitation; restriction. *Obs.* or *R.* *Milton.*

**4.** Constraint; reserve. Madding my eagerness with her restraint. *Shak.*

**Syn.**—Repression, hindrance, check, stop, curb, coercion, confinement, limitation, restriction. See **FORCE**.

**re-strain't of price**, an embargo. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

**re-strict'** (rĕ-strĭkt'), *v. t.*; **RE-STRIC'TED'**; **RE-STRIC'TING'**. [*L. restrictus, p. p. of restringere.* See **RE-STRAIN**.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; *as*, to restrict words to a particular meaning; to restrict a patient to a certain diet.

**Syn.**—Limit, bound, repress, curb, coerce. See **RE-STRAIN**.

**re-strict'ion** (rĕ-strĭkt'ŝhŭn'), *n.* [*L. restrictio; cf. F. restriction.*] **1.** That which restricts; a limitation; a restraint; *as*, restrictions on trade.

**2.** Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within limits or bounds.

**3.** A limitation or qualification of something said; reservation; *as*, mental restriction.

**4.** Constriction; compression. *Rare.* *Orf. E. D.*

**re-strict'ion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of restriction, as of slavery, trade, or the sale of liquor; *specif.*, in Canada, an advocate of a protective tariff.

**re-strict'ive** (rĕ-strĭkt'iv), *a.* [*cf. F. restrictif.*] **1.** Astringent; binding; styptic. *Obs.*

**2.** Serving or tending to restrict; expressing or conveying restrictions; *as*, a restrictive particle; a restrictive tariff.

**3. Negotiable Instruments.** Of an indorsement, prohibiting further negotiation, or giving authority to deal with the instrument as directed, but not to transfer ownership.

**restrictive interpretation.** See **DOCTRINAL INTERPRETATION**.

**re-strict'ive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-strict'ive-ness**, *n.*

**re-strict'ive** (rĕ-strĭkt'iv), *n.* **1. Med.** An astringent or styptic. *Obs.*

**2.** A restrictive term or expression.

**re-strike'** (rĕ-strĭk'), *v. t.* To strike again, as a coin.

**re-strike'**, *n.* A second striking of a coin; also, a coin struck from the original die after the regular issue.

**re-sult'** (rĕ-zŭlt'), *v. i.*; **RE-SULT'ED**; **RE-SULT'ING**. [*F. résulter, fr. L. resultare, resultatum, to spring or leap back, v. intens. fr. resultare. See RESULT.*] **1.** To proceed, spring, or arise as a consequence, effect, or conclusion; to come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to end;—followed by *from* or *in*; *as*, this measure will result in good.

**2.** To leap or spring back; to rebound; recoil. *Obs.*

**3. Law.** **a.** To revert,—with *to*; *as*, the estate will result to him. *Obs.* or *R.* **b.** To devolve, as a duty. *Obs.*

**Syn.**—Proceed, spring, rise, ensue; follow, terminate.

**re-sult'**, *n.* **1.** A flying or springing back; resilience. *Obs.*

**2.** The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolution; a decree. *Obs.* *Milton.*

**3.** That which results; the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; consequence or effect; *as*, the result of a crime or an investigation.

**Syn.**—Effect, consequence, conclusion, issue, event.

**re-sult'ance** (rĕ-zŭlt'āns), *n.* **1.** Issuance or that which issues; emanation; also, of light, reflection. *Obs.*

**2.** Result; issue; outcome. *Obs.* or *R.*

**re-sult'ant** (-tānt), *a.* [*L. resultans, p. pr. of F. résultant.*] **1.** Shining by reflection. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

**2.** Resulting or issuing; existing or following as a result or consequence; consequently, *as*, a resultant force or velocity; a resultant tone (= **COMBINATIONAL TONE**).

**re-sult'ant**, *n.* [*cf. F. résultante, force résultante.*] That which results. *Specif.*: **a. Mech.** A resultant force, etc. (see **COMPOSITION OF FORCES**). **b. Math.** An eliminant.

**re-sult'ing**, *p. pr. & vb. n. of RESULT.—**re-sult'ing-ly**, *adv.* **result'ing trust**, *Law.* A trust raised by implication of law from the acts of the parties as being intended by them, as the trust raised for the benefit of a party who has granted property upon a trust that fails, or that raised for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate, etc.; sometimes, any trust raised by implication or construction of law, although commonly one arising by operation of law independent of any such intention is called a *constructive trust*.—*v. use.* *Law.* A use which, being limited by the deed, expires or cannot vest, and results or returns to him who raised it, after such expiration.*

**re-sume'** (rĕ-zŭm'), *v. t.*; **RE-SUMED'** (-zŭmd'); **RE-SUM'ING** (-zŭm'ing). [*L. resumere, resumptum; re- + sumere* to take; *cf. F. résumer. See ASSUME, REDEM.*] **1.** To assume or take again; to put on anew; to reoccupy. Reason resumed her place, and Passion fled. *Dryden.*

**2.** To enter upon or begin again; to recommence, as something interrupted; *as*, to resume a game, a speech.

**3.** To take back to one's self. Perhaps God will resume the blessing. *Scott.*

**4.** To take or pick up again; to go back to using.

**5.** To repeat, as a sentence. *Rare.*

**6.** To summarize; to epitomize. *James Ward.*

**re-sume'**, *v. i.* [Absolute uses of the *v. t.*] **1.** To take possession again.

**2.** To recommence, as a discourse, work, or business.

**re-sum'mé** (rĕ-zŭm'mā'), *n.* [*F. See RESUME.*] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment or summary.

**re-sump'tion** (rĕ-zŭmp'ŝhŭn'), *n.* [*cf. F. résurrection, L. resumptio restoration, recovery, fr. resumere. See RESUME.*] **1.** Act of resuming; *as*, the resumption of a grant, of delegated powers, of an argument, of specie payments, etc.

**2. Eng. Law.** The taking again into the king's hands of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions or other error. [The earliest sense.]

**3.** Recapitulation; summary; epitome. *Rare.*

**re-sum'pi-nate** (rĕ-sŭm'pĭ-nāt), *a.* [*L. resumptus, p. p. of resumere* to bend back. See **RESUMERE**.] **1.** An inverted position; appearing by a twist of the axis to be upside down or reversed, as the flowers of many orchids. **B** In fungi, having the hymenium on the upper surface of the pileus.

**re-sum'pi-na'tion** (-nā'ŝhŭn'), *n.* **1.** Lit., a bending back;—applied to the apparent effect of height on the proportions of a figure to an observer near its base. *Obs. & R.*

**2.** Act or state of lying on the back. *Obs.*

**3. Bot.** A turning or twisting to an inverted or apparently upside-down position; a resupinate condition.

**re-sum'pine'** (rĕ-sŭm'pĭn'), *a.* [*L. resupinus; re- + supinus* bent backward, supine.] **1.** Lazy; apathetic. *Obs.*

**2.** Lying on the back; supine. He snaked, and downward swayed, fell resupine. *Cooper.*

**re-surge'** (rĕ-sŭrj'), *v. i.*; **RE-SURGED'** (-sŭrdj'd'); **RE-SUR'ING** (sŭr'ing). [*L. resurgere. See RESURRECTION.*] To rise again, as from the dead.

**re-sur'gence** (-sŭrj'jens), *n.* A rising again; resurrection.

**re-sur'gent** (-jĕnt), *a.* *re-surgens, -entis*, *p. pr. of resurgere.* See **RESURRECTION**.] Rising, or tending to rise, again. Strong resurgent love towards her brother. *G. Eliot.*

**re-sur'gent** (rĕ-sŭrj'jĕnt), *n.* One who has risen again.

**re-sur'rect'** (rĕ-zŭrĕkt'), *v. t.* [See **RESURRECTION**.] **1.** To raise from the dead; to reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view again (that which was forgotten or lost).

**2.** To take from the grave; to disinter.

**re-sur'rect'**, *v. i.* To rise again from the dead.

**re-sur'rect'ion** (rĕ-zŭrĕk'ŝhŭn'), *n.* [*ME. resurreccioun, F. resurrection, L. resurrectio, fr. resurgere, resurrectum, to rise again; re- + surgere* to rise. See **SOURCE**.] **1.** Act of resurrecting; the rising again from the dead; resurrection of life by the dead; *as*, the resurrection of Christ.

**2.** State of being risen from the dead; future state. In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage. *1 Cor.*

**3.** The cause or exemplar of a rising from the dead. I am the resurrection, and the life. *John* xi. 25.

**4. Eccl.** A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection.

**5.** A representation of Christ's resurrection. *Obs.*

**6.** A rising again; resumption of vigor; restoration; revival.

**7.** A thing that has been resurrected or disinterred; *specif.*, an exhumed corpse;—chiefly attrib.; *as*: resurrection man, a resurrectionist.

**re-sur'rect'ion-al** (-ā'l), *a.* Of or pert. to resurrection.

**re-sur'rect'ion-a-ry** (-ā-rĭ'), *a.* Of the nature of resurrection; also, of or pert. to resurrectionism.

**re-sur'rect'ion-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* The practice of resurrectionists, or body snatchers.

**re-sur'rect'ion-ist**, *n.* **1.** One who steals bodies from graves to sell to anatomists; a body snatcher.

**2.** One who restores to a previous condition or vogue, revives, renovates, or the like.

**3.** One who believes in resurrection.

**re-sur'rect'ion-ize** (-shŭn-iz), *v. t.* To resurrect.

**resurrection plant.** A any of several club mosses of the genus *Selaginella* (*as S. convoluta* and *S. lepidophylla*), which, when dried, close up so as to resemble a bird's nest, but expand again when moistened. **b** The rose of Jericho. *c* The fig marigold *Mesembryanthemum triplotum*.

**re-sur'vey'** (rĕ-sŭr'vā'), *a.* Pert. to, or causing, resurrection.

**re-sur'vey'** (rĕ-sŭr'vā'), *v. t.* To survey again or anew.

**re-sur'vey'** (rĕ-sŭr'vā'), *n.* A second or new survey.

**re-sur'vive'** (rĕ-sŭr'vĭv'), *v. t.*; **RE-TAT'ED** (-tāt'ĕd); **RE-TAT'ING** (-tāt'ing). [*L. resuscitatus, p. p. of resuscitare.* See **RE- + SUSCITARE**.] To revive; to revive; restore, *esp.* from apparent death or from unconsciousness, *as*, to resuscitate a drowned person; to resuscitate withered plants.

**re-sus'ci-tate**, *v. i.* To come to life again; to revive.

**re-sus'ci-ta'tion** (-tā'ŝhŭn'), *n.* [*L. resuscitatio; cf. OF. res(s)uscitacion, F. resuscitation.*] Act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated; restoration; revival; renewal. The subject of resuscitation by his sorceries. *Scott.*

**re-sus'ci-ta'tive** (-tā'vĭv'), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.—**re-sus'ci-ta'tive faculty**, the faculty of the mind that reproduces previous states. *Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

**re-sus'ci-ta'tor** (-tā'tĕr'), *n.* [*L.*] One that resuscitates.

**ret** (rĕt), *v. t.*; **RET'ED**; **RET'ING**. [*ME. retēn* to soak, akin to *D. retēn*, and *E. rot*.] *Dial. Eng. or Tech.* **1.** To soak or expose to moisture, as flax, hemp, or timber.

**2.** To rot or injure by exposure.

**ret'able** (rĕ-tā'bl), *a.* [*F. prob. for rere-table, riere-table.* See **REAR**, *a.*; **TABLE**.] *Eccl.* A raised shelf or ledge behind an altar, on which are placed the altar cross, the altar lights, vases of flowers, etc.; hence, a more or less elaborate framework in the same relation to the altar, and inclosing a panel or panels decorated with painting, sculpture, mosaic, or the like. *cf. FREDELLA.*

**ret'ail** (rĕ-tā'ĭl), *formerly, and still in Scot., often re-tail', the orig. accentuation; cf. DETAIL, n.* [*AF. fr. OF. retail* a cutting, *fr. retailleur* to cut off, diminish, divide into pieces, *fr. retailer* to cut again; *re- + tailer* to cut; *cf. F. retailer* piece cut off, shred. See **TAILOR**; *cf. RETAIL, v.* **DETAIL**.] **1.** The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels;—opposed to *wholesale*.

**2.** Detail (of a matter). *Obs.*

**ret'ail**, *a.* Done at retail; engaged in, or connected with, retailing commodities; *as*, a retail trade; a retail grocer.

**ret'ail'** (rĕ-tā'ĭl), *also rĕ-tā'ĭl, esp. in contrast with wholesale; 277*, *v. t.*; **RE-TAILED'** (-tā'ĭd'); **RE-TAIL'ING**. [*cf. F. retailer* to cut again. See **RETAIL, n.] **1.** To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer; *as*, to retail cloth or groceries.**

**2.** To distribute in small portions; to tell again or to many (what has been told or done); to relate in detail; *as*, to retail slander. "To whom I will retail my conquest." *Shak.*

**ret'ail'er**, *v. t.* To sell at retail; *as*, the book retailer for \$10.

**ret'ail'er**, *n.* One who retails; *as*, a retailer of merchandise; a retailer of gossip.

**ret'ail'ment** (rĕ-tā'ĭl'mĕnt), *n.* Act of retailing.

**ret'ain'** (rĕ-tā'ĭn'), *v. t.*; **RE-TAINED'** (-tā'ĭnd'); **RE-TAIN'ING**. [*ME. retēnen, retaynen, F. retēnir, L. retinere; re- + tenere* to hold, keep. See **RENEABLE**; *cf. REINE* of a bride, **RETENTION**, **RETINUE**.] **1.** To restrain; prevent. *Obs.*

**2.** To continue to hold, have, use, recognize, etc.; to keep in possession, control, use, custody, etc.; to keep; not to lose, part with, dismiss, or permit to escape. "Thy shape invisible retain." *Shak.*

Be obedient, and retain Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*



immediate instrument of vision, being connected with the brain by the optic nerve. The retina of the human eye lines the posterior chamber. Its functional part extends forward nearly to the ciliary body and is composed of supporting tissue and nervous elements arranged in several layers (see *Illustr.*), of which the sensory layer (layer of rods and cones) is almost the outermost, and is composed of small rodlike bodies interspersed with shorter conical bodies, both of which are the specialized terminal parts of elongated neuro-epithelial cells. The cones alone are believed to serve in distinguishing colors. The most sensitive area on the human retina is a small yellow spot (*macula lutea*), having a central depression (the *fovea centralis*), in the middle back part of the eyeball. No rods, but only cones, are found in the fovea centralis; no fibers of the optic nerve overlie it; and upon it the image is focused for acute vision. See *eye*, def. 1 & 2d *Illustr.* Cf. *visual purple*.

**ret'i-nac'u-lar** (rét'i-nák'ü-lär), *a.* Pert. to, or like, a retinaculum.

**ret'i-nac'u-lum** (-lüm), *n.*; *pl.* -ula (-lä). [L., a holdfast, a band. See *RETAIN*.] 1. *Anat.* A connecting or retaining band; a frænum.

2. *Zool.* A retractor muscle of the proboscis of certain worms. **b** A small structure on the fore wings of many Lepidoptera for catching and holding the frenulum.

3. *Bot.* A one of the small glands or glandlike bodies at the base of the stalk of a pollinium. **b** The hooklike funicle of the seeds in acanthaceous plants.

**ret'i-nal** (rét'i-näl), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pert. to the retina. *Retinal light* = *IDIOPHTHALMIC LIGHT*. — *r.* purple, *Physiol. Chem.*, the visual purple.

**ret'i-nal-lite** (rét'i-näl'it), *n.* [Gr. *πύρινον* resin + *-lite*.] *Min.* A massive variety of serpentine, of a honey-yellow or greenish color, and a waxy or resinous luster.

**ret'i-nal'po-ra** (rét'i-näl'spö-rä), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *πύρινον* resin + *σπόρον* seed.] *[cap.] Bot. Syn.* of *CHAMÆCYPARIS*. **b Hort.** Any one of various ornamental Japanese conifers now ascertained to be juvenile forms of *Thuja* and *Chamæcyparis*. They are dwarf cypresslike shrubs with foliage strikingly different from the adult parent species.

**ret'i-nit'is** (-nit'is), *n.* [NL.; *retina* + *-itis*.] *Med.* Inflammation of the retina.

**ret'i-nol** (rét'i-nöl, -nöl), *n.* [Gr. *πύρινον* resin + 2d *-ol*.] A yellowish oil got by the distillation of resin. It is used in making printer's ink, and in medicine as an antiseptic.

**ret'i-nos-co-py** (-nos'kö-pi; -nös-sköp'pi), *n.* [*retina* + *-scopy*.] *Physiol.* The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. — **ret'i-no-scoop'ic** (-nös-sköp'ik), *a.* — **ret'i-no-scoop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

**ret'i-nue** (rét'i-nü; formerly often *re-tin'ue*, as in *Milton and Dryden*), *n.* [ME. *retenuë*, OF. *retenuë*, prop. a retaining (so in F.), fr. OF. & F. *retener* to retain, engage, hire. See *RETAIN*.] 1. State of being retained in another's service; service. *Obs.* *Gover.*

2. The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; a suite.

3. Retention. *Obs.*

at one's *retinue*, in one's service; at one's command. *Obs.*

**ret'i-r'a-oy** (rét'i-rä-oi), *n.* U. S. A Retirement; seclusion. **b** Sufficient means or property to make possible retirement from business.

**ret'i-r'al** (rét'i-räl), *n.* Act of retiring. *Specif.*: **a** Retreat; withdrawal. **b** A withdrawal or giving up of office, business, etc. **c** A taking up or paying of a bill when due.

**ret'i-r'e** (rét'i-ré; *v. t.*; RE-TIRE'D (-tird'); RE-TIR'ING (-tir'ing). [*F. retirer*; *re-re* + *tirer* to draw. See *TIRADE*.] 1. To withdraw; to take or put away; to remove; to betake or, *Obs.* *Scot.*, readress (one's self).

As when the sun is present all the year,  
And never doth retire his golden ray. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To draw or pull back. *Rare.*

3. To hold back; to restrain; to dissuade. *Obs. & R.*

4. To get back; to recover. *Obs. & R.*

5. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market; to take up or pay; as, to retire bonds; to retire a note.

6. To cause to retire; *specif.*, to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list; as, to retire a military or naval officer.

7. *Baseball, Cricket, etc.* To put out (a batsman).

**ret'i-r'e**, *v. i.* 1. To withdraw from action or danger; to retire; as, to retire from battle.

2. *Fencing.* To give ground; to take a step or steps back.

3. To withdraw, go, or betake one's self for the sake of privacy, seclusion, protection, or the like; to go into retreat; as, to retire to his home; to retire from the world.

4. To go to bed; as, he usually retires early.

5. To withdraw from office, a public station, business, or the like; as, having made a large fortune, he retired.

6. To go away; to withdraw; to take one's self away.

See *ye* in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten, and I. 2 *Sam.* xi. 5.

7. To move, fall, or bend, back; to recede, or appear to do so; as, the shore of the sea retires in bays and gulfs.

8. To disappear; to vanish. *Rare.*

9. To go or come back; to return. *Obs.*

*Syn.* Withdraw, leave, depart; recede, retreat.

**ret'i-r'e**, *n.* Act of retiring, or state of being retired; retirement; withdrawal; retreat; also, a place to which one retires; a retreat. *Obs. or R.*

**ret'i-r'e'd** (rét'i-réd'), *pred. & p. p.* of *RETIRE*. *Specif.*: *p. a.*

**ret'i-nac'u-lum** [L. *retinaculum*; cf. OF. *retinaculo*.] A retinaculum.

**ret'i-nac'u-late** (rét'i-nák'ü-lät), *a.* Having a retinaculum.

**ret'in-as-phal't** (rét'in-äs'fält), *n.* *Retin-as-phal'tum* (-äs-fäl'tüm), *n.* [Gr. *πύρινον* resin + *ασφάλτος* asphalt.] A kind of fossil resin.

**ret'in'e** (rét'iné), *v. t.* See *RE-2*.

**ret'in-e** + *RETAIN*

**ret'i-nence** (rét'inéns), *n.* [L. *retinentia* a retaining (in the memory).] Retention. *Obs.*

**ret'i-nen-er** (-néns-er), *n.* Retention retentiveness. *Obs.*

**ret'i-nerved** (rét'inérvéd'), *a.* [L. *rete* a net + *E. nerve*.] *Bot.* Reticulately nerved; net-veined.

**retin'ed** + *RETINUE*

**ret'in'fan** (rét'in'fan), *a.* Retinal. *Rare.*

**ret'i-nite** (rét'inít), *n.* [Gr. *πύρινον* resin + *-ite*.] *Min.* A

**a** Withdrawn into seclusion; being in, or gone into, retreat; secluded; quiet; as, a retired life; one of retired habits.

*A retired part of the peninsula.* Hawthorne

**b** Withdrawn into one's self; reserved. *Obs. or R.* **c** Carried on or performed in seclusion or privacy; hence, inner; recondite. *Obs.* **d** Withdrawn from active duty or business; as, a retired officer; a retired physician.

**ret'ired flank, Fort.**, a flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. — *r. list.* *Mil. & Nav.* A list of officers who, by reason of advanced age and other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive pay. In the United States army and marine corps a commissioned officer shall be retired: (1) After forty years' service as officer or enlisted man, on his own application. (2) On reaching the age of sixty-four years. (3) On becoming disabled for service. In the United States navy a commissioned officer shall be retired: (1) If below the rank of vice admiral and above that of lieutenant commander, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. (2) If rejected for promotion for any cause not arising from his own misconduct. (3) On becoming disabled for service. **b** A similar list of enlisted men in the United States army, marine corps, or navy, retired at their own application on seventy-five per cent of their pay and allowances, after thirty years of service.

— **re-tired'ly**, *adv.* — **re-tired'ness**, *n.*

**re-tire'ment** (ré-tir'mént), *n.* [CF. F. *retirement*.] 1. Act of retiring, or state of being retired. *Specif.*: **a** A falling back; retreat, as of an army. **b** A withdrawing into seclusion or retreat. **c** Withdrawal from office, active service, or the like; as, the retirement of an officer. **d** Secluded condition or state; withdrawal from society or publicity; privacy; also, a time or occasion of this. **e** Withdrawal from circulation; — said of currency.

2. A place of seclusion or privacy; a place to which one withdraws or retreats; a private abode; a retreat.

*Caprea* had been the retirement of Augustus. *Addison.*

*Syn.* — Departure, retreat, withdrawal; seclusion.

**re-tir'ing** (ré-tir'ing), *p. pr. & v. n.* of *RETIRE*. *Specif.*: *p. a.* Reserved; shy; not forward or obtrusive; as, retiring manners. — **re-tir'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **re-tir'ing-ness**, *n.*

**re-tort'** (ré-tört'), *v. t.*; RE-TORT'ED; RE-TORT'ING. [*L. retortus*, *p. p.* of *retorque*; *re-* + *torque* to turn, twist. See *TORSON*; cf. *RE-TORT*; a vessel.] 1. To return, to repay; to pay, cast, or hurl, back; as, to retort an accusation, wrong, censure, incivility, or the like.

2. To make a like reply to; to answer in kind; to say in reply; as, to retort a sarcasm; "It is false," he retorted.

3. To answer or meet, as an argument, by a counter argument of a like kind.

4. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To throw or hurl back, as a spear; to reverbate (a sound); reflect, as heat. **b** To reject (an appeal). *Shak.* **c** To turn, twist, or curve, back.

**re-tort'**, *v. i.* 1. To return an argument or a charge; to make a severe reply. *Pope.*

2. To retaliate. *Now Rare.*

3. To turn or spring back; to recoil. *Obs.*

**re-tort'**, *n.* [See *RE-TORT*, *v. t.*] A quick, sharp, witty, cutting, or severe reply, esp. one which turns the first speaker's statement or argument against him or counters it; also, the act or practice of making such replies; as, a good retort; a man keen in retort. "The retort courteous." *Shak.*

*Syn.* — Repartee, answer. See *REPLY*.

**re-tort'**, *n.* [*F. retorte* (cf. *Sp. retorta*), fr. *L. retorta*, fem. *p. p.* of *retorque*. So named from its bent shape. See *RE-TORT*, *v. t.*]

**Chem. & the Arts.** A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved neck to enter a receiver for general chemical operations, or a long semicylinder of cast iron or fire clay for the manufacture of coal gas.

**re-tort'**, *v. t.* To treat by heating in a retort, as gold amalgam to drive off the mercury and recover the gold.

**re-tort'ed**, *pred. & p. p.* of *RETORT*. *Specif.*: *p. a.* A twisted, turned, or bent, back or backwards; recurved; reverted. **b** Returned; thrown, hurried, or cast, back. "With retorted scorn." *Milton.*

**re-tor'tion** (ré-tör'shün), *n.* [CF. F. *retorsion*. See *RE-TORT*, *v. t.*] 1. Act of retorting; a turning, twisting, bending, or throwing, back; reflection or turning back.

It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual retort.

2. A retort; an act of retorting, as in argument. *Obs.*

3. *Law.* Retaliation. *Retorsion* is chiefly used in international law of acts by which the aggrieved state treats the subjects of the state giving provocation in a manner the same as, or analogous to, that in which the subjects of the state using retort are treated by the state giving provocation. The term is often used specifically of acts within the strict right of the state, as the imposition of disabilities or other denial of comity, often called "retorsion de droit" (*dé droit*), — the direct infliction of injuries equal to those suffered, termed "retorsion de fait" (*ré-tör'shün-ö-fäkt*), being included under the head of reprisal.

**re-tor'tiv** (ré-tör'tiv), *a.* 1. Turned backwards.

2. Of the nature of a retort.

**re-tou'ch** (ré-tüch'), *v. t.* [*F. retoucher*. See *RE*; *TOUCH*.]

**re-torn'** + *RETURN*

**re-tor-nel'la**, + *RITORNELLO*

**re-tor'qued**, *a.* [*L. retorque* cf. *F. retorque*.] Twisted or turned back. *Obs.*

**re-tor'sion** (ré-tör'shün), *n.* Var. of *RETORTION*. [See *RE-TOR*.]

**re-tort'a-ble** (ré-tört'ä-b'l), *a.* *Retort'able* + *RETURN*

**re-tort'er**, *n.* One who retorts.

**re-tort'ery**, *n.* One who retorts.

1. To touch again, or rework, in order to improve; to amend by retouches; to touch up; as, to retouch a picture, an engraving plate, or an essay.

2. *Photog.* To correct or change, as a negative or process plate, by hand work. Ordinary negatives, esp. those of portraits, are often retouched, usually with a hard lead pencil, to harmonize the light and shade, remove unnatural effects of detail, etc. In retouching photogravure plates the roulette, burnisher, graver, etc., are used.

3. To touch upon or speak of again; to reintroduce. *Rare.*

**re-touch'** (ré-tüch'), *v. i.* To make or give retouches.

**re-touch'**, *n.* [*CF. F. retouche*.] A new or fresh touch or partial reworking to effect improvement, as of a painting, a sculptor's clay model, or the like.

**re-tour'** (ré-tür'), *n.* [*F.*, a returning. See *RETURN*, *n.* & *v. t.*] 1. Return. *Obs. or Scot.*

2. *Scots Law.* The return made to the court of chancery on a brief of inquest with the jury's verdict thereon, as on one relative to the service of an heir, or one for determining the duties payable to a superior upon land or the land's annual value; also, a copy or extract of such return.

**re-tour'**, *v. i.* To return; to revert. *Obs.*

**re-tour'**, *v. t.* *Scots Law.* To make a retour, or return, of; as, to retour a person as heir, land (as to its value), etc.

**re-trace'**, or **re-trac'e** (ré-träs'), *v. t.* [*re* + *trace*.] To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing.

**re-trace'** (ré-träs'), *v. t.* [*F. retracer*. See *RE*; *TRACE*; cf. *RETRACT*.] To trace again or back. *Specif.*: **a** To trace or go back to the origin or beginning of; to go back over the track of; as, to retrace one's family line. **b** To go over again with the eyes; to look over again carefully or closely. **c** To go over again in memory; to recall. **d** To go back in or over (a previous course); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to retrace one's steps or proceedings.

**re-trac'ement** (-mént), *n.* Act of retracing.

**re-tract'** (ré-träkt'), *v. t.*; RE-TRACT'ED; RE-TRACT'ING. [*F. retracter*, *L. retrahere*, *retractum*, to handle again, reconsider, retract, fr. *retrahere*, *retractum*, to draw back. In senses 1, 2, & 3 fr. *L. retractus*, *p. p.* of *retrahere*. See *RETRACT*.] 1. To draw or pull back or in; as, the cat can retract its claws; to retract the tongue.

2. To draw or bring (a person) back. *Obs. or R.*

3. To hold back; to prevent; to restrain; also, to withdraw; to take away. *Obs.*

4. To withdraw; recall; disavow; recant; take back; as, to retract an accusation or an assertion.

*Syn.* — Recant, abjure, repudiate, disown. See *RENOUNCE*.

**re-tract'**, *v. i.* 1. To retire; to retreat. *Obs. Oxf. E. D.*

2. To draw back; to undergo retraction.

3. To take back what has been said; to withdraw a concession or a declaration; to draw back, as from a promise. She will, and she will not: she grants, denies, consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

**re-tract'**, *n.* *Obs.* 1. A retraction. 2. Retreat.

2. *Far.* The pricking of a horse's foot in nailing on a shoe.

**re-trac'ta'tion** (ré-träkt'äshün), *n.* [*CF. F. retraction*, *L. retractatio* a revision, reconsideration.] 1. A revision; rehandling; — used esp. [*cap.*] in the *pl.* as the title of a work by St. Augustine containing a new treatment, with corrections, of subjects contained in previous books.

2. Act of retracting; withdrawal; esp., a taking back of what has been said; recantation.

**re-trac'ted**, *p. a.* 1. Drawn, pulled, or moved, back; as, retracted accent, e. g., in *bal'cony*, formerly *balco'ny*.

2. Withdrawn; recalled; canceled.

**re-trac'tile** (ré-träkt'ül; cf. *-ile*), *a.* [*CF. F. rétractile*.] Capable of, or exhibiting, retraction; capable of being drawn back or in; as, the claws of a cat are retractile; a retractile spring. — **re-trac'til-ly** (ré-träkt'ül'ül'), *adv.*

**re-trac'tion** (-shün), *n.* [*CF. F. rétraction*, *L. retractio* a drawing back, hesitation.] 1. Act of withdrawing something advanced, stated, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion; recantation; retraction.

2. Withdrawal; revocation.

3. = *RETRACTATION*, 1; — used [*cap. & pl.*] as a title. *Obs.*

4. Act of retracting, or drawing back or in; state of being retracted; retractile power; as, the retraction of claws.

5. Act of taking away; detraction. *Obs.*

**re-trac'tive** (-tiv), *a.* 1. Serving to retract; of the nature of a retraction; as, retractive words.

2. Disposed to draw back. *Rare.*

— **re-trac'tive-ly**, *adv.* — **re-trac'tive-ness**, *n.* *Rare.*

**re-trac'tor** (-tör), *n.* [NL.] One that retracts. *Specif.*: **a** In breech-loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge shell from the barrel. **b** *Surg.* (1) An instrument to hold apart the edges of a wound during amputation. (2) A bandage to protect the soft parts from the saw during amputation. *d* *Anat. & Zool.* A muscle serving to draw in any organ or part; — opposed to *protractor*.

**re'tra-hent** (ré-trä-hént), *a.* [*L. retrahens*, *-entis*,



**re-tro-vac-ci-na-tion** (rē-trō-vāk-sī-nā-shūn; rē-trō), *n.*  
*Med.* An inoculation of a cow with human vaccine virus.  
*Santon (Ox. F. D.).* **b** Act or process of retrovaccinating.

**re-tro-vac-cine** (-vāk-sīn; -sēn), *n.* *Med.* Vaccine lymph from a cow that has been inoculated with smallpox virus.

**re-tro-ver-sion** (-vīr'shūn), *n.* [*Cf. F. rétroversion.* See **RETROVERT.**] 1. Lit., a turning or bending backward: a Reversal; annulment. *Obs. Scol.* **b** A turning or looking back. **c** Translation back into the original language. 2. State of being turned backward; displacement backwards; as, *retroversion* of the uterus, in which the organ's axis is changed, the fundus pointing toward the sacrum and the cervix toward the symphysis pubis. *Cf. RETROFLEXION.*

**re-tro-vert** (rē-trō-vīrt; rē-trō; 277), *v. t.*; **re-tro-vert-ed**; **re-tro-vert-ing.** [*re-tro* + *L. vertere*, to turn. *Cf. RETROVERSE.*] To turn back; revert.

**ret-er-y** (rēt-ēr-y), *n.*; *pl.* -TERIES (-zē). A place or establishment where flax is retted. See **RET.**, *v. t.*, 1. *Ure.*

**ret-ling** (-Ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of **RET.** *Specif.*: *vb. n.* Actor or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes, the object being the decomposition and removal of the softer tissues, leaving the fine fiber.

**re-tund** (rē-tūnd), *v. t.*; **re-tund-ed**; **re-tund-ing.** [*L. retundere, retundis; re-re* + *tundere* to beat.] To blunt; dull; weaken; fig., to dull; to beat, force, or drive, back; to put down; to refute; as, *to retund slander.*

**re-turn** (rē-tūrn), *v. t.*; **re-TURN-ed** (-tūrn'd); **re-TURN-ing.** [*ME. retourner, retourner, F. retourner, F. retourner; re-re* + *tourner* to turn. See **TURN.**] 1. To go or come back again to a place or condition; as, *return to your home.*  
*On their embattled ranks the waves return Milton.*  
 Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. *Gen. iii. 19.*  
 2. In *Obs.* senses: **a** To turn round. **b** To turn back; to retreat. **c** To turn away. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*  
 3. To go back or revert in thought, narration, or argument. "But to return to my story." *Fielding.*  
 4. To revert; to go, come, or pass, back, as in possession. And Jeroboam said in his heart, Now shall the kingdom return to the house of David. *1 Kings xii. 26.*  
 5. To speak in answer; to reply; respond. *Poppe.*  
 To return to one's mantua la frauda of revengers & nos monitions, let us return, to our sheep, from the French farce, "Maître Patelin", to return to one's topic of discussion. *Humorous.*

**re-tur-n**, *v. t.* 1. To turn; to make go or come back; to turn round or back; to reverse. *Obs.*  
 2. To cause to continue in a different direction, chiefly at a right angle; to turn at an angle, as a wall.  
 3. To turn or direct back, as the eyes. *Rare. Spenser.*  
 4. To bring, carry, put, or send, back; to restore; to reflect, as light; as, *to return a borrowed book*, or a hired horse; *specif. Mil.*, to replace in the proper receptacle; as, *to return arrows* or pistols.  
 5. In various ball games, to play back (the ball) to the one who delivered it.  
 6. To recall; to abandon. *Obs.*  
 7. To bring back in return for goods sent out as a venture; hence, to produce in return; to yield.  
 8. To report, or bring back and make known.  
 And all the people answered together, and Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord. *Ex. xix. 8.*  
 9. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement; as, *to return a list of jurors*, of stores, of killed or wounded; *to return the result of an election.* Hence, *Eng.*, to elect according to the official report, or returns.  
 10. To bring or send back to a tribunal or office, with a certificate of what has been done; to make return of, as a writ.  
 11. To send in or deliver into official custody, or to a general depository.  
 12. To send back (upon or on); to visit.  
 The Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thine own head. *1 Kings ii. 44.*  
 13. To retort, as an accusation; — with *upon* or *to.* *Obs.*  
 14. To give back; to send in return or reply; to say in reply or response; as, *to return thanks.*  
 15. To give in requital or recompense; to repay; to respond to similarly, as, *to return a present*, one's love, or a courtesy.  
 16. *Card Playing.* To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, *to return a trump.* *Specif.*, in *to return a lead*, to lead a suit already led by another player.

**re-tur-n'**, [*ME. return, fr. the v.; cf. F. retour.*] 1. Act of returning, or coming back, to or from a place or condition; recurrence, or coming round or on again; as, *the return of one long absent*; *the return of health* or of an illness; *the return of the seasons*, or of an anniversary.  
 2. *a Arch.* The continuation in a different direction, most often at a right angle, of the face of a building, or any member, as a colonnade, molding, or mold; — applied to the shorter in contradistinction to the longer; as, a façade of sixty feet east has a *return* of twenty feet north. **b** In decorative work of various kinds, the carrying of a molding or group of moldings at an angle, usually a right angle, as when a picture frame is mitered at the corners, or a door trim at the end of an architrave.

3. A bend or turn, as in a rod, stream, or gallery; a portion between two bends; *specif.*: *pl. Fort. & Mining.*  
**a** The turnings and windings of a trench or gallery. **b** A short branch track, usually in a gallery, to hold returning trucks as others pass on the main track.  
 4. A quantity of goods, consignment, cargo, or the like, which comes back in exchange for goods sent out as a mercantile venture; also, the value of, or profit from, such; now, more widely, the profit on, or advantage from, labor, an investment, undertaking, etc.; income or profit in relation to its source; — often in *pl.*, proceeds; results.  
**5. Law.** **a** The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. This is now usually done by filing the document, properly indorsed, in the clerk's office. **b** The certificate of an officer stating what he has done in or about the execution of a writ, precept, etc., indorsed on the document. **c** The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. **d** Short for **RETURN DAY.** *See Moham. Law.* The addition to the sharers' portion of any residue remaining when there are no residuaries after satisfaction of the sharers' claims as such. **6.** An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; as, *election returns*; *a return of goods produced or sold*; *esp. (pl.)*, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information. *Specif., Mil. & Nav.*, an official report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior officer; as, *the return of men fit for duty*, of provisions, etc.  
**7.** Act of returning something or sending or bringing it back to the same place or condition. *Specif.*: **a** Restoration; restitution. **b** A giving in recompense, acknowledgment, or the like; repayment; requital; that which is so given; a requital. **c** An answer; a retort. *Obs. or R.* **d** An answering thrust, volley, or the like.  
**8.** That which returns or is returned.  
 Is no return due from a grateful breast? *Dryden.*

**9.** In technical senses: *a Econ.* *Specif.*, the rate of yield of product in any given process of production per unit of cost, esp. in an industrial process. This is said to obey: the law of constant return, as when an increase of the scale of production gives a proportionate increase of return, as when an increase in area of land cultivated requires a proportionate increase in outlay for labor, etc.; the law of increasing return, as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately greater than the increase of cost; or the law of diminishing return, as when increasingly intensive cultivation gives an increase in product proportionately smaller than the increase in cost. **b Card Playing.** A lead answering to a previous lead of one's partner. *See Lawn Tennis, Cricket, etc.* Act of returning the ball; a ball returned. See **RETURN**, *v. t.*, 5. **d pl.** Refuse tobacco made up of fragments and siftings. *See Far. — BAR, n. & d. — Com.* In the London Bankers' Clearing House, *acheek*, draft, or other paper calling for payment returned to the clearing house by the bank to which it is presented because of lack of funds, insufficient indorsement, or other defect.  
**10.** Elliptically: **a** A return ticket. **b** A return airway in a mine. **c Elec.** The conductor that conveys a current to the source after its energy is utilized.  
*Syn.* — **RETURN, RECURRENCE.** **RETURN** denotes a coming back whether to a place or a condition; **RECURRENCE** implies fresh occurrence; it often suggests repetition, sometimes at stated intervals; as, *the return of the prodigal*, *the return of spring*; the constant recurrence of the same topics of conversation, the daily recurrence of the delirium.

**re-tur-n'a-ble** (rē-tūrn'ā-b'l), *a.* 1. *Law.* Legally required to be returned, delivered, or rendered; as, a writ *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.  
 2. That must be returned; to be returned.  
 3. Capable of, or admitting of, being returned.  
 4. Able to return. *Rare.*

**return day.** *Law.* The day when return is to be made. *Specif.*: **a** The day on which the defendant in an action or proceeding is to appear in court and answer the writ or other mandate therein which is to be then returned. **b** A day fixed for the return of all writs issued subsequent to the next prior return day.

**re-turned** (rē-tūrn'd), *pret. & p. p.* of **RETURN.** *Specif.*: *p. a.* 1. Turned or bent back; made with a return.  
 2. That has come back; as, a *returned* clergyman, a colonial clergyman who has come back to Great Britain.  
 3. Sent or brought back.  
 4. Given in the official return or record.

**returned archvölt.** *Arch.*, an archvölt in which the band formed by the archvölt proper is returned at an angle nearly or exactly ninety degrees and carried horizontally. — *connecting rod.* *Mech.*, a connecting rod having its crank pin and on the same side of the crosshead as the engine cylinder.

**return piece.** *Theaters.* Either of two wings, connected to an interior setting, which turn off the stage back of each side of the proscenium opening.

**return shock.** *Meteorol.* An electric shock following electric discharge from a cloud, and due to the sudden release of electricity induced on bodies on the earth by the charge of the cloud.

**return ticket.** A ticket good for a return journey; also, a round-trip ticket.

**return wall.** A wall making a decided angle with an outer wall of a building, and having approximately the same height as it; — distinguished legally from mere partitions or low walls carrying partitions.

**re-tuse'** (rē-tūs'), *a.* [*L. retusus, p. p.*; cf. *F. rétus.* See **RETUND.**] *Bot.* Having the apex rounded or obtuse, with a slight notch, as a leaf.

**Reu'ben** (rō'bēn), *n.* [*Heb. Reibēn.*] Lit., Behold, a son — masc. prop. name. Hence: *Bib.* The eldest son of Jacob. **b** The tribe named after Reuben.

**Reuch-lin'** (roik-lin'ān), *a.* Of or pert. to Johann Reuchlin, the first great Greek scholar of Germany; — used chiefly to designate a method of pronouncing classic Greek as living Greek of the Middle Ages, in general use in western Europe up to about 1600. *Cf. ERASMUS PRONUNCIATION.* — *n.* A follower of Reuchlin. *Cf. ITACISM.*

**re-un-ion** (rē-ūn'yūn), *n.* [*re* + *union* of *F. réunion.*] 1. Act of reuniting, or state of being reunited; a second union; union formed anew after separation, secession, or discord; as, a *reunion* of parts or particles of matter; a *reunion* of parties or sects.  
 2. An assembling of persons who have been separated, as the members of a disbanded regiment; an assembly so composed, or a social gathering of acquaintances or of persons having some previously formed bond of union.

**re-un-ion-ist** (-ist), *n.* An advocate of reunion; *specif. [usually cap.]*, an advocate of the reunion of the Anglican Church with the Roman Catholic Church. — **re-un-ion-ism** (-izm), *n.* — **re-un-ion-ist-ic** (-ist'ik), *a.*

**re-u-nite'** (rē-ūn'it'), *v. t.* [*re* + *unite*, cf. *LL. reunire.*] 1. To unite again; to join after separation or variance. *2. Hindu Law.* To restore the coparceners of a joint family, between whom partition has been made, to their prior position as coparceners.

**re-u-nite'**, *v. t.* To unite again; to rejoin.

**re-vac-ci-nate** (rē-vāk-sī-nāt), *v. t.* To vaccinate a second time or again. — **re-vac-ci-na-tion** (-nā'shūn), *n.*

**re-veal'** (rē-vēl'), *v. t.*; **re-veal-ed** (-vēd); **re-veal-ing.** [*OF. reveler, F. révéler, L. revelare, revelatum, to unveil, reveal; re-re* + *velare* to veil, fr. *velum* a veil. See **UNVEIL**; cf. **REVELATION.**] 1. To make known (that which has been concealed or kept secret); to unveil; to disclose; to divulge; to make clear; to display; to show.  
 2. *Specif.*, to communicate by divine or supernatural instruction or agency.

*Syn.* — **REVEAL, DISCOVER, DISCLOSE, DIVULGE.** To **REVEAL** is to exhibit or make known what was previously concealed; **DISCOVER**, once common as a synonym for **REVEAL**, is now rare in this sense; as, "Hazlitt rather exhibits than reveals beauties" (*C. H. Herford*); "Words, like Nature, half reveal and half conceal the soul within" (*Tennyson*); "Once it was reckoned graceful, half to discover and half conceal the mind" (*Gray*); "The flame arose, discovering once again a scene of peace and humble happiness" (*Hawthorne*). To **DISCLOSE** is to expose to view what has been concealed from sight, or to reveal what has been kept secret; to **DIVULGE** is to communicate or make public (esp. a secret or other private matter); as, "Louisa took off her green gingham apron, disclosing a shorter one of pink and white print" (*Mary Wilkins*); "The confessions of Saint Austin and Rousseau disclose the secrets of the human heart" (*Gibbon*); "Horace . . . declares in sober sadness that he would not for all the world get into a boat with a man who had divulged the Pausanian mysteries" (*Compton*); "I believe it is a true observation, that few secrets are divulged to one person only" (*Fielding*). See **COMMUNICATE, EXHIBIT, DISCOVER.**

**re-veal'**, *n.* A revealing; disclosure. *Rare.*

**re-veal'**, *n. Arch.* The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the door frame or window frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb.

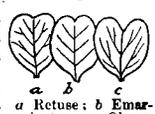
**re-vealed'** (-vēd), *pret. & p. p.* of **REVEAL**. — **re-veal-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **re-vealed religion**, that which is based on direct communication of God's will to mankind; esp., the Christian religion, based on the revelations of the Old and New Testaments. *Cf. NATURAL RELIGION. — r. theology*, theology to be learned only from revelation.

**re-veal-ment** (-nēt), *n.* [*Cf. OF. revelment.*] Revelation.

**rev'e-ment** (rē-vē'mēt; rē-vē'), *a.* [*L. revellens, hēntis, p. pr.*] Carrying back.

**re-veil'** (rē-vēil'), *v. t.*; **re-veil-ed**; **277**; see note below), *n.* [*Cf. F. réveil, fr. réveiller* to awake; *re-re* + *es* (*L. ex*) + *veiller* to awake, watch, *L. vigilare* to watch. The English form was prob. taken from the French imper. *réveille*, 2d pers. pl. See **VIGIL.**] *Mil. & Nav.* A signal, usually sounded by bugle or drum, at about sunrise, summoning soldiers or sailors to the day's duties and notifying sentinels that they may refrain from challenging. It is immediately preceded by a single gun. "Sound a reveille." *Dryden.*  
*The usual pron. in the U. S. service is rē-vē-jēl' (or rē-vē-jēl'), and this is also common in general use in America; in the British service rē-vē-īl' (or rē-vē-īl') is usual.*

**rev'ol** (rē-vēl'), *v. t.*; **REV'LED** (-lēd) or **REV'ELLED**; **REV'EL-**





obverse (which see); also, the design on this side. **b** The back of a book leaf; verso. **c** Butt. *Rare.*

**3. Fencing.** A backhanded thrust, cut, or stroke. *Obs. Shak.*

**4. Act of reversing; specif.:** **a** Reversal; **a** turning completely about; complete change. *Obs. or R., or Dancing.*  
By a reverse of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. *Lamb.*

**b** A change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a reverse.

**5. = REVERS.** *Rare.*

**6. Surg.** A turn or fold made in bandaging, by which the direction of the bandage is changed.

**7. Card Playing.** **a** = REVERSI **a**. **b** *pl.* = REVERSI **b**.

**8. Mech.** A reversing gear, movement, etc.

**Syn.** — See CONVERSE.

the reverse of the medal, the other side of the affair or question, usually connoting a less favorable aspect.

**re-verse'** (rē-vūrs'), *v. t.*; **re-versed'** (-vūrs't'); **re-versing'** (-vūrs'ing). [*ME. reversen, F. reverser.* See REVERSE, *a.*; cf. REVERT.] **1.** To cause to return; to bring or send back. *Obs.*

**2.** To turn away; to remove; to cause to depart. *Obs.*  
Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies to reverse. *Spenser.*

**3.** To overthrow; to subvert. *Obs.*

**4.** To turn upside down; to invert. *Sir W. Temple.*

**5.** To face (a garment), as with velvet. *Obs.*

**6.** To oppose; also, to contradict. *Obs. & R. Wycliffe.*

**7.** To revoke; to annul; specif., *Law*, to overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to undo or annul for error; as, to reverse a judgment, sentence, or decree.

**8.** To turn completely about in position or direction; to change to the opposite as regards position; to transpose; as, to reverse a negative for photomechanical printing.

**9.** To use, do, etc., in the opposite way, as an experiment.

**10.** To cause to go or move in the opposite direction; as, to reverse an electric current; specif., *Mach.*, to cause (an engine, machine, etc.) to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.

**Syn.** — Overturn, overthrow, overset, upset, subvert; annul, repeal, revoke, undo. — REVERSE, INVERT agree in the idea of change to the contrary or opposite. REVERSE is the more general term, and denotes alteration to the opposite; it applies to position, direction, order, sequence, relation, bearing; as, to reverse a coin, an electric current, an engine, relative values, a decision; "having his shield reversed" (*Scott*). INVERT denotes primarily a turning upside down; as, to invert a tumbler, inverted commas; "the lake . . . reflecting inverted tops of mountains" (*Gray*). In its secondary senses it approaches reverse, but applies within narrower limits; as, to invert the order of words in a sentence, the relation of cause and effect, an inverted chord. See CONVERSE, ABOLISH.

Motives by excess reverse their very nature, and instead of exciting, stun and stupefy the mind. *Coleridge.*

The custom . . . to invert now and then the order of the class, so as to make the highest and lowest boys change places. *Moore.*

reverse arms, a position of a soldier (not now used in the United States army) in which the piece was held between the right elbow and the body at an angle of 45°, barrel downward, muzzle down and to the rear.

**re-verse'**, *v. i.* **1.** To draw or move back; to recoil; to turn away. *Obs. or R.*

**2.** To turn or move in the opposite direction, as in waltzing; to be or become reversed.

**3.** To fall down; to turn over. *Obs.*

**4.** To return. *Obs.*

**re-versed'** (rē-vūrs't'), *p. a.* **1.** Turned backward or the contrary way; turned side for side, or end for end; as, **a** Bot. Resupinate. **b** Zool. Sinistral, as some univalve shells.

**2. Law.** Set aside, annulled, or vacated.

**3.** Having the edges turned back to give the appearance of greater thickness; — said of sheet-metal work.

**4. Her.** Renversé.

**reversed fault.** *Geol.* See FAULT.

**re-vers'er** (-vūrs'ēr), *n.* **1.** One that reverses.

**2. Scots Law.** A reversioner; also, a mortgagor.

**3. Elec.** A device for reversing a current or polarity.

**re-vers'ial** (rē-vēr'sē; rē-vūrs'ē), [*F. reversi, reversis.*] *Games.* **a** An old card game in which the player who made the fewest points and took the fewest tricks won. **b** A game for two players, played upon a checkerboard with 64 men, which are one color on one side and another on the other. The men are placed one at a time on the board, and each player turns, or reverses, any men of the opposite color in a line with, and inclosed by, two of his.

**re-vers'ial-ty** (rē-vūr'sē-bīl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being reversible.

**re-vers'ible** (rē-vūr'sē-bīl'), [*cf. F. réversible* revertible, reversionary.] **1.** Capable of being reversed or of reversing; as, a chair or seat having a reversible back; a reversible judgment or sentence.

**2.** Hence, having a pattern or a finished surface on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrics.

**3. Math.** Establishing a one-to-one correspondence between the points in the two planes (or extents) transformed; — said of a transformation.

reversible cell or element, *Elec.*, a cell the chemical action in which can be reversed by passing through it a current opposite in direction to that generated by the cell. — *r. engine.* **a** An engine that may be reversed. **b** *Thermodynamics.* A heat engine which, if forced to trace out its indicator diagram in a reversed direction, so that the work which would be done by the engine, when running direct, is actually spent upon it, will reject to the source of heat the same quantity of heat as, when running direct, it would take from the source, and will take from the receiver of heat the same quantity as, when running direct, it would reject to the receiver. *J. A. Ewing, — r. heat, Elec., that*

part of the heat developed in a heterogeneous circuit which produces local differences of temperature (Peltier effect, Thomson effect) and which may be regained in the form of electrical energy. *CF. IRREVERSIBLE HEAT.* — reversible lock, a lock that may be applied to a door opening in either direction, or hinged to either jamb. — *r. process, Thermodynamics.* any cycle of operations in which the different operations can be performed reversely with a reversal of their effects. — *r. reaction, Chem.*, a reaction which occurs in either direction, according to conditions. Thus, hydroiodic acid is formed by the union of hydrogen and iodine, and also breaks up into these elements, as represented in the equation:  $H_2 + I_2 = 2HI$ . — *r. steering gear, Mach.*, a steering gear for a vehicle, the road wheels of which are capable of being deflected by obstructions. *CF. IRREVERSIBLE STEERING GEAR.* Hence: reversible steering.

— **re-vers'ible-ness**, *n.* — **re-vers'ibly**, *adv.*

**re-vers'ing** (rē-vūr's'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVERSE. — **re-vers'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **reversing layer, Astron.**, a gaseous atmospheric shell, a few hundred miles in depth, enveloping the sun, in which occurs that absorption which causes the Fraunhofer lines of the sun's spectrum. In a total eclipse, just at the beginning and end of totality, the "flash spectrum" of the reversing layer itself has been observed — a spectrum of bright lines first seen by Young in 1810, and photographed in 1836. *Link, Mach.* the sited link of a link motion, esp. of a Stephenson's link motion.

**re-vert'sion** (rē-vūr'shūn), [*F. réversion, L. reversio* a turning back. See REVERT.] **1. Law.** The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated; hence, the residuum of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. *CF. REMAINDER; ESCHATE.* **b** *Scots Law.* A power to redeem lands from a wadset or encumbrance, or the period during which the power may be exercised. The seven years allowed by Act of 1649 to a debtor to redeem appraised lands is called the legal reversion, or legal.

**2.** Right of succession or future possession or enjoyment.

**3. Annuities.** A reversionary annuity (see ANNUITY, 2).

**4.** That which remains; remainder; remains; residue. *Obs.*

**5.** Act of returning, or coming back; return. *Obs.*

**6.** Act of coming back, or returning, as to a former condition or faith; reconversion.

**7.** Act of reversing, or turning the opposite way, or state of being so turned.

**8.** In technical uses: **a** *Biol.* A return towards some ancestral type; atavism. **b** *Chem.* The return of soluble phosphates to an insoluble form. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. **c** *Alg.* Act of reverting a series. See under REVERT, *v. t.*

**re-vert'sion-al** (-āl), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a reversion; reversionary. — **re-vert'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

**re-vert'sion-ary** (-ār-i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a reversion; involving a reversion; specif.: **a** *Law.* Of, pert. to, or involving, a legal reversion, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the termination of a particular estate; as, a reversionary interest or right. **b** *Biol.* Of, pert. to, or involving, reversion; atavistic.

reversionary additions, *Life Insurance*, paid-up insurance which is purchased with dividends and added to the face of the policy. — *r. annuity.* See ANNUITY, 2.

**re-vert'sion-ary, n.** *Law.* **a** That which is to be received in reversion. **b** A reversioner. *Rare.*

**re-vert'sion-er** (-ēr), *n.* *Law.* One who has a reversion, or is entitled to a reversion; loosely, any one having a vested right to a future estate.

**reversion spectroscopy.** A spectroscopy presenting two spectra with colors in opposite order, and provided with means for bringing any corresponding line in the two spectra into the same vertical line.

**re-vert'** (rē-vūr't'), *v. i.*; **re-vert'ed**; **re-vert'ing**. [*L. revertere, revertur; re- re- + vertere* to turn; cf. OF. revertir. See VERSE; cf. REVERSE.] **1.** To regain consciousness; to come to; to recover; to revive. *Obs.*

**2.** To return; to come or go back; to recur.

**3.** In technical uses: **a** *Law.* To return to the proprietor or his heirs or assigns after the termination of a particular estate or reversion granted by him. **b** *Biol.* To undergo reversion; to return toward some ancestral type. **c** *Chem.* To return to a former state; — said esp. of phosphates in certain fertilizers which become insoluble again.

**Syn.** — See ADVERT.

**re-vert'**, *v. t.* **1.** To cause to return; esp., to restore. *Obs.*

**2.** To turn, force, or throw, back. *Obs.*

**3.** To turn or direct back or to the rear, as the eyes. *Rare.*

**4.** To turn to the contrary; to reverse; to invert. *Now R.*  
Till happy chance revert the cruel scene. *Prior.*

**5.** To revoke; to reverse; to annul. *Obs.*

**6. Chem.** To cause to revert. See REVERT, *v. i.*, 3 c.

to revert a series, *Alg.*, to treat an infinite series, as  $y = a + b + c^2 + \text{etc.}$ , to find  $x$  in a series in powers of  $y$ .

**re-vert'** (rē-vūr't'), *n.* One that reverts or is reverted; specif.: **a** *Music.* A return; antistrophe. *Obs.* **b** One who reverts to a former faith.

**re-vert'ed**, *p. a.* Turned back or the wrong way; directed back, as the eyes; reversed. *Specif.:* **Her.** S-shaped.

reverted phosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID. — *r. train, Kinematics.* an epicyclic train in which the first and last wheels revolve on the same axis. When these two wheels are nearly equal, a very slow relative rotation is secured.

**re-vert'ible** (rē-vūr'tē-bīl'), *a.* That may revert or be reverted. — **re-vert'ible-ty** (-bīl'i-ti), *n.*

**re-vest'** (rē-vēst'), *v. t.* [*OF. revestir, F. revêtir, L. revestire; re- re- + vestire* to clothe, fr. vestis a garment. See VESTRY; cf. REVEST.] **1.** To clothe; to attire; to dress; to cover, as with a robe; to robe. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

re-vest'er, *v. t.* = REVEST, to dress.

**re-vest'ary** (rē-vēs'ār-i), [*LL. revestiarius; cf. F. revestiaire.* See REVEST.] = REVEST-*ary*. *Obs. or Archaic.*

**re-vest'ary, n.** [*See REVESTIARY.*] VESTRY. The apartment, in a church or, *Obs.*, temple, where the vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry. *Obs. or Hist.*

**re-vest'ure** (rē-vēs'tūr), *n.* Revestry; also, vesture. *Obs. & R.*

**re-vest'ure** (rē-vēs'tūr), *v. t.* Also **re-vest'ure**. [*F. revêtir.*] = REVEST.

**re-vest'ement** (rē-vēs'tē-mēt'), *n.* Also **re-vest'ement**. [*See REVEST.*] = REVESTMENT.

**re-vest'et** + RIVET.

**re-vest'et** + RIVEL.

**re-vest'etate**, *v. t. & i.* See RE-2.

re-vest'ra-tion (rē-vēs'trā-shūn), *n.*

**re-vest'ic** (rē-vēs'tik'), *v. t.* [*LL. revinctus, p. p. of revincere* to conquer.] To convict. *Obs.*

**re-vest'ic-tion**, [*LL. revinctio* a refuting. Refutation; also, conquest. *Obs.*] [VICINATION. *Obs.*]

**re-vest'ic-tion, n.** Error, for RE-vest'ic-tion (rē-vēs'tik'), *v. t. & i.* [*re + vestic-tion; cf. F. ravistiller.*] To vexatious again. — **re-vest'ic-tion-ment**, *n.*

**re-vest'ic-tion-ment**, [*re-vest'ic-tion + ment.*] To vexatious again. [*See RE-vest'ic-tion.*]

**re-vest'ic-tion-ment, n.** [*re-vest'ic-tion + ment.*] To vexatious again. [*See RE-vest'ic-tion.*]

**re-vest'ic-tion-ment, n.** [*re-vest'ic-tion + ment.*] To vexatious again. [*See RE-vest'ic-tion.*]

**2.** To put on (clothing), or to clothe (one's self), again. *Obs.*

**3.** To vest again; to restate; to reinvest; as, to re-vest a king in his kingdom; to re-vest lands in a former owner.

**re-vest'** (rē-vēs't'), *v. i.* To take effect or vest again, as a title; to revert to a former owner; as, the title re-vested in A.

**re-vest'** (rē-vēs't'), *v. t.*; **re-vest'ed**; **re-vest'ing**. [*F. revêtir, prop., to clothe.* See REVEST.] *Mil. & Civil Engin.* To face, as an embankment, with a revetment.

**re-vest'ment** (-mēt), *n.* [*F. revêtement* the lining of a ditch, fr. revêtir to clothe. See REVEST.] *Fort. & Engin.* A facing of stone, concrete, fascines, or any other material, to sustain an embankment; also, a retaining wall.

**re-view'** (rē-vūv'), *v. t.*; **re-view'ed** (-vūvd'); **re-view'ing**. [*re- + view; cf. F. revoir, p. p. revu.* Cf. REVIEW, *n.*] **1.** To view or see again. *Obs.* "I shall review Sicilia." *Shak.*

**2.** To view or examine again; as, the officers viewed and reviewed the fortifications.

**3.** [From REVIEW, *n.*; cf. F. revoir.] To go over or examine critically or deliberately. *Specif.:* **a** To reconsider; to revise, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. *Obs.* **b** To go over with critical examination, in order to discover excellences or defects; hence, to write a critical notice of; as, to review a new novel. **c** To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like; to hold a review of; as, to review a regiment. **d** *Law.* To reexamine judicially; as a higher court may review the proceedings and judgments of a lower one. **e** To take a view of; to survey.  
Shall I the long, laborious scene review? *Pope.*

**4.** To look back on; to take a retrospective view of.

**re-view'**, *v. i.* To write reviews; to be a reviewer.

**re-view'**, *n.* [*F. revue* (OF. revêue), fr. revoir to see again (p. p. revu, OF. revu), L. revidere, re- re- + videre to see. See VIEW; cf. REVISE.] **1.** A looking over or examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision; as, an author's review of his works. *Now Rare.*

**2. Law.** Specif., judicial reexamination, as of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher.

**3.** An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a high officer for the purpose of ascertaining the state of discipline, equipments, etc.; specif., a march past the reviewing officer, usually following an inspection.

**4.** An examination or inspection.

**5.** A general survey or view, as of the events of a period.

**6.** A retrospective view or survey, as of one's life.

**7.** A lesson studied or recited a second time.

**8.** A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique.

**9.** A periodical containing critical essays.

**10.** A second or repeated view; a reexamination.

**Syn.** — REVIEW, CRITIQUE, CRITICISM are all used to denote a critical essay; REVIEW emphasizes the idea of critical examination or exposition; CRITIQUE and CRITICISM lay stress rather upon the expression of critical judgments. But all three words are freely interchanged. See ANIMADVERSION.

**re-view'al** (-āl), *n.* Act of reviewing; revision; a review.

**re-view'er** (-ēr), *n.* One who reviews or reexamines; specif.: **a** a reviser. **b** One who looks back. *Obs.* **c** One who examines publications critically, and publishes his opinion of them; a professional critic of books; a review writer.

**re-vile'** (rē-vīl'), *v. t.*; **re-viled'** (-vīld'); **re-vil'ing** (-vīl'ing). [*ME. reviler, OF. reviler* to despise, regard as vile; re- re- + vil vile; cf. OF. aviler to make vile, depreciate, F. avilir. See VILE.] **1.** To abuse; to degrade. *Obs.*

**2.** To subject to abuse; to abuse, now only with speech, formerly also with action; to address or assail with opprobrious language; to reproach abusively; to rail at. "And did not she herself revile me there?" *Shak.*

**Syn.** — Reproach, upbraid, calumniate. See VILIFY.

**re-vile'**, *v. i.* To use contemptuous or opprobrious language; to rail.

Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again. *1 Pet. ii. 23*

**re-vil'ment** (-mēt), *n.* Act or practice of reviling; abuse; also, a reviling remark or speech. *Spenser.*

**re-vil'er** (-vīl'ēr), *n.* One who reviles. *1 Cor. vi. 10.*

**re-vin'di-cate** (rē-vīn'dī-kāt), *v. t.* [*re- + vindicare.* Cf. REVENDICATE, REVENGE.] To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. — **re-vin'di-ca-tion** (-kātshūn), *n.*

**re-vin'al** (rē-vīn'āl), *n.* [From REVISE.] Act of revising; revision; as, the revisal of a manuscript, a treaty.

**re-vise'** (rē-vīz'), *v. t.*; **re-vise'd** (-vīzd'); **re-vise'ing** (-vīz'ing). [*F. reviser, v. t., fr. L. revisere* to look back, to go to see again, revisit, revider, revivum, to see again; re- re- + videre, visum, to see. See REVIEW, VISION.] To look again, often, or back; to reflect (on). *Obs.*

**re-vise'**, *v. i.* **1.** To see or look at again. *Obs.*

**2.** To look at or over again for the purpose of correcting or improving; to go or read over to correct errors, etc.; to correct or amend on reexamination; as, to revise a writing, a translation, a printer's proof; to revise statutes.

**re-vise'**, *n.* **1.** A being seen again. *Obs.* *Orf. E. D.*

**2.** Act of revising; a review; a revision; a reexamination.

**3.** A revised form.

**4. Print.** A proof taken after corrections.

**re-vise'd** (rē-vīzd'), *pret. & p. p.* of REVISE. — **Revised Version** of the Bible, a revised form of the Authorized Version prepared by English and American revisers in accordance with a resolution passed, in 1870, by both houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. The New Testament was published in 1881, and the complete Bible in 1885. The revised Apocrypha appeared in 1885. Cf. AMERICAN REVISED VERSION.

**re-vis'er** (rē-vīz'ēr), *n.* One who revises.

**re-viz'ing** (rē-vīz'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of REVISE. — **revising barrister**, *Eng. Law*, a barrister appointed to hold open court locally for determining the validity of, and correcting, the lists and registers of parliamentary electors.

**re-vi'sion** (rē-vīz'h(ā)n), *n.* [F. *revision*, L. *revisio* a seeing again, fr. *revidere*. See REVISE, v.] 1. Act of revising; reexamination or careful reading over for correction or improvement; as, the revision of a book or of statutes. 2. That made by revising; a revised form or version. 3. A seeing again; a reholding.

**Syn.** — Reexamination, revision, revise, review.

**re-vi'sit** (rē-vīz'it), *v. t. & i.* [Cf. F. *revisiter*.] 1. To revise; to reexamine. *Obs.* Ld. Berners's.

2. To visit again; to return to.

**re-vi'sit**, *n.* A second or repeated visit.

**re-vi'sit-a'tion** (-tā'sh(ā)n), *n.* [Cf. OF. *revisitation* examination, inspection.] Act of revisiting.

**re-vi'so-ry** (rē-vīz'ō-rī), *a.* Having the power or purpose of revising; of the nature of revision. *Story.*

**re-vi'val** (rē-vīv'āl), *n.* [From REVIVE.] Act of reviving, or state of being revived; restoration. *Specif.*: a Renewed attention to something, as to letters or literature. b Renewed performance of, or interest in, something, as the drama and literature; of a play, book, or the like, a new presentation or publication. c In full, revival of religion. Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening; special religious interest. d Reanimation from a state of languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. e Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, agriculture. f Renewed prevalence of something, as a practice or a fashion; as, the Gothic revival. g Restoration to consciousness or life. h *Old Chem.* Revivification. i *Law.* Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal; as, the revival of a debt barred by limitation; the revival of a revoked will, of a judgment, etc. j *Psychol.* Recurrence of a psychic state recognized as belonging to a past experience, whether spontaneously or due to an effort to recollect. **Revival of Learning, Letters, or Literature**, the Renaissance in its literary aspect.

**re-vi'val-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* 1. The spirit or kind of religion, or methods, characteristic of religious revivals. 2. Tendency or desire to revive or restore.

**re-vi'val-ist**, *n.* 1. A clergyman or layman who promotes revivals of religion; an advocate of or participant in religious revivals; sometimes, *specif.*, a clergyman, without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals. 2. A reviver or restorer, as of earlier architecture.

— **re-vi'val-is'tic** (-is'tik), *a.*

**re-viv'ing** (rē-vīv'ing), *v. t.*; **re-viv'ing** (-vīv'ing); **re-viv'ing** (-vīv'ing). [F. *revivre*, L. *revivere*; re- + *vivere* to live. See VIDU.] 1. To return to consciousness or life; to recover life, vigor, or strength; to become reanimated or reinvigorated; to become active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; as, hope revived in his heart; an age when art revived.

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he revived. 1 Kings xvii. 22.

2. *Chem.* To recover its proper metallic state, as a metal.

**re-viv'ing**, *v. t.* [Cf. F. *revivifier*. See REVIVE, v. t.] 1. To restore to consciousness or life; to reanimate. 2. To raise from languor, depression, or discouragement; to bring into action after a suspension; to render active, operative, valid, or flourishing again; to reinvigorate.

Those gracious words revived my drooping thoughts. *Shak.*

3. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect or disuse; to restore; reestablish; bring back into currency, use, performance, or the like; as, to revive a play. "Revive the libels." *Swift.*

4. To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection; to recall attention to; to reawaken; to refreshen.

The mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions which it has once had. *Locke.*

5. *Old Chem.* To reduce to its metallic state, as a metal after calcination. b To restore to an active state, as char (used in decolorizing sugar) by burning.

**re-viv'ed** (rē-vīv'ed), *p. a.* *Phys. Geog.* Rejuvenated.

**re-viv'ement** (rē-vīv'mēt), *n.* Rare. 1. Revival. 2. A reviving influence; a cause of revival.

**re-viv'er** (rē-vīv'ēr), *n.* One that revives; *specif.*: a Something that restores or reinvigorates, as: (1) *Slang.* A stimulant. (2) A preparation for restoring color, polish, or the like. b One who restores to use, reestablishes, reintroduces, or the like. c A renovator of old clothes.

**re-viv'i-fi-ca'tion** (rē-vīv'ī-fī-kā'sh(ā)n), *n.* [Cf. F. *révivi-fication*.] 1. Renewal or restoration of life; act of recalling or restoring, or state of being recalled, from death or apparent death or torpidity to life. 2. *Chem.* Process of reviving. See REVIVE, v. t., 5 a & b. 3. Revival; renewal; reinvigoration.

**re-viv'i-fy** (rē-vīv'ī-fī), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *révivi-fier*, L. *revivificare*. See VIVIFY.] To cause to revive; to revive; *specif.*: a To reanimate; to reinvigorate. b To restore to life; to reanimate. c *Chem.* — REVIVE, v. t., 5 a & b.

**re-viv'i-ty**, *v. t.* *Chem.* To undergo revivification; revive.

**rev'is-ence** (rē-vīz'ēns), *n.* Act of revising, or

**rev'is-ence-ry** (-vīz'ēns-ri), *n.* State of being revised; renewal of life; restoration to life, vigor, or the like.

**rev'is-er** (-ēr), *n.* [L. *revisescens*, *p. pr.* of *reviscere* to revive; re- + *viviscere*, v. *incho.* fr. *vivere* to live.] Able or disposed to revive; causing revival.

**rev'o-ca'tion** (rē-vō-kā'sh(ā)n), *n.* [F. *révocation*, L. *revocatio*. See REVOCATE.] 1. Act of recalling, or calling back, or state of being recalled; recall. *Obs.* or R. 2. Act of revoking; act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license,

gift, or benefit conferred; repeal; reversal; withdrawal; as, the revocation of an edict, a power, a will, or a license.

3. Recantation; retraction. *Obs.*

**rev'o-ca-to-ry** (rē-vō-kā-tō-rī), *a.* [L. *revocatorius*: cf. F. *révocatoire*.] Of or pertaining to revocation; tending to, or involving, a revocation; revoking; recalling.

**re-vo'ice** (rē-vōis'), *v. t.* 1. To voice again; to echo. 2. To furnish with voice; to reft, as an organ pipe.

**re-vo'ke** (rē-vōk'), *v. t.*; **re-vo'ken** (-vōk't), **re-vo'king** (-vōk'ing). [ME. *revoken*, OF. *revokier*, F. *révoquer*, L. *revocare*; re- + *vocare* to call, akin to *voc*, *vocis*, voice. See VOICE; cf. REVOCATE.] 1. *Obs.* or R. To bring back; to recall. *Specif.*: a To restrain; check; prevent. *Obs.* [She] still strove their sudden rages to revoke. *Spenser.*

b To call back to mind or memory. c To restore to use or operation; to revive. d To call or summon back.

The faint spirit he did revoke again. *Spenser.*

2. To annul by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to rescind; to cancel; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act; as, to revoke a will, license, grant, law. 3. *Obs.* To withdraw. *Specif.*: a To recant; to retract. b To take back; to reassume; to recover. c To draw back.

**Syn.** — Recall, repeal, rescind, countermand, annul, abrogate, cancel, reverse. See ABOLISH.

**re-vo'ke** (rē-vōk'), *v. t.* 1. To make revocation. 2. *Card Playing.* To fail to follow suit when able, in violation of the rule of the game; to renege.

**re-vo'ke**, *n.* *Card Playing.* Act of revoking.

**re-vo'ker** (-vōk'ēr), *n.* One who revokes.

**re-vol't** (rē-vōlt'), *v. t.* [Cf. F. *révolté*, *p. pr.*] A revolter. *Obs.* "Ingrate revolts." *Shak.*

**re-vol't** (rē-vōlt'; -vōlt'; 277), *n.* [F. *révolte*, fr. *révolter*, It. *rivoltare*, or fr. It. *rivolta*; both fr. *rivolvere*, *rivolvere*, *p. p.* *rivolto*, to turn, to direct, to revolve, fr. L. *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] 1. Act of revolting; a casting off of allegiance; a change of party or opinion; a movement or expression of vigorous dissent or refusal to accept; an uprising against legitimate authority; esp., a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to a government; rebellion; insurrection; as, the revolt of a province. 2. Loathing; nausea. *Obs.* or R. *Shak.*

**Syn.** — Insurrection, sedition, mutiny. See REBELLION.

**re-vol't**, *v. t.*; **RE-VOLT'ED**; **RE-VOLT'ING**. [Cf. F. *révolter*, It. *rivoltare*. See REVOLT, n.] 1. To cause to turn back; also, to take away or cast off in revolt. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To cause to revolt. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

3. To cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to affect with disgust or loathing; to nauseate. To derive delight from what inflicts pain on any sentient creature revolted his conscience. *J. Morley.*

**re-vol't**, *v. t.* 1. To renounce allegiance or subjection; to rebel; to desert one party, leader, or, *Obs.*, religion, for another; to go over (to); to turn away (from).

Our discontented counties do revolt. *Shak.*

2. To draw back; to retreat. *Obs.* *Milton.*

3. To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; to feel disgust or nausea; to turn or rise in disgust or repugnance; — with *at* or *against*; as, the stomach revolts at such food; his nature revolts against such treatment. 4. To turn away or shrink with disgust or loathing.

His clear intelligence revolted from the dominant sophisms of that time. *J. Morley.*

**re-vol't'er** (rē-vōlt'ēr; rē-vōlt'ēr), *n.* One who revolts; a rebel; an insurgent.

**rev'o-lu-bile** (rē-vōl'ū-bīl), *a.* [L. *revolutibilis* that may be rolled back. See REVOLVE.] Capable of revolving; revolvable. — **rev'o-lu-bil'i-ty** (-bil'i-tī), *n.* — **rev'o-lu-bly**, *adv.*

**rev'o-lute** (rē-vōl'ūt), *n.* [L. *revolutus*, *p. p.* of *revolvere*. See REVOLVE.] Rolled backward or downward, as the margins or tips of some leaves.

**rev'o-lute**, *n.* *Math.* A surface or a solid of revolution. See REVOLUTION, 1 b.

**rev'o-lu'tion** (rē-vōl'ū'sh(ā)n), *n.* [ME. *revoluçion*, F. *révolution*, L. *revolutio*. See REVOLVE.] 1. A strictly, a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis, such that any line of the body remains throughout parallel to its initial position, to which it returns on completing the circuit. *Revolution* is often combined with *rotation*; the moon presents always the same side to the earth because it rotates on its axis and revolves round the earth at the same angular rate. b Motion of any figure about a center or axis, in which each point of the figure traces a circular arc of the same angular size about its projection on the axis as center; as, the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of its legs generates a cone; — more accurately called *rotation*. 2. *Specif.*, of a heavenly body, act of going with Revolution round in an orbit, or elliptic course; Margins. A cross also, apparent movement round the earth. section. Also, the time taken by a heavenly body to make a complete round in its orbit. 3. Completion of a course, as of years; recurrence; also, the period made by the regular succession of a measure of time or by a succession of similar events; a cycle or epoch. *Obs.* or R. "The short revolution of a day." *Dryden.* 4. A turn or twist; a bend. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.* 5. A turning over, as in talk or in the mind; discussion; pondering; consideration. *Obs.* 6. Change; alteration. *Rare.* 7. A total or radical change; as, a revolution in thought. The ability . . . of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete revolution throughout the department. *Macaulay.* 8. *Polit. Sci.* A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow

or renunciation of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed. The word *Revolution* [cap.] is often used specifically without qualifying terms to denote: a The English Revolution in 1688-89, by which William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns in place of James. b The American Revolution (1775-83), by which the English colonies, since known as the United States, secured their independence. War opened in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, hostilities practically ceased with the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, and the final treaty of peace was signed at Paris in 1783. c The revolution in France which began in 1789 and is commonly called the French Revolution (which see), or any of the subsequent revolutions in that country more fully designated by their dates, as the Revolution of 1830, of 1848, etc.

**Syn.** — See REBELLION.

**rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry** (rē-vōl'ū'sh(ā)n-ārī), *a.* [Cf. F. *révolutionnaire*.] Of, pert. to, characterized by, or of the nature of, a revolution, esp. in government; tending to or promoting revolution; as, a revolutionary war or agitation. **Revolutionary calendar**, the calendar of the first French republic. It was substituted for the ordinary calendar, dating from the Christian Era, by a decree of the National Convention in 1793. The 22d of September, 1792, the day from which the existence of the republic was reckoned, was also the date of the new calendar. The year, beginning at midnight of the day of the autumnal equinox, was divided into twelve months of thirty days, with five additional days (*sansculottides*) for festivals, and six in every fourth year. Each month was divided into three decades of ten days each, the week being abolished. The names of the months, with their English significance, and the approximate dates of their commencement, are as follows:

Vendémiaire . . . . .	Sept. 22	Floral . . . . .	Apr. 20
Frimaire . . . . .	Oct. 22	Frisial . . . . .	May 20
Nivôse . . . . .	Nov. 21	Floréal . . . . .	June 19
Pluviôse . . . . .	Dec. 21	Thermidor . . . . .	July 19
Ventôse . . . . .	Jan. 20	Fruitiôse . . . . .	Aug. 18
Germinal . . . . .	Feb. 19	Fructidor . . . . .	Sept. 17
Floréal . . . . .	Mar. 21		

The five regular sansculottides were dedicated respectively to the Virtues, Genius, Labor, Opinion, and Rewards; the sixth, of ten years, was called "the day of the Revolution." This calendar was abolished by Napoleon in favor of the ordinary one at the end of the year 1805. — **R. Tribunal**, *F. Hist.*, the court established in Paris by the National Convention in 1793 to try political offenses. It was the instrument of condemnation during the Reign of Terror.

**rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry**, *n.* A revolutionist.

**rev'o-lu'tion-er** (-lū'sh(ā)n-ēr), *n.* One who supports, or is engaged in, a revolution; a revolutionist; *specif.* [cap.]: a One who supported the English Revolution of 1688-89. *Smollett.* b A soldier in the American Revolution.

**rev'o-lu'tion-ize** (-iz'm), *n.* State or habit of being in revolution; revolutionary doctrines or principles.

**rev'o-lu'tion-ist**, *n.* One engaged in a revolution; a favorer of revolution; a revolutionary. *Burke.*

**rev'o-lu'tion-ize** (-iz), *v. t.*; **REVOLU'TION-IZED** (-izd); **rev'o-lu'tion-iz'ing** (-iz'ing). 1. To change fundamentally or overthrow completely the established government of. 2. To render revolutionary; to imbue with revolutionism. 3. To change completely or fundamentally.

The gospel . . . has revolutionized his soul. *J. M. Mason.*

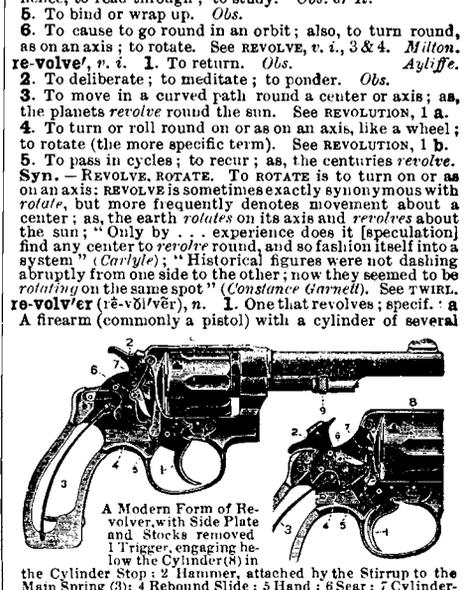
**re-volve** (rē-vōlv'), *v. t.*; **RE-VOLV'ED** (-vōlv'ed); **RE-VOLV'ING** (-vōlv'ing). [L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*; re- + *volvere* to roll, turn round; cf. OF. *revolver*. See VOLUBLE; cf. REVOLT, REVOLUTION.] 1. To turn (the eyes or sight) back or round; to roll. *Obs.* *Oxf. E. D.*

2. To turn or bring back; to restore. *Obs.*

3. To turn over and over (in the mind, breast, etc.); to reflect repeatedly upon; to ponder; to think over. 4. To turn over the pages of (a book or author's works); hence, to read through; to study. *Obs.* or R. 5. To bind or wrap up. *Obs.* 6. To cause to go round in an orbit; also, to turn round, as on an axis; to rotate. See REVOLVE, v. t., 3 & 4. *Milton.*

**re-volve**, *n.* 1. To return. *Obs.* *Ayliffe.* 2. To deliberate; to meditate; to ponder. *Obs.* 3. To move in a curved path round a center or axis; as, the planets revolve round the sun. See REVOLUTION, 1 a. 4. To turn or roll round on or as on an axis, like a wheel; to rotate (the more specific term). See REVOLUTION, 1 b. 5. To pass in cycles; to recur; as, the centuries revolve. **Syn.** — REVOLVE, ROTATE. To ROTATE is to turn on or as on an axis; REVOLVE is sometimes exactly synonymous with rotate, but more frequently denotes movement about a center; as, the earth rotates on its axis and revolves about the sun; "Only by . . . experience does it [speculation] find an axis center to revolve round, and so fashion itself into a system." *Carlyle.* "His figures were not dashing abruptly from one side to the other; now they seemed to be rotating on the same spot." *Constance Garnell.* See TWIRL.

**re-volv'er** (rē-vōlv'ēr), *n.* 1. One that revolves; *specif.*: a A firearm (commonly a pistol) with a cylinder of several



ment; Revolution. R. [p. pr.] **rev'ol'ving**, *adv.* of revolving. **rev'ol'ant** (rē-vōl'ānt), *a.* [L. *revolutus*, *p. p.* of *revolvere*.] Flying back. **rev'ol'ant**, *v. t.* See RE-2. **rev'ol'ing**, *p. pr.* of REVOLVE. — **rev'ol'ing-ly**, *adv.* **rev'ol'ute** (rē-vōl'ūt), *v. t.* & *i.* [L. *revolutus*, *p. p.* of *revolvere*.] 1. To revolve. **rev'ol'ute** (-lūt), *n.* A revolution. **rev'ol'u'tion** (-lū'sh(ā)n), *n.* See REVOLUTION. **rev'ol'u'tion-ally**, *adv.* **rev'ol'u'tion-a-ry**, *a.* See REVOLUTIONARY. **rev'ol'u'tion-a-ry-ness** (-ārī-tē), *n.* Capacity or tendency to revolve

chambers or, formerly, several barrels so arranged as to revolve on an axis, and be discharged in succession by the same lock. The commonest calibers are .38, .32, .22, and .45 inch.

2. *Navig. & Surv.* The particular indeterminate form assumed by the three-point problem when the point of observation falls on the circle through the three fixed points.

3. *Revolving* (rē-vōl'vīng), *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of *revolve*. Specif.: *p. a.* Making a revolution or revolutions; rotating; — used also figuratively of time, seasons, etc., depending on the revolution of the earth.

But grief returns with the revolving year. *Shelley*  
*re-vo-lu-tion* (rē-vūl'ūsh'ŏn), *n.* [L. *revolutio*, fr. *revolvere*, *re-volvam*, to revolve, to turn round; *re-* + *volvam*, to revolve, to turn round.] *1.* The act of turning or revolving, as of a wheel, or of a planet, or of a body in space. *2.* A strong pulling or drawing back or away; withdrawal. *3.* A sudden or strong reaction, reversion, or change. *4.* A sudden and violent *re-vul-sion* of feeling. *5.* *Macaulay.*

*re-vul-sion-ary* (rē-vūl'ūsh'ŏn-ē-ri), *a.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a *re-vul-sion*.

*re-vul-sive* (rē-vūl'ūsh'iv), *a.* [Cf. *re-vul-sivus*.] Causing, or tending to, *re-vul-sion*; *re-vul-sive-ly*, *adv.*

*re-vul-sive-ly*, *n.* That which causes *re-vul-sion*; specif., *Med.*, a *re-vul-sive* remedy or agent.

*re-ward* (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* & *v. i.* -WARD'ED; -WARD'ING. [ME. *rewarden* to reward, regard, OF. *rewarder*, a form of *regarder*, of G. orig. See *WARD*, *REGARD*.] *1.* In *Obs.* senses: *a.* To look at; notice; regard; consider; heed. *b.* To agree; decide. *2.* To give as a reward.

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*re-word* (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* *1.* To put into words again; to repeat in the same words; also, *Obs.*, to reecho. *Shak.* *2.* To alter the wording of; to restate in other words; as, to *re-word* an idea or a passage.

*rex begonia*. One of a race of cultivated begonias descending chiefly from the East Indian species *Begonia rex*. They have very large handsomely variegated leaves, and are grown exclusively as foliage plants. See *BEGONIA*, 2.

*Reynard* (rē-nārd'; rē-nārd'; 277). [F. *reynard* the fox, the name of the fox in a celebrated poem, the "Roman de Reynard", from a personal name; of G. origin; cf. G. *Reinhard*, OHG. *Reinhart*, of which the primitive meaning is uncertain; cf. AS. *regnard* very hard, Goth. *raginōds* to govern, *ragin* counsel, E. HARD. The spelling *reynard* is prob. fr. a Flemish form.] Proper name of the fox in the great medieval beast epic "Reynard the Fox"; also [L. c.] a fox.

*rez-de-chaus-sée* (rē-dē-shō'sā'), *n.* [F., lit., level of the street. See *RAZE*, *v. t.*, CAUSEY.] Arch. The ground story, either on a level with the street or slightly above it; — used esp. of buildings on the continent of Europe.

*rhab'dite* (rāb'dīt'), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος* a rod.] Zool. One of the minute, smooth, rodlike or fusiform structures produced in the cells of the epidermis, or in cells sunk within the underlying parenchyma of many turbellarians and a few trematodes. They are discharged in great numbers in the mucous secretions of these animals, but their function is uncertain. *b* One of the paired appendages which unite to form the ovipositor in some insects.

*rhab'do-* (rāb'dō-). Combining form fr. Gr. *ῥαβδος*, rod, stick. *Rhab'do-coe'la* (sē'lā), *n. pl.* [NL. See Rhabdocelida.] Zool. *a* = Rhabdocelida. *b* The typical suborder of Rhabdocelida, comprising those with a straight unbranched alimentary tract surrounded by a space or cavity filled with fluid, well-developed yolk glands, and a protrusible pharynx. — *rhab'do-coe'lan* (-lān), *a. & n.*

*rhab'do-coe'le* (rāb'dō-sē), *rhab'do-coe'lous* (sē'lūs), *a.* Zool. Of or pertaining to the Rhabdocelida or Rhabdocela. — *rhab'do-coe'le*, *n.*

*rhab'do-coe'li-da* (sē'lī-dā), *n. pl.* [NL: *rhabdo-* + Gr. *κοιλία* hollow.] Zool. An order of the Turbellaria comprising those with an unbranched, or comparatively simply lobated, alimentary tract, or in one group (Acœla), with no definitely walled cavity beyond the pharynx. They are mostly of small size. Some are marine, many others inhabit fresh water, and a few inhabit damp places on land. — *rhab'do-coe'li-dān* (-dān), *a. & n.*

*rhab'do-man'cy* (rāb'dō-mān'sī), *n.* [*rhab'do-* + *mancy*.] Divination by rods or wands. — *rhab'do-man'cer* (-sēr), *n.* — *rhab'do-man'tic* (-mān'tik), *a.* — *rhab'do-man'tist*, *n.*

*rhab'do-pien'ra* (rāb'dō-piē'nā), *n.* [NL: *rhabdo-* + Gr. *πύρα* the side.] Zool. A widely distributed genus of marine compound animals, formerly regarded as polychaetes, but now generally placed with the *ophelodiscus* in the class Adolochorda. The zooids spring from a common axis and are each inclosed in a thin transparent tube. They have two tentaculiferous arms and a structure supposed to represent a notochord, but gill slits are wanting.

*rhab'do-sphere* (rāb'dō-sfēr'), *n.* [*rhab'do-* + *sphere*.] A minute sphere composed of rhabdoliths.

*rha'chi-o-* (rā'kī-ō-). Combining form denoting the spine. See *RACHIO-*.

*Rhad-a-man'thine* (rād'ā-mān'thīn), *a.* Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, Rhadamanthus; rigorously just; as, *Rhadamanthine* judgment.

*Rhad-a-man'thus* (rād'ā-mān'thūs), *Rhad-a-man'thys* (-thīs), *n.* [L. *Rhadamanthus*, Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθυς*, *Ῥαδάμανθυς*.] Gr. Myth. A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Minos. For his exemplary justice on earth he was made, after death, one of the judges of souls in the lower world.

*Rhæ'tian* (rē-shān'), *a.* [L. *Rhætius*, *Rætius*; cf. F. *rhétien*.] Of or pert. to ancient Rætia, a Roman province nearly corresponding with Tirol and the Grisons. — *n.* One of the people of Rætia, conquered about 15 B. C. by the Romans, who considered them to be Etruscan.

*Rhæ'tic* (-tik), *a.* [L. *Rhæticus* Rætian.] Geol. Pertaining to or designating the uppermost division of the European Triassic; — so used in allusion to certain strata of the Rætian Alps. See *GEOLOGY*, Chart.

*Rhæ'to-Ro-man'ic* (rē-tō-rō-mān'tik), *n.* The Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, a part of Tirol, and Friuli, along the northern limits of Italian. The names *Ladin* and *Romanisch* have been also used for some or even all of them. See *INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES*.

*rha'gi-a* (-rā'jī-ā), *rha'ge* (-rājī). In composition usually -*rha'gia*, -*rha'ge*. [NL. *rha'gia*, Gr. *ρᾱγία* (as in *αιμορραγία* hemorrhage), fr. *ρᾱγναι* to break.] A combining form used to signify a *bursting forth*, *abnormal* or *excessive discharge* or *flow*; as, *metrorrha'gia*, hemorrhage, etc.

*Rha-go'dia* (rā-gō'dī-ā), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *ῥαγώδης* like grapes; fr. the form of the flowers and fruit.] A genus of Australian chenopodiaceous shrubs or herbs with small greenish spicate or paniced flowers succeeded by fleshy berries. Several species, as *R. hastata*, are used for forage.

*rha'gon* (rā-gōn'), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *ῥαγός*, *ragos*, berry.] Zool. A type of spore, usually young, having a discoid or hemispherical body attached by a wide base, a single osculum, and a small number of flagellated chambers. — *rha'gon-ate* (-tāt), *a.* — *rha'gon-ose* (rā-gōn'ōs), *a.*

*Rham-na'ce-æ* (rām-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. See Rhamnus.] Bot. A family of thorny shrubs and trees, the buckthorn family, typifying the order Rhamnales. They have undivided stipulate leaves and cymose flowers, the stamens opposite the petals, and the superior ovary becoming a 3-celled capsule or a drupe. There are about 45 genera and 500 species, of wide distribution, including *Rhamnus*, *Ceanothus*, *Colubrina*, and *Zizyphus*. — *rham-na'ceous* (-shūs), *a.*

*Rham-na'les* (Zizyph), *n. pl.* [NL. Bot. A in Lindley's classification, an alliance including the buckthorns, etc. *b* An order of archlichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, consisting of the two families Rhamnaceæ and Vitaceæ, in which the stamens are equal in number with the sepals and alternate with them. — *rham'nal* (rām'nāl), *a.*

*rham'nase* (rām'nās; -nāz), *n.* [Rhamnus + *-ase*.] Chem. An enzyme found in Persian berries, capable of decomposing the associated glucoside xanthorhamnin into the dye-stuff rhamnetin and the sugars rhamnose and galactose.

*rham'no-tin* (-nē-tīn), *n.* [See Rhamnus; -IN.] Chem. A yellow crystalline substance prepared from Persian berries (see *RHAMNASE*) and used in calico printing. It dyes black with iron mordants and yellow with aluminium and tin. It is a methyl derivative of quercetin.

*rham'nose* (-nōs), *n.* [Rhamnus + *-ose*; — because prepared from buckthorn berries.] Org. Chem. A dextrorotatory sugar, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>(OH)<sub>6</sub>, of the pentose group, got by decomposition of certain glucosides, called specif. *rham'nosides* (rām'nō-sīdz; -sīdz; 184). See RHAMNASE.

*Rham'nus* (rām'nūs), *n.* [NL. fr. Gr. *ῥάμνος* a kind of prickly shrub; cf. L. *rhamnus*.] Bot. A genus of trees and shrubs, the buckthorns, typifying the family Rhamnaceæ. They have strongly pinnately veined leaves and small perfect or polygamous flowers, the ovary from the disk, the fruit a drupe with 2-4 stones. *R. frangula* and *R. cathartica* yield a medicinal bark. Persian berries are obtained from *R. infectoria* and other species, while *R. tinctoria* furnishes the dye known as lokao. Among the well-known American species are *R. caroliniana*, *R. californica*, and *R. purshiana*, the latter yielding cascarra *salifera*.

*βᾱβδοε'δης* like a rod] Bot. A rod-shaped protoplasmic body in the sensitive cells of leaves of *Dionaea* and *Drosera*.

*rhab'do'dal* (rāb'dō'dāl), *a.* See *SAGITTAL*.

*rhab'do'gic* (rāb'dō'jīk), *n.* [*rhab'do-* + *gic*.] A minute calcareous rodlike structure found both at the surface and on the bottom of the ocean; — supposed by some to be a calcareous sign.

*rhab'do'gy* (rāb'dō'jī), *n.* [*rhab'do-* + *gy*.] Computation with Napier's bones. — *rhab'do'log'ic-al* (rāb'dō-lōj'ī-kāl), *a.* *Rob'tho-*

*rhab'dom'* (rāb'dōm'), *n.* [*rhab'do-* + *m'*.] A bundle of rods, fr. *ῥαβδος* a rod.] Zool. One of the minute rodlike structures in the retinae in the compound eyes of arthropods. — *rhab'do-m'al* (-āl), *a.*

*rhab'do-my'o-ma*, *n.* [NL: *rhab'do-* + *myoma*.] A tumor of striated muscle elements.

*rhab'do-phane</*

rham'pho (rám'fó-). Combining form from Greek ράμφος, crooked beak, beak.

Rham'pho-rhyn'ghus (-rín'kús), n. [NL; rhampho- + Gr. ῥύγχος snout.] Paleon. A genus of pterodactyls in which the elongated tail supported a leathery expansion at the tip. The teeth were slender and forwardly directed.

rham'phy. In composition usually rhamphy. [Gr. ῥαφή sewing, suture; as, hysterorhamphy, tenorhamphy, etc.]

Rhap'ido-phyll'um (ráp'i-dó-fíll'úm), n. [NL; Gr. ῥαπίς, -idos, a rod + φύλλον leaf.] Bot. A genus of American fan palms consisting of R. hystrix, the blue palmetto.

Rha'p'is (rá'p'is), n. [NL; fr. Gr. ῥαπίς a rod.] Bot. A small genus of low fan palms, of eastern Asia, having small, flexible, densely fibrous reedlike stems and orbicular leaves with variously shaped segments. R. flabelliformis, the ground rattan, and R. humilis are often cultivated.

rha-pon'tic (ra-pón'tik), n. [LL. rha ponticum rhubarb, prop., the Pontic plant called rha, i. e., rhubarb, Gr. ῥα; prob. fr. a local name. Cf. RHUBARB.] 1. A species of centaury (Centaurea rhaipontica). Obs. 2. The cultivated rhubarb, or pie plant; hence, Pharm., its root; rhubarb.

rhap-sod'ic (ráp-sód'ík), a. [Gr. ῥαψωδικός.] 1. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, rhapsody; rhapsodical. 2. Gr. Antiq. Made up of the recitation of rhapsodies.

rhap-sod'ical (-i-kál), a. [Gr. ῥαψωδικός.] 1. Consisting of various elements; fragmentary; disconnected. Obs. 2. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rhapsody; overenthusiastic; ecstatic.

3. Gr. Antiq. Of or pertaining to the rhapsodist. rhap-sod'ist (ráp-sód'íst), n. [From RHAPSODY.] 1. A collector of literary pieces. Obs. 2. Gr. Antiq. One who recited a rhapsody; esp., a professional reciter of epic poems, as of Homer.

3. Hence, one who recites or sings poems for a livelihood; one who makes and repeats verses extempore. Carlyle. 4. One who writes or speaks disconnectedly or without sound argument and with extreme emotionalism.

-rhap-so-dis'tic (-díst'ík), v. t. rhap-so-dize (ráp-só-díz), v. i. & -DIZED (-díz); -DIZ'ING (-díz'ing). 1. To put together into a medley. Obs. Sterne. 2. To utter or recite as, or in the manner of, a rhapsody.

rhap-so-dize, v. i. To utter rhapsodies. Jefferson. rhap-so-dy (ráp-sód'í), n.; pl. -DIES (-dí). [F. r(h)apsodie, L. rhapsodia, Gr. ῥαψωδία, fr. ῥαψωδός a rhapsodist; ῥάπτειν to sew, stitch together, unite + ὄδη a song. See ODE.] 1. Gr. Antiq. A recitation or song of a rhapsodist; a portion of an epic poem, as a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, adapted for recitation, or usually recited, at one time; hence, a similar modern literary piece.

2. A collection, esp. a miscellaneous collection; a medley; a string. Obs. "A rhapsody of words." Shak. 3. A miscellaneous literary work; a composition of miscellaneous pieces, scraps, or the like. Obs.

4. An expression of feeling or sentiment of a highly exaggerated or ecstatic character; an utterance or writing characterized by emotionalism and lack of connection in thought or soundness of argument. 5. Music. An instrumental composition irregular in form, like an improvisation.

rhat'a-ny (rá'tá-ní), n. [Sp. ratanía, ratanía, Peruv. ratanía.] The powerfully astringent root of a half-shrubby Peruvian plant (Krameria triandra), used in medicine as an astringent and tonic, and to color port wine. b The plant.

rhe'a (ré'tá), n. [Assamese.] Ranie or its fiber.

Rhe'a (ré'tá), n. [L., fr. Gr. ῥέα.] 1. Gr. Relig. Daughter of Uranus and Gaëa, wife of Cronus, and mother of Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Hera, Hestia, and Demeter, — hence called "Mother of the Gods." Apparently the oldest seat of her worship was Crete, where in a cave, usually placed on Mount Ida, she gave birth to Zeus, and to hide him from Cronus, intrusted him to the Curetes. Similarly, she intrusted Poseidon to the Telchines of Rhodes. He was identified by the Greeks with Cybele and is regarded as a local form of the great nature goddess. See GREAT MOTHER; cf. CRONUS, CURETES.

2. [NL.] Zool. The genus consisting of the American ostriches, or nandus. They are smaller than the African ostriches, the toes are three instead of two, and the head and neck are completely feathered. The tail is undeveloped and long feathers of the back droop over the posterior part of the body. These feathers, of inferior quality, are much used for dusting brushes, etc. The largest species (R. americana) inhabits Patagonia and Argentina, but is fast becoming rare. A similar species (R. megarrhyncha), with a longer bill, is found in Brazil, and a third (R. darwini), the small-



Rhea (R. americana). (1/2)

east, in eastern Patagonia. The colors vary from pale gray to brownish. Also [l. c.], a bird of this genus, an American ostrich.

3. Saturn's fifth satellite, discovered by G. D. Cassini at Paris, Dec. 23, 1672.

rhe'a-rho'a (-ré'tá). In use commonly, -rhea, -rrhea. [NL; fr. Gr. ῥεῖα (as in διάρροια diarrhoea), fr. ῥεῖν to flow.] A suffix denoting flow, discharge; as in diarrheea.

Rhein'gold' (rín'göld'; G. -gölt'), n. Also Anglicized Rhine'gold'. In Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" (The Ring of the Nibelung), a piece of consecrated gold stolen from the Rhine and made into a ring by the dwarf Alberich after he has been told by its female guardians that this will confer boundless power on the thief. When it is stolen from him in turn, he pronounces a heavy curse on it, so that it brings disaster to all its possessors. Siegfried takes it from the giant Fafnir and gives it to Brünnhilde. Eventually, freed from its curse by being burned by its original guardians. Cf. ALBERICH, ANDVARI.

rhe-mat'ic (ré-mát'ík), a. [Gr. ῥηματικός or for a verb, fr. ῥήμα, ῥήματος, a sentence. See RHETORIC.] 1. Of or pertaining to word formation. 2. Having a verb for its base; derived from verbs.

Rhe'mish (ré'mísh), a. Of or pert. to Rheims in France, the English college of Roman Catholics in which published in 1582 an English translation of the New Testament.

Rhemish Testament, the New Testament of the Douay Bible. Rhe'nish (ré'nísh), a. [L. Rhenus the Rhine; cf. G. rheinisch.] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine or the region on or near it; as, Rheinish wine. — n. Rhine wine.

Rhemish Confederation, the Confederation of the Rhine. rheo-. Combining form from Greek ῥεῖν, anything flowing, stream, fr. ῥεῖν to flow, used chiefly in electrical terms.

rhe'o-crat (ré'ó-krát'), n. [rheo- + Gr. κρατεῖν to rule.] Elec. A kind of motor speed controller permitting of very gradual variation in speed and of reverse. It is especially suitable for use with motor-driven machine tools.

rhe-om'e-ter (ré-óm'è-tér), n. [rheo- + -meter.] An instrument for measuring or regulating currents; specif.: a Elec. A galvanometer. Obs. or R. b Physiol. = HEMATOCHROMETER. c A kind of volumetric gas governor.

rhe'o-met'ric (ré'ó-mét'ík), a. Of or pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry. Lardner. rhe-om'e-try (ré-óm'è-trí), n. a The measurement of electric currents. b Math. The calculus; fluxions. Rare.

rhe'o-nome (ré'ó-nóm), n. [rheo- + Gr. νόμος to distribute, assign.] Physiol. A form of revolving rheochord used to demonstrate that the excitation of a nerve caused by a galvanic current passing through it is due to the frequency, and not to the absolute intensity, of the current.

rhe'o-scope (-skóp), n. [rheo- + -scope.] Physic. A galvanoscope. — rhe'o-scop'ic (-skóp'ík), a. rhe'o-stat (ré'ó-stát'), n. [rheo- + Gr. στατός standing still.] Elec. Any contrivance for regulating a current by means of (usually) variable resistances. See RESISTANCE BOX.

rhe'o-stat'ic (-stát'ík), a. Elec. a Of or pertaining to a rheostat. b Producing continuous static effects; as, Planté's rheostatic machine, a number of condensers charged in parallel and discharged in series.

rhe'o-tac'tic (-tákt'ík), a. Plant Physiol. Exhibiting, or characterized by, rheotaxis. rhe'o-tax'is (-tákt'ís), n. [NL; rheo- + Gr. τάξις an arranging.] Physiol. The tendency of certain organisms, as the plasmidia of Myxomycetes, to respond to the stimulus of a water current by definite movement. It is possibly a form of chemotaxis, thus differing from rheotropism, which is probably due to mechanical stimulus.

rhe-o'tro-pism (ré'ó-tró-píz'm), n. [rheo- + -tropism.] Plant Physiol. The directive influence exerted on growing organs by water currents; — called positive or negative rheotropism, according as the curvature is with or against the current. — rhe'o-trop'ic (ré'ó-tróp'ík), a.

rhe'sus (ré'sús), n. [NL; a name given by Audebert (1797), who says that it has no meaning.] An Indian macaque (Macaca rhesus) commonly kept in zoological gardens, where it is noted for its activity and playfulness. The color is plain pale brown. — rhe'sian (ré'shán), a.

rhe'tor (ré'tór), n. [ME. rethor, L. rhetor, fr. Gr. ῥήτωρ; cf. F. rhéteur.] 1. A master or teacher of rhetoric or eloquence. Obs. or Hist. 2. An orator; derogatorily, a mere talker. Now Rare.

rhet'o'ric (ré'tó-rík), n. [ME. rethorike, F. rhétorique, L. rhetorica, Gr. ῥητορικὴ (sc. τέχνη), fr. ῥητορικός rhetorical, oratorical, fr. ῥήτωρ orator, rhetorician; prob. fr. a root, akin to E. word; cf.



Rhesus. Female and Young. (1/2)

an electrode. — rhe'o-phor'ic (-fór'ík), a. Both Rare. rhe'o-stat'ics (ré'ó-stát'íks), n. Hydrostatics. Rare. rhe'o-tan (ré'ó-tán), n. A copper alloy containing nickel, zinc, some iron, and a little manganese.

rhe'o-tan'nic (-tán'ík), a. Chem. Designating a variety of tannic acid in rhubarb (Rheum).

rhe'o-tom'e (-tóm'), n. [rheo- + -tome.] Elec. An interrupter. rhe'o-trops (-tróp), n. [rheo- + -trops.] Elec. A commutator for reversing a current.

Rhe'sa (ré'sá) Bish. [The 'sis (-sis), n. [Gr. ῥήσις.] A set speech, as in Greek drama. Rhe'sus (-sús), n. [L., fr. Gr. ῥήσις.] Gr. Myth. A Thracian ally of the Trojans. An oracle had declared that Troy would not be taken should the horses of Rhesus drink from the Xanthus. When he approached Troy, Diomedes and Odysseus entered his camp, slew him, and made away with the horses.

ῥεῖν to say.] 1. The art of expressive speech or of dis-courte, esp. the art of literary composition. As originally cultivated by the Greeks, rhetoric was the study of the principles and technical resources of oratory, including both composition and delivery. Its development by the sophists and other political and professional orators made it regarded chiefly as the art of persuasion. The term, however, is now generally limited to the art of clear, forcible, and elegant use of language, and distinguished from the special branches of versification and elocution.

2. Hence: a Skillful or artistic use of speech; skill in the effective use of speech. b Artificial elegance of language, or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling.

3. Fig.: The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

4. Sweet, silent rhetoric of persuading eyes. Dandel. A treatise or work on rhetoric.

rhe-tor'ical (ré-tór'í-kál), a. [L. rhetoricus, Gr. ῥητορικός. See RHETORIC.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical.

rhetorical question, a question not intended to elicit an answer, but inserted for rhetorical effect; as, Who does not love his country?

-rhe-tor'ical-ly, adv. — rhe-tor'ical-ness, n. rhet'o-ri-cian (ré'tó-rí-sh'án), n. [Cf. F. rhétoricien.] 1. A teacher of rhetoric; — applied chiefly to the rhetors. 2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. 3. An eloquent writer or speaker; an orator; specif., an artificial orator without genuine eloquence; a declaimer.

rheum (ré'úm), n. [ME. reume, OF. reume rheum, a cold, F. rhume a cold, L. rheuma rheum, fr. Gr. ῥέυμα, fr. ῥεῖν to flow, akin to E. stream. See STREAM, n., cf. HEMORRHOIDS.] Med. A watery discharge from the mucous membranes or skin, esp. from the eyes or nose, as when due to a cold; hence, a cold; catarrh; Poetic, tears. Archaic.

Rhe'um (ré'úm), n. [LL. rhubarb. See RHUBARB.] Bot. A genus of Asiatic polygonaceous herbs with large leaves, loose stipular sheaths, and small flowers in ample paniculate racemes, the perianth 6-parted, the fruit 3-winged. R. rhaiponticum is the garden rhubarb. See RHUBARB.

rheum'a-tal'gi-a (ré'úm-tál'jí-á), n. [NL. See RHEUMATISM; -ALGIA.] Med. Rheumatic pain.

rheum'a-tic (ré'úm-tík), a. [OF. r(h)umatique, F. rhumatique, L. rheumaticus troubled with rheumatism, Gr. ῥευματικός subject to a discharge or flux. See RHEUM, RHEUMATISM.] 1. Derived from, or of the nature of, rheum; full of, or suffering from, rheum; tending to cause rheum. Obs. 2. Med. Of, pert. to, or characteristic of, rheumatism; as, rheumatic pains; affected with rheumatism; as, a rheumatic man; causing rheumatism; as, a rheumatic day.

rheum'a-tic, n. 1. One affected with rheumatism. 2. pl. Rheumatism. Collog. or Dial.

rheum'a-t'cal (-i-kál), a. Rheumatic. Rare. rheum'a-tism (ré'úm-tíz'm), n. [L. rheumatismus rheum, Gr. ῥευματισμός, fr. ῥευματίζω to have a flux, fr. ῥέυμα rheum; cf. F. rhumatisme, earlier rheumatisme. See RHEUM.] 1. A flux; a defluxion; a catarrh. Obs. 2. Med. A constitutional disease, which may be acute, subacute, or chronic, manifesting itself in a variety of morbid states and characterized chiefly by pains of various types. Objective symptoms may be fever, local redness, and swelling when acute; there may be no perceptible change in the part affected, or great deformity may result. The disease attacks joints, muscles, or fibrous or serous structures. The aetiology of the disease is obscure. It is commonly ascribed to the presence of lactic acid, uric acid, or excess of fibrin, cold (esp. with moisture), or microorganisms.

rheum'a-to'id (-to'id) a. [See RHEUMATISM; -OID.] rheum'a-to'id'al (-to'id'ál) Med. Resembling, or characteristic of, rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism. — rheum'a-to'id'al-ly, adv.

rheum'ic (ré'úm'ík), a. Med. Pert. to, or characterized by, rheum. — rheumic diathesis. See DARTROUS DIATHESIS.

rheum'ides (ré'úm'idéz), n. pl. [NL. See RHEUM; -OID.] The class of skin diseases developed by the dartrous diathesis. See under DARTROUS.

rheum'y (ré'úm'y), a. Of or pertaining to rheum; abounding in, or causing, rheum; affected with rheum. Shak. Rhez'a (-rék'é-á), n. [L., a kind of plant, prob. of Gr. origin. Cf. RHIZIS.] Bot. A small genus of melastomaceous herbs, the only one of its family in the United States, characterized by pine barrens in the South. They have 3-nerved leaves and red or yellow flowers with 4 petals and 8 equal anthers. They are called deer grass and meadow beauty.

rhez'is (rék'ís), n. [NL; fr. Gr. ῥήσις a breaking, fr. ῥήσιν to break.] Med. Rupture.

Rhi-an'non (ré-án'nón), n. Cell. Myth. A Cymric goddess, in legend first the wife of Pwyll and later of Maniwyddan. The "three birds of Rhiannon" could sing the dead to life or the living to the sleep of death.

rhi'g'o-lene (ríg'ó-lén), n. [Gr. ῥίγος cold + L. oleum oil.] A petroleum product intermediate between gasolene and cymogene. It is exceedingly volatile, and is used in medicine as a local anæsthetic. See PETROLEUM.

rhi'nal (rí'nál), a. [Gr. ῥίς, ῥίνας, the nose.] Anat. Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; nasal.

-rhinal. Combining form fr. Gr. ῥίς, ῥίνας, nose. See -RHINE.

rhet. Abbr. Rhetoric; rhetorical. Rhe'tian. Var. of RHETIAN. rhe'tic (ré'tík), n. Var. of RHETIC. rhe-to-ri-al, rhe-to-ri-an, a. Rhetorical. Obs.

rhe-to-ri-cal (ré'tó-rí-kál), n. [OF. rethorien.] A rhetorician; rhetor. Obs. rhe-tor'ic (ré'tór'ík), a. Rhetorical. Now Rare.

rhet'o-ric, n. [L. rhetoricus.] A rhetorician. Obs. rhe-tor'ic-ate (ré'tó-rí-kát'), v. t. [L. rhetoricus.] To play the orator; to speak or write rhetorically. Obs. — rhe-tor'ic-a'tion (-kát'ish'ún), n. — Obs.

rhet'o-ri-cian (ré'tó-rí-sh'án), a. Suited to a master of rhetoric R. rhe-to-ri-cian-ly, adv. Rhetorically; with flourish. Obs.

rhet'o-rize (ré'tó-ríz), v. t. To write rhetorically. Obs. or R. rhe-tor'ize, v. t. To address or represent rhetorically. Obs.

rhet'o-ry, n. [See RHETOR, n.] Rhetoric; a rhetorician. Obs. rheum'a-t'cal-ly, adv. OF RHEUMATISM; RHEUMATICAL. rheum'a-t'ic-ly (ré'úm-tík'ly), a. Afflicted with rheumatism. Collog. or Dial.

rheum'a-tis'mal (ré'úm-tíz'mál), a. Pert. to rheumatism. rheum'a-tis'moid (-móid), a. [Rheumatism + -oid.] A Rheum, or like rheum or rheumatism.

rheumatism root, a Twinleaf. b Wild yam Dioscorea villosa. rheum'a-tize (ré'úm-tíz), v. t. Also rheum'a-tize (-tíz), v. t. [L. rheumatizans.] To play the orator; to speak or write rhetorically. Obs. — rhe-tor'ic-a'tion (-kát'ish'ún), n. — Obs.

rheum'a-tize (-tíz), v. t. [Cf. L. rheumatizare to be troubled with rheum, Gr. ῥευματίζω.] To make rheumatic or, formerly, rheumy. Rheum'd (ré'úm'd), a. Rheumy. rheum'y (ré'úm'y), a. Rheumy. [Guarded.] R. H. G. Abbr. Royal Horse. rheum'y, v. t. To address or represent rhetorically. Obs.

rhi'nal (rí'nál), n. [L., a kind of shark. Gr. ῥήν.] Zool. Syn. of SQUATRA. rhi-nal'gi-a (rí-nál'jí-á), n. [NL; r(h)mo- + -algia.] Med. Pain in the nose.

pl. [NL. See RHAMPHASTOS.] Zool. The family consisting of the toucans, coextensive with a suborder, Rham'phas'ti-des (rám-fás'tí-déz).

Rham'phas'tos (rám-fás'tós), n. [NL; fr. Gr. ῥάμφος curved beak.] Typical genus of toucans.

rham'phoid (rám'fóid), a. [rhampho- + -oid.] Shaped like a beak. See CURV. 2. b.

Rham'pho-s'chus (rám'fó-sú-kús), n. [NL; rhampho- + Gr. σκῆνος Egyptian crocodile.] See GAVIAL.

rhan. Obs. pret. of RUN. Rham'ph-a-nus (rá'fá-nús), n. [NL.] Bot. Syn. of RAPHANUS. rham'ph'e (rá'f'é), n. Var. of RAPHÉ.

rham'ph'o-ides (rá'f'ó-idéz), rham'ph'o-ian (rá'f'ó-í-an), rham'ph'o-id'ic (rá'f'ó-id'ík), rham'ph'o-ous (rá'f'ó-ú-s), n. Vars. of RAPHIDES.

rham'phis (rá'f'ís), n., sing. of RAPHIDES. rham'ph'os (rá'f'ós), n. [Gr. ῥαψωδός; cf. F. rhapsode. See RHAPSODY.] Gr. Antiq. A rhapsodist.

Chem. Chrysophanic. Rhe'f'ide (ré'f'idéz), n. pl. [NL.] Zool. The family consisting of the rheas.

rheim. Var. of REIM. Rheims and Douay Bible (rémz; rans) = DOUAY BIBLE.

rhe-in (ré'in), n. Chem. Chrysophanic acid.

rhe-in'ber'y (rín'hér'y), n. [Cf. D. rijnbezie, G. rheumbeere.] The fruit of Rheumus cathartica; also, the plant. Obs.

rhe'ma (ré'má), n. [Gr. ῥήμα.] A verb; word; term.

rhe-mat'ic (ré-mát'ík), n. The doctrine of propositions or sentences.

Rhe'mist (ré'míst), n. One of those who produced the Rhe-mish translation of, and commentary on, the New Testament. rheo-der. † REINDER. rheo-der. † RHINOCEORUS. rheo'phore (ré'fó-ré; 20), n. [rheo- + -phore.] Elec. A connecting wire of an electric apparatus, traversed by a current b A pole of a voltaic battery;

an electrode. — rhe'o-phor'ic (-fór'ík), a. Both Rare. rhe'o-stat'ics (ré'ó-stát'íks), n. Hydrostatics. Rare. rhe'o-tan (ré'ó-tán), n. A copper alloy containing nickel, zinc, some iron, and a little manganese.

rhe'o-tan'nic (-tán'ík), a. Chem. Designating a variety of tannic acid in rhubarb (Rheum).

rhe'o-tom'e (-tóm'), n. [rheo- + -tome.] Elec. An interrupter.

rhe'o-trops (-tróp), n. [rheo- + -trops.] Elec. A commutator for reversing a current.

Rhe'sa (ré'sá) Bish. [The 'sis (-sis), n. [Gr. ῥήσις.] A set speech, as in Greek drama. Rhe'sus (-sús), n. [L., fr. Gr. ῥήσις.] Gr. Myth. A Thracian ally of the Trojans. An oracle had declared that Troy would not be taken should the horses of Rhesus drink from the Xanthus. When he approached Troy, Diomedes and Odysseus entered his camp, slew him, and made away with the horses.





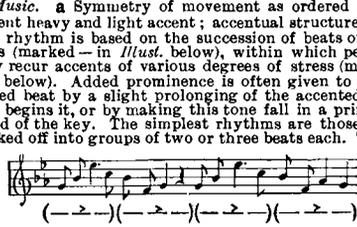
rhy'o-lite (ri'h-lit), n. [Gr. rhyo to flow + -lite.] Petrog. A very acid volcanic rock, consisting typically of phenocrysts of quartz, sanidine, etc., embedded in a groundmass of minute crystals often mixed with glass;—so called because it often shows a fluid structure. It is the lava form of granite. Rhyolites are common in the western United States.—rhy'o-litic (-lit'ik), a.

rhy'pa-ro-gra'phy (ri'pa-rō-grā'fī), n. [Gr. rhy'pa-ro-gra'phos painting foul or mean objects; rhy'pa-rō-gra'phos to write, paint.] The painting or, sometimes, the literary depiction of mean, unworthy, or sordid, subjects; also, specif., the painting of genre or still-life pictures.—rhy'pa-ro-gra'pher (-tēr), rhy'pa-ro-gra'phist (-fist), n.—rhy'pa-ro-graph'ic (-rō-grā'fik), a.

rhy-sim'e-ter (ri-sim'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. rhy'sis flow + -meter.] An instrument, acting on the principle of Pitot's tube, for measuring the velocity of a fluid current, a ship's speed, etc.

rhythm (rit'm; rit'm; 277), n. [F. rythme, rythme, formerly rithme, L. rhythmus, fr. Gr. rhythmos measured motion, measure, proportion, fr. pēiv to flow.] See STREAM; cf. RIME verse.] 1. (pron. in 17th c. rim.) Rime. Obs. 2. Chiefly Pros. a The movement of uttered words as marked by the succession and alternation of long and short, accented and unaccented, syllables and by the position of pauses; the recurrence of stress dividing verse into a regular succession of arses and theses, and giving characteristic accentual phrasing to either verse or prose. b The particular kind of such movement as determined by the kind of metrical feet used; as, a dactylic rhythm. Rhythms were classified by Greek and Roman metricians as: (1) equal, when the number of mora, or "times," in the thesis and arsis were equal, as in the anapaestic and dactylic rhythms; (2) double, when the thesis had twice the length of the arsis, as in the iambic and trochaic rhythms (see DIPLASIC); (3) hemiolic, when the thesis had one and one half the length of the arsis, as in the bacchiac rhythm. c Rhythmic expression. d A foot. Obs.

3. Music. a Symmetry of movement as ordered by recurrent heavy and light accent; accentual structure. Musical rhythm is based on the succession of beats or time units (marked—in *Illustr.* below), within which periodically recur accents of various degrees of stress (marked >, < below). Added prominence is often given to an accented beat by a slight prolonging of the accented tone that begins it, or by making this tone fall in a principal chord of the key. The simplest rhythms are those thus marked off into groups of two or three beats each. Thus:



Compound rhythms are made up of combined simple groups by giving added prominence to the accented beat of one of them. Thus:



b A symmetrical and regularly recurrent grouping of tones according to accent and time value; a time-and-accent figure forming a distinct group that may combine with others into larger forms, as periods, etc.; as, a fandango rhythm. See FANDANGO, I. *Illustr.* Rhythms are often described according to the number of measures which they occupy, as monometer, dimeter, trimeter, etc. In this sense every terminal musical thought—i.e., technically speaking, motive,—consisting of a few notes, or of notes and rests, and more or less sharply outlined by means of a caesura, is a rhythm. J. H. Cornwell.

c A particular typical accent pattern that groups the beats of a piece or movement into equal measures;—more accurately called meter. See TIME, n., 13 a.

4. Fine Arts. The regular recurrence of like features in a composition. Cf. SYMMETRY, PROPORTION.

5. In general applications: Movement marked by regular recurrence; hence, regularity of recurrence; periodicity. Syn.—RHYTHM, METER, CADENCE. RHYTHM, the general term applied to measured and balanced movement, wherever found, as in poetry, music, dancing, and the like. Meter applies chiefly to poetic rhythm, but is also used with reference to music; CADENCE, which is sometimes equivalent to rhythm in general, more frequently suggests rhythmic flow or modulation.

rhythmed (rit'hmd; rit'hmd), p. a. 1. Rimed. Obs. 2. Marked by rhythm. "Rhythmed prose." *Saintsbury.*

rhyth'mic (rit'hmik; rit'hmik), n. Also rhyth'mics. The science of rhythm and rhythmic structure.

rhyth'mic (-mik) } a. [F. rythmique, or LL. rhythmic (-mik) } rhythmicus, rhythmicus, rhythmic, also accentual, not quantitative (applied to verses), riming, fr. Gr. rhythmicos rhythmic: cf. L. rhythmicus one who pays attention to rhythm.] 1. Riming;—only in the form rhythmic. Obs.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by, rhythm. rhythmic accent or stress. a Phon. Accent or stress occurring at regular intervals. b Music. See ACCENT, n., 6 c.

rhyth'mic-al'i-ty (-kāl'i-ti), n. The condition of being subject to, or of exhibiting, rhythm.

rhyth'mist (rit'hmist; rit'hmist), n. One who composes, or is versed, in rhythm.

rhyth'mi-zā'tion (-mī-zā'shūn; -mī-zā'shūn), n. The act or result of rhythmitizing.

rhya, n. Zool. a Having a beak. b Pertaining to the Rhynchophora. Rhyn'chops (rit'hkōps), n. [NL. fr. rhy'ncho + Gr. ὄψ, ὄρος, eye, face.] Zool. The genus of birds consisting of the skimmer. It constitutes a subfamily, Rhyn'chopt'nae (-kō-p'tē-nē), of the land. Rhyn'chopt'na (-kō-p'tē-nā), n. [NL. fr. Gr. rhy'nchos a noot;—in allusion to the somewhat beaklike form of the keel.] SYN. OF DOLICHOPTERA. Rhyn'chos-p'ora, n. [NL.] Bot. SYN. OF DOLICHOPTERA. Rhyn'cho'ta (rit'hkō'tā), n. pl. [NL. fr. Gr. rhy'nchos noot.] SYN. OF HEMIPTERA.—rhyn'cho'te (rit'hkō'tē), n. rhyn'cho'tous (rit'hkō'tūs), a. rhyn'd. Var. of RIND (of a millstone).

rhyth'mize (rit'h'miz; rit'h'miz), v. t. & i.; RHYTHMIZED (-mīzd); RHYTHM-ING (-mīz'ing). To convert to rhythmic form, or to compose in rhythm.

rhyth'mom'e-ter (rit'h-mōm'ē-tēr; rit'h-), n. [rhythm + meter.] An instrument for marking musical time.

rhy'ton (rit'tōn), n., pl. -ra (-tā). [Gr. rhy'ton, neut. of rhy'tos flowing, fr. pēiv to flow.] *Archaeol.* A drinking horn of pottery, generally having a base in the form of the head of an animal, woman, or mythological creature.

ri'a (rē'ā), n. [Sp. ría.] Geog. A long narrow inlet, with depth gradually diminishing inward.

ri'al (ri'āl), a. [OF. rial, real, L. regulis. See ROYAL.] Royal; splendid; magnificent; excellent; great.—ri'al, ri'al'y, adv. All Obs. or Scot.

ri'al, n. [OF. rial, real, royal, prop. royal: cf. Sp. real. See RIAL, a.] 1. A king; prince; noble; also, royal power. Obs. 2. The branch of a stag's horn above the brow antler. Obs. 3. Coins. A Var. of RYAL. See RYAL, n., a. b A French gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th and 16th centuries. c A real.

Ri-al'to (rē-āl'tō; rī-āl'tō), n. 1. A celebrated island and district in the city of Venice, site of the exchange and the center of commercial activity; hence (in full Rialto Bridge [It. Ponte di Rialto]), a famous marble bridge built about 1590 over the Grand Canal at Venice, connecting the Rialto island with the island San Marco. It has a double row of shops with a broad footway between.



Rialto, Venice.

2. [l. c.] An exchange or market. 3. In New York City, a district on Broadway frequented by players and playgoers.

ri'an-cy (ri'ān-sī), n. Quality or state of being riant. R. riant (ri'ānt; rī-ānt), a. [F. riant, p. pr. of rire to laugh, L. ridere.] Laughing; smiling; gay; as, meadows riant in the sunlight.—ri'an'tly (ri'ānt'lī), adv.

rib (rib), n. [AS. rib, ribb; akin to D. rib, G. rippe, OHG. rippa, rippi, Dan. ribbe, Icel. rif, Russ. rebro; prob. from the notion of inclosing; cf. G. rebe vine branch, vine.] 1. Anat. & Zool. One of the series of paired curved or partly cartilaginous rods which stiffen the lateral walls of the body of most vertebrates and protect the viscera; a pleurapophysis. Usually they are movably articulated with the spinal column at the dorsal end, and some may be connected at the ventral end with the sternum by cartilages (costal cartilages), which are, morphologically considered, unossified segments of the ribs. In mammals ribs are exclusively or almost exclusively restricted to the thoracic region. In man there are normally twelve pairs, classified into true and false ribs (see under adjectives). A typical mammalian rib articulates with the centrum of one or two vertebrae by a terminal head, a short distance from which is a low eminence or tuberosity for articulation with the transverse process of a vertebra. Beyond the tuberosity is a comparatively sharp bend (the angle), the remainder (or shaft) being gently curved.—In snakes the ribs assist in locomotion by moving the large ventral scales.

2. Cookery. A cut of meat including a rib or ribs. 3. A wife;—in allusion to Eve, as made out of Adam's rib. *Now Dial. or Sportive.*

4. Something resembling, suggesting, or likened to, a rib of man or an animal in some way, as in form or use; as: a Bot. One of the primary veins, or nerves, of a leaf. b A comparatively hard, firm, or solid part, esp. when elongated or resembling a ridge, as the quill of a feather, a projecting ridge of rock, a strip of land between furrows, etc. c Mining. (1) Solid coal on the side of a gallery; solid ore in a vein. (2) An elongated pillar of one or coal left as a support. d Shipbuilding. One of the strengthening timbers, or bars of iron or steel, that branch outward and upward from the keel. e Mach. & Structures. A ridge, fin, or wing, as on a plate, cylinder, beam, etc., to strengthen or stiffen it. f A prominent line or ridge in woven or knitted goods. g A longitudinal strip of metal uniting the barrels of a double-barreled gun. h A curved side connecting the front and back of an instrument of the violin class. i A framing timber in a house or other building; esp., a purlin. Obs. or Dial. Eng. j Arch. & Engin. (1) An arched longitudinal frame of timber, or any of a set of such frames, parallel and equidistant, supporting the transverse lagging and with them forming the centering of an arch. (2) Any of a number of parallel girderlike members supporting a bridge. (3) In Gothic vaulting, one of the arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole vaulted space into triangles; also, an imitation of one of these in wood, plaster, etc. See ARCHITECTURE, *Illustr.* (4) Any of the quadrantal or otherwise curved members of the framing for a dome. k A bar, strip, rod, or the like, used to support, strengthen, or shape something; as, a rib of an umbrella cover.

rib'and-truck parrel, *Naut.*, a parrel of battens, called ribs, set edgewise with balls, called trucks, between.

rib'ald (rib'ald), n. [ME. ribald, ribaud, F. ribaud, OF. ribault, ribault, ribault, LL. ribaldus, of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. hripa prostitute. For the ending -ald cf. HERALD.] 1. One of a class of medieval retainers, of the meanest position; hence, a vicious or worthless person; a rascal. Obs. Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system. . . He was his patron's parasite, bulldog, and tool. *Earle.* 2. One who is ribald in speech or writing. *Now Rare.*

rib'ald, a. Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., blasphemous, obscene, or coarsely offensive in language; as, a ribald scoffer; a ribald jest; a ribald tongue. Syn.—See COARSE.

rib'ald-ry (-rī), n. [ME. ribaldrie, ribaudrie, OF. & F. ribauderie.] Ribald acts or words;—now chiefly applied to language, but formerly, as by Chaucer, also to acts.

rib'au-de-quin (ri'bō-dē-kwīn; -kīn), n. [OF. & F.] *Hist.* a A medieval engine of war, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, armed in front originally with pikes, after the 14th century with small cannon. b One of the small cannon mounted on a ribaudequin. c A huge box fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting heavy darts.

rib'band' (rib'bānd; rib'bānd; rib'bān), n. Also rib'band, rib-band, ribbon. [rib + band.] *Shipbuilding.* A long, narrow strip of timber or plate, esp. one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames of a vessel, to hold them in position while the vessel is building.

ribband lines. *Shipbuilding.* The lines in the body plan of a vessel which determine the intersection of the ribbands with the frames.

ribbed (ribd), a. 1. Furnished, formed, or strengthened with ribs; as, a ribbed cylinder; the ribbed sea sand. 2. Mining. Intercalated with slate;—said of a coal seam. ribbed rifting. *Firearms.* = RIB RIFLING.—r. vault, *Arch.*, a vault in which solid ribs carry a lighter vaulted surface.

rib'bing (rib'bing), n. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as in timberwork, veins in leaves, ridges in cloth, etc.

rib'bon (rib'bon; rib'bon; rib'ban), n. Also rib'and, rib'band. [ME. riban, riban(t), OF. riban, riban, ruben, F. ruban; orig. uncert.] 1. A fillet or narrow woven fabric of varying widths, having selvage edges, commonly of silk or velvet, used for trimming, for badges, etc. 2. A narrow strip or shred; as, sails torn to ribbons; the hill with its ribbon of road. 3. Her. A diminutive of the bend, sometimes shown as one eighth of its width, or as a cotise couped at the ends. 4. Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon; as: a A long, thin, flat strip of metal, as of steel for a spring, a band saw, a measuring tape, or the like. b pl. Driving reins. *Collog.* c A flat strip of wood, single or built-up, used in carpentry and shipbuilding; a ribband. d Spinning. A sliver. e A black band or streak across slate. f Glazing. A thin, grooved lead strip used in stained-glass windows and in leaded shades.

The blue ribbon and the red ribbon often designate the British orders of the Garter and of the Bath, respectively, the badges of which are suspended by ribbons of these colors. See BLUE RIBBON a.

rib'bon, v. t.; rib'bon'ed (-ūnd); rib'bon'ing. 1. To adorn with or as with ribbons; to mark with ribbonlike strips. 2. To form into, or cause to take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons; as, the gale ribboned the canvas.

rib'bon, v. i. To form into, or take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons.

rib'bon-back', n., or rib'bon-back' chair. An 18th-century style of chair, having ribbonlike details in the back.

rib'bon fern. A any polypodaceous fern of the genus *Ptilinota*, having grasslike fronds. b The tropical American fern *Pteris serrulata*;—so called from the ribbonlike segments of the frond.

rib'bon fish. 1. Any of certain elongated, greatly compressed marine fishes so called from their shape; esp.: a A dealfish. b Any of the fishes constituting the family Cepolidae, called also band fishes. They have long dorsal and anal fins, which meet at the end of the tapering tail. *Cepola tania* is common in the Mediterranean, but is poor food. c An oarfish. d A cutlass fish. 2. Any of several sciaenid fishes of the genus *Eques*, having ribbonlike striping.

rib'bon grass. A striped-leaved variety (*Phalaris arundinacea picta*) of the common reed grass.

rib'bon gum. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) with long slender leaves; also, any of several closely related species.

rib'bon jasper. Jasper having stripes, as of red and green. rib'bon seal. A North Pacific seal (*Halorhachos fasciata*). The adult male is banded and striped with yellowish white.

rib'bon snake. A common North American garter snake (*Thamnophis saurita*), found chiefly in wet places. It is slender, and striped with bright yellow and dark brown.

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rib'bon (rib'bon; rib'bon; rib'ban), n. Also rib'and, rib'band. [ME. riban, riban(t), OF. riban, riban, ruben, F. ruban; orig. uncert.] 1. A fillet or narrow woven fabric of varying widths, having selvage edges, commonly of silk or velvet, used for trimming, for badges, etc. 2. A narrow strip or shred; as, sails torn to ribbons; the hill with its ribbon of road. 3. Her. A diminutive of the bend, sometimes shown as one eighth of its width, or as a cotise couped at the ends. 4. Any of various things suggestive of a ribbon; as: a A long, thin, flat strip of metal, as of steel for a spring, a band saw, a measuring tape, or the like. b pl. Driving reins. *Collog.* c A flat strip of wood, single or built-up, used in carpentry and shipbuilding; a ribband. d Spinning. A sliver. e A black band or streak across slate. f Glazing. A thin, grooved lead strip used in stained-glass windows and in leaded shades.

The blue ribbon and the red ribbon often designate the British orders of the Garter and of the Bath, respectively, the badges of which are suspended by ribbons of these colors. See BLUE RIBBON a.

rib'bon, v. t.; rib'bon'ed (-ūnd); rib'bon'ing. 1. To adorn with or as with ribbons; to mark with ribbonlike strips. 2. To form into, or cause to take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons; as, the gale ribboned the canvas.

rib'bon, v. i. To form into, or take the shape of, a ribbon or ribbons.

rib'bon-back', n., or rib'bon-back' chair. An 18th-century style of chair, having ribbonlike details in the back.

rib'bon fern. A any polypodaceous fern of the genus *Ptilinota*, having grasslike fronds. b The tropical American fern *Pteris serrulata*;—so called from the ribbonlike segments of the frond.

rib'bon fish. 1. Any of certain elongated, greatly compressed marine fishes so called from their shape; esp.: a A dealfish. b Any of the fishes constituting the family Cepolidae, called also band fishes. They have long dorsal and anal fins, which meet at the end of the tapering tail. *Cepola tania* is common in the Mediterranean, but is poor food. c An oarfish. d A cutlass fish. 2. Any of several sciaenid fishes of the genus *Eques*, having ribbonlike striping.

rib'bon grass. A striped-leaved variety (*Phalaris arundinacea picta*) of the common reed grass.

rib'bon gum. An Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) with long slender leaves; also, any of several closely related species.

rib'bon jasper. Jasper having stripes, as of red and green. rib'bon seal. A North Pacific seal (*Halorhachos fasciata*). The adult male is banded and striped with yellowish white.

rib'bon snake. A common North American garter snake (*Thamnophis saurita*), found chiefly in wet places. It is slender, and striped with bright yellow and dark brown.

rib'and-truck parrel, *Naut.*, a parrel of battens, called ribs, set edgewise with balls, called trucks, between.

rib'ald (rib'ald), n. [ME. ribald, ribaud, F. ribaud, OF. ribault, ribault, ribault, LL. ribaldus, of Teutonic origin; cf. OHG. hripa prostitute. For the ending -ald cf. HERALD.] 1. One of a class of medieval retainers, of the meanest position; hence, a vicious or worthless person; a rascal. Obs. Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system. . . He was his patron's parasite, bulldog, and tool. *Earle.* 2. One who is ribald in speech or writing. *Now Rare.*

rib'ald, a. Low, coarse, or scurrilous; esp., blasphemous, obscene, or coarsely offensive in language; as, a ribald scoffer; a ribald jest; a ribald tongue. Syn.—See COARSE.

rib'ald-ry (-rī), n. [ME. ribaldrie, ribaudrie, OF. & F. ribauderie.] Ribald acts or words;—now chiefly applied to language, but formerly, as by Chaucer, also to acts.

rib'au-de-quin (ri'bō-dē-kwīn; -kīn), n. [OF. & F.] *Hist.* a A medieval engine of war, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, armed in front originally with pikes, after the 14th century with small cannon. b One of the small cannon mounted on a ribaudequin. c A huge box fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting heavy darts.

rib'band' (rib'bānd; rib'bānd; rib'bān), n. Also rib'band, rib-band, ribbon. [rib + band.] *Shipbuilding.* A long, narrow strip of timber or plate, esp. one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames of a vessel, to hold them in position while the vessel is building.

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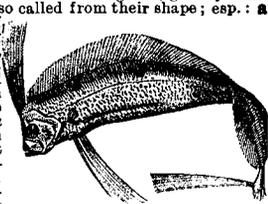
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Ribbon Fish (*Trachipterus iris*) (20)



2. Act or state of getting or being rid of, or free from, something; deliverance; escape; as, a good *ridance* to bad rubbish; *ridance* from adversity.

**rid<sup>1</sup>die** (rĭd'ē), n. [ME. *rīdīl*, akin to AS. *hrīdler*, G. *reiter*, Ir. *criathar*, N. *cribrum*, and Gr. *κρίβειν* to distinguish, separate, and G. *rein* clean. See CRISIS, CERTAIN.] 1. A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer. 2. A board having a row of pins, set zigzag, between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

**rid<sup>2</sup>die**, v. t.; **rid<sup>2</sup>ded** (-'d); **rid<sup>2</sup>dling** (-'lĭng). 1. To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle; to pass through a riddle; to sift; as, to *riddle* wheat or coal. 2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle; to pierce with many holes; as, a ship *riddled* with shot.

**rid<sup>3</sup>die**, v. t. To use a riddle; to pass through, or to fall as if passing through, a riddle.

**rid<sup>4</sup>die**, n. [For *riddels*, s. being misunderstood as the plural ending; ME. *rīdels*, *rēdels*, AS. *rīdels*, *rēdelse*; akin to D. *raadsel*, G. *rāthsel*; fr. AS. *rīdan* to counsel or advise, also, to guess. Cf. READ.] Something proposed to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition; an enigma; hence, anything ambiguous, puzzling, or intricate.

T was a strange riddle of a lady. Hudibras. Syn. — See ENIGMA.

**rid<sup>5</sup>die**, v. t. 1. To explain; solve; unriddle. *Dryden*. 2. To puzzle; perplex. *Rare*.

**rid<sup>6</sup>die**, v. i. To speak ambiguously or enigmatically. **rid<sup>7</sup>dling** (-'lĭng), p. a. 1. Speaking in a riddle or riddles; containing a riddle; enigmatical. 2. Solving or guessing a riddle; divining.

**rid<sup>8</sup>dlings** (-'lĭngz), n. pl. Coarse material left in a riddle after shaking; siftings.

**ride** (rĭd), v. i.; **pret.** *rode* (rōd), *Archaic* *rid* (rĭd); **p. p.** *rid<sup>9</sup>den* (rĭd'n), *Archaic* *rid*; **p. pr. & vb. n.** *rid<sup>10</sup>ing* (rĭd'ĭng). [AS. *rīdan*; akin to LG. *rīden*, D. *rīden*, G. *reiten*, OHG. *rītan*, Icel. *rīða*, Sw. *rida*, Dan. *ride*; cf. L. *raeda* a carriage, from a Celtic word, & OIr. *riad* riding, traveling. Cf. ROAD a way.] 1. To be carried on the back of an animal, esp. on a horse which one manages.

To-morrow, when ye *ride* by the way. Chaucer. 2. To be borne in or on a vehicle; as, to *ride* in a carriage, a balloon, on a motorcycle, a litter, a sled, men's shoulders, or the like. See the *Synonymy* (below). 3. To move or be borne or placed as if on a horse or in a vehicle; as, the moon *riding* in the sky. **Specific:** a. To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; of a vessel, to be floating held by a cable to an anchor or mooring. When more than one anchor or mooring is used the vessel is said to *ride* to that one on which at the moment the principal strain is. b. To overlap or lie over, as two leads or rules in printed matter, or two colors that should just border on each other. 4. To be supported in motion; to be borne along; as, he *rode* on the wave of popularity; anger *rode* on his brow. 5. To support and carry one, as a horse or vehicle; as, a horse *rides* slow or fast; a carriage *rides* easy or hard. 6. = to *ride* up (which see).

**Syn.** — *RIDE, DRIVE.* The tendency of present usage is toward the following distinction: one *drives* in a private or hired carriage; one *rides* on horseback, in any large public conveyance (as a railroad carriage, a street car, or an omnibus), or in any conveyance not drawn by an animal (as a motor car or a balloon).

**to ride and tie**, to take turns with a fellow traveler in riding and walking when there is only one horse for both, by the once well-known expedient of alternately riding for a certain distance and then tying the horse and walking on till overtaken by the other on the horse; hence, *tie*, to take turns with another in labor and rest. — **to r. a portolote** or **a portolast**, *Naut.*, to ride at anchor with the lower yards a-portolote. **Obs.** — **to r. at the ring**. See under 5th RING, n. — **to r. easy**, *Naut.*, to lie at anchor without violent pitching or straining at the cables; — **said of a ship**, to r. **to a bay**, *Naut.*, to pitch violently at anchor; — **said of a ship**, **Obs.** — **to r. out**, to go upon a military expedition. **Obs.** **Chaucer**. **b** To ride in the open air. **Colloq.** — **to r. over**, to domineer over; to treat overbearingly; to override; as, *to ride over* all protests. **Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads.** Ps. lxxv. 12. — **to r. roughshod**, to pursue a course regardless of pain, loss, or distress it may cause others; usually with **over**. **to r. rusty**. See under RUSTY. — **to r. to hog or pig**, to hunt the bear. **Colloq.** — **to r. to hounds**, to ride behind the hounds in fox hunting. — **to r. up**, to work up out of place; — **said of a coat collar, a tie, etc.** **Colloq.**

**ride**, v. t. 1. To sit on and control so as to be carried; hence, to be carried along by, as if controlling; as, to *ride* a horse; to *ride* a bicycle; to *ride* the waves. 2. To control or manage, esp. autocratically; to domineer over; — often used in the past participle in composition; as, *superstition-ridden* peoples; *bedridden*.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers, cobblers, and brewers. Swift. 3. To make, perform, or do, by riding; as, to *ride* a race; to traverse or cover by riding; as, to *ride* one's rounds. 4. **Surg.** To overlap (each other); — **said of bones or fractured fragments.**

5. To carry in a position resembling that of one riding a horse; as, the men *rode* their hero on their shoulders; to *ride* an obnoxious person on a rail. **Colloq.** or **Dial.** 6. To ride a hobby, to follow assiduously some favorite subject of talk, interest, or effort. See 2d HOBBY, 2. — **to r. down**. A. To ride over; to overthrow or trample in riding; as, *to ride down* an enemy. **b** *Naut.* To bear down on, as a halvard when hoisting a sail; sometimes, to grasp (a halvard or other hoisting rope) aloft and let the weight of the body bring it down to the deck, as is done often on yachts in hoisting sail. **c** To come down (a stay, balusters, etc.) astride. — **to r. off**, in polo, to interpose one's pony between (an opponent) and the ball, so as to prevent his striking it. — **to r. out**. **a** *Naut.* To keep safe afloat during (a storm).

**rid<sup>11</sup>der**, n. One that rides. **rid<sup>12</sup>der**, n. [AS. *hrīdler*.] A sieve, esp. for sifting grain — **v. t.** [AS. *hrīdrian*.] To sift (grain). **Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.** **rid<sup>13</sup>dĭng**, n. [AS. *hrīdĭng*.] A clearing in the woods. **Obs. or Dial. Eng.** **riddle** and **shears**. See SIEVE AND SHEARS. **riddle cake** or **bread**. A thick sort of cake of oats. **Dial. Eng.** **rid<sup>14</sup>'de-me-roe'** (rĭd'ĭ-mē-rē'), n. Rigmorle. **rid<sup>15</sup>'dler** (rĭd'ĭ-lēr), n. One that riddles. **rid<sup>16</sup>'dĭng-ly**, adv. of RIDDLING.

**rid<sup>17</sup>dour**, + REDDURE. **rid<sup>18</sup>'d, + RED, REED. **rid<sup>19</sup>'de-ble**, a. Var. of RIDABLE. **rid<sup>20</sup>'le, + RIDPLE. **rid<sup>21</sup>'el, n. [OE. F. *rideau*.] A curtain. **Obs.** **rid<sup>22</sup>'lede, + RIDLED. **rid<sup>23</sup>'den, Obs. pret. pl. & p. p. of RIDE. **rid<sup>24</sup>'den-tim dĭ-ē-pe v'e-tram**, **quid v'e-tas?** (dĭ-ē-ē-ē) [L.]. What forbids one to speak the truth, even while laughing? **Horace** (*Satires*, I. 1. 24). **rid<sup>25</sup>'der (rĭd'ĭ-ēr), a. Carrying a rider or riders; of a fence, having riders across the stakes. U. S.************

esp. while riding at anchor or when hove to; as, *to ride out* the gale. **b** = **TO RIDE OFF**. — **to ride shank's mare**, to walk. **Slang**. — **to r. the goat**, to be initiated into a secret society; — from the idea that a goat is sometimes used in the proceedings. **Colloq.** — **to r. the wild mare**, to play at seessaw. **Obs.** **See** nouns for various other phrases.

**ride** (rĭd), n. 1. Act or fact of riding; esp., an excursion or journey on the back of an animal, or in or on any vehicle or conveyance, as on a railroad train or steamboat, in a balloon, in an elevator, on a bicycle. 2. A road, avenue, or narrow clearing, cut in a wood, or through grounds, esp. as a place for riding; a riding. 3. The side of a log on which it rests when being dragged.

**rid<sup>26</sup>'deau'** (rĭd'ĭ-dē), n. [F., lit., curtain.] A small ridge or mound of earth; ground slightly elevated; sometimes, *Mil.*, an artificial ridge of earth thrown up to protect a camp.

**rid<sup>27</sup>'dent** (rĭd'ĭ-dĕnt), a. [L. *ridens*, p. pr. of *ridere* to laugh.] Laughing or broadly smiling; riant. *Rare*. **Thackeray**. **rid<sup>28</sup>'er** (rĭd'ĭ-ēr), n. [AS. *rīdēre*.] 1. One who rides; esp., one who rides on horseback; **specific:** a. One who breaks or trains horses. **Obs. or R.** **Shak**. b. A mounted highwayman, freebooter, or rostopper. **Obs.**

2. An agent who goes out with samples of goods to obtain orders; a commercial traveler. *Now Rare*. **Eng.** 3. An addition or amendment to a manuscript or other document, often attached on a separate piece of paper; an allonge; **specific**, in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage; in a broad sense, anything added as an extra to a seemingly completed statement, act, or the like.

4. **Geom.** A supplementary exercise on a more general proposition, as of Euclid's elements. 5. [D. *ryder*.] A Dutch ryder; also, a Scotch gold coin of similar design, issued by James III. and his successors. 6. **Mining.** A thin parallel coal seam or mineral vein overlying a larger seam or vein. **b** The country rock between them. **c** Any body of barren or country rock bounding a vein or occurring as a horse within it.

7. **Building.** An inclined support connecting a point in a shore to a point in the wall above. 8. A piece supporting the side pieces in some artillery carriages. **Obs. or R.**

9. **Shipbuilding.** A. An extra rib timber set in between the frames of a wooden ship. **b** A diagonal iron brace secured to the outside of the frames to prevent hogging. 10. In some printing machines, any of several rollers used with an endways reciprocating motion to equalize the ink coating on the inking and distributing rollers.

11. A small adjusting weight on the beam of a balance, and movable along the beam like the weight on a steelyard. 12. A rail laid in the forks of the cross stakes at the corner of a worm fence.

**rid<sup>29</sup>'er's bone** (rĭd'ĭ-ēr-z), *Med.* A bony deposit in the muscles of the upper and inner part of the thigh, due to the pressure and irritation caused by the saddle in riding. **ridge** (rĭj), n. [ME. *rigge* the back, AS. *hrȳcg*; akin to D. *rug*, G. *rücken*, OHG. *rucki*, *brucki*, Icel. *hryggur*, Sw. *rygg*, Dan. *ryg*; cf. Ofr. *croccenn*.] 1. The back, or top of the back, of an animal; esp., the projecting part of the back along the line of the backbone of a quadruped. 2. A range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of such a range; any extended elevation between valleys. [The frozen ridges of the Alps.] **Shak**.

3. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc. 4. **Arch.** The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle, esp. the angle at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof or a vault. 5. **Fort.** The highest portion of the glacis. 6. **Whaling.** The upper part of the narrow posterior end of the body of a whale.

**ridge**, v. t.; **ridged** (rĭj); **ridg<sup>30</sup>'ing** (rĭj'ĭng). 1. To form into a ridge or ridges; to furnish or mark with ridges. 2. **Agric.** = RAFTER, v. t. 3. **ridge**, v. i. To form into, or become marked with, ridges; to extend in ridges; as, the land *ridges* northward; the sea *ridges* under the wind.

**ridge<sup>31</sup>'band'** (rĭj'bānd'), n. The part of a harness which passes over the saddle, and supports the shafts of a cart. **ridged** (rĭj'd), a. Having a ridge or ridges; ridgy. **ridge fillet**, a **Arch.** A ridge between flutes of a column, or other depressions. **b** **Founding.** A main runner.

**ridge harrow**, A harrow hinged longitudinally so as to run partly on the side of a ridge. **ridg<sup>32</sup>'ing** (rĭj'ĭng), n. [E. dial. also *ridgel*, *riggill*, *riggot*, perh. fr. the word for back, one testicle being ignorantly supposed to be still in the animal's back (see RIDGE); cf. G. dial. *rigel*, *rig*, a barrow hog, *rigler* a cock half castrated.] A half-castrated male animal, esp. a horse.

**ridge<sup>33</sup>'pole'** (-pōl'), n. **Arch.** The highest horizontal timber in a roof, receiving the upper ends of the rafters. See ROOF. **ridg<sup>34</sup>'er** (rĭj'ēr), n. 1. One that makes ridges. **Specific:** **Agric.** Implements. = MIDDLE BREAKER. 2. **Harness.** A ridgeband. 3. **Agric.** An implement for making levees in the check system of irrigation. It is composed of two boards set on edge and fastened together at an angle.

**ridge<sup>35</sup>'rope'** (rĭj'rōp'), n. 1. **Naut.** A life line; esp., one of those running alongside the bowsprit. *Rare*. **b** The backbone of an awning. *Rare*. **c** A rope at either side of the deck to which the side of an awning is hauled out. 2. **Harness.** A ridgeband.

**ridg<sup>36</sup>'ing** (rĭj'ĭng), n. Material for making or covering the ridges of roofs. **ridg<sup>37</sup>'y** (-'y), a. Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. **rid<sup>38</sup>'cule** (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), n. [L. *ridiculum* a jest, neut. of

**rider keelson.** *Shipbuilding.* A line of timber or plating bolted on top of the keelson. **rid<sup>39</sup>'er-less, a. See LESS. **rid<sup>40</sup>'le, as **pl.** [L.] Laugh, if you are wise. **Martial** (*Epigrams*, II. xli. 1). **ridge<sup>41</sup>'bone'** (rĭj'bōn'), n. [AS. *hrȳcgband*.] 1. The backbone. **Obs.** [ing. *Dial. Eng.*] 2. Weatherboarding on a building. **ridg<sup>42</sup>'le** (rĭj'lē), n. = RIDGELING. **ridg<sup>43</sup>'let** (rĭj'lĕt), n. A little ridge myrtle. An Australian myrtaceous tree (*Melaleuca genistifolia*) often cultivated.****

**ridg<sup>44</sup>'piece**, **ridg<sup>45</sup>'plate'**, n. = RIDGEPLOE. **ridge plow** or **plough**. = MIDDLE BREAKER. **ridg<sup>46</sup>'w'are'**, *Arch.* In the shape or position of a ridge. **ridg<sup>47</sup>'ly**, adv. Var. of RIDGEL. **riding grass**, A coarse tropical American grass (*Andropogon bicromis*). [ridges.] **ridg<sup>48</sup>'ing-by, adv. So as to form riding plow or plough. = MIDDLE BREAKER. **rid<sup>49</sup>'ban'**, a. [L. *ridbanus* (*his* laughing).] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, laughter. **Obs.** **rid<sup>50</sup>'cule** (*dial.* rĭd'ĭ-k'ūl), n.**

*ridiculus*: cf. F. *ridicule*. See RIDICULOUS.] 1. **Remarks**, concerning a subject or a person, designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt for the subject of the remarks; disparagement in words or pictures, or by actions, which tends to make a person an object of laughter; **banter**; — a term lighter than *derision*. We have in great measure restricted the meaning of *ridicule*, which was properly extend over the whole region of the ridiculous. — *Hare*. 2. An object of sport or laughter; a laughingstock; a laughing matter. To the people . . . but a trifle, to the king but a *ridicule*. *Foote*. 3. Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. *Now Rare*. This is the *ridicule* of the class, that they arrive with pains and sweat and fury nowhere. *Emerson*.

**Syn.** — *Derision*, *banter*, *railery*, *burlesque*, *mockery*, *irony*, *satire*, *sarcasm*, *gibe*, *jeer*, *smear*. **rid<sup>51</sup>'cule** (rĭd'ĭ-kūl), v. t. **rid<sup>52</sup>'culed** (-kūld); **rid<sup>53</sup>'cul'ing** (-kūl'ĭng). To treat with ridicule; to laugh at mockingly or disparagingly; to awaken ridicule toward or respecting.

I've known the young, who *ridiculed* his rage. *Goldsmith*. **Syn.** — *RIDICULE, DERIDE, MOCK, TAUNT, TWIT, QUIZ, CHAFF.* **RIDICULE** may or may not involve unkindness or malice; **DERIDE** implies a bitter or contemptuous spirit; **MOCK** suggests open and scornful derision; as, "They have both been *ridiculed*, and the wits have had their laugh" (*Cowper*); "All fools have still an itching to *deride*, and fain would be upon the laughing side" (*Pope*); "They laughed them to scorn and *mocked* them" (*2 Chron.* xxx. 10). To **TAUNT** is to mock with keen reproach; to **TWIT** is tauntingly to tease or torment up to some one; as, "To *taunt* ever prone . . . [she] gave full vent to many a scornful jest" (*Hoole*); "I was *twitted* . . . unmercifully with my mealy complexion" (*J. A. Symonds*). **QUIZ** and (**colloq.**) **CHAFF** imply good-natured mockery or banter; as, "He [Chaucer] *quizzes* in the rime of Sir Thopas the wearisome idleness of the French romance" (*J. K. Green*); "Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him" (*Thackeray*). See SCOFF, LAUGHABLE, MERRY, SARCASTIC.

**rid<sup>54</sup>'iculous** (rĭd'ĭ-kū-lĭ-sh), a. [L. *ridiculosus*, *ridiculus*, fr. *ridere* to laugh. Cf. RISIBLE.] 1. Fitted to excite ridicule; unworthy of serious consideration; as, a *ridiculous* dress or behavior; a *ridiculous* attempt. 2. Involving or expressing ridicule. **Obs. or R.** [It] provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak*.

3. **Outrageously** indecent. **Obs. or Dial.** **Syn.** — *Ludicrous*, *droll*, *comical*, *absurd*. See LAUGHABLE. — **rid<sup>55</sup>'iculously**, adv. — **rid<sup>56</sup>'iculousness**, n.

**rid<sup>57</sup>'ing** (rĭd'ĭng), n. [For *thriding*, the initial *th* having been lost because of preceding *North*; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *þrjúþingr* the third part, fr. *þrjú* third, akin to E. *third*. See THIRD.] One of the three administrative jurisdictions, each formerly under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. They are called the *North*, the *East*, and the *West Riding*. Hence, any similar division of any other county of the United Kingdom or its colonies. In Lincolnshire there is a similar division into three parts, but they are no longer designated by the term *riding*. Hence, one of the divisions into which the English colony of Pennsylvania was first divided, or into which Long Island, called *Westbury* was for a time divided after the English conquest of New York. In New Zealand, the term *riding* is used for any one of the subdivisions (not exceeding nine) into which each county (other than those exempted from the provisions of the Counties Act) is subdivided for purposes of more convenient administration by the county by the local authority (County Council), such as election of county councilors, and levying of rates.

**rid<sup>58</sup>'ing**, v. n. of RIDE. Hence: n. A act or state of one that rides. **b** A festival procession. **Obs.** **c** = RIDE, n., 2. **rid<sup>59</sup>'ing**, p. pr. of RIDE. Hence: a. 1. Employed to travel; traveling. "One *riding* apparitor." *Ayliffe*. 2. Lying or superimposed as a burden upon; as, *riding* interests, *Scots Law*, creditor interests resting upon the shares of claimants in multiplepoinding, etc. 3. [From RIDE, n.] A used for riding on; as, a *riding* horse. **b** Used for riding, or when riding; devoted to riding; as, a *riding* whip; a *riding* habit; a *riding* day. **riding bits**, *Naut.*, massive bits around which the anchor cables are turned when a vessel is riding to anchor. — **r. bucker**, *Naut.*, a bucket with a hole for the passage of a cable. — **r. clerk**, a clerk who traveled for a commercial house. **Obs.** **b** One of the "six clerks" formerly attached to the English Court of Chancery, who were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. — **r. hood**, a hood or hooded cloak, of varying shape, formerly worn by women when traveling. — **r. light**, *Naut.*, a white light, visible all around the horizon, shown by vessels at anchor. — **r. master**, an instructor in horsemanship. — **r. rime** or **rhyme**, *Prov.*, the inch or meter of five accents, or a couplet rhyme; — probably so called from the mounted pilgrims described in the Canterbury Tales (written in this rime). — **r. sail**, *Naut.*, a triangular sail sometimes set, usually on the after mast, to keep a vessel head to wind when riding at anchor.

|| **ri-dot**'ot (rĭ-dōt'ōt), n. [It., fr. LL. *reductus* a retreat. See REDUCT.] 1. A public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, often in masquerade, introduced from Italy and very popular in England in the 18th century. 2. **Music.** An arrangement or abridgment of a piece from the full score.

**rie-beck-ite** (rĭē-bĕk'it), n. [After E. *Riebeck*, a German.] *Min.* A black mineral, a monoclinic amphibole, corresponding to aggrite among the pyroxenes. It contains much iron and sodium.

**Rie-man'ni-an**, **Rie-man'ne-an** (rĭē-mān'ĭ-ān; -ē-ān), a. Relating to, or discovered by, the German mathematician G. F. Bernhard Riemann (1826-66). **Riemannian geometry**, geometry of elliptic or Riemannian space. See ELLIPTIC GEOMETRY, ELLIPTIC SPACE. — **R. measure of curvature**, the inverse square ( $\frac{1}{R^2}$ ) of a certain constant (*k*) characterizing by its value (as positive, negative, or in-

[F.] A reticule. **Obs. or Dial. Eng.** **rid<sup>60</sup>'to**, v. i. To hold ridottos; to dance at or as at a ridotto. **rie** + RYE. **riede**, + REED. **riedel** (rĭē), Scot. var. of RIFLE. **riegrass** (rĭ), A Wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*). **D** [See RAY GRASS.] **Rye grass**. **riem** (rĭēm), n. Also **riem'pie** (rĭē-m'pĭē). [D.] A pliable strip of oxide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.; a thong; a strap. **South Africa**. **Rie'mann's**, or **Rie'mann's space** (rĭē-mān-z, rĭē-mān-z) = ELLIPTIC SPACE, a.

[F.] A reticule. **Obs. or Dial. Eng.** **rid<sup>61</sup>'to**, v. i. To hold ridottos; to dance at or as at a ridotto. **rie** + RYE. **riede**, + REED. **riedel** (rĭē), Scot. var. of RIFLE. **riegrass** (rĭ), A Wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*). **D** [See RAY GRASS.] **Rye grass**. **riem** (rĭēm), n. Also **riem'pie** (rĭē-m'pĭē). [D.] A pliable strip of oxide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.; a thong; a strap. **South Africa**. **Rie'mann's**, or **Rie'mann's space** (rĭē-mān-z, rĭē-mān-z) = ELLIPTIC SPACE, a.

[F.] A reticule. **Obs. or Dial. Eng.** **rid<sup>62</sup>'to**, v. i. To hold ridottos; to dance at or as at a ridotto. **rie** + RYE. **riede**, + REED. **riedel** (rĭē), Scot. var. of RIFLE. **riegrass** (rĭ), A Wild barley (*Hordeum pratense*). **D** [See RAY GRASS.] **Rye grass**. **riem** (rĭēm), n. Also **riem'pie** (rĭē-m'pĭē). [D.] A pliable strip of oxide, used for twisting into ropes, etc.; a thong; a strap. **South Africa**. **Rie'mann's**, or **Rie'mann's space** (rĭē-mān-z, rĭē-mān-z) = ELLIPTIC SPACE, a.

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finite) the three space forms (elliptic, or Riemannian; hyperbolic, or Lobachevskian; parabolic, or Euclidean) and such that when the sides of a triangle are fixed by this constant there results a system of equations between the sines and cosines of the so-divided sides and of the angles, in which the so-divided sides may be exchanged with the supplements of the opposite angles. — Riemannian space. = ELLIPTIC SPACE A.

**Riemann's, or Riemann, surface** (rē'mānz; -mān). *Theory of Functions.* A surface imagined by Riemann for the uniform representation of a function defined by an algebraic equation. If the algebraic function has *n* branches, the corresponding Riemann's surface consists of *n* planes superposed on one another and infinitely near together. These planes are connected by cross lines or bridges, called branch lines or branch cuts, joining in pairs the branch points of the function.

**Riemann transformation** (rē'mān). *Math.* A transformation that is birational not for the whole plane, but only for a curve and one of its transforms, between the points of which there is a one-to-one correspondence.

**riē/bok, riē/boc** (rē'bōk), *n.* [*D. riē* reed + *bok* buck.] A reedbuck, esp. *Redunca, cyn. Cervicapra, arundinum* of South Africa. Its tail is bushy; the horns (present only in the male) are small, ringed, and curved forward.

**ri-fa/ci-men-to** (rē'fā'chē-mēn'tō), *n., pl. -tā* (-tē). [*It.*] A remarking or recasting; an adaptation, esp. of a literary work or musical composition.

**rife** (rif), *a.* [*AS. rife* abundant, or *fr. Scand.*; cf. *Icel. rífl* numerous; both akin to *OD. rífl*, *ríflje*, abundant.] 1. Numerous; abundant; plentiful. *Obs. or R.*

2. Prevalent; existing generally; as, diseases of the eyes are rife among Egyptian peasants; current; commonly received; as, rumors of a disaster were rife.

3. Abounding; replete; — usually with *with*; as, the air is rife with rumors. *Now Chiefly Poetic. Tennyson.*

4. In *Obs.* senses: a Customary; usual; also, plain; manifest; clear. b Ready; able; as, rife to quarrel. *Now only Scot. or Dial. Eng. c Possible or not difficult.*

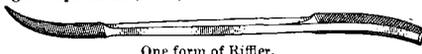
**rifle** (rī'fl), *n.* A ripple in a stream or current of water; also, a place where the water ripples or is set into violent commotion, as on rocks or a shallow rapid. *Local, U. S.*

**rifle, n.** [*Cf. G. rifeln, riefeln*, to groove. *CF. RIFLE* a gun.] 1. *Gold Mining.* A any of various contrivances (as blocks, rails, poles, iron bars, often with sacking, matting, hides with the hair up, etc.) laid on the bottom of a sluice or launder to make a series of grooves or interstices to catch and retain free gold; also, sometimes, a groove or interstice so formed. Mercury is sometimes put in the grooves to assist in the process. b A bar or cleat in a rifle (as above), or in a cradle or similar gold-washing apparatus.

2. A transverse board in a fishway to check the flow of the current and afford a resting pool for ascending fish.

3. *Seal Engraving.* An iron polishing disk with a handle.

**riffler** (rī'fl), *n.* [*Cf. F. riflard, riflort*, sort of file, and *E. RIFLE* to groove.] A curved file or rasp used for working in depressions; also, one who uses this file.



One form of Riffler.

**riff/raff** (rīf'rāf), *n.* [*ME. rif* and *raf* every particle, *OF. rif* *rif* (rīf); cf. also *OF. ne rife* *ne raste* nothing at all. *CF. RAFF, n. & v.*] *Lit.*, every bit or particle; hence: a Sweepings; refuse; rubbish. b The rabble; the mob.

**rifle** (rī'fl), *v. t.*; *RIFLED* (-fl'd); *RIFLING* (-fl'ng). [*OF. rifier* to rifle, sweep away; of uncert. origin. *CF. RAFFLE, n., RAFF, v. & n.*] 1. To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to carry off. *Gower.*

2. To rob; pillage; strip. *Piers Plowman.*

3. To raffle. *Obs. J. Webster.*

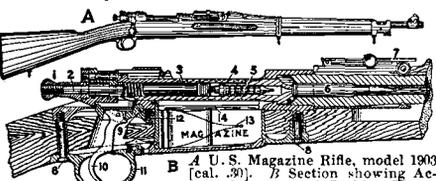
**rifle, v. i.** 1. To raffle. *Obs. Chapman.*

2. To commit robbery. *Rare. Ep. Hall.*

**rifle** (rī'fl), *v. t.* [*Akin to Dan. rifle* or *riffel* the rifling of a gun, a chamfer, *G. riefeln, riefeln*, to chamfer, groove; cf. *F. rifler* to file, *F. dial. rifle* bit of wood used to whet a scythe, *E. dial. riff, rifle, OF. rifle* a little stick. *CF. 2d RIFLE, n.*] 1. To groove internally with spiral channels, as, to rifle a gun barrel or a cannon or its bore.

2. To whet with a rifle. *See RIFLE, n., 3 a.*

**rifle, n.** [*For rifled gun. See RIFLE* to groove.] 1. A firearm, of whatever size, having upon the surface of its bore spiral grooves, called rifling, to impart rotary motion to the projectile, insuring greater accuracy of fire. *Specif.:* a In popular use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder, in distinction from artillery and from pistols or revolvers, as well as from smoothbore shotguns. b In military use, such a firearm fired from the shoulder and distinguished from a carbine by greater length and weight and as a provision for a bayonet. It is the successor of the musket as a



A U. S. Magazine Rifle, model 1903 [*cal. .24*]. B Section showing Action of the same. 1 Cocking Piece; 2 Firing Pin; 3 Mainspring; 4 Bolt; 5 Striker; 6 Cartridge in firing position; 7 Leaf; 8, 9 Guard Screws; 9 Seal; 10 Trigger; 11 Guard; 12 Seal Spring; 13 Magazine Spring; 14 Follower

**rifled** + *RIND*. [*rien* 'nest beau' que le vrai' (rī'ēn' nē bō' kē lē vrē').] [*F.*] Nothing is beautiful, i. e., worthy of being admired or approved, but the truth. *Boileau.*

**rifer** (rī'f), *n.* [*Boileau.*] *rifer* (rī'f), *a.* Roaring; noisy. *Scot. [ETROGRAPHY.]*

**rif-ten-ase** (rī'zēn-āz), *n.* See *RIFLING* (rī'fl'ng), *n.* [*G.*] A kind of Baden wine. *See RHINE WINE.*

**rif + REFE** [*OF REVERE*]. [*rif* 'er. *Scot. & dial. Eng. var.*] *rif* + *REFE*, to pity.

**rif + RIFE, n.** [*OF RIFE*]. [*rif* + *RIFE*, *n.*]

**rif and raf + RIFFRAFF.** [*rif* + *RAFF*, *n.*]

**rif + RAIFORT.** [*rif* + *RAIFORT*, *n.*]

**rif + RIVE.** [*rif* + *RIVE*, *n.*]

**rif + RIFLY.** [*rif* + *RIFLY*, *n.*]

**rif + RIFUL.** [*rif* + *RIFUL*, *n.*]

military arm. All modern firearms using single projectiles are rifled, varying in the pitch of the spiral, the relative width of grooves and lands, etc. *See ENFIELD RIFLE, C.*

2. *pl. Rif.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.

3. [*CF. RIFLE* to groove.] a A strip of wood covered with emery or a similar material, used for sharpening scythes. b A bent stick fastened at the butt of a scythe, and serving to lay the mowed grain in rows.

**rī'fle-bird** (rī'fl'bird'), *n.* [*From its cry, which resembles the whizzing and striking of a bullet.*] Any of several paradise birds (genus *Ptiloris*); esp., *P. paradisea* of New South Wales. The male is chiefly velvety black with greenish and purplish iridescence on the head, under parts, and middle tail feathers.

**rī'fle-ite** (rī'fl'it), *n.* [*FROM RIFLE, n.*] A smokeless powder composed of gun cotton and related compounds and anidoazobenzene.

**rifle-man** (-mān), *n.*; *pl. -MEN* (-mēn). *Mil.* A soldier armed with a rifle; formerly, when the musket was the regular infantry arm, one of a body of light infantry armed with rifles and supposed to be of superior marksmanship. b One skilled in shooting with a rifle.

**rifeman bird.** A riflebird. b A small passerine bird (*Acanthopneuste chloris*) of New Zealand; — so called from its green and bronze plumage, thought to resemble the uniform of the early British volunteer rifle corps.

**rifle pit.** *Mil.* A short trench or excavation, with a parapet of earth in front, to shelter one or more skirmishers. Lines of rifle pits are often dug in advance of a line of battle.

**rī'fler** (rī'flēr), *n.* 1. One who rifles; a robber. 2. *Falconry.* A hawk that will not return to the lure.

**rifle salute.** *Mil.* A position in the manual of arms in which the disengaged hand extended is brought across the body, touching the small of the stock of the rifle when held at shoulder arms or its muzzle when held at order, or trail arms. *See ILLUST.*

**rī'fling** (rī'fl'ng), *n.* a Act or process of making grooves in a rifled barrel. b A system of spiral grooves cut in the surface of the bore of a gun, leaving intervening lands that cut into the projectile when fired or into a metal band secured to it and rotating it about its longer axis. In the latest model United States magazine rifle, cal. 30, the rifling consists of four grooves and four lands having a uniform right-handed twist, making one turn in 10 inches, or 33 calibers. In cannon the rifling is usually given an increasing twist from breech to muzzle. The usual twist at the muzzle is about one turn in 25 calibers.

**rīft** (rīft), *n.* A shallow or rocky place in a Rife Salute stream, forming either a ford or a rapid. *Local, U. S.*

**rīft, n.** [*CF. Dan. rīft, fr. rive* to rend. *See RIVE.*] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; fissure. It is the little *rīft* within the lute That by and by will make the music true. *Tennyson.*

2. A shattering. *Obs. & R.*

3. *Quarrying & Geol.* A direction of easiest cleavage, usually parallel to the lamination or stratification. *CF. JOINT, v. t.; 1st GRAIN, n.*

**rīft, v. t.** *RIFTED; RIFTING.* To cleave; to rive; to split; as, to rīft an oak; the lightning rīfts the clouds.

**rīft, v. i.** To burst open; to split. *Shak. rīft, v. p. & p. a. of rive.* *Obs. or Dial. Eng. exc., specif., split or cut radially from the log; — said of boards, laths, etc.*

**rīft-sawed**, *a.* Sawed radially from the log, so as to have the annual rings perpendicular, or nearly so, to the face; — said of lumber. — **rīft-sawing, n.**

**rīft valley.** *Phys. Geog.* An elongate depression on the earth's surface, produced by vertical displacement along one or more fault plains.

**rig** (rig), *n.* [*CF. RIDGE.*] A space between furrows in a plowed field; also, a drill in which vegetables are planted, or a row, as of corn, barley, or the like; hence, a division of a field; a measure of land. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**rig, v. t.**; *RIGGED* (rig'd); *RIGGING* (rig'ng). [*CF. Norw. dial. rigga* to bind, particularly, to wrap round, *rig*] 1. To fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., (of a vessel) to their respective masts, spars, etc.; to fit shrouds, stays, etc., (to a mast, spar, or the like); as, to rig the mainmast.

2. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit up; to equip; to put in order for use; as, to rig up a bed out of boughs; to rig a capstan by putting bars in the sockets.

3. To dress; to clothe, esp. in an odd or fanciful manner. 4. *Com.* To manipulate prices in; — chiefly used in to rig the market. *Exchange Cant.*

to rig in a boom, *Naut.*, to draw in, as a studding-sail boom along a yard or a jib boom along a bowsprit. — to r. out a boom, *Naut.*, to run out, as a studding-sail boom from the end of a yard or a jib boom from the end of a bowsprit.

**rī'fā-sh'**, *n.* The arbor fish. **rīf'raf.** *Rifraff. Ref. Sp.* **rīf'rift** (rīf'rift), *n.* [*CF. Icel. rīfta*]. To belch; to break wind. — *n.* Belching; breaking wind. *Both Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**rīf'rif**, *n.* A rafter. **rīf'rufty**, *a.* RUFTY-TUFTY. **rig** (rig), *Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of RIFE.* *Local, Eng.* **rig, n.** [*CF. RIFLE* to groove.] 1. A wanton; a strutting Obs. 2. A romp or frolic; a spree; trick; hoax. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **rig, v. i.** *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 1. To romp; to wriggle about; to act as a wanton. 2. To tease; cheat; hoax.

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**rig** (rig), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The distinctive shape, number, and arrangement of sails and masts, which differentiates types of vessels, without reference to the hull; as, schooner rig, ship rig, etc. *See 5th BARK, 2; 1st BRIG; CATBOAT; HERMAPHRODITE BRIG; KETCH; KNOCKABOUT, n., 1; LUGGER; SCHOONER; BLOOP; YAWL.*

2. Dress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing; as, a queer rig; disguised in the rig of a gypsy. *Colloq.*

3. Anything rigged up or fitted out; an outfit. *Specif.:* a A turnout, or equipage; esp., a carriage with its horse or horses. b Tackle, apparatus, or machinery fitted up for a certain purpose; *specif.:* (1) A fisherman's tackle or gear collectively. (2) A derrick with its engine house, etc., necessary to run it, used for boring, and afterwards pumping, an oil well; also, the derrick itself.

4. A forcing up or down of market prices of securities or commodities by artificial means, as by combination between those in control of the supply, buying in the visible supply, etc. *Speculator's Cant, Eng.*

**rig-a-doon'** (rīg'ā-dōon'), *n.* [*F. rigodon, rigaudon.*] 1. A lively dance with a jumping step for one couple, — said to have been borrowed from Provence in France. *Irving.*

2. Music for this dance, usually in spirited duple time.

**Rigel** (rī'jēl; rīg'ēl), *n.* [*Ar. rījl*, prop. foot.] A first-magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion; β (Beta) Orionis. Its spectrum is similar to that of Sirius.

**rig'ger** (rīg'jēr), *n.* 1. One who rigs; *specif.*, one whose occupation is fitting the rigging of ships. 2. *Mach.* A belt pulley or drum.

**rigger, or rigger's, screw.** A screw clamp used in bending heavy rope around thimbles, as for seizing.

**rig'ging** (rīg'ng), *n.* 1. *Naut.* The ropes, chains, etc., that support or raise and lower the masts and spars of a vessel, or serve to set and trim the sails, etc. *See SHIP, ILLUST., SAILS, ILLUST.* Standing rigging is permanent and secures the masts and spars in place. Running rigging is used in handling sails, spars, etc., and usually runs through blocks.

2. Tackle; gear; *specif.*, Logging, the cables, blocks, etc., used in skidding logs by steam power.

**rig'ging, p. pr. & vb. n. of RIG.** — rigging loft, a A loft in which vessels' rigging is prepared for use. b *Theat.* An open floor of beams over the stage under the roof from which the scenery is raised and lowered. — r. screw = RIGGER SCREW. — r. sled = DOG BOAT. — r. tree, a roof-tree. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

**right** (rit), *a.* [*ME. right, rīht, AS. rīht*; akin to *D. recht, OS. & OHG. recht, G. recht, Dan. ret, Sw. rätt, Icel. rétt, Goth. rahts, L. rectus*, p. p. of *regere* to guide, rule; cf. *Skr. rju* straight, *right, Gr. ὀρθός* to stretch. *CF. ADRIFT, ALERT, CORRECT, DRESS, REGULAR, RECTOR, RECTO, RECTUM, REGENT, REGION, REALM, RICH, ROYAL, RULE.*] 1. Straight; direct; not crooked; as, a right line; right, or lineal, descent. "Right as any line." *Chaucer.*

2. Upright; erect from a base; having its axis perpendicular to the base; not oblique; as, right ascension; a right pyramid, cone, solid, etc.

3. Conformed to justice; not deviating from the true and just; according with duty; just; upright; — now commonly used of acts or things only, formerly also of persons. A God of truth, . . . just and right is he. *Deut. xxxii 4.*

4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; becoming; as, the right man in the right place; this tower is not right in design.

5. Most favorable, convenient, or desired; preferable; also, fortunate; as, the right choice of seats.

6. Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; actual; not spurious. *Archaic.* "His right wife." *Chaucer.*

7. According with or stating truth; conforming to fact or reason; not mistaken or wrong; not erroneous; correct; as, a right solution of a problem; time proved him right. If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is . . . right. "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

8. Well in body, mind, spirits, or the like; in good condition; as, I left the patient quite right again.

9. Designed to be placed or worn outward; hence, usually, chief or most ornamental; as, the right side of a rug.

10. Designating, or of or pertaining to, that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually stronger than on the other side; — opposed to left when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the right side, hand, arm. Also applied to the corresponding side of lower animals and to the side of any object that is or would be on this side of a man facing its front; as, the right side of a wagon, house, or the like.

*CF.* In designating the banks of a river, right and left are used always with reference to the position of one who is facing in the direction of the current's flow.

*CF.* Right is used elliptically for it is right, what you say is right, true. "Right, cries his lordship." *Pope.*

*SYN.* — Straight, upright; lawful, rightful, true, correct, just, equitable; proper, fit, suitable, becoming.

*AT RIGHT ANGLES*, forming right angles; perpendicular. — *at, or on, the r. hand* (of any one), in the place of honor, influence, or power. "He ascended into heaven and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty." *Bk. of Com. Prayer.* — *In, or out of, one's r. mind*, sane, or insane. *Colloq.* — *r. angle*, a The angle bounded by two radii that intercept a quarter of a circle; one fourth of a round angle, or one half of a straight angle. Two lines forming right angles are perpendicular to each other. *See ANGLE, ILLUST. B Spherics.* Any of the eight equal angles formed by two great circles of a sphere whose planes are at right angles. — *r. ascension, Astron.*, the degree of the equator which, in the right

tonthologos." Sir Walter Scott called his friend and printer John Ballantyne by this name.

**rigel** + *RIPOKIL*. **rig'gish** (rīg'gish), *a.* Like a rig, or wanton. *Obs.*

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3. See CHANGE RINGING.  
 4. A particular sound or character of utterance in speech or writing expressive of some quality; as, his words had a ring of defiance; an unfamiliar ring in his voice.

**ring** (ring), *n.* [*A.S. hring, hrinc*; akin to *Fries. hring, D. & G. ring, OHG. ring, hring, Icel. hringr, Dan. & Sw. ring*; cf. *Russ. krug*. Cf. *HARANGUE, RANK A ROW, RINK*.]  
 1. A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; hence, by extension, any such endless but noncircular bounding line, etc. **Specif.:** a A circular band or a hoop or circlet; as, a ring of smoke; a ring for a line to pass through; a ring for keys; esp., a band, usually of precious metal, worn on the finger, or attached to some other part of the person; as, a wedding ring; ankle ring; nose ring. b A circular arrangement or group; as, a ring of mushrooms; a ring of forts. c *Bot.* (1) An annulus. (2) An annual ring (which see).

2. A circular, or sometimes spiral, course; a revolution; as, a vine growing in rings about a pole.

3. *Geom.* a The plane figure between two concentric circles. b A tore; — called also *anchor ring*.

4. A race course, usually circular; hence, an arena or area for competition or display. **Specif.:** a The arena of a circus or similar entertainment. b An inclosed space in which boxers or pugilists contest, now usually a square inclosure surrounded by ropes; hence, fig., prize fighting; — called also *prize ring*. c An inclosure or space in which animals are shown in competition, for sale, or the like; as, the sales ring at a horse auction; the judging ring at a bench show. d An inclosure or space devoted to betting at a horse race; hence, fig., those who bet there, esp. the bookmakers.

5. *Astron. & Navigation.* An instrument, formerly used in taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended in a vertical plane by a swivel, with a hole at one side through which a solar ray, passing diametrically, indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface.

6. An exclusive combination of persons for a selfish, and often impliedly corrupt, purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc.

7. *Com.* Such a series of buyers and sellers that each buyer is the seller in the same amount of the same goods to another buyer, so that the entire series of transactions can be settled by ringing out (see *to ring out*, under 6th RING). Such a ring is essentially a temporary clearing house.

8. *Arch.* a The archivol, considered as made up of a half ring of voussoirs. b Any of the parallel courses of half bricks or other small voussoirs forming a rowlock arch.

9. *Chem.* An arrangement of atoms graphically represented as a ring; a closed chain.

**Ring of the Nibelung** [*G. Der Ring des Nibelungen*], the ring made by the dwarf Alberich from the Rheingold (which see). Its story is the theme of a tetralogy of music dramas by Richard Wagner, which collectively bear this name. — *to ride, run, or tilt at the r.*, to charge on horseback past a suspended ring and try to carry it off on the point of a spear, lance, or the like, — formerly a favorite sport of knights, and still practiced, esp. by cavalry.

**ring, v. t.;** RINGED (ringd); RINGING. [*A.S. hringan*.]  
 1. To surround with a ring, or as with a ring; to form a ring around; to encircle; to encompass; to surround. "Ringed about with bold adversity." *Shak.*

2. To provide with a ring or with rings, as the fingers, a swine's snout, a curtain rod.

3. *Hort.* To make a ring around by cutting away the bark; to girdle; as, to ring branches or roots.

4. To exhibit or exercise in a ring; to introduce into a ring, as at a dog or horse show or a circus.

5. In games where rings are tossed at a standing or projecting mark, to throw a ring over (the mark).

6. To settle (a contract) by ringing out.

**to ring an anchor, Naut.**, to haul the anchor up until its ring is at the hawse hole or cathead; — usually with *up*. — *to r. cattle*, to keep them in a bunch by riding around them. — *to r. out, Com.*, to settle or close a transaction, as in futures, by forming into a series a number of buyers and sellers in which the first and the last deal with each other (to complete the ring) and all settle by paying differences.

**ring, v. i.** 1. To move in a ring or rings; **specif.**, *Falconry*, to rise in the air spirally.

2. To form or take the shape of a ring or rings.

**to ring of, Psychol.**, of an image, to resolve into rings and pass away. — *to r. up, Com.*, to form a ring. See 5th RING, *n.*, 1.

**ring armature, Elec.** An armature for a dynamo or motor having the conductors wound on a ring. Cf. *GRAMME RING*.

**ring-billed** (ring'bil'd), *a.* Having a colored ring on the bill. **ring-billed gull**, a rather small American gull (*Larus delawarensis*) having, when adult, the bill banded with black.

**ring-bolt** (ring'bolt'), *n.* An eyebolt with a ring through it.

**ring-bone** (ring'bon'), *n. Veter.* Any exostosis on the phalangeal bones of the horse, in the majority of cases producing lameness, and always considered an unsoundness.

**ring cell, Bot.** A cell in the annulus of a sporangium.

**ring compound, Chem.** A compound the molecule of which contains one or more rings. See *CYCLIC, a.*, 4.

**ring dotted.** The European ring plover.

**ring dove** (ring'duv'), *n.* a A common European pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), larger than the stock dove or rock dove, having on each side of the neck a whitish patch and the wing edged with white. b A small dove (*Turtur risorius*) of southeastern Europe and much of Asia, allied to the common turtle dove, often kept in confinement. It is buffy with a black collar.

**ringed** (ringd), *p. a.* 1. Encircled or marked with or as

with a ring or rings; forming or shaped like a ring; annular; composed or formed of rings.

2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, lawfully wedded. "A ringed wife." *Tennyson*.

**ringed dotted.** = *RING-DOTTED*.  
**ringed perch, Local, U. S.** — *r. plover*, a ring plover. — *r. seal*, a seal of northern waters (*Phoca hispida*) having ringlike spots on the body. — *r. snake*, a harmless European colubrine snake (*Natrix natrix*) common in England. Several color varieties occur, some with a distinct white or yellow neck ring. — *r. worm*, an annelid.

**ring'ed** (ring'ed), *a.* [*L. ringens, -entis*, *p. pr. of ringi* to open wide the mouth; cf. *F. ringent*.] 1. *Bot.* Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth; as, a ringed corolla. 2. *Zool.* Gaping irregularly, as the valves of certain bivalves.

**ring'er** (ring'er), *n.* 1. One that rings, encircles, or puts a ring around, something, as a quoit that lodges so as to surround the peg or pin, or the throw by which it is so lodged. 2. [See the *v.*] One who makes the highest score in shearing sheep at a particular shearing shed. See 1st RING, *v. t.* *Cant, Australia*.

3. *Poet.* Any ball encircled with a distinguishing band of color, usually any of those numbered from nine to fifteen.

**ring'er, n.** 1. One that rings; esp., one who rings chimes. 2. *Mining.* A crowbar.

3. *Simmonds.* In *Slang* or *Cant* senses (see *to ring in*, under 2d RING, 4 b): a One that enters any competition under false representations as to his identity, past performances, or the like; esp., a horse entered fraudulently in a race under a false name to obtain better odds in the betting. b Hence, one who strongly resembles another; as, that man is a ring'er for so-and-so. c A swindler operating with false or sweated coins, or manipulating coins to defraud; — called in full a coin ring'er.

**ring fence.** A fence which encircles a large area, or a whole estate, within one inclosure.

**ring-fence, v. t.** To inclose in or as in a ring fence.

**ring-finger.** The third finger of the left hand, on which the engagement and wedding rings are placed; also, the corresponding finger of the right hand.

**ring gauge or gage, I. Mech.** An annular gauge for measuring or testing cylindrical or spherical work, or for setting the cut to be taken in turning and boring.

2. A tapering staff of circular cross section, used for measuring ring fingers.

**ring-head** (ring'hed'), *n.* *Cloth Manuf.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

**ring-I-ness** (ring'1-ness), *n.* *Lumbering.* State of having the annual rings of wood easily separable. Cf. *RING SHAKE*.

**ring'ing** (ring'ing), *p. pr. & v. b. n.* of *ring*, to encircle. Hence: *n.* Act or result of putting a ring or rings on or about something, or the state of being encircled, marked, or the like, by a ring or rings; as, the ring'ing of a snake.

**ring'ing, v. b. n.** of *ring*, to sound. Hence: *n.* 1. A sounding or causing to sound, as a bell or other sonorous body. 2. A sound of ringing or a sensation like that caused by the sound of ringing; as, a ring'ing in the ears.

**ring'ing, p. pr. of ring, to sound. Hence: *p. a.* Sounding sonorously, as does a bell when rung or a piece of metal when struck; resounding; as, a ring'ing cheer; a ring'ing volley. — **ring'ing-ly, adv.****

**ring/lead'er** (ring'led'er), *n.* 1. A leader of any body of men or animals, **specif.** of a body of persons engaged in violation of law or an improper enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, etc. 2. The leader of a circle of dancers. *Obs. Barrow.*

**ring/let** (ring'let'), *n.* [*ring + let*.] 1. A small ring; a small circle; **specif.**, a fairy ring. 2. A curl; esp., a long curl of hair.

**ring/let-ed, a.** Having ringlets, or curls; worn in ringlets.

**ring mail.** A chain mail; sometimes, mail in which the rings are unusually large. b A kind of mail made of small steel rings sewed upon a garment of leather or of cloth.

**ring/mas'ter** (ring'mas'ter), *n.* One in charge of the performances within the ring in a circus.

**ring nebula.** *Astron.* An annular nebula; as, the ring nebula in Lyra. See *NEBULA, 1.*

**ring-neck'** (ring'nek'), *n.* 1. A ring-necked bird, as a ring plover, a ring-necked duck, or a ring-necked pheasant. 2. [From wearing white collars.] A newcomer in the bush; a jackaroo. *Slang, Australia.*

**ring-necked'** (ring'nek't'), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck.

**ring-necked duck, an American scaup duck** (*Aythya collaris*). The head, neck, and breast of the adult male are black, and a narrow chestnut ring encircles the neck. The sides are vermiculated with black and the belly is mostly white. — *r. pheasant*, a pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) of China, similar to the common pheasant, with which it is often crossed, but having a white neck ring. — *r. plover*, a ring plover. — *r. snake*, a small harmless American snake (*Diadophis punctulatus*) having a yellow ring around the

ring'ed. [*Cf. RINGED, p. p.*] Ring'ed-eyed. *Obs. Scot.* Ring'ing-rangat. [*Reduplicated fr. obs. rangat* rattle.] Rattle; recalls. *Obs. Scot.* Ring'le, *n.* & *v.* A little ring. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Ring'le, *v. t.* To put a ring through the snout of (a pig). *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* Ring'le, *n.* & *v.* Ring; tinkle. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Ring'le-ye' (ring'le-ye'), *n.* A wall-eye. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Ring'le-ye'd' (led'), *a.* *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* Ring'less, *a.* See *LESS*. Ring'lock. A kind of combination lock in which a series of grooved rings surrounding the bolt must be arranged so as to bring their grooves in line before the bolt can be shot.

ring'mas'ter, *n.* The ring finger. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.* ring micrometer. = *CIRCULAR MICROMETER*.

ring money. Annual pieces of metal used as money among barbarous people.

ring mule. = *RING SPINNER*.

ringo. + *ERINGO*.

ringol. + *RIGOL*.

ring pig'ger, *n.* A drunkard. *Obs.*

ring'sall', *n.* *Naut.* = *RING-TAIL, 2.*

ring settlement. *Finance.* A settlement made by ringing out. See *to ring out*, under 6th RING.

ring stick, or ring'stick', *n.* *Jewelry.* A taper leather-covered wooden rod for polishing the inside of rings.

ring-straked' (ring'strak't'), *a.* Ring-straked. *Archaic.*

ring-straked, *a.* Marked with circular streaks.

ringtail boom. *Naut.* A spar rigged on a boom of a fore-and-aft sail for setting a ringtail.

ringtail, *n.* A kind of game at marbles.

ring thrush. The ring ouzel.

ring time', *n.* The season of putting on rings, as in betrothal. *Obs. or R.*

ring toss', *n.* A game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will drop over a stick.

ring wad. *Mil.* = *CROMMERY, 3.*

ring willow. A variety of weeping willow with twisted leaves.

ring'wise' (ring'wiz'), *adv.* Like a ring; annularly.

ringworm bush. A tropical shrub (*Alchornea cordata*) the leaves of which are used as a cure for ringworm.

ringworm root. An East Indian scanthaceous shrub (*Rhinacanthus nasutus*). From its root is made a tincture used for ringworm.

ringworm shrub. = *RINGWORM ROOT*.

ring'y (ring'y), *a.* Having rings of discoloring; — said of elephants' teeth.

rink, *n.* [*A.S. rinc*.] A man; hero; warrior. *Obs.*

rink'te (ring'it'), *n.* [After Dr. H. Rink, of Greenland.] *Min.* A yellowish crystalline silicate of cerium, etc.

rin'zah (rin'zah), *n.* *Arab.* Rinza. + *RINZA*.

rinna. + *RINNA*.

rin'no. + *RHINO*.

rinoceros. + *RHINOCEROS*.

rinosh. + *RHINOSH*. [*ring*.] Rinsh. Act or process of rinsing.

rin'ser (rin'ser), *n.* One that rinses.



Ringed Snake. (1)



Ringent Corolla.



Ring Ouzel. (1)



Ring Plover (Agialitis semipalmata)



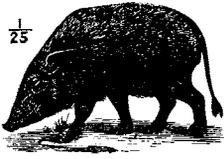
Ring Winding. Diagram showing the face, or the scalp. Different varieties, one Winding S, one Winding N, one Winding O, one Winding P, one Winding Q, one Winding R, one Winding S, one Winding T, one Winding U, one Winding V, one Winding W, one Winding X, one Winding Y, one Winding Z.



9. The upward spring of a fish to seize food or bait.  
 10. Capacity for rising, or height to which one can rise, intellectually or spiritually.  
 11. In trap shooting, the distance from the firing line to the traps.  
 12. Mining. a = RISER, 3. b Inclination or dip (of a stratum of coal), considered from below upwards.  
 rise of floor, *Shipbuilding*, a line on the body plan showing the angle that the midship frame makes with the horizontal plane at the keel — called also *rise of floor line*.  
 [E] The older announcing dictionaries from Walker (c. 1800) have generally preferred *ris*, on the analogy of other nouns diting, in pron. by sharp *r*: from the corresponding verbs of like spelling and accent; as *abuse*, *n.* & *v.*, *use*, *n.* & *v.*, *house*, *n.* & *v.*, etc. Most recent dictionaries prefer *riz*, good usage having at all times been divided.  
 ris'er (rîz'ér), *n.* 1. One who rises, as one who gets up from bed, one who rises in revolt, etc.  
 2. Arch. a The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. When this piece is omitted the open space between two treads is sometimes called an *open riser*. See BRIDGEBOARD, *Illust.* Hence: b Any small upright face, as of a seat, platform, veranda, or the like.  
 3. Mining. A shaft excavated from below upward.  
 4. Founding. a = FEEDHEAD, 2. b A channel or head in a mold to permit escape of air, etc.  
 5. a Steam Heating. A vertical supply or return pipe for radiators. b Elec. A vertical wire connecting two floors in an electric wiring system for a building.  
 6. A member placed under something to increase its elevation; esp., either of two frames, secured one to each side of a cart, to raise the driver's seat.  
 7. Print. A block for mounting a plate. *Eng.*  
 ris'ible (rîz'ib'l), *n.* [Cf. *F. risible*.] 1. The quality of being risible, or able or inclined to laugh.  
 A strong and obvious disposition to risibility. *Scott*  
 2. *pl.* A person's sensibilities to what seems ridiculous or laughable; impules or tendencies to laugh; risibles.  
 ris'ible (rîz'ib'l), *a.* [F., fr. *L. risibilis*, fr. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh. Cf. *ridiculous*.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh.  
 The definition of man that he is risible. *Dr. H. More*  
 2. Exciting or provoking laughter. *Now Rare*. "Risible absurdities."  
 3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; or of pertaining to laughter; as, risible muscles; the risible faculty.  
 Syn. — Ludicrous, laughable, amusing, ridiculous.  
 — ris'ible-ness, *n.* — ris'ibly, *adv.*  
 ris'ibles (-b'iz), *n. pl.* Risibilities (in sense 2).  
 ris'ing (rîz'ing), *pp. pr. of* rise. Hence: a 1. Attaining a higher place; ascending; appearing above the horizon; as, the rising moon.  
 2. Increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or the like  
 Among the rising theologians of Germany. *Hare*  
 3. Growing; advancing to adult years and to the state of active life; as, the rising generation.  
 4. *Her.* Depicted with wings opening as if for flight.  
 5. [From *risings*, *n.*] Pert. to, or used in, or for, rising.  
 rising avil, a double beakiron. — *r.* diphthong. See DIPHTHONG, 1. — *r.* floor, *Shipbuilding*, a floor composed of rising timbers. — *r.* head, *Founding*, a riser. — *r.* hinge, a door hinge designed so that the door is a little wider opened. — *r.* line, *Shipbuilding*, a line drawn in a plan of a vessel to show the heights of the floors. — *r.* rod, *Mach.*, a valve rod in a beam pumping engine. — *r.* seat, one of the raised seats facing the congregation in a Friends' meeting house, occupied by the elders. — *R. Sun*. See ORBER, 1. C. — *R. Sun*, Empire or Land of the Japan; — the meaning of its native name, *Nippon*. — *r.* timbers, *Shipbuilding*, the floor timbers in the forward or after part of a vessel. — *r.* wood, *Shipbuilding*, in wooden ships, timber used to fill in at the junctions of the keelson with the stem and stern posts.  
 ris'ing, *n.* 1. Act of one that rises (in any sense).  
 2. That which rises; specif., a tumor; a boil. *Lev. xiii. 10*.  
 3. Anything used to make dough rise, as yeast; also, the amount of dough prepared at one time. *Chiefly Dial.*  
 4. Mining. — RISER, 3.  
 5. *Shipbuilding*. a A narrow strake to support the thwart of a boat. b Fore-and-aft bearers to support a deck.  
 Rising in, or of, the North, *Eng. Hist.*, the short-lived Roman Catholic revolt under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1569, ruthlessly put down by Elizabeth.  
 ris'ing, *prep.* Approaching, or more commonly in U. S., having just passed, a specified age, size, amount, or the like; as, a horse rising sixteen hands in height; a child rising three years; a crop rising a million bushels. *Dial.*  
 risk (rîsk), *n.* [F. *risque*; cf. *It. risico*, *risico*, *rischio*, *Pr. rîsco*, *Sp. riesgo*, *arrisco*, and also *Sp. rîsco*, steep rock; orig. uncert.; cf. *Ar. rizq* what is given (by God), what is necessary, rations, pay of soldiers; hence peril, fortune (good or bad).] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, disadvantage, or destruction; as, mountain climbing involves great risks; risk of assassination.  
 ris'ion (rîz'ion), *n. p. & p. a.* of rise; also, in Middle English, *pret. pl.* of rise.  
 ris'iont. + RESSENT.  
 ris'iont (rîsh) Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUSH, a plant.  
 ris'ion, *n.* A sickle. *Obs.*  
 ris'ion (rîsh'ion), *n.* [Skr. *rsh-*.] *Hinduism*, A holy sage; an inspired poet; esp., any of seven ancient sages, born of Brahma's mind, to whom are attributed some of the Vedic hymns; also, any of the seven conspicuous stars of Ursa Major, which these sages are fabled to have become.  
 ris'ion-tar' (rîsh'ion-târ), *n.* [Hind. & Per. *rishatâr*; Per. *rishat*, line, kin + divergent suffix.] *Hindu Law*, A kinsman or relation.  
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river hog. Any of several African wild hogs of the genus Potamochoerus...

25



River Hog (Potamochoerus porcus).

river jack. An African (Batis nasicornis) having a spine on the nose.

river mangrove. An Old World tropical myrsinaceous tree (Xylocarpus majus)...

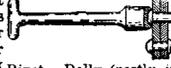
river-side (-sid'), n. The side or bank of a river.

river-side grape. A wild grape (Vitis vulpina) abundant along river banks...

river-weed' (riv'er-wed'). n. Any small submerged aquatic plant of the genus Podostemon.

river-y (-y), a. 1. Having many rivers, as a country. 2. Pertaining to or resembling a river.

rivet (riv'et; -it; 151), n. [F., fr. river to rivet; orig. uncert.] A headed pin or bolt...



Rivet. Dolly (partly in section) and rivet. Then beating or pressing down the inserted but not closed, plain end so as to make a second with closed Rivet below head.

rivet-ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of rivet. Hence: n. 1. Act of one that rivets.

2. A set of rivets, collectively. riveting burr or bar. = 3d BURR, n. 3 b. - r. forge, a forge for heating rivets.

rivet set. A cupped tool for setting a rivet. Cf. DOLLY, n. 3 b. rivet wheat. A race of wheat (Triticum sativum turgidum)...

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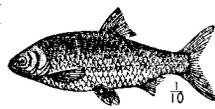
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roach (rōch), n. [ME. roche, OF. roche (also roce); cf. D. rog, roch, ray, G. roche, LG. ruche, Dan. rokke, Sw. rocka.]

a European freshwater fish of the carp family (Rutilus rutilus). It is silver-white, with a greenish back...



European Roach (Rutilus rutilus).

roach (rōch), n. [ME. roche rock, fr. F. roche a rock.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. a rock; a stony hill. Obs., etc. in names of mountains.

roach, n. [Orig. uncert.] 1. Naut. A cutting away in a curve of the edge of a sail...

2. A roll of hair brushed upward from the forehead or, rarely, the side of the head. Colloq. or Dial. roach, v. t.; ROACHED (rōcht); ROACH'ING. 1. To cause to arch...

2. To cut off, as a horse's mane, so that the part left shall stand upright; to hog. roach-backed' (-bākt'), n. Having the back arched.

road (rōd), n. [Akin to D. reede, G. rade, a riding, a journey, AS. rād, fr. rīdan to ride. See RIDE; cf. RAIL.] 1. A journey, or stage of a journey. Obs. or Dial. 2. An armed expedition; a hostile incursion; a raid. Obs. 3. A place where one may ride; an open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; a track for travel, forming a means of communication between one place and another.

Road is generally applied to big ways, but has a broader sense including highway, street, lane, etc. 4. Fig.: Way; path; as, the road to prosperity or ruin.

Syn. - See WAY. on, or upon, the road. A Traveling or passing over a road; coming on; going; on the way. b Traveling regularly or business, esp. as a commercial traveler. c Theaters. A performer on a tour of places where comparatively short engagements are played. Cant. - the r., the highway as the field for highwaymen's operations; hence, the career or practices of highwaymen; as, a gentleman of the road; to take to the road. Archaic.

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road cart. A kind of light two-wheeled vehicle, often having a back. Road Cart. Logging. A donkey engine mounted on a sled, for dragging logs by cable along the skid road.

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rolling stone gathers no moss. — rolling tackle, rope, spar, etc., Naut., one used to steady anything, esp. the yards, when the ship rolls. — r. top-sail, Naut., a top-sail rolled around the upper top-sail yard as the latter is lowered. — r. valve, a rotary valve, as in an Obry gear.

roll-in-pin' (rōl'ing-pīn'), n. A cylindrical piece of wood or other material with which paste or dough may be rolled out.

roll-in' (rōl'īn'), n. [NL., after C. Rollin (1661-1741), French historian.] Bot. A genus of tropical American annonaceous trees and shrubs distinguished by the wing-appendaged petals of the flower. The fruit resembles the custard apple, but is scarcely edible.

roll-top', n. A flexible cover of a roll-top desk. b Short for ROLL-TOP DESK.

roll-top' desk. A writing desk having a sliding cover for the desk top, usually consisting of parallel slats fastened to a flexible backing.

roll train. Mach. A set of plain or grooved rolls for rolling metal into various forms, as in a rolling mill. rōl'wāy' (rōl'wāy'), n. A way on which objects round or cylindrical, or approximately so, are rolled, or on which things are moved on rollers; specif., Logging, a place prepared for rolling logs into a stream; a landing.

roly-poly' (rōl'y-pōl'y), n. 1. Any of various games played with a ball or a somewhat similar object rolled or thrown into holes, at pins, or the like. Chiefly Dial. 2. A pudding of paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and boiled, baked, or steamed. 3. A roly-poly person or thing.

roly-poly', a. Resembling a roly-poly (in sense 2) in shape; short and pudgy.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ik), a. [NGr. Ρωμαϊκός; cf. F. romaine.] Of or pertaining to modern Greece or, esp., its language. — n. Vernacular in modern Greek. See GREEK, n., 5.

The Greeks at the time of the capture of Constantinople were proud of being Ρωμαίοι, or Romans. Hence the term Ro-ma'ic was the name given to the popular language. . . The Greek language is now spoken of as the Hellenic language. Encyc. Brit.

Ro-ma-ji-ka' (rō-mā-jē-kā'y), n. [Jap. 羅馬字.] An association, including both Japanese and Europeans, having for its object the changing of the Japanese method of writing, by substituting Roman letters for Japanese characters.

ro-mal' (rō-māl'), n. [Sp. ramal.] A thong, usually braided and divided into two lashes, attached to the saddle or reins and used as a quirt. Mexico and Southwestern U. S.

Ro-man' (rō-mān'), a. [L. Romanus, fr. Roma Rome; cf. F. romain. Cf. ROMANIC, ROMANCE, ROMANTIC.] 1. Of, pert. to, like, or characteristic of, Rome or the Roman people. 2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church. 3. Designating a mosaic formed by the ends of short, slender sticks of colored glass fixed in cement. 4. [now usually l. c.] Designating type, or the characters, of the Roman alphabet.

Roman alphabet. See LATIN, n., 1. — R. alum, ordinary alum crystallized in cubes; esp., that made from Italian alunite, opaque and colored red or shaly. — R. arch, the same as circular arch. — R. balance, a form of balance resembling the modern steelyard. — R. calendar, the calendar of the ancient Romans, from which our modern calendars are derived. It is said to have been constituted originally of ten months, Martius, Aprilis, Maius, Junius, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, October, November, and December, having a total of 304 days. Numa added two months, Januarius at the beginning of the year, and Februarius at the end, making in all 355 days. He also ordered an intercalary month, Mercedinus, to be inserted every second year. Later the order of the months was changed so that January should come before February. Through abuse of power by the pontiffs to whose care it was committed, this calendar fell into confusion. It was replaced by the Julian calendar. See 1st CALENDAR, 1. In designating the days of the month, the Romans reckoned backward from three fixed points, the kalends, the nones, and the ides. The kalends were always the first day of the month. The ides fell on the 15th in March, May, July (Quintilis), and October, and on the 13th in other months. The nones came on the eighth day (the ninth, counting the ides) before the ides. Thus, Jan. 13 was called the ides of January, Jan. 12, the day before the ides, and Jan. 11, the third day before the ides (since the ides count as one), while Jan. 14 was the 19th day before the kalends of February. — R. candle, a kind of firework (generally held in the hand) characterized by the continued emission of a shower of sparks, and the ejection, at intervals, of balls or stars of fire. — R. canvas, a canvas, used by artists for oil painting, made of linen and coated on one side with paint. — R. Catholic, of, pertaining to, or designating, the Church of Rome. Also, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. — R. Catholic canon. See 1st CANON, 4. — R. Catholic Church, the Church of Rome, or that body of Christians of which the Pope, or bishop of Rome, is the head. Its adherents hold that its first head was St. Peter, and that the Pope is his successor, and that hence, basing the claim upon an interpretation of Matt. xvi. 18, this church is the one holy, catholic, and apostolic church. It is governed by a hierarchy consisting of the Pope, archbishops, bishops, and priests, the archbishops and bishops being elected, subject to approval by the Pope, and the priests being ordained by a bishop or archbishop. Celibacy of the clergy is a rule of the church. The doctrines of the church are those contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent (1545-63) with the later ones of the immaculate conception and of papal infallibility. Papal supremacy and infallibility and the immaculate conception are the most distinctive doctrines, while in addition to these those of seven sacraments, purgatory, the invocation of saints, the veneration of images, the Mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice, transubstantiation, and indulgences, also distinguish the church from most other Western Christians. The worship of the church is an elaborate ritual, centering about the sacrifice of the Mass. — R. Catholicism, the faith, practice, polity, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church. — R. cement, a kind of hydraulic lime prepared by calcining septaria and grinding dry to a fine powder. It is frequently used pure where rapid setting is of importance. — R. collar. Eccl. a R. C. collar. A turnover collar of lawn or linen worn by ecclesiastics. That worn by a bishop is white with a purple stock; that worn by a cardinal is white with a scarlet stock. — R. straight collar, the ends of which meet at the back, worn by clergymen. — R. Dutch. Designating,

or pertaining to, the Civil-law system in use among the Dutch. — Roman Empire, the empire of ancient Rome, which first came under imperial rule when Augustus Caesar became absolute, B. C. 29. Under Diocletian, who became emperor 284 A. D., the empire was divided into East and West, but it was only after the death of Theodosius the Great, 395 A. D., that the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire (called also Byzantine, Greek, or Byzantine Empire) were finally separated. The Western Empire came to an end in 476, and the Eastern Empire endured until the fall of Constantinople in 1453. Charlemagne, king of the Franks, was crowned emperor of the West, at Rome, in 800, and the Holy Roman Empire, in its wider form, dates from this year; in its narrower form, as practically consisting of Germany and northern Italy (also with a vague unenforceable claim to universal sovereignty), the Empire dates from Otto I (962-973) and was continuous until his end under Francis II (Francis I of Austria), in 1806. The epithet "Holy" (Lat. Sacrum), added by Frederick I, does not appear in the title of the Empire until after the year 1155. — R. Era, the Era of Varro. See ERA, Table. — R. fever, Med., a severe form of malarial fever occurring in the neighborhood of Rome. — R. foot. = PDS. See MEASURE, Table. — R. gold, gold having a kind of yellow nat finish. — R. hyacinth, a hyacinth (Hyacinthus oblongus) with loosely flowered spikes, of which several grow from one bulb. — R., or Pontifical, Indiction, the indiction beginning A. D. 313, January 1st, the numbers of which cycle were adopted by Scalliger in constructing the Julian period. — R. laurel, the true laurel. — R. law, the legal system of the ancient Romans, including the customary or unwritten law and the written law. The Roman law was originally largely religious or sacral in character, but this later became of secondary importance. The Roman law consisted mainly of the city law of Rome, the laws emanated by the various assemblies and by the emperors, the edicts of the praetors, and the codes (see CODE, n., 1) of the later emperors. See LAW, 1; JURIS NATURAL LAW; JURIS GENTIUM; EDICT; CIVIL LAW. — R. Liturgy. See LITURGY, 1, V. — R. mile. See MILE. — R. nose, a nose somewhat aquiline. — R. numeral, a numeral in the Roman system of notation, of which the following are the symbols chiefly used: I = 1; V = 5; X = 10; L = 50; C = 100; D = 500; M = 1,000. Intermediate and higher numbers are expressed by combining these symbols according to the following rules: (1) Any symbol following one of equal or greater value adds its value. Thus II = 2; VI = 6. (2) Any symbol preceding one of greater value subtracts its value. Thus IV = 4; XL = Roman 40. (3) When a symbol stands between two of greater value its value is subtracted from the first. Thus XIV = 14; LIX = 59. (4) Of two equivalent ways of representing a number that in which the symbol of larger denomination precedes is preferred; thus XIV, not VIX, for 14; XLV, not VL, for 45; — except that a shorter form by subtraction is (in modern usage) preferred to a very long form by addition. Thus IX rather than VIII for 9; MCM rather than MDCCC for 1900. Thousands are sometimes indicated by drawing a line over a numeral; as, V̄ = 5,000. In origin, the symbol V was perhaps simply the half of X; L succeeded a symbol I, derived from the Chalcidian V; M, possibly as the initial letter of mille, thousand, was a late substitution for OO, a modification of O, the Chalcidian form of P; and D is the half of O. — R. ocher, a brownish yellow variety of ocher. — R. order, Arch. 1. The Composite order. See COMPOSITE, a., 2. b. The ornamental use of columns and capitals where the actual structure is articulated, as in the Colosseum. — R. pace. See 1st PACE, 2. — R. peace, the peace imposed by Roman dominion. See PEACE, n., 1. — R. pearl, a kind of imitation pearl whose luster is derived from a liquid preparation of fish scales applied upon wax. — R. punch, a water ice made with lemon juice, sugar, beaten whites of eggs, and rum. — R. squill, the Roman hyacinth. — R. string, a kind of fine catgut string, for instruments of the violin class, made in Italy. — R. table, a table of Roman numerals with equivalent Arabic numerals in parallel columns. — R. V, the Hyades; — a familiar name, from the shape of the asterism. — R. vitriol. = BLUE VITRIOL. — R. white, a variety of white lead. — R. wormwood. A The common ragweed. U. S. b A European wormwood (Artemisia pontica), one of the sources of absinthe.

Ro-man' (rō-mān'), n. 1. A native, permanent resident, or citizen of Rome. The rights of Roman citizens included the rights of commercium, connubium (legal marriage), suffrage, provocation (appeal to the Roman people, later to Cæsar), bringing of actions, and jus honorum. 2. [now usually l. c.] Roman type, letters, or print, collectively; — in distinction from Italic. 3. pl. The Epistle to the Romans. See NEW TESTAMENT. 4. A member of the Roman Catholic Church. Now Rare

Ro-mance' (rō-māns'), n. [F. romance, Sp. romance. See 3d ROMANCE; cf. ROMANZA.] Music. A short lyric tale set to music; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style; romanza.

Ro-mance' (rō-māns'), n. [ME. romance, rōmanche, OF. romanz, romans, something written in the vulgar tongue, not in Latin; in later form roman, roman, F. roman a novel; orig. an adv., fr. LL. Romanice in the Roman language, in the vulgar tongue, i. e., in the vulgar language which sprang from Latin, the language of the Romans, and hence applied to compositions written in this vulgar tongue; fr. L. Romanicus Roman, fr. Romanus. See ROMAN; cf. ROMANIC, ROMAUNT, ROMANESCH, ROMANZA.] 1. A species of tale, originally in meter in the Romance dialects, afterward diffused in verse or prose, such as the tales of the court of Arthur, and of Amadis of Gaul; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; now, esp., a sort of novel, whose interest lies not so much in the depiction or analysis of real life or character as in adventure, surprising incident, or the like. 2. An act or experience, or a series of acts or happenings, resembling those characteristic of romances; any manifestation or embodiment of the quality of picturesque unusualness characteristic of romances; as, his courtship was a romance; there was romance in his air of mystery; the clash of reality with romance. 3. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind tending to dwell on the picturesquely unusual; as, a girl full of romance. 4. [cap.] Philol. The Romance (or Romanic) languages. 5. A fictitious tale; a falsehood. Syn. — See NOVEL.

Ro-ma'ic (rō-mā'ik), n. [L. Romanicus. See 2d ROMANCE.] 1. Of or pertaining to Rome or its people. Rare. 2. Philol. = ROMANCE, a. 3. Related to the Roman people by descent; — said esp. of races and nations speaking any Romanic tongue. 4. Using, or printed in, the letters of the Latin, or Roman, alphabet, with their various values as in current English; — contrasted with phonetic; as, Romanic spelling.

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Ro-man'ic form (rō-mān'ik-fōrm), a. [L. Romanicus Roman + F. form.] Formed after the manner or according to the usage of the Romance languages; — said of language.

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Ro-ma'no-By-zan'tine, a. Arch. A Romanesque. Obs. b Of, pert. to, or designating, a style of northeastern Italy, blending Romanesque elements with Byzantine, as in the Church of San Vitale, Ravenna (A. D. 550).

Ro-mansh', Ro-mansh' (rō-mānsh'; -mānsh'), n. [Grisons rumansch, rumonsch, romonsch. See 2d ROMANCE.] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, consisting of dialects descended from the Latin.

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5. Music. Of or pertaining to the school of composers characterized by romanticism (which see); designating, or resembling, their style or work. Syn. — Fanciful, fantastic, fictitious, extravagant, wild, chimerical. See SENTIMENTAL.

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Ro-ma'ntic India. Ro-ma'ntic (rō-mān'tik) in the title of the book, etc.; — a Wallachian. Obs. or R. [Ro-ma'ntic (rō-mān'tik), n. pl. See QUIRITES.

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Ro-man'i-cal'y, adv. of Ro-ma'ntic (-tē), a. Romantic.

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roll joint. A joint in sheet metal made by rolling up overlapped edges and pressed flat. roll latten. Latten flattened on both sides ready for use. Roll' (rōl'), n. The central figure in a series of juvenile stories by Jacob Abbott, generally referred to as "The Rollo Books." rol'lock (rōl'łk), n. Corrupt of ROWLOCK.

rol'lock (rōl'łk) Scot. & dial. Rol'pass. PASS, n., 13 b. rol'sulphur. See SULPHUR. roll up. 1. A roly-poly pudding. Local. [Australia.] 2. A large gathering. Colloq. rol'ment, n. [See ENROLLMENT.] Register. Obs. Swed. rol'oway (rōl'ōwā), n. The Diana monkey.

rolp. + ROUP. rol'pēns, n. [D.] A food made from tripe mixed with minced beef. It is eaten fried. [grass. Australia.] roly-poly grass. The black roly-poly grass. rol'oway. rol'ment, n. [Gypsy, man. Cf. ROMANT.] A Romany. Rom. Abbr. Roman; Romance; Romans

Romanian. + RAMADAN. Ro-mān' (rō-mān'), a. [NGr. Ρωμαϊός, orig. Roman, later, Greek.] See ROMAN EMPIRE. rom'age (rōm'āj), n. Obs. or Scot. var. of RUMAGE. ro-ma'ne' salad, or ro-maine' (rō-mān'), n. [Aromatic, fem. adje., Roman.] A kind of mixed vegetable salad. ro-mal' (rō-māl'; -mōl'). Var.

Ro-mance' (rō-māns'), a. [F. romance in langue romance (now romane) Romance language, fr. OF. romanz, n. See ROMANCE a tale.] Philol. Designating, or pert. to, the Romance languages, that is, those developed from the vulgar Latin tongue, including Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, Roumanian, etc. See INDO-EUROPEAN; cf. LATIN, n., 1.

Ro-mance', v. t.; -māns' (māns'); -māns'ing. [Cf. F. romancer.] 1. To write or tell romances; to indulge in extravagant stories. A very brave officer, but apt to romance. Walpole

2. To be romantic or indulge in romantic fancies. Ro-manc'er (rō-mān'sēr), n. [Cf. F. romancier.] One who romances, or is given to romancing.

romance stanza. Pros. A six-lined stanza in which the number of syllables to the line runs 8 6 8 8 6, and the rhymes run a b a b. It is common in the lyrical romances.

Ro-ma'nesque' (rō-mān-ēsk'), a. [F. romanesque; cf. It. romanesco.] 1. Arch. Of, pertaining to, or designating, a style somewhat resembling the Roman. 2. Provençal.

3. [l. c.] Of or pertaining to romance or fable; fanciful. Romanesque architecture or style, that which developed in Italy and various parts of western Europe between the periods of the Roman and the Gothic styles; a Before 1000 A. D., a continuation of the Early Christian style in unvaulted basilican churches, bare of sculptural treatment, but developing the cruciform plan with choirs and transepts. b After 1000, the advanced and differentiated Lombard, Norman, Rhinish, and other local varieties, having as common features the use of the round arch and vault, with narrowing and heightening of the nave; the substitution for columns of piers, often with engaged shafts; the decorative use of arcades and colonnettes; and profuse carved ornament, esp. on capitals, stringcourses, and the moldings of doorways. See ARCHITECTURE, Table.

Ro-man'esque', n. n The Romanesque style. b Provençal.

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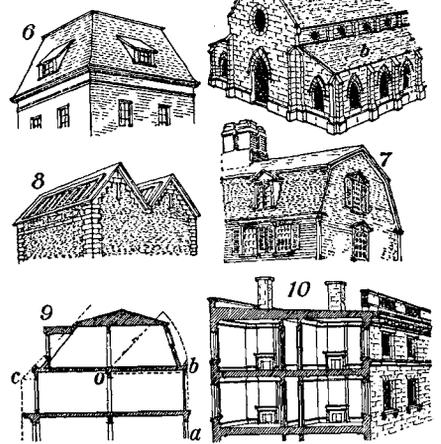
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uprights. In case of a building with vaulted ceilings covered by an outer roof, some writers call the vault the roof, and the outer cover the roof mask. It is better, however, in such cases, to consider the vault as the ceiling only.



Various Types of Roof 5 a Gable Roof (of Nave); b Lean-to, Shed, or Penthouse Roof (of Aisle); 6 French Roof as common in the United States, 1841-1880; 7 Gambrel Roof (with middle Chimney) common in New England and New Jersey, 1800-1880; 8 M Mansard Roof as built according to French city ordinance, the wall ab being limited in height, and all construction being kept within the arc struck from ob or the 45° line at c; 10 Flat Roof, the slope not exceeding one in twenty.

2. Fig. 1: A house; dwelling. 3. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the top of a house; as, the roof of a railroad car, tram car, etc., or of a cavern, of the mouth, etc. 4. Mining. a The surface or bed of rock immediately overlying a bed of coal or a flat vein. b Slate Quarrying. A passage excavated from below upwards; a riser. N. Wales. roof of the world, the plateau of the Pamir region in Central Asia; — so called chiefly by the natives of the region. roof (rōōf), v. t.; ROOFED (rōōft); ROOFING. 1. To cover with or as with a roof; as, the boughs roofed the walk. 2. To inclose in a house; fig., to shelter. Rare. Here had we now our country's honor roofed. Shak.

roof'er (rōōf'ēr), n. 1. One who puts on or repairs roofs. 2. A plank or timber used in roofing. roof garden. A garden on the flat roof of a building; esp., a garden where refreshments are served, on the roof of a high building, often with a stage for entertainments. roofing, p. pr. & vb. n. of roof. Hence: n. a Act of covering with a roof. b Materials for a roof, or forming a roof. c The roof itself; shelter. d Mining. The wedging, as of a horse or car, against the top of an underground passage. roofless. a. 1. Having no roof; as, a roofless house. 2. Having no house or home; shelterless; homeless. roof'tree' (rōōf'trē'), n. The beam in the angle of a roof; the ridgepole; hence, the roof itself.

rook (rōōk), n. [ME. rook, rok, f. roc (cf. Sp. roque), fr. Per. & Ar. rok, or rukh, the castle at chess, also the bird rook (in this sense perch, a different word); cf. Hind. rath war chariot, castle at chess, Skr. ratha a car, war car.] Chess. A piece moving parallel to the sides of the board across any number of unoccupied squares. See list chess, 1. rook, n. [ME. rook, rok, AS. hrōc; akin to OHG. hrūch, ruoh, Icel. hrōkr, Sw. roka, Dan. raage; cf. Goth. hrūkjan to crows.] 1. An abundant European corvine bird (Corvus frugilegus) about the size of the American crow. The adult is glossy black, with the skin about the base of the bill bare, scabrous, and whitish in old birds; it is highly gregarious, nesting in communities, and somewhat migratory. 2. The ruddy duck. Local, U. S. 3. A trickish, rapacious fellow; a cheat; a sharper. Wycherley. 4. An easy victim for sharpers; a dupe. Slang. Obs. Common Rook.



rook, v. t. & i.; ROOKED (rōōkt); ROOKING. To cheat; to defraud by cheating. Milton. rook'er-y' (rōōk'ēr-y'), n.; pl. -RIES (-īz). 1. The breeding place of a colony of rooks; also, the rooks. Also, a breeding place of other gregarious birds, as herons, penguins, etc. 2. The breeding ground of seals, esp. of fur seals. 3. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings. 4. A brothel. Slang. Obs. or R.

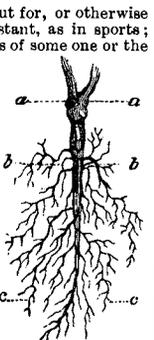
rook'y (-y), a. 1. Full of, or abounding in, rooks. Rare. Light thickens; and the crow Makes wing to the rooky wood. Shak. Some Shakespeare students interpret the word as a variant of rooky, misty; foggy. 2. Swindling; rascally. Old Slang. room (rōōm), n. [ME. roum, rum, space, AS. rēm; akin to OS. OFries. & Icel. rēm, D. rüm, G. raum, OHG. rüm, Sw. & Dan. rum, Goth. rums, and fr. the adj., AS. rēm spacious, akin to D. rüm, Icel. rüm, Goth. rums; and prob. to L. rus country (cf. RURAL), Avestan ravanā wide, free, open, ravan a plain.] 1. Extent of space, great or

small; compass; esp., unobstructed space; space which may be occupied by, or devoted to, any object; as, there is not room for a house; to make room for one to pass. "Infinite riches in a little room." Marlowe. 2. A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat. Obs. or R. When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room. Luke xiv. 8. 3. Space inclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber; — often in combination, as, a bedroom; bathroom; a stateroom in a ship or railroad car. 4. Place or position; office; rank; post; station. Obs. Neither that I look for a higher room in heaven. Tyndale. 5. Place or station formerly occupied by another; hence, place, or seat, as, to eat fish in room of meat. Obs. or R. When he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the room of his father Herod. Matt. ii. 22. 6. Possibility of admission; ability to admit; opportunity; fit occasion; as, to leave room for hope. 7. A distinct holding or portion of land, as a field, farm, or the like. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 8. Coal Mining. A breast or chamber. See MINE, Illust. SYN.—ROOM, CHAMBER, APARTMENT. ROOM is the word in ordinary use; CHAMBER is chiefly elevated or poetical; APARTMENT now suggests esp. a room or suite of rooms rented or for rent. room and pillar system. Coal Mining. = bord and pillar system, under bord.—r. and space, Shipbuilding, the distance from one side of a rib to the corresponding side of the next rib, being the distance between two ribs, in the clear, and room the width of a rib.

room (rōōm), v. i.; ROOMED (rōōmd); ROOM'ING. To occupy a room or rooms; to lodge; as, they roomed together. Chiefly U. S. room, a. [AS. rēm.] Spacious; roomy; also, empty. Obs. or Scot. "No roomer harbor in the place." Chaucer. room, adv. Chiefly Naut. At a distance, far; wide; also, sometimes, off the wind; — usually in comparative with of or with; as, you must sail roomer of the shore. Obs. room'er (rōōm'ēr), n. A lodger. Chiefly U. S. room'ful (-fōōl), n.; pl. -FULS (-fōōlz). As much or many as a room will hold; as, a roomful of men; also, the persons or objects in a room; as, the whole roomful. Swift. room'ly (-lī), adv. Spaciously. room'iness, n. Quality of being roomy; spaciousness. room keeper. 1. One who occupies a room, esp. a tenant. 2. One who keeps closely to a room, as an invalid. room'mate' (rōōm'māt'), n. One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms. roomth (rōōmth), n. [Cf. ME. rümde, rümthe, AS. rēmþ. See room, a. & n.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. A room; place; stead. b Space; spaciousness. c A room. room'y (rōōm'y), a.; room'ER (-ēr); room'EST. Having ample room; spacious; as, a roomy mansion; a roomy deck. roor'back (rōōr'bāk), n. Also, formerly, roor'back. A defamatory falsehood published for political effect. U. S. 1837. The word originated in 1844, when there was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for President, an extract purporting to be from Roorback's "Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836."

roost (rōōst), n. [AS. hrōst; akin to OD. roost roost, roosten to roost, and perh. to E. rook.] 1. A pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a perch; also, a place where any birds customarily roost. 2. A collection of fowls roosting together. at roost, on a perch or roost; hence, retired to rest. roost, v. i.; ROOST'ED; ROOST'ING. 1. To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, limb of a tree, etc.; to perch. 2. To lodge; rest; sleep. Rare or Dial. Herbert. roost'er (rōōst'ēr), n. A male of the domestic fowl; a cock. U. S. b A bird that roosts. root (rōōt), v. i. [AS. wrotan; akin to wrotā a snout, trunk, D. wroeten to root, G. rüssel snout, trunk, proboscis, Icel. rōta to root, and perh. to L. rodere to gnaw (E. rodent).] 1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine; formerly, to push with the snout. 2. Hence, to seek for favor or advancement by low arts or groveling servility; to fawn servilely. Rare. root, v. t. 1. To turn up, or to dig out, with the snout; as, the swine roots the earth. 2. With up or out, to dig with the snout; as, the swine roots up truffles.

root, v. i. [Cf. ROOT to roar.] To shout for, or otherwise noisily applaud or encourage, a contestant, as in sports; hence, to wish earnestly for the success of some one or the happening of some event, with the superstitious notion that this action may have efficacy; — usually with for; as, the crowd rooted for the home team. Slang or Cant, U. S. root, n. [ME. rote, roote, AS. rōt, prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. rōt (for wrot), Sw. rot, Dan. rōt; akin to E. wort. See wort.] 1. Bot. In the higher plants (ferns and seed plants), a portion of the plant body bearing neither leaves nor reproductive organs, but provided with an apical growing point and functioning as an organ of absorption, an aërating organ, a food reservoir, or a means of mechanical support. In most plants the root originates as the lower extremity of the hypocotyl. Perennial roots exhibit the same tissue systems as the stem, Main Root; c c Root differ in the mode of development of the procambium strands, the prominent thickened endo-



dermis, and the presence of a protective cap (rootcap or calyptra) over the meristem of the growing point. The mode of branching is normally acropetal; but adventitious roots may arise on other portions of the plant body (see ADVENTITIOUS ROOTS). The roots of epiphytes are wholly aerial (see AERIAL ROOTS). In the lower plants most functions of roots are performed by rhizoids. Cf. STEM, ROOT HAIR. 2. Popularly, any subterranean part of a plant, whether consisting of a true root or of a bulb, tuber, rootstock, or other modified stem; specif., any large fleshy edible root or rootlike organ, as a carrot, turnip, radish, potato, etc. The "mangel" of the farm, which is generally termed a "root," consists of thickened hypocotyl and true root. Percival. 3. That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; as, the root of a nail, a cancer, and the like. Specif.: a An ancestor or progenitor; and hence, an early race; a stem. The roots out of which sprang two distinct people. Locke. b The part of an organ by which it is attached, as that part of a tooth in the socket or alveolus; also, any of the fangs into which this sometimes divides. c Philol. One of the earliest, or ideal, forms of words, in a group of languages, that can be inferred from data to have existed before the addition of suffixes and prefixes and of inflectional endings; a primitive word form; a radix or radical. d The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about; the source. The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. Tim. vi. 10 (Rev. Ver.). e A foundation; basis; ground. Rare. "The root of his opinion." Shak. f Music. The fundamental tone of any compound tone, series of harmonics, or chord; the tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed; often simply the lowest tone of a chord in its normal position. g The lowest place, position, or part; the bottom; hence, fig., the fundamental or essential point or part; as, let us get to the root of the matter. "Deep to the roots of hell." Milton. h Math. A quantity which, taken as a factor a number of times (indicated by the index), produces another quantity; thus, either +3 or -3 is a second root of 9, because either taken twice as a factor produces 9; also 4, -4, 4i, -4i are all fourth roots of 256, which is the fourth power of each. Power and root are correlative: an nth root of q is that whose nth power is q. There are n real or imaginary nth roots of any q, but only one nth power of any q. 1 Mach. That part of a tooth between the pitch line and a line touching the bottoms of the spaces on each side. j The part of a weir or dam next to the bank. k Astrol. & Chron. The time from which to reckon in making calculations; the state of the heavens at the time of birth; the initial time, or epoch, as of a movable feast. When a root is of a birth yknow (known). Chaucer. 5. Math. Any value that, substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, or in a congruence, satisfies the equation, etc. An equation of nth degree has n such roots. 6. Moham. Law. The first class of residuaries, consisting of the direct lineal male ancestors. root and branch, every part; hence, wholly; completely; as, to destroy an error root and branch. — r and branch man, radical reformers; — applied [usually cap.] to the English Independents (1641). See RADICAL, n., 4.—r. of scarcity, the mangel-wurzel. root (rōōt), v. i.; ROOT'ED; ROOT'ING. 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow. 2. To be or become firmly fixed or established. If any irregularity changed to . . . cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment. Ep. Fell. root, v. t. 1. To plant and fix deeply in or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; to establish; — used chiefly in p. p., as, rooted trees; rooted dislike. 2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to remove entirely; — with up, out, or away. The Lord rooted them out of their land. Deut. xxix. 28. root beer. A kind of nonalcoholic beer made with the extracts from various roots. See BEER, n., 2. root borer. An insect or insect larva which bores into the roots of plants; as: a The large larva of a cerambycid beetle (Prionus laticollis) which infests the roots of the grapevine and of various trees. b The larva of any of certain moths, as Ageria polistiformis, which bores in grapevine roots. root'cap' (rōōt'kăp'), n. Bot. The cushion of epidermal tissue covering the apex of most roots, serving to protect the active meristematic cells behind it. It enables the root to penetrate the soil without injury to the growing point. root climber. Bot. A plant which climbs by its adventitious roots, as the trumpet vine, etc. See CLIMBER, a. root'ed, a. a Having taken root; firmly implanted, as in the heart. "A rooted sorrow." Shak. b Zool. Specif., designating teeth which develop a contracted root or roots, nearly closing the pulp cavity and preventing further growth. Cf. ROOTLESS.—root'ed-ly, adv.—root'ed-ness, n. root'er (-ēr), n. One who roots, or applauds. Slang. U. S. root'er, n. One that roots, or tears up by the roots. root gall. Any abnormal enlargement or swelling of the root of a plant, commonly due to a parasitic organism. root grafting. Hort. Act or method of grafting by inserting the scion upon the root of the stock. A whip graft is commonly employed for this purpose. root hair. Bot. One of the hairlike tubular outgrowths of the epidermis found commonly near the apex of a growing rootlet. They perform the work of absorption, being continually renewed. root leaf. Bot. A basal leaf. See under BASAL. root'less, a. Destitute of roots; specif., Zool., designat-

of roots; a caecum. roosty, + RUSTY. root' (rōōt'), Scot. var. of ROOT. root' (dial. rōōt), v. i. To rot. Obs. or Dial. Eng. root'age (rōōt'āj), n. A taking root or being rooted. root'age, n. [From root to eradicate.] [Uprooting; extirpation.] R. root' + ROT. [takes root. R.] root'er (rōōt'ēr), n. One that roots or being rooted. root'er-y' (-y'), n. A pile of roots, set with plants. Rare. root'fast', a. Firmly rooted. Obs.—root'fast'ness, n. Obs. root fly. The cabbage fly. root'less, a. Perverse. Obs. Scot. root'le (rōōt'ly), v. t. & i. [Freq.

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ing teeth which retain a pulp cavity widely open at the bottom, permitting an abundant supply of nutriment to the pulp and a growth of the tooth throughout life.

**root/let** (rōō'tlēt), *n.* *Bot.* **A** small root; one of the ultimate divisions of a growing root; a radicle. **B** A rhizoid.

**root/maggot**. The larva of the cabbage fly.

**root-mean-square**, *n.* *Physics*. The square root of the mean of the squares of a series of quantities; — commonly abbreviated to *R. M. S.*

**root pocket**. *Bot.* The prominent rootcap sheathing the aquatic roots of the duckweed.

**root pole**. *Bot.* The basal or distal end of a shoot or cutting, from which roots are produced. See *shoot pole*.

**root sheath**. **1.** *Bot.* A many-layered epidermal sheath surrounding certain aerial roots, as the velamen in epiphytic orchids. **b** = COLLEORHIZA.

**2.** *Anat.* The epidermic lining of a hair follicle, comprising two principal layers of cells, called respectively the *inner*, and the *outer*, root sheath.

**root/stock** (rōō'stōk'), *n.* **1.** A rhizome.

**2.** *Zool.* The hydrorhiza of a hydroid.

**root tubercle**. *Bot.* One of the small nodules or swellings produced on roots of legumes by nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

**root weevil**. **a** Any of several Australian weevils of the genus *Leptops*, esp. *L. hopei*, whose larva bores in the roots of the apple and pear. **b** = WATER WEEVIL.

**root/worm**, *n.* **a** Any of numerous insect larvae that feed on the roots of plants, as the corn rootworm. **b** Any of certain nematode worms that infest roots.

**rop/a-ble, rope/a-ble** (rōp'ā-b'l'), *a.* **1.** Capable of being roped.

**2.** Needing to be roped or brought under control; unruly; — said of a horse or bullock. Hence, intransitive; savage; wild. *Australasia*. *Nat. size.*

**rope** (rōp), *n.* [*ME. rope, ro(o)p, AS. rāp*; akin to *D. reep, G. reif ring, hoop, in OHG. also, Icel. reip rope, Sw. rep, Dan. reb, reb, Goth. skaudarip latched. Cf. STIRRUP*]. **1.** A large, stout cord made of strands of fiber or wire twisted or braided together; esp., such a cord, etc., of one inch or more in circumference, or, according to some authorities, of half an inch or more in diameter. The fibers chiefly used in rope making are hemp, Manila hemp, sisal, jute, coir, flax, and cotton. Steel is usually employed for wire ropes. A rope differs from a *cord*, *line* (except in nautical usage), or *string*, only in its size. See *CORDAGE, Illustr.*

**2.** Punishment or death by hanging; as, they were persecuted with *fagot and rope*.

**3.** A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a *rope of onions*.

**4.** A locally varying measure; a *rope*. See *rope, 2. Brit.*

**5.** A viscous or glutinous formation in a roapy liquid.

**6.** A sand, something of no cohesion or stability; a feeble union or tie. — *rope* is a piece of rope, esp. one used as a lash for punishing, hence, punishment by beating. — *to give one, or let one have, rope*, to give one liberty or license; to let one go at will or unchecked. *Colloq., or Slang.*

**rope** (rōp), *v. t.* **1.** *ROPE* (rōp); *ROPE* (rōp'ing). **To be formed into rope**; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

**rope, v. l.** **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie, with a rope or cord.

**2.** To connect or fasten together, as a party of mountain climbers, with a rope.

**3.** To sew a rope on the edge of, as a boltrope on a sail.

**4.** To partition, separate, or divide off, by means of a rope, so as to include or exclude something; as, *to rope in, or rope off*, a plot of ground; *to rope out* a crowd.

**5.** To lasso (a steer, horse, or the like). *Colloq., U. S.*

**6.** To draw as if with a rope; to secure; inveigle; — with *in*; as, *to rope in* customers or voters. *Slang, U. S.*

**7.** To pull (a horse) to prevent winning. *Slang, Eng.*

**rope brake**. *Mech.* A kind of band brake or absorption dynamometer in which the band is replaced by a rope or ropes. Cf. *PRONY BRAKE*.

**rope/danc'er** (rōp'dān'sēr), *n.* One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height. — *rope/danc'ing, n.*

**rope drilling**. A method of sinking wells or making boreholes in which the tools are attached to the lower end of a rope or cable and lifted and dropped alternately.

**rope grass**. Any plant of the family Restionaceae.

**rope pump**. A pump in which the water is raised by adhesion to a rapidly running endless rope.

**rop'er** (rōp'ēr), *n.* **1.** A maker of ropes. *P. Plowman.*

**2.** One who ropes goods; a packer.

**3.** One fit to be hanged. *Old Slang.* *Douce.*

**4.** One who ropes cattle; a cowboy. *Colloq., U. S.*

**rop'er-y** (ēr-y), *n.* **1.** A place where ropes are made.

**2.** Roguery; roguish tricks. *Obs.*

**rope stitch**. *Embroidery*. A reversed crewel stitch.

**rope/walk** (rōp'wōk'), *n.* A long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured.

**rope/way** (wōp'), *n.* A cable suspended between supporting towers in one or more spans, constituting a track for wheeled carriers; a cableway; — often called *rope railway*.

**rope/work** (wōrk'), *n.* Work made of or simulating ropes.

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**rope yarn**. The yarn or thread composing the strands of a rope; a yarn of fibers loosely twisted up right-handedly.

**rop'ing** (rōp'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of *ROPE*. — *rop'ing needs, n.* A sailmaker's need of large size. — *r. palm, naut.*, a sailmaker's palm. — *r. pole*, a long pole with a noose for catching cattle. *Australia*.

**rop'ing, n.** **1.** Ropes collectively or generally; ropework.

**2.** *Naut.* = *BOLTROPE*.

**rop'y** (rōp'y), *a.*; *ROP'Y-ER* (-ēr); *ROP'Y-EST*. **1.** Capable of being drawn into a thread; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy sirup*; *ropy lees*.

**2.** Resembling rope; stringy.

**ropy lava**, lava marked with wrinkles resembling rope.

**roque** (rōk), *n.* [*Abbr. fr. croquet*]. A form of croquet modified for greater accuracy of play. The court has a

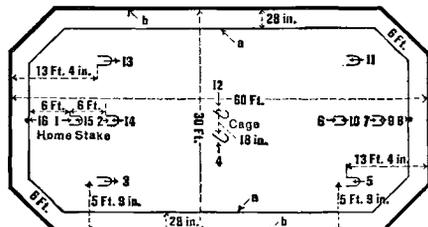


Diagram of a Roque Court. *ad* Boundary Line. The numbered arrowheads indicate the order in which the arches are made. wood border (*bb* in the *Illustr.*) often faced with rubber, used as a cushion in bank shots. The balls are 3/4 in. in diameter, the cage (center arches or wickets) 3/8 in. wide, the other arches 3/4 in. wide.

**Roquefort cheese, or Roquefort** (rōk'fōrt'; rōk'fōrt), *n.* A highly flavored blue-molded cheese, made at Roquefort, department of Aveyron, France. It is made from milk of ewes, sometimes with cow's milk added, and is cured in caves. Improperly, a cheese made in imitation of it.

**ror'ic** (rōr'ik'; 201), *a.* [*L. roris, roris, dew.*] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.

**roric figures, Physics**, figures which appear on a polished surface, as glass, when near-by objects are removed and the surface breathed on. They result from alterations in the film of dense air found on the surface of all solids.

**Ro-rid'ua** (rō-rīd'ū-ā), *n.* [*NL, prob. fr. L. roridus dewy.*] *Bot.* A genus of droseraceous plants consisting of two South African species. They are viscid undershrubs with entire or pinnatifid leaves and white or red bicarpetate flowers with a 3-celled ovary and 3-seeded capsule.

**Ro-rip'pa** (rō-rīp'pā), *n.* Also *Rorippa*. [*NL, of unknown origin.*] *Bot.* A large widely distributed genus of brassicaceous herbs having pinnate or pinnatifid leaves, white or yellow flowers, and terete pods with the seeds in two rows in each cell. *R. nasturtium* is the common water cress.

**ror'qual** (rōr'kwāl), *n.* [*Norw. rōrqual, dial. rōrkwāl; lit., red whale, from the red streaks in the skin; cf. Icel. reyðarhvalr.*] Any whalebone whale of the genus *Bale-noptera*, comprising some of the largest whales; a finback. See *FINBACK, SULPHUR-BOTTOM*.

**Rosa** (rōzā), *n.* [*L., a rose. See ROSE, n.*] **1.** Fem. prop. name. *It. Rosa* (rōzā); *Sp. Rosa* (rōzā); *Pg. Rosa* (rōzā).

**2.** *Bot.* A genus of well-known shrubs, the roses, type of the family Rosaceae, having odd-pinnate leaves and urn-shaped calyx tube, which becomes fleshy in fruit (rose hip), inclosing the achenes. The species are widely distributed in the temperate regions, and are often extremely variable. Bentham and Hooker estimated the number at 30; Gardner enumerates over 4,000. Each species cultivated has given rise to one or more distinct garden races. See *ROSE, 1.*

**Rosa A-mer'i-ca-na** (rōzā ā-mēr'ī-kā'nā), [*NL, American rose.*] *Nanus*. Any of a series of copper coins (two-pence, penny, halfpenny) issued by George I. and II. for use in America; — from the rose on the reverse.

**ro'sace'** (rōzās'), *n.* [*F. See ROSACEOUS.*] *Arch.* A circular ornamental member, generally a panel inclosing a richly sculptured rosette.

**Ro-sa-ce-ae** (rō-zā-sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. See ROSA.*] *Bot.* A large family of plants, the rose family, typifying the order Rosales, having regular pentamerous flowers with the carpels usually numerous and distinct, becoming achenes or follicles in fruit. There are about 65 genera and 1,200 species. Besides the important genus *Rosa*, others, as *Spiraea, Aruncus, Kerria*, etc., are handsome in cultivation. *Rubus* includes the raspberries and blackberries, and *Fragaria* the strawberries. Several herbaceous genera, as *Geoffreyanthus*, have medicinal properties. Some include in this family the Malaceae (apple family) and the Amygdalaceae (almond family).

**ro-sa-ceous** (shōz), *a.* [*L. rosaceus, fr. rosa rose.*] **1.** *Bot.* A belonging to the Rosaceae. **b** Having a 5-petaled, actinomorphic corolla, as the rose; — said of a plant or flower.

**2. Rose-colored; rosy. *Rare, etc. Biol.***

**Ro-sa-les** (-lēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] *Bot.* A in Lindley's classification, an alliance, called *rosal alliance*, including the roses, etc. **a** A large order of archichlamydeous dicotyledonous plants, comprising 16 families, chief of which are

the Rosaceae, Malaceae, Amygdalaceae, Fabaceae, Mimosaceae, Caesalpiniaceae, and Saxifragaceae. They are distinguished by the perigynous or epigynous stamens and by having the sepals mostly confluent with the calyx tube.

**ro-sa'ila** (rō-zā'yā), *n.* [*Cf. F. rosalie, It. rosalia.*] *Music*. A form of melody in which a phrase or passage is successively repeated, each time a step or half step higher.

**Ros'a-lind** (rōz'ā-līnd), *n.* **1.** "A foreign name, which, being well ordered, will bewray the very name of hys love and mistresse," given by Spenser to his early love, an unknown lady celebrated esp. in his "Shepherd's Calendar."

**2.** The sprightly, charming daughter of the exiled duke in Lodge's "Rosalynde" and Shakespeare's "As You Like It." She loves, and is beloved by, Orlando. See *ORLANDO, 2.*

**ros-an'i-līne** (rōz-ān'ī-līn; -lēn; 184), *n.* Also *-lin*. [*rose + aniline.*] *Org. Chem.* A white crystalline base, NH<sub>2</sub>·(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>C(OH)(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, obtained in red-colored salts by oxidation of a mixture of aniline and ortho- and para-toluidine. It is the parent substance of many aniline dyes, as fuchsine, aniline blue, methyl green, etc. It is a methyl derivative of pararosaniline. **b** Any of a series of substances related to the above.

**ro-sa'tri-an** (rō-zā'rī-ān; 115), *n.* A cultivator of roses; a rose fancier.

**ro-sa'tri-um** (-ūm), *n.* [*L. See ROSARY.*] *Hort.* A rose garden.

**ro-sa'ry** (rōzā-rī), *n.*; *pl. -ries* (-rīz). [*LL. rosarium a string of beads, L. rosarium a place planted with roses, fr. rosarius of roses, rosa a rose; cf. F. rosaire. See ROSE.*] **1.** A bed or bush of roses, or place where roses grow.

**2.** A chaplet, as of roses; a garland; hence, a collection, as of quotations. "A rosary . . . of good works." *Jer. Taylor.*

**3.** A string of beads as used in many Oriental countries to assist in counting, esp. in counting prayers.

**4.** *R. C. Ch.* A series of prayers to be recited in order; also, a string of beads used in counting prayers. A *rosary* consists of fifteen decades. Each decade contains ten *Ave Marias*, marked by small beads, preceded by a *Pater-noster*, marked by a larger bead, and concluded by a *Gloria Patri*. Five decades make a *chaplet*, a third of the rosary.

**5.** A false coin circulated in the 13th century for a penny.

**rosary shell**. Any of certain marine gastropod shells constituting the genus *Monodonta*, related to *Trochus*. They are top-shaped, bright-colored, and pearly.

**ros'cid** (rōs'īd), *a.* [*L. rosceidus, fr. ros, roris, dew.*] *Dewy. Rare.*

**Ros-com'mon** (rōs-kōm'mōn), *n.* [*From Roscommon county, Ireland.*] *O.* of an Irish breed of long-wooled sheep derived largely from the Leicester breed.

**rose** (rōz), *n.* [*AS. rose, L. rosa, fr. Gr. ῥόδω; cf. Armenian rard, Avestan varadha; perh. akin to E. wort; cf. F. rose, from the Latin. Cf. COPPERAS, RHODOENDRON.*] **1. Any plant or flower of the genus *Rosa*. Roses are erect or climbing shrubs with mostly prickly, serrate, pinnate leaves, and solitary or clustered, white, pink, red, or yellow flowers, having five petals in the wild state, but double or semidouble in cultivation. The innumerable varieties have been chiefly derived by repeated hybridization from *R. chinensis*, *R. gallica*, a rose tree, and *R. damascena*.**

**2.** A rosette, or one on a shoe.

**3.** *Arch.* A rose window.

**4.** The color of a rose; rose-red; pink or light crimson.

**5.** *Med.* Erysipelas.

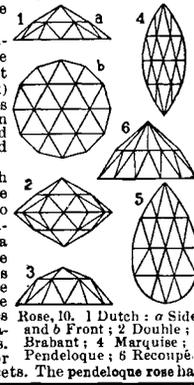
**6.** A card of the mariner's compass; also, a chart showing true and magnetic courses. **b** A circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.

**7.** A fixture, often made ornamental, supporting a gas pipe, electric-light wire, etc., where it passes through a ceiling, wall, etc.; — called also *rosette*.

**8.** A perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.

**9.** *Her.* Any of various conventional representations of a rose used as a charge or badge. It has usually five (sometimes six) petals opened wide, with barbs between, and stamens or seeds in a circular center. When blazoned "proper" the barbs are vert and the seeds or. See *CADENCY, 2.*

**10.** *Jewelry.* **a** A form in which diamonds and other gems are cut, used esp. when the loss to the stone in cutting it as a brilliant would be too great; also, a gem, esp. a diamond, so cut. The ordinary rose, or Dutch rose, has 24 facets in two ranges. The double rose has 48 facets and the shape of two ordinary roses. **b** A diamond set in a ring. **c** A diamond set in a ring. **d** A diamond set in a ring. **e** A diamond set in a ring. **f** A diamond set in a ring. **g** A diamond set in a ring. **h** A diamond set in a ring. **i** A diamond set in a ring. **j** A diamond set in a ring. **k** A diamond set in a ring. **l** A diamond set in a ring. **m** A diamond set in a ring. **n** A diamond set in a ring. **o** A diamond set in a ring. **p** A diamond set in a ring. **q** A diamond set in a ring. **r** A diamond set in a ring. **s** A diamond set in a ring. **t** A diamond set in a ring. **u** A diamond set in a ring. **v** A diamond set in a ring. **w** A diamond set in a ring. **x** A diamond set in a ring. **y** A diamond set in a ring. **z** A diamond set in a ring.



with fine dew. *Rare.*

**ro'ry**, *a.* [*L. roris, roris, dew + 3d y.*] *Dew. Obs.*

**ro'sa'ly** (rōzā'yā), *n.* [*It. Rosalia, Sp. Rosamunda, It. Rosamonda, L. Rosamunda, Rosinunda, Rosinulla, of Germanic origin; cf. OHG. Rosinunt hand, protection; 1. Fem. prop. name. F. Rosemond (rōz-mōn'dā); It. Rosamunda (rōz-mōn'dā); Sp. Rosamunda (rōz-mōn'dā); D. Rosamond (rōz-mōn'dā); 2. See Faint ROSAMOND. 3. See VINCY ROSAMOND.*] *Rosary plant. Indian licorice. Rosary ring = DECADENT RING.*

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**24 facets.** The rose re-co-u/p's/ (rō-kō'p's/) [recut] has 36 facets. **b** Diamond of such small size that it can be cut little if at all.

**11. [cap.]** The party either of York or of Lancaster in the Wars of the Roses (which see). *Rare.*

**rose de Pom'pe' dour' (dō pōm'pā'dōor').** r. du Bar'ry' (dū bā'rē') [F.], a delicate rose color used on Sèvres porcelain.

— r. of China. = CHINA ROSE. — r. of heaven, a garden lychnis (*Lychnis chili-rosa*) having rose-purple flowers.

— r. of Jer'icho (jēr'y-kō). a Syrian brassicaceous plant (*Anastatica hierochuntica*) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened. **b** An asteraceous plant (*Asteriscus pygmaeus*), of the same region. Its involucre closes firmly over the flower head when dry. — r. of Plymouth (plim'ith), a handsome pink-flowered gentianaceous herb (*Sabbatia stellaris*) of the eastern United States. — r. of Sha'ron (shā'rōn), a European species of St. John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) often cultivated for its large yellow flowers. The Biblical rose of Sha'ron has been identified by some with a species of narcissus, and by others with the autumn crocus, or meadow saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), under the r. [a transl. of *L. sub rosa*], in secret; under circumstances of a double disease breast — the rose being anciently a symbol of secrecy hung up at entertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged.

**rose (rōz), v. t. 1.** To render rose-colored; flush.

**2.** To perfume, as with roses. *Poetic.* *Tennyson.*

**rose acacia.** a Fabaceous shrub of the southern Alleghenies (*Robinia hispida*) with bristly-hairy stems and large racemes of handsome pink flowers. **b** The clammy locust (*R. viscosa*).

**ro'se-al' (rō'zē-ā'), a.** [*L. roseus*, fr. *rosa* a rose.] Resembling or suggesting a rose or roses. *A. Marvell.*

**rose apple.** a The large edible berry of a tropical myrtaceous tree (*Caryophyllus jambos*); also, the tree itself. The berry has a strong roselle fragrance. **b** The Burdekin plum. **c** The fruit of the brush cherry. See BRUSH CHERRY.

**ro'se-ate' (rō'zē-āt), a.** [*Cf. L. rosatus* prepared from roses. See ROSEAL, ROSE.] 1. Full of, consisting of, or made from, roses; rosy; as, *roseate* bowers.

**2.** Resembling a rose; esp., tinged with rose color.

**rose spoonbill.** See SPOONBILL.

**rose-ter' (rōz'tēr), n.** fern, an American and European fern (*Stenogramma rosea*) in which the leaves in the breeding season. It has when adult a deeply forked tail, a black cap, pearl mantle, and red feet.

**rose'bay' (rōz'bā'), n. a** The oleanter. **b** Any species of rhododendron. **c** The great willow-herb.

**rose beetle.** a A yellowish or buff long-legged scarabid beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), which eats the leaves of various plants, and is often very injurious to rosebushes, apple trees, grapevines, etc. **b** The European rose chafer. **c** The rose weevil.

**rose'bit' (rōz'bīt'), n. Mech.** a A cylindrical bit with radial teeth for turning up a drilled hole. **b** A rose countersink.

**rose box.** A strainer for the end of the suction pipe of a pump; a rose.

**rose-breast'd cockatoo.** a Having the breast marked with rose. **b** A rose-breast'd cockatoo, an Australian cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*) having chiefly gray and pink plumage. — r. *gro-beak*, a handsome gro-beak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*) common in eastern North America. The male is chiefly black and white, with the breast and linings of the wings rose-red. The female is grayish brown streaked with purplish tints, and with the lining of the wings orange.

**rose'bud' (rōz'būd'), n. 1.** The Rose-breast'd Gro-beak. **2.** A young girl débutante; a bud. *Colloq.*

**rose'bush' (hōōsh'), n.** a Bush that bears roses.

**rose campion.** a A garden plant (*Lychnis coronaria*) with crimson flowers. **b** The corn cockle.

**rose chafer.** a A common European cetonian beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) often very injurious to rosebushes. **b** = ROSE BEETLE.

**rose gold.** *Med.* A variety of hay fever, sometimes attributed to the effluvia of roses. See HAY FEVER.

**rose color, or colour.** The color of a rose, deep pink or pale cardinal.

**rose'-col'ored, or -col'oured, a.** Having a rose color. Hence, very fine or pleasing; alluring; as, *rose-colored* anticipations.

**rose-colored, or -coloured, starling or pastor,** a handsome bird (*Pastor roseus*) of the starling family, glossy black with pink back and abdomen, chiefly of Asia, but often appearing in flocks in Europe, sometimes even in England.

**rose cross.** 1. The alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, assumed to denote the union of a rose with a cross. It is represented by a cross in a circle, a rose on a cross, etc. **2. [cap.]** A Ros'crucian.

**rose engine.** *Mech.* a machine, or lathe attachment, for producing an eccentric relative movement between the rotating mandrel and a cutting point so as to form on the work a variety of curved lines resembling a rosette, as on paper currency. See ENGINE TURNING.

**rose'fish' (rōz'fīsh'), n.** a Large marine scorpionoid food

fish (*Sebastes marinus*) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. When mature it is usually bright rose-red or orange red; when young, usually mottled with red and dusky brown.

**rose geranium.** A South African geranium (*Pelargonium capitatum*) grown for its fragrant 3-5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers.

**rose gold.** *Jewelry.* Gold with a peculiar, ruddy, mat surface finish.

**rose'head' (rōz'hēd'), n. 1.** = ROSE, n., 8.

**2.** A many-sided pyramidal head upon a nail; also, a nail with such a head.

**rose lashing.** *Naut.* A lashing made by passing the parts alternately over and under and finished by securing the hauling parts over the crossing.

**ro-sel'ia (rō-zē'lā), n.** [NL., dim. of *L. rosa* rose.] A beautiful Australian parakeet (*Platycercus eximius*) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet and the cheeks white, the back is dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast is red and yellow. Originally called *rosehill*. The name is applied also to other species of the same genus.

**ro-selle' (rō-zē'lē), n.** [Dim. fr. *L. rosa* rose.] An East Indian malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus sabbarifa*) cultivated for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink. It also yields a baking fiber.

**rose madder.** *Paint.* An alumina lake of madder or alizarin, of the rose color.

**rose mallow.** a Any of several malvaceous plants of the genus *Hibiscus*, with large rose-colored flowers. **b** The hollyhock.

**rose'ma-ry' (rōz'mā-ry), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz).** [*ME. rosemarym, rosmarine, L. rosmarinus; ros* ded. (cf. Russ. *rosa*, Lith. *rasa*, Skr. *rasajuce*) + *marinus* marine: cf. OF. *rosmarin*, F. *romarin*. In Eng. the word has been changed as if it meant the rose of Mary. See MARINE.] A fragrant menthaeous shrub (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor. It has a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and is used in cookery, perfumery, etc. It is an emblem of fidelity or constancy.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance. *Shak.*

**Ro'sen-ber'g'ia' (rōz'en-bēr'jā'), n.** [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American polemoniaceous vines having pinnate leaves, branched tendrils, and bell-shaped flowers with exerted stamens and style. *R. scandens* is commonly cultivated under the name *Cobaea*.

**ro'se-o'ly' (rō-zē-ō'), n.** [*L. roseus*.] *Chem.* A prefix (also used adjectively) signifying *rose-red*; — used specif. in naming a series of reddish, complex cobalt salts containing ammonia, the *ro'se-o-co-balt'ic* (-kō-bōlt'īk) compounds; as, *roseo-cobaltic chloride*,  $Co_2(NH_3)_2(H_2O)_2Cl_2$ .

**ro'se-o'la' (rō-zē-ō-lā), n.** [NL., dim. of *L. rosa* a rose.] *Med.* A rose-colored skin efflorescence in circumscribed patches of little or no elevation, often alternately fading and reviving; also, an acute specific disease characterized by such an eruption; — called also *rose rash*. — *ro'se-o'lyous* (-līz), *a.*

**rose pink.** A pigment made by dyeing whitening or the like with a decoction of brazilwood and alum, used chiefly to color paper; also, the pale rose color of the pigment.

**rose'pink' a.** Having a color like rose, or rose pink.

**rose point.** A rare Venetian needle-point lace of the 17th century, with flowers in relief, united by bars or bridges, and having smaller designs and more ornamentation than *raised point*.

**rose quartz.** *Min.* A rose-red variety of quartz.

**rose-red', a.** Red as a rose. — n. Pale cardinal or deep pink.

**rose'root' (rōz'rōot'), n.** A species of stoncrop (*Sedum roseum*) whose roots have the odor of roses.

**rose slug.** The small green larva of a black sawfly (*Monolegia rosea*). These larvae feed in groups on the parenchyma of the leaves of rosebushes, and are often destructive.

**Rose Sunday.** *R. C. Ch.* The fourth Sunday in Lent, when the Pope blesses the golden rose. See under GOLDEN.

**rose'tan'gle' (rōz'tāng'lē), n.** Any red seaweed belonging to the Ceramiales or a related family. See CERAMIIUM.

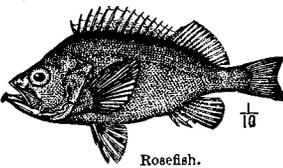
**rose tree.** A rosebush grown in standard form.

**Ro'se'tta stone' (rō-zē'tā), n.** A piece of black basalt found in 1799 near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, bearing a trilingual inscription (in hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek), and famous as having given M. Champollion the first clue towards deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

**rosetta wood.** An East Indian wood of a reddish orange color, handsomely veined with darker marks. It is occasionally used for cabinetwork.

**ro-sette' (rō-zēt'), n.** [F., dim. of *rose* a rose. Cf. ROSET.] 1. An imitation of a rose made of gathered or pleated material, — used as an ornament or a badge.

**2.** In technical uses: *a* *Arch.* An ornament somewhat in



Rosefish.



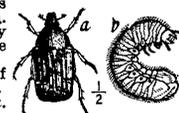
Rosemary.



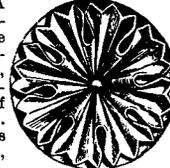
Rose Beetle.



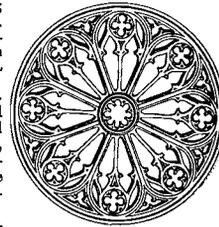
Rose-breast'd Gro-beak.



Rose Chafer a. a Adult Beetle; b. Larva.



Rosette, 2a.



Rose Window.



Rose Worm (Caca'ria rosana) and [The name is probably due to a German Moth, theologian, Johann Valentin Andrea', who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the Rose Cross (G. Rosenkreuz), using a seal with a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature, — the society having existed, it was stated, several hundred years. The Rosicrucians were also called Brothers of the Rosy Cross, Rosy-cross Knights, Rosy-cross philosophers, etc. Among many pretensions, they claimed to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, to know what is passing in distant places, and to discover the most hidden things by the application of the Cabala and science of numbers. — RO'SI-CRU-CIAN, a. — RO'SI-CRU-CIAN-ISM (-īz'm), n. RO'SIN (rōz'īn), n. [A variant of resin; ME. rosin, resin, OF. rosin, resine.] The hard, commonly amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine; colophony. It is brittle and tasteless and has a sp. gr. of about 1.08. It softens at about 80° C. (176° F.) and on further heating finally fuses. It is used for making varnishes and soaps, as a flux in soldering, for rosinning violin bows, etc. See ROSIN OIL. Chemically, it is a mixture of which abietic acid is the chief constituent.

the form of a roundel, and filled with leafage. **b** = ROSE, n., 7. **c** A rose burner. **d** Zool. A structure or color marking suggestive of a rosette, as the group of five petal-shaped ambulacra on spatangoid and clypeastroid sea urchins, or the groups of spots on the leopard. **e** Hort. A disease, esp. of peach trees, resembling the yellows. **f** Bot. A very short stem or axis bearing a dense cluster of leaves, as in the houseleek, dandelion, etc. **g** Math. Any of the curves named *rhodoneæ* by the Abbé Grandi (1671-1742) for their likeness to rose petals. The polar equation is  $r = c + a \sin m \theta$ . **h** Mech. An attachment for a rose engine. **i** Metal. A thin disk; as of copper, formed by chilling the surface of molten metal with water. **j** = ROSET, a red color.

**ro-sette' (rō-zēt'), v. t.**; **ro-set'ted' (-zēt'ēd)**; **ro-set'ting.** *Metal.* To obtain in the form of rosettes by superficial chilling.

**rose water.** Water tintured with roses by distillation.

**rose'-wa'ter, a.** Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectively nice or delicate; sentimental. *Carlyle.*

**rose window.** *Arch.* A circular window filled with tracery; a rose. Cf. WHEEL WINDOW.

**rose'wood' (rōz'wōd'), n.** 1. A valuable cabinet wood of a dark red color, streaked and variegated with black, obtained from several tropical fabaceous trees of the genera *Dalbergia* and *Machaerium*. Cf. KINGWOOD.

**2.** In Australia: a *Acacia* (*Acacia galeucens*). **3.** Rhodium wood.

**rose worm.** *Zool.* The larva of a small brown tortricid moth (*Caca'ria rosana*), which lives on the rose and various other plants, rolling up the leaves for a nest, and devours both the leaves and buds. Also, any of various other species.

**Ro'si-cru-cian' (rōz'y-kroō'shān; rōz'y-), n.** *RO'SI-CRU-CIAN* (*rōz'y-kroō'shān; rōz'y-), n.* *RO'SI-CRU-CIAN* (*rōz'y-kroō'shān; rōz'y-), n.* [The name is probably due to a German Moth, theologian, Johann Valentin Andrea', who in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the Rose Cross (G. Rosenkreuz), using a seal with a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature, — the society having existed, it was stated, several hundred years. The Rosicrucians were also called Brothers of the Rosy Cross, Rosy-cross Knights, Rosy-cross philosophers, etc. Among many pretensions, they claimed to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, to know what is passing in distant places, and to discover the most hidden things by the application of the Cabala and science of numbers. — RO'SI-CRU-CIAN, a. — RO'SI-CRU-CIAN-ISM (-īz'm), n. RO'SIN (rōz'īn), n. [A variant of resin; ME. rosin, resin, OF. rosin, resine.] The hard, commonly amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine; colophony. It is brittle and tasteless and has a sp. gr. of about 1.08. It softens at about 80° C. (176° F.) and on further heating finally fuses. It is used for making varnishes and soaps, as a flux in soldering, for rosinning violin bows, etc. See ROSIN OIL. Chemically, it is a mixture of which abietic acid is the chief constituent.

**ros'in, v. l.** To rub with rosin, as the bow of a violin.

**Ro'si-nan'te' (rōz'nān'tē), n.** [*Sp. Rocinante; rocin* a jaded horse, a hack + *ante* before.] Don Quixote's steed, very lean, bony, and full of blemishes, but regarded by the knight as incomparable.

**ros'in-dol' (rōz'īn-dōl; -dōl), or -dole, n.** [*G.; rosanilin + indol.*] *Org. Chem.* Any of a series of red dyestuffs got by heating indols with benzoyl chloride and zinc chloride.

**rosin oil.** An oil obtained by destructive distillation of rosin, in two fractions. The lighter (*rosin essence, rosin spirit, or pinolin*) is used as an illuminant, in the manufacture of varnish, etc. The heavier, *rosin oil* proper, is a fluorescent liquid, and is used as a lubricant and as a substitute for other oils. Treated with milk of lime it forms *rosin grease*, which is used as a lubricant for iron bearings.

**rosin soap.** A common yellow resin soap made by treating rosin with caustic alkalis. See RESIN SOAP.

**ros'in-weed' (rōz'īn-wēd'), n.** Any of various western American asteraceous plants having resinous foliage or a resinous odor; specif.: *a* The plant *Stiphidium laciniatum*, also known as *compass plant* from its habit of turning toward the sun. **b** The gum plant (*Grindelia squarrosa*).

**ros'ma-rine' (rōz'mā-rēn'; -rīn'), n.** [*Dan. rosmar* a wal-

food, fōot; out, oll; chair; go; sing, ĩnk; then, thĩn; nature, verdŭre (250); x = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bow; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§§ in GUMM. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.





rough-winged' (ruff'wɪŋd'), a. Designating swallows of an American genus (Stelgopteryx) having the outer web of the first primary developed into a series of minute hooks.

rough-work' (-wɜrk'), v. t. To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

rough-y' (ruff'ɪ), n. [See RUFF.] A small Australian marine spiny-finned fish (Acanthopagrus) often included in the Serranidae.

roulade' (roo'lād'), n. [F., fr. r. roller to roll.] Music. A semi-circular melodic passage of short tones in uniform groups, sung upon one long syllable.

rouleau' (roo'lō'), n.; pl. F. ROULLAUX (-lō'); E. ROULEAUX (-lō'). [F., a roll, OF. rolet, dim. of OF. rolette, F. rôle. See ROLL.] Lit., a little roll; specif.: a roll of coins put up in paper.

roulette' (roo-lēt'), n. [F., properly, a little wheel or ball, for roulette, OF. rolete, dim. of roelle. See ROWEL.] 1. A gambling game, played against a banker, in which a small ball is made to roll rapidly around the inside of a bowl, the inner portion of which, called a roulette wheel, is revolved in the opposite direction, and has around the bottom numbered red and black compartments, the compartment in which the ball finally comes to rest deciding the results of the wagers permitted by the game.

2. Any of various toothed wheels or disks, as for producing rows of dots on engraved plates, for roughening a plate in altering a mezzotint, etc., or for making short consecutive incisions in paper to facilitate subsequent division.

3. Geom. The path in a fixed plane of any point in a moving coincident plane when a given curve in the latter plane rolls without sliding on a given curve in the former.

roulette', v. t. To make incisions in with a roulette; to separate by incisions so made; as, to roulette a sheet of stamps.

rou-man'i-an (roo-mān'ē-ān), a. Also Rumanian. [From Roumania, the name of the country, Roumanian România, fr. Român Roumanian, L. Romanus Roman.] Of or pertaining to the kingdom of Roumania, which was formed by the union of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1859.

rou-man'i-an, n. An inhabitant of Roumania or one whose native speech is Roumanian; also, the language of Roumania, a Romance language containing many words from other languages, as the Slavic, Turkish, and Greek. Modern Roumanian employs a Latin alphabet. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Roumanian Church. See EASTERN CHURCH.

roun (dūl, rōn), v. i. & t. [AS. rúnian, fr. rún a rune, secret, mystery; akin to G. rauen to whisper. See RUNE.] a To whisper. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. b To talk or consult with secretly; to commune. Obs. c To murmur. Obs.

rounce (rouns), n. Print. The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc., is run in under the platen and out again; — also applied to the whole apparatus for moving the form under the platen.

rouncey (roun'sē), n.; pl. -cēys, -cēs (-sēz). [OF. roncei, rouncy.] A common hackney horse; a nag. Obs.

round (raund), v. t. & i. [From ROUN.] To whisper to; to utter in a whisper; to talk or say privily. Archaic.

Five years long, now rounds faith into my ears. R. Browning.

round, a. [OF. rount, rount, fem. rounte, rounte, F. rond, fr. L. rotundus, fr. rota wheel. See ROTARY, ROLL, v.; cf. ROTUND, ROUNDEL, RUNDLET.] 1. Having every part of the surface or of the circumference equally distant from a center within; spherical, circular, or globular, or approximately so; as, a round disk or ball.

2. Circular in cross section, or approximately so; esp., cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is round.

3. Having a curved outline or form, esp. one like the arc of a circle or an ellipse, or a portion of the surface of a sphere; rounded; not angular or pointed; as, a round arch; round hills. "Their round haunches gored." Shak.

4. Full; complete; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; — said of numbers.

5. Full; large; liberal in size or amount; as, a round price; a round sum. "Round fines." Shak.

6. Not cramped or limited; marked by freedom, vigor, or the like; specif.: a Free and vigorous in motion; as, a round gesture; a round pace. b Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a round voice; a round note. c Outspoken; plain and direct; unreserved; not mincing; as, a round answer, oath, tale.

7. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; rounded; — said of language or style, or of authors with reference to their style; as, round sentences; a round period. Now Rare.

8. Of conduct, complete and consistent; fair; just. Rare. Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. Bacon.

9. Complete; rounded; esp., accomplished or done by a progression (not necessarily continuous) through a series of points, places, conditions, or the like, with a final return

to the starting point, condition, etc.; as, a round trip; the round procession of the months.

10. Completed, or closed, by first buying and then selling, or vice versa; — said of a transaction in securities.

11. Phon. Rounded; labialized; labial. See ROUND, r. t., 6. Syn. — Circular, spherical, globular, gibbous, orbicular, orboid, cylindrical; full, plump, round.

at a roundly. Deacon. — In r. numbers, approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; as, a bin holding 99 or 101 bushels holds in round numbers 100 bushels. — r. angle. Math. See MATHEMATICAL ANGLE. — r. arch, one semi-circular in its intrados curve. See ARCH, Illust. (2). — r. barrow. See 4th BARROW, 2. — r. bass (bās), a fresh-water sunfish (Centrarchus macrochirus) of the southern United States.

— r. bracket. Printing. See BRACKET, 4. — r. church, Arch., a church of circular plan, usually having a ring of columns which divide the tower like nave from the surrounding aisle. By extension, a church of polygonal plan, because having a central or radial disposition instead of the common longitudinal one. — r. clam, the quahog. — r. dance, one which is danced by couples and in which a whirling or revolving motion is usually prominent, as the waltz, polka, etc. — r. dock, the common mallow. — r. ale. See FILE, tool.

— r. game, a game, as of cards, in which each plays on his own account. — r. gang, — LIVE GANG, Eastern U. S. — r. hand, a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct; — distinguished from running hand. — r. herring, any of a number of small, mostly tropical, marine isospondylous fishes resembling the herrings but having no serrations on the belly. Etrumeus sardina is a species common on the Virginia coast. — r. ligament. Anat. A fibrous cord (resulting from the obliteration of the umbilical vein) of the fetus passing from the umbilicus to the notch in the anterior border of the liver and along the under surface of that organ. b Either of a pair of rounded cords arising from each side of the uterus and traceable through the internal abdominal ring to the tissue of the labia majora, in which they become lost. c The ligamentum teres of the hip. — r. parsnip, any of a race of parsnips characterized by a turnip-shaped root. — r. peg in a square hole, a, a person utterly unfit to his environment, occupation, etc. — r. pompano, a small pompano (Trachinotus fulcalus) found from Florida northward, sometimes to Cape Cod. — r. radish, the turnip radish. — r. robin. [Perh. F. rond round + ruban ribbon.] A written petition, memorial, protest, or the like, the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. b The cigar fish. c The angler (Lophius piscatorius). — r. scale, = CIRCULAR SCALE (insect). — r. shot, a spherical projectile for ordnance. — now very rare; an apple one that preserves the shape of the rope. — r. steak, a beefsteak cut from the round. — r. sunfish, the round bass. — r. Table. A large circular marble table, at which, according to the old romancers, King Arthur and his knights were accustomed to sit. The number of persons who could sit around it is variously given as from thirteen to one hundred and fifty. b The knights of King Arthur collectively; as, the deeds of the Round Table. — r. tower, any lofty circular stone tower, usually having a conical cap or roof, found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in height from 35 to 130 feet. — r. turn. Naut. a One turn of a rope round a timber, a belaying pin, etc. It is often used around a bollard on a pier to stop suddenly a vessel; hence, to bring up with a round turn, to check sharply in a course. b See HAWS, 4. — r. turn and half hitch. See 2d KNOT, 1. — r. whitefish, the Menominee whitefish. Brit. Amer. — r. yam, Burdekin vine.

round (raund), n. [Cf. F. rond, rounte. See ROUND, a.] 1. Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring. "The golden round" [the crown]. Shak.

2. A circle; a group; as, a round of politicians. Addison.

3. A circular dance. "A light fantastic round." Milton.

4. A course ending where it began; a circuit; a beat, esp. one often or regularly traversed; — often in pl.; as, to go the rounds; also, act of traversing a circuit.

5. A series of changes, events, acts, or the like ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution; as, the round of the seasons; a round of pleasures or duties; hence, a complete circuit or range; as, the whole round of knowledge.

The trivial round, the common task. Keble.

6. A course of action, conduct, etc., performed by a number of persons in turn, or loosely, simultaneously or nearly so; as, a round of applause; a round of toasts or of drinking; also, a bout or turn of action participated in by two or more persons acting in competition or contest; as, a round at cards, boxing, fencing, shooting, etc.

7. Music. A short vocal piece, like a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of canon in the unison. The earliest example (13th century) is the celebrated "Sumer is I-cumen in."

When the first part completes a rhythmical sentence prior to the entry of the second part and continues the melody as accompaniment to the second, and so on, — the composition has in England always been styled a round or catch, as distinguished from the closer canon, in which the successive parts enter without regard to the close of a phrase. Encyc. Brit.

8. Mil. a One shot discharged by each soldier, gun, or cannon of a command; as, our company fired two rounds. b Ammunition for one shot by each soldier, gun, or cannon; as, forty rounds will be carried by each man.

9. Rotation, as in office; succession. Rare. Holyday.

10. A rounded or curved part of anything, as a humped part in a bent shaft, the shaft of a paddle, a coil, etc.

11. The round step of a ladder; a rundle or rung; hence, a round stick similarly placed or used, as a crosspiece between the legs of a chair or between the handles of a plow.

12. A round of beef (see below).

13. A brewer's vessel in which the fermentation is concluded, the yeast escaping through the bung-hole.

14. pl. See under CHANGE RINGING.

15. Mach. Any of the leaves of a lantern wheel.

16. State of being accurately round or circular; as, the circular saw is out of round.

in the round, of sculpture, giving the full form in projection on all sides; — distinguished from relief. — r. of beef, the part of the thigh below the atchbone, or between the rump and the leg. See Illust. of BEEF.

Rou-man'ize, v. t. See -IZE.

Rou-man'ish (roo-mān'ish'), n. Var. of ROMANISH.

roume, s. ROAM; ROOM.

Rou-me'i-lān (roo-mē'i-lān), n. [OF. roume, fr. Roume, the name given to the administrative changes of 1870-75] to the Turkish possessions on the Balkan peninsula. The population was mainly Bulgarian. — n. A native or inhabitant of Roumelia. [ROUND.]

roun (raun), n. Scot. var. of roun (raun). Scot. var. of roun. Obs. p. p. of RUN.

roun, n. [Cf. ROUN.] Fish roe. Obs. [Cf. ROUN.]

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roun, n. [Cf. ROUN.] Fish roe. Obs. [Cf. ROUN.]

roun, n. [Cf. ROUN.] Fish roe. Obs. [Cf. ROUN.]

round (raund), adv. [Cf. AROUND.] 1. On all sides; around. Thine enemies shall . . . compass thee round. Luke xii. 43.

2. Circularly; with a revolving movement or motion; around; as, to turn one's head round; a wheel turns round.

3. In circumference; as, a ball is ten inches round.

4. By or in a circuit; by a circuitous, or more or less curved, course; through a progression of points, etc., and back to the starting point; around; as, winter has come round again; the carriage was driven round to the stable.

5. From one side, partly, attitude of mind, or the like, to another; as, to come or turn round, — that is, to change sides or opinions; to bring one round to truer views.

6. Through a circle, as of friends or houses; to each in turn; as, to hand round cigars; also, through a series or round; as, the year round; he blessed the group round.

7. In the vicinity; around; as, to loaf round.

round about, a In every direction around. b So as to face in an opposite direction; as, to turn round about.

round (raund), prep. 1. On every side of so as to encompass or encircle; around; about; as, the people stood round him; to wind a cable round a windlass.

2. About or past in a circuitous or wholly or partly encircling course; as, a ship is coming round the point; to drive round the city. "Peeping round a chair." S. Weir Mitchell.

round about, an emphatic form for round or about.

round, v. t.; ROUND'ED; ROUNDING. 1. To make circular, spherical, cylindrical, or rotund; to give a round or convex figure or outline to; as, to round the edges of anything.

2. To surround; encircle; encompass. Shak.

3. To bring to completeness; to complete; hence, to bring to a finish or conclusion; as, to round a career.

4. To fill out to roundness or fullness of form; to make symmetrical; often with off or out; as, to round periods in writing; a well-rounded character. Swift.

5. To go round wholly or in part; to go about (a corner or point); as, to round a corner; to round Cape Horn.

6. Phon. a To draw (the lips) together, making the opening more or less round, as in the pronunciation of oo. b To pronounce (a vowel) with rounding of the lips; to labialize. See Guide to Pron., § 46.

7. Naut. To haul in a specified direction; — said of a rope, esp. one that passes through a block. See PHRASES BELOW.

8. To go round; to haul down on (a tackle) so as to lower the lower block; — more commonly to overhaul down. — to r. in, Naut. to haul in on (a rope); — said esp. of the weather braces when hauled on to brace the yards. — to r. up, a Naut. To haul up, esp. slack rope through its leading block, or a tackle by its fall. b To collect (cattle) by riding around them and driving them in. Western U. S.

c Hence, to gather in (scattered persons or things); as, to round up a band of criminals. Collog., U. S.

round, v. i. 1. To grow round, rotund, convexly curved, or full; hence, to attain to fullness, completeness, or perfection; also, with into, to develop; as, a boy rounds into a man or into manhood.

The queen your mother rounds apace. Shak.

2. To go round; to make a circuit or rounds. Rare. They keep watch, or nightly rounding walk. Milton.

3. To turn round; to wheel about. Tennyson.

4. To bend over and downward, as a whale in diving. Cant. to round on, to turn on or against in anger or desertion; to assail, as with reproaches; as, he rounded on his accuser furiously. Collog. — to r. a Naut. Of a vessel, to haul by the wind, that is, to bring the head to the wind, in either direction, usually preparatory to anchoring or otherwise stopping. b To regain health, strength, or good condition; as, a horse rounds to quickly or slowly after a hard race.

round-a-bout' (-a-bout'), a. 1. Circuitous; indirect; as, roundabout speech; a roundabout road.

2. Encircling; enveloping; comprehensive. "Large, sound, roundabout sense." Locke.

roundabout chair, a chair with arms and back formed on two adjacent sides. — r. system. See DIRECT SYSTEM.

round-a-bout'y, adv. — round-a-bout'ness, n.

round-a-bout', n. 1. A revolving horizontal wheel or frame, commonly with wooden animals, etc., on which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. A dance performed in a circle. Obs. Goldsmith.

3. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

4. A state or scene of constant change, or vicissitude.

5. A veering breeze making a systematic diurnal variation. Local, New Eng.

6. Short for ROUNDABOUT CHAIR. Rare.

round-arm' (-ārm'), a. Characterized by an outward or horizontal swing of the arm, as a blow.

round'ed (raund'ēd; -dīd; 151), p. p. of ROUND. Specif.: p. a. Strength of Materials. Designating an assumed condition of the end of a strut which is not fixed and can be taken as bearing at a point, thus making the resistance of the strut to bending a minimum. A connecting rod under thrust is in the condition of a strut with both ends rounded.

round'el (raund'el), n. [OF. rondel a roundelay, F. rondel, rondeau, orig. a dim. fr. rond. See ROUND, a.; cf. RONDEL, ROUNDELAY.] 1. Poetry a Var. of RONDEL, 2a. Chaucer. b A style of rondeau consisting of nine long lines riming a b a b a b a b a, the refrain riming also with the b lines. 2. [F. rondelle; cf. also OF. rondel. Cf. ROUND, a., RUNDLE.] Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle. Specif.: a A small circular shield, sometimes not more than a foot in diameter, used by soldiers in the 14th and 15th centuries. Also, a plate of armor, esp. one added to protect an exposed part, as at the shoulder or elbow. b Fort. A semicircular casemated work serving for a bastion. Obs. or R. c Arch. A circular panel, window, or niche; esp., a recessed circular niche for a bust. Cf. ROSACE, ROSETTE, 2a. d Her. Any of various small circular subordinates representing balls or plates of metal or color. See BEZANT, 4, GOLPE, GUZ, 1st HURT, FLELET, 4, PLATE, 10, POMEY, TORTEAU. e A bull's-eye of glass. f A circular tray or trencher. round'el-ay (raund'el-ā), n. [OF. rondel, dim. of rondel. See RONDEL, RONDEAU; cf. ROUNDEL, RUNDLET.] 1. Poetry. A style of poem or song in which a word, phrase, or refrain

rough-wrought', a. Wrought in a rough, unfinished way. rough + ROUGH.

roulade', v. t. To sing with roulades.

roule + ROLL, RULE.

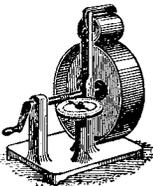
roule, a. [Cf. Gael. roc, roic, a horse sound, and Icel. hōtr, rook, crosker.] Hoarse. Obs. Scot. rounly-pouly' + ROLY-POLY.

roun, n. [Cf. ROUN.] Fish roe. Obs. [Cf. ROUN.]

roun, n. [Cf. ROUN.] Fish roe. Obs. [Cf. ROUN.]



means of a machine for the purpose, called a roving frame or machine; also, a rove. 2. [See 3d rove.] A act of one who roves, or wanders. b Archery. Act or practice of one who shoots at rovers. roving plate, an iron or steel scraper for truing up a grindstone. - r. reel, a device consisting of a drum, turned by a crank, and a small presser roller, used for measuring rovings, etc. - roving-ly (rov'ing-ly), adv. - roving-ness, n.



Roving Reel.

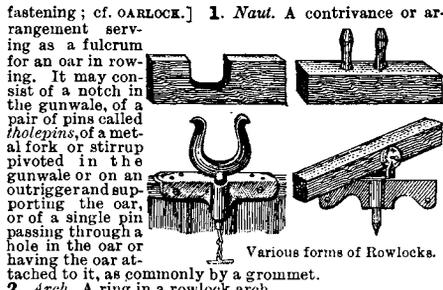
row (rou), n. [Prob. fr. rouse, n., taken as a pl.] A noisy or turbulent quarrel; a brawl. Colloq. row, v. t.; rowed (rou'd); row'ing. To pick or have a row with; to scold or abuse noisily. Colloq. row, v. i. To engage in a row; to be abusive or quarrelsome; as, he was always rowing. Colloq. row (ro), v. t.; rowed (rod); row'ing. [AS. rowian; akin to D. roeien, MHG. rüeyen, Dan. row, Sw. ro, Icel. róa, G. rudern oar, Oir. rám, L. remus oar, Gr. ῥοῦρον, Skr. aritra. Cf. RUDDER.] 1. To propel with oars along the surface of water; as, to row a boat. 2. To transport, as a person, in a boat propelled with oars. row, v. i. 1. To use an oar or oars in rowing a boat. 2. To be moved by oars; as, the boat rows easily. rowed of all, Naut., an order to stop rowing. - to row dry. A. To row without splashing. Colloq. B. To go through the motion of rowing in a boat not in the water, as for a punishment. - to row wet, to splash in rowing. Colloq. row, n. Act of rowing; an excursion in a rowboat. row (ro), n. [ME. rowe, rawe, rowe, AS. rōw, rēw; prob. akin to D. rij, G. reihe, & cf. Skr. rōhā a line, stroke.] 1. A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; rank; file; as, a row of trees or houses. 2. A straight line; specif., a line of writing. Obs. "The first row of the pious chanson." Shak. 3. A line of houses, connected or close together, constituting an architectural whole, or a division of a street, or a short street; as, Rochester Row, London. 4. A passage. Obs., exc. in [cap.] the Rows, of Chester, England. These are passages along the fronts of lines of houses, over the ground floor and under the front part of the upper floors, so that the first upper story is available for shops. They are reached from the street by stairs. 5. Math. = RANGE, n., 7 a.

row (ro), v. t. To arrange or place in a row or line; to mark, or the like, with a row or rows of something; as, a field rowed with ditches; rowed poplars by the roadside. row'a-ble (rō'ā-b'l), a. That may be rowed, or rowed on. row'an (rō'ān; rō'ān; 27), n. a The rowan tree. b A rowan berry. rowan tree. [Cf. Sw. rōm, Dan. rønne, Icel. reyrr.] A European malaceous tree (Sorbus aucuparia) with pinnate leaves and flat corymbs of small white flowers followed by red berries. b Either of two related American trees (S. americana and S. sambucifolia), more properly called mountain ash.

row'boat (rō'bōt), n. A boat designed to be rowed. row culture (rō). Agr. Cultivation of crops in drills. row'dy (rou'dī), n. pl. -dies (-dīz). [Cf. row a brawl, rowdyism.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels, or in rough behavior; a ruffianly fellow; a rough. row'dy, a. 1. Characteristic of, or of the nature of, a rowdy; rowdyish; as, rowdy behavior. 2. Tricky; vicious; obstinate; - said of cattle. Australia. row'dy-ish, a. Resembling a rowdy in temper or conduct; characteristic of a rowdy. row'dy-ism (-iz'm), n. The conduct of a rowdy; vulgar disorder, or vulgarly offensive conduct. rowed (rod), a. Formed into, or having, a row or rows; as, a six-rowed ear of corn. Also, having lines; striped. row'el (rou'el), n. [OF. roelle, rouelle, prop., a little wheel, F. rouelle collop, silice, LL. rotella little wheel, dim. of L. rota. See ROLL; & cf. 1st ROTA.] 1. A little wheel or circle. Obs. 2. A little wheel on some spurs, having a number of radiating sharp points. "Rowels dyed in blood." Couper. 3. A little flat ring on old-time bits for horses. The iron rowels into frothy foam he bit. Spenser. 4. Far. A roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in human surgery. 5. Something resembling a spur rowel, as a spiked wheel in a kind of soil pulverizer.

row'el, v. t.; row'elled (-id) or row'elled; row'el-ling or row'el-ling. 1. To spur, esp. with a rowel. 2. Far. To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk, into (as the flesh of a horse). Mortimer. 3. To furnish with a rowel; as, a roweled spur. row'en (rou'en), n. [Cf. E. rough, ME. row.] Dial. A stubble field left unplowed till late in the autumn, to be cropped by cattle. b A second-growth crop; aftermath. row'e-na (rō'ē-nā), n. 1. In British legend, the daughter of Hengist and wife of Vortigern. 2. A beautiful and noble Saxon lady of royal descent, ward of Cedric in Scott's "Ivanhoe." See IVANHOE.

row'ing (rō'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of row. - rowing machine, a gymnasium device for exercising the muscles in a manner similar to rowing in a boat. row'lock (rō'lōk, colloq. rō'lōk), n. [See row, r., LOCK a fastening; cf. OARLOCK.] 1. Naut. A contrivance or arrangement serving as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing. It may consist of a notch in the gunwale, of a pair of pins called tholepins of a metal fork or stirrup pivoted in the gunwale or on an outrigger and supporting the oar, or of a single pin passing through a hole in the oar or having the oar attached to it, as commonly by a grommet. 2. Arch. A ring in a rowlock arch. row'lock, or rollock, arch. An arch in which the voussoirs are arranged in separate concentric rings, each ring forming an arch. row'port (rō'pōrt; 201), n. Naut. An opening in the side of small vessels, near the water, for a sweep for rowing in calm weather. Row tube. Steam Engin. A patented form of water tube for flash boilers, affording very large and large heating surface; - so called from the name of the inventor. row'y (rō'y), a. Having rows, lines, or stripes; streaked; streaky; - used chiefly of cloth with thin pieces extending across the piece.



Various forms of Rowlocks.

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row'y (rō'y), a. Having rows, lines, or stripes; streaked; streaky; - used chiefly of cloth with thin pieces extending across the piece. Roxburgh (rōks'bū-ē; -būrg), n. [After the third duke of Roxburgh (Scotland), a noted book collector who had his books so bound.] A style of bookbinding in which the back is leather, the sides are paper or cloth, the top edge is gilt, but the front and bottom edges are left uncut. royal (rō'ial; formerly, & still dial., rō'ial; cf. PAIRIAL, etc.). [ME. roial, rōial, OF. roial, reial, F. royal, fr. L. regalis, fr. rex, regis, king. See RICH; & cf. REGAL, REAL a coin, RIAL.] 1. Kingly; of or pert. to the crown or the king or sovereign; belonging to the royal prerogative; regal; as, royal power; a royal stag; royal family; also, of or pert. to the government of a kingdom; as, the royal army and navy. 2. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign; as, the Royal Academy of Arts. 3. Characteristic of or befitting a king; magnificent; princely; splendid; most excellent; as, royal state or splendor; royal hospitality; royal companions. 4. Very great, excellent, or the like, of its kind; as, a royal octavo volume. 5. Monarchical, imperial, kingly, princely, august, majestic; superb; illustrious. See KINGLY. royal abbey, an abbey which was under the jurisdiction of the king. - r. agaric, a widely distributed agaric (Amanita caesarea) with a smooth, deep orange pileus, yellow gills, a large membranaceous annulus, and a white volva which covers the whole plant when young. It is edible, but resembles somewhat the poisonous fly agaric. - r. antelope, a tiny West African antelope (Neotragus pygmaeus) the smallest of ruminants, standing only 12 inches high at the shoulder. The male has short spikelike horns and is bright chestnut above and white below. - r. antler. See ANTLER. - r. arch, Masonry, in United States the seventh degree in the York rite. In England a fourth degree considered as the perfection of the third. - r. bay, the classic laurel. - r. blue, smalt. - r. bracken, or r. brake, the royal fern. - r. burgh. See BURGH. - r. cashmere, a fine, light, woolen fabric. - r. colony, a colony governed directly by the crown through a governor and council appointed by it. Originally some, and ultimately most, of the American colonies of Great Britain that became the United States were royal colonies. Cf. CHARTER COLONY, PROPRIETARY COLONY. - r. color or colour, Mil., in the British army, one of the two flags carried by a regiment, usually the Union Jack, but in the foot guards a crimson flag with royal and regimental devices. - r. crown, a South African bulbous liliaceous plant (Eucomis undulata), bearing a rosette of basal leaves and a leafy-topped scape with numerous greenish flowers. - r. demesne. = CROWN LAND. - r. domas, = CROWN LAND. - r. door, in a Greek church, one of the doors leading from the narthex into the church, esp. the center one of these doors. - r. eagle, the golden eagle. - r. fern, a common and widely distributed osmundaceous fern (Osmunda regalis), with large bipinnate fronds bearing the panicle sporophylls at their summit. - r. fish, Eng. Law, fish in which the crown has special rights. In England, certain fishes (whales, sturgeons, and porpoises, and as sometimes gulls, grampuses) which, when taken in territorial waters, belong to the crown or its grantee, though caught by another person. In Scotland, whales of large size. In Scotland salmon fishing in the sea and in public and private rivers, mussel and oyster fishing, except in private rivers, are enjoyable only by the crown or persons deriving title under it. - r. flush, Poker, a straight flush with the ace highest card. - r. green, Paris green. - R. Highlanders, the. See BLACK WATCH.

royal (rō'ial), n. 1. A royal person. Obs. 2. a A former English coin. See RYAL a. b See PAVILION, 4 b. 3. The tree-time of a deer's antler. 4. Ordnance. A small mortar. Obs. or Hist. 5. Naut. A small sail on the royal mast immediately above the topgallant sail. It is the highest sail usually carried on a square-rigged vessel, though there may be light sails, as skysails, above it. 6. A size of paper, originally bearing as a watermark the royal crest, a fleur-de-lis, of France. See PAPER, Table. 7. A stag of eight years or more having antlers with at least twelve points, that is, rights and three points at the top of each horn. 8. See UNDER CHANGE RINGING.

the Royals, Mil., the first regiment of foot of the British army, formerly so called; later called the Royal Scots, and at present the Lothian Regiment. royal-ism (-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. royalisme.] The principles or characteristics of monarchical government; adherence to a king or a royal government. royal-ist, n. [Cf. F. royaliste.] An adherent of a king, or one attached to monarchical government; specif., Hist. [cap.]: a A supporter of Charles I. in his struggles with the Puritans and Parliament; a Cavalier. b An adherent of George III. or the British government in the American Revolution. c An adherent of the Bourbon dynasty in France during and since the French Revolution. royal-ist, a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, royalism or royalists; as, royalist ideas; the royalist army. royal-ize (-iz), v. t. To make royal. royal-ize, v. i. To act the king or sovereign; to have or assume royal power, dignity, or the like. royal-ly, adv. In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as, becomes a king; as, royalty entertained. royal-ty (rō'ial-tī), n.; pl. -ties (-tīz). [OF. roialté, royauté, F. royauté. See ROYAL; & cf. REGALITY.] 1. State or status of being royal; royal station, birth, etc.; kingship. 2. The person of a king or royal person; sometimes, collectively, royal persons; as, in the presence of royalty. 3. An emblem of royalty; usually, pl., regalia. Obs. 4. Character of, or proper to, a king; kingliness; regal quality or nature. "His royalty of nature." Shak. 5. A royal domain, province, or manor. 6. A right, prerogative, due, or perquisite belonging to a king or sovereign; as: a A seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint. b Eng. Law. Any of the royal rights constituting the regalia (which see), including various rights in land, such as the right to all gold and silver mines (called royal mines); hence, a percentage paid to the crown of gold or silver taken from mines, or a tax exacted in lieu of such share; an imperially. 7. Hence: a A share of the product or profit (as of a mine,

to speak hoarsely. Obs. or Scot. Dial. Eng. roy'ole'nd (rō'el'ō'nd), n. pl. [L.] An ancient people dwelling north of the Black Sea, sometimes preying upon the Roman provinces, sometimes serving as Roman auxiliaries. roy'y (rō'y), a. Decayed; softened. Dial. Eng. roy, n. [F. roi.] A king. Obs. roy (dial. roi), n. i. [Cf. ROYER.] To live riotously or extravagantly; also, to swagger; bluster. Obs. or Dial. Eng. roy'al-et (rō'ā'let), n. A petty or powerless king. Rare. roy'al-iz-a'tion (rō'ā'li-zā'shūn; -zā'shūn), n. Act of making royal. Rare. roy'al-me (rō'ā'lmē), n. [OF. roialme, F. royaume. See REALM.] Realm. Obs. roy'al-me, a. ROYALME. roy'al-ty (rō'ā'ltī), n. ROYALTY. roy'al-ty (rō'ā'ltī), n. ROYALTY. roy'al-ty (rō'ā'ltī), n. ROYALTY. roy'al-ty (rō'ā'ltī), n. ROYALTY.

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(rest, etc.) reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property. b A duty or compensation paid to the owner of a patent or a copyright for the use of it or the right to act under it, usually at a certain rate for each article manufactured, used, sold, or the like; also, a percentage, as on output, paid to the owner of an article, esp. a machine, by one who hires the use of it.

8. Scots Law. A territory subject to royal jurisdiction, esp. that of a royal burgh; pl., the bounds of a royal burgh.

roy-na (roi'z-na; roi-'na), n. [NL, after African van Royen, Dutch botanist.] Bot. A genus of South African ebanaceous trees distinguished by the monoclinous flowers with a bell-shaped accrescent calyx and reflexed corolla lobes.

roy-sto-no-a (roi-sto'nē-ā), n. [NL.] A genus of chiefly tropical American pinnate-leaved palms, with smooth, often spindle-shaped stems. R. regia is the royal palm.

rub (rūb), v. t.; RUBBED (rūbd); RUBBING. [ME. rubben; cf. Fries. rubben, Norw. dial. rubba.] 1. To subject (a body) to the action of something moving, esp. back and forth, over its surface with pressure and friction; as, to rub the flesh with the hand; to rub wood with sandpaper. 2. To scour, burnish, polish, or brighten by rubbing; — often with up or off; as, to rub up silver; to rub off a table. The whole business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation. South.

3. To cause (a body) to move with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to rub the hand over the body. 4. To spread a substance thinly over; to smear; as, to rub a salad bowl lightly with garlic.

5. To treat or deal with by rubbing in a manner indicated by an accompanying adverb; as, to rub off rust; to rub in a stain; to rub out a mark. We rub each other's angles down. Tennysen.

6. To take a rubbing of. See RUBBING, n., 2. 7. Fig.: To subject to mental or moral friction; hence, to check, stimulate, furbish, or the like.

You should rub him on this point, for his recollection becomes rusty the instant I leave town. Scott.

to rub down, to rub from top to bottom or head to foot; specif., to comb or curry; i. e. to rub down a horse. — to r. in, to harp on, insist on, continue to recall, emphasize, or the like (something unpleasant); as, to rub in a failure by making it public; to rub in a rebuke by repeating it. — to r. (one, the fur, etc.) the wrong way, to irritate; to arouse the antagonism, antipathy, or displeasure of; as, his very tones rub me the wrong way. Collog.

rub, v. i. 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel rubs against the gatepost. 2. To fret or chafe with friction; as, to rub upon a sore. 3. To move or pass with friction or difficulty; as, to rub through woods, as huntsmen; to rub through the world.

rub, n. [See RUB, v. t.] 1. A rubbing; friction with pressure. 2. That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or obstruct action; hindrance; obstruction; impediment; esp., a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream; yet, there is the rub. Shak. One knows not certainly, what other rubs might have been ordained for us by a wise Providence. W. Besant.

3. Something grating to the feelings, as a gibes, sarcasm, harsh criticism, or the like; as, a hard rub. 4. An unevenness or inequality of surface, as of the ground in the game of bowls; hence, an unevenness of character; an imperfection; fault; flaw. Shak.

5. A substance for sharpening tools. Dial. Eng. 6. Prob., a chance. Obs. Chayman.

rub of the green, Golf, anything happening to a ball in motion, such as its being deflected or stopped by any agency outside the match, or by the fore caddie.

rub-a-dub' (rūb'ā-dūb'), n. [Imitative.] The sound of drumbeats; hence, a repeated clamor; a clatter. The rubadub of the abolition presses. D. Webster.

rub-ā' (rūb-ā'ē), n.; pl. RUBAIYAT (rūb-ā'yāt'). [Ar. rubā'iyāh quatrain, pl. of rubā'iy having four radicals, fr. rubā' four.] A quatrain; as, the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Sometimes in pl. construed as sing., a poem in such stanzas.

rub-basse' (rūb-bās'), n. [F. rubace.] A superior kind of aventurine (quartz) with ruby reflections; — called also Ancona ruby, Mont Blanc ruby. It is used as a gem. || rub-ba'to (rūb-bā'tō), a. [It.] Music. Lit., (time) "robbed" or "stolen" from certain notes of a measure, the time so taken being made up on other notes in the measure. — n. The modifying of metrical time in this fashion.

rub-ber (rūb'ēr), n. 1. One that rubs. Specif.: a An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning, as a towel, a brush, or the like. b A coarse file, or the rough part of a file. c A whetstone; a rubstone. d An eraser,

esp. of caoutchouc. e The cushion of an electrical machine. f One who massages, esp. in a Turkish bath. g Something that chafes or annoys; hence, something that grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub. h A rough or prepared surface, as on a match box, to ignite matches by friction. 1 Type Founding. One who smooths the rough edges of the completed type by rubbing on a hard flat surface. 2. In some games, as whist, the odd game when there is a tie between the players; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games.

3. Caoutchouc, or India rubber, esp. in any of its commercial forms. Pure rubber is soft and elastic, becoming sticky when heated, and melting at about 300° F. It is usually mixed with various materials, as vulcanizing agents (sulphur, sulphides, etc.), pigments, and fillers and then molded and vulcanized.

4. Something made of caoutchouc, or India rubber. Specif.: a An overshoe of rubber. Collog. b A cord, string, or band, of rubber, as to hold papers, bills, etc. Cf. ELASTIC, n. c Baseball. The home plate, properly of rubber.

5. A soft brick. = CUTTER, 8. 6. A rough, uneven place in a bowling green; hence, impediment; difficulty; also, misfortune; ill luck; trouble.

rubber belt. A belt made of plies of cotton duck held together by an India-rubber mastic.

rubber cloth. Cloth covered with caoutchouc.

rub-ber-ize (rūb'ēr-iz), v. t. To coat or impregnate with rubber or a rubber solution, or preparation, as silk.

rubber plant. Any plant which yields caoutchouc; specif., Ficus elastica, the rubber tree, or rubber fig (see Ficus), often cultivated for ornament.

rub-bers (ēr-z), n. A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Called also scab, shab, or ray.

rubber tree. Any tree which yields caoutchouc; specif., the rubber fig (Ficus elastica). Called also India-rubber tree.

rub-ber-y (-y), a. Of the consistency of India rubber; resembling rubber.

rub-bing, p. pr. & v. b. n. of RUB. Hence: n. 1. Act of chafing, polishing, or the like. 2. A copy of a raised or indented surface obtained by placing paper over it and rubbing the paper with heelball, graphite, or the like.

rubbing batten, Naut., a wooden batten on the fore side of a mast to prevent chafing by yards or spars. — r. block. A block, commonly of sandstone, for cleaning, smoothing, or polishing marble. b Elec. Railways. The part of a plug that rubs against a conductor rail in a conduit. — r. punch = RUBBING BATTERY, — v. trans. See BODY VARNISH.

rub-bish (rūb'ish), n. [ME. robous, robeuz, rubble or rubbish; orig. uncert., cf. It. robaaccia trash, roba stuff, goods, wares, robe (cf. ROBE), or E. RUBBLE.] Waste or rejected matter; anything worthless or valueless; trash; debris; specif., fragments of building materials or ruined buildings. What rubbish and what offal. Shak.

rub-bish-y (-y), a. Consisting of, or of the quality of, rubbish; trashy.

rub-ble (rūb'l), n. [Orig. uncert. Cf. RUBBISH.] 1. Water-worn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls; also, masonry composed of rubble; rubblework. 2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry; also, among quarymen, the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; brash.

3. Hence, any mass made up of rough irregular pieces; a collection of loose broken pieces; specif., Geol., a mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under alluvium. 4. Hence, rubbish; trash; also, nonsense; foolishness. 5. A hard chalk used in making paths, etc. Dial. Eng.

6. pl. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. Dial. Eng.

rubble car. Railroad. A push car or truck for carrying rails, ties, ballast, and other heavy material.

rub-ble-work' (rūb'l-wŕk'), n. Masonry of unquared or rudely squared stones, irregular in size and shape.

rub-ble-ly (-ly), a. Relating to, abounding in, or resembling, rubble; as, rubblely formation; rubblely coal.

rub-be-fo-lient (rūb'bē-fō-shēnt), a. [L. rubefaciens, p. pr. of rubefacere to make red, rubere to be red + faciens, p. pr. of facere to do, to make.] Causing redness, as of the skin. — n. Med. An external application producing redness of the skin.

rub-be-fac-tion (rūb'bē-fāk-shŕn), n. Act or process of causing redness; also, the redness due to a rubefacient.

rub-bel'ia (rūb-bē'ā), n. [NL, fr. L. rubellus reddish.] Med. An acute specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous eruption like that of measles, but without catarrhal symptoms; — called also German, or French, measles.

rub-be-ryth'm' (rūb'bē-rīth'm'), n. [Cf. Chin. erh's hsien's two-string.] Music. A kind of viol used in India. || ru'at' ca'tum. [L.] Through the heavens fall; let the heavens fall. [OF RUBAI.]

rub-bai-yat' (rūb-bā'yāt'), n., pl. RUBAIYAT. [F.] A ribbon. Obs. rubanite + RIBBONED.

rub-bar, rubbary. + RUBBARE. rub-bage (rūb'āj), n. Obs. or Scot. & dial. var. of RUBBISH.

rub-be + ROB. rub-bee + RABBI. rub-ben + RUB. [WEEK.] rub-ben. Short for RUBBER. rub-ber elastic = RUBBER, 4 b rub-ber fig. See RUBBER PLANT.

rub-ber-ic + ROBBERY. rub-ber knife, a revolving circular knife, red with water at the edge, for cutting rubber; — called also rubber saw.

rub-ber-neck' (-nēk'), n. One who cranes his neck or gazes in curiosity. Hence rub-neck', v. t. & t. Both slang, U. S.

rub-ber saw. A revolving circular knife, red with water at the edge, for cutting rubber; — called also rubber saw.

rub-ber snake = TWO-HEADED SNAKE. rub-ber-stone' (-stōn'), n. A kind of sandstone used for whetstones, esp. shoe stones. Local, U. S.

rub-ber vine. The East Indian asclepiadaceous Cryptostegia grandiflora, or the West Indian apocynaceous Forsteronia formidosa. Both yield caoutchouc. rub-bidge (rūb'ij), n. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of RUBBISH.

rub-bio (rūb'byō), n. [It.] See MASULU. || rub-bio pulley or wheel = OIN

rubia madder + Gr. ἐρυθρός red + -ic.] Chem. Pertaining to or designating a yellow, crystalline acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>16</sub>, occurring in madder root. It is a glucoside, yielding on decomposition the dyestuff alizarin and glucose.

ru-bes'cence (rūb-bēs'ēns), n. Quality or state of being or becoming rufescent; a reddening; a flush.

ru-bes'cent (-ēnt), a. [L. rubescens, -entis, p. pr. of rubescere to grow red, v. incho. fr. rubere to be red; cf. F. rubescent. See RUBY.] Growing or becoming red; rufescent; reddening; flushing.

Rū'be-zahl' (rū'bē-tāil'), n. [G.] In German legend, a mountain spirit of the Riesengebirge in Silesia. He is the weather lord of those mountains. He assumes various forms, but esp. that of a monk in ash-colored cowl, holding a stringed instrument, which he strikes so violently that the earth shakes. He is friendly toward good men.

Ru'bi-a (rūb'i-ā), n. [L., madder.] Bot. A large genus of Old World herbs, the madders, type of the Rubiaceae. They resemble Galium, but have pentamerous flowers and fleshy fruit. A. tinctoria is the common madder.

Ru'bi-ace-æ (rūb'i-ā-ē), n. pl. [NL, fr. L. rubia madder, akin to rubescere.] Bot. A family of plants, the madder family, typifying the order Rubiales, and containing about 400 genera and 4,500 species, almost entirely tropical. They are herbs, shrubs, and trees, of very diverse habit, with opposite stipulate leaves and regular flowers, the stamens being borne on the corolla tube. The ovary is 1-10-celled, usually with numerous ovules; it becomes in fruit a capsule, a berry, or one or more distinct nutlets. The family includes the genera Coffea, Rubia, Cinchona, Uragoga, Gardenia, Bouvardia, Houslonia, Galium, etc. The North American representatives of the family are largely inconspicuous weeds. — ru'bi-a'ceous (-shŕs), a.

Ru'bi-a'les (-lēz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. An order containing the Rubiaceae, Caprifoliaceae, and Adoxaceae, having opposite leaves, an inferior compound ovary, and epigynous stamens equal in number to the lobes of the corolla.

Ru'bi-con (rūb'i-kŕn), n. [L. Rubico.] Anc. Geog. A small river which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul. By leading an army across this river, contrary to the prohibition of the civil government at Rome, Cæsar precipitated the civil war which made him supreme, to pass, or cross, the Rubicon is to take the irrevocable decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous enterprise.

ru'bi-cund' (-kŕnd), a. [L. rubicundus, fr. rubere to be red, akin to ruber red. See RED.] Inclining to redness; ruddy. "His rubicund face." Longfellow.

ru'bi-cund' (-kŕnd), n. [L. rubicunditas.] Quality or state of being ruddy; ruddiness.

ru-bid'i-um (rūb'id'y-ŕm), n. [NL, fr. L. rubidus red, fr. rubere to be red. See RUBICUND.] Chem. A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and inflames spontaneously in air. Sp. gr. 1.52. Melting point, 38.5° C. (101.3° F.). Symbol, Rb, atomic weight, 85.46. Rubidium compounds are found with those of cesium in several minerals, in mineral waters, etc., but in small amounts only (cesium more sparingly than rubidium). These two elements were discovered in 1856 by Bunsen and Kirchhoff with the spectroscopic and named accordingly (rubidium from its two prominent red lines, cesium from two bright blue ones). Both are alkali metals closely resembling potassium in general properties. They are prepared in metallic form by electrolysis of the chlorides or cyanides by heating the hydroxides with magnesium.

ru-big'i-nous (rūb'ij-nŕs), a. [L. rubiginosus, fr. rubigo, rubigo, rust; cf. F. rubiginoux.] Rubiginous.

ru-big'i-nous (-nŕs), a. [See RUBIGINOUS.] Brownish red; rust-colored; also, affected by rubigo, or rust.

ru'ble (rūb'l), n. Also rouble. [Russ. rŭbl'] The gold monetary unit of Russia, worth about 61.5 cents or 2s. 1d., and divided into 100 kopecks; also, a silver coin of this value. Formerly, the ruble in gold was worth about 77 cents and the silver ruble somewhat less.

ru'bric (-br'ik), n. [ME. rubrike, rubriche, OF. rubrique, rubriche, F. rubrique, fr. L. rubrica red earth for coloring, red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red), fr. ruber red. See RED.] 1. Red chalk; red ochre. Archaic. 2. A part of any work in the early manuscripts or print which was colored red; hence, specif.: a A title-page, or part of it, esp. that giving the date and place of printing, or an initial letter or letters, etc., when printed in red. b The title of a statute or law, anciently in red letters. c Liturgies. A direction, injunction, or prescribed rule for the conduct of service, formerly always in red. d Hence, a form or thing established or settled, as by authority.

Nay, as a duty, it had no place or rubric in human concequences before Christianity. De Quincey.

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—from the former practice of printing such in red; hence, a class or group; a category.

The groups of opinion incited by instruction are again found to fall into five "rubrics"—animism, cosmogony, mythology, metaphysics, and science. *J. W. Powell.*

**4.** A parapl.

**5.** Red. "Your thoughts in rubric." *Tennyson.*

**rubric** (rŭb'rik), *n.* Colored ink, or marked with red; **rubric-cal** (-brī-kāl) } placed in rubrics; also, of per-  
taining to the rubric or rubrics. — **rubric-cal-y**, *adv.*

**rubri-cate** (-kāt), *v. t.* [L. *rubricatus*, *p. p.*] Marked with red.

**rubri-cate** (-kāt), *r. l.*: **CA'VE** (-kāv'ē) / **CA'VE** (-kāv'ē) } [L. *rubricatus*, *p. p.* of *rubricare* to color red. See RUBRIC, *n.*] To mark or distinguish with red, as titles in a book; also, to arrange as in a rubric; to establish or fix in form.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be classed and rubricated forever after.

**rub'ri-ca'tion** (-kāv'sh'ūn), *n.* 1. Act or process of rubricating, as a manuscript or book, or letters or words in it. 2. That which is rubricated, as a letter or word.

**rub'ri-ca'tor** (rŭb'rik-āt'ŏr), *n.* One who rubricates or illuminates books, etc.; esp., a member of a medieval brotherhood who added the illuminations, initial letters, etc., to the books produced in the monastery.

**rub'ric'ian** (rŭb'rik-ē'ān), *n.* One skilled in the knowledge of, or tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

**rub'ric'i-ty** (rŭb'rik-ē'tē), *n.* 1. Redness.

**2.** Adherence to, or conformity with, the rubric or rubrics.

**rub'stone** (rŭb'stŏn), *n.* A sandstone or gritstone for rubbing, scouring, polishing, or sharpening; specif., a whetstone.

**Ru'bus** (rŭb'ŭs), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of rosaceous, often prickly shrubs, the brambles, including the blackberry, raspberry, etc. They have 3-7-foliolate or simple lobed leaves, white or pink flowers with a flat persistent calyx bearing the numerous stamens, and a mass of carpels ripening into a multiple fruit composed of many drupelets. See BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, 1, DEWBERRY.

**ru'by** (rŭb'y), *n.*; *pl.* RUBIES (-bēz). [F. *rubis* (cf. OF. *rubī*, *rubīn*, Pr. *rovi*, LL. *rubinus*, *robinus*), fr. *L. rubere* to be red, akin to *ruber* red. See RED.] 1. A precious stone, a red crystallized variety of corundum; — called also *true*, or *Oriental ruby*. The best-known localities are: for the deep, clear red rubies, Burma; for the light red, Ceylon; for the dark brownish red, Siam. Fine large Burma rubies are much more costly than diamonds of the same size. See also RUBY SPINEL.

**2.** A thing made of the ruby; esp., *Watch Making*, a bearing, roller, impulse pin, or other part, made of ruby, or one made of a substitute material.

**3.** The color of the ruby; a carmine red; a red tint.

**4.** That which resembles, or is likened to, the ruby in color, as red wine, or a red blain or carbuncle.

**5.** *Print.* — **PLATE**, *n.*, 4. *Eng.*

**6.** A Brazilian humming bird of the genus *Clytolaema*. The males have a ruby-colored throat or breast.

**7.** *Her.* Gules, in blazoning by precious stones.

**ruby of arsenic or sulphur**, realgar. — **r. of zinc** = RUBY ZINC.

**ru'by, a.** Resembling a ruby, esp. in color; ruby-colored; red; of the nature of, made of, or used for, a ruby.

**ruby-and-topaz humming bird**, a handsome humming bird of northern South America. See HUMMING BIRD, *Illustr.* — **ruby blends**, a red or reddish brown transparent variety of sphalerite. — **r. copper**, *r. copper ore*, cuprite. — **r. glass**, glass of deep red color, produced by the addition of an oxide of copper and sometimes a little gold. — **r. light**, *Photog.*, the (practically) nonactinic light transmitted by ruby glass, used in dark-room work. — **r. silver**, red silver ore. — **r. spangle**, one of a breed of English toy spaniels similar to the King Charles spaniel, but chestnut-red. — **r. spinel**, *Min.*, a variety of spinel used as a gem, and called, when deep red, *spinel ruby*; when rose-red, *balas* or *balas ruby*; when yellow or orange-red, *rubicelle*; and when violet, *almandine*. — **r. sulphur**, realgar. — **r. wasp**. = CUCKOO FLY b. — **r. wedding**, the forty-fifth wedding anniversary. — **r. wood**, red sandalwood.

**r. zinc**, ruby blends; also, a similar variety of zincite.

**ru'by-throat** (-thro'v), *n.* The ruby-throated humming bird.

**ru'by-throat'ed**, *a.* Having a ruby-colored throat, as the ruby-throated humming bird (*Trochilus colubris*), the common and only humming bird of the eastern United States. It ranges north to Canada. The back is bright bronzy green, the under parts are whitish, and the throat of the adult male is red with metallic reflections.

**ru-cer'vine** (rŭs-ŏr'vīn; -vīn; 183), *a.* [NL. *Rucervus*, the genus, fr. NL. *Rusa* a certain genus of deer (Malay *rusa* deer) + *Cervus*.] *Zool.* Of, like, or pert. to, a deer of the genus or subgenus **Ru-cer'vus** *Rucervine* Antelope (vīs), which includes the swamp deer of India. — **rucervine antler**, an antler with long and simple brow tine and doubly dichotomous beam.

**ru'br'ca** (rŭb'rik-ā), *n.* [Sp. *rubrica*.] = RUBRIC, 4.

**ru'br'ca-l'i-ty** (rŭb'rik-āl'y-ē-tē), *n.* State of being rubric; hence, state of being something formally specified as a formality.

**ru'br'ca-tive** (rŭb'rik-ā-tīv), *a.* [See RUBRICATE, *v.*] Causing redness. — *n.* Both *Obs.*

**rub'rica**, *n.* [L.] = RUBRIC, 4.

**ru'br'ic'at** (rŭs'br'ic-āt), *n.* = RUBRICIAN.

**ru'br'ic-ose** (-kŏs), *a.* [Cf. L. *rubricosus* full of red color. See RUBRIC.] Rubricate; reddish.

**rub'ric**, *n.* = RUBRIC, 4.

**ru'br'ish-er**, *n.* [ME. *rubrysch* a rubricator, OF. *rubriche*.] A rubricator. *Obs.*

**rub'ry**, *n.* = RUBRIC, 4.

**rub'ry-ty**, *n.* = RUBRIC, 4.

**ru'by-tail**, *n.*, or **ru'by-tail'd fly**. Any of certain cuckoo flies, esp. the common European species *Chrysis ignita*, having part

of the abdomen bright red. *ruc.* + *ROC.*

**ru'ca**, *n.* = ROOK.

**ru'ca**, *n.* = ROUGH.

**ru'ca-knee**, *n.* [Ar. *ruk-bā* knee.] See STAR.

**ru'ca-tive**, *v. t.* To stretch (one's self). *Obs.*

**ru'chet** + **ROCHET**.

**ru'ck**, *n.* = RUCK.

**ru'ck** (*di-al*), *r. i.* To emit wind. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'ck** (*ru'k*), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrukka* a wrinkle, or Norw. dial. *ruk* a ridge where pots are planted.] Rut or furrow, as in a road. *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'da** (*ru'k*), *n.* An ugly four-mouthed old hag; a bel-dam. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'da-bab'** (rŭd-ā-bāb'), *n.* [Per.] See ZAL.

**ru'das** (rŭd-ās), *n.* An ugly four-mouthed old hag; a bel-dam. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'dent**, *v. t.* To make a horse rattling sound, as that caused by suffocation. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'dent**, *n.* The sound so made. *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'dent'ing** (rŭd-ē'ŋg), *n.* **RECKLING**.

**ru'der** (rŭd-ŏr), *n.* [ME. *ru'der* *ru'der*, *r. i.* [ME. *rukken*; cf. Ist & 2d *ruk*.] To bend; stoop; yield. *Dial. Eng.*

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**ru'd** + **RUDE**. [Eng. of hood.] **ru'd** (*di-al*), *r. i.* [Cf. Icel. *hrukka* a wrinkle, or Norw. dial. *ruk* a ridge where pots are planted.] Rut or furrow, as in a road. *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'd** (*ru'k*), *n.* An ugly four-mouthed old hag; a bel-dam. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*

**ru'dent**, *v. t.* To

rue (roo), n. [F. rue, L. ruta, akin to Gr. ῥύρι.] 1. A perennial suffrutescent plant (Ruta graveolens) having yellow flowers and decomposed leaves, with a strong, heavy odor and a bitter taste. It is used in medicine. From association with rue meaning repentance, the rue was formerly known as herb of grace or herb grace.

2. Short for FEN RUE, MEADOW RUE, etc.
rue (roo), v. t.; RUE'D (rood); RU'ING (roo'ing). [ME. reuven, reuouen, to grieve, make sorry, AS. hréowan (cf. also hréowan to repent); akin to OS. hreowan, D. rouwen, OHG. hriuwān, G. reuen, Icel. hryggja grieved, hryggð sorrow. Cf. RUTH.] 1. To regret extremely; to suffer remorse for; to repent of.

I wept to see, and rued it from my heart. Chapman.
2. To suffer harm or loss at the hands of. Obs.
3. To feel pity or sorrow for; to pity. Obs.
4. To cause to grieve or repent; to afflict; — often used impersonally. Obs. "God wot, it rueth me." Chaucer.
5. To repent of and withdraw from, as a bargain; to try to be free of or released from.

rue, n. [AS. hréow. See RUE, v. t.; cf. RUTH.] 1. Bitterness; disappointment; regret.
2. Sorrow; repentance. Obs. or Scot.
rue, v. i. 1. To feel pity or compassion. Obs.
2. To suffer grief or harm. Obs.
3. To feel sorrow and regret; to repent.

Work by counsel and thou shalt not rue. Chaucer.
rue anemone. A delicate vernal ranunculaceous plant (Synedemon thalictroides) of the eastern United States. It has decomposed leaves and white flowers resembling those of the wood anemone.

rueful (roo'fool), a. 1. Exciting pity or lament; woeful; lamentable; pitiable.
2. Expressing sorrow, pity, or regret; mournful; sorrowful. "He sighed, and cast a rueful eye." Dryden.
3. Feeling mercy or compassion; merciful; pitiful.
Syn. — See DOLEFUL.

rueful-ly, adv. — rueful-ness, n.
ru-elle' (roo-él'), n. [F. ruelle a narrow street, a lane, space between a bed and the wall, alcove in which visitors were received, fr. rue a street.] 1. The space between a bed and the wall. Obs. or Hist.
2. Hence, from the French custom during the 17th and 18th centuries of holding select morning receptions in the bedchamber, a private assembly; a select social gathering.

ru-el'i-a (roo-él'i-a), n. [NL. after Jean Ruel, French botanist.] Bot. A very large genus of acanthaceous herbs and shrubs, mainly of tropical America, a few of Asia and Africa. They have large violet, white, or yellow flowers, solitary or clustered in the axils, or occasionally, in terminal panicles; the style is recurved at the apex, and the ovary is 2-celled. Several species are cultivated. R. tuberosa is the many-root.

ru-fa-scence (roo-fa-sens), n. Quality or state of being rufescent; a reddish or bronze color.
ru-fa-scant (roo-fa-scant), a. [L. rufescens, p. p. of rufescere to become reddish, fr. rufus red.] Reddish; tinged with red.
ruff (ruff), n. [ME. ruffe.] 1. A small fresh-water European roach (Acerina cernua). 2. A European deep-sea stromateoid fish (Centrolophus niger) which occasionally strays to the American coast.

ruff (ruff), n. [OF. ruffe, ruffe, F. ruffe; cf. It. ruffa, Pg. rufa, rifa, cards of the same color, sequence, Sp. ruffa.] Card Playing. A game similar to whist, and the predecessor of it. Obs.
b Act of trumping.
ruff, v. t. & i.; RUFFED (rufft); RUFF'ING. Card Playing. To play a trump card on a plain-suit lead; to trump.

ruff, n. [Of uncertain origin; prob. two or more words are combined in this spelling. Cf. RUFFLE to wrinkle.] 1. A kind of broad double muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, almost universally worn by persons of fashion of both sexes in the reign of Elizabeth. It completely encircled the neck, and sometimes, with two or three minor rows of plaits, reached about the ears. It was often excessively large and costly, and in 1562 a proclamation restricted the material to one and a half yards of kersey.



Ruff, 1.

2. = RUCHE, 1.
3. Something suggestive of a ruff; as: a Zoot. A fringe of hairs or a set of lengthened or otherwise modified feathers around or on the neck.
b Mach. A collar to prevent excessive motion, as at either end of a shaft journal. c The loose ornamented boot top common in the 17th century.



Ruff (Paronella pugnax). a Male; b Female, or Reeve.

4. [Prob. fr. its ruff of feathers.] a A common sandpiper of Europe and Asia (Paronella, syn. Machetes, pugnax).

ruff-ness, n. [AS. hreowness sor-row.] Compassion. Obs.
ruff, n. See OIL, Table I.
ru'er (roo'er), n. One who rues, or repents; one who feels pity.
ruerd + RERD.
rue spleen-wort. The wall rue.
ruet, n. A small horn or trumpet.
rue'wort (roo'wurt'), n. Any plant of the rue family (Rutaceae).
Ruff, Rough, ruff, Ref. Sp. Ru-fal-yah (roo-fal'ya), n. pl. [Ar. rufāyah, pl. of rufā; after Sayid Ahmad Ruffā'i, their founder.] See BERTHISH, 1.
ruff + ROOF, ROUFA.
ruffe, n. Pause; rest; quiet; peace; repose. Obs. Scot.
ruffen, ruffend, ruffening. Roughen; roughened; roughening. Ref. Sp.
ruff, v. t. a. To hackle (flax) with a ruffler. b To tackle (flax) ruff + RUFFE.
ruff + ROOF, ROUGH.
ruffel, ruffeler, + RUFFLE, RUFFLER. [flan rage. R.]
ruff-an-ya, v. i. To play the ruff; collectively; a body of ruffians.
ruff-an-hood, n. See HOOD.

The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of erectile feathers on the neck, and yellowish naked tubercles on the face. They are polygamous, and noted for their pugnacity in the breeding season. Their colors are extremely variable. The female is called reeve. b A variety of the domestic pigeon, having a ruff on its neck.
5. An exhibition of vanity or haughtiness; pride. "Princes . . . in the ruff of all their glory." L'Estrange.
6. In Obs. senses: a [Cf. 2d RUFFLE.] Wanton or tumultuous profligate or conduct. b [Orig. uncert.; cf. RUFFLE, n., 4.] M. A low drumbeat; a ruffie.
ruff (ruff), v. t.; RUFFED (rufft); RUFF'ING. 1. To arrange in or as in a ruff; to plait.
2. To ruffle; to disorder. Spenser.
3. To beat a ruff on (a drum). Obs. Scot.
4. To stamp, as in applause; to applaud. Scot. & Dial. Eng.
5. Hawking. To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.

ruffed (rufft), a. Furnished with a ruff.
ruffed breast. = HOUBARA. — r. grouse, a North American grouse (Bonasa umbellus) valued as a game bird in the wooded parts of the eastern United States and Canada. It is called partridge in the North and pheasant in the South. The male is about 17 inches long, varied with rufous, black, and gray, and has a dark band on the tail and tufts of large glossy black feathers on the sides of the neck. It is noted for its drumming with its wings in the breeding season. Related varieties replace it in northwest Canada and a darker one (B. u. sabinii) on the Pacific coast. — r. lemur, a black-and-white lemur (Lemur varius) having fringes of long hair on the sides of the head.
ruff'er (ruff'er), n. One that ruffs; specif., a coarse kind of flax heckle consisting of a board studded with long teeth.

ruff'ian (ruff'i-an; ruff'i-yān; Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus), n. [F. ruffien, OF. ruffien, ruffian, pimp, rake; cf. Fr. & Sp. ruffian, It. ruffiano; all perh. of G. or D. orig.; cf. OD raffen to pander. Cf. RUFFLE to grow turbulent.] 1. A pimp; pander; a paramour. Obs.
2. A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow; a desperate fellow ready for murderous or cruel deeds; a cutthroat.
3. The Devil. Obs. Cant.

ruff'ian, a. 1. Lustful; licentious. Obs.
2. Brutal; cruel; murderous; as, ruffian rage.
3. Boisterous; violent; stormy. [Winds] who take the ruffian billows by the top. Shak.
ruff'ian-ism (-iz'm), n. Action or conduct of a ruffian; ruffianly qualities.

ruff'ian-ly, a. Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; characteristic of a ruffian; violent; brutal.
ruff'le (ruff'l), v. t.; RUFF'LED (-ld); RUFF'LING (-ling). [Cf. OD. ruffelen to wrinkle, D. ruffelen, Fries. ruffelen to plait. Cf. RUFF a collar.] 1. To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds; to wrinkle. 2. To furnish with ruffles; as, to ruffle a shirt.
3. To erect in or like a ruff, as feathers.

[The swan] ruffles her pure cold plume. Tennyson.
4. To decompose; agitate; disturb. Specif.: a To roughen or disturb the surface of, as of water; to make uneven by agitation or commotion. "The ruffled seas." Dryden.
b To throw, as an enemy, into disorder or confusion.
5. To insult; annoy; bully. Obs. or Scot.
6. To throw or pile together in a disorderly manner. I ruffled up fallen leaves in heap. Chapman.
7. To shake; brandish. Obs.
8. [Orig. uncert.; cf. D. ruffelen. Cf. RUFF, in this sense.] Mil. To beat with the ruffie, as a drum.

to ruffle the feathers of, to excite resentment in; irritate.
ruff'le (ruff'l), v. i. [Prob. different word from ruffle to wrinkle; cf. OD. ruffelen, raffen, to pander, LG. ruffelen, Dan. ruffer a pimp. Cf. RUFFIAN.] 1. To grow rough, boisterous, or turbulent; to be quarrelsome. Obs. Shak.
2. To become disordered; to be tossed about. Rare.
3. To put on airs; to swagger; — often with the indefinite pronoun it; as, to ruffle it before the gaping throng. Gallants who ruffed in silk and embroidery. Scott

ruff'le, n. [See RUFFLE, v. t. & i.] 1. That which is ruffled; specif., a strip of lace, cambric, chiffon, etc., plaited or gathered, as on one edge, and used as a trimming; a frill.
2. Something resembling a ruffle in shape or position. Specif.: a = RUFF, 3 a. b = RUFF, 3 c. c The mesentery of an ox or other food animal. d Mach. The group of wings on a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft.
3. State of being ruffled, or disturbed; irritation; as, to put the mind in a ruffle; also, a commotion; tumult; brawl. "Some little ruffle at Scarlet did occur." Scrib. Mag.
4. Mil. A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud as a roll; — called also ruff.

5. A hole in a boat's keel through which a rope is rove by which to haul the boat up a beach, etc.; — often in pl.
anic acid. It is a tetrahydroxy derivative of anthraquinone.
ruff'le, n. Ruffie. Ref. Sp.
ruff'le (roo'f'le; -f'ol), n. [L. rufus reddish + -ol.] Chem. A white substance, C14H10O2, a dihydroxy derivative of anthracene, yielding anthranilic acid.
ruff. Var. of RUFF, belch.
ruff. Ruffed. Ref. Sp.
ruff'hood (ruff'hood), n. [Cf. 4th RUFF.] Falconry. A kind of hood for a hawk.
ruff'ly (ruff'ly), a. [Cf. ROUGH, a.] Harsh; violent; rough; also, dirty; unkempt.
ruff'ly (ruff'ly), n. [Cf. 4th RUFF.] Falconry. A kind of hood for a hawk.
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ruff'ler (ruff'ler), n. 1. One who ruffles; a swaggerer; braggart; boaster.
2. A ruffian; bully; also, a thieving beggar or tramp. Obs.
3. That which ruffles; specif., a sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.

ruff'ling (-ling), n. A ruffie, or ruffles collectively.
ru'fous (roo'fūs), a. [L. rufus.] Reddish; yellowish red or brownish red.—rufous humming bird. See HUMMING BIRD.
rug (rug), n. [Cf. Sw. rugg entangled hair, ruggig rugged, shaggy, prob. akin to E. rough. See ROUGH, a.] 1. A kind of coarse, heavy frieze, formerly used for garments; also, a garment of this material.
2. A piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly of wool, used for various purposes, as for floor covering, as a portiere, for a wrap or lap robe, etc.; also, a mat, etc., made from the pelts of animals. In general, a floor rug differs from a carpet in being woven either in one piece of a definite shape (square or rectangular) and design or (made rugs) in breadths so made as to form when united a definite design, and in not being intended to cover the floor entirely. Oriental rugs have a pile usually of loosely spun wool or sometimes of camel's hair or goat's hair, and a web (warp and filling) of wool, or, in Persian rugs, often of cotton.
3. A covering or blanket, as for a horse or cow. Brit.
4. A kind of strong liquor. Obs.
5. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog. Obs.



Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

rug'a (roo'gā), n. pl. rug'æ (-iē). [L.] Nat. Hist. A wrinkle; fold; — chiefly in pl.; as, the rugæ of the mucous membrane of the stomach.
rug'ate (roo'gāt), a. [L. rugatus, p. p. of rugare to wrinkle, fr. ruga a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; rugose.
Rug'by (rug'bi), n. [So named because orig. played at Rugby school, Rugby, Warwickshire, Eng.] A kind of football game. See FOOTBALL, 2.
Rugby Union football. See FOOTBALL, 2.

rug'god (roo'gōd; -id; 151), a. [See RUG, n.] 1. Having a rough uneven surface; not smooth; irregular; rough; as, a rugged mountain; a rugged path.
2. Specif.: a Not neat or well kept; uneven; unkempt. His well-proportioned beard made rough and rugged. Shak.
b Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. "The rugged Russian bear." Shak. c Full of furrows and ridges; seamed; wrinkled; as, a rugged road or forehead.
3. Harsh; hard; sour; surly; crabbed; austere; — said of temper, character, appearance, etc., or of persons. As hard, rugged, and unconcerned as ever. South.
4. With no mark of refinement or culture; rude; uncivil; ungracious; unpolished; — said of conduct, manners, etc.
5. Characterized by active violence; fierce; turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; as, rugged weather.
6. Rough to the ear; harsh; — said of sound, style, etc. "The harsh cadence of a rugged line." Dryden.
7. Vigorous; robust; hardy; — said of health, physique, etc. Colloq., U. S.

Syn. — Wrinkled, cragged; coarse, rude, severe, frowning; violent, boisterous, tumultuous, inclement.
— rug'ged-ly, adv. — rug'ged-ness, n.
Rug'gle-ro (roo'gō-jā-ro), or Rug'gero (roo'gō-jā-ro), n. [It. In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a young Saracen knight born of Christian parents, who falls in love with, and finally marries, Bradamante, Ruggiero having become a Christian. From their union Ariosto derives the house of Este. Ruggiero is noted for having a hippogriff, and also a veiled shield whose dazzling splendor blinded all who saw it.]

rug'osa rose (roo'gō-sā), n. One of a race of garden roses descended from the Japanese Rosa rugosa.
rug'ose (roo'gōs; -ōs; -ōse), a. [L. rugosus, fr. ruga a wrinkle.] 1. Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; specif., Bot., having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between elevated, as leaves of sage or horehound; — applied to surfaces.
2. Zool. Pertaining to the Rugosa, or Tetracoralla.

rug'osa (roo'gō-sā), n. pl. -tēs (-tēs). [L. rugosus; cf. F. rugosité.] Quality or state of being rugose; a wrinkled place; a wrinkle.
rug'ose (roo'gō-sōs), a. Having small rugæ; finely wrinkled.
ru'ia (roo'ia), n. [ME. ruine, F. ruine, fr. L. ruina, fr. ruere, rutum, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble down.] 1. Act of falling or tumbling down; rush. Obs. or E.
2. Such material, moral, or spiritual change in anything as to destroy it or impair its effectiveness; destruction; overthrow; as, the ruin of a ship, health, character.
3. That which causes or promotes, or the act of causing or promoting, such destruction or impairment of effectiveness; ruination; as, drink will be the ruin of him. The errors of young men are the ruin of business. Bacon.
4. That which is fallen down and become worthless from injury or decay; as, his mind is a ruin; esp., pl., the remains of a destroyed or dilapidated house, city, or the like. The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the ruins of an old and vicious character. Euckenmaster.
5. State of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless; as, to go to ruin.
Syn. — Destruction, downfall, perdition, fall, overthrow, subversion, defeat; bane, pest, mischief.

also, a good bargain; a haul.
Ruin Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.
ruga + RIDGE; RUG, pull.
ruga, n. [F. rugi to bellow, or L. rugire.] A roar or roaring.
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rummage (rüm'j), n. [Prob. fr. F. arrumage, now ar- rumage, stowage, fr. arrumer, arrimer, to arrange, stow, as cargo; perh. fr. ME. rumen, rimen, to make room, clear away, AS. rymen, fr. rüm, roomy, room. Cf. room.] 1. Naut. A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship; also, act of arranging or stowing cargo. Obs. 2. Act or process of stirring. Obs. 3. A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over; hence, an upheaval; derangement. He has made such a general rummage and reform in the office of matrimony. Walpole. 4. Rubbish; litter; confused mass. Colloq. or Dial.

rummage, v. l.; -MAGED (-áj); -MAG-ING (-áj-íng). 1. Naut. To make room in, as a ship, for cargo; to move about, as packages, ballast, etc., for close stowage; to pack. Obs. 2. To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over or removing goods or other things; to ransack. Also, Obs., to stir, as a liquid. What schoolboy of us has not rummaged his Greek dictionary in vain for a satisfactory account? M. Arnold. 3. To bring to light by or as by a thorough search. 4. To search (an incoming ship) for dutiable or prohibited goods; — used of the customs officials. Eng.

rummage, v. i. 1. To stow cargo in the hold of a ship. Obs. 2. To make a search, as by looking into every corner. I have often rummaged for pebbles in Little Britain. Swift. 3. To create a turmoil or confusion. rummag-er (-áj-ér), n. One that rummages; specif.: Obs. A person on shipboard in charge of stowing the cargo. rummage sale. A clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends accumulated in a shop or elsewhere, or collected for a sale for charity.

rummer (rüm'ér), n. [D. roemer, romer, akin to G. rümer, Sw. rommare; perh. properly, Roman.] A large tall glass or drinking cup. rumor, rumour (rüm'ér), n. [ME. rumour, OF. rumour, F. rumeur, L. rumor; cf. rumificare, rumitare, to rumor, Skr. ru to cry.] 1. A prolonged, indistinct noise. Obs. 2. A message; word; voice. Obs. 3. A flying or popular report; the common talk; tidings; hence, public fame; notoriety; reputation. This rumor of him went forth throughout all Judea, and throughout all the region round about. Luke vii. 17. 4. A story current without any known authority for its truth; — in this sense often personified. Rumor next, and Chance, And Tumult, and Confusion, all embroiled Milton.

rumor, rumour, v. l.; -MORED, -MOURED (rüm'ér); -MOR-ING, -MOUR-ING. To tell by rumor; to give out tidings of. My father 'scaped from out the citadel. Dryden. rump (rüm), n. [ME. rumpe; akin to D. romp trunk, body, LG. rump, G. rumpf, Dan. rumpe rump, Icel. rump, Sw. rumpa rump, tail.] 1. The posterior end of the body of an animal, generally including the buttocks; in birds, the region of the sacrum, or posterior part of the back, only. 2. Among butchers, the piece of beef back of the upper part of the sirloin. See BEEF, Illust. 3. The hind or tail end; a tag-end; a remnant. 4. [cap.] = RUMP PARLIAMENT.

rump, v. l.; -RUM-PED (-p'éd); -RUM-PLING (-plíng). [Cf. rimple, and D. rimpelen to wrinkle, rompelig rough, uneven, G. rumpfen to wrinkle, MHG. rumpfen, OHG. rimpfan, Gr. pámpōs the crooked beak of birds of prey, pámpōs to roam.] 1. To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; to crumple; to muss. 2. To play wantonly with. Obs. rum'ple, v. i. To form into wrinkles or creases; to muss. rum'ple, n. A fold or plait; a wrinkle. rum'pled (-p'éd), p. a. Wrinkled; crumpled.

Rump Parliament, or the Rump. Eng. Hist. The remnant of the Long Parliament after Pride's Purge. It was expelled by Cromwell in 1653. rum'pus (rüm'pús), n. [Cf. dial. rumbullion a great tumult, rumpullion a boisterous person, and E. RAMPAGE.] A disturbance; noisy confusion; a fracas. Colloq. rum shrub. A drink composed of rum, water, sugar, and lime, lemon, or orange juice, with some flavoring extract. rum (rüm), v. l.; pret. RAN (rán) or RUN; p. p. RUN; cf. vb. n. RUM'NING. [ME. rinnen, rennen (pret. ran, p. p. rannen, ronnen), AS. rinnan to flow (pret. ran, p. p. gerunnen), and tennan, innan, to run (pret. orn, earn, p. p. urnen)]; akin to D. rinnen, rennen, OS. & OHG. rinnan, G. rinnen, rennen, Icel. renna, rinna, Sw. rinna, ranna, Dan. rinde, rende, Goth. rinnan, and perh. to L. oriri to rise, Gr. óri vai to stir up, rouse, Skr. r (cf. ORIGIN). Cf. RUMBER, a, RENNET.] 1. To move swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; — said of animate or inanimate things, as a stream, a wagon, a person, etc.; to go rapidly; hasten. 2. Specif.: a. Athletics. To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground; — disting. from walking. b. Of a horse: to move in an accelerated gallop, each leg acting in turn as a propeller and supporter, and all four legs being for an instant in the air under the body. See GAIT, 3. 3. Hence, to move, go, pass, or proceed. As fast as our time runs, we should be very glad in most part of our lives that it ran much faster. Addison. Specif.: a. To go back and forth; to ply; as, the boat runs to Albany. b. To steal off; to flee. My conscience will serve me to run from this Jew. Shak. c. To contend in a race; hence, Political, to enter into a contest; to become a candidate; as, to run for office. Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix. 24 d. To turn, as a wheel; to rotate on an axis or pivot; as, a wheel runs smoothly; more broadly, to hinge; to turn; as, the argument runs on one point. e. To migrate or move in schools; — said of fish; esp., to ascend a river to spawn. f. To extend; reach; as, his memory runs not back so far; his lineage runs back to King Alfred. g. To pass from one state to another; as, to run into evil practices; to run in

debt. h. To pass or go quickly in thought or discourse. "Vergil . . . has run into a set of precepts foreign to his subject." Addison. i. To flow, as a liquid; to ascend or descend; to course; as, rivers run to the sea; her blood ran cold. j. To become fluid; to melt; fuse, as ice, iron, etc. k. To grow or develop, or tend to grow or develop; as, children run up rapidly. A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds. Bacon. l. To spread, diffuse out, or dissolve, as a color from a fabric in washing; to spread or blend together, as colors. In the middle of a rainbow the colors are . . . distinguished, but near the borders they run into one another. Watts. m. To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer runs. n. To have a course or direction; as, the line runs east. Where the generally allowed practice runs counter to it. Locke. o. Law. To have a legal course; to continue in or have force, effect, or operation; also, to accompany as a valid obligation or right; thus, in conveying, covenants the rights and liabilities of which pass to assignees run with the land. p. To accrue or become payable in due course; specif., to continue to accrue or become due in an amount increasing with the lapse of time; as, interest runs from July 1st. q. To be in form of expression; to be written or inscribed; as, the writ runs in the king's name. r. To be popularly known; to be generally received. Neither was he ignorant what report ran of himself. Knolles. s. To creep, climb, or extend, up or along; to spread; as, the vine runs along the fence. The fire ran along upon the ground. Ex. ix. 23. t. Naut. To sail before the wind, in distinction from reaching or sailing close-hauled; — said of vessels. 4. To move, go, pass, happen, etc., repeatedly or in succession. Specif.: a. To continue in a certain course; as, the cards run badly. b. To continue treating a thing in thought or speech; — with on; as, how he does run on about his work. c. To keep in action or motion; to proceed continuously; as, this engine runs night and day. When we desire anything, our minds run wholly on the good circumstances of it. Swift. d. To make numerous drafts or demands for payment, as upon a bank; — with on. e. To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece ran for six months. f. To continue at a certain rate or value; as, the ore runs as high as \$200 to the ton. 5. To deviate from a correct path; — said of a saw cut. run sheep run, or run my sheep run, a game in which several children, being the sheep, are in hiding and are sought by one, the wolf or "b," accompanied by another, the shepherd, who when he thinks the sheep can safely reach the goal calls "Run, sheep, run." — to r. across, to meet with by chance. — to r. after, to pursue or follow; to search for. — to r. against, to run across. — to r. at check, to follow base game; — said of hunting dogs. — to r. away, to flee; to escape; to elope; to run without control or guidance. — to r. away with. a. To convey away hurriedly, to accompany in escape, or to elope. b. To drag with to a controlled violence. — to r. before one's horse to market, to count one's profits before they are made. — to r. cunning. = TO RUN FALSE. — to r. down. a. To cease to work or operate because of the exhaustion of the motive power; — said of clocks, watches, etc. b. To decline in condition; as, to run down in health. — to r. false, Have and Hounds or Hunting, to save distance by running directly for the hare or game instead of following the scent. — to r. track. — to r. in. Print. a. To come to less than was estimated. — said of matter. b. To make (matter) continuous without a paragraph or break. — to r. in or into. a. To enter; to step in. b. To come in collision with. — to r. in the blood, to be a family, national, or racial trait. — to r. in the family, to be a family trait. — to r. in trust, to run in debt. Obs. — to r. in with. a. To close, comply, or agree with. Rare. b. Naut. To make toward; to near; as, to run in with the land. — to r. mad. a. To become wild with excitement. b. To run wildly about under the influence of hydrophobia; to become affected with hydrophobia. — to r. mad after, to pursue with infatuation or immature desire. — to r. off. Stock Exchange. a. Of bills payable, to cease to exist by being paid at maturity. b. To become exhausted; — said of margins. — to r. on. a. To be continued, as accounts. b. To press with jokes or ridicule; to abuse with sarcasms. c. Print. To be continued in the same lines without a break or new paragraph. — to r. on patterns, to run clatteringly; — said of the tongue. — to r. on sorts, Print. to use or require an unusually great number of some particular letters, figures, or marks. — to r. out. a. To come to an end; to expire, as a lease. b. To extend; to spread. c. To expatiate; as, to run out into beautiful digressions. d. To be wasted or exhausted; to degenerate; to become extinct; as, an estate managed without economy will soon run out. e. Cricket. See 4th CRICKET. — to r. over. a. To overflow. — to go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily. b. To ride or drive over. d. Engin. To throw over. See under THROW, v. i. — to r. riot. a. To act wantonly or without restraint. b. Hunting. To pursue the wrong scent, or base game. — to r. through. a. To go through hastily. b. To spend wastefully. — to r. to seed, to expend or exhaust vitality in producing seed, as a plant; fig. and colloq., to cease growing; to lose vital force, as the body or mind. — to r. under, to throw under. See under RUN, v. l. — to r. up, to rise; grow; increase; as, debts run up fast. — to r. up, to make sport of; to make a butt of. — to r. wild, to go unrestrained or untamed; to live or grow without culture or training. — to r. with, to be drenched or filled with, so that streams flow. — to r. with the hare and hold with the hound or hounds, to keep in favor with both parties to a fight, argument, etc.; to play a double rôle.

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7. To fuse; melt; also, to mold; cast; as, to run bullets. 8. To cause to be drawn; to mark out; indicate; determine; as, to run a contour line, in surveying. 9. To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; to smuggle; — said of contraband or dutiable goods. 10. To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk; as, to run the risk of loss. "He runneth two dangers." Bacon. 11. To put at hazard; venture; risk. Rare. He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them. Clarendon. 12. To discharge; to emit; also, to be so drenched with as to drip; as, the pipe or faucet runs hot water. At the base of Pompey's statue, Which all the while ran blood, great Caesar fell. Shak. 13. To be charged with, or to contain much of, while flowing; as, the rivers run blood. 14. To conduct; manage; carry on; as, to run a factory, a hotel, or a business. Colloq., U. S. 15. To tease with sarcasms and ridicule. Colloq. 16. To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through material in a continuous line, generally taking a series of small even stitches on the needle at the same time. 17. Golf. To strike (the ball) in such a way as to cause it to run along the ground, as when approaching a hole. 18. In various games, to make (a number of) successful shots, strokes, or the like in succession; as, to run fifteen, to run a blockade, to get to, or away from, a blockaded port, to run a level. Slang. — to r. a rig, to engage in a trick, frolic, or escapade. He little dreamt when he set out Of running such a rig. Cowper. — to r. a risk, to incur hazard; to encounter danger. — to r. chances, to take chances; to incur risks. — to r. division, to execute a musical division. Also fig. Obs. That kiss again! she runs division of my lips. Marlowe. — to r. down. a. To chase (game) till it is exhausted; hence, fig., to pursue until overtaken or captured; as, to run down a criminal. b. Naut. To run against, esp. to collide with and sink, as a vessel. c. To crush; to overthrow; to overbear. d. To disparage; to traduce. — to r. hard. a. To press in competition. b. To urge or press importunately. — to r. in. a. Print. (1) To place within continuous text, at the side, etc., instead of in a separate line or paragraph. (2) To run on. b. To place under arrest. Slang. — to r. into the ground, to carry to an absurd extreme; to overdo. Slang, U. S. — to r. off, to cause to flow away, as a charge of molten metal. — to r. on. Print. to carry on or continue (matter in type) without a break or new paragraph. — to r. one's face, to get confidence or trust by one's personal appearance and smooth manner. Slang or Cant. — to r. out. a. To thrust or push out; to extend. b. To waste; to exhaust; as, to run out an estate. c. Cricket. See 4th CRICKET. d. Print. To fill out a line with quadrats, leaders, points, or ornaments. — to r. out a warp or rope, Naut., to carry or send it out from the vessel, in mooring. — to r. the chances, or one's chances, to encounter all the risks of a certain course. — to r. the gantlet, to suffer the punishment of the gantlet; hence, to go through the ordeal of severe criticism or controversy, or ill treatment at many hands. — to r. the guard, to pass the watch or sentinel without leave. — to r. the hazard, to take the chance or risk. — to r. through, to transfix; to pierce with or as with a sword. — to r. to earth, to hunt to its hiding place, home, starting point, or origin; — said orig. of animals. — to r. up. a. To thrust up, as anything long and slender. b. To increase; to enlarge by additions, as an account. c. To increase by bidding; to bid up, as at an auction or sale. d. To erect hastily, as a building. e. Golf. To strike (the ball) so as to send it low and close to the ground, when approaching a hole. f. = RUN, v. l., 17.

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Atlantic coast of the United States, consisting of a diaphragm with one or more perforations from edge to edge.

**run/way** (rūn/wā), n. 1. The channel of a stream.

2. The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding grounds; trail.

3. A road on which logs are skidded; a gutter road.

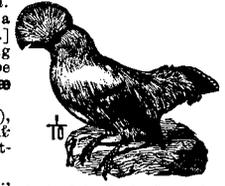
4. A way or gauged track for wheeled vehicles, etc.

**ru-pee** (rū-pē), n. [Hind. *rūpiyah*, fr. Skr. *rūpiya* silver, coined silver or gold, handsome.] 1. An East Indian silver coin weighing approximately 175 grains, but varying in weight and fineness with the time and locality. Specif., the principal silver coin of British India, now current at 15 to the sovereign and hence having a fixed value of 1s. 4d. or 32.443 cents. It contains about 165 grains of pure silver and was at one time worth over 45 cents. The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a *lac*, and of 10,000,000 rupees a *crore*. A system of arithmetical notation based on these is used, all sums between 100,000 and 10,000,000 being written in lacs (thousands of rupees), etc., and all sums above 10,000,000 being written in crores, lacs, thousands, etc. For example, 73,57,000 = 73 lacs, 57 thousand; 6,37,84,000 = 6 crores, 37 lacs, 84 thousand; but it is usual to express large sums in tens of rupees, as Rx 1,000,000 = 10,000,000 rupees. The *sicca* rupee, or *sicca*, once current in Bengal, was more valuable by 1/5. Half, quarter, and eighth rupees are also coined.

2. A money of account corresponding to the coin. It is divided into 16 annas. Abbr., pl. *Rs.*, sing. *Re*.

**Rupert's drop** (rūp'perts), n. A kind of glass drop with a long tail, made by dropping melted glass into water, and remarkable for the property (due to internal strain) of bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched or the tail broken; — so called from Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I. who first brought them to England. Called also **Rupert's ball**, **Rupert's tear**, etc.

**Ru-pic-o-la** (rū-pik'ō-lā), n. [NL; L. *rupes*, gen. *rupis*, a rock + *colere* to inhabit.] Zool. The genus containing the cock of the rock, the type of a subfamily, **Ru-pic-o-linæ** (-lī'nē), of Cotingidae.



**ru-pic-o-lous** (rū-pik'ō-lūs), a. [See **RUPICOLA**.] Bot. & Zool. Living among, inhabiting, or growing on, rocks.

**Rup-pl-a** (rūp'plā), n. [NL, after Heinrich Bernhard *Ruppl*, Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola rupicola*), German botanist.] Bot. A small genus of potamogetonaceous herbs, the tassels grasses, having capillary stems, slender alternate leaves, and monocious flowers destitute of perianth. The species are widely distributed in salt and brackish waters.

**rupture** (rūpt'chūr), n. [L. *ruptura*, fr. *rupture*, *ruptum*, to break; cf. F. *rupture*. See **BEAVE**, cf. **FOUR** a defeat.] 1. A breaking apart, or separating, or state of being broken apart; as, the *rupture* of the skin, of a blood vessel.

2. Breach of peace or concord; specif., open hostility or war between nations; as, they came to a *rupture*.

3. Med. Hernia. See **HERNIA**.

Syn. — Breach, break, burst, disruption. See **FRACTURE**.

**rupture**, v. t. & i.; -TURED (-chūrd) -TURING (-chūr-īng).

1. To part by violence; break; burst; as, to *rupture* a vein.

2. To produce a hernia in.

**ruptured** (-chūrd), a. Broken; separated; specif.: *Med.* Having a rupture, or hernia.

**rural** (rū-rāl), a. [F., fr. L. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *rusis*, the country. Cf. room space, rustic.] 1. Of or pert. to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; living in, suitable for, or resembling, the country; rustic; as, *rural* scenes; a *rural* prospect. "A rural fellow." Shak.

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture; as, *rural* economy.

3. Civil Law. Designating, or pertaining to, a tenement in land adapted and used for agricultural or pastoral purposes; — opposed to *urban*.

The test whether a tenement is *rural* or *urban* is not the place where the property is situated, but the use to which it is devoted. 13 S. C. (Cape Colony) 62.

Syn. — RURAL, RUSTIC, PASTORAL, BUCOLIC, ARCADIAN. RURAL refers to the country itself, esp. in its pleasant aspects; RUSTIC commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city or the town, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish; as, "The pleasures [which the summer retreats] afforded were merely *rural* [the company splenetic, rustic, and vulgar" (*Goldsmith*)]"; "He buried himself in the *rural*, or rather rustic, solitude of Buriton" (*Gibbon*); "He had no taste for *rural* loveliness, green fields and vineyards, . . . but he would often have his tongue in his cheek at the simplicity of rustic dupes" (*Stevenson*); cf. a *rustic* bridge. That is PASTORAL (see **ETYM.**) which has to do with the life of shepherds, or (esp.) with conventional rural life; as, "All good poetry descriptive of rural life is essentially *pastoral*" (*Ruskin*). BUCOLIC is a literary (sometimes humorous) synonym for *rustic*; ARCADIAN suggests ideal pastoral simplicity.

**rural dean**. *Ecl.* = DEAN, n., 2 c. Hence: r. deanery; a roturier *Rore*.

**rural district**, in England, a subdivision of an administrative county embracing usually several county parishes. — r. servitude. See **SERVITUDE**, n., *Law*.

**ruralism** (rū-rāl-iz'm), n. Quality or state of being rural; ruralness; also, a rural idiom or expression.

**ru-ral-ly** (rū-rāl-ē-ly), adv.; pl. -ries (-rī-z). [Cf. LL. *ru-rallitas*.] Ruralism; also, a rural place.

**ru-ral-ize** (rū-rāl-ī-z), v. t.; -IZED (-ī-zd); -IZING (-ī-zīng). To render rural; to give a rural appearance to.

**ru-ral-ize**, v. i. To become rural; to rusticate.

**ru-ril-je-a-nal** (rū-rīl-jē-ā-nāl), a. [L. *rus*, *rusis*, the country + *decanus*. See **DEAN**.] Of or pert. to a rural dean.

**Rus-cus** (rūs-kūs), n. [NL, fr. L. *ruscum*, *rustum*, butcher's broom.] Bot. A genus of European evergreen convallariaceous shrubs bearing leaflike phylloclades, small greenish flowers and red berries. *R. aculeatus*, the butcher's broom, is often cultivated. Also [*l.*], a plant of this genus.

**ruse** (rūz), n. [F., fr. *ruser* to use tricks, OF. also *reiser* to deceive, also, to reel, put to flight; orig. uncert.] An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Syn. — See **ARTIFICE**.

**rush** (rūsh), n. [ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *resche*, AS. *risce*, *resce*, *risic*; akin to LG. *rusk*, *risch*, D. & G. *rusch*; all prob. fr. L. *ruscum* butcher's broom; perh. akin to Goth. *raus* reed, G. *rohr*.] 1. Any of various aquatic or marsh-growing plants of the genus *Juncus*, having cylindrical, often hollow, stems; also, any of several species of *Scirpus*. Cf. **BURLUSH**. Rushes are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks and rushlights. They were formerly strewn over floors.

2. The merest trifle; a straw; as, not worth a *rush*.

**rush** (rūsh), v. t.; RUSHED (rūsh't); RUSHING. [ME. *ruschen*; orig. uncert.; cf. OF. *reiser*, perh. var. of *reiser* to reel, retreat; see **RUSE**, n. (*Oxf. E. D.*); or cf. MHG. *rūschen* to rush, rustle, G. *rauschen* to rustle, teal, & Sw. *raska* to shake, Dan. *ruske*.] 1. To move forward with impetuosity, violence, tumultuous rapidity, or haste.

2. Specif.: *Football*. To advance the ball by carrying it.

3. To act with undue haste and eagerness, or without due deliberation or preparation; as, to *rush* into business.

**rush**, v. i. 1. To push or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; to hurry onward.

2. To make an onset on; to charge; attack; also, to carry by assault; as, to *rush* a barrier.

3. To destroy; overthrow; defeat; also, to drive back (an enemy); repulse.

4. *Football*, U. S. To carry forward by a rush or continued rushes; as, to *rush* the ball ten yards.

5. To recite (a lesson) or pass (an examination) with great ease and few errors. *College Cant*, U. S.

to *rush* the growler, to fetch beer from a saloon in a pail, pitcher, or the like. *Slang*, U. S.

**rush**, n. 1. A moving forward with rapidity and force or eagerness; a violent motion or course; as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds; a *rush* of water.

2. A thronging to a newly discovered ore field; esp., a gold rush. Also, the new gold field itself. *Chiefly Australasia*.

3. An onset; attack; combat; specif., in colleges, academies, etc., a contest or trial of strength between two classes, or delegations from two classes, for temporary possession of a walk, fence, cane, etc.; as, a cane *rush*. U. S.

4. That which by its accumulation or pressure causes unusual activity and haste; as, a *rush* of business. *Colloq.*

5. A ready and nearly faultless recitation, examination, or the like. *College Cant*, U. S.

6. *Football*, U. S. A one of certain players in the rush line; as, the center or end *rush*. b Act of carrying the ball.

**rush broom**. An Australian fabaceous plant (*Viminaria denudata*), having slender branches. b Spanish broom.

**rush candle**. A candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in grease.

**rusher** (rūsh'er), n. One who rushes. Specif.: a One who does things rapidly. b *Football*, U. S. A player in the rush line (see **COLL.**). c *Polo*, etc. Any of the players on the forward line of attack or defense. d One who joins in the rush to a freshly discovered ore field. *Colloq.* or *Cant.*

**rushlight** (-līt), n. A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light.

**rush lily**. Any large-flowered species of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, esp. *S. grandiflorum* of western North America.

**rush line**. *Football*. The players of the forward line of attack or defense; also, the imaginary line by which these players take their position. U. S.

**rushy** (rūsh'y), a. 1. Abounding with rushes.

2. Made of rushes; as, a *rushy* couch.

**rus'sine** (rūs'sīn; -sīn; 183), a. [NL. *Rusa*, the name of the genus, Malay *rūsa* deer.] Zool. Of, like, or pertaining to, the deer of the genus or subgenus *Rusa*.

**rus'sine antler**, an antler with the brow tine simple and the beam simply forked at the tip.

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**rush lily**. Any large-flowered species of the genus *Sisyrinchium*, esp. *S. grandiflorum* of western North America.

**rush line**. *Football*. The players of the forward line of attack or defense; also, the imaginary line by which these players take their position. U. S.

**rusk** (rūsk), n. [Sp. *rosca de mar* sea rusks, a kind of bread made with yeast and eggs, often crisped in an oven; also, a kind of sweet biscuit.

2. A kind of hard bread, as for ships' stores. *Obs.*

3. Bread or cake made brown and crisp in an oven; often, also, such bread grated or pulverized.

**rus'ma** (rūs'mā), n. [F. (cf. It. *rusma*), fr. Turk. *khyryzma* to give used as a depilatory, fr. Gr. *χρυσμα* an unguent. Cf. **CREAM**.] A depilatory of opium and, usually, quicklime.

**Rus-sell-i-a** (rūs-sē'lī-ā; -sē'lī-ā), n. [NL, after Alex. *Russell* (d. 1768), a physician at Aleppo.] Bot. A genus of Mexican scrophulariaceous shrubs with small or minute leaves, red flowers with a tubular corolla, four stamens, and a nearly globose 2-celled capsule.

**rus'set** (rūs'sēt; -It; 151), a. [OF. *rousset*, *rosset*, dim. of *rous*, *ros*, red, F. *roux*, L. *ruscus* (for *rudius*, *rudhus*), akin to E. red. See **RED**; cf. **ROUSSETTE**.] 1. Reddish brown, or (with some) reddish gray; also, yellowish brown.

The morn, in *russet* mantle. *Shak.*

2. *Leather Manuf.* Designating, or pertaining to, leather which is finished except for the coloring and polishing.

3. Made of coarse cloth of a dull reddish brown color; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic. *Archaic*.

**rus'set**, n. 1. A reddish brown color, or, according to some, a gray or broken red; also, a yellowish brown; also, any pigment or dye which yields this color.

2. Cloth or clothing of a russet color and (often) coarse texture; orig. and esp., homespun cloth or clothing, formerly commonly worn by country people; hence, country dress.

3. One of a group of winter apples having rough skins of a russet color, as the Roxbury russet.

4. Russet leather. See **RUSSET**, a, 2.

**Rus'si-a** (rūs'sī-ā), n. A country of Europe and Asia.

**Russia** (rūs'sī-ā), n. See **SOUTACHE**. — E. calf. See **RUSSIA LEATHER**; **CALF**, 2. — R. duck, a variety of strong linen duck for men's garments. — R. grass, the floating manna grass *Panicularia fluitans*. — R. iron, a kind of sheet iron having a lustrous blue-black coating of oxide which protects it against corrosion. It is used for stovepipes, etc. — R. leather, leather made from various skins by tanning in the ordinary way and then treating on the flesh side with birch oil, which imparts a peculiar odor and protects it from insects. It was originally made from the skins of young cattle in Russia. Russia leather is often colored red with brazilwood. It is used in fine bookbinding, for purses, etc. — R. matting, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the European linden (*Tilia europaea*). — R. sheet iron. See **RUSSIA IRON**.

**Rus'si-an** (rūs'sī-ān), a. Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or language.

**Russian** (rūs'sī-ān), n. A dwarf almond (*Amygdalus nana*) native of Russia and western Asia, cultivated for its white or pink flowers. — R. apple, a variety of apple originating in Russia; specif., the red astrachan. — R. backgammon, a variety of backgammon in which the pieces of both players are entered on the same table, as in the Russian game of the dice. — R. bagatelle. See **BAGATELLE**, 2. — R. bath, a vapor bath which consists in a prolonged exposure of the body to steam, followed by washings and shampoos. — R. braid. See **SOUTACHE**. — R. cactus, the Russian thistle. — R. calendar, the Julian calendar, still used in Russia. See **CALENDAR**, n., 1. — R. cedar, the Swiss stone pine (*Pinus cembra*). — R. Church, the established church of the Russian empire. It forms a portion, by far the largest, of the Eastern Church and is governed by the Holy Synod. The czar is the head of the church, but he has never claimed the right of deciding questions of theology and dogma. — R. crash, a strong unbleached linen fabric of varying quality, used for garments, towels, and in embroidery. — R. embroidery, simple conventional patterns worked with silk, cotton, or wool, esp. on wash materials. — R. mulberry, a small bushy variety (*Morus alba italicica*) of the white mulberry. — R. musk, a variety of musk from Siberia, which is common in large pods and is inferior to that from China. — R. sable = **SIBERIAN SA-BLE**. — R. saltwork, the Russian thistle. — R. sauce, velouté sauce thickened with egg yolks and containing cream, grated horse-radish, and fine herbs. — R. sheet iron, Russia iron. — R. tapestry, a strong fabric of hemp or coarse linen, used for window curtains, embroidery, etc. — R. thistle, or R. tumbleweed, a prickly European chenopodiaceous plant (*Salsola tragus*), which has become a serious pest in the western United States. — R. turnip, the rutabaga. — R. waist, waist differing from the ordinary game chiefly in having no trumps, counting honors, playing (usually) ten points as a game, and varying the scoring according to agreement. — R. wolfhound. See **WOLFHOUND**. — the R. Byron, Aleksandr Sergueevich Pushkin (1799-1837), the most celebrated poet of Russia. He was influenced by the poetry of Byron.

**Rus'si-an**, n. 1. One of the people of Russia; esp., a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking race, or races, of Russia. Linguistically the Russians fall into three divisions: (1) Those speaking Indo-European languages, chiefly Balto-Slavic tongues, who Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, and Lettish foremost. Of these, the Russian-speaking peoples are subdivided into the Great Russians, of the central and north-eastern provinces; the Little Russians, of Little and South

wood or roots of various species of *Berberis*, used medicinally. *India*. [See **COLL.**]

**rus-po-ne** (rūs-pō-nē), n. [It.] **Russ** (rūs), n. sing. & pl. [F. *Russe*.] A Russian, or the Russians; the Russian language. **Rusa**, a. [F. *russe*.] Of or pert. to the Russians.

**Rus-sare** (rūs-sār'), n. See **ETNOGRAPHY**.

**rus-sche** (-rūs-schē), a. Resembling a rush; weak. [earhnut.]

**russh-nut'**, n. The chufa, or rusht. *Rusht*, *Ruf. Sp.*

**russh-nut'**, n. A twilled worsted cloth somewhat having a satin finish, formerly made in England.

**rus'sel-cord'**, n. A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, used for women's dresses, scholastic caps, etc. [Cf. F. *rousset* a kind of pear.] A kind of apple; a russeting *Obs.*

**rus'sell's wiper** (rūs'sē'lz), n. [After Patrick *Russell* (1787-1855), physician at Aleppo.] The jessur, [glow over. *Rare*.]

**rus'set**, r. t. To cast a russet upon. *Obs.*

**rus'set-ting**, n. 1. A russet apple. *Obs.*

2. One wearing russet; a rustic. — **RUSSETT**, n., 2.

**rus'set-y** (-tē), a. = **RUSSETT**, a, 1

**rus'set-y** (-tē), a. = **RUSSETT**, a, 1

**run-through**, n. = FOLLOW.

**run'ty** (rūn'tī), a. Like a runt; diminutive; also, mean; boorish. *Colloq.* or *Dial.*

**runyous**, a. ROYNOUS.

**Rup** Abbr. Rupert; Ruprecht.

**rup'pa** (rūp'pā), n. [Skr. *rūpā* form, color.] Theos. Body; visible form. [PER.]

**rupe paper**. = ENFACED PA-  
PER.

**Ru-pe-li-an** (rū-pē-lī-ān), a. [From the *Rupel* river, Belgium.] Geol. Designating the upper division of the Belgian Oligocene. — **Ru-pe-li-an**, n. [From L. *rupes* a rock.] Rocky. *Obs.*

**rup'pel** (rūp'pēl), n. [From G. *Ruprecht*, perh. through F. See **ROBERT**, Masc. prop. name. L. *Rupertus* (rūp'pū'tūs).]

**Rupert of Debate**. The fourth Earl of Derby (1382-1399) — a nickname likening his impetuous eloquence to the fiery charges of the Cavalier Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles I.

**rup'pel-tri-an** (rūp'pē-trī-ān), a. [L. *rupes* rock.] Composed of rock; inscribed on rocks.

**ru-pe's-trine** (-trīn), a. [L. *rupes* rock + *trine*, as in *laestrine*, *pa-lustrine*.] Rupicolous.

**ru'p-ia** (rūp'ī-ā), n. [NL, fr. G. *rupes* flint, dirt.] *Med.* An eruption, occurring esp. in ter-ti-

ary syphilis, consisting of vesicles having an inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming large, blackish, conical crusts. — ru-pi-al (-āl), a. Ru-pi-ca-pra (-kē-prā; -kēp-rā), n. [L. a chamomile; *rupes* rock + *capra* she-goat.] Zool. The genus consisting of the chamomile, sometimes made the type of a subfamily, Ru-pi-ca-pri-cinæ (-kēp'rī-nē). — ru-pi-cap-rine (-kēp'rī-nē), a. Ru-pi-c-o-lin-e (-līnē), n. Ru-pi-c-o-lin-e (-līnē), n. [L. *rupes*, a rock.] Rocky. *Obs.*

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**rut/ter** (rūt'ēr), *n.* One that ruts; specif., a plow for cutting ruts in a logging road for the runners of the sleds to run in.  
**rut/ter** (rūt'ēr), *n.* [D. *ruiter*. Cf. **RUTTER** a chart.] A horseman or trooper; also, a dashing gallant. *Obs.*  
**rut/ter**, *n.* [F. *routier*, a guide to the ways (fr. *route* a road; see **ROUTE**); also, one of a predatory band, fr. *OF. route* a band. Cf. *ROUT* a troop, **RUTTER** a horseman.] A chart of a course, esp. at sea. *Obs.*  
**rut/tish** (-ish), *adj.* Inclined to rut; lustful, salacious.  
**-ry** (-ry). A reduced form of the suffix -**RY**; as, jewelry, refinery, yeomanry, etc. See **-RY**.  
**ry'al** (rī'āl), *n.* [See **RYAL**, *n.* & *a.*, **ROYAL**.] A former English gold coin, first issued by Edward IV. in 1465 as an improved noble (called *rose noble* from the rose stamped on it). It weighed 120 grains, had the value of £1 0s. 15d., or \$5.17, and was current for 10s. Under Elizabeth it was current at 15s., or 10s. The *rose ryal* and *spur ryal* of James I. were worth 30s. or 33s., and 15s. or 16s. 6d., respectively. **b** A Scottish gold coin of James V. and of Mary Stuart. **c** A large silver coin issued by Mary Stuart.  
**rye** (rī), *n.* [English Gypsy *rei*.] A gentleman, as, "Romany rye," a gypsy gentleman, or a gentleman who speaks the tongue of, and fraternizes with, gypsies. *Gypsy*.  
**rye** (rī), *n.* [ME. *ry*, *rie*, *reye*, AS. *rype*; akin to *Icel.*

*rugr*, Sw. *råg*, Dan. *rug*, D. *rogge*, OHG. *rocco*, *roggo*, G. *roggen*, Lith. *ruget*, Russ. *roz'k'*.] **1.** A hardy perennial cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), having loose spikes with an articulate rachis, the flowering glumes long-awned. Rye is widely cultivated as a food grain, esp. in northern continental Europe, where it is the chief ingredient of the so-called black bread.  
**2.** The seeds or grain of this plant. Rye flour is less nutritious than wheat, but superior to barley. The roasted seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee. In the United States rye is chiefly used in the manufacture of whisky.  
**3.** Short for *rye whisky*.  
**rye grass**. [Cf. **RAY GRASS**.] A perennial grass (*Lolium perenne*) with spikelets borne in a zigzag spike. It is useful in meadows and pastures. Called also *English meadow grass* and *perennial rye grass*. **b** Lyme grass.  
**Rye House Plot**. *Eng. Hist.* A plot to kill Charles II. and James, Duke of York, discovered in June, 1683;—so called from a house in Hertfordshire, the alleged meeting



Rye Grass.

place of the conspirators. Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney, who were supposed to be concerned in it, were executed.  
**Ry-man'dra** (rī-mān'drā), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of thick-leaved proteaceous trees or shrubs of New Zealand and New Caledonia. They have dense showy racemes of pediceled flowers. *R. excelsa* is the rewa-rewa.  
**Ryn-chos-po-ra** (rīn-kōs'pō-rā), *n.* [NL. See **RHYNCHOSPORE**.] *Bot.* A large genus of cyperaceous plants, the beak sedges, having leafy culms and variously clustered spikelets. The perianth consists usually of barbed bristles, and the achene is crowned by the persistent style base (tubercle). The species are widely distributed.  
**rynd, rind** (rīnd; rīnd), *n.* [Orig. uncert.] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is supported on the spindle.  
**ry'ot** (rī'ōt), *n.* [Ar. & Hind. *ra'iyat*, the same word as *ra'iyah*, a subject, tenant, peasant. See **RAYAH**.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. *India*.  
**ry'ot-war'** (-wār') *a.* Also *ryotwary*. [Hind. *ra'iyat-ry'ot-wār'i* (-wār'ē)] *wār'i*. See **RYOT**.] Pertaining to or designating a system of collecting land rent or taxes in which the government settlement is made directly with the ryots.—*n.* The system itself. *India*.

S

**S** (ēs). **1.** The nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. It is often called a *silent*, in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds: one the voiceless *s* in *sack*, *this*, called a *hiss*; the other voiced, as in *is*, *wise*, equivalent to *z*, and often called a *buzz*. Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of *sh* and *zh*, as in *sure*, *measure*. In a few words *s* is silent, as in *isle*, *débris*. With the letter *h* it forms the digraph *sh*, as in *ship*. See **GUIDE TO PRON.**, §§ 224-230. Both the form and the name of the letter are from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phœnician, the ultimate origin being perhaps Egyptian. See **ALPHABET**, *Illustr.* *s* is etymologically most nearly related to *c*, *z*, *h*, and *r*; as in *ice*, ME. *is*; *E. hence*, ME. *hennes*; *E. raise*, *razor*; *erase*, *razor*; *that*, G. *das*; *E. reason*, F. *raison*, L. *ratio*; *E. was*, *we* (see **C**, **Z**, **T**, and **R**).  
**2.** As a *symbol*, used to denote or indicate: **a** The 18th or (cf. **K**, **2**) 19th in a series; eighteenth or nineteenth in order or class; sometimes, the numeral nineteen; as, *S* Battery, **b** [cap.] *Chem.* Sulphur. **c** *Math.* Scalar.  
**3.** As a medieval Roman numeral, *S* = 7 or 70; *S*, 70,000.  
**4.** As an *abbreviation*: **a** In the form **S.**: Various proper names, as Samuel, Sarah, Simon, etc.; also, Sabbath; Saint (F. *Saint*, *sem. Sainte*, G. *Sankt*, It. & Sp. *San*, *Santo*, *Jem. Santa*); Saturday; Saxon; school; scribe; senatus (*Naut.*); Socialist; Society; Socius or Socialis (L., Fallow); Soprano; South; Southern; Southern Postal District, London; *S* rays (secondary rays) (*Physics & Chem.*); Sud (G., South); Sunday. **b** In the form **s.** or **S.**: sacred (*Anat.*); second or seconds; section; see; seite (*G.*, page); semi; senza (*Music*); sepulchus (L., buried); series; set or sets; shilling or shillings; shortstop (*Baseball*); in the log book, snow, snowy weather; or snowing (*Naut.*); siecle (F., century); siehe (G., see); sign; signed; singular; sinistra (*Music*); in pedigre, sire; solidus; solo; son; spherica; steamer; stem; sterc; stratus cloud (*Meteor.*); subito (*Music*); substantive; succeeded; sulphur (*Chem.*); sun; surplus; symmetrical (*Org. Chem.*).  
**c** In the form **S.** on the tape of the stock ticker: Selier, series, shares, south, southern, stock.  
**S**, or **s**, *n.*; *pl.* *S*'s or *S*'s (ēs'z). The letter *S*, *s*, or its sound; also, something shaped like the letter *S*.  
**S**, *a.* Having the general shape of the (capital) letter *S*; as, *S* brace, chisel, curve, hook, strap, trap, wrench, etc.—**S** brake, or *S*-brake, *n.*, a brake for two consecutive wheels, having a brake block at each end of an S-shaped lever.  
**-s**. **1.** [ME. -es, AS. -as.] The suffix used to form the plural of most words. See **PLURAL**, *n.*

**2.** [ME. -s, for older -th, AS. -ō.] The suffix used to form the third person sing. indic. of English verbs, as in falls.  
**3.** An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always,—orig. the genitive or possessive ending. See **-s**.  
**-s**. [ME. -es, AS. -es.] The suffix used to form the possessive of nouns: **a** In the singular; as in boy's, man's. **b** In plurals not ending in *s*; as in women's, children's. **s**. A contraction for *is* or (*Colloq.*) for *has*.  
**sab'a-dil'la** (sāb'ā-dī'lā'), *n.* [Sp. *cebada*, dim. of *cebada* barley.] A Mexican liliaceous plant (*Stolomon officinale*), also, its seeds, which contain the alkaloids veratrine, veratridine, **sab'a-dil'line** (-līn; -ēn; 184), **sab'a-dine** (sāb'ā-dīn; -dēn; 184), and **sab-ad'line** (sā-bād'īn; -nēn). It was formerly used as an emetic and purgative.  
**Sa-ba'an, Sa-be'an** (sā-bē'an), *a.* [L. *Sabaenus*.] Of or pertaining to Saba (the Biblical *Sheba*), an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, at its prime about the 5th century B. C.; also, pertaining to or designating the language and alphabet of the Sabaean, the characters being of an archaic type, possibly the source of the Phœnician. See **SEMITIC**.—*n.* One of the people of Saba, who were commercial Arabs, anciently noted for their wealth.  
**Sa-ba'an-ism, Sa-be'an-ism** (sā-bē'an-iz'm), *n.* Also **Sa-bi'an-ism** (sāb'ī-an-iz'm). The religion of the Sabaean, chiefly worship of the sun, moon, and stars.  
**Sa'bal** (sā'bāl), *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* A small genus of American dwarf fan palms having creeping horizontal or subterranean stems and long petioled leaves with obscure or rudimentary midribs. Two species occur in Florida. The genus *Inoites* is sometimes united with *Sabal*.  
**Sab'a-ōth** (sāb'ā-ōth; sā-bā'ōth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *teseb'ōth*, *pl. of tseb'ō* an army or host, fr. *tseb'ō* to go forth to war.] **1.** Armies; hosts;—used twice in the English Bible, in the phrase *the Lord of Sabaoth*.  
**2.** Erroneously, the Sabbath.  
**Sa-ba'zi-us, Sa-ba'zi-us** (sā-bā'zī-us; -ōs), *n.* *Gr. Relig.* [L. *Sabazius*, Gr. *Σαβάζιος*; orig. unknown.] A deity of Phrygian or Thracian-Phrygian origin, worshipped in Greece with orgiastic rites and with nocturnal mysteries. He has been regarded as a form of Dionysus.  
**sab'bat** (sāb'āt), *n.* [See **SABBATH**.] In medieval demonology, a nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorcerers were thought to celebrate their orgies.  
**Sab'ba-ta'ri-an** (sāb'ā-tā'rī-an; -īz), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabbath or the tenets of Sabbatarianism.  
**Sab'ba-ta'ri-an, n.** [L. *Sabbatarius*. See **SABBATH**.] **1.** One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, in conformity with the letter of the fourth command-

ment in the Decalogue. Some early Christians did this, and certain modern Christians, esp. Seventh-day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists, do so.  
**2.** One who favors a strict observance of the Sabbath; specif., one who would make compulsory by law abstinence on the Sabbath from all secular occupations or recreations.—**Sab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism** (sāb'ā-tā'rī-an-iz'm), *n.*  
**Sab'bath** (sāb'āth), *n.* [ME. *sabat*, *sabbat*, F. *sabbat*, L. *sabbatum*, Gr. *σάββατον*, fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, fr. *shābath* to rest from labor. Cf. **SABBAT**.] **1.** A season or day of rest. Specif.: **a** The seventh day of the week in the Jewish calendar, now called *Saturday*, the observance of which as a day of rest and worship was enjoined in the Decalogue. It is kept by the Jews and some Christians. **b** The first day of the week, Sunday, kept by most Christians as a day of rest and worship. **c** *Jewish Antig.* The institution of such a day of rest and worship. **d** *Mohammedanism*. Friday. **e** [l. c.] A sabbatical year.  
**2.** [l. c.] A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.  
*Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb* Pope.  
**Syn.**—See **SUNDAY**.  
**Sabbath-day's journey**, a distance of about a mile, which, under rabbinical law, the Jews might travel on the Sabbath.  
**Sab'ba-tha'ian** (sāb'ā-thā'ī-an), *n.* An adherent of Sab'ba-tha'i Tsebi (1626-76), a Jewish cabalist of Smyrna, who proclaimed himself the Messiah and was accepted as such by many Jews. Imprisoned by the sultan, he embraced Mohammedanism, and later formed a half-Jewish, half-Mohammedan sect of calalists.—**Sab'ba-tha'ian**, *a.*  
**Sab'ba'ti-a** (sāb'ā-shī-ā; -bā'tī-ā), *n.* [NL., after L. *Sabbati*, It. *botanista*.] *Bot.* A genus of gentianaceous plants of the United States. They are low herbs with white or pink cymose flowers having a 5-12-lobed rotate corolla, the stamens inserted on its throat. See **AMERICAN CENTAURY**.  
**Sab'ba'tian** (sā-bā'shān), *n.* *Ecc. Hist.* One of the followers of the Novatianist presbyter Sabbatius (4th century), who held that the feast of the Passover (Easter) should be kept at the same time by Christians and Jews.  
**sab'bat'ic** (-bāt'ik) *a.* [Gr. *σαββατικός*; cf. F. *sab-sab'bat'ic* (-ī-kāl) *batique*.] **1.** Of, pert. to, or like, the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.  
**2.** Coming, happening, acting, etc., in sevens, or once in every seven. *Rare*.  
**sabbatical year**, a *Jewish Antig.* Every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage. Cf. **JUBILEE**, **1**.  
**b** Every seventh year, allowed for rest, travel, research, etc., as to the professors in some colleges.

**rut/ter-y**, *n.* [From **RUT** heat] Leechy *Obs.* *Scot.*  
**rut/ter** + **RUTTER**.  
**rut/ting-ly**, *adv.* Gallantly; dashingly.  
**rut/tish**, *a.* Making, or tending to make, ruts, as in a road.  
**rut/tish-ness**, *n.* See **NESS**.  
**rut'tle** (*diat* rūt'tl, rōō'tl), *n.* *f.* [ME. *rotellon* to rattle; cf. *OLG. rotella*] Rattle; gurgle, as the breath of one dying. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.* [*Obs.*].  
**rut'tock**, *n.* A staff; a stick.  
**rut'ton-root** (rūt'tōn-rōōt), *n.* [Native name in Northwest Provinces] The root of an East Indian boraginaceous plant (*Oenocoma emodi*), yielding a red dye; also, the plant itself.  
**rut'ty** + **ROOTY**.  
**rut'ty** (rūt'tī), *a.* Ruttyish; *rut'ty*, *a.* Full of ruts, as a road  
**rut'ty-land**, *a.* [L. *rutillare* to glow.] Glowing. *Obs.* *Scot.*  
**Rut'ty** (rūt'tī), *n.* [L.] An ancient Italian people on the coast of Latium  
**rut'ty** + **ROOTY**.  
**ru'ry** (rōō'rī), *n.* [G. See **RUTILE**, *Chem.* *Capryl*.] *Rare*.  
**ru'ry-lens** (rū'rī-lēn), *n.* [G. *rutylene*; fr. *rutylene*, to express the relation of acetylene to acetic acid.] An unsaturated liquid hydrocarbon. *Chem. Hist.*  
**ru've** + **ROOTY**, *ru've*; **RUFF**.  
**ru'vid** (rōō'vīd), *a.* [It. *ruvidio*.] Harsh; rough; coarse.  
**ru'vid-ous**, *a.* *Ruvid*. *Obs.*  
**ru'wal** + **RUEL**.

**ruwe** + **ROUGH**, **RUE**.  
**rue-ful** + **RUE**.  
**ruwet** + **RUE**. [*Slang.*].  
**ru'z** (rūz), *n.* *pl.* *rūz*. To worry; to trouble.  
**ru'z** (rūz), *n.* [Slang.] Hugo's drama of this name, a Spanish valet who gains the love of the queen, kills his master to prevent him from taking revenge on her, and poisons himself to save her honor.  
**ru'z** + **RUE**.  
**Ruy Lo'pez** (rūw'lo'pēth; 268), [After *Ruy Lopez de Sigura*, a Spanish knight of a book on chess.] See **LET CHESS**.  
**ru'z**, *n.* [Cf. *Icel. hrina* to squeal like swine.] A shout, shriek, or growl. *Obs.* *Scot.*  
**ru'z** + **RUE**. [*Scot.*].  
**Ry'z** (rīz), *n.* [R. *ry*, var. of *ryep*; cf. *R. W. Abbr.* Revised Version.] **R. V.** Royal Victorian Order  
**R. V. S. V. F.** *Abbr.* Répandez vite, s'il vous plait (F., please reply at once).  
**R. W.** *Abbr.* Right Worthy; Right Worshipful.  
**R. W. S. Abbr. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors.  
**rx**, or **Rx**. [It. *abbr.* of *recipe*; cf. *X*, for ten.] *Abbr.* See **RECIPE**, *r* + **RYE**.  
**Ry**, *Abbr.* Railway.  
**ryb'at** (rīb'āt; -it), *n.* A polished stone at the side of a door or window. *Scot.*  
**ryb'aldy** + **RIBALDY**.  
**rye** + **RUBY**.  
**rycht** + **RIGHT**.  
**ryck** + **RICH**.**

**rynk**, *n.* Ring. *Obs.*  
**Rynyshe**, or **RHENISH**.  
**ryoche**, + **ROACH**, a fish.  
**ryol** + **RIP**.  
**ryote**, + **NOTE**.  
**rype** + **RIP**.  
**ry'peck** (rī'pēk), *n.* [Cf. F. *diap. repêcher*, equiv. to F. *repêcher* to fish out again.] A pole driven into a river bed as a holdfast for boats, etc. *Local. Eng.*  
**R. Y. S. Abbr.** Royal Yacht Squadron. [*TER.*].  
**ry-sim'e-ter**. Var. of **RHYSIMETER**.  
**ryss** + **RISK**.  
**rysshe** + **RUSH**, a plant, etc.  
**ryste** + **RUSTY**.  
**ryte** + **RIGHT**.  
**ryt** + **RITHE**, brook.  
**Ryt'ina** (rīt'īnā), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *ρυτίνα* a wrinkle.] *a* *Zool.* Syn. of **HYDRODAMALIS**. **b** [l. c.] The Steller's sea cow.  
**ryught** + **RIGHT**.  
**ryvaye** + **RYVAY**.  
**ryve** + **RIFE**, *a.*  
**ryvling** + **RIFLING**.  
**ryver** + **HEAVER**, tober.

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**sa.** *Obs.* or *diag.* Eng. var. of **SAVE**; *obs.* var. of **SAV**, to speak; *diag.* Eng. var. of **SAV**, assay; *obs.* or *Scot.* & *dial.* Eng. of **SA**. **S** *Abbr.* *Sable*; samarium, *Chem.* [no period, *Sa*]; Saturday. **S. A.**, or *n.* *Abbr.* Society of Apothecaries, London; Society