

**THE**  
**ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.**



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THE

# ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY:

*A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK OF REFERENCE TO ALL THE  
WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,*

WITH A  
FULL ACCOUNT OF THEIR ORIGIN, MEANING, PRONUNCIATION, AND USE.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

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VOL. VI. (PART I.)

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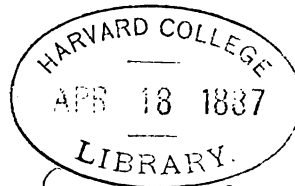
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*James Ford.*

*(VII., pt. 1.)*

# THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

**quolch**, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *cuach* = a cup.] A drinking cup or vessel.

"The girdled quolch they brimmed for him."  
*Blackie: Lays of Highlands & Islands*, p. 171.

\* **quolif** (*qu as k*), *s. & v.* [COIF, *s. & v.*]

\* **quolif-fure** (*qu as k*), *s.* [COIFFURE]

\* **quoll** (*qu as k*), *s.* [COIL, *s.*]

**quoin** (*qu as k*), \* **quoina**, *s.* [Another spelling of coin (q. v.)]

\* **I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A corner.

"A sudden tempest from the desert flew . . .  
Then, whirling round, the quoina together strook."  
*Sandys: Paraphrase of Job*, III. 362.

2. Coin, money.

"Say one to tother, What quoina hast?"  
*Roswilde: Knave of Clubs*.

**II. Technically:**

1. A wedge-shaped block. Specif. —

(1) *Gua.*: A wedge-shaped block of wood, having a handle inserted in its thicker extremity; used in some cases for giving the proper elevation to mortars, howitzers, and naval guns.

(2) *Print.*: One of the wedges by which the pages or columns of type are locked in a chase, ready for printing.

(3) *Naval.*: A wedge used as a chock in stowing casks, to prevent rolling.

2. *Mason.*: An external angle of a wall; particularly an ashlar or brick corner projecting beyond the general faces of the walls which meet at the angle.

† *Rustic quoins* are rusticated ashlars forming external projecting corners, the remainder of the wall being of ordinary masonry, rubble, or brick, with occasional piers of masonry.

**quoin-post**, *s.*

*Hydr. eng.*: The heel-post of a lock-gate.

**quoit** (*qu as k*), † **quoit**, \* **quoyte**, \* **cooyte**, \* **ooit**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from O. Fr. *coter* = to press, to push, which is prob. from Lat. *coactio* = to force, from *coactus*, *pa. par. of coo* = to compel.]

1. A flatish disc or ring of iron of about 8½ to 9½ inches in diameter, and from 1 to 2 inches in breadth. It is bevelled towards the outer edge, which is sufficiently sharp to enter into moderately soft ground. It is convex on the upper side, and slightly concave on the lower.

"The distance of a quoit's cast from his tent."  
*Blackings: Copage*, I. 244.

2. (Pl.): The game played with the rings described in 1. The ground is from 21 to 30 yards long, and two pins, technically known as hobs, are stuck in the ground (usually a stiff clay) at a distance of 18 to 24 yards apart. The players, each of whom has two quoits, are divided into sides, and standing at one hob throw their quoits in turn as near the other hob as they can, endeavouring if possible to

ring it, that is, to cause the hob to pass through the centre of the quoit. The player or side which has thrown the quoit nearest to the hob, provided it has cut into the ground, or has not turned over on its back, scores one point towards game, or if the quoit rings the hob two points. The game may be any number of points. The sport resembles the ancient game of throwing the discus.

\* **quoit** (*qu as k*), \* **quoit**, *v. i. & t.* [QUOIT, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To play at quoits.

"To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive."  
*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* I.

**B. Trans.**: To throw, to hurl.

"If you could have seen the physician and nurse quotted out into the passage."  
*Foster: Life of Dickens*, III. 362.

\* **quō jūr-ē**, *phr.* [Lat. = by what right.]

*Law*: A writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture, time out of mind, and it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. (*Wharton*.)

\* **quok**, \* **quoke**, *pret. of v.* [QUAKE, *v.*]

**quoll**, *s.* [Native name (?).]

*Zool.*: *Dasyurus macrurus*, a predatory Australian marsupial, about the size of a cat.

**quōm-dām**, *a. & s.* [Lat. = formerly.]

**A. As adj.**: Having been formerly or for a time; former.

"Leave your quōm-dām companions to their own devices."  
*The Queen*, Sept. 25, 1865.

**B. As subst.**: A person formerly in an office; one who has been ejected from an office.

"I would not have them made quōmdams if they discharge their office."  
*Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward*.

\* **quōm-dām-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *quōmdam*; -ship.]

The state or condition of being out of office.

"As for my quōmdamship I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means."  
*Latimer: Fourth Sermon bef. King Edward*.

\* **quō-ni-km**, \* **quō-ni-gn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of drinking-cup.

"Out of can, quōmdam, or joudain."  
*Healy: Dic. of New World*, p. 65.

\* **quook**, \* **quooke**, *pret. of v.* [QUAKE, *v.*]

\* **quōp**, *v. i.* [Cf. QUOB.] To move, to throb.

"How quōps the spirit? In what garb or air?"  
*Cleaveland: Poems*, p. 144. (1858.)

**quōr-km**, *s.* [Lat. = of whom; genit. pl. of *qui* = who. The word comes from the form of commissions written in Latin, in which, after mentioning certain persons generally, some one or more were specified in such phrases as "*quorum unum A. B. esse volumus*," of whom (we will that A. B. be one).]

1. Those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. All justices are now generally of the quorum, but formerly some justices, eminent for learning or pru-

dence, were specially named as justices of the quorum.

"The principal conservators of the peace are the justices nominated by commission under the great seal, which appoints them all, jointly and separately, to keep the peace, and any two or more of them to inquire of and determine felonies and other misdemeanors: in which number some particular justices, or one of them, are directed to be always included, and no business to be done without their presence, the persons so named being usually called justices of the quorum."  
*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I., ch. 3.

2. Such a number of officers or members of a body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

\* **quōt**, *s.* [QUOTA.]

*Scots Law*: One-twentieth part of the movable estate of a person dying in Scotland, anciently due to the bishop of the diocese in which he resided.

**quō-tq**, *s.* [Ital. = a share, from Lat. *quota* (*para*) = how great (a part); *quotus* = how great, from *quot* = how many?] A proportional share or part; the share, part, or proportion assigned to each; the share or proportion, as of expenses, &c., which each member of a society, association, &c., has to contribute or receive in making up or dividing a certain sum.

\* **quōt-q-bil'-l-tty**, *s.* [Eng. *quotable*; -lty.] The quality or state of being quotable; fitness for quotation. (*Poe: Marginalia*, xxviii.)

**quōt-q-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *quot(e)-able*.] Capable of being quoted; fit to be quoted.

"It was right to give three quotations from Vanbrugh, perhaps the most quotable of the (so-called) writers of the Restoration."  
*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1864, p. 62.

**quō-tā-tion**, *s.* [QUOTE.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of quoting or citing.

2. A passage quoted or cited; a part of a book, &c., quoted or adduced in proof or illustration; a citation.

"He ranted his tropes, and preach'd up patience,  
Back'd his opinion with quotations."  
*Prior: Paulo Parganel*.

\* 3. A quota, a share, a proportion.

"Their quotations (as they call them), or payments to the general charge."  
*J. Chamberlain: M. S. Letter to Mr D. Curleton*, May 12, 1812.

**II. Comm.**: The current prices of commodities or stocks, published in price-currents; a price quoted or given for a commodity.

"If containing mercantile quotations or code words a telegram ought always to be repeated."  
*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1858.

\* **quō-tā-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *quotation*; -ist.]

One who quotes; one who makes quotations.

"Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of quotationists and common places."  
*Milton: On Divorce*; To the Parliament.

**quōte**, \* **oote**, \* **coote**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *quoter* (Fr. *coter*), from Low Lat. *quoto* = to mark off into chapters and verses; *prop.* to say how many, from Lat. *quot* = how many; Sp. & Port. *cotar*; Ital. *quotare*.] [QUOTA.]

**bōll**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shen**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dile**, &c. = **del**. **dél**.

**A. Transitive :****I. Ordinary Language :**

\*1. To mark with a reference; to mark for reference.

"It was thus quoted in the margin, as ye see."—*For: Marigra*, p. 1110.

\*2. To note; to set down, as in writing.

"He's quoted for a most perfidious slave!"—*Shaksp.*: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

\*3. To observe, to notice, to examine.

"Note, how she quotes the leaves."—*Shaksp.*: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 1.

\*4. To perceive, to read, to detect.

"How quote you my folly?"—*Shaksp.*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

\*5. To interpret.

"We did not quote them so."—*Shaksp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

6. To adduce or cite from some author or speaker; to cite, as a passage from an author, by way of proof or illustration of a point or question; to cite or repeat the words of.

"What men understood by rote,  
By as implicit sense to quote."

*Butler*: *Upon Plagiarism*.

7. To adduce or bring forward for the sake of illustration or argument: as, To quote the case of a certain person.

**II. Comm.** : To name, as the price of an article or commodity; to name the current price of.

"At about the same value now quoted."—*Standard*, April 1, 1888.

**B. Intrins.** : To adduce or cite the words of or passages from an author or writer; to give a quotation or quotations: as, I am quoting from Shakespeare.

\*quote, *s.* [QUOTE, *v.*] A note upon an author. (*Cogitate*.)

\*quote'-less, *a.* [Eng. *quote*, *v.*; -less.] Not capable, or not worthy of being quoted.

quot'-er, *s.* [Eng. *quote*(s), *v.*; -er.] One who quotes or cites the words of an author or speaker.

"I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its quote put upon it."—*Asterbury*.

quoth, \*quath, \*quod, *v.t.* [Prop. *a. p.* tense, though sometimes used as a present. The infinitive was \**quath*, only used in the compound *bequath*. A.S. *cweðan* = to speak, to say; *pa. t. cweðað* (pl. *cweðodon*), *pa. par. cweðen*; cogn. with Icel. *kveðha*, *pa. t. kveðha*, *pa. par. kveðntin*; O. Sax. *quethan*; M. H. Ger. *queden*, *quaden*, *pa. t. quat*, *quot*.] Said, spoke. (Used generally in the first and third persons, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative: as, *Quoth I*, *quoth he*, &c.)

"How now, Sir John, quoth I!"—*Shaksp.*: *Henry V.*, II. 2.

\*quoth'-e, *interj.* [For *quoth a*, in which *a* is for *i* or *he*.] Forsooth, indeed.

quoth'-id'-i-an, \*quoth'-id'-i-al, \*oo'-tid'-i-an, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *cotidian* (Fr. *quotidien*), from Lat. *quotidianus* = daily (*a.*), from *quotidie* = daily (*adv.*), from *quous* = how many, and *dies* = a day; Sp. *cotidiano*, *cotidiano*; Ital. *quotidiano*.]

**A. As adj.** : Daily; happening or recurring every day.

"Pressing the people with quotidian taxes."—*Prynne*: *Freeborn's Delinquency*, App. p. 28.

**B. As subst.** : Anything that returns every day. Specif., a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

"He seems to have the quotidian of love upon him."—*Shaksp.*: *As You Like It*, II. 2.

quoth'-ient (ti as sh), [Fr., from Lat. *quotiens* = how many times; *quot* = how many.]

*Arith.* : The result obtained by dividing one quantity by another, and showing how often the lesser number is contained in the greater. [Division, II. 2.]

\*quoth'-it'-ty, *s.* [Eng. *quot*; -ity.] A proportionate part or number.

"An actually existing *quosity* of persons."—*Carlyle*: *French Revolution*, vol. I, bk. IV., ch. II.

\*quot'-uean, *s.* [COTQUEAN.]

\*quot'-um, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *quotus* = how much.] [QUOTA.] A quota, a share; a proportionate part or share.

"The upper seam will contribute its *quotum*."—*Cottier's Guardian*, Nov. 8, 1888.

quoth-war-ran'-tō, *phr.* [Lat. = by what guarantee or warrant.]

*Law* : A writ formerly issuing from the Queen's Bench against any person or persons

who claimed or usurped any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he or they supported his or their claim, in order to determine the right. It lay also in case of non-user, or long neglect of a franchise, or misuser, or abuse of it; and commanded the defendant to show by what warrant he exercised such a franchise, having never had any grant of it, or having forfeited it by neglect or abuse. The writ is now fallen into disuse, but its end is obtained by the Attorney-general filing an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*.

\*quōz, *s.* [QUIZ, *s.*]

\*quue, *s.* [QUEUE.]

**Q.V.** abbrev. [See def.] For Lat. *quod vide* = which see. It refers a reader to the word which it immediately follows.

**R.**

**R.** the eighteenth letter and the fourteenth consonant of the English language, is classed as a semi-vowel and a liquid. It is also called a trill. It is generally considered to have two sounds: the first, when it begins a word or syllable, and when it is preceded by a consonant, being then produced by an expulsion of vocalized breath, the tongue almost touching the palate or gum near the front teeth, with a greater or less tremulous motion, as in *run*, *free*, *morose*, &c.; the second, less decidedly consonantal, heard at the end of words and syllables, and when it is followed by a consonant, being formed by a vibration of the lower part of the tongue, near the root, against the soft palate, as in *her*, *star*, *beard*, &c. With many English speakers *r* when followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable is scarcely heard as a separate distinct sound, but has merely the effect of lengthening the preceding vowel, becoming in such cases a vowel rather than a consonant. In Scotch, and some dialects, *r* has always the same sound, being uttered with a strong vibration of the tongue, but less guttural than in French or German. By the Romans *r* was called the "dog's letter" (*litera canina*), from its sound resembling the snarling of dogs. In words derived from the Greek we follow the custom of the Romans, who represented the aspirated sound with which *r* was pronounced by the Greeks, by *rh*, as in *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, &c. In such words, however, the *h* has no influence on the pronunciation of the English word, and is, therefore, entirely superfluous. *R* and *l* are frequently interchanged (see remarks under *L*). They also sometimes change places. *R* sometimes represents a more original *s*, as in *ear* = Goth. *aus*; *iron* = O. Eng. *isen*, *ires* = Goth. *isern*. It has disappeared from some words, as *specie* = A.S. *spreccan*; *pin* = A.S. *penon*; *palsy* = Mid. Eng. *paralysie*, Fr. *paralyse*, Gr. *paralysos* (*paralysia*); *cockade* = O. Fr. *coqart*, &c. *R* has intruded itself into several words to which it does not properly belong, as *groom* (bridgroom) = A.S. *guma*; *hoarse* = A.S. *hōs*; *partridge* = Fr. *perdrix*, Lat. *peritrix*; *cartridge* = Fr. *cartouche*; *culprit*, from Lat. *culpa*; *corporal* = Fr. *caporal*. In *celery* it represents an original *n*, Gr. *selinos* (*selinon*).

"(R) that's the dog's name; *R* is for the dog."—*Shaksp.*: *Romeo & Juliet*, II. 4.

**I. As an initial** : *R* represents the Latin *rex* = king, as *George R.* = George, king; or *regina* = queen, as *Victoria R.* = Victoria, queen. It also represents English *royal*, as *R.N.* = Royal Navy, *R.A.* = Royal Artillery. In astronomy it stands for *right*, as *R.A.* = Right Ascension; in proper names, for *Richard*, *Robert*, &c.; in monumental inscriptions, for *requiescat*, as *R.I.P.* = *requiescat in pace* = may he (or she) rest in peace. In the navy and mercantile marine, it stands for *run* (i.e., deserted) when placed after the name of an officer or seaman.

**II. As a symbol** : *R* was formerly used to stand for 80, and with a dash over it, *R̄*, for 80,000. In medicine, *R* stands for Lat. *recipe* = take. [RECIPE.]

**¶ The three R's** : A humorous and familiar designation for the three elementary subjects of education: reading, writing, and arithmetic. It originated with Sir W. Curtis.

"The House is aware that no payment is made except on the three R's."—*Times*, Feb. 23, 1867.

\*ra, *s.* [A.S. *rd.*] A roebuck. [ROE (1).]

raab, *s.* [Hind. *raab*.] A kind of juggery (q.v.).

\*raas, *v.t.* [RASE.]

raasch, *s.* [Arab.] [THUNDERFISH, 1.]

rāb, *s.* [RABBIT (2), *s.*]

\*rāb'-q-nēt, *s.* [RABINET.]

rāb'-ot, *s.* [RABBIT, *v.*] A polishing material of potter's clay which has failed in baking.

ra-bāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *rabatre* = to beat down; pref. *re-*, and *abatre* = abate (q.v.).]

*Falconry* : To bring down or recover a hawk to the fist again.

\*ra-bāte, *s.* [RABATE, *v.*] Abatement, diminution.

\*rāb'-at-ine, *s.* [A dimin. of *rabato* (q.v.).] A small rabato.

ra-bāt-mēt, *s.* [Fr.]

*Shipbuild.* : The draft of the real shape of the moulding edges of pieces of the frame in any required position.

\*ra-bā-tō, *s.* [Fr. *rabat*, from *rabatre*.] [RABATE, *v.*] A neck-band or ruff; originally the collar turned back.

"'Tis I think, your other rabato were better."—*Shaksp.*: *Much Ado About Nothing*, III. 4.

\*rāb'-ban, *s.* [RABBI.]

\*rāb'-ban-ist, *s.* [RABBINIST.]

rāb'-bēt, \*rāb'-bēt, \*rāb'-ēt, rō-bāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *raboter* = to plane, to lay level; *rabot* = a joiner's plane; O. Fr. *rabouter* = to thrust back, from Lat. *re* = back; Fr. *ā* (= Lat. *ad*) = to, and *bouter* = to thrust.]

*Carpentry* :

1. To cut the edge of, as of a board, in a sloping manner, so that it may form a joint with another board similarly cut, by lapping; also to cut a rectangular groove or recess longitudinally in the edge of, as a board, timber, or the like, to receive a corresponding projection upon the edge of another board, &c., so as to form a joint.

2. To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c., by a rabbet.

rāb'-bēt, \*rāb'-ēt, \*rō-bāte, *s.* [RABBIT, *v.*]

1. *Carp.* : A sloping cut made on the edge of one board, so that it may join by lapping with another similarly cut; also a rectangular groove made longitudinally along the edge of one piece to receive the edge of another. It is common in panelling and in door-frames.

2. *Shipbuild.* : That part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into.

rabbet-joint, *s.*

*Carp.* : A mode of joining wooden stuff in which rabbets are made upon the edges of the boards, so as to overlap each other.

rabbet-plane, *s.*

*Joinery* : A plane for ploughing a groove on the corner edge of a board. According to their shape, which is such as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work, they are known as square-rabbet, side-rabbet, or skew-rabbet planes.

rabbet-saw, *s.* A saw adapted for forming grooves in the edges of planks, &c.

rāb'-bi, rāb'-bi (pl. rāb'-bip, rāb'-bies).

\*rab-y, \*rāb'-ban, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Jewish Hist. & Lit.* : Rabbi (Heb. רַבִּי) [Fr. *Passé*] is the noun *Rab* (רַב) with the pronominal suffix, and in Biblical Hebrew = a great man, distinguished for age, rank, office, or skill (Job xxxii. 9; Dan. I. 3; Prov. xxvi. 10), where, however, it only occurs without the suffix. In post-Biblical Hebrew it is used as a title indicating sundry degrees by its several terminations. Thus, the simple term *Rab* (רַב) = teacher, master, and was the title which Babylonian Jews gave a doctor of the Law. *Rabbi* (= my master), which is the same, with the pronominal suffix first person singular, is the Palestinian title, and is the one so frequently given to Christ (cf. Matt. xxiii. 7, 8; xxvi. 25, 49, &c.). *Rabbon* (רַבּוֹן), which is the same term, with the pronominal

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wā, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, rāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. *ae*, *oe* = *e*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

suffix first person plural (= our teacher, our master), is the Aramaic form of it, and is the highest degree. This form, however, is also used as a noun absolute, the plural of which is *Rabbontim* and *Rabbonim* (רַבּוֹנִים, רַבּוֹנִים). *Rabboni* (רַבּוֹנִי = our master, the title given to Christ in Mark, which is spelled *Rabboni* (רַבּוֹנִי) in John xv. 16, is the form of the title with the suffix first person plural. This title was conferred when three authorized Rabbins called a student Rabbi, which invested him with the right to administer the penal law.

"Among the gravest rabbins, dispartant."  
Nilton: P. R. iv. 218.

\***rāb'-bin, \*rab'-ine, s.** [Fr.] A rabbi (q.v.).  
"Som of those rabbins (in Goddiss name). . . be as who saythe pettes."—Sir T. Elyot: *The Governour*, bk. iii. ch. xxiii.

**rāb'-bin'-lo, \*rāb'-bin'-yok, a. & s.** [Fr. *rabbiniq*.]  
A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the rabbins, their opinions, learning, or language.

"Those rabbiniq writers commonly interpret certain places of the scripture to this sense."—*Concordance*: *Intell. System*, p. 460.  
B. *As subst.*: The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

**rāb'-bin'-lo-al, a.** [Eng. *rabbinitic*; -al.] The same as *RABBINIC* (q.v.).

\***rāb'-bin'-lo-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rabbinitical*; -ly.] In a rabbinitical manner; like a rabbi.  
"He reasoned very rabbinitically."—*Bolingbroke*: *Fragmenta*, vol. 61.

**rāb'-bin'-ism, s.** [Fr. *rabbinitisme*.] An expression or phrase peculiar to the language or dialect of the rabbins.

**rāb'-bin'-ist, s.** [Fr. *rabbinitiste*.] (See extract.)  
"Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of rabbinitists."—*Blackstone*: *Hist. of the Bible*, vol. ii. bk. vi. ch. iv.

**rāb'-bin'-ite, s.** [Eng. *rabbinit*; -ite.] A rabbinit (q.v.).

**rāb'-bit (1), rab'-et, \*rab'-bet, s.** [A dimin. from an older word only found in O. Dut. *robbe* = a rabbit. (*Skeat*.)]

I. *Lit. & Zool.*: *Lepus cuniculus*, a well-known burrowing rodent, with a very wide geographical range. It probably had its home in the western portion of the Mediterranean basin, but has spread over western Europe, Britain, and Ireland. It has been introduced into Australia and New Zealand, and has multiplied there to such an extent as to become a positive pest, so that ferrets have been imported and poison made use of to keep the number down. The rabbits introduced from Spain into Porto Santo, an island near Madeira, in the early part of the fifteenth century increased in a like manner, and actually caused the abandonment of the settlement; but they have degenerated in respect to size, and their limb-bones bear to those of an ordinary English wild-rabbit the proportion of 5 to 9. (*Darwin*: *Animals & Plants* (ed. 1868), l. 113.) The rabbit is smaller than the hare (q.v.); its muzzle is slenderer, and the palate larger and narrower. The ears and feet are shorter, the former with a smaller black tip (in some cases it is entirely absent), and the general colour is grayer. They begin to breed at six months old, and have several litters in each year. The young—usually from five to eight in number—are born blind and naked, and are produced in a separate burrow. Domesticated rabbits have been greatly modified by the skill of the breeder; they have increased in size and vary in colour, albinos being very common, and forming a separate race. Rabbits form an important article of food. During the winter from 100 to 200 tons are imported into England weekly from Ostend, whither they are sent by the Belgian peasants who breed them in hutches. Their flesh, prepared and tinned, is imported from Australia. Recently the open hutch or moorant system of rabbit-breeding has been introduced. The rabbits are confined in large hutches, the floor of which is formed of coarse galvanized wire, through which they feed on the succulent grass, the hutches being moved from place to place when necessary.

II. *Fig.*: A horse which cannot always be depended upon to run well. (*Racing slang*).  
"Milan, though somewhat of a rabbit, as a horse that runs 'in and out' is sometimes called."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1893.

¶ *Welsh rabbit*: Cheese melted by heat, and

mixed with a little cream, or toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread, toasted and buttered. Generally considered to be a corruption of Welsh *rarebit*.

**rabbit-berry, s.**  
Bot.: *Shepherdia argentea*.

**rabbit-eared perameles, s.**  
Zool.: *Macrotis lagotis*, the native rabbit of the Swan River district. It is about the size of a common rabbit, and has a long pointed muzzle, naked at the tip; ears long, oval, tubular at the base; eye small, tail somewhat shorter than body.

**rabbit-fish, s.**  
Ichthy.: *Chimera monstrosa*. [*CHIMERA*, 2.]

**rabbit-hutch, s.** A hutch or box for keeping tame rabbits in.

**rabbit-like reithrodon, s.** [*REITHRODON*.]

**rabbit-root, s.**  
Bot.: *Aralia nudicaulis*.

**rabbit-spout, s.** A rabbit-hole. (*Prov.*)  
"Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a rabbit-spout in the gorge."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1894.

\***rabbit-sucker, s.** A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

"Hang me up by the heels for a rabbit-sucker."—*Shakespeare*: *1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

**rabbit-warren, s.** A warren or piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

**rāb'-bit (2), rāb, s.** [Fr. *rabot* = a plane.] [*RABBIT*, v.] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar.

**rāb'-bit (1), v.t.** [*RABBIT*, s.] To hunt or ferret for rabbits.

"To look at them fishing or rabbiting."—*Hughes*: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

\***rāb'-bit (2), v.t.** (See def.) A verb occurring only in the imperative mood, and used as an interjection = Confound! Its reduplicated forms, *drabbit* and *od-rabbit* (= God confound), are frequently abbreviated into *drat* (itself probably contract from *Od* (= God) *rat*).

"'Rabbit the fellow,' cries he, 'I thought by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket.'"—*Fiddling*: *Joseph Andrews*.

\***rāb'-bit-ry, s.** [Eng. *rabbit* (1), s.; -ry.] A place for rabbits; a rabbit-warren.

"Every breeder should keep a stuffed hare in his rabbitry."—*Field*, March 30, 1894.

**rāb'-ble (1), \*rab'-il, \*rable, s. & a.** [From the noise made by a crowd; cf. O. Dut. *rabbelen* = to chatter; Prov. Ger. *rabbeln* = to chatter, to prattle.]

A. *As substantives*:

1. A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a mob; a confused disorderly crowd.

"Resembling a rabble crowding home from a fair after a faction fight."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. (*With the definite article*): The lower class of people, without reference to an assemblage; the mob; the common people.

"Where men great and good Have by the rabble been misunderstood."  
Carver: *To Master D'Avenant*.

3. A rhapsody; a confused medley; idle, incoherent discourse.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or characteristic of a rabble; riotous, disorderly, tumultuous, low, vulgar.

"A low rabble suggestion."—*North*: *Examen*, p. 308.

**rabble-roust, s.** A tumultuous crowd; a rabble.

**rāb'-ble (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

*Metal.*: An iron bar with one end bent at a right angle, used for stirring the molten iron in the puddling or boiling furnace, &c.

**rāb'-ble (1), \*ra-ble, v.t. & i.** [*RABBLE* (1), s.]

A. *Transitive*:

†1. To assault in a riotous manner; to mob.  
"There was once a talk of rabbiting him the fifth of November."—*Scott*: *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxi.

†2. To gabble or chatter incoherently.  
"To rabbit out the scriptures without purpose, rime, or reason."—*Poe*: *Martyrs* (an. 1854).

3. To tumble, to crumple.

"It looks as though it had been rabbitied up for the purpose."—*Mrs. H. Wood*: *The Channings*, p. 8.

B. *Intrans.*: To talk incoherently; to talk nonsense. (*Scotch*.)

**rāb'-ble (2), v.t.** [*RABBLE* (2), s.] To work, as the iron in a puddling furnace, with a rabble.

**rāb'-ble-mēt, s.** [Eng. *rabble* (1), s.; -ment.] A tumultuous crowd of noisy vulgar people; a rabble, a mob.

"And hush'd the hubbub of the rabblement."  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 48.

**rāb'-blēr, s.** [Eng. *rabbler* (2), v.; -er.]  
*Metal.*: A scraper.

**rāb'-bō-nī, s.** [*RABBI*.]

**rāb'-di-ō-nite, s.** [Gr. *ῥαβδίων* (*rhabdion*) = a small rod; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A soft mineral occurring in stalactites. Sp. gr. 2.80; lustre dull; when rubbed looks greasy; colour, black. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 45; sesquioxide of manganese, 13; alumina, 1.40; protoxide of copper, 14; protoxide of manganese, 7.61; protoxide of cobalt, 5.1; water, 13.5 = 92.61. Proposed formula, (CuO, Mn, OCoO) (FeO, O<sub>2</sub>, Mn, O<sub>2</sub>) + 2H<sub>2</sub>O. Found at Nijne Tagilsk, Urala.

**rāb'-dōld'-al, a.** [*RHABDOIDAL*.]

¶ For other words derived from the Greek not found under RA, see RHA.

**Rāb'-ē-lāi'-gī-an, a.** (See def.) Resembling, or characteristic of Rabelais or his style; extravagantly grotesque or humorous.

**rāb'-ī, s.** [*RUBEE*.]

\***rā'-bi-āte, a.** [Lat. *rabies* = madness.] Mad, rabid.

"Ah! ye Jewes, worse than dogges rabiate."  
Chaucer: *Lamentation of Mary Magdalen*.

\***rā'-bi-ā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *rabiate* (2); -or.] A furious or rabid animal or person; a violent greedy person. (*Scotch*.)

\***rāb'-īo, a.** [Eng. *rab(ies)*; -ie.] The same as *RABID* (q.v.).

"By the introduction of the rabie virus directly on to the brain."—*Field*, March 27, 1894.

**rāb'-īd, \*rab-ide, a.** [Lat. *rabidus* = furious, from *rabio* = to rage; *rabies* = madness.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Mad, raging; suffering from rabies.

"The flesh being torn off the bones by the . . . claws of the rabid wolf."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 24, 1894.

2. Pertaining to, caused by, or connected with rabies; as, *rabid virus*.

3. Furious, mad.

"My rabid grief." *Crashaw*: *Psalms* xxiii.

II. *Fig.*: Excessively or extravagantly enthusiastic or zealous.  
"The home of the Caucus, where every man is a rabid politician."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 26, 1895.

\***rā'-bid-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being rabid; rabidness, rabies.

"Thus proving the rabidity of the animal concerned."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 21, 1895.

**rāb'-īd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ly.] In a rabid manner; madly, furiously.

**rāb'-īd-nēs, s.** [Eng. *rabid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rabid; madness, fury.

"The fury, and the rabidness of self-nded man."—*Pelham*: *Revolutions*, pt. I. rom. ii.

**rā'-bi-ōp, s.** [Lat.] [*HYDROPHOBIA*.]

¶ *Dumb rabies*:

*Animal Pathol.*: Rabies in the dog in which the lower jaw falls from paralysis, and the animal in consequence ceases to bark.

\***rāb'-ī-nēt, \*rāb'-a-nēt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of small ordnance, weighing about 300 lbs., and carrying a ball about an inch and a half in diameter.

\***rā'-bi-ōus, a.** [Lat. *rabiosus*, from *rabies* = madness.] Raging, furious.  
"Against this rabious invader."—*Daniel*: *Hist. Eng.*, p. 114.

\***ra-ble-ment, s.** [*RABBLEMENT*.]

**rā'-bōt, s.** [Fr. *raboter* = to plane, to smooth.] *Marble-working*: A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing.

\***ra'-ōs, a.** [Chal. *rékad* = worthless.] A term of contempt or reproach; worthless, dissolute. (*Matt.* v. 22.)

**rāc'-qū-hōūt, s.** [Fr. *raccahout*, from Arab. *rāqūq*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorn of the Barbary Oak, *Quercus*

**boil, boy; pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -cious = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bol, del.**

*Ballota*, sometimes recommended as food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. An imitation of it is made of potato starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

**rac-coon', ra-coon', s.** [North Amer. Ind. *arrathkune*, *arrathkone* = *Procyon lotor*; Fr. *raton lauréat*; Ger. *waschbär*, from its habit of dipping its food in water. According to Skeat a corrupt. of Fr. *raton*, diu. from *rat* = a rat.]

#### Zoology:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Procyon* (q.v.), and espec. *Procyon lotor*, a handsome animal, about the size of a large cat, brown furry hair, tail bushy and ringed; body large and unwieldy, legs short, feet with strong fossorial claws. It is omnivorous and ranges over a large part of North America, where it is hunted for its fur. The Crab-eating Raccoon (*P. cancrivorus*), from South America, ranging as far north as Panama, differs chiefly from the former in the shortness of its fur, and consequent slender shape. The black-footed form has received specific recognition as *P. nigripes*. (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1875, p. 421; 1885, pp. 346-53.)

RACCOON. (*Procyon lotor*.)

2. *Pl.*: The family *Procyonidae* (q.v.).

#### raccoon-dog, s.

*Zool.*: *Nyctereutes procyonides*, somewhat resembling a raccoon in appearance. Body about twenty-eight inches in length, covered with long brown fur, tail about four inches long; the back arched somewhat like that of a weasel; legs long and slender.

**raçe (1), s.** [Fr. *race*, from O. H. Ger. *reiza* = a line, a stroke, a mark, cogn. with Icel. *reitir* = a scratch, a line. Compare the use of *line* and *lineage* in the sense of family, descent. Probably there was some confusion with Lat. *portus*, for which see *RACE* (2), s.; Sp. *raza*; Port. *raça*; Ital. *razza*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lineage*, line, family, descent.

"Pupils . . . of noble race."  
Shaksp.: *Pericles* v. (Pro.)

2. A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; the descendants collectively of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, nation, or people belonging, or supposed to belong, to the same stock.

"The whole race of mankind."  
Shaksp.: *Timon*, iv. 1.

3. The same as II.

\* 4. Origin; hence, used for a particular or distinguishing strength, flavour, or taste, as indicating the origin of some natural production.

"There came, not six days hence, from Hall, a pipe Of rich Canary, which shall speed itself For my lady's honour."  
"Is it of the right race?"  
Musinger: *New Way to Pay Old Debts*, l. 8.

\* 5. A strong flavour, as of wine, accompanied with a certain amount of tartness.

"Race and raciness, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness."  
Blackstone: *Notes on Shakespeare*.

\* 6. Raciness, spirit, piquancy.

"I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more race, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any other I have ever seen."  
—Sir W. Temple: *Works*, iii. 462.

\* 7. Natural disposition; inherent quality.  
"Now I give my sensual race the rein."  
Shaksp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

II. *Biol.*: A permanent variety of mankind, one of the inferior animals, or a plant in which the characters are hereditarily transmitted.

**race-knife, s.** A tool with a bent, sharp lip for scribing.

\* **raçe (2), \* raze, s.** [O. Fr. *raiz*, *raiz*, from Lat. *radicem*, accus. of *radix* = a root; Sp. *raíz*; (RADIX.) A root.

"I have a gammon of bacon, and two rases of ginger."  
Shaksp.: *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

**race-ginger, s.** Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

**raçe (3), \* rase, \* rees, \* res, s.** [A.S. *raes* = a rush, a swift course; cogn. with A.S. *rað* = a race, a running.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of running; a rapid course.

"Doe seems more slack, as weary of their race."  
Birling: *Demetrius*; *Second House*.

(2) A contest of speed; especially and properly a trial of speed in running, but also applied to contests in riding, driving, rowing, sailing, &c., in which the prize goes to the swiftest; a trial of speed for a prize or honour.

"He that would win the race must guide his horse Obedient to the customs of the course."

Cooper: *Truth*, 14.

¶ In the plural the word usually means horse-races: as, Are you going to the races?

\* (3) Speed attained in running.

"The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beast."  
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 681.

(4) A strong or rapid current of water, or the passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney, Portland *Race*, &c.

#### 2. Figuratively:

(1) A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through, the idea of a contest or struggle against opponents or difficulties being understood: as, a *race* for power, a *race* for wealth, the *race* of life, &c.

\* (2) The course taken by events.

\* (3) Prosecution; carrying on.

"The prosecution and race of the war carrieth the defendant to assault and invade the ancient and indubitable patrimony of the first aggressor."  
—Bacon: *On a War with Spain*.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Hydraul.-eng.*: The canal or course by which water is conducted to a water-wheel from the mill-pond or stream above, and is conveyed away after having done its work. The water reaches the wheel by the head-race, and leaves it by the tail-race.

"Here in the bright gravelly race the fish in couples turn up furrows in the stream bed."  
—Daily Telegraph, Aug. 18, 1885.

2. *Weaving*: A lay-race (q.v.).

**race-card, s.** A card on which is printed the list of races to be run at a meeting, with the names of the horses entered, and their owners, the colours of the riders, weights to be carried, &c.

#### race-cloth, s.

*Manège*: A cloth used in connection with race-saddles; it has pockets to hold the weights needed to meet the requirements of the rules of the race-course.

#### race-course, s.

1. The ground or path on which races are run. It is generally circular or elliptical in shape.

2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel; a mill-race.

**race-cup, s.** A cup or piece of plate given as a prize for a race.

**race-glass, s.** A field-glass (q.v.).

**race-goer, s.** One who habitually attends races.

The regular *race-goers*, who do not let the state of the elements deter them:—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

**race-ground, s.** A race-course (q.v.).

#### race-horse, s.

1. *Zool.*, &c.: A blood-horse, especially bred for racing or steeple-chasing. It appears from the first edition of the *Sturges Book* (1791) that the first strain of Arab blood was derived from a horse bought by James I. of a Mr. Markham for 500 guineas, but since then many Arab, Barb, and Turkish sires and dams have contributed to form the breed of race-horses. Youatt (*The Horse*, p. 44.) notes as their chief points: A beautiful Arabian head, fine and finely set-on neck, oblique lengthened shoulders, well-bent hinder legs, ample muscular quarters; flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards, and long elastic pastern.

2. *Ornith.*: *Micropterus brachypterus* (*Oldemia patachonicha*). Called also the Steamer-duck. Both names refer to the swiftness of its motion through the water.

**race-meeting, s.** A certain day or days appointed for the holding of races at a certain place.

#### race-saddle, s.

*Manège*: A very small light saddle, used for racing purposes.

\* **raçe, a.** [Fr. *rasé*.] The same as *RAZE*.

"To build their men-of-war flush-decked, or as it was called *raçe*."  
—Angley: *Westward Ho*, ch. 22.

**raçe (1), v. t. & t.** [A.S. *racean*.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To run swiftly; espec., to contend in a race.

2. To follow racing systematically, or as a profession; to keep race-horses.

#### B. Transitive:

1. To cause to run swiftly; to cause to contend in a race; to drive swiftly in a trial or contest of speed.

2. To contend in a race with or against.

\* **raçe (2), v. t.** [RASE, v.]

\* **raçe (3), v. t.** [RASH (2), v.] To tear out or away.

"Hur heer of can ache race."

M.S. Cantab., Ff. II. 28, fo. 94.

\* **raçe-ë-mā-tion, s.** [RACEME.]

1. A cluster, as of grapes.

"The whole racemation or cluster of eggs."  
—Broune: *Vulgar Errours*, bk. III., ch. xxviii.

2. The trimming, cultivation, or gathering of clusters of grapes.

"Some curious Instruments out of Italy for racemation, engraving, and inoculating."  
—Burnet: *Life of Bishop Becket*, p. 120.

**raçe-ème, s.** [Fr.

*racème*, from Lat.

*racemus*, accus.

of *racemus* = a

cluster of grapes;

allied to Gr. *ραχ*

(*rhax*), genit. *ραχ*

*yoç* (*rhagoc*) = a

berry, espec. a

grape; Sp. & Port.

*racimo*.]

*Bot.*: A kind of inflores-

cence, in which the flowers

are on simple stalks distinct

from each other, and arranged

around a common axis. [CO-

RYMB, CORYMBOSÆ.]

"Its racemes of nodding whitish flowers."  
—Bur-

roughs: *Pedacton*, p. 124.

**raçe-épéd, a.** [Eng. *racem(e)*; -ed.] Having

a raceme or racemes.

**raçe-mia, a.** [Fr. *racémique*, from *racème*

= a raceme (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or obtained

from grapes.

#### racemic-acid, s.

*Chem.*:  $\text{CH}(\text{HO})-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$

Paratartaric acid.

An acid found with tartaric acid in the mother liquor of the argol obtained from the grapes of the Upper Rhine and the Vosges, and most readily prepared by heating tartaric acid with one-tenth of its weight of water to 170°-180°, in sealed tubes. It forms rhombic prisms, less soluble in water than ordinary tartaric acid. Racemic acid exerts no action on polarised light, as it is a compound of dextro-tartaric and levotartaric acids in equal quantities.

#### racemic-ether, s.

*Chem.* (Pl.): The best known compounds of this group are the acid racemates of ethyl and methyl. (1) Ethyl racemic acid (Racemovinic acid),  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}_6$ , is produced by digesting four parts of absolute alcohol and one part of racemic acid in a retort at a gentle heat, saturating with baric carbonate, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in long oblique prisms, very soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. (2) Methyl racemic acid,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}_6$ , is prepared in a similar way. It crystallizes in colourless rectangular prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and slightly in ether.

**raçe-mif-ër-ous, a.** [Lat. *racemus* = a cluster; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Bearing racemes or clusters, as the currant.

**raçe-mō, pref.** [Eng. *racem(ic)*; o connect.] Derived from, or containing racemic acid.

**racemo-carbonic acid, racemo-oxalic acid, s.** [DESOXALIC-ACID.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wā, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thāre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sār, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, ōūb, ōūre, unīte, ōūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**rac-ō-mōse**, \***rac-ō-mōis**, *a.* [Lat. *racemosus*; Fr. *racemeux*; Sp. & Port. *racimoso*; Ital. *racemoso*.]

1. Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme.
2. Bearing flowers in the form of racemes; racemiferous.

**racemose-glands**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Glands in which the secreting cavity is made up of a number of smaller lobules. Those with but few lobules, like the sebaceous glands, are sometimes termed simple, and resemble a portion of larger or compound racemose glands, of which the mammary gland is an example.

**rac-ō-mōse-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *racemose*; -ly.] In a racemose manner.

**racemose-corymbosa**, *a.*

*Bot.* (Of flowers): Disposed in a manner between a corymb and a raceme, or composed of numerous racemes forming a corymb.

**rac-ō-mō-vin-ŷo**, *a.* [Pref. *racemo-*, and Eng. *vinic*.] Derived from or containing racemic acid and ethyl.

**racemovinic-acid**, *s.* [RACEMIC-ETHER.]

**rac-ō-mūle**, *s.* [Eng. *racem(e)*; dimin. suff. -ule.]

*Bot.*: A small raceme.

**rac-ō-mū-lōse**, *a.* [Eng. *racemule*; -ose.] *Bot.*: Bearing very small racemes.

**rac-ō-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rac(e)*, *v.*; -er.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. One who races; one who contends in a race.

"Less swiftly to the goal a racer flies."

2. An animal or thing kept for racing, as a race-horse, a racing yacht, bicycle, &c.

*II. Zool.*: *Ophibolus getulus*, an American snake, black in colour, and with a slender body. So called because it glides very quickly.

\***racch**, \***racche**, \***racche**, \***ratoche**, *s.* [Icel. *rakki*; O. Sw. *racha* = a bitch.] A dog which hunted by scent, as distinguished from a greyhound. [BRACH.]

"They hunt about as doth a racche."

*Old Poem, in Shakespeare's Theat. Chem., p. 155.*

\***rac-ō-ŷi-ŷi-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng., &c. *rachis*, and Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*algos*) = pain.]

*Pathol.*: Pains of the bowels, supposed to arise from the nerves of the spinal marrow. (FARR.)

**rac-ō-ŷi-ŷan**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥάχης* (*rhachis*) = the spine or backbone.]

1. Pertaining to the spine; vertebral.
2. Pertaining to the rachis of an odontophore.

"The rachidian teeth sometimes form a single series."—Woodward: *Mollusca* (ed. 3rd), p. 21.

†**rac-ō-ŷi-lā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *rachis* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: The zigzag rachis or axis on which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

**rac-ō-ŷi-ŷōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥάχης* (*rhachis*) = the spine; -ōn.]

*Zool.*: The typical and sole genus of the anomalous family Rachiodontidae, with three species. The nomenclature of the genus is very confused. It is also known as Anodon (Smith), Deirodon (Owen), Dasypeltis (Wagler), and the type-species *Rachiodon scaber* = *Coluber scaber* (Linn.). There are no true teeth; but so-called gular teeth are present, these being really the tips of the long inferior spines of the first eight or nine vertebrae. These snakes live principally on eggs, and when the shell is broken by the gular teeth it is ejected from the mouth and the fluid contents pass, with little or no waste, into the stomach.

**rac-ō-ŷi-ŷōnt**, *a.* [RACHIODONTIDÆ.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rachiodontidae; possessing gular teeth.

**rac-ō-ŷi-ŷōn-ti-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rachiodon*, genit. *rachiodonis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

*Zool.*: A family of Colubridiform Snakes, of doubtful affinities, from South and West Africa, with a single genus *Rachiodon* (q.v.).

**rac-ō-ŷi**, *s.* [Gr. = the spine or backbone.]

*1. Botany*:

(1) The axis of inflorescence; a peduncle proceeding nearly in a right line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence. (Lindley.)

(2) (Of *Compositæ*): A receptacle, not fleshy, surrounded by an involucre. (Lessing.)

(3) The caudex of an acotyledonous plant.

*2. Comparative Anatomy*:

†(1) The spine, either of man or of the lower vertebrates.

(2) The central portion of an odontophore.

**rac-ō-ŷi-ŷo**, *a.* [RACHITIS.] Of or pertaining to rachitis; rickety.

**rac-ō-ŷi-tis**, *s.* [Eng., &c., *rach(is)*; -itis.]

*1. Pathol.*: [RICKETS].

*2. Veg. Path.*: Abortion of the fruit or seed.

**rac-ō-ŷi-tōme**, *s.* [Eng., &c. *rachis*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

*Surg.*: A post-mortem or dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal.

**rac-ō-ŷi-ŷi**, *a.* [Eng. *rac(e)* (1), *s.*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to race, family, or descent; of or pertaining to the races of mankind; ethnological.

"The object of my museum is not racial."—*Daily News*, Aug. 2, 1881.

**rac-ō-ŷi-ŷy**, *adv.* [Eng. *rac(y)*; -ly.] In a racy manner.

\***rac-ō-ŷe**, *s.* [Fr.] A root.

**rac-ō-ŷi-nōss**, *s.* [Eng. *rac(y)*; -ness.] The quality or state of being racy; piquency, pungency.

**rac-ō-ŷi-ng**, *pr. par. or a.* [RACE (1), *v.*]

**rac-ō-ŷi-bit**, *s.*

*Manège*: A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings varying in size from three to six inches.

**rac-ō-ŷi-calendar**, *s.* A list of races to be run, and of races run with their results.

**rack** (1), *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of arrack (q.v.): as, rack punch.

**rack** (2), \***racke**, \***rekke**, *s.* [Prop. that which is stretched out or straight, from *rack*, *v.*: cf. Ger. *rack* = a rail, a bar, a framework; Prov. Ger. *reck* = a scaffold; *reckbank* = a rack for torture; *recke* = a stretcher; Low Ger. *rakt* = a shelf, as in Eng. plate-rack.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

*1. Literally*:

(1) An instrument for stretching or straining; as,

(a) A contrivance or appliance for bending a bow.

"These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or rack."—*Widdie: Mathematical Magick*.

(b) An apparatus for the judicial torture of criminals or suspected persons. It consisted of a large, open wooden frame, within which the person to be tortured was laid on his back on the floor, with his wrists and ankles fastened by cords to two rollers at the ends of the frame. These rollers were then drawn or moved in opposite directions until the body rose to a level with the frame. Interrogations were then put, and if the prisoner refused to answer, or if his answers were not considered satisfactory, the rollers were further moved, until at last the bones of the sufferer were forced from their sockets. The rack was formerly much used by the civil authorities in the cases of traitors or conspirators, and by the officers of the Inquisition to force a recantation of heretical or so-called heretical opinions.

"The trial by rack is utterly unknown to the law of England; though once, when the Dukes of Exeter and Suffolk, and other ministers of Henry VI., had laid design to introduce the civil law into this kingdom as the rule of government, for the beginning thereof they erected a rack for torture; which was called in derision the Duke of Exeter's Daughter, and still remains in the Tower of London; where it was occasionally used as an engine of state, not of law, more than once in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

(2) An open framework or grating; as,

(a) A grating on which bacon is laid.

(b) A framework on or in which articles are laid or arranged: as, a plate-rack, a bottle-rack, a hat-rack, &c.

(c) A frame of open-work to hold hay or other food for cattle, horses, or sheep.

"Unyoke the steed, his racks heap high with hay."—*Granger: Tibullus*, ll. 1.

(d) A frame to carry hay or grain, placed on wheels, for hauling in the harvest.

\**2. Figuratively*:

(1) That which is extorted; an extortion, an exaction. [RACK-RENT.]

"The great rents and racks would be unsupportable."—*Sanders: State of Religion*, O. 2 b.

(2) Torture; extreme pain or anguish; agony.

"A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack."—*Temple*.

*II. Technically*:

*1. Gearing*: A toothed bar whose pitch-line is straight, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel [PINION, *s.*, II.], for the purpose of changing rectilinear into circular motion, or vice versa. This contrivance is called a rack-and-pinion, and the motion so imparted rack-and-pinion motion.

*2. Horol.*: A steel piece in the striking part of a clock. It consists of a bar attached radially to an axis, and having a lower and an upper arm. The former is called the rack-tail (q.v.). The latter is indented with twelve notches, to effect the striking of the right number.

*3. Lace*: A certain length of lace-work, counted perpendicularly, and containing 240 meshes.

*4. Metall.*: An inclined frame or table, open at the foot, and upon which metalliferous slimes are placed and exposed to a stream of water, which washes off the lighter portions.

*5. Nautical*:

(1) A frame of wood with belaying-pins, or a row of blocks for fair-leadings, or a row of sheaves for reeving the running-rigging.

(2) A frame with holes for round-shot.

(3) A box in which the halyards are coiled away.

†(1) *Rack-and-pinion*: [RACK (2), *s.*, II. 1.]

\* (2) *To live at rack and manger*: To live of the best at free cost. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. II., ch. i.)

**rack-bar**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope, called a swifter, in order to bind a rope firmly together.

**rack-block**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running ropes to lead through.

**rack-rail**, *s.* A rail laid alongside the bearing rails of a railway, and having cogs into which meshes a cog-wheel on the locomotive. Now only to be found in some forms of inclined-plane railways.

**rack-rent**, *s.* A rent raised to the utmost; a rent stretched to the full value, and greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay.

**rack-rent**, *v.t.* To subject to the payment of a rack-rent; to assess at a rack-rent.

"Men whose poverty was brought about by rack-renting."—*Times*, March 20, 1866.

**rack-renter**, *s.*

1. One who rack-rents his tenants.

"The landlords, whose leases have fallen in, and who have now become rack-renters, often of very disreputable property."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 8, 1883.

\* 2. One who is rack-rented. (*Wharton*.)

**rack-saw**, *s.* A saw with wide teeth.

**rack-tail**, *s.*

*Horol.*: A bent arm connected with the toothed segment-rack, by which the striking mechanism of a repeating clock is let off.

**rack-vintage**, *s.* Wines drawn from the lees.

**rack-work**, *s.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack-and-pinion or the like.

\***rack** (3), \***racke**, \***rakke**, \***rak**, *s.* [Icel. *rek* = drift, motion; *skýræk* = the rack or drifting clouds, from *reka* = to drive, to toss.] [WRACK.] Light vapoury clouds; floating vapour in the sky.

"Mixed with the rack, the snow melts fly."

*Scott: Marmion*, l. (introd.)

**rack** (5), *s.* [For *wreck* (q.v.).] Wreck, ruin, destruction; now used only in the phrases to go to rack, to go to rack and ruin.

**bēl**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cāt**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **benq̄h**; **gō**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aq̄**; **expeet**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f** -**clan**, **-tlan** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-zhūn**; **-fion**, **-sion** = **-zhūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **-shūn**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**rack** (6), *s.* [Either for rock, *v.*, or connected with rack (5), *s.*]

*Manège*: A quick amble.

"Col. Dodge's definition of a rack is that it is half-way between a pace and a trot."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1888.

**rack** (7), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *reka* = to drive.] A track, a cart-rut.

**rack** (1), \***racke**, *v.t.* [O. Dut. *racken* = to stretch; to reach; *racken* = to rack, to torture; Icel. *rekja* = to stretch, to trace; *rekkinga* = to strain; Ger. *recken* = to stretch; Dan. *rekke*. Rack is closely connected with *reach* (q.v.), and is a doublet of *rutch* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To stretch, to strain.

(2) To stretch or strain on the rack; to put to the rack; to torture with the rack.

"He was racked and miserably tortured, to the extent he should either change his opinion or confess to either of his profession."—*For: Table of French Martyrs* (ed. 1881).

(3) To place on or in a rack or frame: as, To rack bottles.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To stretch, to heighten, to exaggerate.

"What we have we prize not to the worth, While we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost, Why, then we rack the value."—*Shakspeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

(2) To strain, to stretch, to worry, to puzzle: as, To rack one's brains.

(3) To wrest, to distort, to strain, to pervert. "Racking and stretching Scripture further than by God was meant."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

(4) To raise to the highest or uttermost point: as, To rack rents.

(5) To harass or oppress by exacting excessive rents. (*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 917.)

(6) To oppress by exaction generally.

"The Commons hast thou racked."—*Shakspeare: 3 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

(7) To torture; to affect with extreme pain, torment, or anguish. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 208.)

II. Mining: To wash on the rack. [Rack (2), *s.*, II. 4.]

¶ To rack a tackle:

*Naut.*: To bind together two ropes of a tackle to retain it at a tension and prevent the ropes reaving back through the blocks.

**rack** (2), *v.t.* [Rack (5), *s.*] To fly, as vapour or light floating clouds. (*Scott: Rokeby*, l. 1.)

**rack** (3), *v.t.* [Rack (7), *s.*]

*Manège*: To go at a racking pace; to amble quickly.

"He did not so much as rack."—*Fuller: Worthies*, II. 172.

**rack** (4), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *raqué*, *vin raqué* = small or coarse wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture (*Cotgrave*).] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor, from its sediment.

"Bonne roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days' resettlement, rack it off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

\***rack** (5), *v.t.* [RECK.]

\***rack** (6), *v.t.* [A.S. *reccan*.] To relate, [RECKON.]

\***rack-ër** (1), *s.* [Eng. rack (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who racks, tortures, or torments,

2. One who harasses or oppresses by exactions.

3. One who wrests, twists, perverts, or distorts.

"These rackers of Scriptures are by St. Peter styled, unstable."—*Hales: Golden Remains*, p. 11.

\***rack-ër** (2), *s.* [Eng. rack (3), *v.*; -er.] A horse which moves at a racking pace.

"As to pace, a racker will go six miles an hour."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1888.

\***rack-ër** (3), *s.* [Eng. rack (4), *v.*; -er.] One who racks liquors, as wine, &c.

\***rack-ët** (1), *s.* [Gael. *racaid* = a noise, a disturbance, from *rac* = to make a noise like geese or ducks. Cf. *rackle*.]

1. A noise, a clamour, a din; a confused clattering noise.

"What an infernal racket and riot!"

*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, iv.

2. A smart stroke. (*Scott*.)

¶ (1) To be (or go) on the racket: To go on the loose; to be dissipated. (*Slang*.)

"He had been off on the racket, perhaps for a week at a time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1888.

(2) To stand the racket: To take the consequences; to be responsible; to put up with.

"He is as ready as myself to stand the racket of subsequent proceedings."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1882.

**rack-ët** (2), **ra-quet**, \***rak-et**, *s.* [Fr. *raquette*, from Sp. *raqueta* = a racket, from Arab. *ráhat* = the palm of the hand, *râh* = the palma. Cf. Fr. *paume* = (1) the palm of the hand, (2) tennis.]

1. The instrument with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; a bat, consisting of an elliptical loop formed of a thin strip of wood, across which net-work of cord or gut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

"When we have match'd our rackets to these balls."—*Shakspeare: Henry V.*, i. 2.

2. (Pl.): A game of ball; a modern variety of the old game of tennis (q.v.).

3. A snow-shoe, formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. (Used in Canada.)

4. A broad, wooden shoe or patten for a horse, to enable him to step on marshy or wet ground. (*Webster*.)

5. Ornith.: A spatula (q.v.).

**racket-court**, \***racket-ground**, *s.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played.

"The area it appeared . . . was the racket-ground."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xii.

**racket-tail**, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Steganura* (q.v.), so called because the tail terminates in a spatula.

\***rack-ët** (1), *v.t.* [RACKET (1), *s.*] To knock about; to frolic.

"The last fortnight or three weeks I have racketed about like other people."—*E. Carter: Letters*, i. 92.

\***rack-ët** (2), *v.t.* [RACKET (2), *s.*] To strike, as with a racket; to toss.

"Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man racketed from one temptation to another."—*Hayes: Nine Sermons*, p. 68.

\***rack-kët-ër**, *s.* [Eng. racket (1), *v.*; -er.] A person given to racketing or noisy frolic; a gay or dissipated person.

"I shall be a racketeer, I doubt."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, l. 117.

\***rack-kött**, \***râk-kött**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*Music*:

1. An obsolete wind instrument of the double bassoon kind, having ventages, but no keys. It was not of an extended compass, being incapable of producing harmonics. It was a double-reed instrument, the reed being at the end of a tube through which the player blew. The tone was nasal and produced with difficulty. The rackett was improved by Denner at the beginning of the last century, but was not able to hold its own against the then much superior bassoon.

2. An organ stop of 16 ft. or 8 ft. pitch.

**rack-ët-y**, **râk-ët-ty**, *s.* [Eng. racket (1), *s.*; -y.]

1. Making a racket or noise; noisy, clamorous.

2. Gay, dissipated. "The unhappy dispenser of police law and his rackety son."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1884.

**râk-ët-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RACK (4), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adv.** (See the verb).

**C. As subst.**: The act of decanting wine from the lees in a cask, after fermentation or fining.

**racking-can**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A vessel for clearing wine from the lees.

2. *Metall.*: A can filled with sour beer, in which wire is steeped before drawing.

**ra-oö-dî-üm**, *s.* [ANTENNARIA (2).]

**ra-coön**, *s.* [RACCOON.]

**ra-coön-da**, *s.* [Native name.] [COYPU.]

**ra-oö-vi-an**, *s. & s.* [From *Racovia*, the Latin name of Racow, a town of Poland, on the Czarna. It was built in 1569.]

**A. As adj.**: Of, or belonging to Racow.

**B. As subst.**: A Socinian belonging to Racow, where that sect had a celebrated school or college.

**Racovian-catechism**, *s.*

*Theol.*, &c.: A catechism containing a popular exposition of the Socinian creed. Properly speaking there were two, a smaller and a larger, both published in Germany by Smalcius, the former in 1605, the latter in 1608. The larger one was translated into English in 1652, probably by John Biddle.

**râc-quët** (qu as k), *s.* [RACKET (2), *s.*]

**râc-y**, *a.* [From *rac* (2), *s.*]

1. Strongly flavoured; tasting of the soil.

"The rac-y juice  
Strong with delicious flavour, strikes the sense."—*Philips: Caranilla*.

2. Having a strong distinctive character; spirited, pungent, piquant.

"Rich rac-y verses in which we  
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see."—*Cowley: Answer to a Copy of Verses*.

\***râd** (1), *pret. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

\***râd** (2), \***red**, \***radde**, *pret. of v.* [READ.]

**râd**, *s.* [See def.] A contract of Radical (q.v.).

"They say the Reds are going to throw us over."—*B. Disraeli: Coningsby*.

**râd**, \***rade**, *a.* [Icel. *hræddr*.] Afraid, frightened. (*Scott*.)

"For the eric ful rade."—*MS. Lincoln*, A. I. 17, fo. 122.

**ra-dan-ite** (au as ôw), *s.* [After Radau Valley, Hartz, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A variety of Labradorite (q.v.), forming one of the constituents of a gabbro. Believed by Breithaupt to differ from ordinary Labradorite in its chemical composition.

**râd-dle** (1), **red-le**, **rîd-dle**, *v.t.* [Prob. a corrupt of *hurdle* or *riddle*.]

1. To interweave, to intertwist, to wind together.

2. To wrinkle.

**râd-dle** (2), *v.t.* [RADDLE (2), *s.*] To paint as with ruddle.

"Raddled like an old bell-wether."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xliii.

**râd-dle** (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To get over work in a slovenly, careless manner.

**râd-dle** (1), \***rad-el**, *s.* [RADDLE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A branch or supple piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence; also a piece of lath or similar piece of wood.

"The houses of the Britons were alittle set up with a few posts and many *radels*."—*Hollinshed: Description of Eng.*, bk. II, ch. xli.

2. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees and shrubs. (*Pror.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Metall.*: The same as RABBLE, (3).

2. *Naut.*: Interlacing yarns to make flat gasket.

3. *Weav.*: A bar with upright pegs, used by weavers to keep the threads in place when winding the warp on to the beam.

**raddie-hedge**, *s.* A hedge formed by interweaving the branches or twigs together.

**râd-dle** (2), *s.* [RUDDLE.] A red pigment used for marking sheep.

"A yellow cheek behind a raddle of rouge."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, No. 22.

**râd-dock**, *s.* [RUDDOCK.] The robin-redbreast.

"The raddock would  
With charitable bill bring thee all this."—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

\***rade**, *s.* [RAID.]

\***rade**, *pret. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

\***ra-dean** (eau as o), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *raies* = a boat, a raft.] A number of pieces of wood bound together to form a float; a raft.

\***radevere**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Tapestry.

\***râdgo**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of wildfowl.

"The Râdgo is next unto the Taile in goodness."—*Vener: Via recta ad vitam longam*, p. 90.

**râ-dî-âl**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *radius* = a radius (q.v.).]

**fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, häre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, âire, sîr, marine; gô, pôê, or, wöre, wêlf, wörk, whô, mûte, cûh, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Of, or pertaining to a radius.
2. Resembling, or having the quality or appearance of a ray or radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a centre.

"Radiolaria, so called from the radial arrangement of their pseudopodia."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 154.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Anat.*: Of, or belonging to the radius; as, the radial artery, nerve, and vein.
2. *Bot.*: Growing on the circumference of a circle.

**radial-curves, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: Curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the centre of the including centre, and appear like so many semi-diameters.

**radial-fibres, s. pl. [MULLERIAN-FIBRES.]****radial-symmetry, s.**

*Compar. Anat.*: The arrangement of similar parts round a central axis. Used chiefly of the Echinoderms; but the radial symmetry is often more apparent than real, inasmuch as in very many a medium plane can be found, the parts on each side of which are disposed symmetrically in relation to that plane, and with a few exceptions the embryo leaves the egg as a bilaterally symmetrical larva. (*Huxley: Comp. Anat. Invert.*, ch. ix.)

**rā-dī-ā-lī, adv.** [*Eng. radial*; -ly.] In a radial manner; like radii or rays.

"The pseudopodia do not extend straight out radially."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 154.

**rā-dī-ān-ge, rā-dī-ān-gy, s.** [*Eng. radiant*(s); -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being radiant; brightness appearing or shooting in rays; bright or brilliant lustre; vivid brightness.

"She shin'd in an attire  
That cast a radiance past the ray of fire."  
*Chapman: Homer: Hymns to Venus.*

**rā-dī-ant, rā-dī-aunt, rā-dī-aunte, rā-dī-aunt, a. & s.** [*Lat. radians*, genit. *radiantis*, pr. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.); *Fr. radiant*; *Sp. & Ital. radiante*.]

**A. As adjective:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Radiating; proceeding in the form of or resembling rays; giving out rays; radiated, radiate.

2. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; sparkling with beams of light; shining; vividly bright or sparkling.

"From his radiant count he rose."  
*Milton: P. L.*, x. 55.

3. Exhibiting a high degree of pleasure or satisfaction; beaming; as, a radiant countenance.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Diverging from a common centre, like rays.

2. *Her.*: An epithet applied to any ordinary or charge, when it is represented edged with rays or beams; rayonnant; rayonné.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Astron.*: The point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed.

"There was a family likeness about all meteors coming from the same radiant."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, 1894.

2. *Geom.*: A straight line proceeding from a given point or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to revolve.

3. *Optics*: The luminous body or point from which rays of light falling on a lens or mirror diverge.

**radiant-flower, s.**

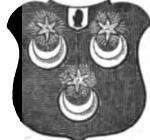
*Bot.*: A compound flower in which the florets of the disc are long and spreading and unlike those of the ray.

**radiant-heat, s.**

*Physics*: Heat radiating from a heated body as distinguished from that transmitted by intervening media.

**radiant-point, s. [RADIANT, B. 1.]****radiant-stigma, s.**

*Bot.*: A stigma having divisions resembling the rays of a star.



RADIANT.

**rā-dī-ant-lī, rā-dī-ant-lie, adv.** [*Eng. radiant*; -ly.] In a radiant manner; with radiance or beaming brightness; with glittering lustre or splendour.

"A certain vessel . . . so *radiant*ly wrought."—*Poe: Martyrs*, (an. 197).

**rā-dī-ār-y, s. pl. [RADIUS.]**

**Zoology:**

1. A group of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata and Medusae. (*Lamarck*.)
2. A sub-division of Invertebrata, containing the Echinodermata, Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Acalephae, and Hydrozoa. (*Owen: Anat. Invert.* (ed. 2nd), p. 16.)

**rā-dī-ār-y, s.** [*Lat. radius* = a radius (q.v.).] One of the Radiata (q.v.).

**rā-dī-ā-tē, s. pl.** [*Lat. neut. pl. of radians*, pr. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: A term introduced by Cuvier, in 1812, for the lowest of his great groups or embranchements. He described them as having radial, instead of bilateral, symmetry, apparently destitute of nervous system and sense organs, having the circulatory system rudimentary or absent, and respiratory organs on or co-extensive with the surface of the body; and included the Echinodermata, Acalephae, Entozoa, Polypi, and Infusoria. Wider knowledge led to the narrowing of the limits of this group, and though Agassiz (*Classification*, p. 294) pleaded for its retention (with the three classes of Polypi, Acalephae, and the Echinodermata), Huxley's *Lectures on Comparative Anatomy* finally broke up what he called the "radiate mob" (p. 86), and distributed its constituents among the Echinodermata, Polyzoa, Vermes, Coelenterata, and Protozoa.

**rā-dī-ā-tē, v. t. & t.** [*Lat. radians*, pr. par. of *radio* = to shoot out rays; *radius* = a ray; *Ital. radiare*; *Sp. radiar*.] [*RADIUS*, RAY.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To emit rays or beams; to be radiant; to shine, to sparkle.

"Virtues . . . radiate like the sun at noon."  
*Hood: Pref. to Herbert's Henry VIII.*

2. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light.

"Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes."—*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. xi.

3. To issue or proceed, as from a central point. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxxviii. 5.)

**B. Transitive:**

1. To emit or send out, as rays, in a direct line from a point or surface.

2. To enlighten, to illuminate, to irradiate; to shed light or brightness on.

**rā-dī-ā-tē, a. & s.** [*Lat. radians*; *Ital. radiato*; *Sp. radiado*.] [*RADIATE*, v.]

**A. As adjective:**

*I. Ord. Lang.*: Having rays or lines proceeding from or as from a centre; adorned with rays; radiated.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Diverging from a common centre. [*RADIANT*.]

2. *Min.*: Having crystals or fibres diverging as from a centre.

3. *Zool.*: Having the organs of circulation and sensation arranged circularly around a common centre.

**B. As substantive:**

*Zool.*: A member of the division Radiata.

**rā-dī-āt-ēd, a.** [*RADIATE*, a.] Adorned with rays or radiations; rayed, radiate.

**radiated iron-pyrites, s. pl. [MARCASITE.]**

**radiated-ligament, s.** The anterior costocentral ligament of the ribs.

**radiated-tortoise, s.**

*Zool.*: *Testudo radiata*, from Madagascar.

**rā-dī-ā-tē-lī, adv.** [*Eng. radiate*; -ly.] In a radiate manner; with rays or radiations from the centre.

**rā-dī-āt-īng, pr. par. or a.** [*RADIATE*, v.]

**Botany:**

1. Diverging from a common centre or from the circumferences of a circle. Spec., of an exogenous leaf, having several ribs radiating from the base to the circumference, as a lobed leaf.

2. Forming apparent rays in the circumference of a circle, as the outer florets of many umbellifers.

**rā-dī-āt-īng-lī, adv.** [*Eng. radiating*; -ly.] In a radiating manner; with radiations; radiately.

**rā-dī-ā-tion, s.** [*Fr.*, from *Lat. radiationem*, accus. of *radiatio*, from *radius*, pr. par. of *radio* = to radiate (q.v.); *Sp. radiacion*; *Ital. radiazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of radiating; the state of being radiated; the emission and diffusion of rays.

"We make demonstrations of all lights, and radiations, and of all colours."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*, p. 25.

2. Emission and diffusion from a central point in every direction.

So it [sound] parallels in so many other things with the light, and radiation of things invisible."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 123.

*II. Physics*: The transmission of heat, light, or actinic power (hence known as forms of "radiant energy"), from one body to another without raising the temperature of the intervening medium. It takes place in all directions around a body. In a homogeneous medium it takes place in straight lines. Radiation proceeds in *vacuo* as well as through air. Its intensity is proportioned to the temperature of the source, and it diminishes according to the obliquity of the rays with respect to the radiant surface, and the radiating or emissive power of a body, or its capability of emitting at the same temperature, and with the same extent of surface, greater or less quantities of heat. The energy received from a radiating body is inversely proportional to the square of the distance; and the radiation of a body is exactly proportional to its absorbing power. If the radiating power of lampblack be reckoned at 100, that of platinum foil is 10-80; copper foil, 4-90; gold leaf, 4-28, and pure laminated silver 8-80.

☞ Solar radiation is the radiation from the sun; terrestrial radiation that from the earth into space.

**rā-dī-ā-tive, a.** [*Eng. radiat(e)*; -ive.] Radiating; having the quality or property of radiating; having a tendency to radiate.

**rā-dī-ā-tōr, s.** [*Eng. radiat(e)*; -or.] That which radiates; a body or substance from which rays radiate; specif., a chamber or drum in an apartment, heated by steam or hot air, and radiating warmth into the apartment.

**rād-i-cal, rād-i-call, a. & s.** [*Fr. radical*, from *Lat. radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root; *Sp. & Port. radical*; *Ital. radicale*.] [*RADIX*.]

**A. As adjective:****I. Ordinary Language:**

- \*1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the root.

"The more you take away of her rank and superfluous word, the better will she employ the radical."—*P. Holland: Flim*, bk. xvii, ch. xii.

2. Pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental, original; going to the root or origin; thorough-going, extreme; as, a radical truth, a radical difference.

3. Implanted by nature; natural, native, innate, constitutional.

"Are *radical* diseases so suddenly removed?"—*Dryden: Æneid*, (Ded.)

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.*: Arising from the root or from its crown.

2. *Philol.*: Belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; of the nature or character of a root; original, primitive; not derived.

"A subordinate part, indicating some modification or relation of a radical idea."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

3. *Politics*: Pertaining to, or characteristic of the political party known as Radicals. [*B. 4.*]

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Chem.*: A group of elements common to a more or less numerous series of allied compounds, and unaffected by the processes whereby these compounds are transformed one into another, e.g. Ethyl ( $C_2H_5$ ), the radical of common alcohol ( $C_2H_5HO$ ).

2. *Math.*: An indicated root of an imperfect power of the degree indicated. Radicals are divided into orders according to the degree of the root indicated: thus, an indicated square root of an imperfect square is a radical of the second degree, and so on.

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōwī; cat, cēll, cōrn, cōrn, cōrn; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -ōan, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = shūn. -ōious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. *Phytology*:

(1) A radix, root, or simple underived, uncompounded word. [Root, s.]

(2) A letter which belongs to the root; a primitive letter.

4. *Politics*: An ultra-liberal, verging on Republicanism; one of that party in the state which desires to carry out a radical reform of the constitution, and to give greater power to the democracy. The term was first applied as a party name in 1818 to Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others of the same party, who wished to introduce radical reforms in the representative system, and not merely to disfranchise and enfranchise a borough or two. (Brewer.)

**radical-bass, s.**

*Music*: The fundamental bass, ground note, or root of a chord.

**radical-leaf, s.**

*Bot.*: A leaf on the lower part of the stem, close to the ground.

**radical-peduncle, s.** [PEDUNCLE, ¶.]

*radical-pitch, s.* The pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.

**radical-quantities, s. pl.**

*Math.*: Quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.

**radical-sign, s.**

*Math.*: The sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$  (in reality a modified form of R, the initial letter of Lat. *radix* = root), written over a quantity, and denoting that its root is to be extracted. The degree of the root is indicated by a figure written over the sign, and called the index. Thus, the expression  $\sqrt[3]{64}$  indicates that the cube root of 64 is to be extracted, and 3 is the index of the radical. In the case of the square root, the index number is generally omitted, and the sign only written.

**radical-stress, s.** The force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.

**rad-i-cal-ism, s.** [Eng. *radical*; -ism.] The principles of the Radicals; the doctrine or principle of making a radical reform of government or other existing institutions, by uprooting all real or supposed abuses connected therewith.

"Maintaining the hollow truce between Whiggery and Radicalism."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1883.

\* **rad-i-cal-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *radical*; -ity.]

1. Origination

"The radicality and power of different forms."—*Brownie's Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xvii.

2. The quality or state of being radical; relation to a root in essential nature or principle.

\* **rad-i-cal-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *radical*; -ize.] To convert or turn to Radicalism.

"Artisans and peasants of the shires, liberal by tradition or Radicalized by the efforts of Nonconformist ministers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1884.

**rad-i-cal-ly, adv.** [Eng. *radical*; -ly.]

\* 1. Primatively, originally, essentially; without derivation.

2. As regards root or origin.

"The word *radically* derived from the Dutch word."—*Howell's Letters*, bk. I, § 6, let. 55.

3. In a radical manner or degree; fundamentally, essentially.

"Yet they were radically distinct, and even opposite in their characteristics."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, 1884.

**rad-i-cal-ness, s.** [Eng. *radical*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being radical or fundamental.

**rad-i-cant, a.** [Lat. *radicans*, pr. par. of *radior* = to take root.]

*Bot.*: Producing roots from the stem; taking root on or above the ground.

\* **rad-i-cate, v. t. & i.** [RADICATE, ¶.]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to take root; to root; to plant deeply and firmly. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Time should rather confirm and radicate in us the remembrance of God's goodness."—*Barrow's Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 8.

B. *Intrans.*: To take root.

"For evergreen, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do radicate."—*Boyle's Sylva*.

**rad-i-cate, rad-i-cat-ed, a.** [Lat. *radicatus*, pr. par. of *radior* = to take root; *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: Deeply or firmly rooted or planted; firmly established.

"When it [sacour] is firmly radicate."—*Ball's Henry IV.* (act. 17).

II. *Technically*:

\* 1. *Bot.*: Having taken root; rooted. Used of a stem, &c.

2. *Zool.* (*Of a shell*): Affixed by one valve or a byssus to a rock, another shell, &c.

**rad-i-cat-ing, a.** [RADICATE, ¶.]

*Bot.*: The same as RADICANT (q.v.).

**rad-i-cat-ion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *radicatus*, pr. par. of *radior* = to take root; Sp. *radicación*; Ital. *radicazione*.] [RADICATE, ¶.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: The process or act of taking root deeply and firmly.

"Of different habits of sin, and degrees of radication of those habits."—*Hammond's Works*, I, 64.

2. *Bot.*: The disposition of the root of a plant, with respect to the ascending and descending caudex.

**rad-i-cel, s.** [RADICELLA.]

\* **rad-i-cel-la, \* rad-i-cel, s.** [Mod. Lat. *radicella*, dimin. of *radix*.]

*Bot.*: A very small root.

**ra-dic-i-form, a.** [Lat. *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Of the nature or form of a root.

**rad-i-cle, s.** [Fr. *radicule*, from Lat. *radicula*, dimin. of *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root; Ital. *radicula*.]

1. *Bot.*: The minute root of an embryo plant.

2. *Chem.*: The same as RADICAL, I. (q.v.).

**rad-i-cose, a.** [Lat. *radicosus*, from *radix*, genit. *radicis* = a root.] Having a large root.

**ra-dic-u-lar, a.** [Eng. *radicula*; -ar.]

*Bot.*: Of, or pertaining to the radicle. (*Bulwer's Outlines of Botany*, p. 267.)

**rad-i-cule, s.** [Fr.]

*Bot.*: The same as RADICLE, I. (q.v.).

**ra-di-o, pref.** [Lat. *radius*.]

1. *Anat.*: Pertaining to, or connected with the radius (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: Radiate.

**radio-carpal, a.**

*Anat.*: Of, or belonging to the radius and to the carpus; as, the *radio-carpal articulation*.

**radio-flagellata, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: A new order of Infusoria, instituted by Saville Kent, with two families, Actinomonadidae and Euchitonidae. He described them (*Mon. Infus.*, I, 225) as "animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the Radiolaria, and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages; no distinct oral aperture. Mostly marine."

**radio-muscular, a.**

*Anat.*: A term applied (1) to the branches sent off by the radial artery in the first part of its course to the muscles of the fore arm; (2) to the filaments emitted in the same direction by the radial nerve.

**radio-ulnar, a.**

*Anat.*: Of, or belonging to the radius and to the ulna; as, the *radio-ulnar articulations*.

**ra-di-ol-a, s.** [Lat. *radiolus* = dimin. from *radius* = a ray. Named from the radiatory branches.]

*Bot.*: All-seed, Flax-seed; a genus of Linaceae. Sepals four, two- to four-toothed; petals four, fugacious; stamens four. One species, *Radiola Millegrana*, an annual herb, with filiform branches, opposite leaves, and corymbose cymes of minute flowers.

**ra-di-ol-er-i-a, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from *radiola* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.*: According to E. Ray Lankester, a class of Protozoa, consisting of Gymnomyxa in which the protoplasmic body of the dominant ameba phase has the form of a sphere or cone from the surface of which radiate filamentous pseudopodia, occasionally anasto-

mosing), and encloses a spherical or cone-shaped perforated shell of membranous consistence, known as the central capsule, and probably homologous with the perforated shell of a Globigerina. He divides the class into two sub-classes: Silico-skeleta and Acanthino-skeleta. They are the Polycistina of Ehrenberg.

2. *Paleont.*: From the Trias onward. The Barbadoes earth, a deposit of sandstones and marls, is principally composed of the siliceous skeletons of Radiolaria.

**ra-di-ol-er-i-an, s. & a.** [RADIOLARIA.]

A. *As subst.*: Any individual of the Radiolaria (q.v.).

B. *As adj.*: Belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of the Radiolaria.

**radiolarian-ooze, s.**

*Nat. Science*: (See extract).

"On the 23rd of March, 1875, in the Pacific, in lat. 11° 24' N., long. 168° 16' E., between the Caroline and the Ladrone groups, we sounded in 4,575 fathoms. The bottom was such as would naturally have been marked on the chart from its general appearance 'red clay'; it was a fine deposit, reddish-brown in colour, and it contained scarcely a trace of silica. It was somewhat different, however, from ordinary 'red clay'—more gritty; and the lower part of the contents of the sounding-tube seemed to have been compacted into a somewhat coherent cake, as if already a stage towards hardening into stone. When placed under the microscope, it was found to contain so large a proportion of the tests of radiolarians that Mr. Murray proposed for it the name *radiolarian-ooze*."—*Thomson's Voyage of Challenger*, I, 231, 232.

**ra-di-ol-ite, s.** [Eng. *radiolite*; o connect, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: A form of Bergmannite (q.v.), found in radiated masses and nodules at Eckenford, Norway.

**ra-di-ol-ite, s.** [RADIOLITE.]

*Paleont.*: A genus of Hippuritidae. Shell inversely conical, biconic, or cylindrical; the valves dissimilar, the lower one with a thick outer layer, often foliaceous; the upper flat, or conical, with a central umbo; teeth angular. Species, forty-two; from the Neocomian to the Chalk. From Britain, France, Egypt, &c.

**ra-di-om-eter, s.** [Lat. *radius* = a ray, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

1. An instrument for taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies.

2. An instrument invented by Crookes for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy, and exhibited by him at the Royal Society, April 7, 1875. It resembles a miniature anemometer, and is made to revolve by the action of light. The cups of the anemometer are replaced by discs, coloured white on one side and black on the other, and the instrument is inclosed in a glass globe from which air has been exhausted, so that no heat is transmitted. When the discs are exposed to light, revolution begins immediately, and its speed is governed by the intensity of the light. Two candles produce twice the effect of one, and the flame of magnesium wire makes the discs spin round with great rapidity.



RADIOMETER.

\* **ra-di-ous, a.** [Lat. *radius*, from *radius* = a ray.]

1. Consisting of rays, as light.

2. Bright, radiant.

"His radiant head with shameful thorns they tear."—*Flower's Christ's Triumph over Death*.

**rad-i-sh, \* rad-ish, \* rad-dish, \* rad-ik, s.** [Fr. *radis*, from Prov. *radiz*, from Lat. *radiorum*, accus. of *radix* = a root; Dut. *radie*; Sw. *rädis*, *rättika*; Icel. *rotur*; Dan. *radie*, *rødkike*; Ger. *radies*.]

*Bot.*: *Raphanus sativus*, the Garden-radish. It was cultivated in ancient times in India, whence it found its way to Europe, reaching England in 1548. It is planted for its root, which is eaten as a salad when the plant is young. It may be either fusiform or nearly round, and of a reddish-purple, yellowish, or white colour. It is stimulating and acrid. Its nitrous juice is antiscorbutic. [RAPHANUS.]

"Spare feast! a radish and an egg."—*Copper's Task*, IV, 173.

**radish-oil, s.**

*Chem.*: A oil obtained by distilling the roots and seeds of the radish with water. It is colourless, slightly soluble in water, and forms a white precipitate with mercuric chloride.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wō, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thāre; pine, pīt, sīre, sūr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, qūite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Sŷrian. *a, o = ē; ey = ā; u = kw.*

**rā'-dī-ūs** (pl. **rā'-dī-lī**, **rā'-dī-ūs-ēs**), *s.* [Lat. = a ray, a rod, a spoke.] [Rav (1), *s.*]

1. *Anat.*: The outer of the two bones of the forearm. It extends from the humerus to the carpus, and articulates with the humerus, the ulna, the scaphoid, and the sesamoid bones.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: The peduncles supporting the partial umbels in an umbellifer.

3. *Fort.*: A line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the end of the outer side.

4. *Geom.*: The distance from the centre of a circle to any point of the circumference. All radii of the same circle, or of equal circles, are equal. The radius of a sphere is half a diameter, or it is the distance from the centre to any point of the surface. In the same, or equal spheres, all radii are equal. In trigonometry the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90°.

¶ *Radius of curvature of a curve at any point*: The radius of the osculatory circle at that point. It is so called because its reciprocal is taken as the measure of the curvature at the point.

**radius-bar, radius-rod, *s.***

*Steam-engine*: One of the guiding-rods in a parallel motion, jointed to the connecting-links, to counteract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam, by guiding the links so that the head of the piston-rod may reciprocate in a line sensibly straight.

**radius-vector** (pl. **radii-vectores**), *s.*

1. *Astron.*: An imaginary line joining the centre of a heavenly body to that of any second one revolving around it. Used of the sun and any planet, of any planet and its satellites, &c.

2. *Geom.*: A straight line, or the length of such line, connecting any point, as of a curve, with a fixed point or pole, round which it revolves, and to which it serves to refer the successive points of a curve in a system of polar co-ordinates.

**rā'-dix**, *s.* [Lat. = a root.]

\* 1. *Alg.*: The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

2. *Anat.*: The root or portion of anything inserted into another, as the root of a tooth; the insertion of a nerve or its branches.

3. *Bot.*: The root of any plant.

4. *Pharm.*: The root of a medicinal plant, as *Rhei radix* = Rhubarb root.

5. *Math.*: Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system. Thus 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration, and also in Briggs' or the common system of logarithms. In Napier's system of logarithms it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively. [LOGARITHM.]

6. *Philol.*: A primitive word from which other words spring; a root, a radical.

\* **rad-ness, rad-nesses**, *s.* [Eng. *rad*, *a.*; -ness.] Terror, fright. (*Morte Arthure*, 120.)

**ra-dōub**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Mercantile Law*: The repairs made to a ship, and a fresh supply of furniture and victuals, munitions, and other provisions required for a voyage.

**rā-dū-q-lā**, *s.* [Lat. = a scraper.]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: A term sometimes applied to the odontophore itself, but properly confined to that portion which is armed with tooth-like processes.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Jungermanniæ. One, *Radula complanata*, is British. It is common upon the trunks of trees, covering them with pale green patches close to the bark.

**ra-dū-lī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *radula* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

*Zool.*, &c.: Shaped like a rasp: as, *raduliform teeth*.

**rāe**, *s.* [Rox (1).]

\* **rāf, rāffe**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rafer*, *rafer* = to snatch, to seize, from Ger. *raffen* = to sweep, to snatch; cogn. with Icel. *hrapa* = to hurry.] [RAFFLE, *s.*] To sweep, draw, or huddle together, hastily or without distinction; to collect promiscuously.

\* Their names and effects, which I thus *raff* up together. —Carver: *Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 62.

\* **rāf, rāf, rāffe**, *s.* [RAFF, *v.*]

1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble.

"To settle a *raff* of errors and superstitious." —Barrow: *Unity of the Church*.

2. Lumber, sweepings, refuse.

3. Hence, a person of worthless character; the rabble; the scum or refuse of society. (Used only or chiefly in the reduplicated form *rif-ruff*.)

"Taken of the rym and *ruff*"

*Suche gylours for poupe and pride.*

*Mapes: Appendix*, p. 240.

4. Plunder.

"Iik a manne agayne his gud he gaffe."

"That he had taue with rye and *raffe*."

*M. Lincoln*, A. 1. 17, fo. 148.

**raff-merchant**, *s.* A lumber merchant.

**Rāf-fā-ille**, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

**Raffelle-ware**, *s.* A fine kind of Majolica ware, which took its name from the supposition that the designs were painted by Raffaele (1483-1520). Marryatt has shown that this is improbable, but that the designs were furnished from original drawings by Raffaele. The designs of this ware are scenes from ancient mythology, or other fancy subjects, or portraits painted in natural colours.

**rāf-fin-ōse**, *s.* [Fr. *rafiner* = to refine, as sugar, &c.; -ose (Chem.).]

*Chem.*:  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + 5H_2O$ . A saccharine body found in the molasses of the beet, and recently discovered by O'Sullivan in barley. It crystallizes in colourless, flat, oblique prisms, very soluble in water, sparingly in alcohol. It has a faint sweet taste, is unfermentable, but capable of transformation by boiling with dilute mineral acids into two sugars, one of which is dextrose.

**rāf-fish**, *a.* [Eng. *raff*, *s.* -ish.] Resembling or characteristic of the raff or rabble; scampish, worthless, villainous, low.

"We had imagined it was still the raffish haunt of upstart planters, and white men of the lowest type." —Good Words, Sept., 1861, p. 602.

**rāf-fie, rāffe**, *s.* [Fr. *raffe* (O. Fr. *raffe*), from *rafter* = to catch or seize, from Ger. *raffen* = to snatch up, frequent. of *raffen* = to sweep, to snatch, to raff (q.v.).]

\* 1. A game at dice. According to Cotgrave, one with three dice in which he who threw all alike won the stakes.

"Most commonly they use *raffe*. That is, to throw in with three dice, till duplets and a chance be thrown; and the highest duplets win, except you throw in and in, which is called *raffe*; and that wins all." —Dryden: *Mock Astrologer*, III.

2. A chance or lottery in which some article is put up by the owner to be thrown for by several persons who subscribe a small sum each, he who throws the highest number to become possessor of the article. The money subscribed goes to the original owner of the article.

"Instead of piddling for the little prizes which are to be found in what may be called the raffie of colony taxation." —Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, IV. 1.

**raffie-net**, *s.* A kind of fishing-net.

**rāf-fie, v.t. & i.** [RAFFLE, *s.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To engage in a raffie; to try the chance of a raffie; to throw dice in a raffie.

"Those Jew troopers, that threw out"

"When they were raffing for his coat."

*Buller: Satire upon Gaming*.

**B. Trans.**: To dispose of in or by means of a raffie: as, *To raffie a watch*.

**rāf-fier**, *s.* [Eng. *raffe* (v.); -er.] One who raffies.

**rāf-fie-gī-q**, *s.*

(Named after Sir

Thomas Stamford

Raffles (1781-1826),

lieut. governor of

Java, and after-

wards of Bencoolen.)

*Bot.*: The typical

genus of Rafflesi-

aceæ (q.v.). The

first and finest

species discovered was

*Rafflesia Arnoldi*, found by Raffles and Dr.

Arnold in Sumatra in 1818. The flower

(there is no stem) is more than a yard across,

the lobes of the perianth a foot, the cup of a

capacity to hold twelve pints, the estimated



RAFFLESIA.

weight of the whole plant fifteen pounds. All this development takes place in a few months. The flowers are fugacious, and have a fetid scent when they putrefy. *R. Arnoldi* is parasitic on a *Cissus*, as is *R. Palma* from Java, where it is considered a powerful styptic.

**rāf-fie-gī-ā-qē-ae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *raffiesia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Rafflesiads; an order of Rhizophorales. Stemless plants, having flowers immersed among scales, and growing directly from the surface of leaves. Perianth globose or campanulate, superior, limb five-parted, the throat surrounded by calli, either distinct or constituting a ring. Column salver-shaped, or globose, with a row of anthers one or many-celled. Ovary inferior, one-celled, with parietal placentæ, and many seeds; fruit indehiscent. Parasites from the East Indies and South America. Known genera five, species sixteen. (*Lindley*.)

**rāf-fie-gī-ā-qē-ae** (o as sh), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *raffiesia* (a); Eng. suff. -ous.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Rafflesiaceæ. (*Nature*, May 27, 1880, p. 78.)

**rāf-fie-gī-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *raffiesia* (a); Eng. suff. -ad.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: The Rafflesiaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley*.)

**rāf-fing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RAFFLE, *v.*]

**raffing-net**, *s.* A raffie-net (q.v.).

**raft, rāffe**, *s.* [Ice. *rafr* = a rafter; Dan. *raft* = a rafter (q.v.).]

\* 1. A spar, a beam.

"Aythis gylpus a schaffe,"

"Was als rude as a *raffe*."

*Avowynge of King Arthur*, xiv.

2. A sort of float or framework, consisting of logs or other pieces of timber fastened together side by side, for convenience in transporting them down rivers, across harbours, &c.

3. A floating structure made and used in the emergency of shipwreck. Rafts are made of materials usually accessible on shipboard, spars lashed together by ropes, the flotation power being increased by empty casks lashed in the structure. When made and furnished as a part of a ship's equipment they are constructed with pontoons, and provided with stanchions and ropes, which form a protection against persons falling or being washed overboard. Such a raft is carried in a collapsed condition for compact storage, and is more readily launched in that less bulky condition; after it is in the water it is brought into working shape by the purchases.

"If thou art she, tell me where is that son,"

"That floated with thee on that fatal raft!"

*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

4. A large collection of timber and fallen trees, which, floating down the great rivers of the Western United States, are arrested in their downward course by flats or shallow places, where they accumulate, and sometimes block up the river for miles.

5. A large number; a host. (*Amer.*)

**raft-bridge**, *s.*

*Hydr. Eng.*: A bridge of expediency, where rafts are used as pontoons to support the beams and the track.

**raft-dog, rafting-dog**, *s.* A bar, with bent-end and pointed ends, for securing logs together in a raft.

**raft-merchant**, *s.* A lumber merchant. (*Amer.*)

**raft-port**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: A square port in the sides of a vessel for passing cargo.

**raft, v.t. & i.** [RAFF, *s.*]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To transport on a raft.

2. To unload and convey logs of timber from in rafts.

"These casual men are not capable of rafting a ship."

*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, III. 306.

**B. Intrans.**: To unload logs of timber from ships, and float them away in rafts; to be engaged in rafting.

"I had it a week, when I first commenced rafting."

*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, III. 306.

\* **raft, rāffe**, *pret. of v. & pa. par.* [REAVE.]

**bōil, boy, pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.**  
**-cian, -tian = ahan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.**

**raft-är** (1). *s.* [Eng. *raft*, *v.*; -*er*.] A labourer employed in conveying logs of wood from the ship in which they are imported in rafts to the shore.

"The rafters are all freemen, for otherwise they could not work on the river."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 208.

**raft-är** (2). *s.* [A.S. *rafter*; cogn. with Dan. *raft*; Icel. *rafr* = a raft, a beam, *rafr*, *rafr* = a roof; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *rafo*; M. H. Ger. *rafo* = a spar, a rafter.]

**Build.**: One of the pieces of timber which follows the slope of the roof, and to which is secured the lath into which the shingle or slate nails are driven. The rafter, in one or more lengths, extends from the eave to the ridge of the roof; at its lower end resting on the wall-plates, and at its upper end abutting upon a corresponding rafter rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown or ridge plate, as the case may be. Rafter, though all performing the same general duty, have specific names according to their particular functions. (See also Hip-rafter, Jack-rafter, &c.)

**raft-är**, *v.t.* [RAFTER (2), *s.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To form into or like rafters.
2. To furnish or provide with rafter.

"No rafters roofs with dance and labor sound."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, iii. 188.

II. **Agrie.**: To plough up one half of the land, by turning the grass-side of the ploughed furrow on the land that is left unploughed.

**rafts-man**, *s.* [Eng. *raft*, and *man*.] One who rafts timber; one who manages a raft; a rafter.

"Raftsmen are sometimes swept off there by the current."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 22.

**raft-y**, *a.* [Prob. for *raffy*, from *raft* (q.v.).]

1. Musty, rancid.

"The accidental mansions are, by their moisture, *raffy*."—*Robinson: Crusoe*, p. 146.

2. Damp, misty, foggy; wet and cold. (*Prov.*)

**rag**, \***ragg**, \***ragge**, *s.* [Prob. A.S.; cf. *raggie* = rough, shaggy; cogn. with Sw. *ragg* = rough-hair; *raggig* = shaggy; *raggig* = having rough hair, slovenly; Dan. dial. *ragg* = rough, uneven hair; *raggad* = shaggy; Icel. *rogi* = shaggy; *raggadr* = shaggy; Gael. *rag* = a rag.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a piece of cloth torn or worn till its texture is destroyed; a tatter, a shred; a fragment of cloth or dress.

"The dog and rag market is hard by."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. 1, § 1, let. 7.

2. (*Pl.*) Tattered, torn, or worn out garments; mean or poor dress.

"His raggs that anone drawe."—*Gower: C. A.*, l. 1.

3. A jagged or sharp flaw or fragment projecting from a surface or edge: as, a rag on a metal plate.

\* 4. A ragged fellow; a ragamuffin, a tatterdemalion.

"Thanks to the gods, I am not of the raggs Or fagg and of the people."—*Timon, a Play*, p. 10.

5. A provincial term for any rock deposit consisting of hard, irregular masses, as Kentish-rag, &c.; specif. ragstone (q.v.).

"A clump of sweet chestnuts . . . would have preferred more depth of soil and better rags."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 407, p. 40 (1881).

6. A slang term for a common or low newspaper.

7. The curtain. (*Theat. slang.*)

"Poor Miss A— was left for quite a minute ere the rag could be unhitched and made to shut out the tragic situation."—*Refugee*, June 20, 1884, p. 2.

\* **Rag and Ramish**: The Army and Navy Club, so called from Ensign Rag and Captain Ramish, two characters often occurring in Leech's *Caricatures*.

**rag-bolt**, *s.* A bolt having barbs or jags on the shank, pointing backwards, to prevent it from being easily withdrawn after having been driven. Also called a Barb-bolt, Barbed-bolt, or Spring-bolt.

**rag-bushes, rag-trees**, *s. pl.*

**Anthrop.**: Bushes or trees usually, but not invariably, situated near holy-wells, on which pilgrims and passers-by hang rags in the hope of freeing themselves from some evil, physical or moral. It is a relic of Tree-worship (q.v.). Tylor (*Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 150, 223) gives

examples of the practice, with a copious bibliography.

"The origin and development of all these observances seem traceable to the rag-bushes and rag-trees, common now, and in all recorded ages, in every quarter of the Old and New Worlds."—*Journ. Anthropol. Instit.*, ix. 104.

**rag-carpet**, *s.* A carpet with a cotton or hempen chain and a filling or weft of strips of rags or cloth, sewed together end on end.

**rag-dust**, *s.* The refuse of woollen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed various colours to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock papers.

**rag-engine**, *s.* A machine in which rags are partially comminuted in paper manufacture.

**rag-fair**, *s.* A fair or place where old clothes or cast off garments are sold.

\* **rag-mannered**, *a.* Rude, vulgar.

**rag-moss leather**, *s.*

**Bot.**: A popular name for the fungaceous genus *Antennaria* (q.v.), or *Racodium*.

**rag-picker**, *s.* One who collects rags, bones, and other waste articles from the streets, ash-pits, dung-hills, &c.

**rag-shop**, *s.* A shop where rags, waste, grease, scrap metal, and such refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.

"The lowest rag-shops and pot-houses of Ratcliffe Highway."—*Maccall: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

**rag-tag**, *s.* The lowest rank of the population; the residuum or scum of the people; tag-rag.

**rag-trees**, *s. pl.* [RAG-BUSHES.]

**rag-turnsole**, *s.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crotophora tinctoria*, the dye being soaked out when to be used.

**rag-wheel**, *s.* A wheel with a notched or serrated margin; a sprocket-wheel.

**Rag-wheel and chain**: A contrivance consisting of a wheel the periphery of which has pins or projecting portions, which are caught by the links of the chain. It is used instead of a band or belt, when great resistance is to be overcome.

\* **rag** (1), *v.t.* [RAG, *s.*] To fray; to become ragged.

"Leather . . . will quickly fret and rag out."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 28.

**rag** (2), *v.t.* [Icel. *ragna* = to imprecate, to curse, to swear; O. Icel. *ragga* = to accuse; A.S. *reagan*; Goth. *rehan*; O. H. Ger. *ragen*; Ger. *ragen*.] To scold or rail at; to torment, to banter. (*Prov.*)

\* **rag-a-bash**, \***rag-a-brash**, *s.* [First element Eng. *rag*, etym. of second element doubtful.] A ragamuffin.

"The most unalphabetical ragabashes that ever lived."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatised*.

**rag-a-mur-fin**, \***rag-a-mur-fi-an**, *s. & a.* [Ety. doubtful. *Ragamuffin* was the name of a demon in some of the old mystery-plays.]

A. *As subst.*: A mean paltry fellow.

"Be not afraid, lady, to speak to these rude ragamuffins. There's nothing shall offend you."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 2.

B. *As adj.*: Ragged, vulgar.

"Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this ragamuffin assembly to the care of his butler."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. viii, ch. xxiii.

**rage**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rabies*, accus. of *rabies* = madness, rage, from *rabio*, *rabio* = to rage, to rave; cogn. with Sansc. *rah* = to desire vehemently, to act inconsiderately; Sp. *rabia*; Ital. *rabia*; Cf. *Mahratta rag* = anger.] [RABIES.]

1. Violent anger or passion, accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; fury.

"Anger . . . when it prompts to threats and actions extravagant and atrocious, is termed *rage*."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii, § 2.

2. Extreme violence; wild impetuosity; fierceness. (In this sense sometimes used in the plural.)

"One for all, or all for one we gaze: As life for honour in fell battle *rage*."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 145.

3. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful: as, the *rage* of hunger, the *rage* of a fever.

4. Enthusiasm, rapture.

5. Extreme desire, eagerness, or passion directed towards some object.

"You purchase pain with all that joy can give, And die of nothing but a *rage* to live."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, ii. 100.

\* **The rage**, *All the rage*: Something eagerly sought or run after by a number of people; an object of general and eager desire or seeking; fashion, vogue. (*Colloq.*)

"Criticism was all the *rage*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1888.

**rage**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *rager*; Sp. *rabiar*.] [RAGE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To be in a rage; to be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to storm.

"Then fume we and *rage* and set up the bristles."—*Tyndale: Works*, p. 120.

2. To act violently or tumultuously. (*Psalm* ii. 1.)

3. To be violently driven or agitated.

"The winter storms of raging seas."—*Burroughs: Virgil*; *Æneid* ii.

\* 4. To rave.

"Doth he still *rage*?"—*Shakespeare: King John*, v. 1.

5. To ravage; to prevail without restraint or with fatal effect.

"The fire continued to *rage* with great fury."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 11, 1885.

\* 6. To be violently or strongly excited.

"Those *raging* appetites."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, i. 2.

\* 7. To toy, to play, to dally; to sport wantonly.

"She began to *play* and *rage*."—*Gower: C. A.*, l. 1.

\* B. *Trans.*: To enrage, to chafe; to throw into a rage or fury; to excite.

"Young hot colts, being *ragged*, do *rage* the more."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, ii. 1.

**rag-oh, rag-goh**, *s.* [Mahratta.] [ELKUSINE.]

\* **rage-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *rage*, *s.*; -*ful*(?).] Full of rage; furious, violent.

"The monarch meets him with a *rageful* frown."—*Mickle: Lustad*, viii.

\* **ragery**, \***ragerie**, *s.* [Eng. *rage*; -*ry*.]

1. Wantonness.

"I was young and full of *ragerie*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4.087.

2. Rage, fury.

"Plucked off in a *ragery*."—*Brown: Shakespeare's Pipe*, Ed. 1.

\* **ragg**, *s.* [RAG.]

**rag-god**, \***rag-gede**, *a.* [Eng. *rag*; -*ed*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Shaggy, rough.

"A *ragged* oak."—*King Alisaunder*, 604.

2. Worn or torn into rags or tatters; tattered.

"With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

3. Having broken or rough edges; uneven, ragged, jagged. (*Isaiah* ii. 21.)

4. Growing unevenly and scantily.

"The *ragged* furze."—*Thomson: Autumn*.

5. Uneven, rough; out of time; as, The rowing was *ragged*.

6. Wearing tattered, torn, or shabby clothes; dressed in rags or mean, shabby clothes; shabby.

"His army is a *ragged* multitude."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 4.

\* 7. Poor, miserable.

"Upon thy back hangs *ragged* misery."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 1.

\* 8. Harsh, rough, discordant.

"My voice is *ragged*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 2.

II. *Her.*: Raguly (q.v.).

**ragged-robin**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. The flowers are in loose dichotomous cymes; the petals four-leaf. Found in moist meadows, &c.

"Pick'd a *ragged-robin* from the hedge."—*Tennyson: Geraint & Enid*.

**ragged-schools**, *s. pl.* A name applied to institutions founded during the present century for the moral reclamation and Christian instruction of the juvenile and adult necessitous poor. The initiatory movement of Raikes at Gloucester was virtually a ragged-school crusade; but, more strictly, the earliest pioneers were T. Cranfield, who inaugurated the work in South London in 1810; John Pounds, who gathered a large class at Portsmouth, and died in 1839; and, in Scotland, Dr. Guthrie (1805-78). Soon after the close of the Great European wars, ragged-

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wät, häre, camel, hër, there; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, wöh, sön; müte, öüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. so, se = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

school operations among orphan and neglected children on the Continent were inaugurated by John Falk at Weimar and Baron Kottwitz at Berlin. In London the movement received a powerful stimulus by the institution of the Ragged-school Union in 1844, under the leadership of Lord Ashley (afterwards seventh Earl of Shaftesbury). There are at present (1886) in and about London, besides 76 industrial classes, 215 Sunday-schools, 44 day-schools, and 129 week-night schools for adults as well as children. The average attendance on Sundays alone is over 42,000; and there are 3,507 voluntary and 193 paid teachers. The 100 Bands of Hope have nearly 10,000 members; 99 school-libraries contain about 28,000 volumes; and 71 penny-banks have 18,715 depositors, who in 1885 saved £9,099; while the Shoe-black Brigade, during the same period, earned £11,235. "Ragged-school" is now a comprehensive phrase, representing a number of agencies having for their object the elevation of the poor.

¶ By 32 & 33 Vict., c. 40, § 1, Ragged Schools are exempted from poor and other rates.

**räg-göd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ragged*; *-ly*.] In a ragged manner or condition; in rags.

**räg-göd-näs**, *s.* [Eng. *ragged*; *-ness*.] 1. The quality or state of being ragged, or worn to rags.

"It was a brave raggedness."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. III.

2. The state of being dressed in rags or shabby clothes; shabbiness, poverty.

"Loop'd and window'd raggedness."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, III. 4.

3. The state of being rough, uneven, or jagged.

**räg-gör-ý**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; *-ery*.] Raggedness, rags.

"Draped in majestic raggers."—*Thackeray: New-comer*, ch. XXV.

**räg-ging**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; *-ing*.]

1. *Metall.*: The rough breaking of ore to reduce its size and enable the rejection of the poorer portions.

2. Rough-dressing the surface of a grindstone to clear its face of imbedding metallic particles. Also termed *stragging*.

**ragging-hammer**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A steel-headed hammer, weighing from six to eight pounds. It is used in rough-dressing ores.

**räg-gie**, *v.t.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; frequent. suff. *-ie*.] To notch or groove irregularly.

**räg-gý**, **räg-gie**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*; *-y*.] Ragged, rough, rugged, uneven.

"Ragging, rugged rymes."—*Drum: Horace; Ep. to Augustus*.

**Ra-gu-ván-sa**, *s.* [Sansk.]

*Hindu Literature*: A poem by Kalidasa, to celebrate the family of Raghu, in which the deity Rama is said to have been born.

**räg-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RAGE, *v.*]

**räg-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *raging*; *-ly*.] In a raging manner; in a rage; furiously; with rage or fury.

"Wicked spirits . . . that ragingly assault us."—*Udal: Ephraim vi*.

**räg-iouš**, *a.* [Eng. *rage*; *-ous*.] Raging, furious, violent.

"Many great and furious Rodes."—*Ptolemy: Seven Psalms*, Ps. cxliii, pt. 2.

**räg-iouš-näs**, *s.* [Eng. *ragious*; *-ness*.] Fury, madness.

"What a ragiousness is it, to set thy charity common like an harlot."—*Vines: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. III, ch. vii.

**räg-lan**, *s.* [After Lord Raglan, Commander-in-chief of the English Army in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, with very loose sleeves.

**räg-man** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *man*.] A man who collects or deals in rags.

**räg-man** (2), **rage-man**, **rag-mon**, *s.* [Icel. *ragr* = cowardly, craven, and Eng. *man*.]

1. A craven, a coward.

2. The devil. (*Piers Plowman*, xix. 122.)

3. The same as RAGMAN-ROLL, 1. (q.v.). (*Piers Plowman*, l. 73.)

**ragman-roll**, *s.*

1. A deed with seals, such as a papal-bull.

2. The collection of deeds by which the Scottish nobles were constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. in A.D. 1294. It consists of four large rolls of parchment, composed of thirty-five pieces sewed together, kept in the Tower of London. (Also written Ragman's-roll.)

3. A long list or catalogue.

4. An old game, in which, in imitation of the bull with its many seals depending from it, a parchment-roll was provided, on which were written verses descriptive of persons' characters, and against each verse was fastened a string. The parchment was rolled up, with the ends of the strings hanging out. The player chose one of the strings, and thus learnt his character.

5. An unintelligible or tedious story. (RIMABOLE.)

**rag-god**, *s.* [RAGOUT.]

**rag-gounce**, *s.* [O. Fr.] The jacinth (q.v.).

**rag-gout** (1 silent), *s.* [Fr., from *ragouter* = to bring back one's appetite: Lat. *re* = back; Fr. *a* (Lat. *ad*) = to, and *gout* = taste.] A dish of meat stewed and highly seasoned.

"If Protestant, or sickly, or a woman, Would rather dine in sin on a ragout."—*Byron: Beppo*, ix.

**rag-stone**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *stone*.]

*Geol.*: A rough siliceous rock, breaking into rag-like fragments. It is well adapted for sharpening steel instruments. Applied (1) to the Rowley Rag (q.v.), and (2) by Dr. Wright to what he calls an Upper Ragstone found in the Inferior Oolite at Lockhampton Hill, near Cheltenham. Associated with it are the Trigonia and Gryphaea beds. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xli. 293.)

**rag-gül-ý**, **rag-güled**, **rag-p-lät-ed**, *a.* [RAG, *s.*]

*Her.*: Terms applied to any charge or ordinary that is jagged or notched in an irregular manner.



CROSS RAGULY.

**rag-weed**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *weed*.]

*Botany*:

1. The herb ragwort.

"W! you, on ragged nags They skin the mule in a dirty rag."—*Burns: Address to the Deil*.

2. *Ambrosia trifida*, an American plant.

**rag-wool**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *wool*.] The inferior sort of wool obtained by tearing up woollen rags in a tearing-machine; shoddy.

**rag-work**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *work*.]

*Mason.*: Wall laid with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and leaving a rough exterior, whence the name is derived.

**†rag-worm**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *worm*.]

*Zool.*: The Mudworm (q.v.).

**rag-wört**, **rag-wrote**, *s.* [Eng. *rag*, *s.*, and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: *Senecio Jacobaea*, a tall, erect, glabrous or somewhat cottony plant, with pinnatifid or irregularly twice pinnatifid leaves, and densely corymbose, rayed, bright yellow flowers. Common by roadsides and in pastures throughout Britain.

**ra-hs-neš**, *s.* [RANKE.]

**rahate**, *v.t.* [RATE (2), *v.*] To rate, to scold.

"He never laid rahating of those persons."—*Udal: Apsch. of Bremen*, p. 84.

**raht-ite**, *s.* [After Capt. Raht, of Tennessee; suff. *-ite* (Mtn.).]

*Mtn.*: An amorphous, impure blende (q.v.), found at Ducktown, Tennessee.

**rá-ia** (1 as *y*), *s.* [RAJA.]

**rái-ble**, *v.t. & i.* [RABBLE, *v.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To ravel, to entangle, to complicate, to confuse.

2. To talk nonsensically. (*Scotch*.)

"Wee Miller neist the guard relieves An' orthodoxy rables."—*Burns: Holy Fair*.

*B. Intrans.*: To talk nonsense; to chatter.

**ráid, ráde**, *s.* [A northern form of *road* (q.v.); Icel. *reida* = a riding, a raid.] A hostile and predatory incursion, espec. of mounted men; a foray, an inroad.

¶ *Raid of Ruthven*:

*Scottish Hist.*: A conspiracy led by Alexander Ruthven to seize James VI. of Scotland, and remove from him his favourites Lennox and Arran. It took effect on Aug. 23, 1582, and James VI. remained under the power of the conspirators till he escaped to the Castle of St. Andrews, Jan. 27, 1583. In 1584 Gowrie was put to death for the part he took in the raid. Called also the First Gowrie Conspiracy.

**\*ráid**, *v.t.* [RAID, *s.*] To make a raid on; to plunder.

"A few thirsty members of the brotherhood raided a chemist's shop."—*Reynolds*, May 13, 1884.

**ráid-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *raid*; *-er*.] One who joins in or goes on a raid.

"Our lines of communication will be constantly harassed by daring raiders."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

**\*raied**, *a.* [RAYED.]

**rá-i-äe** (1 as *y*), *s. pl.* [RAJIDR.]

**\*ráike**, **\*rayke**, *v.t.* [RAKE (3), *v.*]

**\*ráike**, **\*rayke**, *s.* [RAIKE, *v.*] Course, way.

"Rydes one a rawdousne, and his rakte bolden."—*Morte Arthure*, 2, 265.

**rál (1) \*rayle** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *raile* (Fr. *raie*) = a rattling in the throat, a rail, from *raller* (Fr. *raler*) = to rattle in the throat; Ger. *rulle* = a rail; Sw. *rulla* = to chatter: *rullfågel* = a lullard.]

*Ornith.*: A name popularly applied to any bird of the family Rallidae, but more particularly to the Laud-Rail or Cornucrake (q.v.) and Water-rail (q.v.), both of which are British.

**\*rál (2), \*ralle** (1), **\*rayle** (2), **reghel**, *s.* [A.S. *Arægel*, *Arægel* = swaddling clothes; cogn. with O. Fris. *Arætl*, *Arætl* = a garment; O. H. Ger. *Arægel*.] A garment of fine linen formerly worn by women round the neck. [NIGHT-RAIL.]

"This downe about my necke was curst a ralle."—*Ant & Nightingale*.

**rál (3), \*raile** (2), **rayle** (3), *s.* [Low Ger. *regel* = a rail; Sw. *regel* = a bolt, a bar; O. Dut. *richel*, *rijchel* = a bar; Ger. *riegel*; O. H. Ger. *rigil*. For the disappearance of the *g* between two vowels, compare *hail*, *naïl*, &c.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A post or bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences.

"Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd With spiculated paling."—*Mason: English Garden*, II.

2. A series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure, &c.; a railing.

3. A railway or railroad: as, To travel by rail.

*II. Technically*:

*1. Joinery*:

(1) One of the pieces connecting the posts of a bedstead. Known as head-rail, &c., according to position.

(2) A horizontal piece in a frame, as of a door, sash, or other panelled work.

(3) The same as HANDRAIL (1).

*2. Nautical*:

(1) The top of the bulwarks proper.

(2) A curved timber extending from the bow of a ship to support the knee of the head.

3. *Railways, &c.*: One of the iron or steel bars laid parallel on a railway or tramway, and forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive, carriages, cars, and waggons. The first rails were of timber, which material was soon superseded by iron. The first steel rail was made in 1857. The rails are laid continuously, and are supported on chairs, resting on and fixed to transverse or longitudinal sleepers, made usually of wood but occasionally of iron. Numerous forms of rails have been suggested or used at different times, but those most commonly in use are the double-headed rail and the flange rail, the latter of which requires no chairs, but is attached directly to the sleepers. The double-headed rail is in depth about five inches, the width over the top and bottom being about two and a half inches, and the thickness of the middle vertical rib about seven-eighths of an inch.

¶ (1) *Forecastle-rail*: The rail extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle deck.

**bál, bý**; **pónt, jówl**; **cat, gell, chorua, ghin, bench**; **go, gem**; **thin, þis**; **sin, as**; **expect, Xanophon, exist**. **-iag**. **-cian, -tian = shan**. **-tion, -sion = shün**; **-tion, -sion = shün**. **-cions, -tious, -sions = shüs**. **-ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl**.

(2) *Pop-rail*: A rail across the fore part of the poop or quarter deck.

(3) *Top-rail*: A rail extended on staunches across the after part of each of the tops.

**rail-bender**, *s.* The same as *JIMCROW*.

**rail-car**, *s.* A railway carriage. (*Amer.*)

**rail-clamp**, *s.* A railway-chair (q.v.).

**rail-coupling**, *s.*

*Railway*:

1. A bar which ties the two lines of rails together, to prevent spreading.

2. A fastening plate for the abutting ends of two rails in a track.

**rail-faggot**, *s.* [*FAGGOT*, *s.*, II. 2.]

**rail-fence**, *s.* A fence composed of wooden rails.

**rail-guard**, *s.*

*Rail-eng.*: Any contrivance for throwing aside obstructions on the line.

1. In England, the rail-guards are attached to the front of the frame of the locomotive, and reach down within about two inches of the rail, to catch and throw on one side any obstruction which may be on the rails.

2. A cow-catcher (q.v.).

3. A guard-rail (q.v.).

**rail-jack**, *s.*

*Rail-eng.*: An apparatus for lifting railway rails to ballast beneath the ties and level the track.

**rail-joint**, *s.* The fish-joint (q.v.).

**rail-post, railing-post**, *s.* The same as *NEWEL*, 2.

**rail (1)**, \**rayle* (1), *v.t. & t.* [*RAIL* (3), *s.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To inclose or fence in with rails.

"It ought to be fenced in and *railed*."—*Ap[osto]le's Paraphrase*.

\* 2. To draw up or range in a line.

"They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart."—*Beacon*.

\* 3. To send by rail, as goods, &c.

\* *B. Intrans.*: To ride or travel by rail.

**rail (2)**, \**raille* (1), \**rayle* (2), *v.t. & t.* [*Fr. railleur* = to jest, to deride, to mock, from a Low Lat. \**radulo*, a dimin. from Lat. *rado* = to scrape: cf. Sp. *rallar* = to grate, to scrape, to molest, to vex; Port. *ralar* = to scrape, from Lat. *radum* = an instrument for scraping earth from a plough.]

*A. Intrans.*: To use insolent and reproachful language; to scoff, to scold; to utter reproaches; to reproach or censure in opprobrious terms. (Followed by *at*, formerly also by *on*.)

"Others at that doctrine *rail*."

*Cowper: Love of the World Reproved.*

\* *B. Trans.*: To bring or drive into some state by railing or scolding; to effect by railleury.

"I shall sooner *rail* thee into wit."

*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 1.

\* **rail (3)**, \**raille* (2), \**rayle* (3), *v.t.* [*Etym.* doubtful; cf. *Fr. rouler* = to roll.] To run, to gush, to flow.

"The purple drops down *railled* bloody red."

*Fairfax: Tasso*, III. 30.

\* **rail-ër** (1), *s.* [*Eng. rail* (1), *v.*; -*ër*.] One who makes or furnishes with rails.

**rail-ër** (2), *s.* [*Eng. rail* (2), *v.*; -*ër*.] One who rails, scoffs, or reproaches with opprobrious language; a scoffer.

"Take that, thou likeness of this *railër* here."

*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

**rail-ing**, *s.* [*Eng. rail* (3), *s.*; -*ing*.]

1. A fence of wood or iron, consisting of posts and rails.

2. Material for rails; rails generally.

**rail-ing**, *a. & s.* [*Eng. rail* (2), *v.*; -*ing*.]

*A. As adj.*: Insulting, reproaching, scoffing. (2 *Peter* II. 11.)

*B. As subst.*: Insolent and reproachful language; railleury.

"Opinion varying o'er his hidden lot,

In praise or railing ne'er his name forgot."

*Byron: Lara*, I. 17.

**rail-ing-ly**, \**rayl-ing-ly*, *adv.* [*Eng. railing*, *a.*; -*ly*.] In a railing manner; with railing or railleury.

"Was *railèd* openly to speak *raylèdly* to the devil."—*Udall: Jude*.

\* **rail-ìp-ò-tent**, *a.* [*Eng. rail* (2), *v.*; *t* connect, and *potent* (q.v.).] Powerful in railleury or abuse; abusive.

"Have shown themselves . . . valiantly *rail-ìp-ò-tent*."—*Pittsford Hall: Modern English*, p. 14.

**rail-lër-y**, *s.* [*Fr. railleerie*.] Slight satire; good-humoured pleasantry; banter; jesting language.

"Since the refinement of this polish'd age

Has swept immoral *railleury* from the stage."

*Byron: An Occasional Prologue*.

\* **rail-leür** (*ü* long), *s.* [*Fr.*, from *railleur* = to jest.] A jester, a banterer; one who turns what is serious into jest; a mocker.

\* **rail-lôn**, *s.* [*Fr.*] A sort of three-edged dagger. (*Ozell: L'Abelais*.)

**rail-ly**, *s.* [*A.S. Aregl, hregl*.] A garment worn by women; a rail. [*RAIL* (2), *s.*] (*Scotch*.)

**rail-road**, *s.* [*Eng. rail* (3), *s.*, and *road*.] The general term in America for what in England is more commonly called a railway (q.v.).

**rail-way**, *s.* [*Eng. rail* (3), *s.*, and *way*.]

1. A way or road provided with rails of iron or steel, upon which the wheels of the carriages run in order to lessen the friction. The "rails" were originally of timber, laid straight and parallel upon transverse sleepers, and secured with pegs of wood, the sleepers being imbedded in the material of the roadway; the wheels of the waggons had flanges on one side of the periphery, to confine them to the track. The roadway was scantling, five by seven, pegged down to oak sleepers, four by eight, six feet long, and laid two and a half feet apart. The track for the horses was filled in with ashes above the sleepers. Such roads (tramways) were first laid down by Mr. Beaumont at or near Newcastle in 1602. About 1716, the wooden ways were capped with thin plates of malleable iron, having flanges along one side. Cast-iron bars were substituted in 1767. The modern railway consists of one or more series of iron or steel rails [*RAIL* (3), *s.*, II. 3.] laid parallel and continuously at a certain distance or width from each other, called the gauge. [*GATTOZ*, *s.*, II. 7.] The wooden tramways of the collieries, before the invention of the iron rail, had a gauge of four feet. One pair of parallel rails constitutes a single line of railway, two pairs a double line, and so on. The first railway opened in England was that from Stockton to Darlington (Sept. 25, 1825), the second that from Liverpool to Manchester (Sept. 15, 1830). A railway, as a general rule, is carried in as straight a line from point to point as the nature of the country and the necessities of local and intermediate traffic will allow. It is carried over valleys by embankments or viaducts, over rivers and roads by bridges, and through hills or elevated ground by deep trenches, technically called cuttings, or by tunnels. [*CUTTING*, *C.* II. 3; *PROFILE*, *s.*, II. 3 (2).] Spoil is surplus material, left over and deposited in a spoil-bank, when the amount excavated exceeds that required for embanking. When the material excavated is insufficient for the embankments, recourse is had to side cuttings, that is, to widening the cuttings, so as to obtain extra material to supply the deficiency. A perfect railway would be one laid on a level line, but as this is not always possible owing to the inequalities in the country traversed, or the difference of levels of the places to be connected, the line follows the level of the country traversed, rising and falling according to circumstances. These slopes or inclines of the line are called its gradients, and the whole arrangement of inclines is called the grading of the line. The way or track of the railway is laid with clean gravel or broken stones, called ballast, and in this the sleepers are laid either transversely or longitudinally, the former arrangement being the more usual. [*SLEEPER*.] The rails are, in most instances, supported at short intervals by cast-iron frames, called chairs, which are fastened firmly by spikes to the sleepers, and in which the rails are firmly secured by wooden blocks, called keys. [*CHAIR*, *s.*, A. II. 4; *KEY* (3), *s.*, II. 6.] Where flange-rails are used there are no chairs, the rails being attached direct to the sleepers. Transverse sleepers are laid at a distance of from two feet six inches to three feet from centre to centre. The rails are joined at their extremities generally by fish-joints (q.v.). In order to allow trains of carriages or waggons

to pass each other, or to pass from one line to another, sidings and junctions are constructed. Sidings are generally used for waggons or trains to remain in temporarily while being loaded or unloaded, or while another train is allowed to pass on the line of rails on which the first train is proceeding. The change from one line of rails to another at a junction is effected by means of points or switches (q.v.), and the process of turning a train into a siding or from one line to another is termed shunting (q.v.), or, in America, switching off. When a railway is thus completed, the work is called the permanent way (q.v.). The extremities of a railway are called its termini [*TERMINUS*], and the various places, provided with offices, &c., along the line where trains stop to take up or set down passengers or goods are termed stations, in America, depots. The motive power usually employed on railways in drawing the trains of carriages or waggons is steam, *TRIVE*. Attempts have also been made, but not very successfully, to utilize atmospheric pressure as a motive power. [*ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY*.] In a few other cases a fixed engine is employed to draw the carriages, &c., along by means of an endless rope running over pulleys, or of one which winds and unwinds on a cylinder. Such engines are known as stationary engines. Electricity is also employed as a motive power on a few short lines. [*ELECTRIC RAILWAY*.]

¶ By 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, any one who maliciously places any obstruction on the metals or alters the points with the view of injuring the passengers is guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned for any period from two years to the term of his life. If a male under sixteen years old he may be whipped.

2. More widely, all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.

**railway-brake**, *s.* [*BRAKE* (1), *s.*, A. II. 4.]

**railway-carriage, railway-car**, *s.* A vehicle for conveying passengers or goods on railways.

**railway-chair**, *s.* [*CHAIR*, *s.*, A. II. 4.]

**railway-crossing**, *s.* A place where a road crosses a railway on a level; a level crossing.

**railway-frog**, *s.* [*FROG* (3), *s.*]

**railway-gauge**, *s.*

1. [*GATTOZ*, *s.*, II. 7.]

2. A bar with shoulders, indicating the distance between the rails, and by which they are laid.

**railway-guard**, *s.* The guard or conductor of a train.

**railway-jack**, *s.* A lifting device for pulling up rails, raising cars, and other like purposes.

**railway printing-machine**, *s.*

*Print.*: A printing-machine in which the bed is carried by a truck upon a railway, being usually driven by a crank motion.

**railway-saw**, *s.* A sawing-machine in which the saw-mandrel is mounted on a carriage which slides on ways.

**railway-signal**, *s.* [*SIGNAL*, *s.*]

**railway-slide**, *s.* A turn-table (q.v.).

**railway-whistle**, *s.* A whistle, connected with a locomotive, and made to sound by steam, so as to give warning of the approach of a train, &c.

**râi-mënt**, \**ray-mënt*, *s.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *arraiment* or *araiment*; cf. O. Fr. *arremment* = good array, order, equipage. (*Colgrave*.)] [*ARRAIMENT*.] Dress or clothing in general; garments, vestments, vesture, clothes. (*Matt.* vi. 25.)

**râi-mônd-ite**, *s.* [After Dr. Raimondi, of Bolivia; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A mineral found in thin, hexagonal tables, with replaced basal edges. Cleavage, basal; hardness, 3 to 3.25; sp. gr. 3.19 to 3.22; lustre, pearly; colour, honey- to ochre-yellow; streak, ochre-yellow; opaque. Composition: sulphuric acid, 35.0; sesquioxide of iron, 46.0; water, 18.4 = 100, which corresponds to the formula  $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3SO_3 + 7H_2O$ . Occurs in scales on cassiterite at the tin mines of Ehrenfriedersdorf, Saxony.

*âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, fäther; wê, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pît, sûre, sir, marine; gö, pôc, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = ä; qu = kw.*



**raip**, *s.* [ROPE.] A rope; a rood, or six eels in length. (Scotch.)

**rair**, *s. & v.* [ROAR.] (Scotch.)

**rais**, *s.* [REIS.]

**rais-able**, *a.* [Eng. *rais(e)-able*.] That may or can be raised; capable of being raised.

**raise**, *pret. of v.* [RISE.] (Scotch.)

**raise**, \**raise*, *v.t.* [Icel. *reisa* = to raise; caus. of *reisa* = to rise; Dan. *reise*; Sw. *resa*; Goth. *reisjan* = to raise, from *reisan* = to rise. *Raise* and *rear*, *v.*, are doublets.] [RISE, *v.*]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to rise; to take, lift, or bring upward or from a lower to a higher place or position; to put or place in a higher position; to elevate.

"The just (said Priam) to the sire above  
To raise our hands; for who so good as Jove?"  
Pope: *Hom.*; *Iliad* xiv. 370.

2. Hence, in derived or specific senses: as

(1) To bring to or place in a higher position, condition, or situation; to elevate in rank, position, dignity, or the like; to promote, to advance, to prefer.

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised  
To that lost eminence." Milton: *P. L.*, II. 5.

(2) To increase the value, price, or estimation of; to enhance in value: as, To raise the price of a commodity, to raise a tax.

(3) To bring, call, or summon up from the lower regions; to cause to appear from the world of spirits.

"The spirits I have raised abandon me."  
Byron: *Manfred*, I. 2.

(4) To recall from death to life; to restore to life; to bring back from the dead. (1 Cor. xv. 17.)

(5) To increase the strength, power, energy, vigour, or force of; to intensify, to heighten, to invigorate: as, To raise the spirits, to raise the temperature of a room, &c.

(6) To lift or cause to rise to higher or nobler things; to elevate.

"Raise my thoughts, too humble and too vile."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. (Intro.)

3. To cause to rise up or assume an erect position or posture; to lift from a horizontal or other position to a vertical; to set upright: as, To raise a pole or mast. Hence, specifically:

(1) To cause to rise or stand up from a horizontal or recumbent position; to rouse up, as from a state of sleep, quiet, or the like.

(2) To cause to rise into the air; to stir up.

"Dust raised by your troops."  
Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 4.

(3) To rouse to action; to incite; to stir up; to excite, as to tumult, war, a struggle, &c.

"A word's enough to raise mankind to kill."  
Byron: *Lara*, II. 5.

(4) To stir up, to excite.

"To raise a mutiny."  
Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

(5) To set in commotion or a state of activity; to disturb. (Psalm cvii. 25.)

4. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being; to give rise or origin to; to produce, to create, to originate.

(1) To form or produce by the accumulation and disposition of materials or constituent parts; to erect, to construct.

"He hath raised the wall."  
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, II. 1.

(2) To cause to grow; to cause to be produced, propagated, or bred; to grow, to rear.

"To raise the most valuable, which are generally to the most expensive crops." Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. II.

"In America *raise* is frequently applied to the rearing of human beings: as, He was raised in Kentucky. It was formerly applied to the breeding of slaves for the market: as, To raise negroes.

(3) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise or appear. (Jer. I. 41.)

(4) To cause to appear; to call up; to give cause for.

"[Horace] would raise a blush, where secret vice he found."  
Dryden: *Pericles*, act. I.

(5) To bring together; to collect; to gather together for use or service; to levy.

(6) To obtain or get together by an effort.

"He raised money on his pony and cart."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1884.

(7) To collect by assessment: as, To raise a tax.

(8) To give rise or origin to; to start; to set a-going; to originate, to occasion. (Exodus xxiii. 1.)

(9) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.

"Loud acclamations were raised."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

(10) To bring forward or suggest, as for discussion: as, To raise a question or point.

5. To heighten or elevate in pitch: as, A sharp *raise* a note half a tone.

6. To increase the loudness of; to make louder: as, To raise one's voice.

7. To excite, to irritate, to influence, to madden. (Scotch.)

#### II. Technically:

1. *Law*: To create, to originate, to constitute: as, To raise a use.

2. *Naut.*: To cause to appear elevated, as by gradual approach towards an object: as, To raise the land.

"(1) To raise a blockade (or siege): To relinquish or abandon the attempt to take a place by blockade (or siege); to cause such an attempt to be abandoned.

"He raised his siege and went to mete him."—Goldings: *Caesar*, fol. 183.

(2) To raise a purchase:

*Naut.*: To dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.

(3) To raise one's bristles: To excite one's anger; to irritate one. (*Vulgar*.)

"(4) To raise paste: To make a paste for the covering of pies or other purposes.

(5) To raise steam: To produce steam sufficient to drive an engine.

"(6) To raise the market on one: To charge one more than the current or market price.

(7) To raise the wind: To obtain ready money by some shift or contrivance, as by pawning or selling property, by accommodation bills or the like.

\***raise**, *s.* [RAISE, *v.*]

1. Rise, rising.

"The fall of kingdoms, and raise of the papacy."—Bala: *English Vocabulary*, p. 1.

2. A raised mound or eminence; a cairn of stones.

"Considerable remains of stones, which still go by the name of raises."—Buckinson: *Hist. Cumberland*.

**raised**, *pa. par. or a.* [RAISE, *v.*]

**raised sea beach**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A sea beach which has been upheaved so as now to be at a greater or less elevation above high water mark. They exist along the Devonshire and Cornwall coasts, in Ireland, Scotland, &c. As a rule, they were upheaved when the land was rising during the last glacial period. They are usually of moderate elevation, but at Uddevalla, in Sweden, the height of the raised beach is 200 feet, at Christiania, in Norway, 400 feet, and further North 600 or 700 feet.

**raised-upon**, *a.*

*Shipbuild.*: Having the upper works heightened; the opposite of *razed* (q.v.).

\***rais-éd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *raised*; -ly.] In an elevated, dignified, or fine manner.

"They have spoken very *rais-éd-ly* and divinely."—More: *Of Enthusiasm*, § 54.

**rais-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *rais(e)*, *v.*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who raises, builds, erects, collects, levies, produces, causes, or propagates; a causer, a grower. (Dan. xi. 20.)

2. *Carp.*: The same as *RISER* (q.v.).

**raisin** (1) (as *rāsin*), \***rais-in**, \***rais-yn**, \***reys-yn**, *s.* [Fr. *raisin*, from Lat. *racemum*, accus. of *racemus* = a cluster or branch of grapes; Sp. *racimo*; Ital. *racemo*. *Raisin* and *raceme* are thus doublets.]

\* 1. A cluster of grapes.

"Neither in the vineyard nor shall gather *reysyn* and *grynes* falling down."—Wyclif: *Lea*, xix. 10.

2. *Comm. (Pl.)*: Grapes dried in the sun. In the case of the best grapes the process is effected by cutting half through the fruit-stalk without detaching it from the tree, or by gathering the grapes when fully ripe and dipping them in a ley made of the ashes of the burnt tendrils, after which they are exposed to the sun, or they may be simply laid out to be desiccated. Inferior qualities are dried in

an oven. Raisins are largely imported into Britain from Spain, Turkey, &c.

3. *Pharm.*: Raisins are slightly refrigerant. In Britain they are used solely to sweeten preparations, in India they are given as a medicine. They are an ingredient of compound tincture of cardamoms and of tincture of senna.

4. *Bot.*: *Ribes rubrum*.

\***rais-in** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *raising* (q.v.).] A raising-piece (q.v.).

"Franka-pasta, *raising*, beams . . . and such *principals*."—Barrison: *Descript. Eng.*, bk. II, ch. xii.

**rai-gi-neé**, *s.* [Fr.] A French confection made by simmering apples in new-made wine or in cider.

**rais-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RAISE, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive**:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of lifting, building, erecting, producing, causing, or propagating.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Leather-man*: The operation of swelling the pores of leather by steeping in dilute acid, in order to enable the tanning liquor to penetrate more easily.

2. *Print.*: [UNDERLAY.]

3. *Metal-work*: The process of forming circular work or embossing in sheet-metal by striking up or raising from the interior surface.

**raising-bee**, *s.* The setting up of the framework of a house or barn by the united services of the neighbours of a farmer. (*Amer.*) [BEE (1), II. 2.]

"*Raising-bees* were frequent, where houses sprang up at the wagging of the saddle-stick."—W. Irving: *New York*.

**raising-board**, *s.* A corrugated board which is rubbed upon leather to raise the grain.

**raising-gig**, *s.* A Gidding-machine (q.v.).

**raising-hammer**, *s.*

*Metal-work*: A long-headed hammer with a rounded face, used by silver and copper smiths to convert a sheet of metal into a bowl-shape.

**raising-knife**, *s.*

*Cooper*: A knife employed by coopers in setting up the staves in form for a cask.

**raising-piece**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams.

**raising-plate**, *s.*

*Carp.*: That plate of a frame which rests on the vertical timbers and supports the heels of the rafters. Also called an Upper-plate.

**rai-pen-né**, *a.* [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically: as, a catalogue *rai-pen-né*.

**raivel**, *raithe*, *s.* [A form of *raisel* (q.v.).] An evenner (q.v.). (Scotch.)

**raj**, *s.* [RAJAH.] Rule, dominion. (*East Indian*.)

**rá-já** (1), **rā-já** (J, I as Y), *s.* [Lat. *raia* = a flat-fish, a skate.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Ray; the typical genus of the family *Rajidae* (q.v.). Two dorsal fins on the tail without spine; caudal fin absent or rudimentary; ventrals divided by a deep notch; pectorals not extending to extremity of snout. Nasal valves separated in the middle; teeth small, obtuse, or pointed. Chiefly from temperate seas, more numerous in the northern than in the southern hemisphere. *Raja clavata* (Thornback), *R. maculata* (Homelyn Ray), *R. radiata* (Starry Ray), *R. circularis* (Sandy Ray), *R. batis* (Common Skate), *R. marginata* (Burton Skate), and *R. fullonica* (Shagreen Skate) are British. All are eatable and the majority are sent to market.

2. *Palaeont.*: Dermal spines of *Raja antiqua*, allied to *R. clavata*, are abundant in the Crag deposits of Norfolk and Suffolk. Etheridge puts the species at three.

**ra'-jah**, **ra'-ja** (2), *s.* [Sansk. *rájan* (in comp. *rája*) = a king; allied to Lat. *rex* = a king.] A Hindoo king or chief.

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wā**, **wēt**, **hāre**, **camēl**, **hār**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **ae**, **oe** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**ra-jah-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *rajah*; *-ship*.] The dignity, principality, or jurisdiction of a rajah.

**rā-jī-dā, rā-jī-dā** (j, i as y), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *raj(a)*, *rai(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Rays; a family of Batoidi; disc broad, rhombic, generally with asperities or spines; tail with longitudinal fold on each side. Pectorals usually extending to the snout. Genera: Rajas, Psammobatis, Sympterygia, and Platyrhina.

2. *Palaeont.*: Although, probably, this family was well represented in Cretaceous and Tertiary formations, the remains found hitherto are comparatively few. Arthropods, from the Lias, seems to have been a true Ray. (*Günther*). [MYLIOBATIS, PLEURACANTHUS.]

**Raj-mah-hal**, *s.* [Sansk. &c. = the palace, mansion, or district of the king.]

*Geol.*: A town and adjacent mountain range on the west bank of the Ganges in lower Bengal.

**Rajmahal-shire**, *s.* [JETER.]

**Raj-poot, Raj-pūt**, *s.* [Sansk. = the son of a king or of kings.]

*Anthrop.* (PL): An Indian aristocratic caste, class, or nationality, professedly derived from the ancient Kshatriyas, or Warrior caste. Their main seat is Rajpootana, in which are various Rajpoot protected states. [INFANTICIDE.]

**rāke** (1), *s.* [A.S. *raec*: cogn. with Dut. *rakel*; Icel. *reka* = a shovel; Dan. *rage* = a poker; Sw. *raka* = an oven-rake; Ger. *recken* = a rake. From the same root as Goth. *rikas* (pa. t. *rak*) = to collect, to heap up; Gr. *laeo* (*legō*); Lat. *lego* = to collect.]

1. *Agric.*, &c.: An implement having a head provided with teeth and a long handle projecting from the head in a direction transverse to that of the teeth and nearly perpendicular to the head. Specific names indicate purpose or construction, as hay, stubble, barley, manure, horse, tilting, drag, &c. Hand-rakes are of wood for hay or grain, and of metal for garden use. Horse-rakes are of several kinds, some with, others without, wheels. In some the teeth are independent, so as to yield to obstacles without affecting the operation of other teeth.

"If I should give him as much money as he would spend, that would surely bring me to the rake and the spade."—*Udell: Flowers*, fol. 182.

2. A small instrument, somewhat resembling a hoe, having a turned down blade set at right angles to the handle, used by the croupier to collect the stakes on a gambling table.

\* **rake-kennel**, *s.* A scavenger.

"A club of rake-kennels."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 448.

**rāke** (2), *s.* [From Mid. Eng. *rakel*, through the corrupted form *rakehell* (q.v.).] [RAKEL.] A loose, wild, dissolute fellow; a debauchee, a rout.

"And every brother rake will smile to see That miracle, a moralist in me."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

**rāke** (3), *s.* [RAKE (4), v.] An inclination or slope; specif. applied to—

1. *Arch.*: The slope or pitch of a roof.

2. *Mach.*: The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

3. *Mining*: A rent or fissure in strata, vertical or highly inclined; a rake-vein. It is the commonest form of vein.

4. *Naut.*: (1) The backward slope of a mast, funnel, &c.; (2) (FORE-RAKE); (3) The backward slope of the stern, by so much as it overhangs the keel. Called the aft-rake.

**rake-vein**, *s.* [RAKE (3), s.]

**rāke** (1), *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *racian*; Dan. *rage*; Sw. *raka*; Ger. *recken*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To apply a rake to; to gather or collect with a rake. (Generally with *in* or *up*.)

"The man did neither look up nor regard, but raked to himself the straw."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

2. To clean and make smooth and neat with a rake.

"In the years are they to be lightly raked and cleaned from weeds."—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. xvii., ch. 12.

3. To collect or draw together; to collect with labour or difficulty.

"Squandered away with a little conscience as they were raked together."—*J. Estlin: Pabla*.

\* 4. To scrape or touch, as with a rake.

"Every man, as it passed, seemed to rake the passing moon."

*Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert*.

\* 5. To scour; to search thoroughly and closely.

"The statesman rakes the town to find a plot."

*Swift*.

\* 6. To pass swiftly and violently over; to scour. (Possibly connected with II.)

"Thy thunder's roarings rake the skies."

*Bandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms*, lxxvi.

¶ The last two meanings may be connected with Rake (3), v.

7. To heap together and cover; to rake the fire is still used, that is, to cover live embers by raking ashes over them, or to heap small coals on the fire that it may burn all night.

8. To command.

"Seated on an eminence, it looked straight down, and therefore raked the stretch of water from a point where the stream makes a sharp bend."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1863.

II. *Mil. & Naut.*: To enfilade; espec. to cannonade a ship, so that the shot shall range in the direction of her whole length between decks. (*Smyth*.)

"He took up a raking position, and poured broadside after broadside."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 26, 1858.

*B. Intransitive*:

1. To use a rake; to work with a rake.

2. To seek by raking; to scrape or scratch for something.

\* 3. To search closely or narrowly.

"Even in your hearts there will be rake for it."

*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II. 4.

\* 4. To seek, to try.

"Now he prodigally spends his own, at another time he rakes after other men's goods."—*Leopard: Of Wisdom*, bk. I., ch. xxviii.

¶ (1) To rake a horse:

*Farr.*: To draw the ordure from the rectum with the hand.

(2) To rake out a fire: To rake or draw all the coals out of a grate, &c., so as to extinguish a fire.

(3) To rake up:

(a) To cover over by raking.

(b) To uncover by raking.

(c) To bring up again or revive: as, To rake up an old grievance, &c.

(d) To rake or collect together.

"To rake up straws and sticks."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

\* **rāke** (2), *v. i.* [RAKE (2), s.] To live the life of a rake; to lead a loose dissolute life.

**rāke** (3), \* **raik**, \* **rayke**, *v. i.* [Icel. *reika*; Sw. *raka* = to wander.]

1. To wander, to ramble, to range about.

2. To fly wide of the game. (Said of hawks.)

\* 3. To go, to proceed, to hurry. (*Morte Arthure*, 3,469.)

**rāke** (4), *v. i. & t.* [RAKE (3), s.] [Sw. dial. *raka* = to reach; *raka/ra* = to reach over; to project; Dan. *rage* = to project, to jut out. *Rake* is a doublet of *reach* (q.v.).]

*A. Intransitive*:

1. *Arch.*: To incline from the horizontal, as the rafters of a roof; to slope.

2. *Naut.*: To incline or slope from a perpendicular direction. It is applied to the masts, stem, stern-post, funnels, &c. Masts generally rake aft.

*B. Trans.*: To give a rake or slope to; to slope.

**ra-koś, ra-ki**, *s.* [Russ.] A coarse spirit made chiefly in Russia from grain; common Russian brandy.

\* **rāke'-hōll**, *a. & s.* [A corrupt. of *rakel* (q.v.).]

*A. Adj.*: Dissolute, debauched.

"Some lewd earl, or rakish baronet."

*Cooper: Progress of Error*, 214.

*B. As subst.*: A dissolute fellow; a rake, a rout.

"A handful of rakishes which he had scummed together."—*Lambard: Perambulation*, p. 478.

\* **rāke'-hōl-lē**, *a.* [Eng. *rakel*; -y.] Dissolute, rakish.

"I scorned and spew out the rakish root of our ragged ruin."—*E. E.: Epistle to Master Harvey*.

\* **rak-el, rao-kie, rak-le, rak-yl, rak-ole, rak-il**, *a.* [Sw. dial. *rakel* = a vagabond, connected with *rakka* = to wander, to rove, frequent. of *raka* = to run hastily; O. Sw. *raka* = to run about.] [RAKE (3), v.] Rash, hasty.

"He that is to rake to render his eloths."—*E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, III. 424.

\* **rak-el-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rakel*; -ness.] Hastiness, rashness.

"O, every man beware of rakishness, witnesse."

*Chaucer: O. T.*, II. 531.

\* **rak-ente**, *s.* [A.S. *racente*; Icel. *rekendi*; O. H. Ger. *raichinau*.] A chain.

"Ther ragel in his rakentes hym rure of his drames."

*E. Eng. Allit. Poems*, III. 104.

\* **rak-en-teie**, *s.* [A.S. *racenteig*.] A chain.

"His rakentele he al to rot."

*Boos of Hamtown*, I. 404.

**rāk-ēr, rak-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *rak(e)*, (1), v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which rakes; specif.,

1. One who uses a rake.

"A rylbour and a ratoner, a raker and hus knave."

*Piers Plowman*, p. 104.

\* 2. One who raked and removed filth from the streets; a scavenger.

3. A machine for raking hay, straw, &c., by horse or other power.

4. A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bricklaying*: A piece of iron having two points bent at right angles, used for picking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls preparatory to pointing or replacing it by new mortar.

2. *Steam-eng.*: A self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate of a locomotive.

† 3. *Ichthy.*: A rake-like organ, as the pharyngeal bones of some fishes.

\* **rāk-ēr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *rake* (2); -ry.] Dissipation.

"All the rakery and intrigues of the town."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, II. 200.

\* **rāke'-shāme**, *s.* [Eng. *rake* (2), and *shame*; cf. *rakehell*.] A dissolute fellow; a rake.

"It had been good to have apprehended the rake-shame."

*Brome: Merry Beggars*, III.

**rāke'-stāle, rake-stole**, *s.* [Eng. *rake* (1), s., and *stale* = a handle.] The handle of a rake.

"But that tale is not worth a rake-stale."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6,581.

\* **rak-et**, *s.* [RACKET, s.]

**rāk-ing** (1), *a. & s.* [RAKE (1), v.]

*A. Adj.*: Enfilading; sweeping with shot or shell in the direction of the length.

"And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, lxxix.

*B. As substantive*:

1. The act of using a rake.

2. The space of ground raked at once; the quantity of hay, straw, &c., raked together at one time.

\* **rāk-ing** (2), *a.* [RAKE (2), s.] Rakish, dissolute.

"I do with all my heart renounce your raking suppers."—*Elia: Carters: Letters*, III. 512. (1809.)

**rāk-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RAKE (4), v.]

**raking-pieces**, *s. pl.* Pieces laid upon stills supported by the footings or impost of a pier.

**rāk-yah** (1), *a.* [Eng. *rak(e)*, (2) s.; -ish.] Loose, wild, dissolute, dissipated.

"His appearance is saucy, rakish, and severe."

*Century Magazine*, Aug. 1862, p. 602.

**rāk-yah** (2), *a.* [Eng. *rak(e)*, (3) s.; -ish.]

*Naut.*: Having a rake or inclination of the masts aft or forward, instead of being upright.

**rāk-yah-lē**, *adv.* [Eng. *rakish* (1); -ly.] In a rakish, wild, or dissolute manner; like a rake.

**rāk-yah-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rakish* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being rakish; dissipation, debauchery.

**rāle**, *s.* [Fr. = a rattle; O. Fr. *rasle*.] [RATTLE, s.]

**ral-lōn-tan-dō**, *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A direction that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

**bāll, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

\* **rāl-lī-ānce**, *s.* [Eng. rally; -ance.] The act of rallying.

**rāl-lī-dā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rall(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idaz*.] *s.*

1. *Ornith.*: Rails; a family of Grallae, with very wide distribution. Bill long, curved at tip, sides compressed, nostrils in membranous grooves; wings moderate, tail rounded; tarsal and toes long and slender. The classification is in an unsettled state; but the family may be divided into five sections or sub-families: Parrine, Ralline, Gallinuline, Fulicine, and Heliornithinae. The last is sometimes made a family.

2. *Palaeont.*: Remains of some species have been found in the Mascarene Islands, and historical evidence shows that they have been extinct for little more than a century. They belong to Fulica and to two extinct genera, Aphanapteryx and Erythromachus. Aphanapteryx was a large bird of a reddish colour, with loose plumage, perhaps allied to Ocydromus. Erythromachus was much smaller, of gray and white colour, and is said to have lived chiefly on the eggs of the land-tortoises. (Wallace.)

**rāl-lī-dē**, *pa. par. or a.* [RALLY (1), *v.*]

**rāl-lī-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. rally (1), *v.*; -er.] One who rallies or reunites persons thrown into disorder.

**rāl-lī-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. rally (2), *v.*; -er.] One who rallies another; a banterer.

**rāl-lī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rall(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idaz*.] *s.*

*Ornith.*: True Rails; a sub-family of Rallidae (q.v.). No frontal shield; bill long and slender, keel bold, sides compressed; toes free at base. Chief genera: Rallus, Porzana, Ortogomera, Ocydromus, and Aramidus.

**rāl-lī-ne**, *a.* [RALLUS.] Of or pertaining to the Rails or Rallidae.

**rāl-lī-s**, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [RAIL, (1), *s.*]

*Ornith.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Rallinae (q.v.). Bill curved from nostrils to tip, which is slightly hooked; nostrils in groove, extending two-thirds the length of the bill; opening narrow; hind toe short and slender. Eighteen species, with world-wide distribution. *Rallus aquaticus* is the Water-rail (q.v.).

**rāl-lī** (1), \***rāl-lī**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *rallier*, from Lat. *re* = again, back; *ad* = to, and *ligo* = to bind.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To reunite; to bring together and reduce to order, as troops that have been thrown into disorder or dispersed.

"The Gascons rally'd soon the fight renew."

*Boile: Tasso, bk. xx.*

2. To collect for a fresh effort; to unite.

"To rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy."—*Decay of Piety.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To reunite; to come back to order; to reform into an orderly or organized body.

"Since rallying from our wall we found the foe, Still aimed at Hector have I bent my bow."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad viii. 356.*

2. To collect together; to unite, to assemble.

"Our Pacha rallied round the state."

*Byron: Bride of Abydos, bk. 14.*

3. To recover strength or vigour; to gain strength; to improve in health or strength; as, The patient rallied.

4. To improve in value or price; to recover from a fall: as, Prices rally.

**rāl-lī** (2), *v.t. & t.* [The same word as rail (2), *v.*]

**A. Trans.**: To attack with railery or banter; to use good humoured pleasantry or satire towards or on; to banter, to joke, to chaff.

"Not urged by malice against the person he rallies."

*Railor, No. 19.*

**B. Intrans.**: To use railery or banter; to joke.

**rāl-lī** (1), *s.* [RALLY (1), *v.*]

1. The act of rallying or reforming into an orderly or organized body; the act of collecting and reducing to order.

"With their subtle rallies they began

In small divisions hidden strength to try."

*Darwin: Gondibert, l. 1.*

2. The act or state of recovering strength.

3. A set-to, as in boxing, rackets, &c.

"The rallies in the next two hands of each side being well-contested."—*Field, April 4, 1886.*

4. The rough and tumble gambols indulged in by the pantomimists at the end of the transformation scene (q.v.), and before the business of the pantomime proper.

"Let the Liberatorists provide comic actors, pantomime rallies, and breakdowns."—*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 14, 1886.*

**rāl-lī** (2), *s.* [RALLY (2), *v.*] The act of rallying; the use of good-tempered pleasantry or banter; to banter.

**rāl-stōn-ite**, *s.* [After the Rev. J. G. Ralston; suff. -*ite* (Min.).] *s.*

*Min.*: A pseudo-isometric mineral, analogous to garnet in optical characters, being biaxial, with an angle of 90°. Habit, octahedral. Compos.: a hydrated fluoride of aluminium, sodium, calcium, and magnesium, the formula given being  $3(\text{Na}_2\text{MgCa})\text{F}_2 + 8(\text{Al}_2\text{Fe}) + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Occurs in small crystals, associated with crystallized cryolite and thomsenolite (q.v.), at Arkaut Fjord, West Greenland.

**rām**, \***ramme**, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ram*, *rom*; cogn. with Dut. *ram*; O. H. Ger. *ram*; Ger. *ramm*.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The male of the sheep or ovine genus. In some parts also called a Tup.

"There was a ram, that men might see

That had a fleece of gold, that shone so bright."

*Chaucer: Legend of Sirpophila.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Machinery:*

(1) The same as MONKEY, *s.*, II. 2.

(2) [HYDRAULIC-RAM.]

(3) [MONKEY, *s.*, II. 3.]

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A beak of iron or steel at the bow of a war-vessel, designed to crush in the sides of an adversary by running against her "end on." The ram can be detached from the vessel.

(2) A steam ironclad, armed at the bow below the water-line with such a beak.

"To show how possible is the sinking of an armoured ship, struck by a ram moving at a high velocity."

*Brit. Quarterly Review, viii. 130. (1874.)*

\* 3. *Old War.*: [BATTERING-RAM.]

4. *Shipbuild.*: A spar, hooped at the end, and used for moving timbers on end by a jolting blow.

**B. As adj.** [Icel. *ramr* = strong]: Rammish, strong-scented, stinking.

¶ The Ram: [ARIES.]

**ram-block**, *s.* [DEAD-EYE.]

**ram-bow**, *s.* A bow produced so as to form, or furnished with, a ram.

"When design and construction have been imperfect there is danger of the ram-bow being forced in."—*Saturday Review, Jan. 13, 1884, p. 54.*

\* **ram-cat**, *s.* A tom-cat.

"Ram-cats on moonlight tiles"

*Morning Herald, Oct. 26, 1884.*

**ram-goat**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Fagara microphylla.*

**ram-head**, *s.*

\* 1. *Naut.*: A halyard-block (q.v.).

2. An iron lever for raising up great stones.

\* 3. A cuckold.

"To be called ram-head is a title of honour."—

*Taylor, The Water-Poet.*

**ram-line**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A line used in striking a straight middle line on a spar, being secured at one end and hauled taut at the other.

**ram's head**, *s.*

*Bot.*: An American name for *Cypripedium arifolium*, and for the seeds of *Cicer arifolium*, the ram's head chick pea.

**ram's horn**, *s.*

1. *Fort.*: A semi-circular work in the ditch of a fortified place, and sweeping the ditch, being itself commanded by the main work.

2. *Palaeont.*: A popular name for Ammonites.

3. *Bot. (Pl.)*: *Orchis mascula.*

**rām**, *v.t. & t.* [RAM, *s.*] [Ger. *rammen*; Dan. *ramler* = to ram, to drive; *ramme* = to strike, to hit.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To strike with a ram; to drive a ram against; to batter.

"The Minotaur accidentally rammed her consort."

*Brit. Quarterly Review, viii. 139. (1874.)*

2. To force in; to drive together or down:

as, To ram down a cartridge into a gun.

3. To fill compactly by driving and pounding.

4. To stuff, to cram.

"Ram thou thy fruitful tidings in mine ears."

*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 4.*

**B. Intrans.**: To use a battering-ram or similar device.

"To turn their ships and ram at a certain signal."

*Saturday Review, Jan. 13, 1884, p. 54.*

**ra-mā-dān**, **ra-mā-dhān**, **ra-mā-sān**, *s.* [Arab. *ramadan* = the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramia* = to be hot.]

1. The ninth month of the Muhammedan year. The Muhammedan months being reckoned by lunar time, each month begins in each successive year eleven days earlier than in the preceding, so that in thirty-three years it occurs successively in all the seasons.

2. The great annual Muhammedan fast, kept up throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset.

\* **ram-age** (age as *ig*), *s. & a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. \**ramaticum*, from Lat. *ramus* = a bough.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Branches of trees.

2. The warbling of birds among the branches of trees.

"Birds their ramage did on these bestow."

*Drummond, pt. II., son. 10.*

3. A branch of a pedigree; line, lineage, kindred. (*Colgrave.*)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Having left the nest, and begun to sit on the branches.

2. Wild, shy, untamed. (Generally applied to an untrained hawk.)

"The distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks"

*Brown: Miscellany Tract v.*

\* **ram-age** (age as *ig*), *v.t.* [RUMMAGE.]

\* **ra-mā-gloā**, *a.* [Eng. *ramage*, *s.*; -ous.] Belonging to the branches; flying amongst the branches; hence, wild, not tamed or trained.

"As soon as she hath knit him that knot,

Now is he tame that was so *ramigloous*."

*Chaucer: The Remedy of Love.*

**ram-q-kīn**, *s.* [RAMEKIN.]

**ra-mā**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus* = a branch or bough.]

*Bot.*: The same as RAMEOUS (q.v.).

**ram-q-lī-nā**, *s.* [Lat. *ramalia* = twigs.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Usneae. *Ramalina fraxinea*,

*R. fastigiata*, and *R. farinacea* are common on

the bark of trees. *R. polymorpha* and *R.*

*scopulorum* are good yielding lichens.

\* **ra-mās**, *v.t.* [Fr. *ramasser*.] To collect

together.

"When they have ramass many of several kinds

and tastes."—*Comical Hist. of World in the Moon.*

**Ra-māy-ān-q**, *s.* [Sansk.]

*Hindoo Literature*: One of the two great

Indian epic poems. Its author was Valmiki,

of the aboriginal tribe of Kolis on the Bombay

coast. It celebrates the exploits of Rama,

king of Oude, who, aided by the Monkey-god

Huiooman (q.v.), conquered Ceylon, and

brought back his queen, Sita, whom Ravana,

the giant and tyrant of that island, had

carried away.

**ram-bāde**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Naut.*: The elevated platform built across

the prow of a galley for boarding.

**ram-bēh**, *s.* [Malay.]

*Bot.*: The fruit of *Picardaria sativa* or *dulcis*,

which grows in the peninsula of Malacca.

\* **ram-bēge**, *s.* [Fr. *rame* = an oar, and

*barge*.] A long narrow kind of war-ship, swift

and easily managed.

**ram'-ble**, **ram-mā**, *v.i.* [A frequent. from

*ram* (Prov. *ramet*).]

**fāte**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wā**, **wēt**, **hāre**, **camel**, **hār**, **thāre**; **pīn**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōūh**, **ōūre**, **nūte**, **ōūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **a**, **o** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

1. To rove; to wander about; to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any definite object in view; to stroll about; to wander carelessly or indefinitely.

"The English officers rambled into the town."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. To move, grow, or extend without any certain direction.

"Over his ample sides the rambling sprays Luxuriant shot."—*Thomson: Spring.*

3. To speak or think in an incoherent manner; to wander in speech or thought.

**ram'-ble**, *s.* [RAMBLE, *s.*] A roving; a wandering about without any definite object; a strolling or roaming about.

"To enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames."—*Cowper: Task*, l. 118.

\***ramble-headed**, *a.* Unsteady, giddy.

"We ramble-headed creatures."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vl. 34.

**ram'-bler**, *s.* [Eng. *ramble*(s), *v.*; -*er*.] One who rambles about; a stroller, a rover, a wanderer.

"I love such holy rambler."—*Scott: Marmion*, l. 38.

**ram'-bling**, *pr. par. or a.* [RAMBLE, *v.*]

1. Wandering, roving, or roaming about carelessly or irregularly.

2. Straggling, irregular, without method, wandering; as, a rambling story.

**ram'-bling-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rambling*; -*ly*.] In a rambling manner.

**ram'-boe'-tân, ram'-bû'-tân**, *s.* [Malay *rambut* = hair, from the soft spines covering the fruit.]

*Bot.*: *Nephelium lappaceum*, found in the Malayan archipelago. Its bean, a red edible fruit, is about the size of a pigeon's egg.

\***ram'-boose**, \***ram'-bûse**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *boose*.] A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater in the summer time. (*Bailey*.)

\***ram'-bûs'-tiotis** (as *y*), *a.* [Prob. a corrupt. from *boisterous* (q.v.).] Boisterous, noisy, violent; careless of the comfort of others.

**ram'-mô-ol**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus*, from *ramus* = a branch.] The same as **RAMOUS** (q.v.).

† **ram'-mô-ân**, *a. & s.* [RAMISM.] The same as **RAMIST** (q.v.).

"The faults of the Ramism system of dialectics have long been acknowledged."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 900.

**ramed**, *a.* [Eng. *ram*; -*ed*.]

*Shipbuild.*: Said of a ship on the stocks when the frames, stem, and stern-post are up and adjusted.

**ram'-mô', ram'-mô'**, *s.* [Malay.]

*Bot.*: *Böhmeria nivea*. (GRASSCLOTH PLANT.)

**ram'-ô-kin, ram'-ô-kin, ram'-mô-kin, ram'-ô-quin** (qu as k), *s.* [Fr. *ramquin*, from *ô. Dut.* *rammeken* = toasted bread.]

*Cook.*: A small slice of bread covered with a mixture of cheese and eggs.

**ram'-el, ram'-mel, ram'-mell, ram'-al**, *s.* [Lat. *ramale* = a withered, dead, or useless branch; *ramus* = a branch; Fr. *ramilles* = small sticks or twigs.]

1. Brushwood, dead wood, or branches.

"To write of scraggs, brones, hadder, or rammed."—*G. Douglas: Good L.*, Frol. 41.

2. Rubbish, such as bricklayers' rubbish, or stony fragments; rubble.

"The river Tiberis, which in time past was full of rammed and the ruins of houses."—*P. Holland: Sea-tonius*, p. 81.

**ramel-wood, rammell-wood**, *s.* Copse wood, brushwood.

\***ram'-el, ram'-mel, r. t.** [RAMEL, *s.*] To moulder to pieces; to turn to rubbish.

**ram'-ent**, *s.* [Lat. *ramentum* = a chip, a shaving, from *rado* = to scrape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A scraping, a shaving.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: [RAMENTA.]

**ram'-môn-ta, s. pl.** [Lat.] [RAMENT.]

*Bot.*: Thin, brown, foliaceous scales, appearing sometimes in great numbers on young shoots, and on the stems of many ferns.

**ram'-ân-tâ-ocous** (oc as sh), *a.* [Lat. *rament(a)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -acous*.]

*Bot.*: Covered with ramenta.

**ram'-mô-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus*, from *ramus* = a branch, a bough.]

*Bot.*: Of or belonging to the branches. (*Lindley*.)

\***ram'-ô-quin** (qu as k), *s.* [RAMEKIN.]

**ram'-fô'-sied** (le as el), *a.* [FREEZE, *s.*] Fattigued, exhausted. (*Scott*.)

**ram'-mî**, *a. pl.* [RAMUS.]

**ram'-i-fi-câ-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from *ramifier* = to ramify (q.v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of ramifying; the process of branching or shooting out branches from a stem.

(2) The production of figures resembling branches.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel.

"The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surface of these sinuoides in an infinite number of ramifications."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. ii.

(2) A subordinate branch; an offshoot.

"At present a great party zealous for popular government, has ramifications in every civilised country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) A division or subdivision in a classification; the exposition of a subject, &c.

"When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of segments in their nature collateral?"—*Johnson: Prof. to Eng. Dictionary*.

II. *Botany*:

1. The manner in which a tree produces its branches. First the stem is simple, then leaf-buds appear in the axils of the several leaves, and simple branches arise; next in the axils of their leaves other buds develop, and so a tree is formed.

2. Subdivisions of roots or branches.

\***ram'-i-fie**, *v. t. & i.* [RAMIFY.]

**ram'-i-form**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *forma* = form, shape.] Resembling a branch.

**ram'-i-fy, ram'-i-fo**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *ramifier*, from Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *ramificar*; Ital. *ramificare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To divide or separate into branches.

2. *Fig.*: To divide or subdivide into branches or subdivisions.

"He expanded them to such an extent, and ramified them to so much variety."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To shoot out in branches; to send out branches.

"Asparagus affects the urine with a foetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they lose this quality."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.*: To be divided or subdivided; to send out or have offshoots or branches.

"A system of secret societies, which ramified through the towns of England."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 222.

\***ram'-i-lô, ram'-i-lô** (las y), *s.* [In commemoration of the battle of Ramillies (1706).]

1. A cocked-hat, worn in the time of George I.

2. A wig, worn as late as the time of George III.

3. A long, gradually diminishing plait to the hair or wig, with a great bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

"A head of fine faxen hair, combed in an elegant irregularity to the face, being braided into a ramillie."—*Monthly Review*, Feb., 1782, p. 121.

\***ram'-mip'-ar-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *ramus* = a branch, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing branches.

\***ram'-ish**, *a.* [A corrupt. of *ramage*, *a.* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"The plaintiff had declared for a ramish hawk, which is a hawk living *inter ramos* (amongst the boughs), and by consequence *fera natura*."—*Nelson: Law conc. Game*, p. 151.

**Râ'-mism**, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

*Hist. & Philos.*: The philosophical and dialectical system of Pierre de la Ramée (better known by his Latinised name, Ramus), royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris. He was born in 1515, and was one of the victims of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572). He was a strong opponent of Scholasticism, and of the dialectics of Aristotle. In his *Institutiones Dialecticæ* (Paris, 1543) he attempted to provide a system of logic, which, like Cicero, he strove to blend with rhetoric. That book formed the groundwork of the *Logic* published by Milton in 1672.

"In England, Cambridge alone . . . was a stronghold of Ramism."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 503.

**Râ'-mist**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *ram(ism)*; -*ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, or connected with Ramism (q.v.); Ramean.

"Boon . . . expounds the system of logic with unmistakable reference to the Ramist principles."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 503.

B. *As subst.*: A follower of Ramus; a Ramean.

"The controversy which raged between the Aristotelians and the total or partial Ramists."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 503.

**ram'-môl, ram'-môl**, *s.* [RAMEL.]

1. Rubbish.

2. A lot of coarse fish. (*Prov.*)

**ram'-môl-bêrg-ite**, *s.* [After C. F. Rammeisberg, the German chemist and mineralogist; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Mineralogy*:

1. An orthorhombic form of nickel arsenide. Hardness, 5.25 to 5.75; sp. gr. 7.099 to 7.188. Compos.: arsenic, 71.7; nickel, 28.3 = 100. Formula like that of chloanthite, NiAs<sub>2</sub>; hence this mineral is dimorphous. Occurs in Saxony.

2. The same as **CHLOANTHITE** (q.v.).

**ram'-môr**, *s.* [Eng. *ram*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who rams; an instrument with which anything is rammed or driven; specif.:

1. A beetle used for beating the earth to solidity, or by paviors for ramming or driving down paving-stones firmly into their beds.

"The earth is to be wel driven and beaten downe close with a rammer, that it may be fast about the roots."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii, ch. xl.

2. In founding, a round or square tool used for ramming the sand into the flasks.

**rammer and sponge**, *s.*

*Ord.*: An instrument used for loading guns. It consists of a wooden staff, with an enlargement at one end for ramming home the shot and charge, and at the other a cylindrical plug of tow, cotton, or hair, securely fixed to the staff, and fully the size of the bore, for cleansing the grooves, and, when used wet, extinguishing any burning particles of cartridge left after firing the previous charge.

\***ram'-mish** (l), *a.* [RAMISH.]

**ram'-mish** (2), *a.* [Eng. *ram*, *s.*; -*ish*; cf. Dan. *ram* = strong-scented, rank; Icel. *ramr* = strong.] Ram-like, strong-scented, rank, fetid, lascivious. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,400.)

**ram'-mish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rammish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being rammish.

**ram'-my**, *a.* [Eng. *ram*, *s.*; -*y*.] Like a ram; rammish, strong-scented.

\***ram'-ôl-lôs-çençe**, *s.* [Fr. *ramollir* = to make soft: Lat. *re-* = back; *ad* = to, and *mollio* = to soften.] A softening or mollifying.

**ram'-môl-liase'-ment** (ont as ân), *s.* [Fr.]

*Pathol.*: Softening. Used of the brain or of the spinal cord. It is the result of suppuration following on inflammation.

**ram'-moôn**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Bot.*: *Trophis americana*, a West Indian tree, the leaves of which are sometimes given as fodder for cattle.

**ram'-môse, ram'-môis**, *a.* [Lat. *ramosus*, from *ramus* = a branch; Fr. *ramosus*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ramoso*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Branching, ramifying; consisting or full of branches; resembling branches.

"A ramous efflorescence, of a fine white spar."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. *Bot.*: Having many branches; as *Ilex*.

**bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, choruz, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tân = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün; -çion, -çion = çhün. -çious, -çious, -çious = çhüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bôl, dël.**

**rāmp**, \***rampe**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *ramper* = to creep, crawl, climb; *rampe* = a flight of steps; cf. Ital. *rampa* = a claw, a gripe; *rampare* = to claw; Bav. *rampfen* = to snatch; all nasalized forms corresponding to Ger. *rafen*; Low Ger. *rappen* = to snatch hastily; Dan. *rappe* = to hasten; rap = quick; Sw. *rappa* to snatch; *rapp* = brisk.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To climb, as a plant.

"Furnished with clasps and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so, ramping upon trees, they mount up to a great height."—*Bag. On the Creation.*

2. To rear up on the hind legs; to assume a rampant attitude.

"A lion ramps at the top."

*Tennyson: Maud, l. xiv. 7.*

3. To leap with violence; to leap or bound wildly or extravagantly. (*Milton: P. L., iv. 343.*)

4. To spring or bound about; to gambol, to play, to romp.

"They dance in a round, cutting capers and ramping."—*Swift: Discr. of an Irish Peasant.*

5. To move along quickly; to romp along.

"We ramped along with whole sail."—*Field, Dec. 4, 1850.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. To bend or turn upwards, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to woodwork of a gate, &c.

2. To hustle; to rob with violence; to extort by means of threats. (*Slang Dict.*)

**rāmp**, \***rampe**, s. [RAMP, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A leap, a spring, a bound.

"The bold Ascalonite

Fled from his lion ramp."

*Milton: Barrow Agonistes, 128.*

2. A romping woman; a masculine woman; a harlot.

"Ione was borne in Burgoyne, . . . and was a rampe of such boldness, that she would course horses and ride them to water."—*Hall: Henry VI. (an. 4).*

3. A highwayman, a robber.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Fort.**: An inclined road in a fortification leading from one level of the enceinte to another.

"The Burmese waited for the attack, which had to be delivered up a long ramp."—*Standard, Nov. 24, 1885.*

2. **Mason. & Carp.**: A concavity on the upper side of a hand-rail formed over risers, or over a half or quarter space, by a sudden rise of the steps above.

3. **Bot. (Of the form rampe)**: *Arum maculatum*.

**rām-pā-cious**, a. [Prob. the same as RAMFAGIOUS (q.v.).] Rampant, boisterous, high-spirited.

"A very spirited and rampacious animal."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist, ch. 11.*

**rām-pā-ge**, **ram-pauge**, v. i. [RAMP, v.]

1. To ramp; to prance about; to run about wildly. (*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. ix.*)

2. To rage and storm; to prance about with rage.

**rām-pā-ge**, s. [RAMPAQUE, v.] A state of excitement or passion; violent conduct; a romp.

**¶ On the rampage**: In a state of excitement or passion; wild, violent. (Often = on a drinking bout.)

"To start off on the rampage in the Vice-regal manum."—*Daily Telegraph, Oct. 4, 1885.*

**rām-pā-gious**, a. [Eng. *rampag(e)*; -ious.] Monstrous.

"There comes along a missionary . . . with a rampagious gingham."—*Daily Telegraph, Oct. 4, 1885.*

**rām-pāl-il-ān**, \***rām-pāl-il-ōn**, s. [RAMP, v.] A term of low abuse, applied to either a man or a woman.

"Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you fustilia rian."—*Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV., ll. 1.*

**rāmp-an-ōy**, s. [Eng. *rampant* (l); -cy.] The quality or state of being rampant; excessive prevalence; exuberance, extravagance.

"The temporal power being quite in a manner evacuated by the rampancy of the spiritual."—*Morse: On the Seven Churches, (Pref.)*

**rāmp-ant**, a. [Fr., pr. par. of *ramper* = to climb.] [RAMP, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Leaping, springing. [II.]

"The rampant lion hunts he fast."

*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar, July.*

2. Springing, climbing, or growing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant.

"Alas! what rampant weeds now shame my fields."—*Cowper: Death of Damon.*

3. Overleaping restraint or moderation; excessively prevalent; predominant.

"In these days of rampant Chauvinism."—*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 11, 1884.*

\* 4. Lustful, salacious, lewd. (*Pope.*)

**II. Her.**: Standing upright upon the hind legs (properly on one foot only, as if attacking. (Said of a beast of prey, as the lion.)

**¶ Counter-rampant:**

**Her.**: Said of an animal rampant towards the sinister. When applied to two animals the term denotes that they are rampant contrary-wise in saltire, or that they are rampant face to face.

**rampant-arch**, s.

**Arch.**: (See extract.)

"When the extremities of an arch rise from supports at unequal heights, the arch is called rampant."—*Cassell's Technical Education, pt. 2, p. 252.*

**rampant-gardant**, a.

**Her.**: The same as rampant, but with the animal looking full-faced.



RAMPANT-GARDANT.



RAMPANT-PASSANT.

**rampant-passant**, a.

**Her.**: Said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

**rampant-regardant**, a.

**Her.**: Said of an animal in a rampant position and looking behind.



RAMPANT-REGARDANT.



RAMPANT-SEJANT.

**rampant-sejant**, a.

**Her.**: Said of an animal when in a sitting posture with the forelegs raised.

\* **rāmp-ant-lý**, adv. [Eng. *rampant*; -ly.] In a rampant manner.

**rām-part**, \***ram-per**, \***ram-pi-ar**, \***ram-pi-or**, \***ram-pire**, \***ram-pyre**, s.

[Fr. *rempart*, *rempar*, from *remparer* = to fortify, to enclose with a rampart. *Rempar* is the true French form, the t being excrescent. *Remparer* is from *re* = again; *em* = in, and *parer* (Ital. *parare*, Lat. *paro*) = to prepare, to make ready; Ital. *riparo* = a defence; *riparare* = to defend.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.**: In the same sense as II.

2. **Fig.**: Anything which fortifies and defends from assault; that which affords security or safety; a defence, a bulwark.

"There are no fences so strong, nor any ramparts so high, but daring and dexterous wits may either break through them or leap over them."—*Waterland: Works, viii. 141.*

**II. Fort.**: An embankment around a fortified place. In the more perfect condition the wall of the rampart forms a scarp, and is crowned by the parapet.

"On each tall rampart's thundering side."

*Warton: Graces of King Arthur.*

**rampart-gun**, s.

**Ordn.**: A large piece of artillery to be used on a rampart, and not for field purposes.

\* **rāmp-art**, \***ramp-ire**, v. i. [RAMPART, s.]

To protect or fortify with a rampart or ramparts. (*Mickle: Lustad, vii.*)

\* **rampe**, v. i. [RAMP, v.]

**rām-peé**, **rāmped**, a. [ROMPU.]

**rāmp-ēr**, s. [Eng. *ramp*, v.; -er.] A ruffian who infests racecourses. [RAMP, v., B. II. 2.]

**rām-phās-tōs**, s. [RHAMPHASTOS.]

\* **ram-pi-ar**, \***ram-pi-or**, s. [RAMPART, s.]

**rām-pi-ōn**, s. [Fr. *raponce*; Sp. *reponche*, *raponce*; Port. *raponto*; Ital. *raperonzo*, from Lat. *rapa*, *rapum* = a turnip.]

**Botany:**

1. *Campanula Rapunculus*, a bell flower two to three feet high, with red, purple, or blue flowers. [CAMPANULA.]

2. The genus *Phyteuma* (q.v.).

¶ Large or German Ramplon is *Oenothera biennis*.

\* **rām-pīre**, s. & v. [RAMPART, s. & v.]

**rām-plār**, **rām-plōr**, a. & s. [Prob. connect. with *ramble* (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Roving, rambling, roaming, unsettled.

**B. As subst.**: A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. (*Scotch.*)

**rām-rōd**, s. [Eng. *ram*, v., and *rod*.] A rod of wood or metal, used for forcing the charge to the bottom of a gun-barrel, and also, with a wiper or ball-screw attached, for cleansing the interior of the barrel, and for withdrawing a charge. It is held to the gun by thimbles or by grooves in the band and a corresponding groove in the stock.

**ram sa-gul**, s. [Native name.]

**Zool.**: *Capra imberbis* (De Blainv.), a domesticated variety of the Tahr, *Capra jemlatia* (*Hemitragus jemlatius*).

"There are at least forty acknowledged varieties of the Goat, among which is mentioned the *Berbura*, or *Ram sagul*, of India, a Goat which is remarkable for being destitute of beard, and for the large dewlap which decorates the throat of the male. Its ears are very short, and its smooth fur is white, mingled with reddish-brown."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist., l. 672.*

**rām-shāc-kle**, a. & s. [Ety. doubtful; prob. connected with *shake*.]

**A. As adj.**: Loose, disjointed; in a crazy state; in bad repair.

"A ramshackle wagon, rough men, and a rougher landscape."—*Athenaeum, April 1, 1882.*

**B. As subst.**: A thoughtless fellow. (*Scotch.*)

**rām-shāc-kle**, v. i. [RAMSHACKLE, a.] To search, to ransack, to rummage. (*Prov.*)

**rām-shūn**, s. [Prob. a corrupt of *ramkin* (q.v.).] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Called also *Sefton-cake*, because said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, the seat of Lord Sefton.

**rām-sōng**, **rām-sōn** (pl. **rām-sōng**, **rām-siōg**), s. [A.S. *hræmas*, pl. of *hræma*; Sw. *rams* (*lök*) = ram's-leek; Dan. *rams* (*lög*) = ram's-leek; Bavarian *ramsen*.]

**Bot.**: *Allium ursinum*; a British plant with ovate lanceolate leaves, and a trigonous scape bearing an umbel of white flowers. Found in woods, hedge banks, &c. Formerly cultivated in gardens for garlic, but now superseded by *A. sativum*.

**rām-stām**, a. & adv. [Eng. *ram* = to push, Scotch *stam* = to stamp.]

**A. As adj.**: Forward, thoughtless, rash.

**B. As adv.**: Rashly, precipitately, headlong. (*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxviii.*)

**rām-stōd**, s. [Ety. doubtful.]

**Bot.**: An American name for *Linaria vulgaris*.

**rām-tīl**, s. [Bengalee & Mahratta.]

**Bot.**: *Guizotia oleifera*. [GUIZOTIA.]

**rām-tīl-lā**, s. [RAMTIL.]

**Bot.**: A synonym of *Guizotia* (q.v.).

**rā-mū-lī**, s. pl. [Lat. nom. pl. of *ramulus*, dimin. of *ramus* = a branch, a bough.]

**Bot.**: Small branches, branchlets, twigs.

**rām-ū-lōse**, †**rām-ū-lōs**, a. [Lat. *ramulosus*.]

**Bot.**: Having many ramuli (q.v.); divided into many small branches.

**sāte**, **sāt**, **sāre**, **samidst**, **whāt**, **sāl**, **sāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **campl**, **hār**, **thère**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sūre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **ōūb**, **ōūre**, **ūnīte**, **ōūr**, **rāle**, **sāl**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **o** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**rā-mūs** (pl. **rā-mī**), *s.* [Lat. = a branch.]

1. *Anatomy* :

- (1) A branch of an artery, vein, or nerve.
- (2) The male organ of generation.

(3) Each of two branches or halves of the lower jaw in man and other vertebrates. The portion which rises to articulate with the skull is called the ascending ramus. There are also a superior, or ascending, and an inferior or descending ramus in the pubic bone, and a ramus of the ischium.

2. *Bot.* : A branch.

**rā-mūs-cūla**, *s.* [Late Lat. *ramusculus*, dimin. from *ramus* = a branch.]

*Anat.* : The branch of any ramus.

**rā-mūs-cū-lī**, *s. pl.* [RAMUSCULE.]

*Bot.* : The mycelium of some fungals.

**rān**, *pret. of v.* [RUX, *v.*]

**rān** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Rope-making* : A reel of twenty yards.
2. *Naut.* : Yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch.

\* **rān** (2), *s.* [A.S. & Icel. *rán*.] Open robbery and violence; rapine.

\* **rān** (3), *s.* [Irish & Gael. *rann* = a division, a verse, a poem.] A saying. (*Seven Sages*, 2, 723.)

**rān-na**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.* : The typical genus of the family Ranidae (q.v.), with sixty species, absent only from South America and Australia. Fingers quite free, none opposable; toes webbed; vomerine teeth in two series or groups; tongue large, oblong, free, and deeply notched behind; metatarsus with one or two blunt tubercles. *Rana temporaria* is the Common English Frog, and *R. esculenta* the Edible Frog.

2. *Palaeont.* : From the Miocene of Germany and Switzerland.

**rā-nā-l**, *a.* [RANALES.]

*Bot.* : Of, or belonging to the Ranales (q.v.).

**rā-nā-lēp**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *ranalis*, from *ranā* = a frog.] [RANUNCULUS.]

*Bot.* : The Ranal Alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Monodichlamydeous flowers, placentae sutural or axile, stamens indefinite, embryo minute, in a large quantity of fleshy or horny albumen. Orders : Magnoliaceae, Anonaceae, Dilleniaceae, Ranunculaceae, Saracenaceae, and Papaveraceae.

**rā-nān-ite**, *s.* [Lat. *rana* = a frog.] A sect of Jews who honoured frogs because they were one of the instruments in plaguing Pharaoh. (*Annandale*.)

**rā-nā-trā**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *rana* = a frog.]

*Entom.* : A genus of Nepidae. Body very elongated and cylindrical; rostrum directed forwards, anterior thighs long and slender. One British species, *Ranatra linearis*. It is aquatic, being found in the mud at the bottom of water. In the evening it sometimes flies forth. Both larva and imago are carnivorous.

**rānge**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of anything.
2. A bar between the legs of a chair.
3. A kind of fine stone. Probably a kind of marble.

"Ivorie pillars mixt with jet and ranco,"  
*Spenser* : *Du Bartas*, p. 248.

**rānge**, *v.t.* [RANCE, *s.*] To shore up; to prop. (*Scotch*.)

\* **rān-ōs-gent**, *a.* [Lat. *ranescens*, pr. par. of *ranesco*, incept. of *ranco* = to be rank.] Becoming rancid, rank, or sour.

\* **rānq̄h**, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *wrench* (q.v.).] To wrench, to sprain; to injure by straining.

"Against a stump his trunk the monster grinds . . .  
Then, trusting to his arms, young Othrya found  
And rānq̄h's his hips with one contant wound."  
*Dryden* : *Ovid* ; *Metamorphoses* viii.

**rānq̄h**, **rānq̄he**, *s.* [Sp. *rancho*.] The same as **RANCHO** (q.v.).

"And other ranch territories."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1888.

**rānq̄h**, **rānq̄he**, *v.t.* [RANCH, *s.*] To keep a ranch or farm for the rearing of cattle and horses.

"The profits upon ranching."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1885.

**rān-qhō-rō**, *s.* [Sp.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a man employed on a ranch.

"With certain hard-riding rancheros."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1884.

**rānq̄h-mān**, *s.* [Eng. *ranch*, *s.*, and *man*.] The keeper or owner of a ranch.

"The ranchmen of the Western territory."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1888.

**rān-qhō**, *s.* [Sp. = a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a messroom.] In Mexico, a rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. It is thus distinguished from a hacienda, which is a cultivated farm or plantation.

**rānq̄h-wōm-an**, *s.* [Eng. *ranch*, *s.*, and *woman*.] The wife of a ranchman.

"A charming little ranchwoman."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 137.

**rān-qid**, *a.* [Lat. *rancidus*, from *ranco* = to be rank, to stink; Fr. *ranco*; Ital. *rancido*.] Having a rank smell; sour, musty, rank, ill-smelling.

"She bids him from a goat's deep entrails take  
The rancid fat." *Boileau* : *Orlando Furioso*, xvii.

\* **rān-qid-i-t̄y**, *s.* [Fr. *rancidité*; Ital. *rancidità*.] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidness; a strong sour smell.

**rān-qid-l̄y**, *adv.* [Eng. *rancid*; *-ly*.] In a rancid manner; with a strong sour smell; mustily.

**rān-qid-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rancid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rancid; rancidity, rankness.

"Their flesh has contracted a rancidness."—*White* : *Baldern*, p. 112.

\* **rānq̄k**, \* **rānq̄ke**, *a. & adv.* [RANK, *a.*]

**rān-qōr**, *s.* [RANCOUR.]

**rān-qōr-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *rancor*; *-ous*.] Full of, or characterized by rancour; deeply malignant; spiteful in the utmost degree; intensely virulent. (*Roscoe* : *Pharsalia* vi. 483.)

**rān-qōr-ōūs-l̄y**, *adv.* [Eng. *rancorous*; *-ly*.] In a rancorous manner; with rancour or deep malignity.

**rān-qōr**, **rān-qōr**, \* **rān-qor**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rancor*, *rancore*, *rancœur*, (Fr. *rancune*), from Lat. *rancores*, accus. of *ranco* = rancidness, spite. [RANCID.] O. Sp. *rancor*; Sp. *rencor*; Ital. *rancore*, *rancura*.]

1. Inveterate malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated malice, malevolence, or ill-will; implacable malice or enmity.

"All the rancour of a renegade."—*Macaulay* : *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Virulence, corruption, poison.

"Put rancours in the vessel of my peace."  
*Shakspeare* : *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

**rānd**, *s.* [A.S., Ger., Dut., and Dan. = a border, an edge, a brink; Icel. *rönd*.]

- \* I. *Ordinary Language* :
1. A border, edge, or seam.
2. A long fleshy piece of beef cut out between the flank and the buttock.

"They came with chopping knives,  
To cut into rānds."

*Beaumont & Fletcher* : *Wild-goose Chase*, v. 2.

II. *Shoemaking* :

1. One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole, to bring the rounding-surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel.
2. A thin inner shoe-sole. (*Stimmonds*.)

\* **rānd**, *v.t.* [Prob. a form of *rand* (q.v.).] To storm, to rave, to fume, to rant.

"I raved, and rānded, and rāled." *J. Webster*.

**rān-dān** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The produce of a second sifting of meal; the finest part of the bran of wheat.

**rān-dān** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *random* (q.v.).]

1. A boat worked by three rowers with four oars, the middle rower using a pair of sculls, the other two one oar each.

"People in punts and gigs, rāndans, gondolas, and canoes."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 2, 1888.

2. A spree, a drinking-bout. (Used only in the phrase, To go or be on the rāndan.)

**rān-dān-ite**, *s.* [After Randan, Puy-de-Dôme, in the neighbourhood of which it was found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.* : A kaolin-like variety of tripolite (q.v.), containing 9·10 per cent. of water.

**rān-dī-g**, *s.* [Named after Isaac Rand, of the Apothecaries' botanic garden at Chelsea.]

*Bot.* : A genus of Gardenia. *Randia dumetorum* is a small thorny shrub growing in the Himalayas. The fruit is a safe emetic; externally applied, it is an anodyne in rheumatism; an infusion of the bark is given to produce nausea. The unripe fruit of *R. wigi-nosa*, also Indian, is roasted in wood-ashes, and then given for diarrhoea and dysentery. The natives eat the roasted fruits of both trees; raw, that of the first species is used to poison fish. In the North-west Provinces it is employed in calico printing and dyeing to intensify the colour. The fruit of *R. aculeata* is used as a blue dye. About fifteen species are in British hot-houses.

**rānd-ite**, *s.* [After T. D. Rand; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.* : A mineral described, after an analysis of a small amount of impure material, as a hydrous carbonate of calcium and uranium. Occurs as an encrustation of a canary-yellow colour on granite at Frankford, Pennsylvania.

**rān-dle**, *s.* [RANTLE.]

**rān-dōm**, \* **rān-don**, \* **rān-doun**, \* **rān-doun**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *randon* = the swiftness and force of a strong stream; whence *aller à grand randon* = to go very fast (answering to the Eng. *at random*); *randir* = to press on; *randonner* = to run swiftly or violently; Sp. *de rondon*, *de rondon* = rashly, abruptly, intrepidly. Ultimate etym. doubtful, but probably from Ger. *rand* = an edge, rim, brink, or margin, so that the reference is to the force of a brimming river.] [RAND, *s.*]

A. *As substantive* :

I. *Ordinary Language* :

- \* 1. Force, violence; a violent or furious course; impetuosity.
- \* 2. The distance travelled by a missile; range, reach.

"The angle, which the nimble is to mount by, if we will have to go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one."—*Dryden* : *On Solitude*.

3. A roving motion or course without direction; want of direction, rule, or method; haphazard. (Only in the phrase *at random*, applied to any thing done at haphazard or chance.)

"Like a scattered seed at random sown."  
*Cooper* : *Tattle Talk*.

II. *Mining* : The distance from a determined horizon; the depth below a given plane. (*Webster*.)

B. *As adj.* : Done at hazard or without any settled aim, purpose, or direction; left to chance; chance, haphazard, casual.

"A random shaft." *Dryden* : *Virgil*; *Sen. iv.*

**random-courses**, *s. pl.*

*Mason. & Paving* : Courses of stone of unequal thickness.

**random-shot**, *s.* A shot fired at random; a shot fired with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.

**random-tooling**, *s.* The forming the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. (Known in Scotland as *drowing*.)

\* **rān-dōm-l̄y**, *adv.* [Eng. *random*; *-ly*.] In a random manner; at random; wildly.

\* **rān-dōn**, *s.* [RANDOM.]

\* **rān-dōn**, *v.t.* [Fr. *randoner*.] [RANDOM.] To stray or rove about at random.

"Shall I leave them free to *random* of their will?"  
*Farrex & Porrex*.

**rān-dy**, **rān-die**, *s. & a.* [RAND, *v.*]

A. *As substantives* :

1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatening or abusive language.
2. A scold; an indelicate, forward, or romping girl. (*Scotch*.)

**bad**, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **benq̄h**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **lāg**. — **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. — **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. — **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. — **-hie**, **-die**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.



6. Specif., a degree or grade in the military or naval service: as, the rank of captain, the rank of admiral.

7. High social position; eminence, excellence, distinction, high degree: as, a man of rank.

II. Music: A row of pipes (of an organ), belonging to one stop.

¶ (1) *Rank and file*: [FILE (1), s., ¶ (2)].

(2) *The ranks*: The order or grade of common soldiers: as, To reduce a man to the ranks.

(3) *To fill the ranks*: To supply the whole number, or a competent number.

(4) *To take rank of*: To take, have, or enjoy precedence of; to rank before; to have the right of taking a higher place than.

**ránk, ranek, raneko, ronk, ronke, a. & adv.** [A.S. *ranc* = strong, proud, forward; cogn. with Dut. *rank* = lank, slender; Icel. *rankr* = straight, slender; Sw. *rank* = long and thin; Dan. *rank* = erect. The sense of "strong-scented" or "rancid" is due to confusion with Lat. *rancidus* (= rancid), or O. Fr. *ranos* = musty, fusty, stale. (Skeat.)]

A. As adjective:

1. Luxuriant or coarse in growth; of strong or vigorous growth; high-growing.

"Down with the grass,  
That groweth in shadow so rank and so stout."  
Tusser: *Husbandry*.

\* 2. Copious, free, fluent.

"Such a ranke and full writer."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. II.

3. Causing luxuriant or strong growth; very rich and fertile.

"Where land is rank 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

4. Raised to a high degree; excessive, immoderate; violent, utter, extreme.

"Thy rankest fault."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, v.

5. Excessive; exceeding the actual value; as, a rank modus in law.

\* 6. Violent, fierce.

"Rancke winter's rage."  
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; February.

7. Gross, coarse, foul, disgusting.

"My wife's a hobby horse, deserves a name  
As rank as any fat wench."  
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

8. Foul-scented, strong-scented, rancid, musty, stinking.

"Hircinia, rank with sweat, presumes  
To censure Phillis for perfumes."  
Swift: *Journal of a Modern Lady*.

9. Strong to the taste; high-tasted.

"Divers sea-fowl taste rank, of the fish on which  
they feed."—*Boyle*.

\* 10. Lustful; inflamed with venereal passion.

"The swan, being rank,  
In the end of autumn turned to the rana."  
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, I. 2.

\* 11. Corrupt, rotten.

"But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,  
Rank at the core, though tempting to the eye."  
Byron: *Child Harold*, IV. 130.

\* 12. (See extract).

"The iron of a plane is set rank when its edge  
stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in  
working it will take off a thick shaving."—*Mason: Mechanical Exercises*.

B. As adv.: Strongly, fiercely, violently.

"Many iron hammers beating rank."  
Spenser: *P. Q.*, IV. v. 22.

\* rank-brained, a. Rank-brained, a. Coarse.

"Every rank-brained writer."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple*. (Fret.)

\* rank-riding, a. Riding fiercely or furiously.

rank-scented, a. Rank, strong-scented; having a strong, coarse smell.

"The mutabie, rank-scented many."  
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, III. 1.

**ránk, v. t. & i.** [RANK, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To place, set, or draw up in a rank or line; to range; to place abreast in a line.

"Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to displace their second tire  
Of thunder."  
Milton: *P. L.*, VI. 608.

2. To range or set in any particular rank, class, division, or order; to class, to classify.

"He was a man  
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking  
Himself with princes."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, IV. 2.

3. To dispose or arrange methodically; to place or set in suitable order; to range.

"Ranking all things under general and special  
heads."—*Watts: Logic*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be ranged; to be set, placed, or disposed, as in a particular line, order, division, or rank.

"Let that one article rank with the rest."  
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

2. To be disposed or arranged in a line or rank.

3. To have or hold a certain rank or position as compared with others; to be of equal rank or consideration with others: as, A captain in the navy ranks with a colonel in the army.

4. To put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt: as, He ranked against the estate.

5. To stand as a claim against the estate of a bankrupt person.

"£19,334 is expected to rank against assets estimated at £14,130 lcs. 3d."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 4, 1904.

\*ránk-ér (1), s. [Eng. rank, v.; -er.] One who ranks or disposes in rank or order; an arranger.

\*ránk-ér (2), s. [Eng. rank, s.; -er.] An officer who rises from the ranks.

"The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are 'rankers'."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1903, p. 12.

\*ránk-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [RANK, v.]

¶ Ranking and Sale:

Scots Law: The process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold, and the price divided among his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete.

\*ránk-kle, \*ran-kyll, v. t. & i. [Eng. rank, a.; suff. -le.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To grow or become more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester, as a sore or wound.

"Till lovely Isolda's illye hand  
Had probed the rankling wound."  
Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*, III.

2. To produce or cause an inflamed, festering, or painful sore.

"The Hydra's venom rankling in thy veins."  
Addison: *Occid*; *Metamorphoses* II.

II. Figuratively:

1. To be inflamed; to become malignant, bitter, or virulent.

2. To cause bitterness, ill-will, or self-torment.

"Jealousy, with rankling tooth."  
Gray: *Ode on Elton*.

\* 3. To suffer pain or torture; to fret.

"Depriv'd of sight, and rankling in his chain."  
Goldsmith: *An Oratorio*, II.

B. Transitive:

1. To inflame, to irritate, to make sore.

2. To attack; to carp at.

"His teeth rankle the woman's credit."—*Adams: Works*, II. 234.

\*ránk-ly, adv. [Eng. rank, a.; -ly.]

1. In a rank manner; with coarseness or vigour of growth.

2. With a rank or strong smell; rancidly, mustily.

3. Grossly, foully.

"The coarseness so rankly practised by the witty  
Frenchman."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 4.

\*ránk-ness, \*rank-ness, s. [Eng. rank, a.; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Exuberance, coarseness, or vigour of growth: as, the rankness of vegetation.

\* 2. Excess, superfluity, extravagance, great strength.

"The mere rankness of their joy."  
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, IV. 1.

\* 3. Great fertility.

"Bred by the rankness of the plantain land."  
Dryden: *Legend of Thomas Cromwell*.

4. Strength or coarseness in taste or smell; rancidness.

\* 5. Strength.

"The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing."  
L'Estrange: *Puella*.

\* 6. Insolence; outrageous conduct.

"I will physio your rankness."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, I. 1.

II. Bot. & Hort.: Over luxuriance of vegetation, as when fruit trees put forth great shoots or feeders while little wood is formed. Its probable causes are too rich a soil or too much manure. In some cases root grafting, and in others root pruning, is beneficial.

\*rann, s. [Ir.] A song.

\*rán-nel, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A strumpet, a prostitute.

"She was not such a roynish rannell."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Supplication*, (1609).

Rán-nóch (ch guttural), s. [See def.]

Geog.: A lake and moor in Perthshire.

Rannoch-geometer, Rannoch-looper, s.

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Fidonia pinetaria*.

Rannoch-sprawler, s.

Entom.: A British cuspidate moth, *Petasia nubeculosa*.

rán-ný, s. [Lat. (mus) araneus.] The shrew-mouse.

"The mus araneus, the shrewmouse or rannp."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

\*rán-pick, \*rán-pike, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A tree, especially an ash, in which a ranny or shrew-mouse has been plugged.

(According to Nares, a tree beginning to decay at the top from age.) [SHAW-ASH.]

"Rowland leaning on a rannpice tree."  
Dryden: *Pastorals*, I.

rán-sáck, \*ran-sake, v. t. & i. [Icel. *rann-saka* = to search a house, from *rann* = a house, and *sakja* = to seek; Sw. *ransaka*; Dan. *ransage* = to ransack.]

A. Transitive:

1. To search thoroughly; to search every part of.

"The history of the chosen people was ransacked for precedents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

\* 2. To plunder, to pillage, to sack. (Shakespeare: *King John*, III. 4.)

\* 3. To violate, to ravish.

"Treason were it to the ransack'd queen."  
Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To search narrowly or thoroughly.

\* 2. To pierce.

"The sword enforced fust  
Had ransack'd through his ribs."  
Pierce: *Virgil*; *Arnold ix*.

\*rán-sáck, a. [RANSACK, v.] A ransacking; pillage.

\*rán-sóm, \*ran-sóme, \*ran-soun, \*ran-som, \*raym-som, \*raun-som, \*raun-sun, s. (O. Fr. *ranson* (Fr. *ransom*), from Lat. *redemptio*, acc. of *redemptio* = redemption (q.v.); O. Ital. *ransone*. *Ransom* and *redemption* are thus doublets.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Release from captivity or bondage by payment.

"Sent as prisoners of the war  
Hopeless of ransom."  
Dryden: *Palamon & Arcite*, I. 161.

2. The money paid for the release of a person from captivity, bondage, or slavery, or for the redemption of goods captured by an enemy; that which procures the release of a captive or of goods captured, and restores the former to liberty and the latter to the original owner.

"To whom Achilles: Be the ransom given."  
Pope: *Hamlet*; *Iliad* xiv. 178.

3. A price paid or offering made for procuring the pardon of sins, and the redemption of the sinner from the consequences of sin. (Mark x. 45.)

\* 4. Atonement, expiation.

"A sufficient ransom for offences."  
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 4.

II. Law: A sum paid for the pardon of some great offence, and the discharge of the offender; or a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment.

ransom-bill, s. A war-contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea, and for its safe conduct into port. (Such a contract is valid by the law of nations.)

ransom-free, a. Free from ransom; ransomless.

\*rán-sóm, \*ran-sóme, \*raun-som, \*raun-sun, v. t. [RANSOM, s.] [Fr. *ransommer*.]

1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, or slavery by the payment of money or an equivalent; to buy out of captivity, penalty, or punishment; to regain by the payment of an equivalent.

"Let him be ransom'd."  
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 2.

ból, bóy; pót, jówł; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sín, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-clan, -tlan = sham. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. To release from captivity or bondage on payment of money or an equivalent.

"*Ransoming him or pitying.*"

*Shaksp.: Coriolanus, I. 4.*

3. To redeem from the bondage of sin, and from the punishment incurred by sinners.

"All the ransom'd church of God."

*Cowper: Olney Hymns, xv.*

\* 4. To redeem, to rescue, to save, to deliver. (*Hosea xlii. 14.*)

\* 5. To hold at ransom; to demand or exact a ransom from; to exact a fine or payment from.

"All such lands as he had rule of, he ransomed them so grievously."—*Berners: Proseart: Crongole, vol. II, ch. I.*

\* 6. To atone for; to expiate.

"Your trespass now becomes a fee:  
Mine ransoms yours, and yours must ransom me."—*Shaksp.: Sonnet 130.*

\* **rân-sôm-a-ble**, a. [Eng. ransom; -able.] Capable of being ransomed.

"To dissolve the ransomable chain  
Of my lov'd daughter's servitude."

*Chapman: Homer; Iliad I.*

**rân-sôm-ër**, \***raun-sôm-ër**, s. [Eng. ransom, v.; -ër.] One who or that which ransoms or redeems; a redeemer.

"The only savior, redeemer, and ransomer of them."—*Fox: Martyrs (an. 1585).*

**rân-sôm-less**, \***ran-some-lesse**, a. [Eng. ransom; -less.] Without payment of ransom; free from ransom.

"Go to the Douglas, and deliver him  
Up to his pleasure, *rans-miss* and free."

*Shaksp.: I Henry IV., v. 4.*

**rânt**, v.t. [O. Dut. *randen*, *randen*; Low Ger. *randen*; Ger. *ransen* = to make a noise.]

1. To speak bombastically; to bluster; to rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language without proportionate dignity of thought; to be noisy and boisterous in speech or declamation.

"In such a cause I grant  
An English poet's privilege to rant."

*Cowper: Table Talk, 200.*

2. To be jovial or jolly; to make noisy mirth. (*Scotch.*)

**rânt** (1), s. [See def.]

*Music:* An old dance; a sort of country dance. This name is often attached to tunes to which country dances were performed. It is perhaps a corruption of the word *coranto*.

**rânt** (2), s. [**RANT**, v.]

1. High-sounding or bombastic language without much meaning or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast.

"He sometimes indeed, in his rants, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians."—*Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

2. A noisy, boisterous frolic or merry-making. (*Scotch.*)

**rân-tân**, s. [**RANT**, v.] A drinking fit or bout; a spree.

\* **rân-tânt-ing-ly**, adv. [**RANT**.] Extravagantly.

"Therefore I praye Yarmouth so *rantantingly*."—*Nahe: Lenton Bells.*

**rânt-ër**, s. [Eng. rant; -ër.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

2. A merry, roving fellow. (*Scotch.*)

II. Church History (Pl.):

1. A nickname given to the Seekers (q.v.).

2. A nickname for the Primitive Methodists (q.v.).

3. A small sect which arose in 1822, and who have registered their churches under this name in the Registrar-general's returns.

**rânt-ër-ism**, s. [Eng. rant; -ism.] The teaching or tenets of the Ranters.

**rânt-ing**, pr. par. or a. [**RANT**, v.]

**rânt-ing-ly**, adv. [Eng. ranting; -ly.] In a ranting manner; like a rant.

\* **rânt-i-pôle**, a. & s. [Eng. ranty, and pole = poll.]

A. As adj.: Wild, roving, rakish, jovial.

"What, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this rântipôle rate!"—*Congress: Way of the World, iv. 1.*

B. As subst.: A romping, wild boy or girl.

"I was always considered as a rântipôle."—*Murray: Frank Munday, ch. xv.*

\* **rânt-i-pôle**, v.i. [**RANTIPÔLE**, a.] To run about wildly.

"She used to rântipôle about the house."—*Arbutnot: Hist. John Bull, ch. xvi.*

**rânt-ism** (1), s. [Eng. rant; -ism.] The tenets or practice of the Ranters.

"This person . . . had run through most, if not all, religions, even to rântism."—*Wood: Athena Ozon., vol. II.*

\* **rânt-ism** (2), s. [Gr. *παντιμος* (*phantimos*) = a sprinkling; *πειω* (*rhainō*) = to sprinkle.] A sprinkling; a small number; a handful.

"We but a handful to their heap, a rântism to their baptism."—*Sp. Andrews.*

**rân-tle**, s. [Etyim. doubtful; prob. Icel. *rana* = a house.] A Rantle-tree (q.v.).

**rantle-tree**, **randle-tree**, **rannle-tree**, s.

1. The beam running from back to front of the chimney, from which the crook is suspended.

2. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the shape of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.

3. A tall, rawboned person. (*Scotch.*)

**rân-treë**, **ran-try-tree**, s. [A corrupt. of *rovan-tree*.] [**ROWAN**.]

**rânt-y**, a. [Eng. rant, a; -y.] Wild, noisy, boisterous.

**rân-q-la**, s. [Lat. *rana* = a frog, because the voice of the person affected is hoarse, like that of a frog.]

*Pathol.*: A tumour occurring under the tongue, from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

**ra-nûn-ou-lâ-gâ-sa**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ranuncul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Crowfoots; an order of Hypogynous Exogena. Herbs, rarely shrubs, leaves often much divided, with dilated, half-clasping petioles, often with processes like stipules. Flowers typically polypetalous, large, gaily coloured, sometimes apetalous, but with coloured sepals. Sepals three or six, stamens generally indefinite, carpels numerous, one-celled or united into single many-celled pistil. Fruit dry achenes, berries, or follicles. Found in cold damp places in Europe, North America, &c. They are acrid, and often poisonous. Tribes, Clemateæ, Anemoneæ, Ranunculeæ, Helleboreæ, and Acteæ. Known genera forty-one, species 1,000 (*Lindley*). Genera thirty, species 500. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**ra-nûn-ou-lâ-ocœus** (œ as sh), a. [**RANUNCULACEÆ**.] Pertaining or relating to the Ranunculaceæ.

**rân-ûn-ou-lâ-sa**, s. pl. [*Lat. ranuncul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.] [**RANUNCULACEÆ**.]

**ra-nûn-ou-lûs**, s. [*Lat.* = a crowfoot plant.]

1. *Bot.*: Buttercup, Crowfoot; the typical genus of the order Ranunculaceæ. Sepals five, rarely three, caducous; petals five, or more, or wanting, glandular at the base; stamens many; fruit of many achenes, each with one ascending seed. Known species about 160, from temperate regions. Fifteen are British: (1) *Ranunculus aquatilis*; (2) *R. Lenormandi*, *R. hederaceus*, which have white flowers and are aquatic, *R. lingua*, *R. flammula*, *R. ophioglossifolius*, *R. auricomus*, *R. sceleratus*, *R. acris*, *R. repens*, *R. bulbosus*, *R. hirsutus*, *R. arvensis*, and *R. parviflorus*, which have five yellow petals, and *R. Ficaria*, the Palewort, or Lesser Celandine, with eight to twelve yellow petals. [*FICARIA*.] Many have much divided leaves. Of these, *R. repens*, common on waste ground, has the peduncles furrowed. *R. bulbosus* has bulbous roots and reflex sepals, *R. acris* is tall and branched, *R. lingua* is the Greater, and *R. flammula* the Lesser Spearwort. The latter is a vesicant and epispastic. *R. sceleratus* was formerly used by beggars to create artificial sores; it is poisonous when raw, but is eaten boiled by the Wallachians. The juice of *R. Thora* was used by the Swiss hunters to envenom their javelins. *R. glacialis* is a powerful sudorific. Many species are very beautiful, and are cultivated in English gardens.

2. *Palæobot.*: A species is found in the British Pleistocene.

**RÂN-vi-er** (er as â), s. [See compound.]

**Ranvier's nodes**, s. pl.

*Anat.*: Certain nodes or breaks in the continuity of the white substance in peripheral medullated nerve-fibres, discovered and described by Ranvier in 1871 and 1872.

**rans-des-vaches** (as *rân-dê-vash*), s. [*Fr.* = The ranks or rows of cows, because the cattle on hearing the call move off in rows.]

*Music*: The tunes or flourishes blown by Swiss shepherds on their cow-horns or Alpine-horns (long tubes of fir-wood), as signals to the animals under their charge. They consist of a few broken intervals.

**râp** (1), \***rappe** (1), \***rap-pen**, v.t. & i. [*Dan.* *rap* = a rap, a tap; *Sw.* *rapp* = a stroke; *rappa* = to beat. A word of imitative origin; cf. *pat*, *tap*, &c.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To knock; to strike with a sharp, quick blow.

\* 2. To swear. [*Y.*]

"I scorn to rap against any lady."—*Felding: Amelia, bk. I, ch. x.*

B. Trans.: To strike smartly; to hit with a sharp, quick blow.

"They rap the door."—*Prior: The Doss.*

¶ To rap out: To utter with sudden violence.

"He rapped out an oath or two."—*Shelton: Don Quixote, iv. 15.*

**râp** (2), \***rape**, \***rappe** (2), \***rap-yn**, v.t. [*Icel.* *Arápa* = to fall, to tumble, to rush headlong; *Arápaðr* = a hurry; cf. *Sw.* *rappa* = to snatch; *rapp* = brisk; *Dan.* *rappa* = to make haste; *rap* = quick, brisk; *Ger.* *raffen* = to snatch. The pa. par. *rapt* (= *rapped*) was no doubt confused with *Lat.* *rapus*, pa. par. of *rapio* = to seize.] [**RAPT**, **RAPTURE**.]

\* 1. To affect with transport or ecstasy; to transport out of one's self.

"What, dear sir,  
Thus raps you?"—*Shaksp.: Cymbeline, I. vii.*

\* 2. To snatch; to hurry away.

"From Oxford I was rapt by my nephew to Redgrave."—*Wotton: Remains, p. 222.*

3. To seize; to take by force or violence.

"What their fathers gave her . . .  
The sonnet rapt'd from her with a violent hand."

*Mirror for Magistrates, p. 441.*

\* 4. To barter, to exchange.

\* 5. To plunder, to rob.

"Wharrie that hungren the rapsyn."—*Wimbleton: Barmocore (1588).*

¶ To rap and rend, to rape and renne: [*Icel.* *Arápa* = to rush, to hurry, to seize; *renna* = to plunder, from *rân* = plunder. The correct form would thus be to rap and ren.] To seize all one can get. A similar phrase is to rap and reave.

"All they could rap and rend and pilfer,  
To scrape and ends of gold and silver."

*Butler: Hudibras, II. 2.*

**râp** (1), s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A lay or skein, containing 120 yards of yarn.

**râp** (2), s. [**RAP** (1), v.] A smart, quick blow.

"Far slower rose th' unwieldy Saracina,  
And caught a rap ere he was reared upright."

*Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 19.*

**râp** (3), s. [A contract. of *raparæ* (q.v.).] A counterfeit Irish coin passing current in the time of George I. for a halfpenny, although intrinsically not worth more than half a farthing. Hence the expression, not worth a rap = of no value, utterly worthless.

"It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been some time very scarce, and many counterfeit passed about under the name of rap."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

\* **ra-pâ-gâs**, s. pl. [*Lat.*, nom. pl. of *rapax*.] [**RAPACIOUS**.]

*Ornith.*: Scopoli's name for the Raptores.

**ra-pâ-cious**, a. [*Lat.* *rapax* (genit. *rapacis*) = grasping, from *rapio* = to seize, to grasp; *Fr.* *rapace*; *Sp.* *rapaz*; *Ital.* *rapace*.]

1. Given to plundering or pillaging; seizing by force; disposed or accustomed to seize by force.

"Dreadful blind rapacious War."

*Thomson: Liberty, iv.*

2. Greedy, avaricious, grasping.

"Who then had told rapacious men to tame?"—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence, II. 12.*

3. Characterized, by rapacity, greed, or avarice; greedily.

"The rapacious appetite of gain."—*Cowley: Essay vii., Of Avarice.*

4. Accustomed to seize for food; living on food seized by force: as, rapacious animals.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, air, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîta, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; œy = â; qu = kw.

**ra-pā-cious-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rapacious*; *-ly*.] In a rapacious, grasping, greedy, or avaricious manner.

**ra-pā-cious-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rapacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rapacious, greedy, or avaricious; rapacity, greed, avarice; disposition to plunder or oppress by exactions.

"Their rapaciousness or scruples chance to pre-dominate."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. III, ch. vi.

**ra-pāc-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *rapacité*, from Lat. *rapacitatem*, accus. of *rapacitas*, from *rapax* (genit. *rapacis*) = rapacious (q.v.); Sp. *rapacidad*; Ital. *rapacità*.]

1. The quality or state of being rapacious; addictedness or disposition to plundering and pillaging; the act or practice of seizing by violence.

2. Avarice, greed; the act or practice of oppressing by exactions; exorbitant greediness of gain.

"Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable rapacity, and almost universal venality."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope*. (Intro.)

3. Ravenousness, greediness: as, the *rapacity* of animals.

**rap-a-dā-ra**, *s.* [Port.] A kind of coarse unclarified sugar, made in some parts of South America, and cast into moulds.

**rap-a-reō**, *s.* [RAPAREE.]

**rape** (1), *s.* [Iscl. *rap* = ruin, falling down, haste. The meaning has been affected by confusion with a supposed derivation from Lat. *rapio* = to seize.] [RAP (2), v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. Haste, hurry.

"All is thorough thy negligence and rape."—*Chaucer: Unto his own brother*.

2. The act of snatching or carrying off by force, whether persons or things: as, The *rape* of Proserpine.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away by force.

"Where now are all my hopes? oh never more Shall they revive! nor death her rapacious robs."—*Shakespeare: Paraphrase of Job*.

4. In the same sense as II.

II. Law: Carnal knowledge of a woman by force against her will. Consent obtained by duress or threats of murder is nugatory. Rape is a felony punishable with penal servitude for life, or for not less than three years, or with two years imprisonment with hard labour. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1885, renders it a felony punishable as above to have carnal knowledge of a girl under thirteen years of age, and a misdemeanour carrying a maximum punishment of two years hard labour if the girl be under sixteen. Consent in either of these cases is immaterial. Persons procuring girls to have carnal connection are punishable as for a misdemeanour under the same Act.

\* 9 Rape of the forest:

Old Law: A trespass committed in the forest by violence.

**rape** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *rape*.]

\* 1. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

"The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster."—*Ray*.

2. (Pl.) The stalks and skins of grapes from which must has been expressed.

3. A filter used in a vinegar manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapes.

**rape-wine**, *s.* A poor thin wine from the last dregs of raisins which have been pressed. (*Stimonda*.)

**rape** (3), *s.* [Iscl. *Arrepp* = a district, from *Arrepp* = to catch; to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex. It is intermediate between a hundred and a shire, and contains three or four hundreds. There are in Sussex six rapes, each having a castle, a river, and a forest belonging to it. Rapes are the same as Tithings, Lathes, or Wapentakes in other counties.

\* **rape-reeve**, *s.* An officer who used to act in subordination to the shire-reeve.

**rape** (4), *s.* [O. Fr. *rape*, *ruse*, from Lat. *rapa* = a turnip, a rape; cogn. with Gr. *rávus* (*rápus*) = a turnip.]

Bot., Agric., &c.: Two species (?) of Brassica. Summer Rape is *Brassica campestris*, and Winter Rape *B. Napus*. Sir J. Hooker regards

the latter as a sub-species of the former, and the turnip as another sub-species. *B. campestris* proper has the root tuberous, the radical leaves bipinnate. It is the Swedish turnip. *B. Napus*, the Rape properly so called, has the root fusiform, and the leaves all glabrous and glaucous. It is cultivated as a salad plant, and is sometimes also used in lieu of greens. Called also Cole seed (q.v.).

**rape-cake**, *s.* A hard cake formed by pressure of the seeds and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding cattle and sheep, and also as a rich manure.

**rape-oil**, *s.* [*Rape-seed oil*.]

**rape-root**, *s.* The root of the rape-plant; the plant itself.

**rape-seed**, *s.* The seed of *Brassica rapus*.

*Rape-seed oil*:

*Chem.*: A yellow oil obtained by pressure from the seeds of the winter-rape. It has a peculiar odour, a density of 0.912 at 15°, and solidifies at -6°. Used in the manufacture of soft soaps, and for lubricating machinery.

**rape** (5), *s.* [ROPE.]

**rape**, *adv.* [RAP (1), *s.*] Quickly, speedily.

\* **rape**, \* **rappe**, *v.t. & i.* [RAP (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To hasten, to hurry.

"Edward mot he have, if he wild him rape."—*R. Brunne*, p. 294.

2. To seize and carry off.

"Paridell rapeth Helenore."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. (Intro.)

3. To affect with rapture; to transport.

"To rape the fields with touches of her string."—*Drayton: Pastoral*, v.

4. To ravish; to commit a rape on. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*, p. 1,325.)

B. Intrans.: To commit rape.

"There's nothing new, Menippus; as before They rape, extort, forswear."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 349.

\* **rape-fall**, *a.* [Eng. *rape* (1), *s.*; *-fall* (1).] Given to the violent indulgence of lust.

"To teach the rapier's Hyems marriage."—*Byron's Tragedy*.

\* **rape-ly**, *adv.* [RAP (1).]

\* **rap-fall-ly**, *adv.* [RAP (1), v.] Violently.

"On rough rocks rap-fall-ly fretting."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, II. ii.

**raph-a-él-éque** (que as k), *a.* [RAPHAELISM.] Like Raphael; in the manner of Raphaelism.

"The circular ceiling is in Raphaelian taste."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1885.

**raph-a-él-ism**, *s.* [From Sanzio Raffaele, Rafael, Raffaello, or Raphael, 1483-1520.]

Art: The principles carried out in the paintings of Raffaele, who idealised his characters rather than represented them as they were. [PRA-RAPHAELISM.]

**raph-a-él-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *Raphael* (ism); *-ite*.]

Art: One who adopts the principles of Raphaelism (q.v.).

**ra-phā-nē-sa**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *raphanus* (us); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-es*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cruciferous plants, the equivalent of Raphanide (q.v.).

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*Raphanus Raphanistrum*, the Wild Radish, or White or Jointed Charlock [RADISH], and *R. maritimus*, the Sea Radish. The latter is three or four feet high. It may not be distinct from the first species.

**ra-phē**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαφή* (*raphē*) = a seam.]

1. Anat.: A seam or longitudinal line dividing anything into two portions, as the raphe of the medulla oblongata, &c.

2. Botany:

(1) A vascular cord connecting the base of the nucleus with that of the ovule.

(2) (*Of an umbellifer*): The line of junction between the two halves of the fruit.

**ra-phē**, *s.* [Native name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Calamaceae. Low palms with oval, gigantic pinnate leaves, and fruit spikes often weighing from two hundred to three hundred pounds. Known species:

*Raphia tadigera*, the Japeti palm, from the Lower Amazon, *R. vitiensis*, the Bamboo palm, from the west coast of Tropical Africa, which yields wine, and *R. Ruffia*, cultivated in Madagascar.

**raph-i-dōs**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*raphis*), genit. *ῥαφίδος* (*raphidos*) = a needle, a pin.]

Bot.: Needle-shaped transparent bodies, lying either singly or in bundles among the tissue of plants; any crystalline formation in a vegetable cell. The former commonly consist of oxalate of lime.

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bēl, bōy; pōt, jōw; cat, cell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lāg. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**rap-íd-é-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *parís* (*rhapís*), genit. *paribós* (*rhapibós*) = a rod, a stick; o connect., and *litos* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as WERNERITE (q.v.).

**rap-pl-ér**, *s.* [Fr. *rapière*, a word of doubtful origin, but prob. Spanish.] A light, narrow sword, used only in thrusting; the blade has a lozenge-shaped section.

"He gave you such a masterly report . . . And for your rapier most especially."

*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

**rapier-fish**, *s.* The sword-fish (q.v.).

**rap-pū-li**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Ital. *rapallo*.] *Geol.*: Fragments of volcanic scoria mingled with the ordinary volcanic ash of Vesuvius.

**rap-ine**, **rap-ine**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rapina*, from *rapio* = to snatch, to seize; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rapina*.]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; plunder, pillage.

"For nine years against the sons of rapine I led my veterans." *Mason: Coradictus*, l. 1.

\* 2. Violence, force. (*Milton*.)

\* 3. Rape, ravishment. (*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.)

**rap-ine**, **rap-ine**, **rap-yn**, *v. t.* [RAP-INE, *s.*] To plunder, to pillage, to rob. (*Sir G. Buck*.)

**rap-ing**, *a.* [RAP (2), *v.*]

*Her.*: A term applied to any ravenous animal borne devouring its prey.

**rap-in-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *rapin(e)*; -ous.] Rapacious, plundering.

"His rapinous deodan." *Chapman: Homer: Hymns to Hermes*.

**rap-lóch**, **rap-lóch** (*ch* guttural), **rap-lóck**, *s.* [Perhaps from rap (2), *v.*, and lock (of wool).] Course, undyed woollen cloth, made from the most inferior kind of wool.

"Lay by your new green coat, and put on your raplouch grey." *Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vi.

**rap-ly**, **rap-pliche**, **rape-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *rap* (1), *s.*; -ly.] Quickly, speedily.

"Bydange ful raply." *Piers Plowman*, p. 223.

**rapp**, **rappes**, *v. t.* [RAP, *v.*]

**rap-pe-re**, **rap-pe-re**, *s.* [Ir. *rapaire* = a noisy fellow; *rapach* = noisy.]

1. A wild Irish plunderer.

"The distinction between the Irish foot soldier and the Irish *Rapaire* had never been very strongly marked." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A worthless fellow.

**rappé**, *s.* [Fr.] A Swiss denomination of money equivalent to the French centime.

**rap-pe**, *s.* [Fr. *rapé*, pa. par. of *ráper* = to rasp (q.v.).] A strong kind of snuff of either a black or brown colour. It is made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco leaves.

**rap-pél**, *s.* [Fr. = a recall, from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *appello* = to call.]

*Mil.*: The roll or beat of a drum to call soldiers to arms.

\* **Rappel of a medal**: A decision declaring an exhibitor to be worthy of the medal, though he cannot obtain it in consequence of having obtained an equal or superior award in a former exhibition.

**rap-pér**, *s.* [Eng. *rap* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who raps or strikes.

2. The knocker of a door.

"He stood with the rapper of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand." *Sterne: Tristram Shandy*.

\* 3. An oath, or lie. (Lit. that which is rapped out.)

"Though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a rapper." *Parker: Rep. of Roberts. Transp.*, p. 200.

**Rapp-ite**, *s.* [For etym. and def. see HARMONIST, II.]

**rap-pört**, *s.* [Fr., from *rapporteur* = to bring back: Lat. *re* = back, again, and *apporto* = to bring to, from *ad* = to, and *porto* = to carry.] A resemblance, a correspondence, an agreement; harmony, affinity.

**rap-próche-ment** (*entassán*), *s.* [Fr.] An agreement, an understanding.

"What is there in them that prevents a rapprochement, an understanding by which the peoples may get on amiable together?" *Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 240.

**rap-sóal-líón** (1 as *y*), *s. & a.* [A form of *rascallion* (q.v.).]

*A. As subst.*: A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"Ay did they, many ane o' them, the rapscallions!" *Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.

*B. As adj.*: Rascally, good-for-nothing.

"To give no goods to those rapscallion servants." *Daily News*, Sept. 29, 1883.

**rap-sóal-líón-ry** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Eng. *rapscallion*; -ry.] Rapscallions or rascals collectively.

**rápt**, **rápte**, *pa. par. or a. & s.* [RAP (2), *v.* There is a confusion with Lat. *raptus*, pa. par. of *rapio* = to snatch.]

*A. & B. As pa. par. or adjective*:

\* 1. Snatched or carried away; hurried.

"Circled waters, rapt with whirling way." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 30.

2. Transported, enraptured; filled with transport or ecstasy.

"A sweet consent, of music's sacred sound, Both rapt our minds (as rapt) in joy on high." *Guinevere: The Star of David*, p. 143.

3. Completely absorbed, engaged, or engrossed.

"You are rapt, sir, in some work." *Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, l. 1.

\* *C. As substantive*:

1. Rapidity.

2. An ecstasy, a trance, transport.

"Her said false hypocrite, and dissimulating trances and raptures." *Hill: Henry VIII.* (act. 25).

\* **rápt**, *v. t.* [RAP (2), *v.*]

1. To carry away by violence.

"Now as the Libyan lion . . . Out-rushing from his den rapt all away." *Daniel: Civil War*, vii. 94.

2. To transport, to ravish, to enrapture.

"They in my defence are reasoning of my soul, As rapt with my wealth and beauties." *Drayton: Poly-Oblion*, a. 12.

\* **ráp-tá-tör-és**, *s. pl.* [RAPTORES.]

*Ornith.*: Illiger's name for the Raptores.

\* **ráp-tör**, **ráp-tör**, *s.* [Lat. *raptor*, from *raptus*, pa. par. of *rapio* = to seize, to snatch.]

A ravisher, a plunderer.

To have her life by the lewd raptur spilt." *Drayton: Poly-Oblion*, a. 10.

\* **ráp-tör-és**, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *raptor* = a plunderer.]

1. *Ornith.*: Swainson's name for the Accipitres of Linnaeus (which is being revived by some taxonomists), corresponding to the Aëtomorphæ of Huxley. Bill strong, curved, sharp-edged and sharp-pointed, often armed with a lateral tooth. Upper mandible the longer, strongly hooked at tip. Body very



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muscular, legs robust, short; three toes in front, one behind, all armed with long, curved, crooked claws; wings commonly pointed and of considerable size; flight usually rapid and powerful. The Raptores were formerly divided into two sections: Nocturnal, containing the Owls; and Diurnal, containing the Hawks, Eagles, Falcons, and Vultures. The modern order Accipitres has three sub-orders: Falcones, Pandionies, and Striges.

2. *Paleont.*: They appear first in the Tertiary. The most important genera are described in this Dictionary under their respective names.

**ráp-tör-ý-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *raptorius*, from *raptor* = a snatcher, a seizer.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the Raptores (q.v.); living by prey; raptorious.

2. Adapted to the seizing of prey: as, raptorial legs.

*B. As subst.*: A bird of prey; one of the Raptores.

\* **ráp-tör-ý-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *raptorius*.] The same as RAPTORIAL (q.v.).

**ráp-ture**, *s.* [Eng. *rapt*, *v.*; -ure.]

\* 1. The act of seizing; a seizing by force.

\* 2. The act of hurrying along rapidly; violent rapidity.

"With headlong rapture." *Chapman*.

3. A transport of delight; ecstasy; extreme of passion or joy.

"In this rapture, I shall surely speak The thing I shall repeat." *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, III. 2.

4. Enthusiasm; excessive heat of imagination.

\* 5. Delirium; disorder of the mind.

"Her brainick raptures." *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2.

\* 6. A fit, a syncope, a trance.

"Your prattling nurse Into a rapture lets her baby cry." *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 1.

\* **ráp-tured**, *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; -ed.] Ravished, transported, enraptured.

"Raptur'd I stood: and, as this hour amazed, With reverence at the lofty window gazed." *Pope: Homer: Odyssey* vi. 190.

\* **ráp-ture-less**, *a.* [Eng. *rapture*; -less.] Free from rapture or transports.

"Timid and raptureless." *Scott: Don Roderick*. (Intrud.)

\* **ráp-tur-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; -ist.] An enthusiast.

"Such swarms of prophets and rapturists have flown out of these hives in some ages." *Spenser: On Faigier Prophecies* (1665), p. 42.

\* **ráp-tur-ise**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; -ise.]

*A. Trans.*: To put into a state of rapture; to enrapture.

*B. Intrans.*: To become enraptured; to be transported.

**ráp-tur-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *raptur(e)*; -ous.] Transporting, ecstatic, ravishing; full of rapture; exhibiting or marked by rapture.

"The rapturous applause with which they saluted the other sections of the Bill." *Daily Telegraph*, April 9, 1884.

**ráp-tur-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rapturous*; -ly.] In a rapturous manner; with raptures; ecstatically.

"Rapturously applauded by crowded theatres." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**rá-r-á-á-via**, *phr.* [Lat. = a rare bird (*Juv.*, vi. 164).] A rare bird; hence, a prodigy, a person or thing of very uncommon occurrence.

**rá-re** (1), *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rarus* = rare; Dut. *raar*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rare*.]

*A. As adjective*:

1. Ordinary Language:

I. Scarce, uncommon; not found or occurring often; not frequent; unusual; seldom met with or occurring.

"The path to bliss abounds with many a rare; Learning is one, and wit however rare." *Compter: Truth*, 302.

2. Possessing or characterized by qualities seldom to be met with; extraordinary; seldom matched or equalled; especially excellent or valuable.

"O rare Ben Jonson!" *Epitaph on Ben Jonson*.

3. Thinly scattered; sparse; not thick or numerous.

"The cattle in the fields and meadows green, Those rare and solitary, these in flocks." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 461.

4. Thin, porous; not dense.

"O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare." *Milton: P. L.*, II. 11. 94.

II. Physics: Having considerable spaces between the particles of a body; the opposite of dense. [RAREFACTION.]

\* *B. As subst.*: A rarity.

"Put down, put down, Tom Corryate, Our latest rare, which glory not." *Coryate: Crudities* (1611).

**rá-re** (2), *a.* [A.S. *hrér* = raw; Icel. *hrár*; O. Ger. *rauer*.] Nearly raw; imperfectly or little cooked; underdone. (Also spelt *rear*.)

"And new laid eggs, which Baucis busy care Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted rare." *Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* viii.

**fáte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther**; **wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère**; **píne, pít, síre, sír, maríne**; **gô, pôť, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whó, sön**; **müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, fále, fáll**; **trý, Sýrian**. **ae, oe = e**; **ey = ä**; **qu = kw**.

**rare-bít**, *s.* [RABBIT (1), *s.*, ¶.] A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit.

**rär-ë-shöw**, *s.* [Eng. rare, and show.] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.  
"As though a Catholic church were a theatre or varsehouse."—*Field*, April 4, 1882.

**rär-ë-fäc-tion**, **rär-ë-fäc-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rarefactus*, pa. par. of *rarefacio* = to rarely (q.v.); Sp. *rarefacción*; Ital. *rarefazione*.]  
**Physics**: The act of rendering more rare, i.e., less dense. Used specially of the diminution in the density of the air in the receiver of an air pump, or at great altitudes. It is produced by the increase in the size of the spaces between the particles of air or other gases, so that the same number of particles occupies a larger space than before rarefaction began. Called also *Dilatation*.

**rär-ë-fäc-tion**, **rär-ë-fäc-tion**, *a.* [Eng. *rarefy*; -able.] Capable of being rarefied; admitting of rarefaction.  
"So inconsiderable a portion of that liquor should be rarefiable into so much ardent spirit."—*Boyle*: *Works*, I. 610.

**rär-ë-fäc-tion**, **rär-ë-fäc-tion**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *rarefier*, from Lat. *rarefacio* = to make thin; *rarus* = thin, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *rareficer*; Ital. *rarefare*, *rareficare*.]  
**A. Transitive**:

1. *Lit.*: To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body, without addition to it of any new portion of its own matter. (Opposed to *condense*.)  
"Highly rarefied, the yielding air  
Admits their stream."—*Thomson*: *Summer*.
2. *Fig.*: To spin out.  
"For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarefy'd into subtilties."—*Stillington*: *Sermos*, vol. I, ser. 4.
3. *Intrans.*: To become rarefied, thin, porous, or less dense.  
"Earth rarefies to dew."—*Dryden*: *Fables*.

**räre-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. rare (1); -ly.]  
1. Seldom; not often, not frequently.  
"Sometimes we can discover neither effect nor final cause; sometimes, but more rarely, both."—*Boh*: *Ingrobes*, essay I.

2. Finely, excellently; unusually well.

**räre-ness**, *s.* [Eng. rare (1); -ness.]  
1. The quality or state of being rare or unusual; uncommonness, infrequency, rarity.

2. Unusual excellence.  
"His providence towards us are to be admired for the rareness and graciousness of them."—*Sharp*: *Sermos*, vol. II, ser. 1.

3. Thinness, tenuity, porosity.

**räre-ripe**, *a. & s.* [For *ratheripe*.] [RATHE.]  
**A. As adj.**: Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

**B. As subst.**: An early fruit. Particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

**rär-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *rareté*, from Lat. *rareto*, acc. of *rareto*, from *rarus* = rare; Ital. *rareità*.] [RARE (1), a.]

1. Uncommonness or infrequency of occurrence; rareness.  
"Far from being fond of any flower for its rarity."—*Spectator*.

2. Unusual excellence.

3. Thinness, tenuity, rareness. (Opposed to *density*.)  
"That I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos."—*Bentley*: *Sermos*.

4. That which is rare or uncommon; something valued or prized for its scarcity or excellence.

**ras**, *s.* [Arab. = a head.] A word prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts.

**Ras-algeethi**, *s.*  
**Astron.**: A fixed star of 3½ magnitude. Called also a *Hercules*.

**Ras-alhagha**, *s.*  
**Astron.**: A fixed star of the second magnitude. Called also a *Ophiuchi*.

**ra-sänt**, **ra-sänt**, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *raser* = to shave.]

**Fort.**: A term applied to a style of fortification, in which the command of the works over the country is kept very low, so that the shot may sweep the ground with more effect.

**ras-bör-ë**, *s.* [Native name. Introduced into science by Hamilton (*Fish of the Ganges*, p. 329).]  
**Ichthy.**: The typical genus of the group *Rasborina* (q.v.), with thirteen species of small size, from the East Indian Continent and Archipelago, and from rivers on the east coast of Africa.

**ras-bör-i-nä**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rasbor(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]  
**Ichthy.**: A group of *Cyprinidæ*. Anal very short, dorsal behind origin of ventrals, abdomen not compressed; barbels, when present, never more than four; air-bladder present without osseous covering. There are five genera.

**ras-öq-bül-i-an**, *s.* [RASCAL.] A rascal.  
"Makes no little gains of rascallians."—*Bretton*: *Strange News*, p. 4.

**ras-cal**, **ras-call**, **ras-cayle**, **ras-kaille**, **ras-kalle**, *s. & a.* [According to Skeat, from O. Fr. *rascaille* (not found); Fr. *rascaille* = the rascality or rascal sort, properly scrapings, refuse, from O. Fr. *rascier*; Fr. *rascier* = to scrape; cf. Sp. & Port. *rascar*; O. Ital. *rascare* = to scrape, from Lat. *rascum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. A lean animal, especially a lean deer, not fit to be hunted or killed.  
"The bucks and lusty stags amongst the rascals strew'd."—*Drayton*: *Poly-Olbon*, a. 12.

2. The common herd; the mob.  
"The rascalls was rude, and rude to the grefes."—*Morte Arthure*, 2.161.

3. A plebeian; one of the common herd.  
4. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, a rogue; a dishonest fellow; a trickster. It is frequently used in pretended anger or reproach.  
"I know what you mean by bishops, rascals like yourself."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**B. As adjective**:

1. Thin, lean; as, *rascal deer*.

2. Worthless.  
3. Mean, low.  
"Some rascal groom."—*Shakespeare*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 671.

**rascal-like**, *a.* Like a lean or worthless deer. (*Shakespeare*: *1 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.)

**ras-cal-döm**, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; -dom.] Rascality; rascals collectively.

"In the subterranean shades of rascaldom."—*Cervantes*: *Miscellanies*, III. 202.

**ras-cal-dry**, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; -dry.] Rascality; rascals collectively.

"So base a rascaldry."—*Bretton*: *Pasquill's Fool's-cappes*, p. 21.

**ras-cal-ëss**, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; -ess.] A female rascal.

"All the rascals and rascallouses of the family."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, I. 231.

**ras-cal-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; -ism.] The quality pertaining to a rascal; rascality.

"A look of troubled gaiety and rascalism."—*Cervantes*: *Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

**ras-cäl-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *rascal*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being rascally; such qualities as make a rascal.  
"Must you out of your rascality needs take it?"—*Taylor*: *Boy hath lost his Pearl*, III.

2. Rascals collectively.  
"Hotch-potch of rascality."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Fair Maid of the Inn*.

**ras-cäl-liän**, **ras-cäl-liän** (1 as *y*), *s.* [RASCAL.] A low, mean wretch.

"The pompous rascalian."—*Byron*: *Letter to Mr. Murray*.

**ras-cal-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *rascal*; -ly.] Like a rascal; mean, low, base, good-for-nothing, trickish, dishonest.

"A rascally slave!"—*Shakespeare*: *2 Henry IV.*, II. 4.

**ras-cle**, **ras-kle**, *v.t.* [RAXLE.]

**rase**, (1) **rase**, *v.t.* [Fr. *raser* = to scrape, to shave, to raze, from Low Lat. *raso*, from Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape; Sp. & Port. *rasar*; Ital. *rasare*.] [RAXE.]

1. To touch superficially in passing; to rub along the surface of; to graze, to shave.

2. To scrape, scratch, or rub out; to erase.  
"When we are about to raze and do away any manner writing."—*Pier*: *Seven Psalms*, Ps. xxii.

3. To obliterate.  
"The tide rashing raze what is writ."—*Young*: *Night Thoughts*, v.

4. To tear out.  
"Out of his bedde his lyen he gan raze."—*Lydgate*: *Story of Thebes*.

5. To pull down or level with the ground; to overthrow, to destroy, to raze. (*Psalms* cxxxvii. 7.) [BLOT, *v.* ¶.]

**rase** (2), *v.t.* [RACE, *v.*]

**rase**, **raise**, *pred. of v.* [RISE, *v.*]

**rase**, (1), *s.* [RASE (1), *v.*]

1. A scratch, a graze, a slight wound.  
"They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least raze of a needle point."—*Hooker*: *Ecclesiastical Polity*.

2. The act of erasing or cancelling; an erasure.

**rase** (2), *s.* [RACE, *s.*]

**rash** (1), **rash**, *a. & adv.* [Dan. & Sw. *rask* = brisk, quick; *rash*; Icel. *rösk* = vigorous; Dut. *rask* = quick; Ger. *rask* = quick, vigorous, rash.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Quick, hasty, sudden.  
"The reason of this rash alarm to know."—*Shakespeare*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 472.

2. Demanding haste or immediate attention; urgent, pressing.  
"My matter is so rash."—*Shakespeare*: *Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 2.

3. Hasty in council, speech, or action; precipitate, hasty; wanting in caution or deliberation; thoughtless, reckless, headlong, foolhardy. (*Scott*: *Rokeby*, iv. 19.)

4. Done, uttered, formed, or entered upon with too great haste, or without deliberation, reflection, or caution; hasty, foolhardy.  
"Change thy rash intent."—*Pope*: *Homage*; *Ilad* xv. 226.

**B. As adv.**: Rashly, foolishly, recklessly.  
"Why do you speak so startingly and rash?"—*Shakespeare*: *Othello*, III. 4.

**rash-embaced**, *a.* Too readily or hastily harboured. (*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, III. 2.)

**rash-levied**, *a.* Collected in haste. (*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, iv. 3.)

**rash** (2), *a.* [Icel. *rösk* = ripe, mature.] Applied to corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out of the ear with handling. (*Prov.*)

**rash** (1), *s.* [Ital. *rascia*.] A kind of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture.  
"Become tufftuffty; and our children shall see it plain rash awhile, then nought at all."—*Dante*: *Batavia*, iv. 31.

**rash** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *rache*, *rasque* (Fr. *rache*), so called from the desire to scratch it; Lat. *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape, to scratch; cf. *Prov.* *rasca* = the itch; Sp. *rascar* = to scratch.] [RASCAL.]

**Pathol.**: An eruption or efflorescence on the skin, consisting of red patches, diffused irregularly over the body. [NETTLE-RASH.]

**rash** (1), *v.t.* [RASH (1), a.] To put together hastily or hurriedly; to prepare hurriedly.  
"My former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily rashed up at that present."—*Fox*: *Martyrs*, p. 644.

**rash** (2), **rase**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *erracer*; Fr. *arracher* = to tear up or away, from Lat. *exradico* = to eradicate (q.v.).]

1. To tear, pull, or pluck suddenly or violently; to snatch.  
"He rashed him out of the saddle."—*Arthur of Little Bryggyn*, p. 18 (ed. 1814).

2. To cut to pieces; to slice, to hack, to divide.  
"Sir I mis'd my purpose in his arm, rask'd his double sleeve."—*Ben Jonson*: *Berry Man out of his Humour*, iv. 4.

**rash-ër**, *s.* [From *rash* (1), a., from the rashness or haste with which it is cooked.] A thin slice of bacon for frying or broiling.  
"Rashers of sing'd bacon on the orels."—*Dryden*: *Cock & Fox*.

**rash-füll**, *a.* [Eng. *rash*; -füll.] Rash, hasty.  
"You with haste bubble, and rashful sentence straight."—*Turberville*: *Disgrace of Women*.

**rash-lüg**, *s.* [Eng. *rash* (1), a.; -lüg.] One who acts hastily or rashly; a rash person.  
"What rashlings doth delight, that sober men despise."—*Spenser*: *Du Bartas*, p. 647.

**rash-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rash* (1), a.; -ly.] In a rash manner; with rashness, or precipitation; hastily, recklessly, foolhardily.  
"On certain dangers we too rashly run."—*Pope*: *Homage*; *Ilad* xii. 76.

**bell**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowi**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
**-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-clous**, **-sious** = **shün**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **ap**.

**rāsh'-nēs, s.** [Eng. *rash* (1), *a.*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being rash; too great haste in forming, uttering, or undertaking anything; a disposition to decide on or undertake things without deliberation, or consideration; readiness or disposition to act without regard to the consequences, or with a contempt of danger; precipitation, foolhardiness.

"His beginnings must be in rashness; a noble fault."  
—Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgics*. (Ded.)

2. A rash, foolhardy, or reckless act or deed.

**rāš'-līg, s.** [RASH (1), *v.*]

*Shipbuild.*: The act of marking by the edges of moulds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

**rasing-iron, s.**

*Naut.*: An iron to clean old oakum out of the seams previous to recaulking; a rave-hook.

**rasing-knife, s.** A small edged tool, fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on lead, timber, tin, &c.

\* **ras-kalle, \* ras-kall, s.** [RASCAL.]

\* **ras-kle, v.t.** [RAXLE.]

**rās-kōl'-nik, s.** [Russ. = schismatics, dissenters.]

*Eccles.*: The term applied to a dissenter from the Greek Church in the Russian dominions. [STAROVITZER.]

**ra-sōf, s.** [See def.] The native Indian name for a flying squirrel of India.

\* **ra-sūr'-ōp, s. pl.** [Lat. *rado* (pa. t. *rafi*) = to scrape.]

1. *Ornith.*: An order of Birds founded by Illiger, with two sub-orders, (1) Columbae, and (2) Gallinae (q.v.). They are now made orders of Carnate Birds; the former (Columbae) including the Pigeons, and the latter (Gallinae) with eight families: Cracidae, Ophiocornidae, Phasianidae, Meleagridae, Tetraonidae, Pteroclididae, Turnicidae, and Megapodidae.

2. *Palaeont.*: They commenced apparently in the Eocene Tertiary.

**ra-sūr'-l-al, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rasor*(s); Eng. adj. suff. -ial.] Of, or pertaining to the Rasors (q.v.).

**ra'-gōt, ra'-gout, rā'-gōt, s.** [Native name.]

*Pharm.*: A medicinal extract from the root of *Berberis Lycium*. [BERBERIS.] Valued as a febrifuge, and as a local application in eye disease.

**rasp, s.** [O. Fr. *raspe*; Fr. *raspe*.] [RASP, *v.*]

1. A coarse file having, instead of chisel-cut teeth, its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. It is used almost exclusively upon comparatively soft substances, as wood, horn, and the softer metals.

2. A raspberry (q.v.). (*Prov.*)

"Set sorel among rasps, and the rasps will be the smaller."  
—Bacon: *Nat. History*.

**rasp-punch, s.** A tool for cutting the teeth of rasps.

**rasp, \* rasp-on, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *rasper* (Fr. *rasper*), from O. H. Ger. *raspōn* (Ger. *raspeln*) = to rasp; cf. O. H. Ger. *hraspan*, M. H. Ger. *raspen* = to rake together.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To rub with a coarse, rough abrading implement; to file with a rasp; to rub or abrade with a rough file.

"The simple operation of trimming and rasping the hoof."  
—Field, March 4, 1884.

2. *Fig.*: To grate harshly upon; to offend by coarseness or roughness of treatment or language.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To rub or grate.

2. To belch; to eject wind from the stomach.

"All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an entity of sound which we call crackling, puffing, spitting, &c., so in candles that spit flame if they be wet, so in rasping."  
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 123.

**rās-pē-tōr'-y, s.** [Fr. *raspatoire*, from *rasper* = to rasp.]

*Surg.*: An instrument used in rasping bones for surgical or anatomical purposes.

**rāsp'-bēr-rŷ (p silent), s.** [Eng. *rasp*, and *berry*, from the rough look of the fruit. The old name was *raspie-berry*, *raspie-berry*, or *raspie-berry*, in which *raspie* or *raspie* is a corrupt. of *raspis* (= *raspes*), a plural form from *rasp*, the provincial name of the plant; Ital. *raspo* = the raspberry; cf. Ger. *krats-beere*, from *kratsen* = to scratch.]

**Botany:**

1. *Rubus Idæus*, a shrubby plant with many suckers; the prickles of the stem straight and slender, those of the flower shoots curved; the leaves pinnate, three to five foliolate, white and hoary beneath; the flowers drooping, the drupes deciduous. Found in Britain, especially in mountain regions, and in the North of Europe and Asia. The species in gardens is the wild plant, greatly improved by cultivation. The fruit resembles the strawberry in not becoming acid in the stomach. There are red and yellow varieties. The plants require shade; the stools need frequent renewal, and suckers should be cut off.

2. The fruit of the raspberry. It is used for the manufacture of jam, various liqueurs, &c.

**raspberry-bush, s.** [RASPBERRY, 1.]

**raspberry-jam tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Acacia acuminata*, from Western Australia. The wood, which is used for making arms, is hard, heavy, and has an odour like raspberry jam.

**raspberry-vinegar, s.** A pleasant acidulous cordial prepared from the juice of raspberries.

**rasp'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *rasp*; -er.]

1. One who or that which rasps; a rasp, a scraper. (Specific, a file for rasping the burnt surface from loaves of bread.)

2. A difficult fence. (*Hunting slang*.)

\* **ras-pice, s.** [RASPBERRY.]

\* **rasp-līg, pr. par. & a.** [RASP, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective:**

1. Scraping or rubbing with a rasp.

2. Having a grating or scraping sound.

"A great rasping laugh."  
—O. W. Holmes: *Professor* (ed. 1880), p. 20.

3. Difficult to take. (Said of a fence.) (*Hunting slang*.)

"Away over some rasping big fences to the fish-ponds."  
—Field, Dec. 24, 1884.

**rasping-mill, s.** A saw-mill for reducing dye-woods to dust.

\* **ras-pis, \* ras-pise, s.** [RASPBERRY.]

\* **rasp'-y, a.** [Eng. *rasp*; -y] Like a rasp; grating, rough, harsh.

"Ungraciously, nubbly fruit it was, as hard and tough as hard horn, raspy to the teeth."  
—R. B. Blackmore: *Christened*, ch. xxi.

**rase, s.** [Javanese *rasa* = a sensation in the nose.]

*Zool.*: The Lesser Civet (q.v.).

**rāst-ō-lŷte, s.** [Gr. *ῥάστος* (*rhastos*) = quick-est, and *λύτος* (*lytos*) = soluble.]

*Min.*: A mica-like mineral associated with pyrites. Composes: a hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, and magnesia. Dana refers it to Voigtite (q.v.).

**rās-tri'-tēg, s.** [Lat. *rastri*(um) = a rake; suff. -ites.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Graptolites or Rhabdophora. The polyary consists of a slender axial tube, having on one side a row of cellules, or hydrothecae, separate and not overlapping. Five British species are known, all from the Lower Silurian. The typical species is *Rastrius peregrinus*, which, with *R. triangulatus*, is found in the South of Scotland. (*Quar. Journ.* Geol. Soc., vii. 59, 60.) Etheridge makes a zone of *R. peregrinus* in the Upper Birkhill or Gray Shale group of the Lower Llandovery. Found also in Bohemia (where it is said to extend to the Upper Silurian), in Saxony, &c.

\* **rā'-sure (s as sh), s.** [Lat. *rasura*, from *rasum*, sup. of *rado* = to scrape.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving; the act of erasing; erasure.

2. A mark in writing by which a letter, word, or other part of a document is erased or effaced; an erasure.

"Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasura*."  
—Asplie: *Parergon*.

**rāt, \* ratt, \* ratte, s.** [A.S. *rat*; cogn. with O. Dut. *ratte*; Dut. *rat*; Dan. *rotte*; Sw. *röta*; Ger. *ratte*, *ratt*; Ital. *ratto*; Sp. *rato*; Fr. *rat*; Low Lat. *ratus*, *rato*; Gael. & Ir. *radan*; Bret. *rat*. Probably from the same root as *rase* or *rase*, *rasor*, and *rodent*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who deserts his party (especially in politics), as rats are said to forsake a falling house or a doomed ship.

"He [Stratford] was the first of the rats, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism has been only the acquiescence of political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than breed, to import defenders from an opposition than to rear them in a ministry."  
—Macaulay: *Essay*; *Hallam*.

(2) A workman who takes work for less than the regular wages current in the trade; also a workman who takes employment at an establishment where the regular hands have struck.

**II. Zool.**: A name popularly applied to the larger murines, but more strictly applicable to two species: (1) the English Black Rat (*Mus rattus*), and the Brown, or Norway Rat (*M. decumanus*). The former is a small, lightly-built animal, about seven inches long, with a slender head, large ears, and a thin scaly tail, longer than the body. In temperate climates the colour is a bluish-black, lighter on the belly. This species is represented in warmer climates by the Alexandrian Rat (*M. alexandrinus*, Geoff., better known as *M. rattus rufescens*, see Proc. Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 57), with a gray or reddish back, and white under-surface. By later naturalists it is considered as only a variety. The albino and pied rats, kept as pets, also belong to this species, which had its home in India, and penetrated thence to almost every part of the world, driving out the native rats, and to be, in its turn, exterminated by the Brown Rat (probably a native of China, where a similar species, *M. assimiliatus*, is still found). The Brown Rat is much more heavily built than the Black Rat, grayish-brown above and white beneath; ears, feet, and tail flesh-coloured. Melanism often occurs, but such animals may be readily distinguished by ordinary specific differences from the true Black Rat. Length of head and body eight or nine inches long, tail shorter. Both the species are omnivorous, predaceous, and extremely fecund, breeding four or five times in the year, the female producing from four to ten blind, naked young, which breed in their turn at about six months old. *M. fuscipes* is the Brown-footed Rat of Australia; *Neotoma bandicoota*, the Bandicoot, or Pig-rat; and *N. bengalensis* the Indian Field Rat. [KANARBOO-RAT.]

¶ *To smell a rat*: To be suspicious; to have an idea or suspicion that all is not right; to suspect some underhand plot or proceeding.

**rat-catcher, s.** One who makes it his business to catch rats.

**rat-pit, s.** A pit or inclosure into which a number of rats are put to be killed by dogs.

**rat-poison, s.** [RATSBANE.]

**rat-snake, s.**

*Zool.*: *Ptyas mucosus*, a powerful snake, attaining a length of seven feet and upwards, Common in India and Ceylon, scarce in the Archipelago. It frequently enters houses in search of mice, rats, and young fowls. It is fierce, and always ready to bite. When irritated it is said to utter a peculiar diminuendo sound. (*Günther*.) The name is sometimes applied to the genus *Spilotes*.

**rat-tail, s. & a.**

**A. As substantive:**

1. The same as *Rat-tail file* (q.v.).

2. A disease in horses in which the hair of the tail is permanently lost.

3. In farriery, an excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

**B. As adj.:** Resembling a rat's tail in shape.

*Rat-tail file*: A small, tapering file, circular in its transverse section.

**rat-tailed, a.** Having a long tapering tail like a rat.

**Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat:**

*Zool.*: *Hypsigymnus murinus*.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**Rat-tailed larva, Rat-tailed maggot:**

**Entom.**: The larva of the Drone-fly (q.v.). It is aquatic, breathing by a tube at the tail.

**Rat-tailed serpent:**

**Zool.**: *Bothrops lanceolatus*.

**Rat-tailed shrew:** [MUSK-RAT, 2].

**rat-trap, s.** A trap for catching rats.

**rat's tail, s.**

1. The same as RAT-TAIL (q.v.).

2. **Naut.**: The pointed or tapered end of a rope.

**rāt, v.t.** [RAT, s.]

**I. Lit.**: To catch rats.

**II. Figuratively:**

1. To forsake one's party, especially in politics; to desert one's associates from selfish, dishonourable, or mercenary motives.

"One of the Brighton members has *rat*ted from the Liberal side."—*Modern Society*, Jan. 16, 1896, p. 122.

2. To work for less wages than the general body of workmen are willing to accept; to take employment in an establishment where the regular hands have struck.

**ra-tā, s.** [Maori.]

**Bot. & Comm.**: *Metrosideros robusta*, a tree with hard wood growing in New Zealand.

**rāt-q-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *ratable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being ratable.

**rāt-q-ble, rāte'-q-ble, a.** [Eng. *rate* (1), v.; -*able*.]

1. Capable of being rated or set down at a certain value.

"Twenty Orm were *ratable* to two marks of silver."—*Camden: Remaines*; *Money*.

2. Liable by law to be rated or assessed to taxation.

"Enhancing the *ratable* value of the hereditaments."—*Finest*, April 4, 1898.

3. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportioned.

"A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased in equal degree."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*.

**rāt-q-ble-nēs, s.** [Eng. *ratable*; -*nēs*.] The quality or state of being ratable; ratability.

**rāt-q-blŷ, adv.** [Eng. *ratable*(ly); -*ly*.] By rate or proportion; proportionally; in proportion.

**rāt-q-fī'-q, \*rat-a-ā-as, \*rāt-ī-fī'-a,**

**\*rat-ī-āe, s.** [Fr. *ratifia*, from Malay. *arug* = arrack (q.v.), and *tāsis* = rum.] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruit, as cherries, apricots, peaches, &c., and sweetened with sugar. Applied to the liqueurs called *noyau*, *curaçoe*, &c.

**\*rāt-āl, a.** [Eng. *rate*(s); -*al*.] Pertaining to or concerning rates.

**re-tān, s.** [RATTAN.]

**re-tān-hī'-q, s.** [RATANY.]

**ratanhia-red, s.**

**Chem.**: A red substance found ready formed in rhatany bark, and also produced by heating ratanhia tannic acid with dilute acids. It is almost insoluble in water.

**ratanhia tannic-acid, s.**

**Chem.**: A peculiar green-coloured tannin, found in the bark of ratanhia or rhatany root. It is slightly soluble in water.

**rāt-qn-hīne, s.** [Eng. *ratank*(ia); -*ine*.]

**Chem.**:  $C_{10}H_{12}NO_8$ . A compound occurring in the extract of rhatany root. The extract is treated with basic acetate of lead; and the filtrate freed from lead by sulphuric acid yields, on evaporation, crystals which, when purified, form an aggregation of delicate white needles. Ratanhine dissolves to some extent in boiling water, slightly in boiling spirit, and is quite insoluble in absolute alcohol and ether. Mixed with nitric acid and heated to the boiling point, it turns rose-red and then ruby-red, finally becoming blue. It unites both with acids and alkalis.

**rāt-qn-ŷ, rāt-qn-ŷ, rāt-qn-ŷ, re-tān-hī'-q, s.** [Peruv. *ratana*.] (See compound.)

**ratany-root, s.**

**Bot.**: *Krameria triandra*. [For its qualities see *Krameria*.]

**rāteh, v.t.** [A corrupt. of *reach*, v. (q.v.).]

**Naut.**: To stand off and on; to sail by the wind on any tack.

"Send her *ratteh* like that away to windward."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1884.

**rāteh (1), s.** [A weakened form of *rack* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. **Horol.**: A sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents, and thereby cause a clock to strike.

2. **Mach.**: A rack-bar with inclined angular teeth between which a pawl drops. A circular *ratteh* is a ratchet-wheel.

**rāteh (2), s.** [RATCH, v.]

**Naut.**: The act of sailing by the wind on any tack.

"Put the ship about, and kept a half-hour's *ratteh* on the port tack."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1884.

**\*rāteh (3), \*ratche, s.** [RACH.]

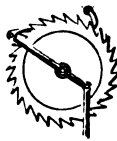
**rāteh-ēt, s.** [A dimm. of *ratteh* (1), s.]

**Mach.**: The detent (q.v.) which prevents the backward motion of a Ratchet-wheel (q.v.).

**ratchet-brace, s.** A boring-brace in which the spindle carrying the bit is rotated by means of a ratchet-wheel and a spring-pawl on a hand-lever. It is used for drilling a hole in a narrow plane where there is not sufficient room to use the common brace.

**ratchet-drill, s.** A drill whose rotatory movement is derived from a ratchet and pawl actuated by a lever.

**ratchet-wheel, s.** A wheel having inclined teeth for receiving a ratchet or detent, by which motion is imparted or arrested. The teeth are of such shape as to revolve and pass the detent in one direction only. The detent may be a pallet or a pawl. The former receives an intermittent rotation by a reciprocating circular movement of the arbor and its cam. The wheel in the figure is intermittently rotated by the motion of one pawl, while the other one acts as a detent in the intervals between the forward motions of the former.



RATCHET WHEEL.

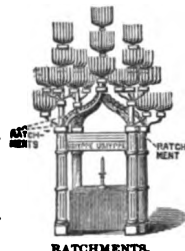
**ratchet-wrench, s.** A wrench operated by a ratchet and pawl, so that it may be turned continuously without removal from the bolt or nut to which it is applied, by a backward and forward movement of the handle.

**rāteh'-lī, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Mining**: Fragments of stone.

**rāteh'-mōnt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Arch.**: A kind of flying buttress which springs from the principals of a herse, and meets against the central or chief principal. (*Oxford Glossary*.)



RATCHMENTS.

**rāte, s.** [O. Fr., from Lat. *ratum* = neut. sing. of *ratui* = determined, fixed, settled, pa. par. of *reor* = to think, to judge.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The proportion or standard by which any quantity or value is adjusted.

2. The price or value fixed on anything with relation to a standard; settled sum, amount, or proportion.

"It is only shame and repentance that men buy at such costly *rate*."—*Shurp: Herminas*, vol. II., ser. II.

3. A tax or sum assessed by a competent authority on property in proportion to its value for public purposes; a local tax.

"They paid the church and parish *rate*."—*Prior: An Epitaph*.

\* 4. A settled and regular allowance.

"The one right feeble through the evil *rate* of food."—*Spenser: F. Q. IV. viii. 18*.

5. The degree or particular style in which anything is done; the manner of doing anything, especially in regard to the degree of speed at which it is done.

"The quicker the *rate* of travelling, the less important is it that there should be numerous agreeable resting places."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

6. Degree; comparative value or worth.

"I am a spirit of no common *rate*."

*Shakespeare: Midsummer's Night's Dream*, III. 1.

\* 7. Order, degree, state.

"Thus mate they all around in *seemly rate*."

*Shakespeare: F. Q. IV. x. 22*

\* 8. Ratification, approval, consent.

"Never without the *rate*."

*Chapman: Homer; Il. I. 808*

**II. Technically:**

1. **Horol.**: The daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece in seconds and fractions of a second.

2. **Navy**: The order, rank, or class of a ship according to its magnitude or fighting power. Formerly ships of war were rated according to the number of guns carried by them. The first rate was from 100 guns upwards, the second from 90 to 100 guns, the third from 80 to 84 guns, the fourth from 60 to 74 guns, and the fifth rate 32 to 40 guns; the sixth rate included the smallest armaments. This has been altered since the introduction of ironclads, which are rated according to construction and strength of armament and armour. In the United States, navy vessels are rated according to their tonnage. Thus, ships of 3,000 tons and upwards are first rates, 2,000 to 3,000 tons are second rates, 800 to 2,000, or ironclads from 1,200 to 2,000, are third rates, under 800 tons, or ironclads under 1,200, are fourth rates.

**rate-book, s.** A book in which the names of ratepayers and the rates payable by them are entered.

**rate-tithe, s.** Tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for a less time than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them *pro rata*, according to the custom of the place.

**rāte (1), v.t. & t.** [RATE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To settle, assess, or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to set a certain price or value on; to estimate, to appraise; to value at a certain price or degree of excellence.

"I praised her as I *rated* her."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. iv.

2. To assess for payment of a rate; to fix the ratable value of.

"Those fisheries on the river that are not *rated*."—*Fleet*, April 10, 1884.

\* 3. To calculate, to estimate.

"Then must we *rate* the cost of the erection."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, I. 2.

4. To fix or determine the relative degree, rank, or position of; to class; to assign or refer to a class or degree; as, To *rate* a ship.

5. To determine the rate of in respect to variation from a standard; to determine the daily gain or loss of; as, To *rate* a chronometer.

\* 6. To ratify.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To be classed; to belong or be assigned to a certain rank, class, or degree.

2. To make an estimate.

**rāte (2), v.t.** [Sw. *rata* = to reject, to refuse, to slight, to find fault with. (*Skeat*.) According to others, only a peculiar use of *rate* (1); cf. *tax* = to take to task.] To chide or reprove with vehemence; to scold; to take to task.

"Be thus upbraided, chid, and *rated* at."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, III. 1.

**rāte'-q-ble, a.** [RATABLE.]

**re-tāi, s.** [Fr., from *rat* = a rat (q.v.).]

**Zool.**: The genus *Mellivora* (q.v.). Two species are usually distinguished, *Mellivora indica*, the Indian, and *M. ratel*, the Cape Ratel; some authors give specific distinction to the West African race, as *M. leucocoma*. The body is stout and heavily built, legs short and strong, with long curved fœssorial claws, tail short, ear-conches rudimentary. General coloration iron-gray on the upper, and black on the lower surface, reversing the general plan of coloration, which is generally lighter on the under surface. A marked white stripe divides the gray of the upper parts from the black in



RATEL.

**bull, boy; pout, jowi; oat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -mon = shün; -tion, -gion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

the Cape Ratel, which is said to live principally on honey. Jerdon (*Mammals of India*, p. 79) says that *M. indica*, which he calls the Indian badger, is found throughout India, living usually in pairs, and eating rats, birds, frogs, white ants, and various insects; and in the north of India, where it is accused of digging out dead bodies, it is popularly known as the Grave-digger. It doubtless also, like its Cape congener, occasionally partakes of honey, and is often very destructive to poultry. In confinement it is quiet, and will eat fruits, rice, &c.

"The two ratels are so nearly allied that they might almost be considered to be merely geographical races of a single widely spread species."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 226.

\* **ra-tel'-lūs, \*rāt-tel'-lūs, s.** [RATUL.]  
Zool.: A synonym of *Mellivora* (q.v.). The first form was introduced by Sparrman, the second by Swainson. (*Agassiz*.)

**rāte'-pāy-ēr, s.** [Eng. *rate*, *s.*, and *payer*.]  
One who is assessed to and pays rates.

**rāt-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rat(e)* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who rates or assesses; one who makes an estimate.

"The wise *rat(e)* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over them."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 11.

**rāt-ēr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rate* (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One who scolds or reprimands; a reprover.

"Far be it from us to say that the rating is generally undeserved. But . . . the *rat(e)* delivers it evidently from a purely personal point of view."—*Saturday Review*, March 4, 1864, p. 221.

**rath, s.** [Ir.]

1. A hill. It occurs frequently in place-names in Ireland, as *Rathmore*, *Rathgar*, &c.

2. A kind of pre-historic fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound artificially raised in the centre.

"The remains of thousands of these forts or *raths* still stand the lowlands of every county in Ireland."—*Dunkine: Early Man in Britain*, ch. 2.

\* **rath, \*rathe, a. & adv.** [A.S. *hræde* = quickly (compare *hrædhor*, super. *hrædhor*); from *hrædh*, *hræð* = quick, swift; Icel. *hrædh* = swift, fleet; M. H. Ger. *rad*, *hrad* = quick.]  
**A. As adj.:** Early; coming before others or before the usual time; premature.  
"The *raths* primrose."—*Milton: Lycidas*, 122.

**B. As adv.:** Early, soon, betimes, speedily.  
"What alleth you so *rath* for arise!"—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2, 796.

\* **rath-ripe, a. & s.** [RATHRIPE.]

**ra'-thēr, adv. & a.** [Prop. the comparative of *rath* or *rathe* (q.v.).]

**A. As adverb:**

\* 1. Earlier, sooner, before.

"Bote ye rye the *rathere*, and *rathere* yow to worche Shal no greyn that here groweth, gladen you at neede."—*Piers Plowman*, 134.

2. More readily, more willingly; with preference or choice.

"Men loved darkness *rathere* than light."—*John* 11. 10.

3. In preference; preferably; with better reason; on better grounds.

4. In a greater degree than otherwise.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

"I have followed it, or it hath drawn me *rathere*."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, i. 2.

6. On the contrary. (Used as a form of correction of a statement.)

"Do I speak you fair? or *rathere* do I not in plainest truth tell you I cannot love you?"—*Shakespeare: Much*

*Summer Night's Dream*, II. 1.

7. In some degree or measure; somewhat, moderately; as, He is *rathere* better to day.

8. Used ironically, as a strong affirmative.

(*Slang*.)

\* **B. As adj.:** Earlier, former, sooner.

"This is he that I sayde of, after me is comen a man which was made before me, for he was *rathere* than I."—*Wycliffe: John* I. 30.

¶ (1) *Had rather*: [HAVE].

(2) *Rather of the ratherest*: A term applied to anything slightly in excess or defect. (*Colloq.*)

(3) *The rather*: For better reason; more especially.

"The *rather* for I have some sport in hand."

*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, I. (Induct.)

\* **rath'-ēt, a. & adv.** [RATH.]

**rath'-ō-lite, s.** [From *Ratho*, Edinburgh, where found, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Mia*: The same as *PECTOLITE* (q.v.).

\* **rath'-ripe, \*rathe'-ripe, a. & s.** [Eug. *rath*, and *ripe*.]

**A. As adj.:** Early ripe; ripe before the usual season; rareripe.

"Those hard *rath(er)ripe* pease."—*Fennor: Via Scotia*, p. 124.

**B. As subst.:** A rareripe.

**rathripe-barley, s.** Barley that has been long cultivated upon warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens a fortnight earlier than common barley under different circumstances. (*Prov.*)

\* **rāt-i-fī-ē, \*rāt-i-fī-ē, s.** [RATAFIA.]

**rāt-i-fī-cā-tion, s.** [Fr.] [RATIFY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of ratifying; the state of being ratified, sanctioned, or confirmed; sanctioning, confirmation; the act by which a competent authority ratifies, confirms, or gives sanction to something done by another.

2. *Law*: The confirmation, sanction, or approval given by a person who has arrived at his majority to acts done by him during his minority. It has the effect of giving validity to such acts as would be otherwise voidable.

¶ *Ratification by a wife*:

*Scots Law*: A declaration on oath made by a wife before a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that the deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.

**rāt-i-fī-ēr, s.** [Eng. *ratify*; -*er*.] One who or that which ratifies, sanctions, or confirms.

"The *ratifiers* and props of every word."

**rāt-i-fī-ē, v.t.** [Fr. *ratifier*, from Low Lat. *ratifico*, from Lat. *ratius* (pa. par. of *reor* = to think, deem) = fixed, and *ficio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *ratificar*; Ital. *ratificare*.]

\* 1. To fix, settle, or establish authoritatively; to confirm or establish by authority.

"We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea."—*1 Maccabees* xi. 24.

2. To approve, confirm, or sanction; especially, to give sanction or validity to an act done by a representative, agent, or servant.

"'Tis an unutterable fix'd decree, That none could frame or *ratify* but she."

*Corpus: Conversation*, 468.

\* **rāt-i-hā-bī-tion, s.** [Lat. *ratihabitio*, from *ratius* = fixed, and *habeo* (sup. *habitus*) = to have.] Confirmation, approval, consent.

"In matters criminal, *ratihabitio*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. IV., ch. I.

**rāt-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [RATE (1), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing.

2. The amount or value at which a thing is rated or assessed.

3. Rank, degree, standing: as, the *rating* of ships of the navy, that is, their division or classification in grades, by which the complement of officers, and certain allowances are determined. The *rating* of seamen is the grade or rank in which they are entered on the ship's books.

**rā-tī-ō (t as sh), s.** [Lat. = a calculation, a relation, from *ratius* = fixed, pa. par. of *reor* = to think, to deem. *Ratio*, *ration*, and *reason* are the same word.]

\* *Ord. Lang.*: Reason, cause.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law*: An account; a cause, or the giving judgment therein.

2. *Mathematics*:

(1) The measure of the relation which one quantity bears to another of the same kind; that is, it is the number of times that one quantity contains another regarded as a standard. This is found by dividing the one by the other. The quotient or ratio thus obtained is the proper measure of the relation of the two quantities. Some writers define the ratio of one quantity to another, as the quotient of the first quantity divided by the second, whilst others define it as the quotient of the second divided by the first. Thus, the ratio of 2 to 4, or of *a* to *b*, may be taken either as  $\frac{2}{4}$  or  $\frac{4}{2}$ , and  $\frac{a}{b}$  or  $\frac{b}{a}$ . In every ratio there are two quantities compared, one of which is sup-

posed known, and is assumed as a standard; the other is to be determined in terms of this standard. These quantities are called terms of the ratio; the first one, or that which is antecedently known, is called the antecedent, and that whose value is to be measured by the antecedent, is called the consequent. Ratios are compared by comparing the fractions: thus, the ratio of 8 : 5 is compared with the ratio of 9 : 6, by comparing the fractions  $\frac{8}{5}$  and  $\frac{9}{6}$ ; these fractions are respectively equal to  $\frac{16}{10}$  and  $\frac{15}{10}$ , and since  $\frac{16}{10}$  is greater than  $\frac{15}{10}$ , the ratio of 8 : 5 is greater than that of 9 : 6. Ratios are compounded together by multiplying their antecedents together for a new antecedent, and their consequents together for a new consequent; thus, the ratio of *a* : *b*, compounded with that of *c* : *d*, is *ac* : *bd*. Proportion is the relation of equality subsisting between two ratios. [PROPORTION, *s.*]

\* (2) A name sometimes given to the Rule of Three in Arithmetic.

¶ (1) *Compound ratio*:

(a) [COMPOUND, *a.*]

(b) When one quantity is connected with two others in such a manner that if the first is increased or diminished, the product of the other two is increased or diminished in the same proportion, then the first quantity is said to be in the compound ratio of the other two.

(2) *Direct ratio*: Two quantities are said to be in direct ratio when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manner that their ratio is constant.

(3) *Duplicate ratio*: When three quantities are in continued proportion, the first is said to have to the third the duplicate ratio of that which it has to the second, or the first is to the third, as the square of the first to the square of the second.

(4) *Inverse ratio*: Two quantities or magnitudes are said to be in inverse ratio, when if the one increases the other necessarily decreases, and, *vice versa*, when the one decreases the other increases.

(5) *Mixed ratio*: [MIXED].

(6) *Prime and ultimate ratios*: A method of analysis, devised and first successfully employed by Newton in his *Principia*. It is an extension and simplification of the method known amongst the ancients as the method of exhaustion. To conceive the idea of this method, let us suppose two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio continually approaches 1, and at last differs from 1 by less than any assignable quantity; then is the ultimate ratio of the two quantities equal to 1. In general, when two variable quantities simultaneously approach two other quantities, which, under the same circumstances, remain fixed in value, the ultimate ratio of the variable quantities is the same as the ratio of the quantities whose values remain fixed. They are called prime, or ultimate ratios, according as the ratio of the variable quantities is receding from or approaching to the ratio of the limits. This method of analysis is generally called the methods of limits.

(7) *Extreme and mean ratio*: [EXTREME].

(8) *Composition of ratios*: The act of compounding ratios. [COMPOUND-RATIO.]

(9) *Ratio of a geometrical progression*: The constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one. To find the ratio of a given progression, divide any term by the preceding one.

(10) *Ratio of exchange*: A phrase used in Political Economy to denote the proportion in which a quantity of one commodity exchanges for a given quantity of another. The expression can never be used with any degree of accuracy, except in those cases where the commodities are homogeneous in quality, and susceptible of weight or measurement, as in the exchange of gold for silver, copper, iron, &c., or that of wheat for barley, oats, &c. (*Bithell*.)

**ratio-decidenti, s.**

*Scots Law*: The reason or ground upon which a judgment is rested.

\* **rāt-i-ōy-i-nant** (first *t* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *ratiocinans*, pr. par. of *ratiocinor* = to ratiocinate (q.v.).] Reasoning.

"I have not asked this question without reason, truly *ratiocinant*."—*Urquhart: Babalan*, bk. III., ch. vi.

**rāte, rāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hōre, campl, hār, thāre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīno; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūta, cūh, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

\***rāt-i-ō-y-i-nāte** (first t as sh), v.t. [Lat. *ratiocinatus*, pa. par. of *ratiocinor*, from *ratio*, genit. *rationis* = reason.] To reason, to argue.

"Scholars, and such as love to ratiocinate will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon."—*Petty: Advice to Horatio*, p. 21.

\***rāt-i-ō-y-i-nā-tion** (first t as sh), s. [Lat. *ratiocinatio*, from *ratiocinatus*, pa. par. of *ratiocinor* = to ratiocinate (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of reasoning; the act or process of deducing consequences from premises.

"The conjunction of images with affirmations and negations, which make up propositions, and the conjunction of propositions one to another, and illustration of conclusions upon them, is ratiocination or discourse."—*Hale: Orig. of Manhood*, p. 10.

2. The power of reasoning.

"He can but plead shape, speech, ratiocination to make himself no beast."—*Sp. Hall: St. Paul's Convert*.

\***rāt-i-ō-y-i-nā-tive** (first t as sh), a. [Lat. *ratiocinativus*.] Characterized by or addicted to ratiocination; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and deducting inferences from such comparison; argumentative.

"The conclusion is attained *quasi per saltum*, and without any thing of ratiocinative process."—*Hale: Orig. of Manhood*, p. 11.

\***rāt-i-ō-y-i-nā-tōr-y** (first t as sh), a. [Eng. *ratiocinator*(s); -ory.] The same as **RATIOCINATIVE** (q.v.).

**rā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *rationem*, accus. of *ratio* = a calculation, a reckoning [RATIO]; Sp. *racion*; Ital. *razione*.]

1. Gen.: A stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance.

2. Specif. (Pl.): The allowance of provisions given out to each officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or sailor. (Generally pron. *rāsh'-ūn*.)

**rā-tion**, v.t. [RATION, s.] To supply with rations.

\***rā-tion-e-bil-i-ty**, s. [Lat. *ratio*, genit. *rationis* = calculation, reason, and Eng. *ability*.] Power of reasoning. (*Bramhall: Works*, li. 24.)

\***rā-tion-e-ble**, a. [RATIONALITY.] Reasonable, rational.

"She was, on this matter, not quite *rational*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxv.

**rā-tion-al**, **rā-tion-all**, a. & s. [Fr. *rationnel*, from Lat. *rationalis*, from *ratio* = reason; Sp. & Port. *racional*; Ital. *razionale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason: as, Man is a rational being.

2. Agreeable to reason; not unreasonable, absurd, extravagant, foolish, or the like: as, rational conduct.

3. Acting in accordance with reason; not unreasonable or extravagant: as, a rational man.

II. Math.: A term applied to a quantity expressed in finite terms, or which involves only such roots as can be extracted. It is opposed to irrational or surd quantities: 2, 3, 5,  $\sqrt{9}$ ,  $\sqrt[3]{64}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{81}$ , are rational quantities. [IRRATIONAL, II.]

B. As subst.: A rational being.

"The world of *rational*." *Young: Night Thoughts*, iv.

**Rational Christians**, s. pl.

*Church Hist.*: A sect claiming that their methods of investigation and their faith are more rational than those of Christians in general. They first obtained registered places of worship in England in 1876.

**rational-fractions**, s. pl.

*Math.*: Fractions in analysis, in which the variable is not affected with any fractional exponents. The coefficients may be rational or irrational.

**rational-horizon**, s. [HORIZON, s.]

**rāt-iō-nā-lō-tē** (t as sh), s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *rationalis* = rational (q.v.).]

1. A statement of reasons.

"Is it any breach of the *rational* of grammar?"—*Blackwell: Sacred Classics*, i. 18.

2. An account or exposition of the principles of some opinion, action, phenomenon, &c.

**rationalis existendi**, phr. The ground of existence.

**rā-tion-al-ism**, s. [Fr. *rationalisme*.]

*Theol.*: A system which makes reason the supreme arbiter in all matters connected with the Bible and the Christian religion, and which refuses to accept any doctrine or professedly historical statement to which reason believes that it has grounds for taking exception. Isolated cases of rationalism, or an approach to it, have frequently appeared in the Church: as, for instance, in the case of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia, 320-428; but as a system it first became prominent in Germany in the latter half of the eighteenth century. In 1754 Hermann Reimarus of Hamburg privately circulated among his friends some rationalistic writings of his. Lessing pretended that he had found them in the Wolfenbüttel library, of which he was librarian, and between 1773 and 1777 published them under the name of the Wolfenbüttel Fragments. They produced a great sensation. John David Michaelis (1717-1791), Johann Semler (1728-1794), and others established a middle path between the extreme views of the Fragmentists and the accepted Protestant orthodoxy, and it was to this intermediate school that the term rationalistic was chiefly applied. The earlier rationalists in large measure confined their new methods of interpretation to the Old Testament; Johann Eichhorn (1752-1827) and Heinrich Paulus (1761-1850) extended them to the New. As time advanced, rationalism became more extreme. Its earlier professors generally, accepting the views as to the authorship of the several sacred books traditionally held, considered that they, when rightly understood, narrated true history, but their oriental or poetic language required to be translated into that of ordinary life. For instance, the angel and the flaming sword which prevented our first parents from re-entering paradise really meant the thunderstorms prevalent in the region. The later rationalists mostly deny the accepted authorship of the sacred books, and more sweepingly than their predecessors set their teaching aside. In 1835-6 Dr. David Strauss, in his *Leben Jesu*, resolved the whole evangelical narrative into myth and legend. Rationalism subsequently spread from Germany into other countries. In 1880 appeared the *Essays and Reviews*, by seven clergymen of the English Church, and in 1862 the first part of a *Critical Commentary* on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua by Dr. William Colenso, Bishop of Natal, five other parts subsequently appearing. Both these productions led to ecclesiastical prosecutions. In 1863 Ernest Renan published in Paris his *Vie de Jésus*. Though no works of equal celebrity have recently been sent forth, yet a strong rationalistic current runs beneath the surface in this country and on the Continent. Though combating the claims of the sacred writers, as a rule, rationalists of all schools speak with respect of them.

**rā-tion-al-ist**, s. & a. [Eng. *rational*; -ist.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who bases his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

2. *Theol.*: One who considers human reason the supreme arbiter in Scripture and theology.

B. As adj.: Rationalistic.

**rā-tion-al-ist-ic**, **rā-tion-al-ist-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *rationalist*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to, or having the character of rationalism.

**rā-tion-al-ist-ic-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *rationalistic*; -ly.] In a rationalistic manner.

**rā-tion-al-i-ty**, s. [Fr. *rationalité*, from Lat. *rationalitatem*, accus. of *rationalitas* = reason, or the use of reason, from *ratio* = reason; Sp. *racionalidad*; Ital. *razionalità*.]

1. The quality of being rational; the power or faculty of reasoning.

"God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind."—*B. More: Government of the Tongue*.

2. Reasonableness.

"In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationality* will never bear a rigid examination."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

\***rā-tion-al-iz-a-tion**, s. [Eng. *rational-ize*(s); -ation.] The act of rationalizing. (*Ruskin*.)

**rā-tion-al-ize**, v.t. & i. [Eng. *rational*; -ize.]

A. Transitive:

1. To convert to rationalism.

2. To interpret as a rationalist; to test by pure reason.

3. To perceive or understand the reason of.

B. Intrans.: To profess, practice, affect, or aim at rationalism; to act or interpret in accordance with rationalism; to judge or estimate as a rationalist.

"The chief *rationalizing* doctor of antiquity."—*Newman: Devel. Christian Doct.*, ch. i. § 11.

**rā-tion-al-ly**, adv. [Eng. *rational*; -ly.] In a rational manner; in a manner consistent with reason; reasonably, not extravagantly.

"Rationally to explain, and then produce the experiment."—*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning*, ch. xiii.

**rā-tion-al-ness**, s. [Eng. *rational*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rational or consistent with reason.

\***rā-tion-ar-y**, a. [Lat. *rationalis*, from *ratio* = a calculation . . . reason.] Pertaining or belonging to accounts.

**ra-ti'-tas**, s. pl. [Lat. *rates* = a raft, from the keelless sternum.]

1. *Ornith.*: A division of Birds, introduced by Merrem in his *Tentamen Systematis naturalis Avium* (Abhand. k. Akad. d. Wiss. in Berlin, 1812, pp. 237-69), and containing his genus *Struthio* (q.v.), since divided. They are all incapable of flight; though some run very swiftly, the abnormally small wings acting as a kind of sail, and helping the birds along. They may be divided into two groups: (1) Those in which the wing has a rudimentary or very short humerus, and not more than one ungual phalanx (the Casuaridae, the fast-vanishing Apterygidae, and the extinct Dinornithidae, often treated as one family (Apterygidae); and (2) those having a long humerus and two ungual phalanges (Rheidae and Struthionidae, often combined under the latter name.) (*Cf. Huxley, loc. inf. cit.*)

"Though comparatively few in genera and species of this order now exist, they differ from one another very considerably, and have a wide distribution, from Africa and Arabia, over many of the islands of Malaisia and Polynesia to Australia and South America. Hence, in all probability, the existing *Ratites* are but the waste and strays of what was once a very large and important group."—*Huxley: Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, p. 418.

2. *Palaeont.*: Found first in the Eocene Tertiary.

**rāt-i-tāte**, **rāt-ite**, a. [RATITÆ.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the Ratitæ.

**rāt-ite**, a. [RATITATE.]

**rāt-line**, **rāt-līn**, **rāt-līng**, **rāt-ting**, s. [Etym. doubtful, but probably from *rat* and *line*, as though the lines formed ladders for rats to climb up.]

*Naut.*: (See extract.)

"*Ratlines* [are] small horizontal lines or ropes extended between the several shrouds on each side of a mast, thus forming the steps of ladders for going up and down the rigging and masts."—*Brande & Cox: Dictionary*.

\***rat-on**, s. [RATOUN.]

\***rat-on-er**, \***rat-on-ere**, s. [O. Fr.] A rat-catcher. (*Piers Plowman*.)

**ra-toon'** (1), s. [Sp. *retoño* = a sprout or shoot; *retoñar* = to sprout again.]

1. A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane that has been cut down.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco plant.

**ra-toon'** (2), s. [RATTAN, s.]

**ra-toon'**, v.t. [RATOON (1), s.] To sprout or shoot up from the root, as the sugar-cane.

\***rat-oun**, \***rat-on**, s. [Fr. *raton*, from Low Lat. *ratonem*, accus. of *rato* = a rat (q.v.).] A rat.

**rāts-bāne**, s. [Eng. *rat*, and *bane*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A poison for rats; arsenious acid.

2. Bot.: *Chaetelia toxicaria*. (*Sierra Leone*.)

**bōl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **benqh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aq**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-clan**, **-clan** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūn**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**räts-bāne**, v.t. [RATSBANE, s.] To kill or poison with ratsbane.

**rät-tan** (1), **rät-tan**, **rät-tōn**, s. [Fr. *raton*.] [RATOUN.] A rat. (Prov. & Scotch.)

**rät-tan** (2), s. [From the sound.] A continuous beat or roll of a drum.

**rät-tan** (3), s. [Malay, *ritan*.]

1. The commercial name for the stem of various species of the genus *Calamus*. They abound in Southern Asia in moist situations, and are used for making splints for chair seats and backs, hanks for sails; cables, sometimes as much as 42 inches round; cords, withes, and walking-sticks; also for making splints for baskets and brooms, fish-weirs, hurdles, hoops, carriage-seats, and many other purposes. The larger species grow to a size of three inches diameter, and to a height of 100 feet.

¶ The Great Rattan is *Calamus rudentum*; the Ground Rattan, *Rhaphis flabelliformis*.

2. A cane or walking-stick formed of a rattan. "O'Brien went out, and returned with a dozen penny rattans, which he notched in the end."—*Murray's Peter Simple*, ch. ix.

**rät-tan-y**, s. [RATANY.]

**rät-tōm**, s. [Fr. *ratine*.]

*Fabric*: A kind of woollen stuff, quilled or twilled.

"And Anthony shall court her in rattens."—*Swift*.

**rät-tan**, s. [RATTAN (1).]

**rät-tan**, v.t. [Prov. Eng. *ratten* = a rat, the meaning thus being to do damage secretly as rats do.]

1. *Lit.*: To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, for non-payment of contributions to a trades-union, or for any offence committed against the union or its rules, as by rattling or working for less than the usual wages. Rattening was one of the forms of organized terrorism of trades-unions. It was associated chiefly with Sheffield, but is now becoming rare even there.

"An atrocious trade outrage has been perpetrated in Sheffield, a town long notorious for such crimes, there called rattening."—*The Guardian*, Nov. 27, 1861.

2. *Fig.*: To injure or annoy in any way.

"Perhaps we shall hear of literary rattening and picketing."—*Daily News*, April 30, 1864, p. 4.

**rät-tär**, s. [Eng. *rat*; -er.]

1. One whose business is to catch rats; a ratcatcher.

2. An animal, especially a terrier, which kills rats: as, He is a good *rät-tär*.

3. One who rats or apostatizes.

"The riddle on placemen rattens remains."—*Miles Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xxvii.

\* **rät-tär-y**, s. [Eng. *rat*; -ery.] Apostasy, tergiversation.

"The rattery and soundreilism of public life."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1822).

**rät-tin-ōt**, s. [A dimin. from *raten* (q.v.).]

*Fabric*: A woollen stuff thinner than raten.

**rät-tle** (1), \* **rät-el-en**, \* **rät-yll-e**, v.t. & t. [A.S. \**hrætelan*, preserved in *hrætele*, *hrætle*, or *hræteluyrt* = rattlewort (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *râtel* = to rattle; *rotel* = a rattle; Ger. *rasseln* = to rattle; *rassel* = a rattle. The word is of imitative origin; cf. *rat-a-lat*, &c.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To give out, utter, or make a succession of quick, sharp noises, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to make a din.

"The stones did rattle underneath As if Cheapside were mad."—*Cooper: John Giltin*.

2. To ride or drive along fast.

3. To talk eagerly and noisily; to speak in a clattering manner; to chatter; to talk idly or without consideration.

"He rattles it out against popery."—*Swift*.

\* 4. To make a show; to parade.

"In silks I'll rattle it of every colour."—*Cook: Green's Fox Quoque*.

\* 5. To stammer or stutter. (*Cath. Anglicum*.)

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to make a rattling noise, or a rapid succession of sharp quick sounds.

\* 2. To stun with noise.

"Sound but another, and another shall As loud as thine, rattle the walkin's ear."—*Shakspeare: King John*, v. 2.

3. To drive along fast; to cause to run fast.

\* 4. To scold; to rail at clamorously.

"He sent for him in a rage, and rattled him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house."—*L'Estrange: Public*.

**rät-tle** (2), v.t. [Formed from *rattling*, as though the latter were a pres. part. of a verb.]

*Naut.*: To furnish with rattlines.

¶ To rattle down the shrouds or rigging:

*Naut.*: To furnish with rattlines.

"The rattlines are fitted to the shrouds as though the rigging had been rattled down by Anson's men."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1864.

**rät-tle**, s. [RATTLE (1), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A rapid succession of sharp quick noises; a clatter.

"The sharp rattle of the whirling phaeton."—*Bosley: Hermosa*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. An instrument with which a rattling or clattering sound is made; specif. applied to:

(1) An instrument consisting of a vibrating tongue and a rotating ratchet wheel, by which a sharp rattling sound is produced to make an alarm. Watchmen were furnished with them to sound a rallying signal, and they are sometimes kept in private houses to enable the occupant to call the police or sound a fire alarm.

(2) A child's toy made in a similar way, or consisting of a case of wicker-work or other material, and enclosing small pebbles or other objects which produce a rattling sound.

"Thou shakest in thy little hand The coral rattle with its silver bells."—*Longfellow: To a Child*.

3. A peculiar rattling sound heard in the throat, immediately preceding and prognosticating death. Commonly called the Death-rattle.

4. A rapid succession of words; rapid and empty talk; chatter.

"All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit."—*Hakewell: A Poet*.

\* 5. Rebuke.

"Receiving such a rattle for his former contempt."—*Byron: Life of Scott*, p. 10.

6. One who talks rapidly and thoughtlessly; an empty chatterer; a jabberer.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A popular name for two plants, the seeds of which rattle in the seed vessel. Red Rattle is *Pedicularis sylvatica*; Yellow Rattle, or Rattle-box, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

2. *Zool.*: An organ developed in the genus *Crotalus*. The tail terminates in a series of horny rings, varying in number with the age of the individual, as one is added at each sloughing, which occurs more than once in the year. The last (3-8) vertebrae coalesce to form a compressed conical bone, covered by muscle, and thick spongy skin, which secretes the rings in succession, each one being larger than the one secreted before it, as the secreting surface becomes larger. The pieces hang loosely, but securely, together, the basal ring of one joint grasping the projecting second ring of the preceding joint, and so on. The first joint alone has vital connection with the skin of the animal, and, being vibrated by the muscles of the skin, communicates a quivering motion, accompanied by a slight rattling sound, to the dry horny pieces behind it.

"The habit of violently agitating the tail is by no means peculiar to the rattlesnake, but has been observed in other venomous as well as innocuous snakes, with the ordinary termination of the tail, when under the influence of fear or anger. The special object for which the rattle has been developed in these snakes is unknown."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xi. 233.

**rattle-bladder**, s. A bladder partially filled with peas or the like to make a noise and frighten birds off corn.

**rattle-box**, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as RATTLE, s. I. 2 (2).

2. *Bot.*: *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

**rattle-brained**, a. Wild, giddy, rattle-headed.

**rattle-cap**, s. A wild, giddy person; a madcap.

**rattle-head**, s. A giddy person; a rattle-pate.

"Many rattle-heads as well as they."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 130.

\* **rattle-headed**, \* **rattle-pated**, a. Giddy, wild, rattle-brained.

"Our lascivious, impudent, rattle-pated gadding females."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, l. v.

**rattle-mouse**, s. The reemouse or bat.

"Not unlike the tale of the rattle-mouse."—*Futtenham: Works*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

**rattle-pate**, s. An empty-headed, noisy fellow; a rattle-head.

"Rattle-pate as I am, I forgot all about it."—*Kingsey: Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

**rattle-trap**, s. A shaky, rickety, or worn out article; a knick-knack.

"If I attempted to ride him at such a rattle-trap as that."—*Frodo: Barometer Towers*, ch. xxv.

**rattle-wing**, s.

*Ornith.*: *Fuligula clangula*.

"The wings being short and stiff in proportion to the weight and size of the bird, are beaten so quickly as to produce a distinct whistling sound, whence the name of rattle-wing and Whistler."—*Farrell: Bird*, Birds (ed. 4th), iv. 428.

**rät-tler**, \* **rat-yl-ler**, \* **rat-ler**, s. [Eng. *rattler* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who rattles along, or talks quickly or thoughtlessly; a chatterer.

\* 2. A stammerer or stutterer. (*Hulst*.)

3. A smart, heavy blow. (*Slang*.)

**rät-tle-snake**, s. [Eng. *rattle*, s., and *snake*.]

*Zool.*: The English name for any species of the American genus *Crotalus* (q.v.), the tail of which is furnished with a rattle [RATTLE, s. II. 2.]. Garman (*Reptiles & Batrachians of North America*) enumerates twelve species and thirteen varieties, falling into two groups: (1) Having the upper side of the head covered with nine dermal shields; (2) Having the shields behind the eyes broken up or replaced by small scales. The second group comprises the more formidable kinds, generally described as *Crotalus horridus* and *C. durissus*. The first name was formerly applied to the reptile extending from Paraguay and Chili, through Brazil, into Mexico, and the latter to the North American rattlesnake. In recent American works this nomenclature is reversed. The poison of the Rattlesnake is usually fatal to man, though fortunately they are sluggish, and never attempt to strike unless they are molested. They are widely distributed on the American continent; but advancing cultivation is rapidly thinning their numbers, and the half-wild hogs of the settlers, peccaries, and deer contribute materially to this result. They are far from uniform in coloration: often the ground-colour is brownish, sometimes yellow or blackish, with dark spots, frequently bordered with yellow, on the back and sides; head and neck ornamented with dark or black longitudinal bands, or of almost uniform coloration.

**rattlesnake-fern**, s.

*Bot.*: *Botrychium virginicum*.

**rattlesnake-herb**, s.

*Bot.*: The genus *Actæa*. (*American*.)

**rattlesnake-root**, s.

*Bot.*: (1) *Polygala Senega*; (2) The genus *Nabalus*. (*American*.)

**rattlesnake-wood**, s.

*Bot.*: *Eryngium virginicum*.

**rattlesnake's master**, s.

*Bot.*: (1) *Liatris scariosa*; (2) *L. squarrosa*. (*American*.)

**rät-tle-wort**, s. [Eng. *rattle*, s., and *wort*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Crotolaria* (q.v.).

**rät-tling**, pr. par. or a. [RATTLE (1), v.]

1. Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; clattering.

"From peak to peak, the rattling crags among."—*Byron: Childs Harold*, iii. 22.

2. Quick, rapid, lively: as, a rattling pace. (*Collog.*)

3. Lively, merry, chattering.

4. Very fine, large, or great: as, a rattling stake. (*Collog.*)

**rät-tling**, s. [RATLING.]

**rät-tōn**, s. [RATOUN.]

**rauchwacke** (as *rowk'-wak-ē*), s. [Ger. *rauch* = smoke, and *wacke* (q.v.).]

*Geol.*: The equivalent in Germany of the English Magnesian Limestone. A calcareous member of the Zechstein formation.

\* **rau'-gid**, a. [Lat. *raucus*.] Hoarse, raucous.

"With raucid voice bawling 'Sculls sculls!'"—*Lamb: To the Shade of Götton*.

**fäte**, **fät**, **färe**, **amidst**, **wäh**, **fäll**, **fäther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sūre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **müte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fäll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **æ**, **o** = **ē**; **oy** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**rau-gi-ty**, s. [Lat. *raucitas*, from *raucus* = hoarse.] Hoarseness or harshness of sound; rough utterance.

**rau-ole**, a. [Mid. Eng. *rauel*.] [RAKE (2), s.] Rash, stout, fearless.

"Auld Scotland has a *raucous* tongue."  
Burns: *Cry & Prayer*.

**rau-coös**, a. [Lat. *raucus*.] Hoarse, harsh, rough.

**rau-coös-ly**, adv. [Eng. *raucous*; -ly.] In a raucous manner; hoarsely, harshly, roughly.  
"He did not sing more *raucously* than nine musical artists out of ten."—*Theatre Annual*, 1894, p. 27.

**raught** (gh silent) (1), *pret. of v.* [REACH, v.]

**raught** (gh silent) (2), *pret. of v.* [RECK, v.]

**rau-ite** (au as ow), s. [After Rau, the Scandinavian sea-goddess; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A grayish-black, finely granular mineral, without lustre. Hardness, 5.0; sp. gr. 2.48. An analysis showed a composition near that of Thomsonite (q.v.). Formed by the alteration of eolalite in Lamö Island, Brevig, Norway.

**rau-ite** (au as ow), s. [From Rauho, Finland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as FAHLUNITE (q.v.).

**raun**, s. [RAWN.]

**raunph**, v.t. [RANCE, v.]

**raun-son**, s. [RANSOM, s.]

**rau-wol-fi-g**, s. [Named after Leonhardt Rauwolf, an Augsburg physician, who travelled through Palestine, &c. in 1753-5.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Apocynaceae, tribe Carissee. Tropical American shrubs, with opposite or whorled leaves and corymbose flowers. The black juice in the fruit of *R. canescens* is used in the West Indies as a dye; the root of *R. nitida* is given in moderate doses as an emetic and a cathartic; *R. serpentina* is used by the Hindoos in snake bites, and as a tonic and febrifuge; the Javanese employ an infusion of the root as an anthelmintic.

**rav-age** (age as ig), s. [Fr., from *ravir* (Lat. *rapio*) = to snatch or bear away suddenly.] Desolation by violence, whether of man, beast, or physical causes; devastation, ruin, waste, havoc, despoliation.

"While other eyes his fall or ravage weep."  
Byron: *Corradino*, ll. 12.

**rav-age** (age as ig), v.t. [RAVAGE, s.] To desolate by violence; to despoil, to desolate, to lay waste, to commit havoc on, to spoil, to pillage, to consume.

"We come not . . . ravaging the land."  
Pitt: *Virgil*; *Æneid* I.

**rav-ag-er** (ag as ig), s. [Eng. *ravage*(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which ravages, devastates, or lays waste; a plunderer, a spoiler, a devastator.

"Be nam'd victorious ravagers no more!"  
Thomson: *Memory of Lord Talbot*.

**rave**, v.t. & t. [O. Fr. *rauer*, *reuer* (Fr. *réver*), from Sp. *rabiar* = to rave, from Low Lat. & Sp. *rabia* (Lat. *rabies*) = rage, madness.] [RABID, RAGE.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To be delirious or mad; to wander in mind or intellect; to talk irrationally; to talk or act wildly, as a madman; to dote.

"Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raved*, and not wiste what he sayde."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 28.

2. To rush wildly and madly about.

3. To be madly or unreasonably fond, or enthusiastic; to be excited; to talk with unreasonable enthusiasm. (Followed by *about*, *off*, or *on*.)

\* 4. To dash furiously.

"A mightie rock, 'gainst which doe rage  
The roaring billows in their proud disdain."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 27.

**B. Trans.**: To utter in a raving, mad, or frenzied manner; to say wildly or incoherently. (Young.)

**rave**, *pret. of v.* [RIVE.]

**rave**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] One of the side pieces of a wagon-body frame or of a sleigh.

**rave-hook**, s. [RASING-IRON.]

**rav-el**, \* **rav-ell**, \* **ryv-ell**, v.t. & t. [Dut. *rafsen* = to fray out, to unweave; cf. Low Ger. *refeln*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To untwist, to unweave, to disentangle. (Lit. & Fig.)

"Make you to *rauel* all this matter out."  
Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, III. 4.

2. To entangle; to twist together; to involve; to make intricate, involved, or entangled.

"What glory's due to him who could divide  
Such *rauel'd* interests!"—*Waller: To the King*.

\* 3. To hurry over in confusion.

"They but *rauel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing about particular conclusions."—*Digby*.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become untwisted; to be disentangled.

"The texture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to *rauel* out, if I here it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator."—*Spencer: Prodiges*, p. 202.

\* 2. To become entangled, confused, involved, or perplexed.

"They *rauel* more still less resolved."  
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 306.

\* 3. To busy one's self with intricacies; to wander.

"It will be needless to *rauel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances."—*Decay of Piety*.

**rav-el**, s. [RAVEL, v.] An evener (q.v.).

**rav-el**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compound.)

**ravel-bread**, s. Coarse or white-brown bread. (*Harrison: Description of England*, p. 166.)

**rave-lin**, s. [Fr., from O. Ital. *ravellino*, *revellino* (Ital. *revellino*), perhaps from Lat. *re* = back, and *vallum* = a rampart; Sp. *rebollin*; Port. *rebollin*.]

*Fort.*: A detached work having a parapet and ditch forming a salient angle in front of the curtain. It is erected upon the counterscarp, and receives flank defence from the body of the place. Inside the ravelin may be a redoubt and ditch; the gorge is unprotected, and the ravelin may be considered a redan upon the counterscarp.

"Bastions and ravelins were everywhere rising."  
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. III.

**rav-el-ling**, **rav-el-ling**, s. [RAVEL, v.]

1. The act of untwisting or disentangling.

2. Anything, as a thread, detached in the process of untwisting.

\* **rav-el-ment**, s. [Eng. *ravel*, v.; -ment.] An entanglement.

"A series of *ravements* and squabbling grudges."  
Carlyle: *Miscell.*, III. 212.

**rav-en** (1), s. & a. [A.S. *hrafn*, *hrafn*; cogn. with Dut. *raaf*; Icel. *hrafn*; Dan. *ravn*; Ger. *rabe*; O. H. Ger. *araban*. Named from the cry of the bird.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Corvus*, and especially *Corvus corax*, the largest of the British, and one of the largest of the foreign Passerines. It is about twenty-six inches long, plumage black, glossed with steel-blue and purple; very widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, but becoming rare in England from the persecution to which it is subject at the hands of gamekeepers and farmers, on account of its predatory habits, for it preys extensively on young game, chickens, and ducklings. In some parks Ravens enjoy a kind of protection, and along the cliffs on the south coast they still breed. Cases of partial or total albinism often occur. White ravens were known to Aristotle, who attributed the want of colour to the season of the year, and the cold weather. Pled varieties of the Raven have been treated as constituting a distinct species (*Corvus leucophaeus*, Vieillot). They occur most frequently in the Fero Islands, and are generally the offspring of normally black parents. The Raven has played an important part in mythology and folk-lore. It is the first bird mentioned by name in the Old Testament (Gen. viii. 7); by the ministry of ravens Elijah was fed (1 Kings xvii. 6), and they were to be the ministers of vengeance on unruly children (Prov. xxx. 17). The raven was the bird of Odin, and in classic mythology was of

ill-omen, a character often attributed to it by the early English dramatists. Marlowe (*Jew of Malta*, II. 1) calls it the "sad presageful raven," and Shakespeare repeatedly refers to the belief that its appearance foreboded misfortune. This belief, which is widespread, probably arose from the preternaturally grave manner of the bird, its sable plumage, and the readiness with which it learns to imitate human speech.

**B. As adj.**: Resembling a raven, especially in colour.

"Here loud his *raven* charger neigh'd."  
Byron: *The Giaour*.

**raven-black**, a. Black with a strong lustre.

**raven's duck**, s.

*Fabric*: A quality of sail-cloth.

\* **rav-en** (2), \* **rav-in**, \* **rav-eyne**, \* **rav-ine**, \* **rav-yne**, s. [Fr. *ravine*, from Lat. *rapina* = plunder, rapine (q.v.). Essentially the same word as *ravine*.]

1. Robbery

"Demps not *ravyns* that hymself were comen to God."  
Wycliffe: *Philippus* II.

2. Rapine, rapacity.

"For with hot *ravin* bird, emangul'd man  
Is now become the lion of the plain."  
Thomson: *Spring*, 240.

3. Prey, plunder; food obtained by violence. (*Nahum* II. 12.)

\* **rav-en**, \* **rav-in**, v.t. & t. [RAVEN (2), s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To seize or take with violence.

2. To devour with voracity. (*Ezek.* xxii. 25.)

**B. Intrans.**: To be rapacious or voracious; to prey.

"Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf."—*Genesis* xlix. 27.

**rav-ē-na-lē**, **rav-ī-na-lē**, s. [Native name.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Urticaceae. *Urtica speciosa* is a fine banana-like tree with edible seeds, from Madagascar, where the French call it the Traveller's-tree, perhaps because water is found in the cup-like sheaths of the leaf-stalks.

**rav-en-er**, \* **rav-in-er**, \* **rav-ey-nour**, s. [Eng. *raven*, v.; -er.]

1. A plunderer, a robber, a thief.

"Y am not as othir men, *ravynouris*, unjuste, anoutieris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvii.

2. A bird of prey.

"That he, his fellows, nor their dogs could keep  
The *ravener* from their flocks."  
Bryant: *Britannias Pastoralis*, II. 2

**rav-en-ing**, \* **rav-en-yng**, *pr. par.*, a., & s. [RAVEN, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb.)

**C. As subst.**: Eagerness for plunder or booty; rapacity.

"Your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness."—*Luke* xi. 21.

**rav-en-ing-ly**, \* **rav-en-ing-lye**, adv. [Eng. *ravening*; -ly.] In a ravenous manner; ravenously, voraciously.

"Griidly and *raveningly*, or gluttonously to devour very much."—*Odo: Flores*, fol. 22.

**rav-en-ous**, a. [Fr. *ravineux*.]

1. Furiously rapacious or voracious; hungry even to rage or fury. (*Ezek.* xxxix. 4.)

2. Eager for gratification: as, a *ravenous* appetite.

**rav-en-ous-ly**, adv. [Eng. *ravenous*; -ly.]

In a ravenous manner; with furious voracity, hunger, or avidity.

"Devours *ravenously* and without distinction what ever falls in its way."—*Bolingbroke: Of Studying History*, let. 4.

**rav-en-ous-ness**, s. [Eng. *ravenous*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being ravenous; furious voracity or avidity; rage for prey.

"The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear is natural to them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

\* 2. Insatiable greed or avarice.

"The greedy *ravenousness* of their proconsulatus."  
Goldring: *Justina*, fol. 164.

\* **rav-en-stone**, s. [A trans. of Ger. *rabenstein*.]

A place of execution; the gallows. (*Byron: Werner*, II. 2.)

**rav-er**, s. [Eng. *rave*(e); -er.] One who raves or is furious; a madman.

"Madmen and *ravers*"—*Toussaint of Compelesona*, p. 94.

**bell**, **bey**; **pout**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gom**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.  
-**ian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**cion** = **shün**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**cious** = **shüa**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bei**, **dei**.

\* **rāv-ēr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *rave*; -ry.] Raving, extravagance.

"Their raveries are apt . . . to amuse the vulgar people."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 308.

\* **rāv-in**, *s.* & *a.* [RAVEN (2), *s.*]

**A.** *As subst.*: The same as RAVEN (2), *s.*

**B.** *As adj.*: Ravenous.

"I met the ravin lion when he roar'd."  
—*Shaksp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 2.

\* **rāv-in**, *s.* & *a.* [RAVEN, *v.*]

**rāv-i-na-lā**, *s.* [RAVENALA.]

**rā-vine**, *s.* [Fr. = a flood, a ravine, from Lat. *rapina* = plunder, rapine (q.v.). *Ravine* is thus a doublet of raven (2), *s.*]

**1.** A great flood, an inundation, a torrent.  
"*Ravine*. A great flood, a ravine or inundation of waters."—*Oedipus*.

**2.** A long, deep hollow worn by the action of a stream or torrent; a narrow, deep gorge amongst mountains; a gully.

**ravine-deer**, *s.*

**Zool.**: *Antelope quadricornis* (*Tragops benettii*), from the rocky hills of the Deccan. Known also as the Chikara, Goat Antelope, Kalsiepie, or Blacktail.

\* **rāv-ined**, *a.* [Eng. *ravin(e)* (2), *s.*; -ed.] Ravenous.

"The ravined salt-sea shark."  
—*Shaksp.: Macbeth*, IV. 1.

\* **rā-vin-ēy**, *a.* [Eng. *ravine* (1), *s.*; -y.] Full of ravines.

**rāv-ing**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [RAVE, *v.*]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. or particip. adj.*: Mad, delirious, distracted. It is frequently used adverbially in the phrase *raving mad*.

**C.** *As sub-st.*: Delirium; irrational or incoherent talk; fury, madness.

"Obey my frenzy's jealous raving."  
—*Byron: Harold's Lament*.

**raving-madness**, *s.* [MANIA.]

**rāv-ing-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *raving*; -ly.] In a raving manner; with raving, frenzy, or madness; madly.

"In this depth of mazes and divers sorts of discourses, would she ravingly have remained."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

\* **ravisable**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Ravenous.

**rāv-ish**, **rāv-esh**, **rāv-ish**, **rāv-ise**, **rāv-ysh**, *v.t.* [Fr. *ravisse*, stem of *ravissant* *pr. par.* of *ravir* = to ravish, from Lat. *rapio* = to snatch; Ital. *rapire*.]

**1.** To snatch or seize and carry away by violence.

"Those hairs which thou dost snatch from my chin."  
—*Shaksp.: Lear*, III. 7.

**2.** To transport with joy, pleasure, or delight; to enrapture, to enchant; to fill with ecstasy; to entrance.

"The hearing of this is enough to ravish one's heart."  
—*Rungtan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

**3.** To have carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; to commit a rape upon; to violate; to deflower by violence.

"The slaughter'd peasant and the ravish'd dame."  
—*Byron: Curse of Minerva*.

\* **rāv-ish-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *ravish*; -er.]

**1.** One who takes or seizes by violence. (Poet.)

**2.** One who or that which enraptures or transports with joy, pleasure, or delight; an enchanter.

**3.** One who ravishes or deflowers a woman against her will. (Scott: *Don Roderick*, IX.)

\* **rāv-ish-ing**, *a.* & *s.* [RAVISH.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

**1.** Taking or seizing by violence.

**2.** Enchanting, transporting, entrancing.

"Sung by a fair queen in summer's bower,  
With ravishing division to her lute."  
—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.*, III. 1.

**3.** Compelling to submit to carnal intercourse.

**B.** *As substantive*:

**1.** The act of one who ravishes.

**2.** Ecstatic delight, transport, rapture.

"The ravishings that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inward man."—*Poetham: Re-voles*, pt. II, *roc. 64*.

\* **rāv-ish-ing-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *ravishing*; -ly.] In a ravishing manner; so as to enrapture, enchant, or transport with joy, pleasure, or delight.

"To hear a voice so ravishingly fair."  
—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey*, X.

\* **rāv-ish-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *ravissement*, from *ravir* = to ravish (q.v.).]

**1.** The act of seizing or taking away by violence: as, the ravishment of children from their parents.

**2.** Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy.

"The harmony . . . took with ravishment."  
—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 644.

**3.** The act of ravishing or forcing a woman against her will; forcible violation of chastity; rape.

"In bloody death and ravishment delighting."  
—*Shaksp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 430.

**rāv** (1), *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *ārāw*, *ārēw*; cogn. with Dut. *rauw*; Icel. *ārdr*; Dan. *raa* = raw; Sw. *ra* = raw, green; O. H. Ger. *rdo*; M. H. Ger. *rou*; Ger. *roh*; Lat. *crudus* = raw.]

**A.** *As adjective*:

**1.** Not altered from its original state by cooking; uncooked; not roasted, boiled, or otherwise cooked.

**2.** Not distilled: as, raw water. (Bacon.)

**3.** Not having undergone any industrial or manufacturing process; in the natural state: as, (1) Not spun or twisted; not worked up.

"Obliged to purchase raw silk of the Persians."—*Cassell's Technical Education*, pt. XI, p. 224.

**(2)** Not tried, melted, or strained: as, raw tallow.

**(3)** Not tanned: as, raw hides.

**(4)** Virgin, not yet cultivated.

"It is often said that the earth belongs to the race, as if raw land was a boon or gift."—*Sumner: Social Classes*, ch. III.

**5.** Undiluted, unmixed, unadulterated: as, raw spirits.

**6.** Applied to the original material of which anything is composed or formed.

"The raw material out of which a good army may be formed existed in great abundance among the Irish."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIV.

**7.** Immature, unripe: hence, inexperienced, unseasoned, untried; unripe in skill.

"Making war in any other way, we shall be raw and awkward recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIII.

**8.** Having the appearance of raw meat; having the flesh exposed by the rubbing off of the skin or natural covering. (Leviticus xlii. 10.)

**9.** Inflamed, red.

"Marion's nose looks red and raw."  
—*Shaksp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

**10.** Sore, as if galled; sensitive. (Spenser.)

**11.** Bleak, chilly; cold and damp.

"One morning, raw it was and wet."  
—*Wordsworth: Sailor's Mother*.

**B.** *As substantive*:

**1.** A raw, galled, or sore place, caused by the rubbing off of the skin.

**2.** A tender place or point; a foible. [¶]

¶ *To touch one on the raw*: To irritate a person by alluding to or remarking on some failing or point on which he is especially sensitive.

"This was touching up Vanalypken on the raw."—*Marrgat: Swanleygoon*.

**raw-boned**, *a.* Having bones scarcely covered with flesh; very thin or lean.

"Lean raw-boned rascals."  
—*Shaksp.: Henry VI.*, I. 2.

**raw-pot**, *s.* A young crow. (Ireland.)

"The crows . . . flying to and fro, feeding the young raw-pots."—*Mrs. S. O. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 8.

**raw-silk**, *s.* Reeled silk wound from the cocoons, several fibres forming one thread.

**raw** (2), *s.* (Row (1), *s.*)

**raw**, *v.t.* [Row, *v.*]

\* **rāv-bōne**, *a.* [Eng. *raw*, *a.*, and *bone*.]

**Raw-boned**.

"With hollow eyes and rawbone cheeks portent."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. v. 54.

\* **rāv-head**, *s.* [Eng. *raw*, *a.*, and *head*.] A spectre or goblin.

"Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of rawhead and bloody bones."  
—*Locke*.

\* **rāv-hide**, *s.* [Eng. *raw*, *a.*, and *hide*, *s.*] A cowhide or coarse riding-whip, made of untanned leather, twisted.

\* **rāv-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *raw*, *a.*; -ish.] Somewhat raw; somewhat cold and damp.

"The rawish dank of clumsy winter."  
—*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*. (Frol.)

**rāv-ish-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rawish*; -ness.] Slight rawness; the condition of being somewhat cold and damp.

"The water seems, by reason of the rawishness of the place, to be colder."—*Fenner: Via Recta ad Vitam longam*, p. 251.

\* **rāv-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *raw*, *a.*; -ly.]

**1.** In a raw, inexperienced, or ignorant manner; without experience.

**2.** Without due preparation and provision.

"Some crying for a surgeon, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children rawly left."  
—*Shaksp.: Henry V.*, IV. 1.

\* **rāv-nēss**, \* **rawe-nēss**, \* **raw-nēss**, *s.*

[Eng. *raw*, *a.*; -ness.] The quality or state of being raw: as—

**1.** The state of being raw or uncooked.

**2.** Hardness: as, the rawness of water. (Bacon.)

**3.** The state of being inexperienced; inexperienced.

"Thus much did the Lord Jesus speak under a figure, qualifying and tempering his words to the rawness of his disciples."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. xlii.

**4.** The state of being uncovered with skin, or natural covering: as, the rawness of a wound.

**5.** Chilliness with dampness; bleakness: as, the rawness of the morning.

**6.** Want of due preparation or provision.

"Why in that rawness left you wife and child?"  
—*Shaksp.: Macbeth*, IV. 2.

\* **rāz**, \* **raske**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A form of *reach*, *v.* (q.v.).]

**A.** *Intrans.*: To stretch one's self, as when awaking from sleep, or when tired of one position.

"Than begynnethe he to klawe and to raske."  
—*Robert de Brunne: Handlyng Synne*, 422.

**B.** *Trans.*: To stretch, to extend, to reach.

"And dell ras that thrapple that rest us o't."  
—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

\* **rāz-le** (le as el), \* **ras-ole**, \* **ras-kle**, \* **raz-ille**, \* **rus-kle**, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *raz* (q.v.).] To stretch one's self.

"Seedhden he gon ramien and raszede awidhe."  
—*Legumen*, 24, 501.

**rāy** (1), \* **rale**, \* **raye** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *raye* = a ray, a line (Fr. *rai*), from Lat. *radius*, accns. of *radius* = a radius, a ray; Sp. *rayo*; Ital. *vaggio*.]

**I.** *Ordinary Language*:

**1.** A streak, a strip.

**2.** Striped cloth.

"A long gown of raze."  
—*Lydgate: London Lyckpenny*.

**3.** In the same sense as II. 8.

"An emanation like a ray shot forth from the sun."  
—*Waterland: Works*, III. 75.

**4.** One of a number of lines or radii diverging from a centre.

**5.** A beam of intellectual light; perception, apprehension, sight.

**II. Technically**:

**1. Botany**:

**(1)** (Of a composite flower): The outer or circumferential whorl of florets, as distinguished from those of the disk. In many Composites the former are ligulate and the latter tubular.

**(2)** [MEDULLARY RAY].

**2. Ichthy.**: One of the radiating, bony rods serving to support the fins. They are of three kinds: (1) Simple; (2) Articulated (showing more or less numerous joints); and (3) Branched (dichotomically split, the joints increasing in number towards the extremity).

The differences in the character of the rays in the dorsal fin are an important factor in classification.

**3. Optics, &c.**: A line of light proceeding from a radiant point, or a point of reflection. A collection of rays is called a pencil. An incident ray entering a doubly-refracting crystal is resolved into two, called from their properties, an ordinary and an extraordinary ray. The term ray is used also of one of the component elements of light, as the violet rays of the spectrum; or the luminous, actinic, or heat rays. [ACTINIC.]

¶ **1** *Principal ray*: [PRINCIPAL].

¶ **2** *Visual ray*: In perspective, a straight line drawn through the eye.

\* **rāy** (2), *s.* [An abbrev. of *array* (q.v.).] Array, order, arrangement.

"Cesar placed his footmen in battell ray before his camp."—*Goldings: Caesar*, fo. 223.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hāre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. *ae*, *oe* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.



**reach** (2), *v.t.* [REACH.]

**reach** (1), \* **reache**, *s.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reaching.  
2. The power of reaching, touching, or taking with the hand stretched out, or with an instrument managed by the hand; the distance to which one can reach: as, The book is out of my reach.

3. Power of attainment or management; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; the extent, limit, or ability of human faculties or attainments; ability.

"Be sure yourself and your own reach to know."  
*Pope: Essay on Criticism*, l. 44.

4. The extent to which anything can influence another.

"Out of the reach of shame, he has been confident."  
*Johnson: Pilgrimage*, l. 44.

\*5. A contrivance; an artful scheme; an artifice to attain some distant advantage.

"The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his own understand, to cross the design."  
*Bacon*.

\*6. Extent, expanse, stretch. (*Millon: P. L.*, x. 323.)

7. A stretch of water:

(1) The straight course of a river between two bendings or bights.

"Until there comes a big rise in the lower reaches of the river."  
*Flood*, Oct. 2, 1888.

(2) A channel, a strait; an arm of the sea.

"Cautious through the rocky reaches wind."  
*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xv.

(3) That portion of a canal between two locks, and having a uniform level; a pond.

**II. Vehicles:** A coupling-pole (q.v.).

**reach-me-down**, *a.* Ready-made, cast off. (*Colloq.*)

**reach** (2), *s.* [REACH (2), *v.*] An effort to vomit; aretching.

**reach-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. reach (1), *v.*; -able.] Capable of being reached; within reach.

\* **reach-er**, *s.* [Eng. reach (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who reaches; one who fetches from some distant place and gives.

"Jennings, the reacher of the records."  
*Life of A. Wood*.

2. An exaggeration.

"I can hardly believe that reacher."  
*Fuller: Worthies*, II. 117.

**reach-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REACH (1), *v.*]

**reaching-post**, *s.* A post used in ropemaking, fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

\* **reach'-less**, \* **reach-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. reach (1), *v.*; -less.] That cannot be reached; beyond reach; unattainable.

"Unto a reachless pitch of praises light."  
*Hall: Defence of Brev.*

**re-act**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. act, *v.* (q.v.).]

\* **A. Trans.**: To act, do, or perform anew or again.

"The son reacts the father's crimes."  
*Lowie: Statius; Theobald I.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To return an impulse or impression; to respond to an impulse, force, or influence by some action.

"His mind reacted with tenfold force on the spirit of the age."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

2. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other: as, Two chemical agents react.

3. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

**re-act-ion**, *s.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. action (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Action in response or resistance to the influence of another action, influence, or force; the reciprocal action of two bodies or minds on each other.

"Causes how they work  
By necessary laws their sure effect.  
Of action and reaction."  
*Cowper: Task*, II. 102.

2. Action in an opposite or contrary direction to that in which an advance has already been made; tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition or state of feeling; or from a more to a less advanced policy.

"From that day began a reaction in favour of monarchy and of the exiled house, a reaction which never ceased till the throne had again been set up in all its old dignity."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Chem.**: The chemical change or effect produced by bringing at least two elements or compounds together whereby one or more new bodies are formed, which may consist either of a gas, liquid, or solid, or a mixture of these; as when sulphuric acid is added to chalk, the products of the reaction are sulphate of lime, water, and carbonic acid gas. A more obscure kind of reaction is brought about by the interposition of change of temperature, sunlight, and the galvanic current.

2. **Pathol.**: Action of one kind in antagonism with action of another; action immediately following upon action of a directly contrary character; or a state succeeding to a directly contrary one, as the exhaustion consequent on a paroxysm of fever.

3. **Physics**: The action of one body upon another one acting upon it in the opposite direction. It is always equal and contrary to action, i.e., the mutual actions of two bodies on each other are forces equal in amount and opposite in direction.

4. **Physiol.**: [REACTION-PERIOD].

**reaction-machines**, *s. pl.*

**Mach.**: Machines put in motion by a reactive force. Thus, in the hydraulic tourniquet, the moving power is steam operating by a reactive force like water.

**reaction-period**, *s.*

**Physiol.**: The time that elapses between the application of a stimulus to the nerves, and the contraction of the muscles following it in consequence. Roughly speaking, it is for feeling one-seventh, for hearing one-sixth, and for sight one-fifth of a second. The portion of this time required to perceive and to will is called the reduced reaction period; it is less than a tenth of a second. If a more complex mental decision has to be formed, the time required is longer. (*Foster: Physiol.*, bk. III, § 5.)

**reaction-wheel**, *s.* A wheel to which a rotary motion is imparted by the action of streams of water issuing tangentially from its sides under the pressure of a head of water entering it from above. (TURBINE.)

**re-act-ion-ary**, *a. & s.* [Eng. reaction; -ary.]

**A. As adj.**: Proceeding from, implying, characterized by, or tending towards or favouring reaction.

**B. As subst.**: One who favours or promotes reaction; specifically, one who endeavours to check, undo, or reverse political progress.

**re-act-ion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. reaction; -ist.] A reactionary.

\* **re-act-ive**, *a.* [Eng. react; -ive.] Having power to react; tending to reaction.

"Ye fish assume a voice, with praises fill  
The hollow rock, and loud reactive bill."  
*Blackmore: Creation*, bk. VII.

\* **re-act-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. reactive; -ly.] By way of reaction.

\* **re-act-ive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. reactive; -ness.] The quality or state of being reactive.

**read** (1), \* **rede**, \* **reede**, *s.* [A.S. *ræd*.]

1. Counsel, advice.

2. Proverb, motto, saying.

"This rede is rife that oftentimes  
Great climbers fall unsoft."  
*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*, July.

\* **read** (2), *s.* [READ, *v.*] The act of reading; perusal.

"Farnell, after the fiftieth read, is as fresh as at the first."  
*Hume: Essays; Of Simplicity and Enfranchisement*.

**read**, \* **rede**, \* **red-on** (pa. t. \* **radde**, \* **redde**, *read*; pa. par. \* **rad**, *read*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *rædan* = to discern, to advise, to read (pa. t. *ræde*, pa. par. *geræd*), from *ræd* = counsel; *rædan* = to advise, to persuade; Goth. *reðan*; Icel. *ræða* = to advise; Ger. *rathen*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To advise, to counsel, to rede, to warn.

\* 2. To declare, to tell, to rehearse.

\* 3. To explain, to interpret.

"That dremes couthe rede."  
*E. Eng. All. Poems; Cleanliness*, 1, 878.

4. To learn or discover by observation; to discover by characters, marks, or features.

"Hoping to enjoy the pleasure of reading shame and rage on the face of him whom they most hated and dreaded."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XLIV.

5. To gather the meaning or intent of; to

understand; to see through; to discern the thoughts or feelings of.

"Who is't can read a woman?"

*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 2.

6. To peruse; to take in the meaning or sense of by inspection; to go over and gather the meaning of, as of a book, a writing, &c.

7. To utter or pronounce aloud words written or printed; to reproduce written or printed words in sound.

"Read me this letter."  
*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, IV. 2.

8. To study by reading: as, To read law.

\* 9. To suppose, to imagine.

"Thou peasant knight might'st rightly read  
Me then to be full base and evil born."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. III. 31.

**B. Intransitive:**

\* 1. To advise; to give advice or counsel.

"Therefore I read, beware."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. I. 12.

\* 2. To tell, to declare.

3. To perform the act of reading. (*Nehemiah* viii. 8.)

4. To reproduce written or printed words in sound: as, Read to me, read out.

5. To learn or find out particulars by reading.

6. To be studious; to read or study books for a specific purpose: as, To read for the bar.

7. To be textually so and so; to stand written or printed: as, The passage reads thus.

8. To have a certain effect when read: as, The poem reads well.

¶ (1) To read between the lines: To discover or detect a hidden meaning in a phrase or statement; to see beneath the surface of a statement; to detect or appreciate the real meaning of a writing, statement, &c., as distinguished from the professed or apparent meaning.

"They 'read between the lines,' as they say, and find that two and two are intended to represent five, or perhaps five hundred, in the apparently plain statement to which they give their sinister interpretation."  
*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1888.

(2) To read music: To understand musical notation, so as to be able to play or sing a piece at sight.

(3) To read one's self in:

**Church of Eng.**: To read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent prescribed by law, as required of every incumbent to be done on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice.

"Canon Malcolm MacColl . . . read himself in yesterday morning."  
*Full Mail Gazette*, Aug. 18, 1884.

(4) To read up: To make a special study of.

**read**, *a.* [READ, *v.*] Instructed, skilled, or informed by reading. Seldom used except in the expression well-read.

\* **read-a-ble**-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. readable; -ity.] The quality or state of being readable; readability.

**read-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. read, *v.*; -able.]

1. Capable of being read; legible.

2. Fit or suitable to be read; worth reading.

"A wonderful collection of readable matter."  
*Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, 1884.

**read-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. readable; -ness.] The quality or state of being readable.

**read-a-ble-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. readable(-ly); -ly.] In a readable manner; legibly.

**re-ad-dress**, *v.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. address, *v.* (q.v.).] To address or direct anew or again.

"Didymus . . . readdressed himself to her, and told her."  
*Boyle: Works*, v. 324.

\* **re-a-d-ress**, *v.t.* [Pref. re-, and Lat. *adeptus*, pa. par. of *adipiscor* = to gain.] To gain back or again; to regain, to recover.

"King Henry the VI. thus readdressed . . . his crown and dignities royal."  
*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 9).

\* **re-a-d-ress-ion**, \* **re-a-dep-ci-on**, *s.* [READEPT.] Recovery, regaining.

"Will any man, that the redemption of Trevisi was matter of scruple?"  
*Bacon: War with Spain*.

**read-er**, \* **red-ere**, *s.* [A.S. *rædere*.] [READ, *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. A counsellor, an adviser.

2. One who reads; one who pronounces written or printed words; one who peruses or studies what is written.

**fite, fit, fure, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, rālī; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, o = ō; oy = ā; qu = kw.**

3. Applied specifically to one who reads prayers, lessons, lectures and the like to others: as,

(1) *Roman*: The same as *LECTOR* (q.v.).

"I can get to be neither deacon, reader, nor school master, no, not the clerk of a parish."—*Greene: Prior Bacon*.

(2) *Anglican*:

(a) A deacon appointed to perform divine service in churches and chapels of which no one has the cure, and in certain eleemosynary and other foundations.

(b) One of an order of ministrants not ordained or addressed as Reverend. It received the sanction of the bishops in July, 1866.

(3) In the University of Oxford, one who reads lectures on scientific subjects.

(4) In the Inns of Court, one who reads lectures on law; also, the chaplain of the Temple.

4. One who reads or studies much; a studious person.

5. A reading-book for schools; a book containing passages as exercises in reading.

**II. Print.**: One who reads and corrects the proof-sheets of any work before publication; a corrector of the press.

**read-ér-shíp**, *s.* [Eng. *reader*; -*ship*.] The office, post, or position of a reader.

**read-i-ly**, \***red-i-ly**, \***red-i-lic**, *adv.* [Eng. *ready*; -*ly*.]

1. In a ready manner; quickly, promptly, soon, easily.

"As you may readily see by turning to Trommius's Concordance."—*Waterland: Works*, l. 48.

2. Willingly, promptly, cheerfully; without hesitation or reluctance.

"How readily we wish time spent revok'd."

That we might try the ground again."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 28.

**read-i-ness**, \***red-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ready*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being ready or prepared; a state of preparation for what is to happen or be done.

"We could at once put us in readiness."

*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, l. 1.

2. Quickness, promptness, promptitude, facility, aptitude: as, *readiness* of thought, *readiness* of mind.

3. Cheerfulness, willingness, alacrity; absence of hesitation or reluctance.

"They received the word with all readiness of mind."—*Acts xvii. 11*.

**Read-ing**, *s.* [See *def.*]

*Geog.*: The county town of Berkshire.

**Reading-beds**, *s. pl.* [WOOLWICH & READING BEDS.]

**read-ing**, \***read-inge**, \***red-inge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [READ, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective**:

1. Given or addicted to reading or study; studious: as, a *reading* people.

2. Used by or intended for readers.

**C. As substantive**:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

(a) The act of one who reads; perusal.

"To so what countenance he would make at the reading of it."—*Goldyng: Justice*, fol. 55.

(b) A lecture or prelection; a public recital.

3. The study of books.

"The learned brayne,

Which joyeth reading with experience."

*Goswold: The Steele Glas*.

4. The particular way in which a word reads, or is written or printed, considered with reference to textual correctness; a lection; a particular version of a passage.

"The reading being corrupt in all published texts."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, 1881.

5. That which is read; an observation made by reading or examining an instrument.

"The same constant error of graduation, which depends on the initial and final readings off alone."—*Horrocks: Astronomy*, § 136.

6. Judgment, opinion, or appreciation founded on or formed by study, reading, or observation: hence, reproduction or representation in accordance with one's view or interpretation of an author's intention; rendering, delineation, representation.

**II. Legislation**: The formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to consider it.

**reading-book**, *s.* A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

**reading-boy**, *s.*

*Print.*: A boy employed to read copy to the reader; a reader's assistant.

**reading-closet**, *s.* A small room in a printing-office, appropriated to a printer's reader. [READER, *s. II.*]

"It was getting an honest and I hope, an honourable living in the company-room or the reading-closet."—*Reverie*, Jan. 10, 1868, p. 1.

**reading-desk**, *s.* A desk or stand on which a book is supported, so as not to engage or fatigue the hands of the reader.

**reading-glass**, *s.* A large magnifying lens, with a handle, used to assist in reading, &c.

**reading-room**, *s.* A room appropriated to the use of readers; a room furnished with books, newspapers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading or study.

**reading-stand**, *s.* A kind of reading-desk.

**re-ad-journ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ad-journ* (q.v.).] To adjourn again or a second time.

"The Parliament was then readjourned by the king's special command."—*Edwina: Wottonianus*, p. 44.

**re-ad-journ-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjournment* (q.v.).] The act of readjourning; a subsequent or succeeding adjournment.

**re-ad-just**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjust* (q.v.).] To adjust, arrange, or set in order anew or again; to rearrange.

**re-ad-just-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adjustment* (q.v.).] The act of readjusting; the state of being readjusted.

**re-ad-mir-al**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admiral* (q.v.).] To reappoint to the office of admiral.

"Ferebrowne... was againe readmired by Edward the Third."—*Nashe: London Staffe*.

**re-ad-mis-sion** (as *as*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admission* (q.v.).] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; re-admittance.

"Your pride of heart

Prolongs his readmission."—*Dryden: Alzira*, III.

**re-ad-mit**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admit* (q.v.).] To admit again or anew.

"Readmits us, through the guardian hand

Of elder brothers, to our father's throne."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

**re-ad-mit-tance**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *admittance* (q.v.).] The act of readmitting; the state of being readmitted; readmission.

"Their amendment for the time to come, had procured them readmittance."—*Brown: Sand & Samsel*, ch. x.

**re-ad-apt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adapt* (q.v.).] To adapt again or anew; to choose again.

"Readapted to thy blast embrace."

*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix.

**re-ad-orn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *adorn* (q.v.).] To adorn anew or afresh.

"With scarlet honours readorned, the tide

Leaps on."—*Blackmore: Creation*, vi.

**read-ster**, *s.* [Eng. *read*, *v.*; fem. suff. -*ster*.] A female reader.

**re-ad-vance**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *advance* (q.v.).] To advance again or afresh.

"They yet should readvance

To former height."

*Ben Jonson: Epig. to Sir H. Goodgery*.

**re-ad-vér-tén-ty**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *advertising*.] The act of reviewing or again advertising to.

"A readvertency or recapitulation of mind to ideas that are actually there."—*Norris: Effect on Look*, p. 8.

**read-y**, \***read-i**, \***read-ic**, \***red-ic**, \***red-y**, *a. adv., & s.* [A.S. *rode*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *reit* = *ready*; Ger. *bereit*; O. Sw. *rode*; Dan. *rode*; Icel. *greiddr*; Goth. *garaiðs*.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Prepared at the moment; in a state of readiness; furnished with all that is necessary; fit or prepared for immediate use; disposed or furnished in a manner suited to the purpose in view.

"All things are ready."—*Matthew xxii. 4*.

2. Quick in action or execution; prompt, nimble, dexterous.

"Open speech, and ready hand."

*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, II. 30.

3. Apt, willing, disposed.

"I am ready to distrust mine eyes."

*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

4. Prepared in mind or disposition; willing; not backward or reluctant. (*Mark* xiv. 38.)

5. Quick to receive, take in, or comprehend; not dull or backward; sharp.

"What a ready tongue suspicion bath."

*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, I. 1.

6. Occasioning no delay; easy, opportune, near, convenient.

"The readiest way to make the wench amends."

*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, I. 1.

7. Being at the point; near, at hand, about.

"My heart is ready to crack."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 2.

8. In hand, in cash.

"He made five marks ready money."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, IV. 2.

**B. As adv.**: In a state of preparation; so as to cause or need no delay.

"We ourselves will go ready armed before the children of Israel."—*Numbers xxiii. 17*.

**C. As subst.**: Ready money; cash. (Usually with the def. article.) (*Slang*.)

"Lord Strutt was not flustered in ready, either to go to law, or clear old debts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull*.

**¶ To make ready**:

1. To make preparation; to prepare; to set things in order. (*Mark* xiv. 15.)

2. *Print.*: To arrange a forme in proper position on the bed of a press or machine, and to put on overlays or underlays as required.

**ready-made**, *a.*

1. Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock or in hand ready for immediate use or sale: as, *ready-made* clothes.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand or kept in stock: as, the *ready-made* department of a business.

**ready-money**, *a.* Paid or payable at the time of purchase or delivery; conducted on the principle of goods being paid for when bought or delivered: as, a *ready-money* business.

**ready-reckoner**, *s.* A book with tables to facilitate calculations; a book with tabulated calculations giving the value of any number of things from the lowest price, as a farthing, upwards, or the interest of any sum of money at any rate, and for any period, from a day upward, &c.

**ready-witted**, *a.* Having a ready or quick wit; sharp.

\***read-y**, *v. t.* [READY, *a.*] To make ready; to dispose in order; to prepare.

"He had neither shaved nor readied his tangled locks."—*Brooks*.

**re-affirm**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *affirm* (q.v.).] To affirm again or anew.

\***re-affirm-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *affirmance* (q.v.).] The act of reaffirming; a second affirmation or confirmation.

"Without revocation of his error, or a reaffirmance after such revocation."—*Asyle: Purgatory*.

\***re-affor-est**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *afforest* (q.v.).] To convert anew or again into a forest; to restore to the state of a forest.

**re-ag-ent**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *agent* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which produces reaction.

2. *Chem.*: Any substance employed to bring about a chemical reaction or change in another element, or compound with the view generally of either detecting its presence or effecting its separation from other substances.

**re-ag-gra-vá-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *aggravation* (q.v.).]

*Rom. Cath. Eccles. Law*: The last monitory published after three admonitions, and before the last excommunication.

\***re-ag-gree**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *agree* (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.**: To agree again; to become reconciled.

**B. Trans.**: To cause to agree again; to reconcile.

"And fain to see that glorious holiday

Of union which this discord reaggred."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

**bed**, **bey**; **pónt**, **jówl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ýng**. -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **shün**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **shün**. -**clous**, -**tious**, -**lous** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dic**, &c. = **bel**, **dpl**.

\* **reak** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps only a misprint or misreading for *reate* (q.v.).] An aquatic plant; a rush (?).

"The bore is yill in Laurent soyle,  
That feeds on reakes and reedes."  
*Druid: Stories*, bk. II., mt. 4.

\* **reak** (2), \* **reök**, \* **reakes**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A freak, a prank.

"Love with rage kept such a reakes."—*Breton: Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 11.

**rē-al** (1), \* **re-all**, *a., adv., & s.* [Low Lat. *realis* = belonging to the thing itself, from *res* = a thing; O. Fr. *real*; Fr. *réel*; Sp. & Port. *real*; Ital. *reale*.]

**A. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining or relating to things, not persons; not personal.

"Our simple ideas are all *real*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. II., ch. xxix.

2. Actually being or existing; not fictitious, not imaginary; true.

"I waked and found  
Before mine eyes all *real*."

*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 310.

3. Genuine, true; not counterfeit or fictitious: as, *real* gold, *real* wine.

4. Genuine, not assumed, not sham or feigned: as, To appear in one's *real* character.

**II. Law:** Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as lands or tenements, as *real* estate. (Opposed to *personal* or *movable*).

**B. As adv.:** Really, truly, very, eminently, especially.

† **C. As subst.:** A realist (q.v.).

"Scottish Thomists, *Realis*, *Nominalis*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

**real-action**, *s.* [ACTION, *s.*, II. 4, (d) (i.).]

**real-asset**, *s. pl.*

**Law:** Assets consisting in real estate, or lands and tenements descending to an heir, sufficient to answer the charges upon the estate created by the ancestor.

**real-burden**, *s.*

**Scots Law:** A burden in money imposed on the subject of a right as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal* burden which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.

**real-chattels**, *s. pl.* [CHATTEL.]

**real-composition**, *s.*

**Law:** An agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof.

**real-definition**, *s.* [DEFINITION.]

**real-estate**, *s.* Landed property; lands, tenements, and hereditaments held for life or for some greater estate, whether freehold or copyhold.

**real-exchange**, *s.* The trade transactions between any two or more countries. (Sometimes called Commercial Exchange.)

**real-focus**, *s.*

**Optics:** A focus formed in front of a mirror by converging rays of light reflecting from it. Opposed to the Virtual focus.

**real-fugue**, *s.*

**Music:** A strict fugue. Used in opposition to a tonal fugue. The answer in a real fugue is a fifth higher or a fourth lower than the subject, note for note.

**real-image**, *s.*

**Optics:** An image formed in front of a mirror where the reflected rays converge.

**real-laws**, *s. pl.* Laws regulating property only.

**real-presence**, *s.* [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

**real-property**, *s.* Real estate.

**real-radius**, *s.*

**Gearing:** The radius of the circle touching the crests of the teeth of a cogwheel.

**real-right**, *s.*

**Law:** A right of property in a subject, or as it is termed a *jus* in *re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may pursue for possession of the subject.

**real-servitude**, *s.*

**Law:** The same as **PREDIAL-SERVITUDE** (q.v.).

**real-things**, *s. pl.* Things substantial and immovable, and the rights or profits annexed to or issuing out of them.

**real-warrantice**, *s.* [WARRANTICE.]

\* **real** (2), *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).] Royal.

"Of his lineage am I, and his offspring  
By very line, as of the stock *real*."

*Chaucer: C. T.*, I. 1564.

**rē-āl**, *s.* [Sp.] The old unit of value in Spain. By the monetary law of June, 1864, the silver



SPANISH SILVER REAL,  $\frac{1}{8}$  LESS THAN ORIGINAL.

real was made to weigh 1.298 grammes, .81 fine, and equivalent to 24d. English. The real has varied in value from 24d. to 5d. sterling.

**rē-āl-gar**, *s.* [A word of Arabic origin, used by the alchemists; the *sandaracha* of Pliny; Fr. *arsenic sulfuré rouge*; Ger. *rothes rauchgelb*.]

1. *Min.*: A monoclinic mineral, occurring but rarely in crystals, but mostly granular to compact-massive. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr. 3.4 to 3.6; lustre, resinous; colour and streak, aurora-red to orange-yellow; transparent to translucent; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 29.9; arsenic, 70.1 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula  $AsS_2$ . Occurs in fine crystals in Hungary and Transylvania, and massive in many localities, frequently associated with orpiment (q.v.); on exposure to light changes to orpiment (q.v.).

2. *Chem.*:  $AsS_2$ . A sulphide of arsenic formed artificially by heating arsenic acid with the proper proportion of sulphur. It is a fusible and volatile substance, having an orange-red colour, is used for painting and for the production of white-fire (q.v.).

**rē-āl-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *real*, *a.*; -ism.]

1. *Art*: The representation of nature as it actually appears.

"On the boards of East-end theatres there had been attempts at striking *realism* long before."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1886.

2. *Metaph.*: The doctrine that in perception there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of the external object. According as the truth of the testimony is, or is not, admitted, Sir W. Hamilton divides Realism (*Reid's Works*, p. 748, 749) into Natural Realism (or Dualism, from the reality of mind and the reality of matter being admitted), and Hypothetical Realism (or Dualism), in which the existence of an external world is affirmed, but the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of its existence is denied.

3. *Philos.*: The doctrine that every General Term (or Abstract Idea), such as Man, Virtue, &c., has a real and independent existence, quite irrespective of any concrete individual determination, such as Smith, Benevolence, &c. (*G. H. Lewes*). The doctrine is Platonic (*Arist.*: *Met.*, xlii. 4), but attained its greatest development among the Scholastics in the later Middle Ages, when two schools of Realism existed, headed respectively by Duns Scotus (died 1308) and St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-74). [SCOTISM, THOMISM.]

**rē-āl-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *real*, *a.*; -ist.]

1. *Art & Literature*: One who reproduces or describes nature or real life, exactly as it appears to him. (Opposed to an *Idealist*.)

2. *Metaph.*: One who admits the reality of the external world. (Opposed to an *Idealist*.)

3. *Philos.*: One who supported the doctrine of the real existence of Universals. (Opposed to a *Nominalist*.)

**rē-āl-ist-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *realist*; -ic.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, realism or the realists.

"Tourgueneff himself is called a *realist*—the head of the *realistic* school in fiction."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 258.

**rē-āl-ist-ic-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *realistic*; -ly.] In a realistic manner.

"Induces his imagination to work *realistically*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 258.

**rē-āl-ist-ic** (1), *s.* [Fr. *réalité*, from Low Lat. *realitatem*, accus. of *realitas*, from *realis* = real (q.v.); Sp. *realidad*; Ital. *realità*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The quality or state of being real; actual being or existence of anything; truth, fact, as opposed to mere appearance.

"The reality of the miracles of the Egyptian magicians."—*Borlase: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 11.

2. That which is real, as opposed to that which is in imagination or appearance; something intrinsically important, not merely matter of show. (*Cowper: Hope*, 68.)

**II. Technically:**

1. **Law:** The same as **REALTY** (q.v.).

2. **Philos.**: Any thing which does or may exist of itself, and is not considered as forming part of any other thing.

† **Reality of laws:** A legal term for all laws concerning property and things.

\* **rē-āl-ist-ic** (2), *s.* [Fr. *réalité*.] [REALTY (1).] Devotion, loyalty. (*Fuller*.)

**rē-āl-is-able**, *a.* [Eng. *realiz(e)*; -able.] Capable of being realized.

"No other equality is *realizable* in the material circumstances of man on earth."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 292.

**rē-āl-i-sa-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *réalisation*, from *réaliser* = to realize (q.v.).]

1. The act of realizing or making real; the state of being realized.

2. The act of bringing into being or action.

3. The act of converting money into real property.

4. The act of converting property, as stocks, shares, &c., into money.

**rē-āl-ize**, **rē-āl-ize**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *réaliser*, from O. Fr. *real* = real (q.v.); Sp. *realizar*; Ital. *realizzare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bring into real or actual existence, being, or action.

"There have been trials upon the stage, but few that have been realized with greater accuracy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1886.

2. To bring into real or actual existence and possession; to make tangible; to acquire as the result of labour, exertion, or pains; to gain: as, To *realize* a profit from trading.

3. To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to feel or appreciate thoroughly and vividly in the mind; to appreciate or understand the meaning, force, or reality of.

4. To convert into real estate; to make real property.

5. To render fixed property available; to convert into money.

"Prevented them from *realizing* their securities."—*Times*, March 23, 1886.

† To fetch; to bring in, as a price.

† **B. Intrans.**: To convert any kind of property into money.

**rē-āl-is-er**, *s.* [Eng. *realiz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which realizes. (*Coleridge*.)

**rē-āl-is-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REALIZE.]

\* **rē-āl-is-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *realizing*; -ly.] In a realizing manner; so as to realize.

**rē-āl-lēge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege a second time or again.

**rē-āl-lī-an-çe**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *alliance* (q.v.).] A renewed alliance.

\* **realish**, *adv.* [REAL (2), *a.*] Royally. (*Chaucer*.)

\* **rē-āl-līe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ally* (q.v.).] To get in order again; to compose or form anew; to reform. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VII. vi. 23.)

**rē-āl-līe**, \* **rē-āl-līe**, *adv.* [Eng. *real* (1); -ly.]

1. In a real manner; in reality; in fact and not in appearance only; actually, truly, indeed, in truth.

"The king is *really* and truly a Catholic."—*Maccall: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. In truth, indeed. (Used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or statement.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thäre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. *a. o. = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.*



**rear-rank, s.**

*Mil.*: The line or rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

**rear-vault, s.**

*Arch.*: A small vault interposed between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

**rear, \* rere, rare, a.** [RARE (2), a.]

\* **rear, adv.** [Prob. a corrupt. of *rather* (q.v.).] Early.

"Then why does Caddy leave his cot to rear?"

*Gay: Shepherd's Week, part. I.*

\* **rear (1), v.t.** [REAR, s.] To place or set in the rear.

"We cannot flank and rear our discourses with military allusions."—*Scott: Sermon before Artill. Company.*

**rear (2), \* rere, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *rēran*, for *rēcan* = to make to rise, a causal form from *rīcan* = to rise; *fecl. rīcan* = to raise. *Rear* and *raise* are doublets.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cause to rise up or become erect; to raise; to lift up; to elevate.

"High in his hands he reared the golden bowl."

*Pope: Homer: Odyssey xlii. 14.*

2. To cause to rise by building; to construct, to raise, to build.

"Let's a fair tabernacle in honour of hym rears."

*Robert of Gloucester, p. 30.*

3. To move upwards; to cause to pass higher.

"Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd."

*Milton: P. R. II. 285.*

4. To set in a high place; to place high.

"Rear it [his head] in the place your father's stands."

*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI. II. 4.*

5. To bring up to maturity, as young; to cherish, to foster, to educate, to instruct.

"I'll not rear another's issue."

*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, II. 2.*

6. To raise; to breed, as cattle, &c.

\* 7. To exalt, to elevate, to raise.

"Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,"

*Softens the high, and rears the subject fond."*

*Friend: (Fidd.)*

\* 8. To rouse.

"From a strete tyl another rewid up al the town."

*Chaucer (F): Tale of Beryn.*

\* 9. To obtain, to take away.

"He is an open turney lately held"

*From the honour of that game did rear."*

*Sponser: P. Q. IV, vi. 4.*

\* 10. To stir up; to excite, to raise.

"Would afterwards a fresh the sleeping evil rear."

*Sponser: P. Q. IV, i. 24.*

**B. Intrans.** To rise on the hind legs, as a horse; to assume an erect position.

"He rears upright, curvets, and leaps."

*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 379.*

\* **rear-dorse, \* rear-doss, s.** [REERDOS.]

An open hearth for fire without a grate.

\* **rear-er, s.** [Eng. rear, v.; -er.] One who or that which rears.

"Phoebus, the rearer of the steed."

*Lewis: Statius: Thebaid x.*

\* **rear-rue, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. argue (q.v.).] To argue again or anew; to argue over again.

\* **rear-ying, pr. par. or a.** [REAR (2), v.]

**rearing-bit, s.**

*Manège*: A bit having a curved mouth-piece, which forms the flattened side of a ring, to each side of which are attached driving-rein rings, while on the lower side is another ring of the same size, into which the martingale-strap is buckled, to prevent the horse lifting his head when rearing.

\* **rear-ly, adv.** [Eng. rear, adv.; -ly.] Early, soon. (*Fletcher.*)

\* **rear-most, a.** [Eng. rear, s., and most.]

Furthest in the rear or from the front; last.

"These of the rear-most only left behind."

*Ross: Lucan: Pharsalia III.*

\* **rear-mouse, s.** [REERMOUSE.]

\* **rear-range, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. arrange (q.v.).] To arrange anew or afresh.

\* **rear-range-ment, s.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. arrangement (q.v.).] The act of rearranging; the state of being rearranged.

\* **rear-ward, \* rere-ward, \* rere-warde, s. & a.** [Short for *arriere-ward*, from *Mid. Eng. arrie* = behind, and *warde* = a guard. *Rear-ward* and *rear-guard* are thus doublets.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. The rear-guard; the part of an army which marches in the rear; the last troop.

"I brought a squadron of our readiest shot,"

*From out our rearward, to begin the fight."*

*Dryden: Spanish Tragedy, I.*

2. The rear or latter part of anything; the tail end; the train behind.

"Lord Deane, with his horsemen light,"

*Shall be in rearward of the fight."*

*Scott: Marmion, vi. 34.*

**B. As adj.:** At, in, or towards the rear; rear.

\* **re-as-cend, v.i. & t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. ascend (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.:** To rise, ascend, or mount again.

"If our Deliverer up to heaven

*Must reascend."*

*Milton: P. L. xii. 480.*

**B. Trans.:** To mount or ascend into again.

"He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies."

*Addison: Cato: Metamorphoses III.*

\* **re-as-cen-dion, s.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. ascension (q.v.).] The act of reascending; a remounting.

\* **re-as-cent, s.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. ascent (q.v.).] A returning ascent; an acclivity.

"Hence the declivity is sharp and short,"

*And such the reascend."*

*Cowper: Task, I. 227.*

\* **re-as-on, \* ree-on, \* ree-oun, \* ree-un, s. & a.** [O. Fr. *raison*, *reason* (Fr. *raison*), from Lat. *rationem*, accus. of *ratio* = reckoning, reason, from *ratius*, pa. par. of *reor* = to think; Sp. *razon*; Port. *razão*, *razao*; Ital. *ragione*.]

[*RATE, s.*]

**A. As substantive:****1. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

"The word reason itself is far from being precise in its meaning. In common and popular discourse it denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends."—*Stewart: Of the Human Mind.*

2. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; reasoning; ratiocination; the deduction of consequences from premises; right judgment.

"When she [the soul] rates things, and moves from ground to ground,"

*The name of Reason she obtains by this."*

*Dante: Immortality of the Soul.*

3. That which is in accordance with or conformable to right judgment or the principles of the reasoning faculty.

"Thou speakest reason."

*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.*

4. Hence, specifically:

(1) That which is reasonable, right, just, or fair; that which reason dictates or suggests.

"I shall do that that is reason."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 1.*

(2) Moderation; moderate claims, demands, or pretensions.

"The most probable way of bringing France to reason."—*Addison.*

\* 5. Argumentation, discourse, speech.

"Flesh stays no farther reason."

*Shakespeare: Sonnet 151.*

6. A motive, ground, or cause acting upon the mind; the basis or ground for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; that which is, or is alleged or supposed to be, the ground or motive. (*1 Peter III. 15.*)

7. An efficient cause; a final cause; explanation; that which explains or accounts for anything. (*Joshua ix. 13.*)

\* 8. Used elliptically for, There is good reason for it.

"He is prepared, and reason, too, he should."

*Shakespeare: King John, v. 2.*

\* 9. Relation between quantities; ratio, proportion. (*Barrow.*)

\* 10. The act of reckoning.

"He began for to patte reason."—*Wycliffe: Matt. xviii. 24.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Hist.*: On November 10, 1793, the French National Convention ordered the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Madame Maillard, selected as such a goddess, was drawn on a splendid car to the cathedral of Notre Dame to receive homage from the multitude. For some time afterwards that cathedral was designated the Temple of Reason.

2. *Logic*: The premise or premises of an argument, and especially the minor premise.

3. *Metaph.*: The power of thinking consecutively; the power of passing in mental review all the facts and principles bearing on a subject, and, after carefully considering their

bearings, drawing conclusions in many cases conformable with truth. Reason, weighing facts, discovered the law of gravitation, calculates eclipses, weighs the planets, ascertains the constituent elements of the sun, and even of more distant worlds. It can exercise itself on the most abstract and spiritual theories, as well as on those of a simpler character. Reid (*Essay vi., ch. iii.*) distinguished between reason and judgment, considering the sphere of the former to be propositions capable of demonstration. Stewart (*Philosophy Human Mind*, pt. II, Prelim. Observ.) considered the word reason as ambiguous. In common discourse it denotes the power of discriminating truth from falsehood, and right from wrong. To these he adds the power of devising means to accomplish ends; or reason may be limited to the power of distinguishing truth from falsehood; or it may be used of our rational power in general, or of the discursive faculty alone. Brown (*Phil. Hum. Mind*, lect. II.) thinks that there is no faculty of reason, which is nothing more than a series of relative suggestions. Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* appeared 1781. [KANTIAN PHILOSOPHY.] Mill (*Logic*, bk. I., ch. I.) considers reasoning in its extended sense to be synonymous with inference, and divides it into induction, i.e., reasoning from particulars to generals, and ratiocination, reasoning from generals to particulars. Formerly it was believed that of the whole visible creation man alone was capable of reasoning; but Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. I., ch. III.) considers that only a few persons now dispute that animals possess some power of reason. Their actions may be due to instinct, or to the association of ideas, the last named principle being connected with reason.

\* **B. As adj.:** Reasonable. (*Bacon.*)

¶ (1) *In reason, in all reason*: In justice or fairness; with due regard to reason.

\* (2) *To do reason (Fr. faire raison)*: To do satisfaction.

"At thy request I will do reason, any reason."—*Shakespeare: Tempest, III. 2.*

\* (3) *To give or yield reason*: To give account; to account.

"And I say to you that of every yodel word that men spoken: thei schal geve reason thereof in the day of doom."—*Wycliffe: Matt. xii.*

(4) *To have reason (Fr. avoir raison)*: To be right.

"Mr. Meohlin has reason."—*Pope: The Commisary, III. 1.*

\* (5) *There is no reason but*: It is necessary; it cannot be helped; of necessity.

"There is no reason but I shall be blind."

*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, II. 4.*

\* **re-as-on, \* ree-on, v.i. & t.** [REASON, s. Fr. *raisonner*; Sp. *razonar*; Ital. *rationare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To use or exercise the faculty of reason; to ratiocinate; to deduce consequences from premises.

"Reason thus with life."

*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, I. 1.*

2. To argue, to debate; to set forth propositions and the inferences from them; to discuss a proposition by adducing premises and deducing inferences from them. (*Acts xxiv. 25.*)

\* 3. To discourse, to talk, to converse.

"Reason with the fellow who he heard this."

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, IV. 4.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. To examine, debate, or canvass by arguments; to discuss, to argue.

"I will not reason what is meant hereby,"

*Because I will be guilty of the meaning."*

*Shakespeare: Richard III., I. 4.*

2. To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, To reason one out of an opinion.

\* 3. To support with reasons or arguments; to plead for.

"This boy that cannot tell what he would have,"

*But kneels, and holds up hands, for fellowship,"*

*Both reason our petition with more strength*

*Than thou hast to deny it."*

*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, v. 2.*

\* **re-as-on-a-ble, \* ree-on-a-ble, a.** [Fr. *raisonnable*, from Lat. *rationalis*; Sp. *razonable*; Ital. *rationabile*.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational; as, a reasonable being.

2. Governed by, or acting in accordance with reason; amenable to reason or common sense; not extravagant or excessive in ideas, opinions, or notions.

"A man is more reasonable

*Than woman is."*

*Chaucer: C. T., 6, 232.*

**fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther, wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūto, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

3. Conformable or agreeable to reason; rational; not unreasonable or extravagant.

"It seems reasonable to conclude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason, fairness, or common sense; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; fair, equitable, moderate: as, a reasonable claim, a reasonable law or rule.

5. Tolerable, moderate; being in mediocrity.

"If he be of any reasonable stature."

*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

6. Moderate in price; not excessive or extravagant in price.

"Feeding materials of all kinds are unusually reasonable just now."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1884.

¶ Reasonable and probable cause:

Law: A plea raised in defending an action for false imprisonment. It is that there was reasonable and probable cause for giving one into custody.

• reasonable aid, s.

Law: A duty claimed by a feudal lord from his tenants to aid him in marrying his daughter.

**reay-ôn-a-blo-nēs**, s. [Eng. reasonable; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; the state or quality of being in conformity with, or supported and justified by, reason; conformity to rational principles.

"The consistency and reasonableness of the doctrine."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 14.

2. The quality or state of being reasonable, fair, moderate, or equitable; freedom from extravagance or excess; fairness.

"There was a patience, a reasonableness, a good nature, a good faith, which nobody had anticipated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. The faculty of reasoning; reason, rationality.

"Patricius and some others have been bold to make reasonableness not the specific difference of the humane nature."—*Hale: Orig. of Manhood*, p. 14.

**reay-ôn-a-bly**, adv. [Eng. reasonab(ly) -ly.]

1. In a reasonable manner; in conformity with or agreeably to reason; consistently with reason.

"Reasonably oblige the author to say somewhat in defence."—*Dryden: Religio Laici*. (Prof.)

2. In a reasonable manner or degree; not extravagantly or excessively; moderately.

3. Tolerably, moderately, in a moderate degree, fairly.

"If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language and pronunciation."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

**reay-ôn-ēr**, s. [Eng. reason, v.; -er.] One who reasons or argues; an arguer.

"Diderot is an elegant writer and subtle reasoner."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

**reay-ôn-fūl**, **reay-on-fūl**, a. [Eng. reason; -ful(-)] Reasonable.

**reay-ôn-fūl-lŷ**, **reay-on-fūl-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. reasonful; -ly.] Reasonably.

"So then reasonfull maye we say, that mercy both right and lawe passeth."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. iii.

**reay-ôn-lŷg**, pr. par., a., & s. [REASON, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act, process, or art of exercising the faculty of reason; the act or faculty of employing reason in argument; argumentation, ratiocination; reasoning power.

2. The reasons or arguments employed by one who reasons or argues; the proofs or arguments relied on by a disputant.

"This reasoning, which was in truth as unanswerable as that of Euclid, brought the debate to a speedy close."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Disputation, discussion, argumentation. (*Acts* xxviii. 27.)

**reay-ôn-lŷt**, s. [Eng. reason; -ist.] A follower of reason; a rationalist.

"Such persons are now commonly called reasonists and rationalists, to distinguish them from reasoners and rational inquirers."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 67.

**reay-ôn-lēs**, a. [Eng. reason; -less.]

1. Destitute or void of reason; irrational; incapable of reasoning.

"Things reasonless thus warn'd by nature be, Yet I devoutly the bait was laid for me."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*.

2. Against reason or common sense; unreasonable; senseless.

"Happy combination of external circumstances, and other such reasonable phrases as may seem to explain the frame of the universe apart from mind."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 60.

**re-as-sēm'-blage** (age as ū), s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assemblage* (q.v.).] A renewed or fresh assemblage.

"New beings arise from the reassembling of the scattered parts."—*Harris: Three Treatises*, Note 7.

**re-as-sēm'-ble**, v. t. & i. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assemble* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To assemble afresh; to collect together again.

"Reassembling our afflicted powers."—*Wheat: P. L.*, l. 184.

B. Intrans.: To assemble or come together again.

**re-as-sert'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assert* (q.v.).] To assert anew.

"With equal fury, and with equal fame, Shall great Ulysses reassert his claim."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xvii. 147.

**re-as-sert'-tion**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assertion* (q.v.).] The act of reasserting; a repeated or renewed assertion of the same thing.

**re-as-sēs'-ment**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assessment* (q.v.).] A fresh or repeated assessment.

**re-as-sign'** (g silent), v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assign* (q.v.).] To assign back; to transfer back or to another that which has been assigned.

**re-as-sign'-ment**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assignment* (q.v.).] The act of reassigning; the state of being reassigned.

**re-as-sim'-lŷ-āte**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assimilate* (q.v.).] To assimilate anew or afresh.

**re-as-sim'-lŷ-ā-tion**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assimilation* (q.v.).] The act of re-assimilating; the state of being re-assimilated.

**re-as-sō-clŷ-āte** (c as sh), v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *associate* (q.v.).] To bring together or into company again.

"But some evilly disposed, which in suspicious congregation euer use to exyle and styre the people unto ruybynde and other vnlefull actis, reassociate them."—*Palsgrave*, vol. II (Jan. 1599).

**re-as-sūme'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assume* (q.v.).] To assume again; to resume; to take again.

"Even now to reassume the imperial mien."—*Byron: Childs Harold*, iii. 21.

**re-as-sūmp'-tion** (p silent), s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assumption* (q.v.).] The act of re-assuming; a new or second assumption.

**re-as-sūr'-ance** (sūr as shūr), s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assurance* (q.v.).]

1. A repeated or renewed assurance.

2. Reinsurance.

"No reinsurance shall be lawful except the former insurer shall be insured on a bankrupt, or dead."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 20.

**re-as-sūre'** (sūr as shūr), v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *assure* (q.v.).]

1. To assure anew; to give fresh courage or assurance to; to free from fear or alarm.

"Few words to reassure the trembling fair."—*Byron: Corsair*, II. 4.

2. To reinsure (q.v.).

"Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to reassure."—*Chaucer: Gower*, bk. III.

**re-as-sūr'-ēr** (sūr as shūr), s. [Eng. *re-assurer* (-er).] One who reassures.

**re-as-ti-nēs**, s. [Eng. *reasty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reasty or rancid; rancidness.

**re-as-tŷ**, **re-as-tye**, a. [RUSTY.] Rusty, rancid. (Applied to dry meat.)

"Bacon that was reasty."—*Shelton: Elmore Rambling*.

**re-ā-tŷ**, s. [Sp.] A raw-hide rope, used in Mexico and California for lassoing horses or mules.

**reāte**, s. [Ger. *riet*, *reid*.] A term applied to several varieties of water-weeds, as the floating Water Crow-foot, *Ranunculus fluitans*.

"To kill water-weeds, as water-lilies, candlesticks, reāte, and bulrushes."—*Walton: Angler*.

**re-at-tāch'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *attach* (q.v.).] To attach anew or afresh.

**re-at-tāch'-mēt**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *attachment* (q.v.).] The act of reattaching; the state of being reattached; specif., in law, a second attachment of one who was formerly attached and dismissed the court *sine die*, owing to the absence of the justices or from some such cause.

**re-at-tāin'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *attain* (q.v.).] To attain to, gain, or procure again.

"[He] reattains again."

That which again was lost for all his pain."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, v.

**re-at-tēpt'** (p silent), v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *attempt* (q.v.).] To attempt again or a second time.

"Disposing of his voyage then to be reattempted."—*Backus: Voyages*, III. 144.

**Re-ā-mūr**, s. [René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur, 1683-1757, entomologist and physicist.] (See compound.)

**Reaumur's scale**, s.

Thermology: A scale for a thermometer, in which, the two fixed points being as in the Centigrade, the division is into eighty instead of a hundred parts. It is still occasionally used.

**re-ā-mūr'-ŷ**, s. [REAUMUR.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Reaumuriaceæ (q.v.). At Alexandria the bruised leaves of *Reaumuria vermiculata* are applied externally, and a decoction of them given internally, as a cure for the itch.

**re-ā-mūr'-ŷ-ō-s**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *reamuri(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acea.]

Bot.: Reaumuriads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Small shrubs, with fleshy, scale-like exstipulate leaves, covered with resinous sunken glands. Flowers surrounded by imbricated bracts; petals five, hypogynous, with unequal sides; stamens definite or indefinite, monadelphous or polyadelphous. Fruit capsular, two- to five-valved, two to five-celled, seeds definite in each cell. From the coast of the Mediterranean and the salt plains of temperate Asia. Known genera three, species four. (*Lindley*.)

**re-ā-mūr'-ŷ-ād**, s. [Mod. Lat. *reamuri(a)*; Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Reaumuriaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

**reave**, **rēve**, v. t. & i. [A.S. *reafan* = to spoil, to despoil, from *reaf* = clothing . . . plunder; cogn. with Icel. *raufa* = to rob, from *rauf* = spoil; Ger. *rauben* = to rob. *Reave* and *rob* are doublets.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take away, as by stealth or violence.

"Next we reave thy sword."—*Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. To deprive, to bereave.

"Butcher sire, that reaves his son of life."—*Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis*, 766.

B. Intrans.: To rob, to steal, to plunder.

"To sink thro' slaps, an' reave an' steal."—*Burns: Death of Poor Mattie*.

**reav-ēr**, **rēv-ēr**, **reyv-ēr**, s. [Eng. *reave* (-er); -er.] One who robs, steals, or plunders; a robber.

"There is neither . . . robbers nor reavers."—*Berners: Prologue: Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. xiii.

**re-ā-vow'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *avow* (q.v.).] To avow again or anew.

**re-ā-wāke'**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *awake* (q.v.).] To awake again.

**re-bāh**, **rē-bāb**, s. [REBAC.]

**re-bānd'-ēd**, a. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *banded*.]

Adorned with bands.

"Rebanded with nettes of silver."—*Hall: Chronicle* (1560).

**re-bān'-ish**, v. t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *banish* (q.v.).] To banish again or a second time.

"Keeps our rebanished fugitives from returning."—*Sp. Hall: A Censure of Travels*, § 14.

**re-bāp'-tism**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *baptism* (q.v.).] A second or repeated baptism.

**re-bāp'-tist**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *baptist* (q.v.).] One who baptizes again; one who is rebaptized.

"Home for rebaptist him despatcher."—*F. Brown: Works*, IV. 270.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**îng**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**. -**clous**, -**tions**, -**clous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**rē-bāp-tī-sā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *rebaptisation*.] A second baptism; renewal of baptism.

"In maintenance of rebaptization, their arguments are built upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of Christ."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 61.

**rē-bāp-tī-sē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *baptize* (q.v.).] To baptize a second time.

"His wife received, the patriarch rebaptized him."—*Byron: Beppo*, 54.

¶ From a Catholic point of view, to rebaptize (i.e., to baptize a person validly baptized) is to commit a sacrilege. In all cases, however, where any doubt exists as to the validity of the sacrament, from any cause, conditional baptism is given. The condition (*Si non es baptizatus*) is now always expressed, though in the early ages of the Church it was only implied.

**rē-bāp-tīz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebaptize* (v.); -*er*.] One who rebaptizes; an Anabaptist (q.v.).

"There were Adamites in former times and rebaptizers."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 28.

**rē-bar-bar-i-sā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *rebarbarization* (v.); -*ation*.] The act of rebarbarizing; the state of being reduced again to barbarism.

**rē-bar-bar-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *barbarize* (q.v.).] To reduce again to a state of barbarism; to make barbarous a second time.

**rē-bāte**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rebate*, from *re-* = back, and *bāte* (Fr. *battre*), from Low Lat. *bāto*; Lat. *bāto* = to beat.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To make blunt; to deprive of sharpness or keenness; to blunt; to render obtuse.

"He doth rebte and blunt his natural edge."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, l. v.

2. To make less; to diminish, to reduce; to deduct or make a discount from.

3. To abate, to lessen.

"I xal say here the same here sorrows to rebate."—*Country Mysteries*, p. 74.

¶ *B. Intrans.*: To abate; to draw back.

"He began a little to rebte from certain points of popery."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1, 181.

**rē-bāte** (1), *s.* [RABBIT.]

**rē-bāte** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as *rebate*, 3.]

1. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements.

2. A piece of wood fastened to a handle for beating mortar.

**rē-bāte** (3), *s.* [REBATE, v.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Diminution, lessening, abatement.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: Abatement in price; discount, deduction.

"*Rebate* [is] the abating from the interest of money in consideration of prompt payment."—*Jacob: Law Dictionary*.

2. *Her.*: A diminution or abatement of the bearings in a coat of arms, as when the top or point of a weapon is broken off, or a part of a cross cut off.

#### ¶ *Rebate and discount*:

*Arith.*: A rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

**rē-bāt-ēd**, *a.* [REBATE (3), s.]

*Her.*: Having the points broken off or cut short.

**rē-bāte-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *rebate*, v.; -*mēt*.] Diminution, rebate.

"He made narrower rests round about [in the margin, narrowings or rebatements]."—*1 Kings* vi., 4.

**rē-bā-tō**, *s.* [RABATO.] A kind of ruff

"Spangles, embroidered, shadow, rufation."—*Parson: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 474.

**rē-bēat-en**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beaten* (q.v.).] Beaten or driven back.

"Rebaten backs upon himselfe againe."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. viii. 10.

**rē-bēc**, *rē-bēak*, *s.* [O. Fr. *rebec*, *rebebe*, from Ital. *ribecca*, *ribebbā*, from Pers. *rubāb*.]

*Mus.*: The English name of a three-stringed instrument played with a bow. It was of Arabian or Turkish origin, and in its earliest form



REBEC.

it probably had a long neck and small round body, made of cocoa-nut shell, or some such material, over which parchment was stretched to form the sound-board. After its introduction into Europe, the third string was added, for although the Persians have now a three-stringed rebab, the older form was probably only two-stringed. After its introduction into England, the rebec gradually assumed the form of a viol, of which it was the precursor.

"When the merry bells ring round,  
And the joyful rebec sound."

*Milton: L'Allegro*, 54.

**rē-bēc-ēs**, *s.* [See def.] A name given to the leader of certain Welsh rioters in 1843, whose object was to demolish turnpike gates. The leader and his followers were dressed in women's clothes, and were known as "Rebecca and her daughters." The name was taken from Rebekah, the bride of Isaac. When she left her father's house, Laban and his family "blessed her," and said, "Thou art our sister . . . let thy seed possess the gate of those that hate them" (Gen. xxiv. 60).

**rē-bēc-ēs-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Rebecca*; -*ism*.] The practices or principles of the Rebeccaists.

**rē-bēc-ēs-ite**, *s.* [Eng. *Rebecca*; -*ite*.] A member of the Rebecca association.

**re-bekke**, *s.* [REBEC.]

**rēb-el**, **\*reb-ell**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from Lat. *rebellis*, accus. of *rebellis* = rebellious, renewing war, from *re-* = back, again, and *bellum* = war; O. Sp. *rebelle*, *rebele*; Sp. *rebelle*; Ital. *ribelle*, *ribello*.]

#### A. As adj.

1. Rebellious.

"To think that Caesar bears such rebel blood."

*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

#### B. As substantive:

1. One who revolts from or opposes the lawful government to which he owes allegiance, as by renouncing its authority, or by taking up arms against it; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is lawfully subject; a revolter, an insurgent.

2. One who refuses to obey any superior; one who defies or sets at naught the order of a court. (*Bouvier*.)

**rē-bēl**, **\*re-belle**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rebeller*, from Lat. *rebellis*, from *rebellis* = rebel (q.v.); Sp. *rebelar*; Port. *rebelar*; Ital. *rebellare*.]

1. To rise up against the authority to which one owes allegiance; to renounce the authority of, or take up arms against the government of lawfully constituted authorities.

"Twelve years they served Gheodorlaemer, and in the thirteenth year they rebelled."—*Gen.* xiv. 4.

2. To defy or refuse to obey the order of a superior; to shake off subjection.

"Grief and fondness 'th my breast rebel."

*Johnson: London*.

3. To turn with loathing or disgust; to conceive a loathing; as, The stomach rebels at nauseous food.

**rēb-el-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *rebel*; -*dōm*.] Rebellious conduct; rebels collectively.

**rē-bēl-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rebel*, v.; -*er*.] One who rebels; a rebel.

"A continual rebeller agaynste God."—*Udal: Luke* xxi.

**rē-bēl-lōn** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rebellionem*, accus. of *rebellio*, from *rebellis* = rebel (q.v.); Sp. *rebellion*; Ital. *ribellione*.]

1. A revolt or open resistance against a government by a nation that had been subdued in war; a renewed war.

2. The act of rebelling; an open insurrection against the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; the taking up of arms to resist the authority of lawful government; revolt, insurrection.

"Then shall you find this name of liberty,  
The watch-word of rebellion ever us'd."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.

3. Open defiance of, or resistance to lawful authority; sedition, mutiny.

#### ¶ (1) Civil rebellion:

*Scots Law*: Disobedience to letters of horning.

¶ (2) *Commission of rebellion*:

*Law*: A process of contempt issued on the non-appearance of a defendant.

#### (3) The Great Rebellion:

*Eng. Hist.*: The struggle between Parliament and Charles I. and Charles II. (1641-1660).

**rē-bēl-lōn-ist** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Eng. *rebellion*; -*ist*.] One in favour of rebellion; an advocate of rebellion.

**rē-bēl-lōn** (1 as *y*), *a.* [Eng. *rebel*; -*lōn*.]

1. Engaged in rebellion; resisting or renouncing the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance; opposing lawful authority; mutinous.

"Rebellious slaves! If soft persuasion fail,  
More formidable terrors shall prevail."

*Goldsmith: An Oration*, l.

2. Characterized by rebellion or opposition to lawful authority; mutinous.

#### rebellious-assembly, *s.*

*Law*: A gathering of twelve or more persons, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or to do any other unlawful act.

**rē-bēl-lōn-lī** (1 as *y*), **\*re-bell-lōn-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *rebellious*; -*ly*.] In a rebellious manner; with rebellious opposition to, or disregard of, lawful authority.

"Moreover his own people, specially his lords and barons, being rebelliously incited against him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 229 (an. 1515).

**rē-bēl-lōn-nēs** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Eng. *rebellious*; -*nēs*.] The quality or state of being rebellious.

"The wantwardness of his own clergy, or rather rebelliousness in daring to decree and ordain laws against him."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 229 (an. 1515).

**rē-bēl-lōw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bellow* (q.v.).] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

"On every hand rebellion'd to their joy  
The swalling sea, the rocks, and vocal hills."

*Thomson: Liberty*, III.

**rē-bē-lōv'd**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *beloved* (q.v.).] Loved in return.

"Erickson languish'd all this while  
Not rebelov'd long."

*Warner: Albions England*, bk. vii., ch. xxxvi.

**rē-bēnd-yng**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bending* (q.v.).]

*Her.*: Bent first one way and then the other like the letter S; the same as *BOWED-IMBOWED*.

**rē-bīt-īng**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *biting* (q.v.).]

*Engraving*: A process for deepening the lines on engraved plates.

**rē-blēs**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bless* (q.v.).] To bless again.

"He shall rebless thee with ten thousand blessings."

*Daniel: Holy Wode*, p. 24.

**rē-blōōm**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *bloom* (q.v.).] To bloom or blossom again or afresh.

"I travell'd then till health again resumed  
Its former seat—I must not any rebloom."

*Crabbe: Tales of the Hall*, vii.

**rē-blōō-sēm**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *blossom* (q.v.).] To blossom again or afresh; to rebloom.

**\*rē-blōō**, **\*re-blew**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *blow* (q.v.).] To make blue again.

"Brightly now rebloow'd  
His cloudy sky."

*Bysshe: Handy Crafts*, 12.

**rē-bō-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *reboans*, pr. par. of *reboō*, from *re-* = again, and *boō* = to cry aloud, to bellow.] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. (*Browning*.)

**rē-bō-sā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *reboatum*, sup. of *reboō*.] [REBOANT.] A rebellowing; the return of a loud bellowing sound.

"The reboation of an universal groan."—*Patrick: Divine Arithmetick*, p. 2.

**rē-bōil**, **\*re-bolle**, **\*re-boyle**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *boil* (q.v.).]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To boil again.

"To rebottle and worke againe."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. To take fire; to become hot or angry; to fire up.

"Some of his companyons therat rebogith, infamyge hym to be a manne without charity."—*Sir T. Egrot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

#### B. Trans.

2. To boil again or a second time.

**rē-bō-sō**, *s.* [Sp.] A scarf or long shawl worn over the head and shoulders by Spanish women in the southern states of North America.

**rē-bōund**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rebondir*, from *re-* = back, and *bondir* = to leap, to bound.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. *se, ce = ē; ey = ā; gō = kw.*



**re-cant'-er**, *s.* [Eng. *recant*; -er.] One who recants.

"The public body—which doth seldom  
Play the recanter." *Shakesp. Timon*, v. 2.

\***re-ca-pā-y-i-tāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capacitate* (q.v.).] To qualify again or anew.  
"Recapacitating themselves by taking the oath."—*Atterbury: Letter to Bp. Trilunney*.

**re-ca-pit'-u-lāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capitulate* (q.v.); Fr. *récapituler*; Lat. *recapitula*.] *s.*

**A. Trans.** : To repeat the sum or principal heads of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay; to mention or relate in brief; to summarize; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments in.

"What hath been done . . . I need not recapitulate."—*Bolingbroke: Upon Parties*, let. 12.

**B. Intrans.** : To repeat in brief what has been said previously.

\***re-ca-pit'-u-lā-tōr**, *s.* [RECAPITULATE.] One who summarizes or repeats in brief.

"Lollidura, recapitulator of the antique laws."—*Golden Bock*, let. xii.

**re-ca-pit'-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *recapitulatio*, from *recapitula* = to recapitulate (q.v.); Sp. *recapitulacion*; Ital. *recapitolazione*.] *s.*

1. The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement of the principal facts, points, or arguments of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay.

"A kind of recapitulation of what the catechumens had been taught more at large."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 124.

**re-ca-pit'-u-lā-tōr**, *s.* [RECAPITULATOR.]

\***re-ca-pit'-u-lā-tōr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *recapitulation* (-y).] Of the nature of, or containing a recapitulation; repeating in brief what has been said before.

"This law is comprehensive and recapitulatory."—*Burrow: Expos. of Deoclogue*.

**re-cāp-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *caption*.] *s.*

**Law** : (See extract).

"Recaption or reprisal is another species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. This happens when any one has deprived another of his property in goods or chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one's wife, child, or servant; in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, parent, or master, may lawfully claim and retake them, wherever he happens to find them; so it is not in a riotous manner, or attended with a breach of the peace."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

¶ **Writ of recaption** : A writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

\***re-cāp-tōr**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *captor* (q.v.).] One who recaptures; one who retakes a prize which had been formerly taken.

**re-cāp-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture* (q.v.).] *s.*

1. The act of recapturing or retaking; espec. the act of retaking a prize or goods from the captor.

2. That which is recaptured; a prize.

**re-cāp-ture**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *capture*, *v.* (q.v.).] To retake; to capture back or again; espec. to retake a prize from the captor.

**re-car-bōn-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carbonize* (q.v.).] To introduce carbon into after it has been extracted : as, To recarbonize steel.

\***re-car-ni-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carnify* (q.v.).] To cause again to be or become flesh; to reconvert into flesh.

"Gross which is recarnified in our stomachs."—*Hoswell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 22.

\***re-car-riāge**, \***re-car-lāge**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carriage* (q.v.).] The act of carrying back.

"The carriage and recarriage of such necessities."—*Holinshead: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

\***re-car-ry**, \***re-car-y**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *carry* (q.v.).] To carry back.

"When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and recarried letters."—*Walton*.

† **re-cas-kēt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *casket* (q.v.).] To replace in a casket or box.

"I had hardly time to recasket my treasures."—*Mis Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xxiv.

**re-cast**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cast* (q.v.).] *s.*

1. To cast or throw back again.

"They would cast and recast themselves from one to another horse."—*Florio: Trans. of Montaigne*, p. 155.

2. To cast or found again : as, To recast cannon.

3. To mould or form anew; to remould, to remodel.

"Recasting them in a mould of their own."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

4. To cast up or compute a second time.

\***recohe**, \***reche**, *v.t.* [RECK.] To reckon, to care.

"In hire presence I recohe nat to sterre."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 1400.

\***recohe-les**, *a.* [RECKLESS.]

\***recohe-les-ness**, *s.* [RECKLESSNESS.]

**re-cēde**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *recedo*, from *re-* = back, and *cedo* = to go.] [CEDE.] *s.*

**A. Intransitive** :

1. To go, move, or fall back; to retreat, to withdraw.

"Thinner trees, receding, showed  
A little woodland plain."—*Scott: Marmion*, iv. 5.

2. To withdraw from a claim or pretension; to relinquish a claim, proposition, or assertion.

"I can be content to recede from my own interests and personal rights."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilika*.

**B. Trans.** : To cede or give back; to restore to a former possessor : as, To recede conquered territory. (Pron. *re-cēde*.)

**re-cept** (p silent), \***re-cept**, \***re-cepte**, *s.*

**re-cept**, \***re-cepte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *recepte*, *recepte*, *recepte* (Fr. *recepte*), from Lat. *recepta* = a thing received, prop. fem. sing. of *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Sp. *receta*; Port. *receita*; Ital. *ricetta*.] *s.*

**I. Ordinary Language** :

1. The act of receiving; the act of taking a thing sent or given.

"At the receipt of your letter."—*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. The act of taking, as a thing administered medicinally.

"Romeo, should, on receipt thereof, soon sleep in quiet."—*Shakesp. Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 5.

3. That which is received or taken; drawings. (Generally in the plural.)

4. A place for receiving. (*Matthew ix. 9*.)

5. Reception, admission; a taking in or admitting.

"The most convenient place for such receipt of learning."—*Shakesp. Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

6. Reception, welcome.

"Jove requite . . . thy kind recelle of me."—*Chapman*.

7. Capacity, power, or capability of receiving and containing.

"In things of great receipt."—*Shakesp. Sonnet 126*.

8. A place into which everything is received or admitted; a receptacle, a retreat.

"A luther root ever ageyn Engelande."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 127.

9. A recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition; hence, a plan or scheme by which anything may be effected or produced.

**II. Comm.** : A written document, declaring that certain goods or a sum of money have been received. When made out in full, a receipt should contain (1) the date when the merchandise or money was received, (2) the name of the person or firm from whom received, (3) the name of the person who receives it, (4) for what the money is paid or deposited, and (5) should have a stamp when the money amounts to more than two pounds. A receipt may be in full or in part payment of an account, and operates accordingly. A receipt, though evidence of payment, is not absolute proof, and this evidence may be rebutted by proving that it was given under misapprehension or obtained by fraud. A receipt for a sum of £2 or upwards, if unstamped, is not admissible as evidence until the stamp duty and a penalty of £10 for the omission has been paid.

**receipt-book**, *s.* A book containing forms of receipt, with counterfoils, &c.

**receipt-stamp**, *s.* An official penny stamp to be affixed to a receipt for sums of £2 or upwards. It must be cancelled by the receiver writing his initials or signature across it. It may be either adhesive or impressed on the paper. The same adhesive stamp is now used for postal and receipt purposes.

**re-cept** (p silent), *v.t.* [RECEIPT, *s.*] To give a receipt for; to write an acknowledgment of receipt on, as on a bill.

\***re-cept-a-ble** (p silent), *a.* [Eng. *receipt*; -able.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

\***re-cept-mēt** (p silent), *s.* [Eng. *receipt*; -ment.] *s.*

**Law** : The receiving or harbouring of a felon knowingly after the commission of a felony. (*Burrill*.)

**re-cept-ōr** (p silent), *s.* [Eng. *receipt*; -or.] *s.*

One who receipts; one who gives a receipt; specif., in law, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon some process, to answer to the exigency of the writ, and satisfy the judgment, the understanding being to have it forthcoming on demand. (*Wharton*.)

**re-cept-a-ble-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *receivable*; -ity.] *s.*

The quality or state of being received; capability of being received.

**re-cept-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *receiv(e)*; -able.] Capable of being received.

"For the feast of the Jewes bee small, and receivable but of fewe persons."—*Udal: Mark ii.*

\***re-cept-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *receivable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being receivable; receivability.

**re-cept-ōr**, \***re-cept-ōr**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *recepter* (Fr. *recevoir*), from Lat. *recipio* = to receive; *re-* = back, and *capio* = to take; Sp. *recibir*; Port. *receber*; Ital. *ricevere*.] *s.*

1. To take, get, or obtain, as a thing due, offered, sent, paid, given, or communicated; as, To receive a letter, to receive a message, to receive a reward, &c.

2. To take in or on; to admit, to hold, to contain; to act as a receptacle for anything.

"The basin that receives your guilty blood."—*Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

3. To welcome, to acknowledge.

"He came unto his own, and his own received him not."—*John i. 11*.

4. To give admittance to; to entertain; to admit in an official capacity.

"Abundance fit to honour, and receive  
Our heavenly stranger."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 215.

5. To take or admit into the mind; to gain the knowledge of; to obtain or acquire intellectually.

"His youth will aptly receive it."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

6. To give credence or acceptance to; to allow, acknowledge, or hold as a belief, tradition, custom, &c.

"Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless in the scripture they could show some law that did license them thus to break a received custom."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

7. To perceive by the senses; to become aware of.

"Receives not thy nose court-dour from me?"—*Shakesp. Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

8. To be the object of; to experience, to suffer.

"Whereby the commonwealth receives distress."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iii.

9. To take stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

**re-cept-ōr**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECEIVE.] *s.*

\***re-cept-ōr-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *received*; -ness.] The quality or state of being generally received, allowed, or acknowledged; general allowance.

"Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in."—*Boyle*.

**re-cept-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *receiv(e)*; -er; Fr. *receveur*.] *s.*

**I. Ordinary Language** :

1. One who receives or takes in any manner; a recipient.

"The present should always be suited to the dignity of the receiver."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

2. An officer appointed to receive public moneys; a treasurer; specially applied to—

(1) An officer appointed by the Court of Chancery to receive the rents or profits of land, or the produce of other property, which is in dispute in a suit in that court.

(2) An officer appointed by the Court of Bankruptcy to receive the takings of any business or undertaking which is being wound up by that court.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther**; **wē, wēt, hāre, camēl, hār, thēre**; **pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine**; **gō, pēt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fāl**; **trī, sūrian**. **a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

(3) An officer appointed for a similar purpose in suits concerning the estates of infants, against executors, and between partners for the purpose of winding up the concern.

¶ There is a Receiver-general of the public revenue appointed in every county, and a Receiver-general of the Duchy of Lancaster.

3. One who receives stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

"The receiver of goods feloniously stolen, is now guilty of felony; and may be indicted and convicted either as an accessory after the fact, or for a substantive felony; and in the latter case, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been previously convicted, or shall or shall not be amenable to justice. Where the original stealing or converting of the property is a misdemeanor, the receiver is guilty of a misdemeanor, and where it is punishable on summary conviction, the receiver is liable to the same punishment."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 10.*

## II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Any vessel for receiving the products of distillation.

## 2. Pneumatics:

(1) The bell-glass on the table of an air-pump.  
(2) The vessel which is adapted to collect or contain gas.

\* ¶ (1) *Receiver of the fines*: An officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the Crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.

(2) *Receivers of wrecks*: Officers appointed by the Board of Trade for the preservation of wrecks, &c., for the benefit of the shipping interest. Called formerly *Receivers of Droits of Admiralty*.

**rē-ċiv-ēr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. receiver; -ship.] The office, post, or position of a receiver.

"To terminate the receivership, and to endeavour to save the property of the liss from destruction."—*Standard*, Nov. 11, 1888.

**rē-ċiv-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECEIVE.]

**receiving-box**, *s.* A box in which letters are deposited for post, &c.

**receiving-house**, *s.* An office or depot where parcels, letters, &c., are received for transmission.

## receiving-instrument, *s.*

*Telegr.*: An apparatus into which the current from the line wire passes and is intensified, in order by sounding or recording to be read as a message.

**receiving-office**, *s.* A branch post-office where letters, parcels, &c., are received for transmission, but from which no letters, &c., are delivered to the addressees.

## receiving-ship, *s.*

*Navy*: A ship in which supernumeraries or men entered for the Royal Navy are temporarily quartered.

\* **rē-ċēl-ē-brāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *celebrate* (q.v.).] To celebrate anew or a second time.

"And with their chained dance,  
Recelebrates the joyful match."  
—*Ben Jonson: To Ed. Pilmer.*

\* **rē-ċēl-ē-brā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *celebrate* (q.v.).] The act of celebrating anew or a second time; a second or repeated celebration.

**rē-ċen-gy**, *s.* [Low Lat. *recentia*, from Lat. *recens* = recent (q.v.); Fr. *récence*.]

1. The quality or state of being recent; newness; new state or origin.

"So also as scribus in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, requirith milder applications."—*Wise-man: Surgery*, bk. l. ch. xix.

2. The quality or state of being recent or late in time; lateness in time; freshness; as, the recency of an event.

\* **rē-ċense**, *v.t.* [Lat. *recenseo*, from *re-* = again, and *censeo* = to count, to reckon.] To review, to revise.

"To recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate."—*Ben-ley: Letters*, p. 222.

**rē-ċen-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *recensio*.] [RECNSE.]

1. The act of reviewing or examining; enumeration.

"In the recensions of the Roman bishops, sometimes the apostles are reckoned in, sometimes excluded."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

2. The act of reviewing or revising the text of an ancient author by a critical editor; revision.

3. A text established by a critical revision; a revised edition.

\* **rē-ċen-sion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *recension*; -ist.] One who revises or reviews critically, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

**rē-ċent**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *recens* = fresh, a word of doubtful origin.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. New; of late origin or existence; having happened recently.

"The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was recent."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

2. Late; not of remote date; not antique; modern.

3. Fresh; not old; only lately made known or spoken of; as, recent intelligence.

\* 4. Newly or lately come.

"Amphitryon recent from the nether sphere."

—*Lewis: Statius; Thebaid* viii.

**II. Geol.**: A term applied to a division of the Post-Tertiary in which all the mammalia, as well as all the shells, are identical with living species. In certain places it is difficult to draw a distinction between the Recent and the Pleistocene deposits. Alluvium brought down by rivers, modern peat, the Clyde marine strata with canoes, the Kitchen-middens of Denmark, and the Lake-dwellings of Switzerland, belong to the recent period.

**rē-ċent-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *recent*; -ly.] Newly, lately, freshly; not long since.

"Those tubes, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible."—*Arbutnot*.

**rē-ċent-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *recent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being recent; recency, newness, freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

"This inference of the recentness of mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 167.

\* **rē-ċen-tre** (*tre as tēr*), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *centre* (q.v.).] To restore or return to the centre.

"I recentre my immortal mind."

—*Coleridge: To the Departing Year*.

**rē-ċep-tā-ole**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *receptaculum*, a dimin. formed from *recepto*, frequent. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which receives, admits, or contains things; a vessel or place in which things are received and contained; a repository.

"The common receptacles of filth and ordure."—*Sp. Hovley: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 17.

## 2. Botany:

(1) Any part which supports another part. The receptacle of a flower is the top of the peduncle on which the flowers are inserted. It may be a flattened area, or a vanishing point, or may be greatly dilated. [CLINANTHUM.] The receptacle of a fruit is its Torus (q.v.). The receptacle of an ovule is the placenta (q.v.). The receptacle of the sporangia in a fern is the vein passing through their axis.

(2) A cavity for the reception of any substance. The receptacle of oil is one of the cysts which contain it, as, for instance, those on the rind of the orange. The receptacles of secretion are cavities in the interior of a plant in which the secretion is formed.

**rē-ċep-tā-ŭ-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *receptaculum* = a receptacle; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Of, pertaining to, or growing on a receptacle.

**rē-ċep-tā-ŭ-lum**, *s.* [Lat.] A receptacle.

\* **rē-ċep-tar-y**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

**A. As subst.**: That which receives; a receptacle.

"The doubtful appurtenances of arts and receptaries of philosophy."—*Brownie: Fulgur Erroneum*. (To the Reader.)

**B. As adj.**: To be received or taken on trust.

"Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also receptary, and such as will not endure the test."—*Brownie: Fulgur Erroneum*, bk. l. ch. viii.

† **rē-ċep-tī-bīl-ī-t-y**, *s.* [Eng. *receptible*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being receptible; receivableness.

2. That which may be received or believed in.  
"The peripatetic matter is a pure unacted power; and this conceived vacuum a mere receptibility."—*Glanville: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, bk. xvi.

\* **rē-ċep-tī-bīle**, *a.* [Lat. *receptibilis*, from *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

Capable of being received; fit to be received; receivable.

**rē-ċep-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *receptionem*, accus. of *receptio*, from *recipio*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Sp. *recepcion*.]

1. The act of receiving; the getting or receiving of a thing sent, offered, given, or communicated; as, the reception of news.

2. The state of being received or admitted; admission.

3. The act of admitting or allowing as legal or valid; as, the reception of evidence.

4. The act of receiving; the manner of receiving on arrival; treatment at first coming; welcome, entertainment.

"What reception a Poem may find which has neither abuse, party, nor blank verse to support it, I cannot tell."—*Goldsmith: Traveller*. (Dedic.)

5. A formal or ceremonial receiving of an official personage, guests, &c.

6. Admission, credence, or allowance, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance, allowance, sanction.

"An extravagant opinion as even common reception countenanced."—*Locke*.

7. The act of taking in or admitting; admission, readmission.

"My reception into grace."—*Milton: P. R.*, III. 308.

\* 8. Power or capacity of receiving, admitting, or containing; receptivity, susceptibility.

\* 9. A retaking, a recovery.

"He was right glad of the French king's reception of those towns from Maximilian."—*Bacon: Henry VIII.*

**reception-room**, *s.* A room in which company is received.

**rē-ċep-tīve**, *a.* [Fr. *réceptif*, from Lat. *receptus*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive.] Having the quality of receiving or taking in what is communicated; able to take in, hold, or contain.

"So far forth as it is capable or receptive of a soul or spirit."—*Mere: Antidote against Atheism*, App. ch. iii.

\* **rē-ċep-tīve-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *receptive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being receptive; receptivity.

"An attempt will be made to put a limit to this tacit and all-embracing receptiveness."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1882.

**rē-ċep-tīv-ī-t-y**, *s.* [Fr. *réceptivité*.] The quality or state of being receptive.

"Her catholicity and many-sided receptivity."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1884, p. 12.

\* **rē-ċep-tōr-y**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *receptor*, pa. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Generally or popularly received or admitted.

**B. As subst.**: That which receives; a receptacle.

**rē-ċess** (1), \* **re-cess**, *s.* [Lat. *recessus*, prob. pa. par. of *recedo* = to recede (q.v.).]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of withdrawing, retiring, or receding; as, the recess of the tide.

\* 2. Departure, withdrawal.

"After which their recess, the lords Maxwell . . . made proclamation."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 24)

\* 3. A withdrawal from public business or notice; a withdrawing into privacy.

\* 4. The state of being in retirement or privacy; seclusion, retirement.

"During this recess Saul was seized with his disorder."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. (Notes)

5. A suspension or remission of public business or procedure; the time during which public or other business is suspended.

"The Houses had sate ever since January without a recess."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

6. A place of retirement, secrecy, or privacy.

"This happy place our sweet recess."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 308.

7. The inner, secret, or private part.

"Deep in the close recesses of my soul."  
—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* I. 711.

8. A cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall; an alcove.

**II. Bot.**: The sinus between the lobes of a lobed leaf.

\* **rē-ċess** (2), *s.* [Fr. *reces*.] An abstract or registry of the proceedings of an Imperial Diet of Germany; the result of the deliberations of an Imperial Diet; a decree.

"In the imperial chamber, the preceptors have a sort of taxed and allowed them for every substantial reason."—*Asylle: Farragone Juris Canonici*.

**bell**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **ing**. — **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. — **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. — **-cions**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shün**. — **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bei**, **dpl**.

**\*rē-cess', v.t.** [RECESS (1), s.]

1. To make into a recess; to make a recess in.

"The deckhouse is recessed eighteen inches into the deck."—*Field*, May 1, 1895.

2. To withdraw; to place in retirement.

"You will be comfortably recessed from curious importunities."—*Miss Edgeworth: Manoeuvring*, ch. xix.

**rē-cessed', a.** [Eng. recess (1), s.; -ed.] Having a recess or recesses.**recessed-arch, s.**

Arch: An arch within another. They are sometimes termed double, triple, &c., arches, and sometimes compound arches.)



RECESSED-ARCH.  
(West doorway of Ruined Cathedral of Ely.)

**\*rē-cess'-lōn (as as sh) (1), s.** [Lat. recessio, from recessus, pa. par. of recedo = to recede (q.v.).]

1. The act of receding, retiring, or withdrawing; withdrawal, retirement; especially, the act of receding or retiring from a claim, demand, or pretension.

"His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant recession from his own rights."—*South: Sermons*, x. 301.

2. The state of being put back, retired, or withdrawn; retired state or position.

"[It is] the farthest recession in the world from the divine perfection."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 7.

\* *¶* Recession of the equinoxes: [PRECENSION, ¶.]

**\*rē-cess'-lōn (as as sh) (2), s.** [Pref. re- and Eng. cession (q.v.).]

1. The act of ceding back or restoring; retrocession: as, the recession of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

2. A regnant. (*Wharton*.)

**\*rē-cess'-ive, a.** [Lat. recessus, pa. par. of recedo = to recede (q.v.).] Receding, retiring, going back.**Rech'-a-bite, s.** [For etym., see def. 1.]

1. Jewish Hist.: A member of a section of the Kenites, called in Hebrew רֶחָבִים (*rechabim*), from Rechab (רֶחָב) = the horseman; רֶחָב (*rachab*) = to ride, the father of Jonadab, who enjoined his descendants to abstain from wine, from building houses, sowing seed, and planting vineyards, and commanded them to dwell in tents (Jer. xxxv. 2-19). Wolff (*Journal*, II. 334, 335) mentions an interview he had with a nomadic Jew near Senaa, who claimed to be a descendant of Jonadab, stating that his tribe were 60,000 in number, and adhered to their ancient laws, and that they were a living fulfillment of the prophecy of Jeremiah (xxxv. 19).

\* 2. Hence, one who abstains from alcoholic beverages; a teetotaler.

"A Rechabite poor Will must live,  
And drink of Adam's ale."  
*Prior: Wandering Pilgrim*.

3. A member of the Independent Order of Rechabites (1), a Friendly Society founded upon temperance principles, "so that abstainers could be united together, and have the privileges of a Benefit Society as well." (*Jubilee Record of the Order*, p. 11.) The first meeting was held at the Temperance Hotel, Bolton Street, Salford, August 25, 1835. The Rechabite pledge is extremely stringent and far-reaching, but the order is steadily increasing in Great Britain, and has been introduced into the Colonies. Their lodges are called "tents," in allusion to Jer. xxxv. 7. At the Jubilee Conference, held at Exeter, Aug. 4-7, 1885, the number of members was 59,097.

**Rech'-a-bit-ism, s.** [Eng. Rechabite(s); -ism.] The teaching and practice of the Rechabites [RECHABITE, s.]

"The advantages which Rechabiteism offered above other friendly societies."—*Rechabite Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 174.

**\*rē-chāng'e', v.t. & i.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. change (q.v.).] To change again or back.**\*rē-chant', \*rē-chaunt', v.t. & i.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chant (q.v.).] To sing antiphonally.

"The cheerful and resounding cries  
Of old and young."—*Sylvestor: Handy-Orate*, xi.

**\*rē-phā'-ōs, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chaos (q.v.).] To reduce again to chaos.

"When states rephased lie."  
*Darwin: Sir T. Overbury*, p. 14.

**\*rē-charge', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. charge (q.v.).]

1. To charge or accuse in return.

"Herford recharged, and supplicates the king."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, I.

2. To attack again or anew.

"They charge, recharge, and all along the sea  
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet."  
*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, ixvii.

**\*rē-char'-tēr, v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. charter, v. (q.v.).]

1. To charter again or anew.

2. To give a new or fresh charter to.

**\*rē-char'-tēr, s.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. charter, s. (q.v.).] A second or renewed charter; the renewal of a charter.**\*rē-chāse', v.t.** [Fr. *rechasser*.] To chase or drive back. (A term in hunting.)

"Then these assail, then those re chase again."  
*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv.

**\*rē-chāse'-tēm (t silent), v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chase (q.v.).] To chasten again.

"In their light rechasen'd silently."  
*Moore: Valiant Prophet of Thorsassan*.

**\*rē-cheat', \*rē-chāte', s.** [O. Fr. *recheate*; Fr. *requête*.] [REQUEST.]

*Hunt*: A call which the huntsman wound on the horn, when the hounds had lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent.

"I will have a recheat winded in my forehead."  
*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, I. 1.

**\*rē-cheat', \*rē-chāte', v.t.** [RECHEAT, s.]

*Hunt*: To play or wind the recheat on the horn.

"Recheating with his horn, which then the hunter cheers."  
*Drayton: Poly-Oblion*, a. 13.

**\*rē-cheer', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. cheer, v. (q.v.).] To cheer again.

"Let nearer sunne recheere them with his rays."  
*Daniel: Holy Rood*, p. 27.

**rē-cher'-ché, a.** [Fr., pa. par. of *rechercher* = to seek after.] Sought out with care; choice; out of the common; rare; of rare attraction.**\*rē-chew' (ew as ū), v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. chew (q.v.).] To chew again.

"As some beasts recheue their meat."  
*Daniel: Holy Rood*, p. 22.

**\*rē-child', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. child (q.v.).] To become a child again.

"When he, receding, sought  
With childish sport to still thy cryes."  
*Sylvestor: The Magnificence*, 188.

**\*rē-choōse', v.t.** [Pref. re-, and Eng. choose (q.v.).] To choose again.

"Which permits those to be rechosen, whose seats are vacated by the acceptance of a place of profit."  
*Johnson: The False Alchemist*.

**rē-phōy'-en, pa. par. or a.** [RECHOOSE.]**\*rē-çid'-i-vāto, v.t.** [Lat. *recidivus* = falling back, from *reçido* = to fall back; *re* = back, and *çido* = to fall; Fr. *recidiver*.] To fall back or again; to relapse, to backslide.

"Thus then to recidivate, and to go against her own act."  
*Sp. Andrews: Opuscula*; *Speech*, p. 72.

**\*rē-çid'-i-vā'-tion, s.** [RECIDIVATE.] A falling back; a relapsing, a backsliding.

"This recidivation is desperate."  
*Sp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*.

**\*rē-çid'-i-vist, s.** [Fr. *recidiviste*.] One who has been convicted a second time; one of the worst class of felons.

"France guaranteeing, in consideration thereof, that no recidivists should be sent to any of the islands of the Pacific."  
*Times*, March 23, 1886.

**\*rē-çid'-i-voūs, a.** [Lat. *recidivus*.] [RECIDIVATE.] Liable to fall again; relapsing, backsliding.**\*rēç'-i-pō, s.** [Lat., imper. sing. of *recipio* = to receive, to take.] The first word in a medical prescription; and, hence, used for the prescription itself. It is abbreviated, R or R̄, which is a relic of the astrological symbol of Jupiter. The word is now often used for a receipt for any mixture or preparation.

"And give a dose for every disease,  
In prescripts long and tedious recipes."  
*Sp. Hall: Salford*, III. 4.

**\*rēç'-i-p'-i-ā-gle, s.** [Lat. *recipio* = to receive, to take, and Eng. angle.]

*Engin*: An instrument with two legs,

attached at one end by a double-headed screw, and a graduated arc, used for measuring and laying off angles of fortifications. The centre of the protractor is applied at the re-entering angle of the instrument, and its graduated margin shows the angle of divergence of the legs.

**\*rē-çip'-i-enço, \*rē-çip'-i-en-çy, s.** [Lat. *recipiens*, pr. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.).] A receiving; the act or capacity of receiving; reception.**rē-çip'-i-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *recipiens*, pr. par. of *recipio* = to receive (q.v.); Fr. *réceptif*; Sp. & Ital. *recipiente*.]

**A. As adj.**: Receiving.

**B. As substantive**:

1. One who or that which receives; a receiver; one to whom anything is offered, given, or communicated.

"But by eluding the affirmers only mean a producing in it, with a subjective dependence on its recipient."  
*Glanville: Vanity of Dogmatising*, ch. xvi.

\* 2. The receiver of a still.

"The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alchemist, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive."  
*Dancy of Poetry*.

**rē-çip'-rō-çal, \*rē-çip'-rō-call, a. & s.** [Lat. *reciprocal* = returning, reciprocal, a word of unknown origin; Eng. adj. suff. -al; Fr. *reciproque*; Sp. & Ital. *reciproco*.]

**A. As adjective**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. Moving backwards and forwards; acting with a forward and backward motion.

"Band brought in with the reciprocal course of the tide."  
*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 304.

2. Acting alternately; alternate.

\* 3. Acting in return for something done before.

"Eurydice, that to her father had  
Reciprocal Oceans."  
*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xviii.

4. Mutual; done by each in turn to the other.

"Let our reciprocal vows be remembered."  
*Shakespeare: Lear*, iv. 4.

5. Mutually interchangeable.

"These two rules will render a definition reciprocal with the thing defined."  
*Watts: Logic*.

**II. Gram.**: Reflexive. Applied to verbs which have as an object a pronoun standing for the subject; as, "Bethink yourself." It is also applied to pronouns of this class.

**B. As subst.**: That which is reciprocal to another thing. Specif., in mathematics, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity: thus the reciprocal of  $a$  is  $\frac{1}{a}$ , of  $2$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , of  $a + b$  is  $\frac{1}{a+b}$ , &c. The product of a quantity, and its reciprocal, is always equal to 1. The reciprocal of a vulgar fraction is the denominator divided by the numerator: thus the reciprocal of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is 2, of  $\frac{2}{3}$  is  $\frac{3}{2}$ , &c.

**reciprocal-cross, s.**

*Biol.*: A cross between the male of one species and the female of another, and then between a male of the second and a female of the first. Darwin instances the case of a female ass foal being crossed with a stallion, and then a mare by a male ass. He shows (*Origin of Species*, ch. ix.) that the fertility greatly varies in different species.

**reciprocal-equation, s.**

*Math.*: An equation which remains unchanged in form, when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity.

**reciprocal-figures, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: Two figures of the same kind, as triangles, parallelograms, &c., so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other.

**reciprocal-proportion, s.** [PROPORTION.]**reciprocal-quantities, s. pl.**

*Math.*: Quantities which when multiplied together produce unity.

**reciprocal-ratio, s.**

*Math.*: The ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities: thus, the reciprocal ratio of 2 to 3 is  $\frac{3}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

**reciprocal-rectangles, s. pl.**

*Geom.*: Rectangles which are not equal, but

šte, škt, škre, amidst, whāt, šāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pīt, šire, šir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, šōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, šāl; trȳ, šyrian. še, se = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

whose areas are equivalent. The base is reciprocally proportional to the altitude, and the reverse.

### reciprocal-terms, *s. pl.*

*Logic*: Terms which have the same signification, and are therefore convertible, and may be used for each other.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cāl-l-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reciprocal. (Cokeridge.)

**rē-cip-rē-cāl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *reciprocally*; -ly.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In a reciprocal manner; mutually, interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it.

"Infesting one another, yea, reciprocally."  
Shaksp.: *Henry VIII.*, l. 1.

2. *Math. & Physics*: In reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely: thus in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude; that is, the greater the magnitude the less the density, and the less the magnitude the greater the density.

### reciprocally-proportional, *a.*

*Math.*: Two quantities are reciprocally proportional when both being variable the ratio of the one to the reciprocal of the other is constant. This requires that their product should be constant.

**rē-cip-rē-cāl-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reciprocal.

"The reciprocity of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it."—*Ducy of Pict.*

\* **rē-cip-rē-cāl-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *reciprocal*; -ty.] The same as **RECIPROCALITY** (q.v.).

"With a reciprocity pleasure and pain are still united."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 13.

**rē-cip-rē-cāl-tē**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *reciprocatus*, *pa. par. of reciprocō* = to go backwards and forwards, to reciprocate.]

*A. Intrans.*: To move backwards and forwards; to act interchangeably or alternately; to alternate.

"'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each,  
Alternately the nations learn and teach."  
Cooper: *Charley*, 119.

*B. Trans.*: To give and return mutually; to give in requital; to interchange.

"For 'tis a union that bespeaks  
Reciprocated duties."—*Cooper: Friendship*.

**rē-cip-rē-cāl-lŷ**, *pr. par. or a.* (**RECIPROCATY**.)

### reciprocating-engine, *s.*

*Steam-eng.*: The common form of engine, in which the piston and piston-rod move backwards and forwards in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines. The term is used in contradistinction to Rotary-engine (q.v.).

### reciprocating-motion, *s.*

*Mach.*: A mode of action frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a centre or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other.

### reciprocating-propeller, *s.*

A propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path. The propeller is reciprocated by a horizontal engine.

**rē-cip-rē-cāl-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reciprocationem*, accus. of *reciprocatio*, from *reciprocatus*, *pa. par. of reciprocō* = to reciprocate (q.v.); Sp. *reciprocación*; Ital. *reciprocatione*.]

1. The act of reciprocating; interchange or alternation of acts; a mutual or reciprocal giving and returning.

"Thus a kind of reciprocation of censures may be carried on."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 14.

2. Alternation; reciprocal or alternate motion.

"So far as the reciprocation of the sea extends to the bottom."—*Bay: On the Creation*.

**rē-cip-rē-cāl-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *reciprocité*.] The quality or state of being reciprocal; specifically, reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights to be mutually granted and enjoyed, as, in political economy, the securing in commercial treaties between two or more nations mutual advantages to the same extent, e.g., the admission, mutually, of certain goods, supposed

to be practically equivalent to each other, duty free, or at equal duties on importation.

"Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being made."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II., ch. 25.

### Law of reciprocity:

*Math.*: A term employed by Legendre in his *Théorie des Nombres*, to express a certain relation that exists between the remainders resulting from dividing  $\frac{m-1}{n}$  by  $n$ , and  $\frac{n-1}{m}$  by  $m$ , when  $m$  and  $n$  are prime. If we designate the remainder in the first case by  $R$ , and in the second by  $R'$ , then, when  $m$  and  $n$  are both of the form  $4a-1$ ,  $R = -R'$ , and in all other cases  $R = R'$ .

### reciprocity-treaty, *s.*

*Hist.*: A treaty made in 1854 between Great Britain and the United States regulating trade between the latter country and Canada. In 1864 the States proposed its abrogation which was carried out in 1866.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōrn-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus* = backward, and *cōrn* = a horn.] Having the horns turned backwards and then forwards, as those of a ram.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus*.] Reciprocal.

"He had devised to make the hand reciprocal and equal."—*Styrie: Memorabilia*, vol. I., bk. I., ch. v.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *a.* [Fr. *reciproque*.] *A. As adj.*: Reciprocal, mutual, reciprocalated.

"Except the love be reciprocal."—*Bacon*.

*B. As subst.*: That which is reciprocal; reciprocity.

"We could be content upon convenient reciprocity."—*Watts: The King to Sir T. Watts*, May 17, 1838.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [Lat. *recisio*, from *recisus*, *pa. par. of recido* = to cut off: *re* = back, and *cido* (in comp. *-cido*) = to cut.] The act of cutting off.

**rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [Eng. *recit(e)*; -al.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reciting; the reciting or repetition of the words of a person or document; rehearsal, recitation.

"The Athenian Creed has been honoured with a public recital."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 261.

### 2. Enumeration.

"And give us, in recitals of disease,  
A doctor's trouble."—*Cooper: Conversation*, 312.

3. Narration; the giving an account or narrative of the particulars of an event or series of events.

4. A musical performance given by a single performer.

"An organ recital, with two or three hymns, and an introductory and closing prayer, would meet a great public want."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 5, 1899.

5. That which is recited, rehearsed, or narrated; a story, a narrative.

*II. Law*: That part of a deed which recites the deeds, arguments, and other matters of fact, which may be necessary to explain the reasons upon which it is founded.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *recitationem*, accus. of *recitatio*, from *recitatus*, *pa. par. of recito* = to recite (q.v.); Sp. *recitación*; Ital. *recitazione*.]

1. The act of reciting; the recital or repetition of words; specif., the delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory as an exercise or display of elocution.

2. The repetition or rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their teacher.

"These courses are twenty-two in number, and provide forty-six recitations a week."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 704.

3. That which is recited or rehearsed; the composition or matter recited or delivered.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *recitativ*; Ital. *recitativo*.]

### A. As adjective:

1. Reciting, rehearsing, repeating.

2. Pertaining to or intended for musical recitation or declamation; in the style of recitative.

### B. As substantive:

#### Music:

1. A species of musical declamation, not necessarily in rhythmical form, but so arranged or designed as to assimilate musical sounds

as nearly as possible to ordinary speech. It is used in operas, oratorios, &c., to relate a story, to express some action or passion, or to reveal a secret or design, and is of two kinds, unaccompanied and accompanied, the latter being the more common in modern music.

2. A piece of music intended to be sung in recitative.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *adv.* [Eng. *recitatively*; -ly.] In manner of a recitative.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [Ital.] The same as **RECITATIVE** (q.v.).

"There is nothing that has more startled our English audience than the Italian recitativo at its first entrance upon the stage."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 20.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *reciter*, from Lat. *recito*, from *re* = back, again, and *cito* = to call, to name, to cite (q.v.); Sp. *recitar*; Ital. *recitare*.]

### A. Transitive:

1. To repeat or rehearse from memory something written down, prepared, or learnt beforehand; to deliver from a printed or written document or from memory; specif., to declaim or rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience.

\* 2. To quote; to refer to.

"Which books . . . is oft recited . . . in the fragments of Nonius."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. II.

3. To tell over; to narrate, to relate; to describe in detail; to go over in particulars; as, To recite one's adventures, to recite a man's good deeds.

*B. Intrans.*: To rehearse a composition committed to memory before an audience; to repeat or rehearse a lesson.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [Fr. *recit*.] (**RECITE**, *v.*) Recital.

"All former recites or observations of long-lived men."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Health*.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [Eng. *recit(e)*; -er.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator; an enumerator.

"Like those reciters in old Rome."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 270.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [A.S. *reccian* (for *reccian*), cogn. with O. Sax. *reccian*; O. H. Ger. *reccian*, *ruokhan*; M. H. Ger. *ruochen* = to rock; *ruoch* = care, heed; O. H. Ger. *ruah*, *ruah*.]

*A. Intrans.*: To care, to heed; to have a care or thought.

"Reck as little what belideth me."  
Shaksp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

\* **rē-cip-rē-cōūs**, *s.* [Fr. *recit*.] (**RECITE**, *v.*) Recital.

"He recit'd not of the life he lost nor prime."  
Byron: *Child Harold*, l. 141.

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Gower: *C. A.*, v.

**reck**, **boy**; **reut**, **jowl**; **cat**, **coll**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**. **-clous**, **-tions**, **-clous** = **-shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **-bpl**, **-dpl**.

Dan. *regne*; Sw. *räkna*; O. H. Ger. *rekhanôn*; M. H. Ger. *rechnen*; Ger. *rechnen* = to reckon; O. H. Ger. *rachjan*; M. H. Ger. *rechen* = to declare, to tell. From the same root as *rake* (1), v. (q.v.).

#### A. Transitive:

1. To count, to number, to calculate; to number one by one; to enumerate. (Frequently followed by up.)

"I have not art to reckon my groans."—*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, II. 1.

2. To account, to impute, to assign, as in an account. (*Romans* iv. 9.)

3. To estimate by rank or quality; to esteem, to repute, to account, to value.

"She reckoned it at her life's rate."—*Shaksp.*: *Alf's Well*, v. 3.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To make reckoning; to cast account; to compute, to calculate; to make computation.

"I am ill at reckoning."—*Shaksp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, I. 2.

2. To go through accounts; to cast up and settle accounts; to adjust the balance of debit and credit. (*Matt.* xxv. 19.)

3. To make up or render an account; to give account.

"All flesh shall rise up and reckon."—*Sandys*: *Sermons* fo. 172.

4. To reason with one's self, and conclude from argument. (*Isaiah* xxxviii. 13.)

5. To think, to imagine, to suppose, to conclude, to infer; as, I reckon he will come. (Provincial in England, and very common in the middle and southern states of America.)

\*¶ (1) To reckon for: To give account; to be answerable.

"If they fall in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day."—*Sanderson*: *Judgment*.

(2) To reckon on or upon: To count or rely on; to depend on; to lay dependence or reliance on.

(3) To reckon with: To call to account; to settle accounts with.

**reck-ôn-ër, s.** [Eng. reckon; -er.]

1. One who reckons; one who computes or calculates.

"Reckoners without their host must reckon twice."—*C Camden*: *Remains*.

2. That which assists a person to reckon; a book containing tables ready calculated; a ready-reckoner (q.v.).

**reck-ôn-îng, \*rec-on-yng, pr. par., a., & s.** [RECKON.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

#### C. As substantive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of counting, computing, or calculating; computation.

"It were a pity you should get your living by reckoning, sir."—*Shaksp.*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. A statement of accounts with another; a comparison of accounts with a view to settlement.

"To cause the merchants to come to a reckoning with me."—*T. Greham* to Duke of Northumberland, April, 1554.

3. An account of time.

"Caust thou their reckonings keep?"—*Sandys*: *Paraphrase of Job*.

4. The charge, account, or bill; charge by the landlord of an inn, &c.

"I never scorn to be treated by any that are kind enough to pay my reckoning."—*Goldsmith*: *Kaspa*, vi.

5. A charge generally; cost incurred.

"He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives, an easy reckoning."—*Cowper*: *Task*, v. 272.

6. Esteem, estimation, account, repute.

"Those [herbs] which the magicians make such reckoning of."—*P. Holland*: *Plinius*, bk. xlvii, ch. xvii.

##### II. Naut.: [DEAD-RECKONING.]

\*reckoning-book, s. A book in which money received and expended is set down.

**re-clâm' (1), \*re-claime, \*re-clame, \*re-clayne, \*re-claime, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *reclamer*, from Lat. *reclamo* = to cry out against; re = back, again, and clamo = to cry, to call; Sp. & Port. *reclamar*; Ital. *reclamare*.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To call back, to recall. [II.]

"Will'd him for to re-clayne, with speed,  
His scattered people, ere they all were aine."  
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.* v. xii. 3.

\* 2. To call out repeatedly to; to call on.

"The headstrong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them."—*Dryden*.

\* 3. To call or cry out against; to contradict, to gainsay.

"Herod, instead of reclaiming what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praise."—*Fuller*.

\* 4. To recover, to regain.

"This arm,—that hath reclaim'd  
To your obedience fifty fortresses."  
—*Shaksp.*: *Henry VI.*, III. 4.

5. To bring back from error, wandering, or transgression to a state of moral rectitude; to reform; to recall or bring back from evil courses.

"If he there be tamed,  
Or in one article of vice reclaim'd."  
—*Cowper*: *Tirocinium*, 241.

6. To rescue, to deliver.

"He arose  
To raise a language, and his land reclaim."  
—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, IV. 30.

7. To rescue or recover from being waste, wild, desert, unproductive, or the like; to bring under cultivation.

"Most of the work in reclaiming that small park was given to crofters."—*Locke*, Sept. 3, 1853.

\* 8. To reduce or bring from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame.

"A qualified property may subsist in animals *feræ naturæ*, by a man's reclaiming and making them tame by art."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II. ch. 32.

\* 9. To bring under restraint; to restrain; to keep back or under.

"The wood is reclaimed and repressed from running out in length."—*P. Holland*: *Plinius*, bk. xvii. ch. xxii.

\* II. Falconry: To bring the hawk back to the wrist by a certain call.

"Reclaimen thee, and bring thee to the lure."  
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 17,022.

#### B. Intransitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. To cry out or exclaim against anything.

"The whole Catholic church reclaims; and Christian ears would not bear it."—*Waterland*: *Works*, I. 28.

2. To effect reclamation or reformation; to reform.

"I should reclaim in good earnest."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, III. 22.

3. To draw back; to give way.

##### II. Scots Law: To appeal.

**re-clâm' (2), v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *claim*, v. (q.v.).] To claim again; to claim back; to demand repossession of.

"And thus at Venice landed to reclaim  
His wife, religion, house, and Christian name."  
—*Byron*: *Beppo*, xxvii.

\* **re-clâm', \*re-clame, s.** [RECLAIM (1), v.] The act of reclaiming or calling back; the state of being reclaimed.

"But leisure had and liberty to frame  
Their purport flight, free from all men's reclaims."  
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.* III. x. 14.

\* **re-clâm'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; -able.] Capable of being reclaimed or reformed; capable of reformation.

"He said that he was young, and so reclaimable: that this was his first fault."—*Dr. Cookburn*: *Rem. on Burnet*, p. 41.

\* **re-clâm'-a-ble, adv.** [Eng. *reclaimable* (-ly).] So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

\* **re-clâm'-ant, s.** [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; -ant.] One who opposes, gainsays, contradicts, or remonstrates against anything.

"Three hundred and eighteen bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants."—*Waterland*: *Works*, I. 28.

\* **re-claime, v. t. & i.** [RECLAIM (1), v.]

**re-claimed', pa. par. or a.** [RECLAIM (1), v.]

#### reclaimed-animals, s. pl.

Law: Animals which have been made tame or domesticated by art, industry, or education, by which act a qualified property is acquired in them.

**re-clâm'-ër, s.** [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; -er.] One who reclaims.

**re-clâm'-îng, pr. par. & a.** [RECLAIM (1), v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

#### B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Serving or tending to reclaim or reform; reforming.

2. Scots Law: Appealing from a judgment of the lord-ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.

#### reclaiming-days, s. pl.

Scots Law: The days allowed to one dissatisfied with the judgment of the lord-ordinary to appeal to the inner house.

#### reclaiming-note, s.

Scots Law: The petition of appeal to the inner house, craving the alteration of the judgment reclaimed against.

\* **re-clâm'-lêss, a.** [Eng. *reclaim* (1), v.; -less.] Incapable of being reclaimed; not to be reclaimed.

**re-cla-mâ-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *reclamationem*, accus. of *reclamatio* = a cry of opposition, from *reclamatus*, pa. par. of *reclamo* = to cry out against; Sp. *reclamacion*; Ital. *reclamazione*.] [RECLAIM (1), v.]

\* 1. The act of reclaiming; a remonstrance; a cry of opposition, disapprobation, or remonstrance.

\* 2. A claim made; a demand or challenge of something to be restored.

3. The act of reclaiming or bringing back from evil courses; reformation; a turning from wrong or disreputable habits to a better course of life.

"For their reclaiming from evil, or encouragement in good."—*Sp. Hall*: *Satan's Flery Darts* Quenched, Dec. 3, 18.

4. The act of reclaiming or bringing into cultivation; as, the reclamation of land.

\* 5. The act of reclaiming, or demanding to have returned.

"During the three days' grace allowed for reclamation."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1855.

**re-clâp', v. t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clasp*, v. (q.v.).] To clasp again or anew.

"When two lamium, which have been separated by accident or force, are brought together again, they immediately re-clâp."—*Foley*: *Natural Theology*, ch. xii.

\* **re-clear', v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clear* (q.v.).] To clear again.

**re-climb' (b silent), v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *climb*.] To climb or ascend again.

And gain'd the shrine. Reclimbed the steep

Moore: *The Fire Worshippers*.

**re-clin'-ant, a.** [Lat. *reclinans*, pr. par. of *reclino* = to recline (q.v.).]

Her.: The same as DECLINANT (q.v.).

**re-clin'-ate, a.** [Lat. *reclinatus*, pa. par. of *reclino* = to recline (q.v.).]

#### Botany:

1. (Of vegetation): Having the parts bent down upon their stalk; inflexed, as in the aconite.

2. (Of any part): Falling gradually back from the perpendicular; as the branches of the banyan tree.

**re-clî-nâ-tion, s.** [O. Fr. (Fr. *reclinacion*), from Lat. *reclinatus*, pa. par. of *reclino* = to recline (q.v.).]

\* I. Ord. Lang.: The act or state of leaning or reclining.

#### II. Technically:

1. Dialling: The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

2. Surg.: The process of removing a cataract by applying the needle to the anterior surface and pressing it down into the vitreous humour, so that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one and its back surface the lower one. (*Dunglison*.)

\* **re-clî-na-tor-y, \*re-clî-na-tor-ye, s.** [Low. Lat. *reclinatorium*.] A resting-place.

"Therians sette his reclinatorye."  
—*Lygiate*: *Poems*, fol. 2.

**re-clî-ne', v. t. & i.** [Lat. *reclino* = to lean back; re = back, and clîno = to lean; Fr. *recliner*; Sp. & Port. *reclinar*; Ital. *reclinare*.]

A. Trans.: To lean back; to lean sideways or to one side; to repose.

"The head reclined, the loosened hair."

Scott: *Rob Roy*, I. 22.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To lean, to repose, to rest; to take or be in a recumbent position.

"His snowy neck reclines upon his breast."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* ix. 561.

\* 2. To lean or fall back.

"Now behold the battlements recline."

Goldsmith: *An Oratorio*, III.

\* **re-clî-ne', a.** [Lat. *reclinus*.] [RECLINE, v.] Reclining, leaning; in a reclining or recumbent position.

"They sat recline  
On the soft downy bank, damasked with flowers."

Milton: *P. L.*, IV. 322.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wêlf, wôrck, whô, fân; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian, s, o = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

**re-clined**, *pa. par. & a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

**A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

**B.** *As adjective*:

**Bot.**: The same as RECLINATE (*q.v.*).

**re-clin-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *recline* (*v.*); *er.*] One who or that which reclines: specif., a dial whose plane reclines from a vertical position; a reclining dial.

**re-clin-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [RECLINE, *v.*]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

**B.** *As adjective*:

**Bot.**: The same as RECLINATE (*q.v.*).

**reclining-board**, *s.* The same as BACK-BOARD, *l. a.*

**reclining-dial**, *s.* A dial whose plane reclines from the perpendicular. If, besides reclining, it also declines from any of the cardinal points, it is called a Reclining-declining dial.

**re-clôse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *close*, *v.* (*q.v.*)] To close or shut again.

"The silver ring she pulled the door *re-clôse*."  
—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, l. 162.

**re-clôthe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *clothe* (*q.v.*)] To clothe again or afresh.

**re-clôde**, *v.t.* [Lat. *recludo*, from *re-* = back, and *claudo* = to shut.] To open, to unclose.

"The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, *re-clôde* opulations, and mundify the blood."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

**re-clôse**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *reclus* (*fem. reclusa*), *pa. par.* of *O. Fr. recludre*; Low Lat. *recludo* = to shut up; Sp. *recluso*; Ital. *richiuso*.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Living shut up or retired from the world; solitary, sequestered, retired from public life or notice.

"Nor these alone prefer a life *reclusa*,  
Who seek retirement for its proper use."  
—*Cooper: Retirement*, 170.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. One who lives shut up apart from the world; one who spends his life in retirement or seclusion, away from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk.

"Yes," buoyantly exclaimed  
The pale *Reclus*. — *Wordsworth: Excursion*, v.

2. *Specif.*: A religious devotee who lives in a single cell usually attached to a monastery.

\* 3. A retreat, a hermitage.

"These found them Refuge in Caves and Holes of Rocks; and in these *Recluses* were they comforted."—*Bridges: Penitent Pilgrims* (Reprint 1847), p. 138.

**re-clôsed**, *a.* [RECLUSE.] Retired, solitary, secluded.

"So *reclus'd* hermits oftentimes do know  
More of heav'n's glory than a worldly can."  
—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, Dec. 1612.

**re-clôse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *recluse*; *-ly*.] In a recluse, solitary, or secluded manner; in retirement or seclusion.

**re-clôse-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *recluse*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being retired or secluded; retirement, seclusion.

"A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the over-labour'd mind."—*Fletcher: Recluse*, pt. II, p. 278.

**re-clô-gion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *reclusio*, from *reclusus*, *pa. par.* of *recludo* = to shut up.] A state of retirement or seclusion; recluseness.

**re-clô-sive**, *a.* [Eng. *reclus* (*v.*); *-ive*.] Affording seclusion or retirement from the world; reclusive, secluded.

"In some *reclusive* and religious life."  
—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.

**re-clô-sôr-y**, *s.* [Low Lat. *reclucorium*.] The abode or cell of a recluse or hermit; a hermitage.

**re-clô-ug-u-lâ-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coagulation* (*q.v.*)] A second or renewed coagulation.

"This salt . . . does upon its *recoagulation* dispose of the aqueous particles among its own saline ones, and shoot into crystals."—*Boyle: Works*, l. 423.

**re-coast**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coast*, *v.* (*q.v.*)] To coast a second time along; to sail near or along the coast of.

**re-coct**, *a.* [Lat. *recoctus*, *pa. par.* of *recoquo* = to cook or boil again; *re-* = again, and *coquo* = to cook.] To boil or cook over again; hence, to dress up again; to vamp up anew.

"Old men and women too seek, as it were, by Maden's charms, to *re-coct* their corpe."—*Sp. Taylor: Artificial Handmaidens*, p. 71.

**re-coct-ion**, *s.* [RECOCT.] The act of cooking or dressing up anew; a vamping up.

**re-co-g-ni-â-ble**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ble**, &c. [RECOGNIZABLE, &c.]

**re-co-g-ni-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recognitionem*, accus. of *recognitio* = a knowing again, from *recognitus*, *pa. par.* of *recognosco* = to recognize (*q.v.*); Fr. *reconnaissance*; Ital. *ricognizione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act of recognizing; a recovery and acknowledgment of a knowledge of a person or thing; the state of being recognized.

"Recognition of a thing, as present."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*.

2. The act of recognizing, acknowledging, avowing, or sanctioning; the state of being recognized, acknowledged, or sanctioned.

"But the view in which the state regards the practice of morality is evidently seen in its *recognition* of that famous maxim."—*Warburton: The Alliance* (Post. to 4th ed.).

**II. Scots Law**: The recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal, or generally any return of the feu to the superior from whatever ground of eviction.

**re-co-g-ni-tor**, *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *recognitus*, *pa. par.* of *recognosco* = to recognize (*q.v.*)]

**Law**: One of a jury empanelled on an assize, so called because they acknowledge a dissein by their verdict.

"If, upon the general issue, the *recognitors* find an actual assize in the demandant, and his subsequent dissein by the present tenant, he shall have judgment to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 10.

**re-co-g-ni-tôr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *recognitus*, *pa. par.* of *recognosco* = to recognize (*q.v.*)] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

**re-co-g-ni-â-ble**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged.

**re-co-g-ni-â-ble-y**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ble-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *recognizable* (*v.*); *-y*.] In a recognizable manner; so as to be capable of recognition.

"A man *recognizably* of fine talents."—*Carlyle: Emersonism*, II, 28.

**re-co-g-ni-â-ge**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ge** (or *g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *reconnaissance*, *reconnaissance* = a recognizing, from *reconnoissant*, *pr. par.* of *reconnoître* (Fr. *reconnaître*) = to recognize (*q.v.*); Fr. *reconnaissance*.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

\* 1. The act of recognizing; acknowledgment or recognition of a person or thing; avowal, acknowledgment.

"In *recognition* of man's good deeds."—*F. Holland: Plutarch*, bk. II, ch. XII.

2. A mark or means of recognition; a badge, a token.

"That *recognition* and pledge of love  
Which I first gave her."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, v. 2.

**II. Law**:

1. (See extract).

"A *recognizance* is an obligation of record, which a man enters into before some court or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act; as, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like. It is in most respects like any other bond, the form of it being, 'that A B doth acknowledge to owe to our lady the queen, to the plaintiff, to C D, or the like, the sum of ten pounds, with condition to be void on performance of the thing stipulated.'"  
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 17.

2. The verdict of a jury empanelled upon assize.

**re-co-g-ni-â-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of recognizing; recognition.

**re-co-g-ni-â-ge**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ge** (or *g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [From the subst. *recognizance* (*q.v.*); O. Fr. *reconnoître*; Fr. *reconnaître*, from Lat. *recognosco* = to know again; *re-* = again, and *gnosco* = to know; Sp. *reconocer*, *reconocer*; Port. *reconhecer*; Ital. *ricognoscere*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To know again; to recover or recall the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of with a person or thing known before.

"Much was he troubled—for the man  
Hath *reco-g-ni-â-ge* his pallid face."  
—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of; to (acknowledge.)

"To *recognize* and report your goodness toward him."—*Acham: Schoolmaster*. (Ded.)

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with another by bowing, raising the hat, or the like; as, To *recognize* a person in the street.

4. To indicate or mark appreciation of; to acknowledge; as, To *recognize* merit by a prize.

\* 5. To review, to revise; to examine or go over a second time.

"In *recognizing* this history I have employed a little more labour."—*Pope: Marston*. (Ep. Dedic. 2nd ed.)

**B. Intransitive**:

**Law**: To enter into a recognizance or recognizances before a proper tribunal.

"To cause all friends, the *sayde* lords *recognize* that they were ready to affirm the *sayd* Duple of Tuleu to belong to the kings of Engleterre."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 10).

**re-co-g-ni-â-ge**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ge** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-ce*.]

**Law**: The person in whose favour a recognizance is made.

"The king, the plaintiff, C. D. &c. is called the *recognizance*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 20.

**re-co-g-ni-â-ge**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ge**, *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-er*.] One who recognizes.

**re-co-g-ni-â-ge**, **re-co-g-ni-â-ge** (or *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *recogniz(e)*; *-or*.]

**Law**: The person who enters into a recognizance.

**re-coil**, **re-coile**, **re-coyle**, **re-coile**, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *reculer*, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = back, and *cul* (Lat. *culus*) = the hinder part, the posterior. Cf. Gael. *cil* = the hinder part; Wel. *cil* = back, a retreat.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To start, rush, roll, or fall back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; to rebound; to fall back after an advance; as, A gun *recoils* after a discharge.

2. To be driven back or forced to retreat; to fall back.

"The friend shrinks back, the foe *re-coils*."  
—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, iv.

3. To return; to come back to the same place.

"Revenge, at first though sweet,  
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*."  
—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 172.

4. To start or shrink back, as from something repulsive, distressing, or alarming.

"And back *recoiled*, he knew not why,  
Fem at the sound himself had made."  
—*Colt: The Passions*.

5. To shrink through fear; to lack spirit or enterprise.

"If the Prince had *recoiled*, he would have lost his popularity."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

\* 6. To go back; to revert; to return in thought.

"Methought I did *recoil*  
Twenty-three years."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

\* 7. To fall off; to degenerate.

"You *recoil* from your great stock."  
—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, I. 4.

\* **B. Trans.**: To drive back. (Spenser.)

**re-coil**, **re-coile**, **re-coile**, *s.* [RECOIL, *v.*]

1. A starting, falling, or moving backward; a backward movement; a rebound.

"On a sudden on by  
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound  
Th' infernal doors."—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 880.

2. *Specif.*: The rebound or resilience of a firearm or piece of ordnance after it has been discharged, caused by the exploded powder acting equally on the gun and the projectile.

"The new velocimeter . . . for registering *recoils*."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1885.

**recoil-escapement**, *s.*

**Horol.**: An escapement in which the alternate teeth at each oscillation of the pendulum, the extremities of the teeth slide along the surfaces of the pallets, and thereby give an impulse to the pendulum or balance. The vertical escapement of a watch is a recoil, and the word is used as distinguished from a dead-beat.

**re-coil-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *recoil*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who recoils; one who falls or turns back from a promise or profession.

**re-coil-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECOIL, *v.*]

\* **re-coil-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *recoiling*; *-ly*.] In a recoiling manner; with a recoil.

\* **re-coil-ment**, **re-coil-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *recoil*; *-ment*.] The act of recoiling; a recoil.

**boil**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowi**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-ing**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-gion** = **shün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **del**, **döl**.

**rē-ōin**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coin*, *v.* (q.v.).] To coin again or anew.

"Recoining all the specie of England, in milled money."—*Burnet: Own Time*, vol. III, bk. VI.

**rē-ōin-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *coinage* (q.v.).] *s.*

1. The act of recoinage or coining anew.

"The recoinage began."—*Mossesday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. That which is recoined or coined anew.

**rē-ōin-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *recoin*; *-er*.] One who recoins.

**rē-ōi-lēct**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *collect*, *v.* (q.v.).] *s.*

**A. Transitive:**

1. To collect or gather together again; to collect what has been scattered (pron. *rē-ōi-lēct*).

"She recolects (accomplish'd ere she sits)"

"Her faculties amidst frailties flesh diffus'd."

*Stirling: Roman-day: First Hours.*

2. To recall to memory; to recover or recall the memory or knowledge of; to bring back to mind or memory; to remember.

"Recollect all the particulars and circumstances of the inquiry."—*Cowley: Govt. of O. Cromwell*.

3. To recover. (Used reflexively or in the *pa. par.*)

**B. Intrans.**: To come together again; to reunite (pron. *rē-ōi-lēct*).

"Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite"

"Shall recolect, and in one all unite."

*Donne: To Lady Bedford.*

**Rē-ōi-lēct**, **Rē-ōi-lēt** (*i* silent), *a. & s.* [Fr. *recollect*, from Lat. *recollectus*, so called from their recollection and strict observance of the rules of their Order.]

**A. As adj.**: Belonging to, or characteristic of the Friars of the Strict Observance (q.v.).

"There appear to be at present (1844) three Recollected houses in Great Britain."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

**B. As substantive:**

*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A popular name for the Friars of the Strict Observance.

"The Recollected were uninfected by Jansenism."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 709.

**rē-ōi-lēct-ēd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RECOLLECT, *v.*]

1. Remembered, brought to mind.

2. Collected again in one's mind or spirits.

"His strenuous spirit, recollected, calm."

*Thomson: Memory of Lord Talbot.*

**\*rē-ōi-lēct-ēd-nēm**, *s.* [Eng. *recollected*; *-ness*.] Memory, collectedness; concentration of thought.

"I spoke with recollectedness and power."—*Sp. Wülfen, in Life*, II, 28.

**rē-ōi-lēct-ion**, *s.* [Eng. *recollect*, *v.*; *-ion*.]

1. The act of recollecting, remembering, or recalling to the memory; the operation or process by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived to the mind; reminiscence, memory. (*Cowper: Tirocinium*, 311.)

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind; the period over which such power extends; remembrance, memory; *as*, it has not happened within my recollection.

3. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; *a* reminiscence.

\*4. The act, process, or habit of collecting or concentrating the mind or thoughts; concentration of thought; collectedness. (Still used in this sense by Roman ascetical writers.)

**\*rē-ōi-lēct-īve**, *a.* [Eng. *recollect*, *v.*; *-ive*.] Having the power or faculty of recollecting.

**Rē-ōi-lēt** (*i* silent), *a. & s.* [RECOLLECT, *s.*]

**rē-ōi-lē-i-sā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonization* (q.v.).] The act of recolonizing; a second colonization.

**rē-ōi-lē-ise**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colonize* (q.v.).] To colonize afresh or a second time.

**\*rē-ōi-lē-ūr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *colour*, *v.* (q.v.).] To assume a colour again.

"The swarthy blush recolours in his cheeks."

*Byron: Lara*, I, 12.

**rē-ōm-bi-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combination* (q.v.).] A second or renewed combination.

**rē-ōm-bīnē**, *v.t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *combine* (q.v.).] To combine a second time or anew. (*Carver: Marriage of T. K. & C. U.*)

**rē-ōm-fōrt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, *v.* (q.v.).] *s.*

1. To comfort or console again.

"As one from sad dismay"

*Recomforted.* *Milton: P. L.*, IX, 618.

\*2. To give new strength to.

"In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with muck; and likewise to recomfort it sometimes with muck put to the roots."—*Beacon*.

**\*rē-ōm-fōrt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comfort*, *s.* (q.v.).] Fresh comfort or consolation.

"Through recomfort of some high marriage."

*Leigate: Hist. of Thebes*, pt. II.

**\*rē-ōm-fōrt-less**, **\*re-ōm-fōrt-less**, *a.* [Eng. *recomfort*; *-less*.] Without comfort.

"Restless, recomfortless, with heart deep-grieved."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI, VI, 24.

**\*rē-ōm-fōrt-ūr**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comforture* (q.v.).] Renewed or restored comfort.

"They shall breed"

"Salves of themselves, to your recomforture."

*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, IV, 4.

**rē-ōm-mēnce**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commence* (q.v.).] *s.*

**A. Trans.**: To commence or begin again or anew.

"Recommencing our voyage about the fifth of June."—*Coc: Third Voyage*, bk. VI, ch. VI.

**B. Intrans.**: To begin again or anew. (*Longfellow: Afternoon in February.*)

**rē-ōm-mēnce-mēt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commencement* (q.v.).] The act or state of commencing anew or afresh; a fresh commencement.

**rē-ōm-mēnd**, **\*re-ōm-maunde**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.); Fr. *recommander*.]

1. To commend to the notice of another; to place or set in a favourable light before another; to praise or put forward as likely to be of service or advantage; to approve.

"Macanus recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus."—*Origen*.

2. To make acceptable; to attract favour to. (*Milton: P. L.*, IV, 329.)

\*3. To commit with prayers. (*Acts* xv, 40.)

4. To advise, as a course to be pursued; a remedy, a practice, a measure, or the like.

"To recommend true piety and goodness to them."—*Stillington: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 1.

\*5. To give or commit in kindness; to offer as a kindness.

"Mine own purse which I had recommended to his use."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, v.

¶ To recommend itself: To make itself approved; to present a favourable appearance; to be agreeable.

**rē-ōm-mēnd-ē-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-able*.] Fit or suitable to be recommended; worthy of recommendation; commendable.

"The only consideration upon which it is recommendable as a means for obtaining safety."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 1.

**\*rē-ōm-mēnd-ē-ble-nēm**, *s.* [Eng. *recommendable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being recommendable.

"The recommendableness of our religion to strangers."—*Morse: Mystery of Godliness*, bk. x, ch. III.

**rē-ōm-mēnd-ē-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *recommendable* (q.v.); *-ly*.] In a recommendable manner or degree; so as to deserve recommendation; commendably.

**rē-ōm-mēnd-ē-tion**, **\*re-ōm-men-da-tion**, **\*re-ōm-men-da-cy-on**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendation* (q.v.); Fr. *recommandation*; Sp. *recomendacion*; Ital. *raccomandazione*.]

1. The act of recommending or commending; the act of presenting or setting forward in a favourable light, so as to procure the notice, confidence, kindness, or civilities of another; *as*, To introduce one friend to another by a recommendation of his personal qualities or accomplishments.

2. That which serves or tends to recommend or procure a favourable reception for a person or thing; any quality, attribute, act, accomplishment, &c., which procures or serves to procure favour, notice, reception, or adoption.

"Self-praise is no recommendation."—*Old Proverb*.

\*3. A state of favour or high repute.

"It hath always been had in an extraordinary recommendation amongst the ancients."—*North: Plutarch*, pt. II.

**\*rē-ōm-mēnd-ē-tive**, *s.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-ative*.] That which recommends or serves to recommend; a recommendation.

**\*rē-ōm-mēnd-ē-tōr-ī**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commendatory* (q.v.).] Serving or tending to recommend; recommending.

"Neither was there in that packet of which I wrote your honour before) any such recommendatory letter."

*Reliques Wottonianae*, p. 700.

**rē-ōm-mēnd-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *recommend*; *-er*.] One who or that which recommends.

"There's no denying such a recommender."

*Digby: Kivra*, I, 1.

**\*rē-ōm-mēnd-ēm**, *s.* [RECOMMEND.] Commendation, praise, recommendation.

"My good fortune and recommendum."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

**rē-ōm-miss-ion** (as *as*), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commission*, *v.* (q.v.).] To commission again or anew; *as*, To recommit a ship of war.

**rē-ōm-mit**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commit* (q.v.).] *s.*

1. To commit again or anew.

"Caused them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, I, 43.

2. To refer again or back to a committee.

"They must propose to recommit the bill."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 17.

**rē-ōm-mit-mēt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *commitment* (q.v.).] The act of recommitting; the state of being recommitment.

**rē-ōm-mit-tal**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *committal* (q.v.).] The same as RECOMMITMENT (q.v.).

**\*rē-ōm-mū-nī-cāte**, *v.t. or i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *communicate* (q.v.).] To communicate again or anew.

**rē-ōm-pact**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compact* (q.v.).] To join again or anew.

"Repair"

"And recompact my scatter'd body."

*Donne: Valediction.*

**\*rē-ōm-pēnce**, *v. & s.* [RECOMPENSE.]

**rē-ōm-pēn-sā-tion**, **\*re-ōm-pen-sa-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *compensation* (q.v.).] *s.*

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of recompensing; recompense.

"In recompensation of his costs."—*Fabian: Chronicle*, vol. II, (an. 1291).

2. *Scots Law*: A term applied to a case in which one pursues for a debt, and the defender pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

**rē-ōm-pēnce**, **\*rē-ōm-pēnce**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *recompenser*, from Lat. *re* = again, and *compensare* = to compensate (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *recompensar*; Ital. *ricompensare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make a return for; to give or render an equivalent for, as for services, losses, &c.; to repay, to requite. (Said of the person.)

"Continue faithful, and we will recompense you."—*1 Maccabees* x, 37.

2. To return or give an equivalent for; to reward, to repay, to requite. (Said of the thing.) (*Cowper: Conversation*, 797.)

3. To return, pay, or give back as an equivalent.

"Shall he, for such deliverance freely wrought, recompense ill?"

*Cowper: Truth*, 128.

\*4. To make amends or compensation for; to pay or return an equivalent or forfeit for; to redeem; to atone for. (*Numbers* v, 8.)

**B. Intrans.**: To make recompense or compensation.

**rē-ōm-pēnce**, **\*rē-ōm-pēnce**, *s.* [Fr. *recompense*; Sp. & Port. *recompensa*; Ital. *ricompensa*.] That which is given or returned as an equivalent or compensation for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation, satisfaction, amends, reward, return, requital.

"A larger recompense these leaders claim."

*Byron: Lara*, I, 12.

**\*rē-ōm-pēnce-mēt**, **\*rē-ōm-pēnce-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *recompense*; *-ment*.] Recompense, compensation, satisfaction, amends.

"In recompensment of his brother's death."—*Fabian: Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cxxxv.

**rē-ōm-pēn-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *recompens(e)*; *-er*.] One who recompenses.

"A thankful recompenser of the benefits received."—*Pos: Martyrs*, p. 124 (an. 1164).

**šite, šit, šire, šmidt, whāt, šāll, šather**; **wē, wēt, häre, oamel, här, thäre**; **pine, pīt, šire, šir, marine**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, šōn**; **müte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, šāll**; **trī, šyrian**. **š**, **š** = **š**; **ey** = **ē**; **qu** = **kw**.



**rē-ōn-sōl-i-dā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *consolidation* (q.v.).] The act of reconsolidating; the state of being reconsolidated; a renewed consolidation.

**rē-ōn-strūct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *construct* (q.v.).] To construct again after destruction; to rebuild.

"To reconstruct the whole afresh from the very ground."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. III, ch. xxi.

**rē-ōn-strūc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *construction* (q.v.).] The act or process of reconstructing; the state of being reconstructed.

"A complete dissolution and reconstruction of society."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

**rē-ōn-strūc-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *reconstruct*; -ive.] Able or tending to reconstruct.

**rē-ōn-tin'-u-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).] The act or state of re-continuing; renewed continuance.

"Of which course some have wished a recontinuance."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 4. (Nota.)

**rē-ōn-tin'-ue**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *continue* (q.v.).] To continue again or anew.

"All at an instant shall together go.  
To recontinue, not beginning so."  
*Shirley: Domesday: Fourth House*.

**rē-ōn-vēn'**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convene* (q.v.).] To convene or assemble again or anew.

"A worse accident fell out about the time of the two houses reconvening."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*.

**rē-ōn-vēn'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convent* (q.v.).] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

"He reconvening armies therefore."  
*Warner: Albion England*, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

**rē-ōn-vēn'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convention* (q.v.).]

1. *Eng. Law*: An action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a former action; a crossbill or litigation.

2. *Scots Law*: When an action is brought in Scotland by a foreigner over whom the courts have otherwise no jurisdiction, his adversary in the suit is entitled, by re-convention, to sue the foreigner on a counter claim in compensation or extinction of the demand.

**rē-ōn-vēr-sion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conversion* (q.v.).] A second or renewed conversion.

"Being seasonally moved for the reconversion of the English."—*Weaver*.

**rē-ōn-vērt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-* and Eng. *convert*, v. (q.v.).] To convert again or a second time.

"The East Saxons . . . were by the means of Oswi thus reconverted."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. IV.

**rē-ōn-vēy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *convey* (q.v.).]

1. To convey, lead, or carry back or to its former place or position.

"As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein  
Thence reconveys, there to be lost again."  
*Denham: Cooper's Hill*.

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, To reconvey an estate.

**rē-ōn-vēy-ance**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *conveyance* (q.v.).] The act of reconveying; specif., the act of transferring a title to a former owner.

**rē-ord'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *recorder* = to repeat, to record, from Lat. *recordo*, *recorder* = to recall to mind, to remember: *re* = back, again, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart; Sp. & Port. *recordar*; Ital. *ricordare*.]

#### A. Transitive:

\* 1. To recall to mind; to remember.

"He can record the lamentable story  
In which his wretched lover lay day and night."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. xli. 19.

2. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to register; to make a note or memorial of; to chronicle, to note; to set down in writing in a book or on parchment, &c., for the purpose of preserving an authentic or correct evidence of.

"'Twill be recorded for a precedent."  
*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

3. To imprint deeply on the mind or memory.

"This note, madam, of your worthiness  
Remains recorded in so many hearts."  
*Denham: To the Lady Margaret*.

\* 4. To mark distinctly; to cause to be remembered. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 888.)

\* 5. To bear witness to; to attest.

"Let me be recorded by the righteous gods,  
I am as poor as you."  
*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

\* 6. To recite, to repeat, to sing, to play.

"They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark  
Record her hymns and chant her carols blent."  
*Fairfax: Pass*, II. 57.

#### \* B. Intransitive:

1. To remember, to meditate, to reflect, to ponder.

"Praying all the way, and recording upon the words  
which he before had read."—*Puller*.

2. To sing; to repeat a tune.

"The night-bird mute  
That still records with moan."  
*Shakespeare: Pericles*, iv. (Prol.)

**rēc-ord**, \* **rec-or-da**, *s.* [RECORD, v.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which preserves the memory or remembrance of anything; a memorial.

"Brief abstract and record of tedious days."  
*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

\* 2. Memory, remembrance.

"That record is lively in my soul."  
*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, v.

\* 3. Witness; attestation to a fact or event; testimony. (*John viii.* 14.)

4. The list of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history.

5. Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the memory of a fact or event; specif., a register; an authentic or official copy of a document, or account of any facts, acts, or proceedings, whether public or private, entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such entries.

"I'll wipe away all trivial fond records."  
*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 4.

6. (Pl.) Public documents preserved in a recognized repository.

"Away, burn all the records of the realm."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) Authentic or official testimonies in writing, contained in rolls of parchment, and preserved in a court of record.

(2) (See extract).

"The record is a history of the most material proceedings in the cause entered on a parchment roll, and continued down to the present time; in which must be stated the writ of summons, all the pleadings, the declaration, plea, replication, rejoinder, and whatever further proceedings have been had; all entered verbatim on the roll, and also the issue or demurrer, and joinder therein."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 12.

2. *Sport*: The shortest known time in which a race or heat has been run or won; the best performance in any athletic sport.

"It is absolutely necessary that records not made in actual competition should be viewed with a certain amount of suspicion. At the same time, it is very hard upon the athlete to be deprived of a record on these grounds alone."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1894.

¶ (1) *Best on Record*: The same as RECORD, II. 2.

"Newmarket on the Ouseworth and Middle Park days had obtained a best on record."—*Referee*, July 12, 1896, p. 2.

(2) *Conveyances by record*:

*Law*: Conveyances evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of parliament or a royal grant.

(3) *Court of record*:

*Law*: (See extract).

"A court of record is defined to be that where the acts and judicial proceedings are enrolled or recorded; which rolls are called the records of the court, and are of such high authority that their truth is not to be called in question. Nothing can be averred against a record, nor shall any plea, or even proof, be admitted to the contrary. And if the existence of a record be denied, it shall be tried by nothing but itself; that is, upon bare inspection whether there be any such record or no; else there will be no end of disputes. All courts of record also are the courts of the sovereign, in right of the crown, and their dignity, and no other court has authority to fine or imprison, unless it be expressly conferred by the legislature."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 1.

(4) *Debt of record*:

*Law*: A debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record.

(5) *Geological record*:

*Geol.*: The record of the history of the globe, as written upon the rocks, especially by means of fossils. It is imperfect; many gaps existing, some of which may never be filled up. (*Darwin: Orig. Species*, ch. x.)

(6) *In record, on or upon record*: Recorded, set down, registered.

"My villainy they have upon record."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

(7) *Recordari facias loquellam*: [Lat. = that you cause the plaintiff to be recorded.]

*Law*: An old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the Court of King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

(8) *To beat, break, or cut the record*:

*Sport*: To do a distance in less time than has yet been officially recorded; to excel any previous performance.

"Specially proceeded to cut the three miles record nearly by 15 sec."—*Referee*, July 11, 1896, p. 1.

(9) *Trial by record*:

*Law*: A trial which is heard when a matter of record is pleaded.

"The trial by record is only used in one particular instance; and that is where a matter of record is pleaded in any action, a judgment or the like; and the opposite party pleads, 'and that record,' that there is no such matter of record existing. Hereupon the party pleading the record has a day given him to bring it in; and, on his failure, his antagonist shall have judgment to recover. The trial, therefore, of this issue is merely by the record; for a record or enrolment is a monument of so high a nature, and importeth in itself such absolute verity, that if it be pleaded there is no such record, it shall not receive any trial by witness, jury, or otherwise, but only by itself."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 12.

**record-office**, *s.* A place for the preservation of public records.

¶ The English national records, formerly kept with little attempt at arrangement in many different places, are now deposited in the Record Office, a large Gothic building on the west side of Fetter Lane. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Romilly, May 24, 1861; and in the summer of 1866 the Search Offices were formally opened to students. Amongst the treasures of the Record Office are the original Domesday Book, the treaty of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and the Papal Bull conferring the title of Defender of the Faith on Henry VIII.

**rē-ord'-ance**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Remembrance, recollection.

**rēc-or-dā-tion**, \* **rec-or-da-ci-on**, *s.* [Lat. *recordatio*, from *recordatus*, pa. par. of *recordor* = to remember.]

1. Remembrance, recollection.

"To make a recordation to my soul  
Of every syllable that here was spoke."  
*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

2. A register, a record.

**rē-ord'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *record*; -er.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who records; one whose official duty is to record writings or proceedings in a register.

2. A registering apparatus.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record. He is appointed by the Crown, and must be a barrister of not less than five years' standing. The recorder of London is appointed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He is the judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, and one of the Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court. The title is also given to certain legal functionaries in some of the colonies.

\* 2. *Music*: A sort of flageolet formerly in use in this country; a flute. It was used also to teach birds to sing.

"The figures of recorders, and flutes, and pipes, are straight; but the recorder hath a less bore."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, s. 221.

**rē-ord'-ēr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *recorder*; -ship.] The office, position, or dignity of a recorder.

**rē-ord'-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECORD, v.]

**recording-gauge**, *s.* A gauge provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.

**recording-telegraph**, *s.* A telegraph provided with an apparatus which makes a record of the message transmitted.

**rē-ōr-pōr-i-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *corporification* (q.v.).] The act of re-embodiment or investing with a body again; the state of being re-embodied.

"Not barely a new production, but partly a re-embodiment."—*Boyle: Works*, III. 22.

**rē-couch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *couch*, v. (q.v.).] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. (*Wotton: Remains*, p. 886.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**re-count**, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. count (q.v.). In meaning 3 directly from Fr. *raconter*, *recompter*.]

1. To count again or a second time.
2. To relate, to rehearse, to recite; to tell or describe in detail; to enumerate, to particularize, to detail.

"Now, Muse, recount Pelagie Argos' poem."  
Pope: *Homage to Homer*; *Iliad* II. 599.

**re-count-mént**, s. [Eng. recount; -ment.] The act of recounting; relation or recital in detail; rehearsal; enumeration.

"Tears our recountments had most kindly bathed."  
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, IV. 3.

**re-coup**, **re-coupe**, v.t. [Properly to secure a piece or shred, from Fr. *recoups* = a shred; *recouper* = to cut again; *re* = again, and *couper* = to cut.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To reimburse; to indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding or equivalent advantage. (Frequently used reflexively.)

"To recoup the savings bank depositors."—*Standard*, Jan. 15, 1895.

2. To return or bring in an amount equal to; to recoup one's capital.

**II. Law:** To keep back as a set-off or discount; to diminish by keeping back a part, as a claim for damages.

**re-coup**, **re-coupe**, s. [RECOUP, v.] The keeping back of something which is due; a deduction, a discount. (Wharton.)

**re-coupe**, v. & s. [RECOUP, v. & s.]

**re-couped**, a. [RECOUP.]

*Her.*: The same as **COUPED** (q.v.).

**re-coup-ér**, s. [Eng. recoup, v.; -er.] One who recoups.

**re-coup-mént**, s. [Eng. recoup; -ment.] **Law:** The act of recouping or keeping back a part of a sum due.

**re-cour**, **re-coure**, v.t. [RECOVER (1).]

**re-course**, **re-coursa**, s. [Fr. *recours*, from Lat. *recursum*, accus. of *recursum* = a running back, a return, a retreat, from *recursum*, pa. par. of *recurro* = to run back; *re* = back, and *curro* = to run; Sp. & Port. *recursó*; Ital. *ricorso*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Recurrence, return; new or fresh attack.

"Preventive physic... prevents sickness in the healthy, or the recovery thereof in the valetudinary."  
—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*.

2. Repeated course; frequent or repeated flowing or passage.

"Their eyes galled with recourse of tears."  
Shakespeare: *Titus and Orestes*, v. 3.

3. Access, admission.

"No man hath recourse to her by night."  
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, III. 1.

4. A going or applying to, as for help, protection, &c.; a recurrence to a person or line of action in time of difficulty, danger, need, or perplexity. (Generally in the phrase *To have recourse*.)

"You do well to have recourse to your last evasion."  
—*Dryden: Epistle to the Whigs*.

**¶ With recourse; without recourse:** Phrases inserted in commercial documents to indicate respectively two opposite conditions on which a bargain is concluded.

1. *With recourse:* Implies that a sale or purchase has been made on condition that the thing sold is of the kind or quality taken for granted at the time of the sale. If on examination it is found to be of an essentially different kind or quality, the buyer is entitled to have recourse to the seller, and to claim an annulment of the bargain, or compensation for any loss he may have suffered.

2. *Without recourse:* Sometimes buyers are willing to take coupons and other instruments, and at the same time to accept any risk attending the transaction. This occurs when there is much competition, or when a seller is willing to take a lower price, in order to be relieved of any risk or trouble attending the transfer. The purchase is then said to be made *without recourse*. (*Bithell*.)

**re-course**, v.t. [RECOVER, s.]

1. To return, to recur.

"The same departing and recurring thrice."—*Pope: Marston (M. Marston)*.

2. To have recourse.

"These dogmatists dare not recourse to Scripture."—*Black: Life of Williams*, II. 501.

**re-course-fall**, a. [Eng. *recourse*; -fall(1).] Moving alternately.

"In that recurring fall deep."

*Drayton: Poly-Oblion*, s. 1.

**re-couv-ér** (1), **re-couv-ère**, **re-couv-er**, **re-couv-er**, v.t. & t. [O. Fr. *recouver*, *recouvrer* (Fr. *recouvrer*), from Lat. *recupero* = to recover, to recruit one's self, a word of doubtful origin; according to Corssen from Sabine *cupras* = good, hence *recupero* = to make good again; connected with Lat. *cupio* = to desire; Sp. & Port. *recovar*; Ital. *ricoverare*, *ricovrare*, *recuperare*, *ricuperare*.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To restore from illness, faintness, or the like; to revive.

"Brief, I recover'd him."

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, IV. 3.

2. To regain; to get again that which was lost. (*Isaiah* xi. 11.)

3. To reconquer, to win back: as, To recover territory from an enemy.

4. To rescue; to save from danger.

"Kill him whom you have recovered."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

5. To make up for; to repair the loss or injury of; to atone for; to retrieve.

"Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and recover."—*Eggers: Sermons*.

6. To get to, to gain, to reach, to attain to.

"If we recover that we're sure enough."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 1.

##### II. Law:

1. To gain as compensation, or in return for injury, damage, or debt: as, To recover damages in a suit.

2. To obtain title to in a court of law.

"The lands were recovered against the tenant of the freehold."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. xviii.

##### B. Intransitive:

1. To regain a former state or condition, as from misfortune, depression, &c. (Frequently used reflexively.)

2. To regain health after sickness; to become well again. (Followed by *from* or *of*.)

"Go, enquire... whether I shall recover of this disease."—*King Lear*, I. 2.

3. To come, to arrive, to reach.

"With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch."—*Fuller*.

4. To obtain a judgment in law; to be successful in a law-suit.

**re-couv-ér** (2), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. cover, v. (q.v.).]

1. To cover again or anew: as, To recover an umbrella.

2. **Hunting:** To start, as a hare from her cover or form.

**re-couv-ér**, s. [RECOVER (1), v.] Recovery.

"The prince's hand being split against a rocke Past all recover."  
Tragedy of Hoffman.

**re-couv-ér-é-ble**, a. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -able.]

1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

"The original import of such names has faded away... nevertheless the primal meaning may be recoverable."—*Taylor: Words and Places* (1874) ch. I.

2. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

"A prodigal course Is like the sun's; but not, like his, recoverable."  
Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, III. 4.

3. Capable of being recovered or obtained back from a holder, possessor, or debtor: as, The debt is recoverable.

4. Capable of being restored to health or revived from sickness, faintness, danger, &c.

**re-couv-ér-é-ble-mess**, s. [Eng. *recoverable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

**re-couv-ér-é-ble**, **re-couv-er-aunce**, s. [RECOVER (1), v.] Recovery.

"By hym might be made many grette recoveraunces for the royales of France."—*Berners: Froissart*; *Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. lxxi.

**re-couv-ér-é-ble**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -é-ble.]

**Law:** The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery (q.v.).

"Whereupon judgment was given... against the tenant, Edwards, who was now the recovered."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 15.

**re-couv-ér-ér**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -er.] One who recovers; a recoverer.

**re-couv-ér-ér**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -er.]

**Law:** The defendant, or person who obtains a judgment in his favour in common recovery. (RECOVERY, ¶.)

"Vested in the said recoverer by judgment of law."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 15.

**re-couv-ér-é-ble**, **re-couv-er-é-ble**, s. [Eng. *recover* (1), v.; -é-ble.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of recovering, regaining, retaking, reconquering, or obtaining possession of again.

"They are past recovery."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, I. 1.

2. Restoration to health from sickness, faintness, or the like; restoration from low condition or misfortune.

"His recovery manifested great strength of mind."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 255.

**II. Law:** The obtaining the right or title to something by a verdict and judgment of the court from an opposing party in a suit: as, the recovery of damages for libel, the recovery of lands in ejectment.

**¶ Common, collusive, or feigned recovery:**

**Law:** A fictitious real action carried on to judgment, and founded on the supposition of an adverse claim, a proceeding formerly resorted to by tenants in tail for the purpose of barring their entails, and all remainders and reversions consequent thereon, and making a conveyance in fee simple of the lands held in tail. It was abolished in 1833.

"This collusive recovery operated merely in the nature of a conveyance in fee simple, from Edward the tenant-in-tail, to Golding the purchaser."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 15.

**re-coyle**, v.t. [RECOIL, v.]

**re-co-ange**, **re-co-re-ang-é**, **re-co-re-ang-é**, s. [Eng. *recovert*; -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being recreant; cowardice, mean-spiritedness.

"For he is the blame of very recreancy."—*Chaucer: The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen*.

**re-co-re-ang-é**, s. [O. Fr.] Recreancy, cowardice.

"To do men pleasures or service, In thee it is recreancy."—*Roscius of the Rose*.

**re-co-re-ang-é**, **re-co-re-ang-é**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *recovert*, pr. par. of *recovert* = to believe again, to give back, from Low Lat. *recoarto* = to believe again, to change one's faith; used reflexively, *recoartare* = to own one's self beaten in a duel or judicial combat: Lat. *re* = back, again, and *coarto* = to believe. Cf. *miscreant*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Apostate, false.

"Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false."—*Milton: P. R.*, III. 125.

2. Craven, mean-spirited, cowardly; crying out for mercy.

"If yet, not lost to all the sense of shame, The recreant warrior hear the voice of fame."—*Pope: Essay*; *Henry VI.*, III. 251.

**B. As substantives:** One who yielded in combat, and cried craven; one who begged for mercy; hence, a cowardly, craven wretch.

"You are all recreants, and dastards."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, IV. 3.

**re-co-re-ang-é**, **re-co-re-ang-é**, adv. [Eng. *recovert*; -ly.] In a recreant or cowardly manner; like a recreant or craven.

**re-co-re-ang-é**, v.t. & t. [Lat. *recreatus*, pa. par. of *recreo* = to refresh, to revive; lit. = to create anew: *re* = again, and *creo* = to create; Sp. & Port. *recrear*; Ital. *ricreare*, *ricreare*; Fr. *recréer*.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To revive or refresh after toil, exertion, or study by recreation; to divert, to amuse; to reanimate, as languid or fatigued spirits or exhausted strength.

"Recreate themselves with honest and laudable pastimes."—*Mary: Utopia*, bk. II, ch. VI.

2. To gratify, to please.

"These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatick scent."—*Mary: Divine Dialogues*.

3. To cheer.

"The Lord did comfort and recreate him."—*Udal: John xii.*

4. To create or form anew. (In this sense pron. *re-crée*.)

"Recreate me, now grown ruinous."—*Dante: Divine Comedy*.

**B. Intransitive:** To take recreation.

"They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to recreate."—*L. Addison: Present State of the Jews*, p. 151.

ból, bóy; pòut, jówl; cat, cell, chorús, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -hng, -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -tion, -sion = shún. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús, -bie, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

**reō-rē-ā-tion** (1), \***reō-re-a-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *recreationem*, acc. of *recreatio*, from *recreatus*, pa. par. of *recreo* = to recreate; Sp. *recreación*; Ital. *recreazione*.] [RECREATE.] The act of recreating, amusing, or refreshing the spirits or strength after toil, exertion, or study; amusement, pastime, diversion.

"Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise."—*Dryden: Virgil; Eclogues*. (Dedic.)

**recreation-ground**, *s.* An open space set apart for the recreation of both old and young. 22 Vict., c. 27, and 34 & 35 Vict., c. 13, facilitate grants of land for this purpose. [PARK, PLAYGROUND.]

**reō-rē-ā-tion** (2), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *creation* (q.v.).] The act of recreating or creating anew; the state of being recreated.

**reō-rē-ā-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *récréatif*; Sp. *recreativo*; Ital. *recreativo*, *recreativo*.] Tending to recreate, amuse, refresh, or divert; refreshing, reanimating, reinvigorating, diverting, amusing.

"Let the music of them be recreative, and with some strange changes."—*Bacon: Essays*, No. xxxvii.

#### Recreative Religionists, *s. pl.*

*Ecclesiast.*: An association formed in December, 1866, for giving popular scientific lectures on Sunday evenings, sacred music being performed at intervals. A prosecution which took place under the Sunday Act, 21 Geo. III., c. 49, failed of effect. The Recreative Religionists have for some years figured in the Registrar-General's returns of sects having registered places of worship. [Sunday-lecture Society.]

\***reō-rē-ā-tive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *recreative*; -ly.] In a recreative manner; so as to recreate; with recreation or diversion.

\***reō-rē-ā-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *recreative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

\***reō-re-aunt**, *a. & s.* [RECREANT.]

**reō-rē-mēt**, *s.* [Lat. *recrementum*, from *recreo*, pa. par. *recreatus*: *re* = back, again, and *creo* = to separate.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Dross, spume; superfluous or useless matter separated from that which is useful.

"The foulness of the most earthly recrements."—*Sp. Hall: Sermons*, p. 41.

\* 2. *Physiol.*: A humour which, after having been separated from the blood by an organ of secretion, is absorbed into it again. The saliva is a case in point.

\***reō-rē-mēt-al**, \***reō-rē-mēt-ti-tial** (*ti as sh*), **reō-rē-mēt-ti-tious**, *a.* [Eng. *recrement*; *al*, *ti-tial*, *ti-tious*.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement, or superfluous matter separated from that which is useful and valuable; drossy.

"There are in most men's minds either recrementitious particles, or at least some loose adherences."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 444.

\***reō-crow** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [RECRUIT, *v.*] To recruit, to enlist.

"To recruit other companies."—*Prince Rupert's leading up of the Rebel Quarters*, &c., p. xvi.

**reō-rim-in-ā-tō**, *v. t. & t.* [Lat. *re* = back, again, and *criminatus*, pa. par. of *crimino* = to accuse of crime; *crimen*, genit. *criminis* = a crime; Fr. *recriminer*; Sp. *recriminar*; Ital. *recriminare*.]

*A. Intrans.*: To return one accusation with another; to accuse in return; to retort an accusation.

"To recriminate in just."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, v.

\* *B. Trans.*: To accuse in return.

"Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the strumpet."—*South: Sermons*.

**reō-rim-in-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *criminatus*, pa. par. of *crimino* = to accuse; Sp. *recriminación*; Ital. *recriminazione*.] [RECRIMINATE.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of recriminating; the retorting of an accusation.

"Prepared for their dislike by mutual recrimination."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*. (Intro.)

\* 2. *Law*: An accusation brought by the accused against the accuser on the same fact; a counter-accusation.

\***reō-rim-in-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *recriminative*; -ive.] Recriminatory.

**reō-rim-in-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *recriminative*; -or.] One who recriminates; one who retorts an accusation upon the accuser.

**reō-rim-in-ā-tōr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *recriminative*; -ory.] Retorting or returning an accusation; recriminating.

"Recriminatory charges would be gone into on the part of the respondent."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1884.

**reō-cross**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cross*, *v.* (q.v.).]

\* 1. To cross again or back.

\* 2. To oppose again.

"We're cross and recross by the Reprobate."—*Dumas: Musé des Sciences*, p. 64.

\***reō-rū-gū-ty**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crucify* (q.v.).] To crucify again or afresh.

"Jews recrucifying Christ."—*Adams: Works*, II. 344.

\***reō-rū-dēn-gy**, *s.* [RECRUDESCENCE.] The quality or state of being recrudescence; recrudescence, relapse.

"If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudescence by new foreign succours."—*Bacon: Letter to Secretary Cecil*, p. 14.

**reō-rū-dēs-qēnqā**, **reō-rū-dēs-qēn-gy**, *s.* [Fr. *recrudescence*.] [RECRUDESCENT.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being recrudescence, or of becoming sore again.

2. A fresh outbreak after temporary cessation.

"Apart altogether from any actual recrudescence of outrage."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 4, 1884.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The production of a young shoot from the top of a ripened spike of a seed.

2. *Pathol.*: Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

"The weather is stormy, and a recrudescence of the epidemic is feared."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1884.

**reō-rū-dēs-qēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *recrudescens*, pr. par. of *recrudescere* = to become raw again: *re* = back, again, and *crudescere* = to become raw; *crudus* = raw; Fr. *recrudescence*.] Growing or become raw, sore, or painful again, after a temporary remission.

**reō-rūt**, \***re-acute**, *v. t. & t.* [Fr. *recruter* = to levy troops, from *recrute*, a provincial form for *recrue*, fem. of *recrū*, pa. par. of *recroître* = to grow again; *re* = again, and *croître* = to increase, from Lat. *creo*; Sp. *recrutar*; Port. *recrutar*, *recular*; Ital. *recrutare*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To supply with new or additional men; to make up deficiencies in by enlistment; to enlist.

"They might not levy money to recruit and maintain their army when raised."—*Frymo: Trachery & Dialogues*, pt. IV., p. 34.

2. To repair by fresh supplies; to supply or remedy lack or deficiency in.

"Yearly his herds in vigour will impair; Recruit and mend them with thy yearly care."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics* III. 112.

3. To restore the wasted vigour of; to restore to health or strength; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to invigorate.

"Then we think to refresh and recruit ourselves."—*Sherr: Sermons*, vol. VI., ser. 14.

*B. Intransitive*:

1. To gain or raise new supplies of men; specif., to raise new or additional soldiers.

2. To gain new supplies of anything wasted or exhausted; to gain health, strength, spirits, &c.; to be reinvigorated.

**reō-rūt**, *s.* [Sp. *recruta*; Port. & Ital. *recruta*, *recruta*.] [RECRUIT, *v.*]

1. A supply of anything wasted or exhausted.

"In hourly expectation of a recruit of Franks, and they are but now arrived."—*T. Hall: Genuine Letters*, II. 124.

2. A soldier newly enlisted to supply deficiencies in an army.

"She would furnish his army with recruits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. One who has newly joined a society, sect, association, &c.

"The gap will be filled up by recruits from our schools of art."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1884.

\* 4. A substitute for something wanted. (Pope.)

**reō-rūt-ār**, *s.* [Eng. *recruit*, *v.*; -er.] One who recruits.

"He [Frymo] was elected a recruiter for Newport, in Cornwall."—*Wood: Athens Ocean*, p. 437.

**reō-rūt-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RECRUIT, *v.*]

**recruiting-sergeant**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A sergeant deputed or authorized to enlist men for the army.

**reō-rūt-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *recruit*; -ment.] The act or process of recruiting; the enlistment or raising of new supplies of men for an army.

"Recruitment in Bosnia for the Egyptian gendarmerie."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1882.

**reō-rū-tal-li-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallization* (q.v.).] The act or process of recrystallizing; the state of being recrystallized.

**reō-rū-tal-lize**, *v. t. or t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *crystallize* (q.v.).] To crystallize again or anew.

**reō-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *rectum*]; Eng. *adj.* suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the rectum.

**reōt-ān-gle**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rectangulus* = having a right angle: *rectus* = right, and *angulus* = an angle; Sp. *rectángulo*; Ital. *rettangolo*.]

*A. As substantive*:

*Geom.*: A parallelogram or quadrilateral figure whose angles are all right angles. An equilateral rectangle is a square. A rectangle is said to be contained by any two of the sides about one of its angles: thus, if *A B* and *B C* represent two adjacent sides, the rectangle is said to be contained by *A B* and *B C*, or, as it is sometimes expressed, it is the rectangle under *A B* and *B C*. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of its base and altitude. Rectangles having equal bases are to each other as their altitudes; rectangles having equal altitudes, are to each other as their bases.

\* *B. As adj.*: Rectangular; having a right angle.

**reōt-ān-gled** (le as gl), *a.* [Eng. *rectangl(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; rectangular.

2. *Her.*: When the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which at the intersection makes a right angle, it is then termed rectangled.

**reōt-ān-gu-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = right, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.); Fr. *rectangulaire*.] Having an angle or angles of ninety degrees; right-angled.

"Nor doth every one, who hath an idea of a rectangular triangle, presently understand that the square of the subtense is equal to the squares of both the sides."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 634.

**rectangular-coordinates**, *s. pl.*

*Anal. Geom.*: Coordinates whose axes are at right angles to each other.

**rectangular-solid**, *s.*

*Geom.*: A solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

\***reōt-ān-gu-lār-y**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectangular*; -ly.] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularity.

"She sketched in strong caricature . . . his rigid rectangularity."—*Mrs Edgeworth: Emma*, ch. ix.

**reōt-ān-gu-lār-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectangular*; -ly.] In a rectangular manner; in manner of a right angle; with or at a right angle or angles.

"At the equator thereof the needle will stand rectangularly."—*Brown: vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. ii.

**reōt-ān-gu-lār-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rectangular*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rectangular; rectangularity.

**reōt-ēm-brý-ō-sē**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight; Mod. Lat. *embryo* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. -ēs.]

*Bot.*: A sub-order of Solanaceae, having the embryo straight. Tribes: Metternichieae, Cestreeae, and Fabianee. (Lindley.)

**reō-ti-fi-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rectify*; -able.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right.

"The errors of one concoction are not rectifiable by another."—*Brown*.

2. *Geom.*: Applied to a curve admitting the construction of a straight line, equal in length to any definite portion of the curve.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, ōth, cūre, unīte, ōur, rāle, fāl; trý, Sýrian. *a*, *o* = *ō*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

**recti-fi-cā-tion**, *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *rectificatio*, accus. of *rectificatio*, from *rectificatus*, pa. par. of *rectifico* = to rectify (q.v.); Sp. *rectificación*; Ital. *rectificazione*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of rectifying, correcting, or setting right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"His lordship, by the present state of things, includes the rectification of them in a future state."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. (App.)

**II. Technically:**

1. **Chem.**: The concentration of a volatile substance by distillation, as when spirit of wine is prepared from a dilute solution of alcohol, by repeated distillation.

2. **Geom.**: The operation of finding an expression for the length of a definite portion of a curve.

**¶ Rectification of a globe:**

**Astron. or Geog.**: The adjustment of a globe preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

**recti-fi-ed**, *pa. par. or a.* [RECTIFY.]

**rectified spirit, s.**

1. **Chem.**: Alcohol with sixteen per cent. of water. Sp. gr. 0.833, strength 56 o.p.

2. **Pharm.**: Used in making many tinctures and spirits, when the substances contain a large amount of resin or volatile oil.

**recti-fi-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rectify*; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who rectifies, corrects, or sets right that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous.

"Certain modern rectifiers of prejudices."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. § 1.

2. One who rectifies or refines a substance by repeated distillations; specif., one who rectifies liquors.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Chem.**: One who refines or purifies spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation. The products are known as gin, cordials, liqueurs, &c. The exercise of the business of a rectifier is under the supervision and license of the Excise authorities.

2. **Naut.**: An instrument for determining the variation of the compass on board ship. It consists of two circles, either laid upon or let into each other, and so fastened together in their centres that they represent two compasses, the one fixed, the other movable; each is divided into 32 points of the compass and 360°, and, numbered both ways from the north and south, ending at the east and west in 90°. The fixed compass represents the horizon, in which the north and all the other points are liable to variation. (*Smyth*.)

**recti-fi-y**, *\*recti-fi-er*, *v.t.* [Fr. *rectifier*, from Low Lat. *rectifico* = to make right; Lat. *rectus* = right, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *Port. rectificar*; Ital. *rettificare*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: To make or set right or correct that which is wrong, incorrect, or erroneous; to amend.

"Truth, although in swaddling clothes, I find, informs the judgment, rectifies the mind."—*Bacon: Pilgrim's Progress*. (Prol.)

**II. Technically:**

1. **Chem.**: To refine or purify spirit or common alcohol by a process of distillation, with the aid of certain herbs, essences, and other flavouring ingredients. More strictly, to separate the lighter portions of any liquid, and render pure and homogeneous any alcohol, ether, or volatile oil, by repeated distillation.

2. **Geom.**: To construct a straight line equal in length to a definite portion of. (Said of a curve.)

**¶ To rectify the globe:**

**Astron. or Geog.**: To bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on the globe to the brass meridian, or to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of a proposed problem.

**recti-lin-ē-al**, **recti-lin-ē-ar**, *a.* [Lat. *rectilineus*], from *rectus* = right, straight, and *linea* = a line; Eng. adj. suff. -*al*, -*ar*; Fr. *rectiligne*; Sp. *rectilíneo*; Ital. *rettilineo*.] Straight-lined; consisting of a straight line or lines; bordered or contained by straight lines.

"Would persist in a rectilinear motion."—*Morse: Immort. of Soul*, bk. iii. ch. xiii.

**recti-lin-ē-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -*ly*.] In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a straight line.

**recti-lin-ē-ar**, *a.* [RECTILINEAL.]

**recti-lin-ē-ar-y**, *s.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -*ly*.] The quality or state of being rectilinear. "The rectilinear or undulatory motion of light."—*Coloridge*. (*Webster*.)

**recti-lin-ē-ar-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rectilinear*; -*ly*.] Rectilinearly. "They all tend rectilinearly towards a centre."—*Poe: Eureka* (Works 1884, II., 143).

**recti-lin-ē-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *rectilíneus*.] The same as RECTILINEAL (q.v.).

"There are only three rectilíneous and ordinate figures which can serve to this purpose."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pl. 1.

**rect-ion**, *s.* [Lat. *rectio* = a governing or ruling, from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego* = to rule.] **Gram.**: Government; the influence or power which one word exercises over another in the same sentence, causing it to be put in a certain case or mood.

**recti-rōs-tral**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight, and *rostrum* = a prow, a beak.] Having a straight beak.

**recti-rōs-tral**, *a.* [Lat. *rectus* = straight, and *series* = a series, a row.]

**Bot. (Of leaves)**: Arranging themselves into exactly vertical ranks, from their being placed on an integral part of the circumference.

**recti-tis**, *s.* [Eng. *rectum* (q.v.); suff. -*tis*.] **Pathol.**: Inflammation of the rectum. It is usually due to violence or to the presence of a foreign body.

**recti-tū-de**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rectitudo* = straightness, uprightness, from *rectus* = straight; Sp. *rectitud*; Ital. *rettitudine*.]

**\* 1. Straightness.**

"The zigzag lines in the mountain ranges of New South Wales are also sufficiently astounding in their aberrations from rectitude."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

**\* 2. Correctness; freedom from error or mistakes.**

**\* 3. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness, integrity, truth, honesty; conformity to truth or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; justice.**

"Those who go astray, not from curiosity, but a rectitude of intention."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, III.

**rect-tō**, *s.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *rectus* = right.]

**\* 1. Law**: A writ of right.

**\* 2. Print**: The right-hand page of a book, opposed to verso (q.v.).

**rectō**, *pref.* [RECTUM.] (See compounds.)

**recto-uterine, a.**

**Anat.**: Of or belonging to the uterus and the rectum. There are recto-uterine folds.

**recto-vaginal, a.**

**Pathol.**: Of or belonging to the vagina and the rectum. There is a recto-vaginal hernia.

**recto-vesical, a.**

**Anat.**: Of or belonging to the bladder and the rectum. There is a recto-vesical pouch, and a recto-vesical fascia.

**rect-tō-cle**, *s.* [Pref. *recto-*, and Gr. *κῆλη* (*kêlē*) = a tumour.]

**Pathol.**: Hernia of the rectum. It often implicates the vagina, and is then called Vaginal rectocele.

**rect-tōr**, *s.* [Lat., from *rectus*, pa. par. of *rego* = to rule; Fr. *recteur*; Sp. *rector*; Port. *reitor*; Ital. *rettore*.]

**\* 1. One who rules, governs, or administers; a ruler, a governor.**

"Cesar is but the rector of an empire."—*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

**\* 2. In the English Church**, a clergyman who has the cure of a parish, and has the parsonage and tithes; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not inappropriate, as distinguished from a vicar (q.v.).

**\* 3. In the Roman Church**, the head of a religious house; among the Jesuits, the head of a house that is a seminary or college. [MISSIONARY-RECTOR.]

**\* 4. The principal of a university in France and Scotland**, also the heads of Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford. In Scotland the head-master of an academy or important public school.

"The rector of the venerable called to counsel all the doctors."—*Bail: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

**rect-tōr-al**, *a.* [Eng. *rector*; -*al*.] The same as RECTORIAL (q.v.).

**rect-tōr-ate**, *s.* [Low Lat. *rectoratus*; Lat. *rector* = a ruler; Fr. *rectorat*; Sp. *rectorado*; Port. *reitorado*; Ital. *rettorado*.] The office, rank, or position of a rector; rectorship.

**rect-tōr-ess**, **rect-trēs**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -*ess*.]

**1. A female rector or ruler.**

"A most perfect rectress of her will."—*Dayton: Barons Wars*, I.

**2. The wife of a rector.**

"In this way the worthy rectresses consoled herself."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*.

**rect-tōr-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *rector*; -*ial*.] Of or pertaining to a rector or to a rector.

"The tithes of many things . . . as in some parishes rectorial."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. I, ch. II.

**rectorial-tithes, s.** Predial tithes.

**rect-tōr-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -*ship*.]

**1. The office, rank, or position of a rector.**

**\* 2. Rule, direction, guidance, government.**

"Or had you tongue to cry Against the rectresship of judgment?"—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 2.

**rect-tōr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *rector*; -*y*.]

**1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.**

"A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithes and other oblations of the people, separate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the service of his church there."—*Spelman*.

**2. The house of a rector; a parsonage-house.**

**\* rect-trēs**, *s.* [RECTRESS.]

**rect-trix** (pl. **rect-tri-ques**), *s.* [Lat. fem. of *rector* = a ruler.]

**\* 1. The same as RECTRESS, 1. (q.v.).**

"A late queen rectrix prudently commanded, &c."—*Sir F. Herbert: Travels*.

**\* 2. One of the long quill feathers in the tail of a bird, which guide its flight like a rudder.**

**rect-tūm**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *rectus* = straight.]

**Anat.**: The lowest portion of the large intestine extending from the sigmoid flexure of the colon to the anus.

**rect-y-bā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recubo* = to lie down.] The act of lying down, leaning, or reclining.

"The French and Italian translations express neither position of session or recubation."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. vi.

**\* re-cul-le**, *\*re-cul-le*, *v.t.* [RECOIL, v.]

**\* re-cul-le**, **\*re-cul-le-ment**, *s.* [RECOIL, *s.*, &c.]

**† re-cul-ti-vā-tion**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivate* (q.v.).] To cultivate anew or afresh.

**\* re-cul-ti-vā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *cultivation* (q.v.).] The act of cultivating anew; the state of being cultivated anew.

**\* re-cumb**, **\*re-cumbe**, *v.t.* [Lat. *recumbo*.] To lean, to recline, to repose.

"The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you upon condition, that any one of you will recumb, rest, lean upon or roll himself upon the person of his son."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 4.

**\* re-cūm-ben-ces**, *s.* [Lat. *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo* = to lie back.] [RECURB.] The act or state of resting or reposing in confidence.

"Some of our divines bring in a recumbence or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation."—*North: Light to Paradise*, p. 84.

**\* re-cūm-ben-cy**, *s.* [RECURBENCE.]

**1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of lying, reclining, or reposing.**

"Relaxation of the languid frame, By soft recumbency of outstretched limbs."—*Cooper: Task*, I. 82.

**2. A state of rest or repose; rest; idle state.**

"When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy recumbency."—*Locke*.

**re-cūm-bent**, *a.* [Lat. *recumbens*, pr. par. of *recumbo*.] [RECURB.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Leaning, reclining, lying.**

"The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that graze'd."—*Cooper: Red Rover*.

**\* 2. Inactive, idle, listless.**

**II. Bot. & Zool.**: Applied to any part which leans or reposes upon another, or to a plant lying prostrate on the ground.

**ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, -el = bel, del.**

- \* **rē-cūm'-bent-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. recumbent; -ly.] In a recumbent manner or posture.
- \* **rē-cū'-pēr-ā-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] [RECUPE-] Recoverable.  
"If thou yet by counaile arte recuperable."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. I, ch. xiii.
- \* **rē-cū'-pēr-ā-te**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *recuperatus*, pa. par. of *recupero* = to regain, to recover.]  
**A.** *Trans.*: To recover, to regain.  
**B.** *Intrans.*: To recover.
- \* **rē-cū'-pēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *recuperatio*, from *recuperatus*.] [RECUPE-] RECOVER (1), *v.* Recovery, as of anything lost.  
"The reproduction or recuperation of the same thing that was before."—*Morse: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 224.
- \* **rē-cū'-pēr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *recuperativus*, from *recuperatus*.] [RECUPE-] RECOVER (1), *v.* Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.
- \* **rē-cū'-pēr-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who recovers.
- \* **rē-cū'-pēr-ā-tōr-ī**, *a.* [Lat. *recuperat(us)*, pa. par. of *recupero* = to recover; Sp. & Ital. *recuperatorio*.] Recuperative.
- \* **rē-cūr-**, *v.i.* [Lat. *recorro* = to run back, to recur: *re* = back, again, and *curro* = to run; Fr. *recourir*; Sp. *recurrir*; Ital. *ricorrere*.]  
1. To return; to go back; to come back; to revert.  
"Let us once more recur to the words of our Lord's prediction."—*Sp. Horsey: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 19.  
2. To occur again; to be repeated after intervals, or in accordance with some regular rule: as, A fever recurs.  
3. To return or come back to the thought or mind.  
"When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard."—*Watts*.  
4. To have recourse to; to resort; to turn to for aid.  
"To avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools."—*Locke*.
- \* **rē-cūr-** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *cure* (q.v.).] To cure, to heal; to restore to health or soundness.  
"A smile recures the wounding of a frown."—*Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis*, 464.
- \* **rē-cūr-** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *recurer*, contract. from *recourir*.] To recover.  
"Hector his stede agayne hath anon recured."—*Lydgate: Siege of Troy*, 1668, sig. F. v.
- \* **rē-cūr-**, *s.* [RECURVE (2), *v.*] Recovery, remedy, cure.  
"The thing is past recure."—*Udall: Flores*, p. 144.
- \* **rē-cūr'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *recur*; -ful.] Curing, curative, healing.  
"With this recureful maske."—*Chapman: Gentleman Usher*, v.
- \* **rē-cūr'-less**, \* **rē-cūr'-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *recur*; -less.] Incapable of being cured or remedied; past cure or remedy.  
"Impressing a recurelesse wound."—*Chapman: Homer*; *Iliad* xvi.
- \* **rē-cūr'-less-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *recurless*; -ly.] So as to be incurable.  
"Recurelessly wounded with his owne weapons."—*Greene*.
- \* **rē-cūr'-rence**, \* **rē-cūr'-ren-cy**, *s.* [Eng. *recurrent* (1); -cy; Fr. *récurrente*.]  
1. The act of recurring; the state of being recurrent; a return.  
"Providing . . . against the recurrence of such a calamity."—*Macleay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiii.  
2. The act of having recourse or resort; resort.  
"A frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations."—*Jeremy Taylor*.
- \* **rē-cūr'-rent**, *a.* [Lat. *recurrens*, pr. par. of *recuro* = to recur (q.v.); Fr. *récurrent*; Sp. *recurrente*; Ital. *recorrente*.]  
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals.  
"The horses which he requirer each recurrent year."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1884.  
2. *Crystall.*: A term applied to a crystal, whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4, &c.  
3. *Anat.*: Having a reflex course, as the recurrent arteries, &c.

recurrent-fever, *a.*

Pathol.: Relapsing fever (q.v.).

recurrent-nerve, recurrent laryngeal-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The inferior laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve, which has a reflex course to the larynx.

rē-cūr'-rīng, *pr. par. & a.* [RECUR.]**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).**B.** *As adj.*: Returning from time to time, or at stated intervals; recurrent.recuring-decimal, *s.* [CIRCULATING-DECIMAL.]recurring-series, *s.*

Alg.: A series in which each term is equal to the algebraic sum of the products obtained by multiplying one or more of the preceding terms by certain fixed quantities. These quantities, taken in their order, are called the Scale of the series.

rē-cūr'-sant, *a.* [Lat. *recursans*, pr. par. of *recursus*, frequent. of *recuro* = to recur (q.v.).]**Her.**: Said of an eagle, displayed, with the back towards the spectator's face.**Recurrent volant in pale**:  
**Her.**: Said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, with its back towards the spectator's face.**Recurrent volant in pale**:  
**Her.**: Said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, with its back towards the spectator's face.rē-cūr'-sant, *a.* [Lat. *recursans*, pr. par. of *recursus*, frequent. of *recuro* = to recur (q.v.).]**Her.**: Said of an eagle, displayed, with the back towards the spectator's face.**Recurrent volant in pale**:  
**Her.**: Said of an eagle, as it were flying upwards, with its back towards the spectator's face.rē-cūr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *recursio*, from *re*, back, again, and *curro* = a running; *curro* = to run.] Return, recurrence."Near two and twenty recursions of the included pendulum."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 61.rē-cūr'-sant, *a.* [Lat. *recursans*, pr. par. of *recursus* = to bend back.]**Her.**: Bowed embowed, or curved and recurved.rē-cūr'-sant, *a.* [RECURVATE, *a.*] To bend back or backwards.rē-cūr'-vate, rē-cūr'-āt-ōd, *a.* [Lat. *recurvatus*, pa. par. of *recuro* = to bend back: *re* = back, and *curvo* = to bend.]**Bot.**: Bent, but not rolled backwards; recurved, reflexed.rē-cūr'-vā-tion, *s.* [RECURVATE, *a.*] A bending back or backwards."Ascending first into a capillary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine recurvation. It ascendeth again into the neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xxvii.rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *curvature* (q.v.).] The same as RECURVATION (q.v.).\* **rē-cūr'-vā-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *recursus*, from *re* = back, again, and *curvus* = bent.] Bent back or backwards."In others I have observed long recurrent tails, longer than their bodies."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. VIII, ch. vi.rē-cūr'-vā-ture, rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Eng. *recusant* (1); -cy, -cy.] The quality or state of being a recusant; the tenets or principles of a recusant."There is also an inferior species of recusancy (enjoining to make the declaration against popery enforced by statute 10 Car. II., a. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate)."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 4.rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *recuser* = to reject, to refuse, from Lat. *recuso* = to oppose a cause or opinion, to reject: *re* = back, and *causo* = a cause.]**A.** *As adj.*: Obsolete in refusing; specif. applied in English history to those who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or to conform to the rites of the Established Church.**B.** *As substantive*:1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.2. *Eng. Hist.*: One who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy, or who refused or neglected to attend divine service in the Established Church, and to worship according to its forms and rites. It differed from a non-conformist in that it included Popish recusants. (In the example the word is apparently pronounced *rē-cūr'-vā-ture*.)"But with our Church him disciplined so sore, He, rank recusant, comes to church no more."—*De Witt: Boston*.

¶ By 1 Eliz., c. 2, it was enacted that a fine of twelve pence should be imposed on every one absenting himself, without reasonable cause, from his church or chapel (of course, those of the Establishment). Recusants were divided into four classes: (1) a simple recusant who absented himself, but had not been convicted; (2) a recusant convict; (3) a Popish recusant; and (4) a Popish recusant convict. Protestant dissenters were relieved from the penalties of recusancy by the Toleration Act, 1 William &amp; Mary, c. 18; Roman Catholics by 31 George III., c. 32, passed in 1791, and the Catholic Relief Act, 10 Geo. IV., c. 7, passed in 1829; and Unitarians by 53 Geo. III., c. 160, passed in 1813, but the Recusancy Statute itself was not repealed till 1844.

rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *s.* [Lat. *recusatio*, from *recusatus*, pa. par. of *recuso* = to recuse (q.v.); Fr. *récusation*; Sp. *recusación*; Ital. *recusazione*.]1. *Ord. Lang.*: A refusal.2. *Law*: The act of refusing a judge, or of challenging that he shall not try the cause on the ground of his supposed partiality.\* **rē-cūr'-vā-ture**, *a.* [Lat. *recusatus*, pa. par. of *recuso* = to recuse (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ive.] Refusing, denying, negative; tending or prone to recuse or refuse."It is acquiescent and effective, or recusative and destructive."—*Sp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. IV, ch. I, rule 1.rē-cūr'-vā-ture, *v.t.* [Fr. *recuser*, from Lat. *recuso*; Sp. & Port. *recusar*; Ital. *recusare*.] [RECU-SANT.]1. *Ord. Lang.*: To reject, to refuse."She . . . layd in her appeal, which also by the said judgment likewise recused."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. I, bk. II, No. 22.2. *Law*: To refuse a judge, or challenge that he shall not try a cause on the ground of his supposed partiality."And also doe by these presenters refuse, recuse, and decline you my aide lord, and your said colleague, and your jurisdiction upon causes aforesaid."—*For: Martyrs*, p. 1, 307 (Jan. 1540).\* **rē-cūr'-vā-ture** (as *as sh*), *s.* [Lat. *recusatus*, pa. par. of *recutio* = to strike back or backwards: *re* = back, and *quatio* = to strike.] The act of striking or beating back.red, *pref.* [RE-]rēd, \*rede, \*reed, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *readd*, cogn. with Dut. *rood*; Icel. *raudhr*; Dan. *rød*; Sw. *röd*; Ger. *roth*; Goth. *rauds*; Lat. *rufus*, *ruber*; Irish & Gael. *ruadh*; Wel. *rhudd*; Sansc. *rudhira* = blood; Gr. *ερυθρος* (*eruthros*) = to redden, *ερυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red; Eng. *ruby*, *rubric*, *ruddy*, *russel*.]fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl, trī, Sīrian. *as*, *o* = *ō*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

**A. As adjective :**

1. *Ord. Lang.* : Of a bright warm colour, resembling blood; of the hue of that part of the solar spectrum farthest from violet. Red is commonly used to include crimson, scarlet, vermilion, orange-red, &c.

"The parted lip,  
Like the red rose-bud moist with morning dew,  
Breathing delight." *Thomson: Summer, l. 38.*

2. *Bot., &c.* : Of any pure red.

**B. As substantive :**

1. A colour resembling that of arterial blood; the colour of that part of the solar spectrum which is farthest from violet; one of the three primary colours. Mixed in equal strength and proportion with the other primaries, it yields secondaries, e.g. with yellow it forms orange; with blue, violet, &c.

"Garnished with green and red."

*Tennyson: Eddie, 389.*

2. A red pigment. The most useful red pigments are carmine, vermilion (sulphuret of mercury), chrome-red, scarlet-lake (biniodide of mercury), madder-lake, light red, burnt sienna; these are yellow-reds. Venetian red, Indian red (carbonate of oxide of iron), and crimson-lake are blue reds. Reds are derived from the three kingdoms of nature, carmine being derived from the cochineal insect, the lakes and madders from the vegetable world, and the others from the mineral world.

3. A contraction for Red Republican (q.v.).

4. (*Pl.*) : The catamenial discharges; the menses.

¶ (1) Red-antimony = *Kermesite*; red-chalk = *Reddle*; red copper-ore, red oxide of copper = *Cuprite*; red-hematite, red iron-ore, red oxide of iron = *Hematite*; red iron-vitriol = *Botryogen*; red lead-ore = *Crocoite*; red manganese-ore = *Rhodochrosite*; red ornament = *Realgar*; red oxide of lead = *Mintum*; red silver-ore = *Proustite*, *Pyrrargyrite*; red-vitriol = *Bieberite*; red zinc-ore, red oxide of zinc = *Zincite*.

(2) Red is commonly used in compounds, the meanings of most of which are obvious: as red-backed, red-breasted, red-cheeked, red-coated, red-coloured, red-faced, red-headed, red-streaked, red-skinned, red-tailed, red-winged, &c.

**red-admiral, s.** [ADMIRAL, C. 1.]

**red-ant, s.**

*Zool.* : A name given to three species of the genus *Myrmica* (*M. ruginodis*, *M. scabrinodis*, and *M. laevinodis*), formerly classified as *M. rubra*. Workers about one-sixth of an inch long; males and females rather longer. All common in Britain.

**red-arches, s.** [ROSY-FOOTMAN.]

**red-ash, s.**

*Botany :*

1. *Fraxinus pubescens*, the Downy or Black American Ash, a swamp tree from the central states of the Union. Introduced into Britain in 1811.

2. *Alphitonia excelsa*, s. *Rhamnol*.

**red-backed shrike, s.**

*Ornith.* : The Butcher-bird (q.v.).

**red band-fish, s.** [BAND-FISH.]

**red-bat, s.**

*Zool.* : *Atalapha novaboracensis*, from the temperate parts of North America. Length about two inches; fur long and silky, generally light russet, tinged with yellow, darker and richer on the back.

**red-bay, s.** [BAY (4), s.]

**red-beaked hornbill, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Rhynchoceros erythrorhynchus*, widely distributed over Africa, where, from its cry, it is popularly known as the Tok.

**red bear-cat, s.** [PANDA.]

**red-beech, s.**

*Bot.* : *Fagus ferruginea*, an American species.

**red-bellied monkey, s.**

*Zool.* : *Cercopithecus erythrogaster*, from West-ern Africa.

**red-belly, s.** The char (q.v.).

**red-belted clear-wing, s.**

*Entom.* : A hawk-moth, *Trochilus myopse-forme*. The wings are transparent, with black, red, and purple markings. The larvæ feeds on apple trees. Rather local in England.

**red-billed curlew, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Ibidorhynchus struthersi*, found only in the Himalaya Mountains and the hills of Central Asia. It is nowhere common, and generally seen singly, but occasionally met with in groups of five or six.

**red-billed wood-hoopoe, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Irisor erythrorhynchus*. [WOOD-HOOPOE.]

**red-bird, s.**

*Ornithology :*

1. *Pericrocotus speciosus*.

2. (See extract).

"The Cardinal Grosbeak, the Red-bird of the Southern States, is one of our few birds that present the double attraction of a brilliant and showy plumage with more than usual powers of song."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North Amer. Birds, l. 101.*

**red-book, s.**

A book containing the names of all persons in the service of the state.

¶ *Red book of the Exchequer*: An ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands *per baroniam* in the time of Henry II.

**red-brass, s.** An alloy containing eight parts copper and three zinc.

**red-breasted goose, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Brenthius ruficollis*.

**red-breasted merganser, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Mergus serrator*.

**red-brooket, s.**

*Zool.* : *Cervus rufus* (F. Cuv.), *Subulo rufus* (Ham. Smith). It is about thirty inches high, reddish-brown, with simple, unbranched antlers; females hornless. Habitat, the low, moist woods of South America.

**red-bug, s. pl.** [PYRRHOCORIDÆ.]

**red-capped snake, s.**

*Zool.* : *Brachysoma diadema*, a venomous insectivorous snake, from Australia.

**red-carpet, s.**

*Entom.* : A British geometer moth, *Coremia munitata*.

**red-cedar, s.**

*Bot.* : *Juniperus virginiana*.

**red-chalk, s.** The same as REDDLE (q.v.).

**red-chestnut, s.**

*Entom.* : A British night-moth, *Tentacampia rubricosa*.

**red-clay, s.**

*Geol.* : Clay coloured red, chiefly by oxide of iron. Much of it belongs to the glacial period, but there is a red clay at profound depths in the ocean. It arises from the decomposition of ashes and other volcanic products.

**red-coat, s.** [REDCOAT.]

**red-cola, s.**

*Bot.* : The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*, a West-African tree. They are bitter, and are eaten to impart an appetite.

**red-coral, s.** [CORAL, ¶ (4).]

**red-corpuscules, s. pl.** [CORPUSCULE, II. 2.]

**red-crag, s.** [CRAIG, 2.]

**red-cross, a. & s.**

*A. As adj.* : Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George.

"And their own sea bath whelmed yon red-cross  
Foresail." *Scott: Don Roderick. (Canto II.)*

*B. As subst.* : The cross of St. George, the national emblem of England.

"Not a single ship bearing the red cross of Saint George could venture to show herself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

¶ The red cross on a white ground is the emblem of the Geneva Convention.

**red-currant, s.** [CURRANT, B. 8.]

**red-cylindrophis, s.**

*Zool.* : *Cylindrophis rufa*, a colubrine snake, from the Eastern Archipelago. It is black or reddish, often with white rings. In Java it is made a pet, and sometimes worn as an ornament.

**red-dace, red-fin, s.**

*Ichthy.* : *Leuciscus cornutus*, common all over Europe, north of the Alps. Called also Rough-head. The fins become red during the spawning season.

**red-deal, s.** The wood of the Scotch Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

**red-deer, s.**

*Zool.* : *Cervus elaphus*, wild in Exmoor Forest, spreading from the north-east of Devonshire into the west of Somerset; in Scotland north of the Forth and Clyde; and in Ireland about Killarney, Connemara, and Erris. A full grown stag is about four feet high at the withers; neck thickly coated and of a grayish tint, body reddish-brown, head held high, and antlers



RED DEER.

formly-curved symmetrical antlers, which are shed in spring. In winter the coat is longer and grayer. They pair in October; the calves, which at birth are spotted with white, are dropped about the end of May. [DÆR.]

**red-drum, s.**

*Zool.* : The same as BASSE, B. 2.

**red-eye, s.**

*Ichthy.* : *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, distributed all over Europe and Asia Minor, and distinguished by its scarlet lower fins.

**red-eyed flycatcher, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Vireo olivaceus* (Wilson.)

**red-faced gohawk, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Melierax gobar*.

**red-fin, s.** [RED-DACE.]

**red-fire, s.**

*Chem.* : An intimate mixture of sulphur, chlorate of potassium, lampblack, and nitrate of strontia (the colouring agent).

**red-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.* : Various species of the genus *Oncorhynchus* (q.v.). *Oncorhynchus sanguinolentus* has its sides in October blood-red, though they become a brick-red in January. It sometimes weighs ten or twelve pounds.

**red-flames, s. pl.** [PROMINENCE, II. 1.]

**red-flowered currant, s.** [CURRANT, B. 9.]

**red-flowering maple, s.** [RED-MAPLE.]

**red-footed douroucoulli, s.**

*Zool.* : *Nyctipithecus rufipes*, from Nicaragua. It has rufous hands and feet, the ear-ouches are large and prominent. The hair is short, the tail cylindrical, and the animal resembles a Lemur in general appearance.

**red-game, s.** The same as RED-GROUSE (q.v.).

**red-green carpet, s.**

*Entom.* : A British geometer moth, *Cidaria peltata*.

**red-grouse, s.**

*Ornith.* : *Lagopus (Tetrao, Linn.) scoticus*, the Common Grouse, Moorfowl, or Moorgame, a well-known game-bird, found on moors from Monmouthshire and Derbyshire northward in Britain, and in similar situations in Wales and Ireland, not occurring naturally elsewhere. Body about twelve, and tail about four inches long. General plumage rich chestnut-brown, with black spots and lines. Cere bright scarlet.



RED GROUSE.

**red-gullet, s.** [RED-THROAT.]

**red gum-tree, s.** [GUM-TREE, ¶.]

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

**red-gurnard, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Trigla pini*, a common British fish, about fourteen inches long. It feeds on crustacea, and is excellent eating, especially in the winter.

**red-hand, s. & a.**

**A.** *As subst.*: Originally the arms of the province of Ulster, but granted to the baronets of Great Britain and Ireland as their distinguishing badge, on their institution in 1611. It consists of a sinister hand, couped at the wrist and appaumée, gules.

**B.** *As adj.*: Redhanded.

**red-handed, a.** With red or bloody hands; hence, applied to a person caught in the very act, as though with red or bloody hands. (Originally applied to one caught in the act of homicide, but extended to one caught in the perpetration of any crime.)

"They never yet have caught a party of raiders red-handed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1888.

**red-head, s.**

1. *Bot.*: *Asclepias curassavica*.

2. *Ornith.*: *Aythya americana*, a duck closely allied to the Canvas-back. (*Baird.*)

**red-headed woodpecker, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Melanerpes formicivorus*.

**red-herring, s.** The common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep a long time.

**red-horses, s. pl.**

*Ichthy.*: *Catostomus*, a genus of Cyprinidae. Called also Stone-rollers and White Mulletts.

**red-hot, a.** Heated to redness; with heat; hence, very hot, fiery.

"The red-hot breath of the most lone sirocco."

*Byron*: *Manfred*, tit. 1.

**Red-hot shot**: Cannon balls heated to redness, and fired at shipping, magazines, buildings, &c., in order to set them on fire.

**Red-Indian, s.** One of the copper-coloured aborigines of North America.

**red-ink plant, s.**

*Bot.*: *Phytolacca decandra*.

**red-kangaroo, s.**

*Zool.*: *Macropus rufus*, from the plains near the Darling and Murrumbidgee rivers. It is celebrated for its great fleetness, and the female is sometimes called the Flying Doe.

**red-knees, s. pl.**

*Bot.*: *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

**red-lac, s.**

*Bot.*: *Rhus succedanea*.

**\*red-lattice, \*red-lettice, \*red-lettuce, s.** A lattice window painted red. (Formerly the customary sign of an inn or ale-house.)

*Red-lattice phrases*: Pot-house talk. (*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.)

**red-lead, s. [MINIUM.]**

**red-legged, a.** Having red legs.

*Red-legged bug*: [*TROPICORIS*].

*Red-legged partridge*:

*Ornith.*: *Perdix rufa*, or *rubra*, found on the Continent and in the Channel Islands. It has been introduced into English preserves, but persecutes the common partridge.

**red-legs, s.**

1. *Bot.*: *Polygonum bistorta*.

2. *Ornith.*: A popular name for the Red-legged Partridge (q.v.).

"The officers bent on partridge shooting laughed against him for passing laws to prevent the red-legs being altogether exterminated."—*Standard*, July 17, 1884, p. 4.

**red-letter, a.** Marked by or having red letters.

**Red-letter day**: A notably auspicious or favourable day; a day to be remembered: so-called because holidays or saints' days were marked in old calendars with red letters.

**red-lettered, a.** Marked with red letters.

**red-line quaker, s.**

*Entom.*: A British night moth, *Orthosia lola*.

**red-liquor, s.**

*Chem.*: A crude solution of acetate or sulpho-acetate of alumina used in calico-printing.

**\*red-litten, a.** Red-lighted, illuminated.

"Through the red-litten windows."

*E. A. Poe*: *Haunted Palace*.

**\*red-looked, a.** Looking red; having a red face.

"Never to my red-looked anger be

The trumpet and more."

*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

**red-lynx, s.**

*Zool.*: *Felis rufa*. [*LYNX*].

**red-maggot, s.**

*Entom.*: The orange-coloured larva of *Cecidomyia tritici*. [*CECIDOMYIA*, *MIASTOR*].

**red-man, s.** A Red-Indian.**red-maple, red-flowering maple, s.**

*Bot.*: *Acer rubrum*, an American species, so-called from the brilliant red colour of its leaves in autumn. Called also Curled Maple.

**†red-marl, s.**

*Geol.*: The New Red Sandstone.

**red-mint, s.**

*Bot.*: *Mentha rubra*, a sub-species of *M. sativa*. Not uncommon in England, rare in Scotland and Ireland.

**red-monkey, s.**

*Zool.*: *Cercopithecus ruber*, from Western Africa.

**red-morocco, s.**

*Bot.*: *Adonis autumnalis*.

**red-mulberry, s.**

*Bot.*: *Morus rubra*.

**red-mulletts, s. pl.**

*Ichthy.*: The family Mullidae (q.v.).

**red-necked footman, s.**

*Entom.*: A British moth, *Lithosia rubricollis*.

**red-necked grebe, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Poliocera rubricollis*.

**red-necked phalerope, s.** [*PHALEROPE*].

**red-nightshade, s.**

*Bot.*: *Erica haliacantha*.

**red-nose, a.** Having a red nose; red-nosed.

"The red-nose innkeeper of Coventry."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

**red-oak, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Quercus sessiliflora*; (2) *Q. rubra*.

**red-ochre, s.**

1. *Min.*: An earthy variety of Hematite or of Turquoise (q.v.), of a blood-red colour.

2. *Chem.*: A red pigment prepared by calcining yellow ochre, a clay containing ferric hydrate.

**red-oiler, s.**

*Bot.*: *Salix rubra*.

**red-pheasant, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Cerionis*, a genus of Lophophorinae, with five species, from the highest woody Himalayas, ranging from Cashmere to Bhotan and Western China. [*TRAGOPAN*].

**red-riband, s.**

*Ichthy.*: The same as *BAND-FISH* (q.v.).

**red-pine, s.** [*PINE* (1), s., 2.]**red-pole, red-poll, s.** [*REDPOLE*].**red-poppy, s.**

*Bot.*: *Papaver Rhæas*. The petals are used as a colouring agent. [*PAPAYER*].

**red pottage-pea, s.**

*Bot.*: *Ervum lens*. (*Gen.* xxv. 30.)

**red-precipitate, s.** [*PRECIPITATE*].**red-rag, s.** [*RUST*].**red-rain, s.**

*Physics*: Rain tinged red by cobalt chloride derived from meteoric dust. A shower took place at Blankenburg in 1819.

**red-republican, s.** An extreme republican; one who is ready to fight for his opinions. So called from the red cap worn by the extreme republicans in the first French Revolution to intimate their manumission from the tyranny of the aristocrats, in imitation of the Roman practice of placing a red Phrygian cap on the head of a slave when manumitted.

**red-ribbon, s.** The ribbon of the Order of the Bath.

**red-robin, s.** [*RUST*].**red-root, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) A popular name for the rhizomes of *Sanguinaria canadensis*; (2) the root of *Geum canadense*; (3) that of *Ceanothus americanus*; (4) an American name for *Lachnanthes*.

**red-rust, s.** [*RUST*].**red sandal-wood, s.** [*SANDAL-WOOD*].**Red Sandstone, s.**

*Geol.*: Any sandstone of a red colour, spec. the Old Red Sandstone [*DEVONIAN*] and the New Red Sandstone [*TRIAS*].

† A red sandstone may be produced by the disintegration of ordinary crystalline or metamorphic schists. The red colour is produced by oxide of iron, which may be derived from jhorblende or mica. It tends to prevent the preservation of fossils in the stratum in which it occurs.

**red saunders-wood, s.**

*Bot.*: *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

**red sea-anemone, s.**

*Zool.*: *Actinia mesembryanthemum*, common on the south coast of England.

**red-semnopithecus, s.**

*Zool.*: *Semnopithecus rubicundus*, from Borneo, where it is called Kalassi.

**red-shanks, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) *Polygonum Persicaria*; (2) *Geranium Robertianum*.

**red-short, s.** [*HOT-SHORT*].**red-skin, s.** A Red-Indian (q.v.).**red snake-fish, s.** [*BAND-FISH*].**red-snow, s.**

*Physics*: Snow coloured red. Aristotle hinted at its existence; Saussure in 1760 discovered it on the St. Bernard, and Capt. Ross in 1819 brought specimens from the Arctic regions. He had found eight miles of cliffs, 600 feet high, coloured by it, in many places to the depth of twelve feet, where the rock was reached. Capt. Parry and other Arctic explorers have since met with it abundantly. Mr. Shuttleworth, in 1839, and Prof. Agassiz, in 1840, examined it in position in the Alps, and in 1823 Capt. Carmichael sent it to Dr. Greville from the Lakes of Lismore, in Scotland. All authorities agree that it arises from minute organisms, vegetable or animal. Much of it is coloured by the red-snow plant (q.v.).

**Red-snow plant:**

*Bot.*: *Protococcus nivalis*. It reddens snow in the Arctic regions, the Higher Alps, &c. [*PROTOCOCCUS*].

**red-sorrel, s.**

*Bot.*: *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*. (*West-Indian*.)

**red-spider, s.**

*Zool.*: *Tetranychus telarius*, a harvest-mite, generally of a brick-red colour, found in gardens, where it spins a delicate web.

**red-staff, s.**

*Milling*: A straight-edge employed to detect irregularities in the face of a millstone. The edge is reddened with ochre, and colours prominent irregularities on the face of the stone.

**red-stuff, s.** A trade term for the oxides of iron used in grinding and polishing, such as crocus and rouge.

**red sword grass-moth, s.**

*Entom.*: *Calocampa vetusta*.

**red-tape, s. & a.**

**A.** *As subst.*: A sarcastic epithet for extreme adherence to official routine or formalities. So called from the red tape used in tying up official documents.

**B.** *As adj.*: Characterized by red-tapism.

**red-tapery, red-tapism, s.** The system of red-tape; extreme adherence to official routine or formalities.

**\*red-tapist, s.**

1. One employed in a government office; a government clerk.

2. One who adheres strictly to official routine or formalities; one given to red-tapism.

"Throw over that stiff red-tapist."—*Lytton*: *My Novel*, bk. x., ch. xx.

**Säte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wö, wët, häre, camel, här, thäre; pine, pít, sür, sür, marine; gö, pöt, or, würe, wölz, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.**

**red-throat, red-gullet, s.**

*Ichthy.*: The genus *Hæmulon*, family *Sciænidæ*. The parts of the lower jaw which are drawn in when the mouth shuts are generally of a bright red. (*West Indian*.)

**red-throated diver, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Columbus septentrionalis*, a not uncommon visitor to the British coasts.

**red-tipped clearwing, s.**

*Entom.*: A British Hawk-moth, *Sesia formicæformis*. The larva feeds inside osier twigs.

**red-tombac, s.** An alloy containing eleven parts copper and one zinc.

**red-top, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) A grass, *Tricuspis quinquefolia* (*Southern United States*); (2) *Agrostis vulgaris* (*Amer.*).

¶ The False Red-top is *Poa serotina*, and the Tall Red-top, *Tricuspis æserioides*.

**red twin-spot carpet, s.**

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Coremia ferruginea*.

**red-underwing, s.**

*Entom.*: A moth, *Catocala nupta*, having the forewings gray above, black and white below. The hind wings red, with a black border. Expansion of wings, three inches. Larva feeds on willows and poplars.

**red-valerian, s.**

*Bot.*: *Centranthus ruber*.

**red-ware, s.**

*Bot.*: *Laminaria digitata*.

**red-wat, a.** Wetted by something red, as blood. (*Scott.*)

**red-water, s.**

*Anim. Pathol.*: Hematuria in cattle, occurring occasionally in sheep. It is of two kinds: (1) Active, ushered in by a discharge of bloody urine, generally preceded by dysentery, suddenly changing to obstinate costiveness immediately before the red-water appears. There is laborious breathing, with every indication of fever. The disease rapidly runs its course, and the beast soon succumbs. (2) Chronic, the more prevalent form. The urine is brown or yellowish-brown, the beast feeds fairly, but ruminates slowly, and after a few days a natural diarrhoea carries off the evil symptoms. Fouatt (*Cattle*, ed. 1878, p. 510) considers these two forms essentially different maladies; the first, inflammation of the kidney; the second, inflammation of, or altered secretion from the liver.

**Red-water tree:**

*Bot.*: *Erythrophloeum guiniense*.

**red-whelk, s.**

*Zool.*: A local name on the coast of the British channel for *Fusus antiquus*. [*FUSUS*.]

**red-whiskered bulbul, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Otocompea jocosus*, from India and Burmah.

**red-withe, s.**

*Bot.*: *Combretum Jacquinii*.

**red-wolf, s.**

*Zool.*: *Canis jubatus*, from Brazil; it shows a close resemblance to the Jackal (*C. aureus*) and to the Fox (*C. vulpes*). The stiff, shaggy, reddish hair is raised into a mane.

**red-wrasse, s.**

*Ichthy.*: *Labrus mixtus*, a common British fish. The male is generally ornamented with blue streaks or a blackish band along the body; the female has two or three large blotches across the back of the tail. Called also Cook, Striped, and Spotted Wrasse.

**red-wud, a.** Stark-mad. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.)

\* **red** (1), s. [*RED*, s.]

**red** (2), s. [*REDD*,]

\* **red** (3), \* **rede, s.** [*A.S. rēd*,] Advice, counsel.  
"Right as yow list, axith no red of me."  
Chaucer: C. T., s. 528.

\* **red, pa. par. or a.** [*RED*, v.]

\* **red** (1), v.i. [*RED*, a.] To make red; to redd.

¶ For he did *redde* and died them with their own blood. — *Pas: Martyrs*, p. 637.

**red** (2), **redd, v.t.** [Prob. from the same root as *ready* (q.v.); Sw. *reda* = to prepare, to put in order.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

1. To put in order; to tidy: as, To *red* the hair.

2. To disentangle, to clear; to set or put right.

"Your memory needs *redding* up." — *Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. x.

3. To interfere between and separate, as two people fighting. (*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvi.)

4. To take out of danger; to rescue from destruction.

¶ In the two last meanings perhaps for *rid* (q.v.).

**red, rede** (2), v.t. & i. [*A.S. rēdan*; Icel. *redda*.]

**A. Trans.**: To counsel, to advise.

"I red you, honest man, tak tent."  
Yell shaw your folly."  
Burns: To James Smith.

**B. Intrans.**: To conjecture, to divine, to guess.

**red-dact, v.t.** [*Lat. redactus*, pa. par. of *redigo* = to bring into a certain state, to reduce to order: *re* = back, again, and *ago* = to drive, to bring.]

\* 1. To force or compel to assume a certain form; to reduce.

"Metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and reduce them to any form or instrument of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek." — *Sp. Hall: Character of Man*.

† 2. To act as redactor of; to give a presentable literary form to. [*REDACTION*.]

¶ In this sense more directly from the s. *redacteur* (q.v.).

† **red-dac-tour, red-dac-tor, s.** [*Fr.*] One who redacts; one who prepares literary matter for publication; an editor.

"A few words and clauses are added by the redactor." — *Prof. Robertson Smith: Old Test., in Jewish Church*, lect. xi.

**red-dac-tion, s.** [*Fr.*]

1. The act of preparing literary matter for publication; the act of reducing to order or digesting.

"To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form, is neither compiling, nor editing, nor re-setting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*." — *Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 310.

\* 2. A drawing back.

"Takes away all relaxation and redaction." — *Ward: Sermons*, p. 31.

**red-dac-tor, s.** [*REDACTEUR*.]

**red-dan, s.** [*Fr.* (*O. Fr. redent*), from *re* = back, and *dent* (*Lat. dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth: so called from the shape.)]

1. *Fort.*: A work having two faces forming a salient angle in the direction from which an attack may be expected. It is open at the gorge. A double redan has a reentering angle for mutual defence. The redan is the simplest field-work, and is used for defending the avenues of approach to a village, bridge, or defile. In front of another field-work, it is called a *flèche*. When flanks are added to the faces, the work becomes a detached bastion or lunette.

"A number of small piquets driven into the ground at the several angles and redans." — *Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 217.

¶ *The Redan*: One of the strongest Russian fortifications on the south side of Sebastopol. It was unsuccessfully assaulted by the English on June 5, and Sept. 8, 1855. The retirement of the Russians to the north side left, on the latter date, the place in the hands of the Allies.

2. A projection in a wall or uneven ground to render it level.

\* **red-ar-gue, v.t.** [*Lat. redarguo* = to disprove; *red* = back, and *arguo* = to prove, to argue.] To put down by argument; to disprove, to refute, to contradict.

"And these [experiments of humane affairs] being the immediate consequences of such doctrines as with some more certainty of observation redargued then the speculative." — *Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*, § 12.

\* **red-ar-gu-tion, s.** [*O. Fr.*; *Sp. redargucion*; *Ital. redarguizione*.] [*REDACTION*.] The act of redarguing, refuting, or disproving; refutation.

"It was not irrational in him to urge them with it, and employ it to the redargution of their insolence." — *Boyle: Works*, ii. 374.

\* **red-ar-gu-tor-y, a.** [*Eng. redargue*; *t* connect, and suff. *-ory*.] Tending to refute or disprove; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

"My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculative, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings." — *Carver: Cælius Britannicus*.

**red-dash, v.t.** [*Pref. re-*, and *Eng. dash*, v. (q.v.).] To dash again or a second time.

**red-breast, s.** [*Eng. red, a., and breast*.]

**Ornithology:**

1. *Motacilla rubecula* (Linn.); *Erythrura rubecula* of later systematists. A common European bird, of social, fearless habits; in winter it becomes extremely tame, approaching dwellings in search of food. General plumage olive-brown above, breast reddish-orange, fading into gray on the belly. There is a nearly allied form, *E. hyrcanus*, in Northern Persia, with more ruddy hues; and another, *E. akahige*, in North China and Japan. The redbreast lays from five to seven white eggs, sprinkled or blotched with red. Called also Robin Redbreast and Robin, and sometimes Red Robin.

"The redbreast feeds in winter from your hand." — *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. The name is applied in America to the Bluebird (q.v.), and to the Migratory Thrush, *Turdus migratorius*.

**red-bud, s.** [*Eng. red, a., and bud*.]

*Bot.*: *Cercis Siliquastrum* and *C. canadensis*.

**red-cap, s.** [*Eng. red, a., and cap*.]

1. A popular name for any small bird with a red head. (*Tennyson: Gard. Daughter*, 94.)

2. One of the class of spectres which are supposed to haunt old castles. (*Scott*, chiefly in Roxburghshire.)

**red-coat, s.** [*Eng. red, a., and coat*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A familiar name for a soldier, from the scarlet tunics worn by most regiments in the British army. The adoption of this colour for uniform dates from the time of the Commonwealth.

"Oliver's redcoats had once stabled their horses there." — *Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. lii.

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Erythrochiton*.

**redd** (1), v.t. [*RED* (2), v.]

**redd** (2), v.t. [*RED*, v.]

**redd, s.** [Prob. from *red, redd*, v.] A bed of gravel, &c., prepared for the hatching of the ova of fish.

"So soon as the embryo is sufficiently formed, the ova should be laid down in gravel *redds*, contiguous to some small stream falling into the rivers or locks to be stocked." — *Field*, Dec. 4, 1864.

**red-den, v.t. & i.** [*Eng. red, a.; -en*.]

**A. Trans.**: To make red.

"The dagger which himself Gave Edith, reddened with no bandit's blood."  
Tennyson: *Agincourt's Field*, 107.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become or grow red.

"The Rose soon reddens' into rage."  
Cooper: *Lily & Rose*.

2. To blush; to become flushed.

**red-dēn-dō, s.** [*Lat.*]

*Scots Law*: The technical name of a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It takes its name from the first word of the clause in the Latin charter, *Reddendo inde annuatim*, &c.; and it specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

**red-dēn-dūm, s.** [*Lat., neut. sing. of reddendus*, fut. pass. par. of *reddo* = to return.]

*Law*: The clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

"The *reddendum*, whereby the grantor reserves some new thing to himself out of what he had before granted." — *Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 17.

**red-dī-dīt sē, phr.** [*Lat.*] = he has given himself up.]

*Law*: A term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

**boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f**  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**rēd'-ding**, *pa. par. or a.* [RED (2), *v.*]

**redding-kame**, *s.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (Scotch.)

**redding-stralk**, *s.* A stroke received by a person in attempting to separate combatants.

"Beware of the redding-stralk! you are come to no house o' fair-strae death."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xviii.

**rēd'-ding-ite**, *s.* [Named after Redding, Connecticut, near which it was found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An orthorhombic mineral found associated with various others in a vein of albitic granite. Hardness, 3 to 3.5; sp. gr. 3.102; lustrous, vitreous to sub-resinous; colour, pale pink to yellowish-white; translucent to transparent; fracture, uneven. Comp.: phosphoric acid, 34.72; protoxide of manganese, 52.08; water, 13.20 = 100, represented by the formula,  $Mn_3P_2O_8 + 3 aq.$

**rēd'-dish**, *a.* [Eng. red, *s.*; -ish.] Somewhat red; rather or moderately red.

"A white reddish sore."—*Leviticus* xiii. 42.

**reddish-buff**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Acronicta caliginosa*.

**reddish-gray bat**, *s.* [NATTERER'S-BAT.]

**reddish light-arches**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Xylophasia subultraria*.

**rēd'-dish-ness**, *s.* [Eng. reddish; -ness.] The quality or state of being reddish; a moderate degree of redness.

"To return to the reddishness of copper."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 731.

**rēd'-di-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *reditio*, from *redditus*, *pa. par.* of *reddo* = to return; Fr. *reddition*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. The returning of anything; restitution, surrender.

"If warlike necessities require it, yet with a pact of redemption."—*Pyrrhus: Bonerage Power*, pt. iv. p. 167.

2. An explanation, a translation, a rendering. (*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. ii. § 1.)

*II. Law:* A judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the person so surrendering.

**rēd'-di-tive**, *a.* [Lat. *reditivus*, from *redditus*, *pa. par.* of *reddo* = to return.]

*Gram.*: Answering to an enquiry or interrogative; conveying a reply.

"Conjunctions disjunctive, redemptive, conditional . . . are more elegantly used."—*Instructory for Orators*, p. 20.

**rēd'-die**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, cognate with Ger. *röthel*.]

*Min.*: A natural mixture of red ochre (q.v.) with a clay, breaking with a dull fracture resembling that of chalk. Used as a red chalk for marking purposes. [RUDDLE.]

**\*rēd'-dōur**, *s.* [Fr. *roideur*, from *roideir* = to stiffen, to harden.] Strength, vigour, power, force.

"And with an herb is so strained,

The reddour ought to be restrained."

*Gower: C. A.*, iii.

**\*rēde**, **\*reede**, *s.* [A.S. *rēd*.] [READ.]

1. Counsel, advice.

"Such mercy He, by his most holy reede,  
Unto us taught."

*Sponsor: Hymn of Heavenly Love.*

2. A motto, a proverb.

"This reede is ryte."

*Sponsor: Shepherds' Calendar; July.*

**rēde** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *rēdan*.]

1. To advise, to counsel.

"Therefore I rede beware."

*Sponsor: P. Q.*, i. l. 13.

2. To explain, to interpret.

¶ Obsolete except in Scotland.

**\*rēde** (2), *v.t. or f.* [READ.]

**\*rēde**, *a.* [RED, *a.*]

**rē-dēc'-ōr-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *decorate* (q.v.).] To decorate or adorn again or anew.

**rē-dēd'-i-cāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dedicate* (q.v.).] To dedicate again or anew.

**\*rē-dēd'-i-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *dedication* (q.v.).] The act of rededicating; a second dedication.

**rē-deēm'**, **\*re-dēme**, *v.t.* [Fr. *redimer*, from Lat. *redimo* = to buy back; *red-* (for *re*) = back, and *emo* = to buy; Sp. *redimir*; Port. *remir*; Ital. *redimere*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. To buy back; to repurchase.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

3. To rescue, ransom, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any liability or obligation to suffer or be forfeited, by the payment of an equivalent; to pay a ransom or equivalent for. (*Leviticus* xxv. 49.)

4. To deliver, to rescue; to save in any manner.

"Wit, now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark,  
Sufficient to redeem the modern rascal  
From total night."—*Cooper: Table Talk*, 664.

5. To perform, as a promise; to make good by performance.

6. To make amends for; to atone for; to compensate.

"They hope that you will now redeem what you must feel to be an error."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

7. To improve or employ to the best advantage; to utilize.

"Redeeming the time because the days are evil."—*Ephesians* v. 16.

*II. Technically:*

1. *Comm.*: To receive back on payment of the obligation, as a promissory-note, bond, or other evidence of debt given by the State.

2. *Law*: To recall, as an estate, or to regain, as mortgaged property, by payment of what may be due according to the terms of the mortgage.

"If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them if the pledgor performs his part by redeeming them in due time."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 20.

3. *Theol.*: To effect the ransom of the sinner from sin and its penalty. [REDEEMER, REDEMPTION.]

**\*rē-deēm'-g-ā-bīl'-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; -ability.] The quality or state of being redeemable; redeemableness.

**rē-deēm'-g-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; -able.]

1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting or capable of redemption.

2. Purchasable or payable in gold and silver, and capable of being thus brought back into the possession of government or the original promisor or issuer.

"Perpetual annuities redeemable at any time."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v, ch. i.

**redeemable-rights**, *s. pl.*

*Law*: Those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

**rē-deēm'-g-ā-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *redeemable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being redeemable.

**rē-deēm'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *redeem*; -er.]

1. One who redeems, ransoms, or delivers; a ransom, a deliverer.

"What belongs to a redeemer, and a Judge of the whole universe."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 84.

2. *Specif.*: Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World.

¶ In the O. Test. Heb., Redeemer is רִדָּה (goel), used for the Avenger of Blood (Num. xxxv. 12), but properly a participle of רָדָה (gaal) = to redeem; cf. Job xix. 25 (R.V.); Redeemer is in the text, and Vindicator in the margin in the R.V. The word Redeemer does not occur in the New Testament, but the idea does, and on this the theological tenet is founded. [REDEMPTION, II. 3.]

**\*rē-deēm'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *redeem*; -less.] Incapable of being redeemed; not admitting or capable of redemption.

"Wretched and redeemless misery."

*Tragedy of Hoffmann.*

**\*rē-dē-līb'-ēr-āte**, *v.t. & t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliberate* (q.v.).]

*A. Intrans.*: To deliberate or consult again or anew.

*B. Trans.*: To reconsider.

**rē-dē-līv'-ēr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliver* (q.v.).]

1. To deliver or give back; to return.

"They should *redeliver* back again to him the lands they had gotten before."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 88.

2. To deliver or set free a second time.

3. To report.

"Shall I *redeliver* you o'm so?"—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

**rē-dē-līv'-ēr-āte**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *deliverance* (q.v.).] A second delivery or deliverance.

**\*rē-dē-līv'-ēr-ŷ**, **\*re-dē-lyv'-er-y**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *delivery* (q.v.).]

1. The act of redelivering or delivering back.

"To require a repayment and *redelivery* of the sum of money appropriated."—*Hall: Edwards* 17, (an. 22).

2. The act of delivering, freeing, or deliberating a second time.

**rē-dē-mānd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, *v.* (q.v.).] To demand again; to demand back.

"Redemanding them of their former debtors."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 21.

**\*rē-dē-mānd'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demand*, *s.* (q.v.).] A demanding back again; a second or renewed demand.

**\*rē-dē-mānd'-g-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *redemand*; -able.] Capable of being redemanded.

**rē-dē-mise'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, *v.* (q.v.).] To demise back; to reconvey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or a term of years.

**rē-dē-mise'**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demise*, *s.* (q.v.).] The act of redemising; the reconveyance or transfer of an estate back to the person by whom it was demised.

**\*rē-dē-mōn'-strāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *demonstrate* (q.v.).] To demonstrate again or anew.

**\*rē-dēmp'-tī-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *redemptus*, *pa. par.* of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.), and Eng. *able*.] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

**rē-dēmp'-tion** (*p* silent), **\*re-dēmp'-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *redemption*, from Lat. *redemptionem*, accus. of *redemptio*, from *redemptus*, *pa. par.* of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Sp. *redencion*; Ital. *redenzione*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom, release, deliverance, rescue, repurchase. (*Leviticus* xxv. 51.)

*II. Technically:*

1. *Comm.*: Repurchase by the issuer of notes, bills, bonds, or other evidence of debt, by paying their value in money to the holders.

2. *Law*: The liberation or freeing of an estate from a mortgage; the repurchase of the right to re-enter upon an estate on performance of the terms or conditions on which it was conveyed; the right of redeeming and re-entering into possession.

3. *Theol.*: Gr. ἀπολύτρωσις (*apolutrōsis*) = a ransoming. The ransom of sinners from the curse of the Law, i.e., from the penalties of the violated law of God (Gal. iii. 13), effected through "the blood of Christ," i.e., through his atoning sacrifice (Rom. iii. 24; Ephes. i. 7; Col. i. 14; cf. also 1 Pet. i. 18, 19; Rev. v. 9). With this is conjoined ransom from the domination of sin and Satan (Col. i. 13, 14; 1 Pet. i. 18, 19).

"Biholde ye and relise ye youre bodis, for youre redemption nigheth."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi.

¶ *Equity of redemption*: [EQUITY, ¶ (2)].

**\*rē-dēmp'-tion-ār-ŷ** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; -ary.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty on payment of a ransom or compensation; one who is released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

"To be admitted in the sold society, but as redemptoraries."—*Hackburt: Voyages*, iii. 176.

**\*rē-dēmp'-tion-ēr** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; -er.]

1. One who redeemed himself.

2. One who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated sum in order to pay the expenses of his passage.

† **Rē-dēmp'-tion-ŷet** (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *redemption*; -ist.] [TRINITARIAN, B. 2.]

**Sāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wā, wūt, hāre, camēl, hār, thäre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian, sē, cē = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

\* **re-demp-tive** (p silent), a. [Lat. *redemptivus*], pa. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ive.] Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming.

**Re-demp-tor-ist** (p silent), s. [Lat. *Redemptor* = the Redeemer; see def.]

*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: The Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696-1787), at Scala, in 1732. The Institute was approved in 1749 by Pope Benedict XIV., who changed its original title—the Congregation of the Most Holy Saviour—to that by which it is now known. The members take the three simple, but perpetual, vows, and a fourth, of perseverance in the Institute till death. Their principal object is the preaching of missions and retreats to all classes of Roman Catholics, giving preference to the ignorant and neglected. Their dress is a black serge cassock, with cloth girdle and rosary beads. It is substantially the dress worn by the secular clergy in Naples in the first half of the eighteenth century. The Redemptorists have houses at Clapham, Bishop Eton (near Liverpool), Teignmouth, Perth, Limerick, and Dundalk.

**Re-demp-tor-ist-ine**, s. [REDEMPTORIST.]

*Church Hist. (Pl.)*: An Order of nuns, constituting the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, founded by St. Alphonsus Maria de Liguori (1696-1787). They are strictly enclosed, contemplative, subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which they reside, and assist the missionaries of the Congregation by their prayers. The Redemptoristines wear a red habit, with a blue scapular, and white shoes. They have a house at Dublin.

**re-demp-tor-y** (p silent), a. [Lat. *redemptivus*], pa. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Paid as ransom. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*)

\* **re-demp-ture** (p silent), s. [Lat. *redemptura*, fut. par. of *redimo* = to redeem (q.v.)] Redemption. (*Fabian.*)

\* **re-dent-ed**, a. [O. Fr. *redent* = double notching, like the teeth of a saw.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

**re-de-pō-yt**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *deport* (q.v.).] To deposit again or anew.

**re-de-scend**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *descend* (q.v.).] To descend again.

"O let them descend, and still  
My soul." *Hovell: Letters*, bk. II, let. 22.

\* **re-de-scent**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *descent* (q.v.).] A descending or falling again; a repeated or renewed descent.

**red-gum**, \***red-gown**, \***reed-goune**, s. [Eng. *red*, a.; A.S. *gund* = corruption. (*Davies.*)]

1. *Pathol.*: Strophulus; a papular disease with an eruption of minute hard, sometimes slightly red, clustered or scattered pimples on the face, the neck, or even the whole body of young infants. Cause, derangement of the stomach or intestines through improper feeding or from dentition.

"It's nothing in the world but the red-gum." *Miles Amator: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxvii.

2. *Bot., Agric.*, &c.: A disease of grain; a kind of blight. (*Rust.*)

**red-hi-bi-tion**, s. [Lat. *redhibitio*, from *redhibeo*, pa. par. of *redhibeo* = to give or receive back: *red-* (for *re*) = back, and *habeo* = to have.]

*Law*: An action allowed to a purchaser by which to annul the sale of some movable, and oblige the seller to take it back again upon the purchaser's finding it damaged, or that there was some deceit, &c.

\* **red-hib-y-tōr-y**, a. [Lat. *redhibitorius*], pa. par. of *redhibeo*; Eng. adj. suff. -ory.]

**Law**: Pertaining or relating to redhibition (q.v.).

**red-horn**, s. [Eng. *red*, and *horn*.] *Entom. (Pl.)*: The Rhodocercidæ (q.v.).

**re-di-a**, s. [From Francesco Redi (1626-1698), the Italian physiologist (?).]

*Zool.*: The stage of development in a trematode flat-worm in which it has ceased to be a ciliated embryo and has become a cylindrical

sac, with two lateral projections and a tapering tail. There is a mouth, and a simple intestine. Buds ultimately spring from within the redia, and a higher stage of development is reached. Called also King's Yellow worm.

\* **red-i-ent**, a. [Lat. *rediens*, pr. par. of *redeo* = to return: *red-* = back, and *eo* = to go.] Returning.

\* **re-di-gest**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *digest*, v. (q.v.).] To digest or reduce to form again or afresh.

\* **re-di-min-ish**, v.t. or i. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *diminish* (q.v.).] To diminish again.

**red-in-gōte**, s. [Fr., corrupt. from Eng. *riding-coat*.] A long, plain, double-breasted outside cloak for ladies' wear.

\* **red-in-tē-grāte**, a. [Lat. *redintegratus*, pa. par. of *redintegrare* = to renew: *red-* = back, again, and *integrare* = to make whole; *integer* = whole.] [INTERGR.] Renewed; restored to a perfect state; made whole or perfect again.

"The kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being redintegrated in those principal members which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after discovered." *Beacon: Henry VIII.*, p. 40.

\* **red-in-tē-grāte**, v.t. [REINTEGRATE, a.] To renew; to restore to a perfect state; to make whole or perfect again.

"The demoniac body, being divided, is quickly redintegrated by consciousness, as air or water." *Cudworth: Intellect System*, p. 814.

\* **red-in-tē-grā-tion**, s. [Lat. *redintegratio*, from *redintegratus*, pa. par. of *redintegrare* = to renew.] The act or process of redintegrating or restoring to a whole or perfect state; renovation, renewal.

"When God Himself broke them [the tables of the Law], there is no possible redintegration." *Bate: Divinity of Christian Religion*, ch. IV.

¶ *Law of Redintegration*:

*Metaph.*: (See extract.)

"This law may be thus enounced: Those thoughts suggest each other which had previously constituted parts of the same entire or total act of cognition. Now to the same entire or total act belong, as integral or constituent parts, in the first place, those thoughts which arose at the same time, or in immediate consequence; and in the second, those thoughts which are bound up into one by their mutual affinity. Thus, therefore, the two laws of Simultaneity and Affinity are carried up into unity, in the higher Law of Redintegration, or Totality; and by this one law the whole phenomena of Association may be easily explained." *Hamilton: Metaph. (ed. Mansel)*, II, 258.

\* **re-dis-burse**, \* **re-dis-bourae**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *disburse* (q.v.).] To disburse again; to repay, to refund; to give back.

"His borrowed waters turn to redibourse." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV, III, 27.

**re-dis-cov-er**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *discover* (q.v.).] To discover again or anew.

**re-dis-perse**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *disperse* (q.v.).] To disperse again.

"Which can by no means redisperse her shade." *Brathwaite: Nature's Embassy*, p. 280.

\* **re-dis-pose**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *dispose* (q.v.).] To dispose or adjust again.

**re-dis-seize**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *disseize* (q.v.).]

*Law*: To disseize again or a second time.

**re-dis-seiz-in**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *disseizin* (q.v.).]

*Law*: A writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseisor.

"Cheerful prattle about... redisseizin and purpura." *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874.

**re-dis-seiz-or**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *disseisor* (q.v.).]

*Law*: One who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

"If a person disseised recover seizin of the land by action of novel disseizin, and be again disseised of the same tenements by the same disseisor, he shall have a writ of redisseizin. And if he recover therein, the redisseisor shall be imprisoned." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 10.

**re-dis-solve**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *dissolve* (q.v.).] To dissolve again or anew.

**re-dis-trib-ute**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *distribute* (q.v.).] To distribute again or afresh; to apportion anew.

**re-dis-tri-bū-tion**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *distribution* (q.v.).] The act of redistributing;

a second or fresh distribution or apportionment.

¶ The redistribution of seats constituted an essential part of the Reform Bill of 1832 and 1867, and in 1885 followed the Franchise Act of 1884. [REFORM ACTS.]

\* **re-di-tion**, s. [Lat. *reditio*, from *reditus*, pa. par. of *redeo* = to return.] [REMIT.] The act of going or coming back; return.

"Make the day of your reditio scene." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* VI.

**re-di-vide**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *divide* (q.v.).] To divide again or anew.

\* **re-di-vived**, a. [Lat. *revivus* = revived.] Made to live again; revived.

"Beware of all either new-devised or redi-vived errors of opinion." *Sp. Hall: Revolution Unrevoked*, § 21.

\* **red-ly**, adv. [Eng. *red*, a.; -ly.] With redness.

"And blood is mingled with the dashing stream."

Which runs all redly till the morning beam." *Byron: Lara*, II, 14.

\* **red-mans**, \***rad-mans**, s. pl. [Etyim. doubtful; first element prob. = ride or road.] Men who by the tenure or custom of their lands were to ride with or for the lord of the manor when he went about his business. (*Domesday.*)

**red-ness**, s. [Eng. *red*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being red; a red colour.

"There was a pretty redness in his lips."

*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, III, 2.

\* **re-do**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.).] To do over again.

"We do but redo old vices." *Sandys: Travels*, p. 262.

**red-ō-lence**, \***red-ō-len-ōy**, s. [Eng. *redolent* (-ō, -ōy).] The quality, or state of being redolent; perfume, fragrance.

"Their flowers attract spiders by their redolence." *Morimer: Husbandry*.

**red-ō-lent**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *redolens*, pr. par. of *redoleo* = to give out a smell: *red-* (for *re*) = back, again, and *oleo* = to smell; Ital. *redolente*.] Having or giving out a sweet smell; sweet-smelling; fragrant, odorous.

"Honey redolent of spring."

*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xv.

**red-ō-lent-ly**, adv. [Eng. *redolent*; -ly.] In a redolent manner; with sweet scent; fragrantly.

**red-on-dill-la** (la as lya), s. [Sp.] The name given to a species of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, or eight syllables, of which generally the first rhymed with the fourth, and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables, in general in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called Redondillas, whether they made perfect rhymes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain. (*Olivier.*)

**red-on-dite**, s. [After Redonda, West Indies, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A hydrous phosphate of alumina and iron, occurring in nodular aggregations.

**re-doub-le** (le as el), \***re-doub-yl**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *double*, v. (q.v.); Fr. *redoubler*.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To double again or frequently; to multiply.

"Redoubled be her tears, its chords are riven."

*Byron: The Harp*.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

"From both benches with redoubled sounds"

"Th' applause of lords and commoners abounds."

*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics* II, 732.

\* 3. To repeat in return. (*Spenser.*)

*B. Intrans.*: To become twice as much or as great; to be repeated; to be multiplied by continued or repeated additions.

"Redoubting clamours thunder in the skies."

*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xii, 298.

**re-doubt** (b silent), **re-dout**, \***re-dout**, \***re-duit**, s. [Ital. *ridotto* = a withdrawing-place, from *ridotto*, *ridotto*, pa. par. of *ridurre* (Lat. *reduco*) = to bring back; Fr. *reduit*, *redoute*.] The spelling *redoubt* is due to confusion with O. Fr. *redoubter* = to dread. Sp. *reducuto*; Port. *reducto*, *reduto*, *reduto*.] [REDOUBTABLE.]

*Fortification*:

1. A detached field-work inclosed by a

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, qhūn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lūg, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -gion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

parapet, the salient points of which are but imperfectly or not at all protected by a flank fire. It may be square, star-shaped, or irregular in plan, according to the requirements of its site and surroundings.

"Being greatly incommoded in their approach by two redoubts."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Brit.* (an. 1781).

2. An interior work within the main line of ramparts. [RAVELIN.]

\***rē-doubt** (b silent), \***rē-doute**, v.t. [O. Fr. *redoubler* (Fr. *redoubter*), from Lat. *rē* = back, and *dubito* = to doubt (q.v.).] To fear, to dread.

"Yet was Rome well waxen and redoubted of the Parthen."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. II.

**rē-doubt-a-ble** (b silent), \***rē-dout-a-ble**, a. [O. Fr. (Fr. *redoutable*), from *redoubter*, *redouter* = to fear, to dread; O. Ital. *ridottabile*.] [REDOUBT, v.] Formidable; terrible to foes; dreaded: hence, valiant, mighty. (Often used ironically.)

"The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tuxson, overtook me."—*Pope*.

**rē-doubt-ful** (b silent), a. [REDOUBT, v.] Redoubtable, formidable; dreaded, honoured, or respected, on account of valour or prowess.

"My most redoubtable father."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II. 4.

**rē-dound**, \***rē-dounde**, v.t. [Fr. *redonder*, from Lat. *redundo* = to overflow, to abound: *red* = back, and *undo* = to surge, to flow, to abound; *undo* = a wave; Sp. & Port. *redundar*; Ital. *ridondare*.]

1. To flow, roll, or surge back, as a wave; to be sent, rolled, or driven back.

2. To be redundant or in excess; to be or remain over and above.

"Redounding tears did choke th' end of her plaint."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. III. 4.

3. To conduce in the consequence or result; to result; to turn out; to contribute; to have effect or result.

"As all things shall redound unto your good."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI.*, IV. 3.

\***rē-dound**, s. [REDOUND, v.]

1. A coming back, as of consequence or result; result, effect, consequence, return.

"Not without redound Of use and glory."—*Tennyson: Princess*, II. 22.

2. Reverberation, echo.

**rē-dout**, s. [REDOUBT, v.]

\***rē-dout-a-ble**, a. [REDOUBTABLE.]

\***rē-doute**, v.t. [REDOUBT, v.]

**rē-dō-wa**, s. [Ital.]

*Music*: A Bohemian dance, originally in 3 and 3 time, alternately. The time was afterwards altered, and the dance was made into a kind of polka.

**rēd-pōle**, **rēd-pōll**, s. [Eng. red, a., and poll = the head.]

*Ornith.*: A popular name for two British species of the genus *Linota* (q.v.), from the glossy blood-red hue of the space from the forehead to behind the eyes. The Mealy Redpole, *Linota canescens*, is larger than the Lesser Redpole, *L. linaria*, of which it has been regarded by some ornithologists as a race or variety.

**rē-draft**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *draft*, v. (q.v.).] To draft or draw up a second time; to make a second or fresh draft of.

**rē-draft**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *draft*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A second draft or copy.

2. *Comm.*: A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawers or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

**rē-draw**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *draw* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To draw again; to redraft.

B. *Intransitive*:

*Comm.*: To draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.

**rē-dress**, \***rē-dresse**, v.t. [Fr. *redresser*, from *re* = again, and *dresser* = to dress (q.v.); Ital. *ridizzare*, *ridrizzare*.]

\*1. To set right; to mend, to repair.

"As broken glass no cement can redress."—*Shakespeare: Passionate Pilgrim*, 178.

2. To set right; to remedy, as a wrong or abuse; to repair, as an injury.

"For the remedying and redressing of those foresaid injuries."—*Pax: Martyrs*, p. 978.

3. To relieve from injustices, wrong, or oppression; to bestow relief upon; to ease, to compensate.

"Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye?"

*Byron: Child Harold*, II. 78.

\*4. To improve; to make better; to amend, to compensate for.

"Yet still, 'ere here, content can spread a charm, Redress the climate, and all its rage disarm."—*Goldsmith: The Traveller*.

**rē-dress**, \***rē-dresse**, s. [REDDRESS, v.]

\*1. A putting into order; amendment.

"To seek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves."—*Hooke: Eccles. Polity*.

2. The correction, amendment, remedying, or removal of wrongs, injury, or oppression; reparation, compensation, amends.

"The ministers were told that the nation expected, and should have, signal redress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\*3. Help, succour.

"I defy all counsel, all redress, But that which ends all counsel, true redress, Death, death."—*Shakespeare: King John*, III. 4.

\*4. Escape, retreat. (*Dryden: Virgil*; *Æneid*, v. 771.)

\*5. One who gives or affords redress; a redresser.

"Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whose fate pursues, and wants oppress."—*Dryden: Tondal*.

\***rē-dress-al**, s. [Eng. redress; -al.] The act of redressing.

**rē-dress-er**, s. [Eng. redress; -er.] One who gives or affords redress or relief.

"The righter of wrongs, the redresser of injuries."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, ch. iv.

\***rē-dress-i-ble**, a. [Eng. redress; -able.] Capable of being redressed or remedied.

\***rē-dress-ive**, a. [Eng. redress; -ive.] Giving or affording redress or remedy.

"Who, touch'd with human woe, redresses search'd Into the horrors of the gloomy jail."—*Winter*, 200.

\***rē-dress-less**, a. [Eng. redress; -less.] Without redress, relief, or amendment.

\***rē-dress-ment**, s. [Eng. redress; -ment.] The act of redressing.

**rē-drive**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *drive*, v. (q.v.).] To drive back.

**rēd-rath-ite**, s. [From Redruth, Cornwall, one of its localities; suff. -ite (Mss.).]

*Min.*: The same as *CHALCOITE* (q.v.).

**rēd-scar**, v.t. [Eng. red, a., and *scar*.] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer. A term used by workmen.

"If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will redscar, that is, break or crack under the hammer."—*Mason: Mechan. Exercises*.

**rēd-shank**, s. [Eng. red, a., and *shank*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A term applied to a Highlander having buskins of red-deer skin, with the hair outwards; used also in derision of his bare legs.

"He sent over his brother Edward with a power of *busks* and *redshanks* into Ireland, where they got footing."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. *Ornith.*: *Totanus calidris*, tolerably common over the greater part of Europe and Asia, from Iceland to China, retreating to the south in the winter. It derives its popular name from the colour of the bare parts of its legs. The body is about the size of a Snipe's, but the Redshank, having longer wings, legs, and neck, appears the larger bird. General colour above, grayish-drab, speckled with black, lower part of the back and a band on each wing white. The nest is usually in tufts of rushes or grass, with four warm-brown eggs, with blackish spots or blotches. *T. fusca*, the Dusky or Spotted Redshank, is a spring and autumn visitor to Britain.

**rēd-start**, s. [Eng. red, a., and *start*, *stert* = a tail.]

*Ornith.*: *Ruticilla phœnicea*, common in Britain, Europe, and Western Asia, migrating southward in the winter. Forehead pure white, throat black, upper surface dark gray; breast, sides, and tail bright rust-red. It visits Britain about the middle of April, and breeds regularly all over England and Wales, and ranges as far as the north of Scotland.

It nests usually in a hollow tree or in a hole in a wall or rock, and lays five to seven delicate greenish-blue eggs, sprinkled with faint spots of red. The Black, or Black-capped Redstart, *R. titys* (or *titta*) is common on the Continent, but has not the extended northern range of the Common Redstart. In America the name is given to *Setophaga ruticilla*.

"When redstarts shake their tails they move them horizontally, as dogs do when they fawn."—*White: Solitaire*, let. 40.

**rēd-streak**, s. [Eng. red, a., and *streak*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A variety of apple.

"The redstreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleasing to the palate; there are several sorts of redstreak; some sorts of these have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is esteemed to give the cyder the richest tincture."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Cider made from the redstreak apple.

"Herefordshire redstreak made of rotten apples."—*Character of a Coffee-house*, p. 2.

**rēd-tail**, s. [Eng. red, a., and *tail*.] The same as *REDSTART* (q.v.).

\***rē-dub**, \***rē-doub**, \***rē-dubbe**, v.t. [Fr. *redoubler* = to piece, to mend, to repair.]

1. To amend, to repair; to make amends or reparation for.

"Whiche damage to a realmes myther with treasure ne with power can be redoubed."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. II. ch. xiv.

2. To requite, to repay, to return.

"O Gods, redubbe them vengeance lust."—*Phaer: Virgil*; *Æneid* vi.

\***rē-dub-bër**, \***rē-dub-bor**, s. [Eng. redub; -er, -or.] One who bought stolen cloth, and disguised it by dyeing or alteration of the fashion.

**rē-duce**, v.t. [Lat. *reduco* = to lead or bring back; *re* = back, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *reducir*; Port. *reducir*; Ital. *riducere*, *ridurre*; Fr. *réduire*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: To bring or lead back; to reconduct. "He reduced the rest to Durcort."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fol. 174.

2. *Figuratively*:

\* (1) To lead or draw back.

"The wholesome doctrine of the gospel allured and reduced the hearts of all sorts of people unto the true religion of God."—*Pax: Martyrs*, p. 44.

(2) To bring back to a prior state.

"The drift of the Roman annals and forces was not to bring free states into servitude, but contrariwise, to reduce those that were in bondage to liberty."—*P. Holland: Ælog*, p. 1211.

(3) To bring to any state or condition, whether good or bad; as, To reduce a people to slavery, to reduce a substance to powder, to reduce a person to despair, &c.

(4) *Specif.*: To bring to a state of subjection; to subdue, to conquer. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. iii. 32.)

(5) To bring to a state of inferiority or poverty; to lower, to degrade, to impoverish; as, a person reduced in circumstances.

(6) To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; to subject to a rule or certain limits of description; to classify; as, To reduce animals or plants to classes or genera.

(7) To diminish in length, breadth, thickness, quantity, size, or value; as, To reduce expenses, to reduce the price of goods, to reduce the number of men employed, &c.

(8) To atone for, to repair, to redress, to compensate, to amend.

"Will they reduce the wrongs done to my father?"—*Marlowe*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Algebra*:

(1) To bring to the simplest form, with the unknown quantity of an equation by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side.

(2) In the same sense as 2.

2. *Arith.*: To change the form of an expression from one denomination to another without altering the value; or from one denomination into others of the same value; as, To reduce pounds to pence, or pence to pounds. [REDUCTION.]

3. *Geom.*: To construct, as a figure, similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

4. *Logic*: To bring a syllogism in an imperfect mood into some one of the four perfect moods in the first figure.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hāre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

5. *Metall.*: To treat in a reducing-furnace (q.v.).

6. *Scots Law*: To set aside by an action at law; to rescind or annul by legal means: as, To reduce a deed.

7. *Surg.*: To restore to its proper place or state, as a fractured or dislocated bone.

¶ (1) To reduce a figure, design, or draught: To make a copy of it on a smaller scale, but preserving the form and proportion.

\* (2) To reduce a square:

*Mil.*: To reform a column from the square. (3) To reduce to the ranks:

*Mil.*: To degrade, as a sergeant or corporal, to the rank of a private soldier for misconduct.

**rē-dūp-ed**, *pa. par. & a.* [REDUCE.]

*A. As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

*B. As adjective*:

1. Brought back to their original state.

"To open the heavenly Hades to reduced apostates, to penitent, believing, self-devoting sinners."—*Worms: Badamer's Dominion over the Invisible World*, p. 173.

2. Brought down in circumstances; impoverished: as, a reduced family.

**reduced-iron**, *s.*

*Pharm.*: Metallic iron, with a variable amount of metallic oxide. In doses from two to six grains it acts with tonic effect.

\* **rē-dūp-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *reduces*; *-ment*.] 1. The act of reducing or restoring; reduction, restoration.

"The once select nation of God is now become . . . incapable of any coalition or redemption into one body politic."—*Boswell: Letters*, bk. II, let. 2.

2. The act of reducing, lessening, or diminishing.

"After a little *reducement* of his passion."—*Hist. of Patient Grisel*, p. 40.

\* **rē-dūp-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *reducens*, *pr. par. of reduco* = to bring back.] [REDUCE.]

*A. As adj.*: Tending to reduce.

*B. As subst.*: One who or that which reduces.

**rē-dūp-er**, *s.* [Eng. *reduc(e)*; *-er*.] One who or that which reduces.

\* **rē-dūp-i-ble**, \* **rē-dūp-e-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reduce*; *-able*.] Capable of being reduced; admitting of reduction.

"All manner of life whatsoever is generable and corruptible, or eductible out of nothing, and reducible to nothing again."—*Quidworth: Intellectual System*, p. 137.

\* **rē-dūp-i-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *reducible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reducible; reducibility.

"The thing itself is made plausible by the reducibility of ice back again into water."—*Boyle: Works*, III, 50.

\* **rē-dūp-i-ble**, *adv.* [Eng. *reducibil(e)*; *-ly*.] In a reducible manner.

**rē-dūp-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REDUCE, *v.*]

**reducing-agents**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: Bodies whose action is the inverse of oxidation, such as nascent hydrogen from sodium amalgam, zinc, or iron filings; also hydrogen sulphide, sulphurous acid, and several of the metals, especially potassium and sodium.

**reducing-flame**, *s.* [BLOWPIPE.]

**reducing-furnace**, *s.*

*Metall.*: A furnace in which ores are deprived of their oxygen and reduced to the metallic state by the action of intensely heated vapours containing carbon, sometimes assisted by other reagents. It is used in the reduction of litharge, the treatment of copper ore in several stages, and for obtaining the precious metals. [REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

**reducing-scale**, *s.*

*Geom.*: A scale by means of which figures are copied on a scale smaller than the original, but preserving the form and proportion.

\* **rē-dūct**, *v.t.* [Lat. *reductus*, *pa. par. of reduco*.] [REDUCE.] To bring back or to gather; to reduce.

"The kynges host there beyng assembled and reduced into one companye."—*Hall: Edm. IV.* (an. 10).

**rē-dūct**, *s.* [REDUCT, *v.*]

*Arch.*: A little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience; a quirk. (*Cecil*.)

\* **rē-dūc-ti-bil-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *reduct*, *v.*; *-ibility*.] The quality of being reducible; reducibility. (*Anandale*.)

**rē-dūc-tiō** **ād āb-sū-r-dūm** (*t* as *ah*), *phr.* [Lat. = a reduction to an absurdity.] [ABSURDUM.]

**rē-dūc-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reductionem*, accus. of *reductio*, from *reductus*, *pa. par. of reduco* = to bring back, to reduce (q.v.); *Sp. reduction*; *Ital. riduzione*.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

\* 1. *Lit.*: The act of bringing back or restoring.

"For reduction of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. II, bk. II, No. 24.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The act or process of reducing to any state or condition; the state of being reduced: as, the reduction of a substance to powder.

(2) The act of reducing or bringing into subjection; conquest, subjugation: as, the reduction of a kingdom or fortress.

(3) The act of reducing or diminishing in size, dimensions, value, quantity, force, &c.; diminution, abatement: as, the reduction of expenses, the reduction of forces.

(4) The amount, value, quantity, &c., by which anything is reduced or lessened: as, He made a reduction of 5 per cent.

(5) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, plan, design, &c., on a smaller scale than the original, but preserving the form and proportion [II. 4].

*II. Technically*:

1. *Algebra*:

(1) The act or process of clearing equations from all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known quantities on the other.

\* (2) *Solution* (q.v.).

2. *Arithmetic*:

(1) The operation or process of finding an equivalent expression in terms of a different unit. Thus, £10 = 200s. = 2,400d. = 9,600 farthings. This reduction is called *reduction descending*, passing from a higher to a lower order. The converse operation 9,600 farthings = 2,400d. = 200s. = £10, is called *reduction ascending*.

(2) The rule by which such operations are performed.

3. *Astronomy*:

(1) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, &c.

(2) The collection of observations to obtain a general result.

4. *Geom.*: The operation of constructing a figure similar to a given figure, either greater, less, or equivalent.

5. *Logic*: The process of bringing a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect moods to a mood in the first figure.

6. *Chem.*: The abstraction of an electro-negative element from a metallic or organic compound, as when the oxides of metals are reduced to the metallic state by the action of charcoal under the influence of heat; also applied to the addition of an electro-positive element to a compound, e.g., ethene oxide (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O) + H<sub>2</sub> = ethylic alcohol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O); nitro-benzene, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>) + 3H<sub>2</sub> = aniline, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>) + 3H<sub>2</sub>O.

7. *Scots Law*: An action for setting aside a deed, writing, &c.

8. *Surg.*: The operation of restoring a fractured or dislocated bone to its proper place or state.

¶ (1) *Reduction and reduction-improbaton*:

*Scots Law*: The action of reduction and the action of reduction-improbaton are the two varieties of the rescissory actions of the law of Scotland. The object of this class of actions is to reduce and set aside deeds, services, decrees, and rights, whether heritable or movable, against which the pursuer of the action can allege and instruct sufficient legal grounds of reduction.

(2) *Reduction reductive*:

*Scots Law*: An action in which a decree of reduction, which has been improperly or erroneously obtained, is sought to be rescinded.

\* **rē-dūc-tive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *réductif*; *Sp. reductivo*; *Ital. riduttivo*, from Lat. *reductus*, *pa. par. of reduco* = to reduce (q.v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

"Whether Duly, or Hyperduly, or indirect, or reductive, or reflected."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, p. 332.

*B. As subst.*: That which tends to reduce, or has the power of reducing.

"There needed no other reductive of the numbers of men to an equality."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 512.

\* **rē-dūc-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reductive*; *-ly*.] By way of reduction; by consequence.

"Religion does not consist in these things: but obedience may, and, reductively, that is religion."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 2.

\* **rē-dūit**, *s.* [Fr.] A redoubt (q.v.).

**rē-dūn-dance**, **rē-dūn-dan-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *redundance*, from Lat. *redundantia*, from *redundans* = redundant (q.v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being redundant; superfluity, excess, superabundance.

"So wars among mankind are a kind of necessary consequence of *redundance* of mankind."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 512.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or superabundant.

"The Italians are forced upon it, once or twice in every line, because they have a redundancy of vowels in their language."—*Drayton: Virgil*, *Book*, (Ded.).

*II. Law*: Impertinent or foreign matter inserted in a pleading.

**rē-dūn-dant**, *a.* [Lat. *redundans*, *pr. par. of redundo* = to rebound (q.v.); *Fr. redondant*; *Sp. redundante*; *Ital. ridondante*.]

1. Superabundant, superfluous; above what is necessary, natural, or useful; used or being in excess.

"Moses gave command that the redundant portion should be prepared."—*Horsey: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 2.

\* 2. Using more words, &c., than are necessary or useful.

**redundant-hyperbola**, *s.*

*Math.*: An hyperbola having more than two asymptotes.

**redundant-number**, *s.*

*Math.*: One in which the sum of all its divisors, except itself, exceeds the number.

\* **rē-dūn-dant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *redundant*; *-ly*.] In a redundant manner or degree; in superabundance; superfluously; to excess.

"Yet more than these to meditation's eyes, Great Nature's self redundantly supplies."—*Mason: Francey: Art of Painting*.

\* **rē-dū-plic-ate**, *v.t. & i.* [REDUPLICATE, *a.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To double again; to multiply, to repeat.

2. *Philol.*: To repeat, as the initial syllable or the root of a word for the purpose of marking past time. [REDUPLICATION, II. 1.]

*B. Intransitive*:

*Philol.*: To be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.

\* **rē-dū-plic-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *reduplicatus*, *pa. par. of reduplico* = to redouble.] [DUPLICATE.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Redoubled, repeated.

"Embrace that reduplicate advice of our Saviour."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 12.

2. *Bot.*: Reduplicative (q.v.).

\* **rē-dū-plic-ation**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reduplicatio* = reduplicate (q.v.); *Sp. reduplicacion*; *Ital. reduplicazione*.]

*I. Ord. Lang.*: The act of doubling; the state of being doubled.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Philology*:

(1) The repetition of the first syllable (more or less modified), or of the root of a word, as for the purpose of marking past time; as in Gr. *νίπρω (νίπρω)* = I strike, *νίπρω (νίπρω)* = I struck; Lat. *pello* = I drive, *pepuli* = I drove; Eng. *do, did*.

"The German 'ging' preterite of the verb 'go' has a form which might easily have been produced by reduplication of the root."—*Baris: Philology*, § 262.

(2) The new syllable formed by reduplication.

2. *Rhet.*: A figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following one begins.

\* **rē-dū-plic-ative**, *a.* [Fr. *réductif*; *Sp. & Ital. reduplicativo*.]

**būl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **oat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
-**clan**, -**clan** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**cion** = **shūn**. -**clous**, -**clous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

1. Reduplicated, double; formed by reduplication.

"The earliest extant forms are not reduplicatives."—*Errie: Philology*, § 208.

2. Bot. (Of cativation): Doubled back; having the edges valvate and doubled back.

**red-q-vī-l-dae**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *reduvī(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

**Entom.**: A family of Geocorae. Antennae four-jointed; ocelli two; rostrum of three joints, short, stout, strong; legs long, the anterior ones sometimes prehensile; tarsi three-jointed. They are predatory bugs; and many of them, when caught, will pierce and poison the hand of the captor. They are numerous in the tropics.

**re-dū-vī-ūs**, s. [Lat. *reduvīa* = an agnail, a whitlow.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Reduviidae. *Reduvius personatus*, the Fly-bug, the largest British species, is three-quarters of an inch long, of a black-brown colour, with reddish legs. It sometimes flies into houses in the summer evenings, attracted by the lights. Both the larva and the perfect insect are said to show special enmity to the bed bug.

**red-wing**, s. [Eng. red, a., and wing.]

**Ornith.**: *Turdus iliacus*, closely allied to the Common Thrush, but with red instead of gold colour on the wings. It is a winter migrant to Britain, arriving in flocks about the middle of October, and departing in the middle of May. It feeds on worms, slugs, and berries injurious to man. Called also Red-sided Thrush, Wind Thrush, and Swine-pipe. The Redwing is rather smaller than the Song Thrush, and its song decidedly inferior, though the bird has sometimes been termed the Nightingale of Norway, and Linnaeus spoke highly in praise of its song.

**red-weed**, s. [Eng. red, a., and weed.]

**Bot.**: (1) *Papaver Rhæas*; (2) the genus *Phytolacca*.

**red-wood**, s. [Eng. red, and wood.]

**Bot.**: (1) *Rhamnus Erythroxylon*; (2) *Melaleuca Erythroxylon*; (3) the genus *Ceanothus*; (4) A dye wood produced by *Pterocarpus santalinus*; (5) the genus *Erythroxylon*; (6) the timber of *Sequoia sempervirens*.

**redwood-tree**, s.

**Bot.**: *Soymida febrifuga*. [ROHUNA.]

**red, rei, re**, s. [Sp. *rey*, from Lat. *regem*, accus. of *rex* = a king.] An imaginary unit of value, on which the monetary systems of Portugal and Brazil are founded. [MILNER.]

**reē**, v.t. [Prob. from the same root as *riddle* (q.v.).] To riddle; to sift.

"After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then ree it over in a sieve."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**reē**, a. [A.S. *rethe* = fierce.]

1. Wild, fierce, outrageous, crazy. [Scotch.]  
2. Half-drunk; tipsy. [Scotch.]

**reē-bōk, rheē-bōk**, s. [Dut. = roebuck.]

**Zool.**: *Antilope capensis* (*Pelea capensis*), from South Africa. Length about five feet, height at shoulder thirty inches; uniform ash-colour on neck, shoulders, sides, croup, and thighs, white or light-gray on under surface and inside of limbs. They live in small groups of five or six individuals.

**reech**, s. [RECK (1), s.] Smoke. (Prov.)

"The reech reebeth into Heaven."  
*Curser Mundī* (M.S. T. G. C. 2. 12.)

\* **reōph'-ī-lī**, adv. [Eng. *reechy*; -ly.] Dirty, squallid, filthy.

**rē-ōh'-ō**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, v. (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To echo back; to reverberate.  
"The Seine reechoed Vive la Liberté."  
*Scott: The Poacher*, 1, 206.

2. To retain the sound or name of.  
"The streets still reecho the names of the trees of the forest."  
*Longfellow: Evangeline*, li. 2.

**B. Intransitive:** To echo back; to give an echo back; to reverberate.

"The dell  
Reechoes with each horrible yell."  
*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

**rē-ōh'-ō**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *echo*, s. (q.v.).] The echo of an echo; a repeated or returned echo.

**reōph'-ī**, a. [A softened form of *reechy* (q.v.).] Smoky, sooty; hence, foul, squallid, filthy.

"Fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the reechy painting."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, iii. 2.

**reed**, \* **rede**, \* **redo**, \* **reed**, s. [A.S. *redd*; cog. with O. Sax. *ried*; Dut. *riet*, *ried*; O. H. Ger. *arist*; Ger. *riet*, *ried*; Ir. *readan*; Gael. *ribhid*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

"Where the heron, the Shub-shub-gah,  
Feeds among the reeds and rushes."  
*Longfellow: Hiawatha*. (Introd.)

\* 2. An arrow, as being made of a reed.

"When the Parthian turn'd his steed,  
And from the hostile camp withdrew:  
With cruel skill the backward reed  
He sent."  
*Prior*.

3. A pastoral pipe; an instrument made of a reed, with holes to be stopped by the fingers.

"Had only heard the shepherd's reed,  
Nor started at the bugle-born."  
*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 1.

4. Straw prepared for thatching; thatch. (Prov.)

\* 5. A measure of length, supposed to have been equal to ten or eleven English feet. [Baskiel xlii. 17.]

**II. Technically:**

1. **Comp. Anat.**: The abomasum, or fourth stomach of ruminants. [Cassell's Nat. Hist.]

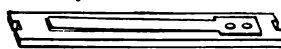
2. **Arch. (Pl.)**: The same as **RESDINGS** (q.v.).

3. **Bot.**: (1) The genus *Arundo*; (2) the genus *Phragmites* (q.v.).

4. **Mining**: The tube conveying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. Also called the spire.

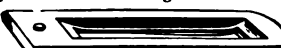
5. **Music**:

(1) A thin strip of metal set in vibration by a current of air; the vibrations so caused dividing the current into rapid discontinuous puffs which produce a musical sound. The



REED.

reed itself does not produce the sound, but is only a means of obtaining the sound from the



AMERICAN HARMONIUM REED.

current of air directed against it. Reeds are of two kinds, striking and free. The former is that commonly used in the organ; the latter in the harmonium.

(2) The mouthpiece of the clarinet, hautboy, bassoon, and some other instruments, made of reed or cane, whence the generic name has been extended to the reeds of the organ and of the orchestra.

(3) A reed-instrument.

6. **Scripture:**

(1) Heb. *רִיחַ* (*qaneh*), a generic name for any reed-like plant or its cane-like stem (Job xl. 21; Isa. xlii. 3.)

(2) Heb. *אֲגַמִּים* (*agammim*), pl. of *אֲגַם* (*agam*) = a reedy place (Jer. li. 32). The R. V. renders it in the text, "reeds," and in the margin, "marshes or pools."

\* The paper reed of Isaiah xix. 7, Heb. *רִיחַ* (*aroah*), is not the papyrus, but is translated in the R. V., "meadow."

(3) Gr. *κάλαμος* (*calamos*) = a generic name for a reed or cane (Matt. xi. 7, xxvii. 30, 48; Rev. xi. 1, &c.).

7. **Weav.**: An appearance of the loom, consisting of two parallel bars set a few inches apart, and furnished with a number of parallel slips of metal or reed, called dents, between which the warp-threads are passed. The reed is set in a swinging frame, called the lathe, lay, or batten. In the hand-lathe, the bottom of the batten is furnished with a shelf, called the shuttle-race, along which the shuttle is driven. The office of the reed is to beat the

weft up to the web, and the force of the blow determines the compactness of the fabric. Two threads of yarn pass between each of the reed-slits or dents. The number of dents in a reed of a given length determines the fineness of the cloth.

\* **A bruised reed:**

**Figuratively:**

1. One who is easily discouraged, or one easily injured; spec., one who has sinned and may be driven to ruin by harsh treatment.

"A bruised reed shall be not break."—*Isaiah* xlii. 3.

2. A person who or a power which gives gives way when one leans upon him or it.

"Thou trustest upon the staff of this bruised reed, even upon Egypt, on which if a man lean, it will go into his hand, and pierce it."—*2 Kings* xviii. 31.

**reed-bird**, s.

**Ornithology:**

1. The same as **RICE-BIRD** (q.v.).

2. The Reed-warbler (q.v.).

**reed-buck**, s.

**Zool.**: The same as **RIETBOEK** (q.v.).

**reed-bunting**, s.

**Ornith.**: *Emberiza schœniclus*, common in swampy places, all over Europe. Length of male six inches. Head, chin, and throat black; belly and nuchal collar white; upper surface brownish black, each feather bordered with bright bay. In autumn and winter the bordering in the adult male becomes so broad that the darker tints are to some extent lost sight of. Called also Reed-Sparrow.

**reed-bur**, s.

**Bot.**: The genus *Spartanium*.

**reed-grass**, s.

**Bot.**: (1) The genus *Arundo*; (2) the genus *Calamagrostis*; (3) the genus *Phalaris*.

\* **Meadow reed-grass** = (1) *Glyceria aquatica*, a British grass, and (2) *Cyma arundinacea*, wild in the United States.

**reed-instruments**, s. pl.

**Music**: Oboes, clarionets, and bassoons, with others of their class.

**reed-moth**, s.

**Entom.**: *Macrogaster arundinis*, a British moth, one of the Zeugsteridae.

**reed-organ**, s.

**Music**: A melodeon or parlour-organ. An organ whose pipes are provided with reeds, in contradistinction to the flute- or mouth-organ, whose pipes have a lip to cut the wind escaping through an aperture in a diaphragm.

**reed-palms**, s. pl.

**Bot.**: The genus *Calamus*.

**reed-pheasant**, s. [REEDLING.]

**reed-pipe**, s.

**Music:**

1. An organ-pipe in which the musical tone is produced by the vibration of a metallic tongue.

2. A musical pipe made of a reed.

**reed-plane**, s.

**Join.**: A concave-sole plane used in making boards.

**reed-sparrow**, s. [REED-BUNTING.]

**reed-stop**, s.

**Music**: A set of pipes furnished with reeds, and associated with the flute-stops of an organ, to give a variety to the effects.

**reed-thrush**, s.

**Ornith.**: *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*. Common in the south of Europe and an occasional visitor to England. The adult male is about eight inches long, upper surface nearly uniform light brown; chin, throat, and breast dirty-white. Called also the Great Reed-warbler.

"There seems no reason to doubt their having been specimens of the . . . reed-thrush, to use its oldest English name."—*Farrall: British Birds* (ed. 6th), i. 202.

**reed-tussock**, s.

**Entom.**: A British moth, *Orygia canosa*.

**reed-upon-reed**, s.

**Bot.**: *Calamagrostis efusa*.

**reed-wainscot**, s.

**Entom.**: A British night moth, *Nonagria canna*.

**šēte, šēt, šire, amidst, whāt, šāl, father; wē, wēt, hāre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, šure, šir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, šōn; mūta, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, šāl; trī, šyrian. š, š = š; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**reed-warbler, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Acrocephalus streperus*, a summer migrant, coming to Britain late in April, and leaving late in September. It is an incessant songster, and its notes are varied and pleasing. The male is about five and a half inches long, upper surface uniform pale brown, with a tinge of chestnut; chin, throat, and belly white.

"It is doubtful whether the *reed-warbler* regularly extends further to the north-west than Staffordshire or Derbyshire. . . . Its partiality for reeds, where they exist, and the habit it has, in common with its larger congener (the *Sedge-warbler*) of usually suspending its remarkable nest among their stems, make the names of *reed-bird* or *reed-wren*, by which it is commonly known, sufficiently applicable."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 370.

¶ *Great Reed-warbler*: [REED-THRUSH].

**reed-wren, s.** [REED-WARBLE.]

**reed, v.t.** [REED, s.] To thatch: as, To *reed* a house. (*Prov.*)

**\* reede, s.** [REDE.]

**reed-ēd, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s.; -ed.]

1. Covered with reeds; reedy.

"Where houses be *reeded*,  
Now part of the moss." *Twain: Husbandry.*

2. Abounding in reeds; reedy.

3. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

\* **reed-ēn, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s.; -en.] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

"Through *reeded* pipes convey the golden flood." *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv. 322.

\* **re-ēd-i-fi-cā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *edification* (q.v.).] The act or process of rebuilding; the state of being rebuilt.

"The town was compelled to help to the *reedification* of it."—*Leland: Itinerary*, iii. 122.

\* **re-ēd-i-fy, re-ēd-i-fic, re-sed-i-fie, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *edify* (q.v.); Fr. *rédiſer*; Sp. & Port. *readificar*; Ital. *readificare*.] To build again; to rebuild.

"The house of God  
They first *reedify*." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 360.

**reed-ing, s.** [Eng. *reed*, s.; -ing.]

1. The nurling on the edge of coins.

2. Architecture:

(1) A number of semi-cylindrical ridges, closely arranged in parallel order and designed for ornament.

(2) A succession of bead-like ornaments.

\* **reed-less, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s.; -less.] Destitute of reeds.

"Youths tomb'd before their parents were,  
Whom foul Coccyus' *reedless* banks enclose." *May.*

**reed-ling, s.** [Eng. *reed*, s., and dimin. suff. -ling.]

*Ornith.*: *Porus* (*Calamophilus*) *biarmica*. [BEARDED, II. 1. ¶.]

"The name by which this species is commonly known in the districts it frequents is *reed-pheasant*. *Reedling*, used for it by several authors, would certainly be preferable to *Tinnuncus*, had not some of the aquatic warblers been also so called."—*Farrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 322.

**reed-māge, s.** [Eng. *reed*, s., and *mace* (2), (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: The genus *Typha* (q.v.).

**reed-y, a.** [Eng. *reed*, s.; -y.]

1. Full of or abounding in reeds; covered with reeds.

"There are yet many quiet *reedly* pools in North Shropshire."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1884.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed or reeds.

"Arcturus from her *reedly* bed,  
Told her how *Dis* young Proserpine had rap'd." *Phillips: Corcoran.*

3. A term applied to a voice or a musical instrument characterized by a thin harsh tone, like the vibration of a reed.

**reēf (1), \*riff (1), s.** [Dut. *rif*; cogn. with Icel. *rif* = a reef, *rifva* = a rift, a crack; Dan. *rev* = a reef, *revne* = to crack; Ger. *riff*.]

1. A chain or range of rocks in the ocean, lying at or near the surface of the water.

"How far the principal or outer *reēf* extends towards the north."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bc. iii. ch. v.

2. A name given by Australian miners to a gold-bearing quartz vein.

**reef-builders, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: A popular name for those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. [CORAL-REEF.]

"Even within the coral-reef the distribution of the *reef-builders* appears to be singularly capricious."—*Buxley: Anat. Invert.*, p. 187.

**reef-building, a.** A term applied to those corals by which coral-reefs are formed. (*Nicholson: Palaeont.*, i. 187.)

**reēf (2), \*riff (2), s.** [Dut. *reef*; O. Dut. *rif*, *rif*; cogn. with Low Ger. *reef*, *riff* = a reef, *reefen* = to reeve; Sw. *rev* = a reef, *revva* = to reeve; Dan. *rev* = a reef, *revne* = to reeve; Icel. *rif* = a reef.]

*Naut.*: The portion of a square sail between the head and any of the reef-bands. The first reef in a square sail is included between the head and the upper reef-band; the second reef between this and the next lower reef-band, and so on. The object of the reef is to diminish the surface of the sail when the wind is blowing hard.

**¶ Balance reef:**

*Naut.*: The uppermost or closest reef extending diagonally upward from the outer leech when close-reefed (q.v.).

**reef-band, s.**

*Naut.*: A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail at right angles to the lengths of cloth. In square-rigged vessels there are four of these bands to the topsails, from three to six feet apart, according to the size of the sail, and two bands to the foresail and mainsail. Fore-and-aft sails have also a band extending diagonally upward from the outer leech, for balance-reefing. Each band is pierced with holes for the reef-points, by which it is tied to the yard in shortening sail.

**reef-earringle, s.** [CRINGLE, 2.]

**reef-earrings, s. pl.** [EARRING, s.]

**reef-knot, s.**

*Naut.*: A knot formed by passing the ends of the two parts of one rope through the loop formed by another whose two ends are similarly passed through a loop on the first; the two parts of one rope are passed above, and of the other below the loop through which they are inserted. A longitudinal pull tightens the knot, which can only be untied by pushing the loops in opposite directions.

**reef-line, s.**

*Naut.*: A line formerly used in reefing. It passes spirally around the yard, and through the eyelets in the reef-band successively, so as to draw the latter up to the yard when the line is hauled upon.

**reef-pendant, s.**

*Naut.*: A tackle by which the after leech of a fore-and-aft sail is drawn down to the boom in reefing.

**reef-point, s.**

*Naut.*: One of the flat pieces of braided cord attached by eyelets to the reef-band, and used to tie the sail to the yard when reefing.

"No frozen *reef-points*, no obligation to climb the rigging glazed with ice to put the ship under close-reefed canvas."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 22, 1884.

**reef-tackle, s.**

*Naut.*: A tackle by which the reef-earrings are drawn up to the yard for reefing.

**reēf, \*riff, v.t.** [REEF (2), s.]

*Naut.*: To take a reef or reefs in; to reduce or contract the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. Fore-and-aft sails are reefed from the foot, the first reef being the lowest. In the ordinary process of reefing square sails, the seamen ascend the rigging and lie out on the yard, standing on the horses or foot-ropes while they gather in and secure the hauled-up portion of the sail. To obviate the necessity for this dangerous operation, which is a fruitful source of accident, many ships are now furnished with apparatus by which the sails can be reefed from the deck.

"'Reef top-sails, reef!' the master calls again." *Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.

¶ (1) The bowsprit of a cutter or of a ship-of-war with a ram-bow is said to reef when it is run-in or shortened by sliding in-board.

(2) Reefing the paddles in steamships is effected by disconnecting the float-boards from the paddle-arms, and bolting them again nearer the centre of the wheel, to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.

**reēf-ār, s.** [Eng. *reef*, v.; -er.]

1. One who reefs sails; specif., applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. (*Smyth*.)

2. A reefing-jacket (q.v.).

**reēf-ing, pr. par. or a.** [REEF, v.]

**reefing-jacket, s.**

*Naut.*: A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

**reēf-y, a.** [Eng. *reef* (1), s.; -y.] Full of, or abounding in reefs or rocks: as, a *reefy* coast.

**reēk (1), \*roke, s.** [A.S. *rēc*; cogn. with O. Fris. *rek*; Icel. *reykr*; Dut. & Low Ger. *rook*; Dan. *røg*; Sw. *rök*; Ger. *ruuch*; Lith. *rukis* = smoke; Icel. *rök*, *rökr* = vapour.] Smoke, vapour, steam, exhalation, fume.

"For the very blue *reēk* that came out of the luncheon put me in mind of the change."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvii.

**reēk (2), s.** [A.S. *rēdc*.] A rick of hay, &c.

"The covered *reēk*, much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**reēk (3), reik, s.** [A.S. *reogan* = to hurry, to drive.] A coarse exploit, adventure, or frolic. (*Scott*.)

"Many a daft *reēk* he has played."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

† **reēk (4), reēt, s.** [REAK (1), REATE, REET.] *Bot. (Pl.)*: The *Confervecæ*.

**reēk, \*roke, v.t.** [A.S. *rēcan*, *rēccan*; cogn. with Icel. *reykja*; O. H. Ger. *rouchan*; Dut. *rooken*; Dan. *røge*; Sw. *röka*, *ryka*; Ger. *rauchen*.] To smoke; to emit vapour, smoke, or steam; to steam.

"Her face doth *reēk* and smoke." *Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, lxx.

**reēk-y, \*roke-le, a.** [Eng. *reek* (1), s.; -y, -le.]

1. Smoky, smoking; emitting vapour.

"Gaze abroad on *reeky* fen." *Scott: Marmion*, v. (Intro.)

\* 2. Filthy, dirty, foul, squalid.

"With *reeky* shanks and yellow chapless skulls." *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 1.

¶ *Auld Reekie*: A familiar name for Edinburgh.

**reēl (1), \*rale, \*reale, s.** [A.S. *rēol*, *reol* = a reel; cogn. with Icel. *ræll*, *ræll* = a weaver's rod or sley; Gael. *ruadh* = a reel for winding yarn on.] [ROLL, s.]

1. A revolving contrivance on which fibre, thread, cord, rope, fabric, &c., are wound, to form them into hanks or skeins, and for various other purposes; applied to:

(1) *Agric.*: A device having radial arms carrying horizontal slats, and rotated by gear or pulley connected with the axle of a harvester, for pressing backward and holding the stalks of grain in position for being severed by the knives.

(2) *Angling*: A skeleton barrel attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, around which the inner end of the line is wound, and from which it is payed out as the fish runs off with the bait, and is gradually wound in again as his struggles become less violent, bringing him to land or to the landing-net.

(3) *Baking*: A cylinder with radial arms rotating in a heated chamber, carrying pans in which loaves of bread are placed for baking in the reel-oven.

(4) *Cotton-machinery*: A machine on which cotton is wound, making hanks of thread, each 840 yards in length.

(5) *Domestic*: A spool or bobbin of wood on which cotton, thread, silk, &c., is wound for use in sewing.

(6) *Milling*: The barrel or drum on which the bolting cloth is fastened.

(7) *Naut.*: A revolving frame to hold a line or cord, as: (a) The log-reel; (b) the deep sea-reel; and (c) the spun-yarn reel, &c.

(8) *Rope-making*: Spun-yarns are wound on a reel preparatory to tarring or laying up into strands as the twisting of each length is completed.

(9) *Silk*: The revolving frame on which silk is wound from the cocoon, or yarn is wound off from the spindle of a hand-spinning machine, and reeled into cuts or hanks.

(10) *Teleg.*: A barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph.

2. A stagger, or staggering motion, like that of a drunken man.

¶ *Off the reel*: One after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession.

"Winning three nurseries *off the reel*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1883.

**bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

**reel and bead, s.**

**Arch.** A kind of enriched moulding much used in Greek and Roman architecture, and with various modifications, in other styles. It consists of a series of bodies resembling reels, or spindles, and beads, or pearls, following each other alternately, and may be arranged in straight or curved lines.

**reel-cotton, s.** Sewing-cotton wound on reels or spools, not made up into balls, skeins, or the like.

**reel-oven, s.** A baker's oven in which the bread pans are swung on the horizontal arms of a rotating reel.

**\*reel-pot, s.** A drunkard. (*Middleton.*)

**reel-rall, adv.** In a confused manner. (*Scott.*)

**reel-stand, s.** A holder of thread reels for ladies' use in sewing.

**reel (2), \*reill, s.** [*Gael. righil* = a reel.]

**Music:**

1. A lively rustic dance, peculiar to Scotland, in which the couples sometimes swing or whirl round, and sometimes pass, forming the figure 8.

2. The music for such a dance, generally written in common time, but sometimes in jig time of six quavers to a bar.

"And the piper blew a gamsome reel."  
*Blackie: Lyrics of Highlands & Islands, p. 79.*

**reel (1), \*reale, \*relle, \*rele, v. t. & i.** [*REEL (1), s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To wind, as thread, a line, &c., upon a reel.

"Reeling up, I sat down by the fence again."—*Fied, Jan. 30, 1886.*

2. To stagger; to sway in walking from one side to the other. (*Psalm cvii. 27.*)

3. To whirl; to have a whirling or giddy motion; to be giddy.

"Reeled soul and sense, reeled brain and eye."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 16.*

4. To be strongly affected, so as almost to give way; to stagger.

"France reeled under the burden of the war."—*Bolingbroke: State of Europe, let. viii.*

**B. Transitive:**

1. To wind on a reel.

\*2. To cause to reel or shake; to shake.

"Shake our hopes."  
*Which now this blaste doth reel.*  
*Davies: Shant Teares, p. 6.*

**reel (2), v. t.** [*REEL (2), s.*] To perform the dance called a reel; to dance a reel.

**re-ē-lēot, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. elect (q.v.).*] To elect again or a second time.

"The expulsion of a member creates in him such an incapacity to be reelected."—*Jurinus: Letter xvi.*

**re-ē-lēo-tion, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. election (q.v.).*] The act of reelecting; the state of being reelected.

"From the permission of a reelection."—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

**reel-ēr, s.** [*Eng. reel (1), s.; -er.*]

**Ornith.** *Acrocephalus nervius*, the Grass-hopper Warbler.

"In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*—from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by fishermen."—*Yarrell: British Birds (ed. 4th), i. 333.*

**\*re-ē-l-ē-vāte, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. elevate (q.v.).*] To elevate again or anew.

**\*re-ē-l-ē-bī-l-ē-tē, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. eligibility (q.v.).*] The quality or state of being eligible for reelection.

**\*re-ē-l-ē-bī-l-ē, a.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. eligible (q.v.).*] Capable of being reelected to the same office or position.

**reēm, s.** [*Heb. רֶעַם (rēm), רֶעַמִּי (rēmym), -רֶעַמִּי (rēmym); Sept. Gr. μονοκέρας (monokerās)*] = a unicorn.]

**Scrip. Zool.** *Bos primigenius*. In the A. V. the influence of the Septuagint has prevailed, and the word is translated unicorn, but erroneously as the mention of two horns on one reem (*Dent. xxxiii. 17*) proves. The word unicorn has disappeared from the R. V., wild ox being substituted for it; but in Numb.

xxiii. 22, the alternative rendering ox-antelope (*Oryx leucorhynchus*) is given in the margin. Young (*Paraphrase of Job, 241*) transliterates the Hebrew word. [*AUROCHS.*]

"The identification of the Hebrew *reēm* with the wild ox (*Bos primigenius*) is one of the most certain of all Bible animal names. It rests on philological evidence, for the Assyrian *rimu* clearly denotes this same wild bovine; on pictorial evidence, for the Assyrian monuments depict it admirably; on palaeontological evidence, for the bone breccia of the Lebanon has revealed the teeth of this once common wild ox of Palestine and the adjacent countries; on historical evidence as a definite inhabitant of Palestine, for a hunting record of Tiglath-Pileser I. informs us that this monarch slew some of these wild *rimu* 'in the country of the Hittites and at the foot of Lebanon,' the exact spot where its teeth have been discovered; on ideographic evidence, for the Assyrian character is a pictorial or hieroglyphic figure of an ox's head, while all the references in the Bible are exactly suited to this large and fierce wild ox."—*W. Houghton, in Aodeny, April 24, 1886, p. 232.*

**reēm, v. t.** [*REAM, v.*]

**re-ēm-bark, v. t. & i.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. embark (q.v.).*]

**A. Trans.** To embark or put on board again.

"The whole army being reembarked."—*Belsham: Hist. Great Britain (George II.).*

**B. Intrans.** To embark or go on board again.

"We reembarked in our boat."—*Crook: First Voyage, vol. II, ch. v.*

**re-ēm-bar-kā-tion, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. embarkation (q.v.).*] The act of re-embarking; a putting on board or a going on board a second time.

**\*re-ēm-bāt-tle, \*re-īm-bāt-tle, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. embattle (q.v.).*] To arrange or draw up again in order of battle; to array again for battle.

"They . . . aspiring to his heights,  
Sword reembattled."—*Milton: P. L., vi. 794.*

**\*re-ēm-bōd-y, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. embody (q.v.).*] To embody again or anew.

**\*re-ēm-brāce, v. t. or i.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. embrace, v. (q.v.).*] To embrace again or anew.

"To reembrace in ecstasies, at eve."  
*Young: Night Thoughts, v.*

**\*re-ē-mērgē, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. emerge (q.v.).*] To emerge after being plunged, obscured, or overwhelmed.

**\*re-ē-mēr-geŋce, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. emergence (q.v.).*] The act of emerging again; a new or fresh emergence.

**re-ēm-ēot, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enact (q.v.).*] To enact again or anew.

"The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and re-enacted by the Julian law."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

**\*re-ēm-ēo-tion, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enactment (q.v.).*] The act of reenacting; reenactment.

**re-ēm-ēot-mēnt, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enactment (q.v.).*] The act of reenacting; the state of being reenacted; the renewal or fresh enactment of a law.

**\*re-ēm-cōūn-tēr, v. t.** [*RENCOUNTER.*]

**\*re-ēm-cōūr-age (age as īg), v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. encourage (q.v.).*] To encourage again, to reanimate, to give fresh courage to.

**\*re-ēm-cōūr-age-mēnt (age as īg), s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. encouragement (q.v.).*] Renewed or fresh encouragement.

"But, O my Wernock! how am I to thee  
Obliged, for thy keene reencouragements."  
*Browning: Willie & Old Wernock.*

**re-ēm-dōw, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. endow (q.v.).*] To endow again; to give a fresh endowment to.

**\*re-ēm-fēorce, \*ren-fēorce, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. fierce (q.v.).*] To make fierce again; to make fiercer.

"Whereat renfers with wrath and sharp regret."  
*Spenser: F. Q. II. viii. 43.*

**\*re-ēm-fōrce, \*rēn-fōrce, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enforce (q.v.).*] To reinforce (q.v.).

"Reinforce their courage, with their might."  
*Dragon: Battle of Agincourt.*

**\*re-ēm-fōrce-mēnt, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enforcement (q.v.).*] The act of reinforcing or strengthening anew; supply of new or fresh force or strength; reinforcement.

"Haste we Diomed  
To reinforcement, or we perish all."  
*Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 1.*

**re-ēm-gāge, v. t. & i.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. engage (q.v.).*]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To engage again or a second time; to make a new or fresh engagement with.

2. To engage again in battle.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To enter into a fresh engagement or covenant to enlist again.

"It put him in no fierce a rage,  
He once resolved to reengage."  
*Rudibras, III. 2.*

2. To engage again in battle.

**re-ēm-gāge-mēnt, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. engagement (q.v.).*] The act of reengaging; the state of being reengaged; a renewed or fresh engagement.

**re-ēm-grāve, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. engrave (q.v.).*] To engrave again or anew.

**\*re-ēm-jōy, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enjoy (q.v.).*] To enjoy again or anew.

**\*re-ēm-jōy-mēnt, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enjoyment (q.v.).*] The act or state of re-enjoying; renewed enjoyment.

**\*re-ēm-kīn-dle, \*rē-īn-kīn-dle, v. t. & i.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enkindle (q.v.).*]

**A. Trans.** To kindle again or afresh; to rekindle.

"Dispositions to virtue and divine love rekindled in them."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls, ch. xiv.*

**B. Intrans.** To kindle again; to take fire again.

"For so a taper, when its crown of flame is newly blown off, it will with greediness rekindle."—*Sp. Taylor: Holy Dying, ch. II, § 2.*

**re-ēm-līst, v. t. or i.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enlist (q.v.).*] To enlist again or a second time.

**re-ēm-līst-mēnt, s.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enlistment (q.v.).*] The act of reenlisting; a renewed or repeated enlistment.

**re-ēm-slāve, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enslave (q.v.).*] To enslave again; to make slaves again.

**\*re-ēm-stāmp, v. t.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. stamp (q.v.).*] To stamp again or afresh.

**re-ēm-tēr, v. t. & i.** [*Prof. re., and Eng. enter (q.v.).*]

**A. Trans.** To enter again; to go or come into again.

"The Teacher reentered the church."  
*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*

**B. Intransitive:**

1. *Ord. Lang.* To enter again or a second time.

"That glory he had before the world was, and into which he reentered after his passion and ascension."—*Waterland: Works, iv. 84.*

2. *Engr.* To cut deeper, as the lines of a plate, which the aquafortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by wear.

**re-ēm-tēr-īng, pr. par., a., & s.** [*REENTER.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

I. *Ord. Lang.* The act of entering again or anew; reentry.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Calico-printing:* [*GROUNDING-IN.*]

2. *Engr.* The deepening of lines by a graver, either in repairing a plate or for perfecting an etching.

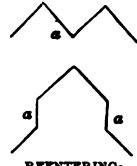
**reentering-angle, s.**

An angle pointed inward (a); specif., in fortification, an angle pointed towards the defended place.

¶ **Reentering angle of a polygon:** An interior angle greater than two right angles.

**reentering-polygon, s.**

A polygon containing one or more reentering angles. The term reentering stands opposed to salient. It is a property of a salient polygon that no straight line can be drawn which will cut the perimeter in more than two points; whilst in a reentering polygon such line may cut it in more than two points.



REENTERING-ANGLE

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, qūite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. *ae, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.*

- \*rē-ən-thrōnē, \*rē-in-thrōnē, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthronē* (q.v.).] To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.  
"Him they reenthroned." *Dragon: Poly-Oblion*, a. 2.
- \*rē-ən-thrōnē-mēnt, \*rē-in-thrōnē-mēnt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthronement* (q.v.).] The act of reenthroning; the state of being reenthroned.
- \*rē-ən-thrōn-īze, \*rē-in-thrōn-īze, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthronize* (q.v.).] To reenthroned.  
"This Mustapha they did reenthroned."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. I, let. 22.
- \*rē-ən-tīce, \*rē-in-tīce, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entice* (q.v.).] To entice, allure, or tempt again.  
"And retell me the club-dog Dya."  
*Warner: Allusions England*, bk. v., ch. xxvi.
- rē-ən-trānce, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entrance*, s. (q.v.).] The act of reentering; a reentry.  
"The pores of the brain . . . are more easily opened to the spirits which demand reentrance."—*Blauvelt: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. iv.
- rē-ən-trant, a.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entrant* (q.v.).] The same as REENTERING (q.v.).
- rē-ən-trī, \*re-en-trīe, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *entry* (q.v.).]  
1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of reentering; a new or first entry.  
"Yet hath the slave made a reentry."  
*Barry: Ram Alley*, iv. 1.  
2. *Law*: The resuming, retaking, or reentering into possession of lands lately lost.  
¶ *Proviso* for reentry:  
*Law*: A clause usually inserted in leases, &c., that upon non-payment of rent, &c., the term shall cease.
- \*rē-ən-vērsē, v.t.** [REVERSE.] To reverse.  
"Reversing his name."—*Donne: Pseudo-Martyr*, p. 274.
- reep'-ērg, s. pl.** [Maharatta *reep* = a lath, lath-work.] Laths or longitudinal sections of the Palmyra palm, used in the East for building.
- rē-ē-rēct, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *erect*, v. (q.v.).] To erect again or anew; to raise again.  
"May find a means to reerect my state."  
*Shirley: Aurora*.
- \*reer'-mōuse, s.** [REREMOUSE.]
- reek, s.** [Gael. *riag* = coarse mountain grass, a moor, a marsh.]  
1. A kind of coarse grass.  
2. Waste land yielding only coarse grass; a marshy place. (*Scotch.*)
- reest, v.t. & i.** [REEST, v.]  
**A. Intrans.**: To stand stubbornly still; to be restive. (*Scotch.*)  
"In cart or car thou never reestit."  
*Burns: The Auld Farmer to His Mare*.  
**B. Trans.**: To arrest; to stop; to cause to stand still suddenly. (*Scotch.*)
- rē-ēs-tāb'-līsh, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).] To establish anew.  
"Their close designs of reestablishing popery."  
*Prynne: Treachery & Dialogues*, pt. I, p. 4.
- rē-ēs-tāb'-līsh-ār, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establisher* (q.v.).] One who reestablishes.  
"Restorers of virtue, and reestablishers of a happy world."—*Sandys: State of Religion*.
- rē-ēs-tāb'-līsh-mēnt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restoration.  
"The reestablishment of the old ecclesiastical system."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.
- \*rē-ēs-tāte, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *estate* (q.v.).] To reestablish, to reinstate.  
"Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to reestate us in it."—*Watts: Two Sermons*, p. 25.
- reest'-ēd, reest'-īt, a.** [Cf. Dan. *riste* = to broil, to smoke.] Dried in smoke or in the sun; singed, withered. (*Scotch.*)
- reeve (1), s.** [A.S. *griſta* = a steward.] [GREEVE, s.]  
\* 1. A bailiff, a steward; a peace officer. The word still survives in some compounds, as sheriff (that is, the shire-reeve), borough-reeve, port-reeve, &c.  
2. A foreman in a coal mine. (*Prov.*)

- reeve (2), s.** [RUFF (1), s.]  
*Ornith.*: A bird, the female of the Ruff (q.v.).
- reeve (1), v.t. & i.** [REEF (2), v.]  
*Naut.*: To pass the end (of a rope) through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, &c.; to run or pass through such a hole.  
"Reeing new ropes, and bending fresh sails."  
*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1884, p. 362.
- reeve (2), v.t.** [REAVE.]
- Reeves, s.** [John Reeves, Esq., of Canton (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1833, p. 77; cf. P. Z. S., 1838, p. 105.)] (See compounds.)
- Reeves's muntjac, s.**  
*Zool.*: *Cervulus reevesi*. [MUNTJAC.]
- Reeves's pheasant, s.**  
*Ornith.*: *Phasianus reevesi*, a native of China, remarkable for its long banded tail, which often exceeds five feet in length.
- \*rē-ēx-ām-in-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *examinable* (q.v.).] Capable of being reexamined or reconsidered; capable of or liable to reexamination.
- rē-ēx-ām-in-ā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *examination* (q.v.).] A renewed or repeated examination; specif., in law, the examination of a witness after he has been cross-examined.
- rē-ēx-ām-īne, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *examine* (q.v.).] To examine again or anew.  
"Spend the time in reexamining more duly your cause."—*Hooker*.
- rē-ēx-chānge, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exchange*, v. (q.v.).] To exchange again or anew.
- rē-ēx-chānge, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exchange*, s. (q.v.).]  
1. *Ord. Lang.*: A renewed exchange.  
2. *Comm.*: The difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonoured in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and the amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. (*Wharton.*)
- rē-ēx-hīb-īt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exhibit*, v. (q.v.).] To exhibit again or anew.
- rē-ēx-pēl, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *expel* (q.v.).] To expel again.
- \*rē-ēx-pēr-i-ēnce, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *experience* (q.v.).] Renewed or repeated experience.
- \*rē-ēx-pēr-i-ēnce, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *experience*, v. (q.v.).] To experience again or anew.
- rē-ēx-pōrt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *export*, v. (q.v.).] To export again; to export after having been imported.  
"Annually reexported from Great Britain."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.
- rē-ēx-pōrt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *export*, s. (q.v.).] Any commodity reexported.
- rē-ēx-pōrt-ā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *exportation* (q.v.).] The act of reexporting goods which have been imported.  
"Allowing the same drawbacks upon the reexportation of the greater part of European and East Indian goods to the colonies, as upon their reexportation to any independent country."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.
- rē-ēx-pūl-sion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *expulsion* (q.v.).] The act of reexpelling; the state of being reexpelled.
- rē-ēx-tēnt, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *extent* (q.v.).]  
*Law*: A second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, &c. [EXTENT.]
- reēzed, reēzed, a.** [Cf. *rusty* and *reested*.]  
1. Rusty, rusty.  
"Reezed hacon soords shall fence his family."  
*Sp. Hall: Satires*, iv. 2.  
\* 2. Scorched, fried.  
"Their souls . . . reezed in purgatory."—*Adams: Works*, i. 68.
- \*rē-ēf-ō-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *refaction* (q.v.).] Retribution, satisfaction.  
"Commanded to require refaction and satisfaction."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 113.

- rē-fāsh'-iōn, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fashion*, v. (q.v.).] To fashion anew; to form or mould into shape again or anew.
- \*rē-fāsh'-iōn-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *refashion*; *-ment*.] The act of refashioning or forming again or anew.
- rē-fas'-ten (t silent), v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fasten*.] To fasten again.
- rēf-dānsk'-īte, s.** [After the Refdansk mine, Urals, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Russ. & Ger. *revdanskil*.]  
*Min.*: An earthy, pulverulent substance related to serpentine, the magnesia constituent partly replaced by the protoxides of iron and nickel.
- \*rē-foot, v.t.** [REFECT, a.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue; to repair, to reinvigorate.  
"I refect myself inwardly with my first Russian dinner."—*G. A. Sala: A Journey Due North* (1860), p. 87.
- \*rē-foot, a.** [Lat. *refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio*: *re-* = again, and *facio* = to make.] Refreshed, restored, recovered, reinvigorated.  
"When thou art wel refreshed and refect, thou shalt be more steadfast."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.
- rē-fō'-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *refectionem*, accus. of *refectio* = a making again, a refreshing, from *refectus* = refreshed, refect (q.v.); Sp. *refecion*; Ital. *refezione*.]  
1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; that which refreshes or reinvigorates.  
2. In religious houses, a spare or scant meal or repast; a meal sufficient only to maintain life.  
\* 3. Reparation of a building. (*Civil Law*.)
- \*rē-fō'-tīve, a. & s.** [Eng. *refect*; *-ive*.]  
**A. As adj.**: Refreshing, restoring, reinvigorating.  
**B. As subst.**: That which refreshes or restores; refreshment.
- \*rē-fō'-tōr-ār, s.** [Low Lat. *refectorarius*.] The monk in charge of the refectory and supplies of food in a monastery.
- rē-fō'-tōr-ār, s.** [Low Lat. *refectorium*, from Lat. *refectus*, pa. par. of *reficio* = to refresh; Fr. *refectoire*; Sp. *refectorio*; Port. *refetorio*; Ital. *refettorio*.] A room for refreshment; an eating room; specif., in religious houses the hall or apartment where repasts are taken in common. Among the Carthusians the monks take their meals in their cells, except on Sundays and feast-days.
- \*rē-fōl, \*rē-fōll, v.t.** [Lat. *refello*, from *re-* = back, again, and *fallō* = to deceive.] To refute, to disprove; to overthrow by arguments.  
"How he refelled me, and how I replied."  
*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.
- rē-fēr, \*re-ferre, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *refero*: *re-* = back, and *fero* = to bear, to carry; Fr. *référer*; Sp. & Port. *referir*; Ital. *referire*, *referire*.]  
**A. Transitive**:  
\* 1. *Lit.*: To carry or bear back.  
"My counsaile is that ye  
Referre you to the blest planet here."  
*Chaucer: Testament of Cressida*.  
**II. Figuratively**:  
1. To assign as to an order, class, genus, &c.; as, To *refer* an animal or a plant to a certain genus.  
2. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; to deliver over or commit, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration, treatment, decision, &c.; as, Parliament *refers* a matter to a committee for examination and report.  
3. With the reflexive pronoun, to betake one's self; to appeal.  
"I do refer me to the oracle."  
*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.  
4. To trace back; to assign or attribute to, as the origin, cause, motive, ground, or source of explanation: as, To *refer* a person's success to his talents.  
5. To direct for information; to bid to apply for information, &c.; as, To *refer* another to an official.  
\* 6. To reduce or bring in relation as to some standard.  
"You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself."—*Bacon*.  
\* 7. To defer; to put off; to postpone. (*Swift*.)

**bell, boy; pout, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To appeal; to apply for information; to have recourse: as, To *refer* to a dictionary, to *refer* to one's notes, &c.

2. To allude; to make reference or allusion; to have respect by intimation, not explicitly.  
"That that Solomon chiefly *refers* to in the text."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 2.

3. To respect; to have relation or reference; to relate, to point: as, The passage *refers* to an old custom.

4. To direct the attention: as, An asterisk *refers* to a marginal or footnote.

**rē-fēr-ā-ble, a. [REFERABLE.]**

**rēf-ār-ēs, s. [Eng. refer; -ee.]** One to whom any matter, point, or question is referred for decision; specif., a person to whom a matter in dispute is referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; also a person selected to decide disputed points when the umpires chosen by the contending parties are unable to agree.

**rēf-ār-ēnce, s. [Lat. referens, pr. par. of refero = to refer (q.v.); Sp. referencia.]**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of referring or handing over, as to another person or tribunal, for consideration and decision.

2. The act of assigning or referring to a class, order, genus, or species.

3. The act of alluding or making allusion; allusion: as, He made no *reference* to what had occurred.

4. Relation, respect, regard. (Generally in the phrases, in *reference* to, with *reference* to.)

"I must contract what I have to say in *reference* to my translation."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Ded.)

5. Assignment, appointment, apportionment.

"Due *reference* of place and exhibition."  
*Shaksp.: Othello*, i, 2.

6. A passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage or work.

7. One who is or may be referred to; one of whom inquiries may be made as to the character, abilities, &c., of another person.

**II. Law:** The act or process of assigning a cause depending in court, or some particular point in a cause for hearing and decision, to a person or persons appointed by the court.

¶ **Work (or Book) of reference:** A work, such as a cyclopedia, dictionary, and the like, intended to be consulted when occasion requires.

**\*rēf-ār-ēnd-ā-rī, s. [Low Lat. referendarius, from referendo = to refer, from Lat. referendus, fut. pass. par. of refero = to refer (q.v.); Fr. référendaire; Sp., Port., & Ital. referendario.]**

1. One to whose decision any matter is referred; a referee.

"In suite, it is good to refer to some friend of trust; but let him chuse wall his *referendarius*."—*Bacon: Essays*; cf. *Bulwark*.

2. An ancient officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.

3. An officer charged with the duty of procuring and despatching diplomas and decrees.

† **rēf-ār-ēn-dūm, s. [Gerund or neut. of gerundive participle of Lat. refero.] [REFER.]**

**Law:** A note addressed by an ambassador to his own government on a point with regard to which he is without instructions.

**rēf-ār-ēn-tīal (ti as sh), a. [Eng. referent; -ial.]**

1. Relating to or having reference; containing a reference.

† 2. Used for reference.

"Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own *referential* use."—*Athenæum*, March 29, 1884, p. 411.

**\*rēf-ār-ēn-tīal-ly (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. referential; -ly.]** By way of reference.

**\*rēf-ēr, s. [Eng. refer; -er.]** One who refers.

**\*rēf-ēr-mēt, s. [Eng. refer; -ment.]** The act of referring; a reference for decision or examination.

**\*rēf-ēr-mēt, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. ferment, v. (q.v.).]** To ferment again or anew.

"Th' admitted nitre agitates the food,  
Revives its fire, and *refers* the blood."  
*Blackmore: The Blood*, vi.

**rēf-ērred, pa. par. or a. [REFER.]**

**rēf-ēr-ri-ble, rēf-ēr-ā-ble, a. [Eng. refer; -able.]** Capable of being referred; that may be referred, assigned, or attributed; assignable, attributable.

"From whom all rules arise, and to which they are all *referable*."—*Reynolds: Discourses*, No. viii.

**\*rēf-ig-ūre, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. figure, v. (q.v.).]** To figure, fashion, or form anew; to refashion; to reproduce as in a copy.

"Ten times thyself were happier than thou art,  
If ten of thine ten times *refigured* thee."  
*Shaksp.: Sonnet 6*.

**rē-fill, \*re-al, v.t. & i. [Pref. re-, and Eng. fill (q.v.).]**

**A. Trans.:** To fill again.

"Dungeons and thrones, which the same hour *refilled*."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, iii, 82.

**B. Intrans.:** To become full again.

**\*rē-find, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. find (q.v.).]** To find again; to experience anew.

"He in the eighth the same."  
*Refinding.* *Sandys: Ovid; Metam.* iii.

**rē-fine, \*re-fyne, v.t. & i. [Pref. re-, and Eng. fine (q.v.); in imitation of Fr. raffiner = to refine.]**

**A. Transitive:**

1. To purify; to reduce to a fine state; to free or clear from impurities, sediment, or the like; to defecate, to clarify, to fine.

"The parts more pure in rising are *refined*."  
*South: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiv.

2. To reduce from the ore; to free or separate from other metals, or from dross or alloy.

"I will *refine* them, as silver is *refined*."—*Ezekiel* xii, 9.

3. To purify from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; to educate or raise, as the taste; to impart high culture to; to polish.

"Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,  
Steps forth to fashion and *refine* the race."  
*Cooper: Chertsey*, 98.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become pure or clear; to be freed or cleared from impurities, sediment, or the like.

"The pure limpid stream when foul with stains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs *refines*."  
*Addison: Foddy*.

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, taste, or performance.

"Chaucer *refined* on Boecius, and mended his stories."—*Dryden: Fables*. (Pref.)

3. To affect nicety in thought or language.

"He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome."—*Atterbury*.

**rē-fined, pa. par. & a. [REFINE.]**

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Made pure; freed from impurities, dross, alloy, or the like.

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily."  
*Shaksp.: King John*, iv, 2.

2. Free from coarseness, vulgarity, rudeness, or the like; of high culture; polished.

"Possessor of a soul *refined*."  
*Cooper: Tirocinium*, 731.

**\*rē-fin-ēd-ly, adv. [Eng. refined; -ly.]** In a refined manner; with affected nicety or elegance.

"Will any dog  
*Refinedly* leave his bitches and his bones  
To turn a wheel?"  
*Dryden*. (Todd.)

**\*rē-fin-ēd-ness, s. [Eng. refined; -ness.]** The quality or state of being refined; purity, refinement, elegance; affected purity or elegance.

"Great semblances of spritzuality, *refinedness*, like those Phœnixes."—*Barnes: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 18.

**rē-fine-mēt, s. [Eng. refine; -ment; Fr. raffinement.]**

1. The act or process of refining, purifying, or clearing from extraneous matter; purification, clarification; specif., the process of freeing metals, liquids, or other substances from impurities or crudities which impair their quality or unfit them for their appropriate uses.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

3. The state of being free from all that is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, rude, clownish, or the like; purity of taste, mind, or the like; elegance of taste, manners, language, &c.; high culture, polish.

"That sensibility of pain, with which  
*Refinement* is endowed." *Cooper: Task*, iv, 250.

4. That which proceeds from refining, or the desire to appear refined; the result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of cunning.

**rē-fin-ēr, s. [Eng. refine(e); -er.]**

1. One who refines liquors, metals, sugar, or other substances.

"He shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver."—*Malachi* ii, 3.

2. One who refines, educates, or polishes the taste, manners, &c.: as, a *refiner* of language.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, philosophy, or the like.

"Now 'seeking the truth' is almost become as much a phrase among these gentlemen as 'seeking the Lord' was among another set of *refiners*."—*Wuteland: Works*, viii, 47.

**rē-fin-ēr-ry, s. [Eng. refine; -ry.]**

1. A place where sugar, metals, liquors, &c., are refined.

2. An apparatus for removing impurities or crudities from metals, spirits, petroleum, sugar, &c.

**rē-fit, s. [REPAIR, v.]** The repairing or re-newing of what is damaged or worn out; specif., the repair of a ship.

**rē-fit, v.t. & i. [Pref. re-, and Eng. fit, v. (q.v.).]**

**A. Transitive:**

1. To make fit for use again; to repair, where damaged or worn out.

"The allied fleet, having been speedily *refitted* at Portsmouth, stood out again to sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

**B. Intrans.:** To repair damages, especially to a ship.

"Admiral Keppel returned to Portsmouth to *refit*."  
*Balham: Hist. Great Britain* (an. 1778).

**\*rē-fit-mēt, s. [Eng. refit; -ment.]** The act of refitting or repairing.

**rē-fix, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. fix (q.v.).]** To fix or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

"A hundred years have rolled away  
Since he *refixed* the Moslem's sway."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v, 5.

**\*rē-flāme, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. flame, v. (q.v.).]** To burst again into flame.

"Stamp out the fire, or this  
Will smoulder and *reflame*."  
*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, i, 8.

**rē-flect, \*rē-flects, v.t. & i. [Lat. reflecto, from re = back, and flecto = to bend.]**

**A. Transitive:**

1. To bend back; to turn, cast, or throw back.

"Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations."—*Fuller*.

2. Specif.: To cause to return or to throw off after falling or striking on any substance, in accordance with certain physical laws.

"These rays . . . being more easily *reflected* from certain bodies than from others."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xi.

3. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

"All her *reflected* features."  
*Cooper: Task*, i, 702.

4. To bend again; to appease.

"Their most honourable might *reflect* enraged Æneas."  
*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ix, 150.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To bend or turn back; to be reflected.

"Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bounces in a circle."  
*Bentley: Sermons*.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams.

"Two glasses . . . now no more *reflect*."  
*Shaksp.: Venus and Adonis*, l, 130.

3. To turn or throw back the thoughts upon anything; to revolve matters in the mind; to think seriously; to ponder, to meditate, especially with regard to conduct.

4. To pay attention to what passes in the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness.

5. To bring reproach; to cast censure or blame. (*Dryden: Aurengzebe*, ii, 1.)

**rē-flect-ēd, pa. par. & a. [REFLECT.]**

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ord. Lang.:** Thrown or cast back: as, *reflected* light.

**II. Technically:**

1. Bot.: Reflexed (q.v.).

2. Her.: Curved or turned round; as the chain or line from the collar of a beast thrown over the back. [*FLACRAB*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sŷrian. s, o = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

**reflect-ed-light, s.**

*Paint.*: The subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to make out their forms. It is reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, either seen in the picture or supposed to be acting on it; such light as a round body receives on the shadow side from its opposition to an illuminated object of any kind.

\* **ré-ñeot'-ent, a.** [Lat. *reflectens*, pr. par. of *reflexo* = to reflect (q.v.).]

1. Bending or flying back; reflected.

"The ray descend, and the ray *reflectent*."—*Digby: On the Shock*.

2. Reflecting.

"Such a *reflectent* body as hinders not the passage through."—*Digby: On Bodies*, ch. xiii.

\* **ré-ñeot'-i-ble, a.** [Eng. *reflect*; -ible.] Capable of being thrown back or reflected; reflexible.

**ré-ñeot'-ing, pr. par. & a.** [REFLECT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Throwing back rays of light, heat, &c., as a mirror or similar polished surface.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful, meditative, contemplative.

**reflecting-circle, s.**

*Optics*: An instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, invented by Mayer about 1744, and afterward improved by Borda and Troughton. In principle and construction it is similar to the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle. Troughton's has three arms radiating from the centre at angular distances of 120° apart, each provided with vernier, so that each angle measured is derived from the mean of three readings at opposite points of the arc, which tends to correct errors of centring and graduation. Also called a Repeating-circle.

**reflecting-faculties, s. pl.**

*Phrenol.*: A division of the intellectual faculties, comprising Comparison and Causality. Called also Reflective Faculties. [PHRENOLOGY.]

"The Perceptive and Reflecting Faculties, or Intellect, form ideas, perceive relations, and are subject to, or rather constitute, the Will; and minister to the Affective Faculties."—*Chambers's Encyc.* (ed. 1884), vii. 517.

**reflecting-galvanometer, s.**

*Electr.*: Sir William Thomson's reflecting-galvanometer consists of a very small magnet, made of a piece of watch-spring, suspended between two flat bobbins of fine insulated copper wire. The magnet carries a very small concave mirror, which is adjusted by means of a directing-magnet to throw the rays of light, issuing from a lamp and reflected from the mirror, upon the zero of a horizontal graduated scale when no current is passing, or when two equal and opposite currents neutralize each other. In any other case the vibrations of the magnet cause the image to be deflected to the right or left of zero by an amount proportional to the force and duration of the current. [GALVANOMETER.]

**reflecting-goniometer, s.** [GONIOMETER.]

**reflecting-microscope, s.**

*Optics*: A form of microscope first proposed by Newton, in which the image formed by a small concave speculum may be viewed either by the naked eye or through an eye-piece. The object is placed outside of the tube of the microscope, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror, inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the former.

**reflecting-power, s.**

*Thermol.*: The power possessed by any substance of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat.



REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

**reflect-ing-telescope, s.**

*Optics*: A telescope in which the rays are received upon an object-mirror and conveyed to a focus, at which the image is viewed by an eye-piece. The illus-

tration to the left represents the telescope, with a forty-foot reflector, which Herschel erected in his grounds at Slough. With it he discovered the two innermost satellites of Saturn (q.v.).

**ré-ñeot'-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reflecting*; -ly.]

1. With reflection; thoughtfully.

2. With censure; reproachfully, censoriously.

**ré-ñeot'-tion, \*ré-ñeot'-ion (x as kah), s.** [Lat. *reflexio*, from *reflexus*, pr. par. of *reflexo* = to reflect (q.v.).]

1. The act of reflecting or throwing back, as of rays of light, heat, &c.; the state of being reflected.

"Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied."

"From many a mirror."—*Copier: Task*, iv. 268.

2. That which is reflected, or produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

"Mountain peak and village spire  
Btain *reflection* of his fire."—*Scott: Robbery*, v. 1.

3. The act or habit of turning the mind to something which has already occupied it; thoughtful, attentive, or continued consideration or deliberation; meditation, thought.

4. The action of the mind by which it takes cognizance of its own operations.

"By *reflection* then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean, that notices which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii. ch. i.

5. The result of continued consideration, deliberation, or meditation; thought or opinion arising from deliberation.

"Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, did at the same time afflict and encourage him."—*Atterbury*.

6. Censure, reproach, opprobrium, blame.

¶ (1) *Plane of reflection*: The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat.

(2) *Total reflection*: Said of a ray of light which, when it traverses a refracting medium, is totally reflected at the surface of the medium, so that it does not issue from it at all.

\* **ré-ñeot'-tion-ing, s.** [Eng. *reflection*; -ing.]

The act or state of reflecting; reflection.

"*Reflectioning* work, then, seem that her plot is beginning to part."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 2.

**ré-ñeot'-tive, a.** [Eng. *reflect*; -ive; Fr. *reflectif*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Throwing back or reflecting, as rays of light, heat, &c.

"His beams he to his royal brother lent,  
And so shone still in his *reflective* light."  
—*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, c. llii.

2. Exercising, or capable of exercising, thought or reflection; taking cognizance of the operations of the mind.

"For'd by *reflective* reason I confess  
That human science is uncertain guess."  
—*Prior: Solomon*, l. 729.

II. *Gram.*: The same as REFLEXIVE (q.v.).

**reflective-faculties, s. pl.** [REFLECTING-FACULTIES.]

\* **ré-ñeot'-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reflective*; -ly.]

1. In a reflective manner; by reflection.

2. In a reflecting manner; as one reflecting.

"Dropped his cigarette on the floor, and *reflectively* stamped it out."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, July 17, 1884, p. 635.

\* **ré-ñeot'-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *reflective*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reflective.

**ré-ñeot'-tör, s.** [Eng. *reflect*; -ör; Fr. *reflecteur*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which reflects, or throws back rays of light, heat, &c.; a reflecting surface. [II. 1.]

2. One who reflects or meditates; a thoughtful or meditative person.

"There is scarce any thing that nature has made or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an inspiring meditation."—*Bogies: On Colours*.

II. *Optics*:

1. A device by which the rays proceeding from a luminous or heated object are thrown back or diverted in a given direction. The reflecting surface may be either plane or curved. In practice it is often made spherical or parabolic. The former does not bring the rays to a true focus, but is easily formed, and is consequently generally employed where extreme accuracy is not sought for. A mirror

is a familiar example of a plane reflector. The material should be as smooth and highly polished as possible. Sheet-tin is frequently used for common purposes, as for door or hall lamps, or those carried by vehicles, while for other purposes a more perfectly reflecting surface is employed, such as speculum metal or silver protected by glass. Silver is the most perfectly reflecting substance known, absorbing but 9 per cent. of the incident rays, while speculum metal absorbs 37 per cent. Glass itself, owing to its property of totally reflecting incident rays at a low angle, is used in certain cases. Reflectors with parabolic surfaces are employed for throwing the light emanating from objects placed in their foci in parallel straight lines to a great distance, and for converging the heat rays from a distant object, as the sun, to a focus, and also, in connection with eye-glasses, in the reflecting-telescope, which is itself often simply denominated a reflector.

¶ The term mirror is less comprehensive than that of reflector, being usually only applied to such surfaces as afford definite images and colours, while a reflector may not merely be used for throwing back the rays of light and heat, or of heat only, but also the waves of sound.

2. The same as REFLECTING-TELESCOPE (q.v.).

**ré-ñeot', a. & s.** [Lat. *reflexus*, pr. par. of *reflexo* = to reflect (q.v.); Fr. *reflexe*.]

A. *As adjective*:

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: Turned or thrown backwards; having a backward direction; bent back; reflective, reflected, introspective.

"To mankind with ray *reflex*  
The sovereign planter's primal work displayed."  
—*Mason: English Garden*, l.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Bent back; reflexed.

2. *Paint.*: Applied to those parts of a picture which are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the piece.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A reflection; an image produced by reflection.

"'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow."

—*Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet*, III. 4.

2. Light reflected from an enlightened surface to one in shade; hence, in painting, applied to the illumination of one body or part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece.

"Yet, since your light hath once enlumin'd me,  
With my *reflex* yours shall increased be."  
—*Spenser: Sonnet 66*.

**reflex-actions, s. pl.**

*Physiol.*: Actions resulting from the transmutation, by means of the irritable protoplasm of a nerve cell, of afferent into efferent impulses. They constitute the function of the spinal cord, the gray matter of which consists of a multitude of reflex centres. (Foster.)

**reflex-inhibition, s.**

*Physiol.*: The stoppage or diminution of the heart's beat by efferent impulses descending the vagus nerve.

**reflex-vision, s.** Vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors, &c.

**reflex zenith-tube, s.** [ZENITH-TUBE.]

\* **ré-ñeot', v. t.** [REFLEX, a.]

1. To bend back; to turn back.

2. To reflect; to cast or throw, as light, &c.; to turn.

"May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams  
Upon the country where you make abode."  
—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

**ré-ñeot'-ed, pa. par. or a.** [REFLEX, v.]

*Botany*:

1. *Gen.*: Turned back; curved back to a great degree.

"The edges of the petals prettily *reflexed*."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

2. (*Of leaves*): Having the veins diverging from the midrib at a higher angle than 120°.

\* **ré-ñeot'-i-ble-y-ty, s.** [Eng. *reflexible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reflexible.

"As all these rays differ in refrangibility, so do they in *reflexibility*."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xi.

\* **ré-ñeot'-i-ble, a.** [Eng. *reflex*; -ible.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

"Sir Isaac Newton has demonstrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that those rays are differently *reflexible* that are differently refrangible."—*Chapman*.

\* **rě-sěx'-lón** (x as kah), s. [REFLECTION.]

\* **rě-sěx'-l-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *reflex*; -ity.] Capability of being reflected; reflexivity.

**rě-sěx'-ive**, a. [Fr. *reflexif*.]

1. Bending or turning backwards; having respect to something past; reflective.

\* 2. Capable of reflection; having the faculty of thought.

"This must be in a knowing passive and reflexive subject."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism*, App., bk. v., ch. v.

\* 3. Casting or containing a reflection or oensure.

"What man does not resent an ugly reflexive word?"—*South: Sermons*, x, 174.

**reflexive-verb**, s.

**Gram.**: A verb which has for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject of the verb: as, He forsook himself. Pronouns of this class are commonly called Reflexive-pronouns, and are usually compounded with *self*.

**rě-sěx'-ive-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *reflexive*; -ly.]

\* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward; by reflection.

"Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively also in respect of what may rebound to ourselves."—*Government of the Tongue*.

2. In the manner of a reflexive verb.

\* 3. So as to cast a reflection or censure.

"Ay, but he spoke slightly and reflexively of such a lady."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.

**rě-sěx'-ive-ness**, s. [Eng. *reflexive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reflexive.

**rě-sěx'-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *reflex*, s.; -ly.] In a reflex manner.

\* **rě-sěat**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *float* (q.v.); Fr. *reflot*.] A flowing back; ebb, reflux.

"The main float and reflux of the sea, is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 907.

\* **rě-sěor'-es-ence**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *resurgence* (q.v.).] A blossoming again or anew.

"By the resurrection of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse."—*Borne: Works*, vol. 17., disc. 14.

**rě-sěur'-ish**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flourish* (q.v.).] To flourish again or anew.

"Revives, *reflourishes*, then vigorous most When most unactive deem'd."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, l. 704.

\* **rě-sěow**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flow*, v. (q.v.).] To flow back; to ebb.

"My blood *reflowed*, though thick and chill."—*Byron: Mazeppa*, xiv.

\* **rě-sěow'-er**, v.t. & t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flower*, v. (q.v.).]

**A. Intrans.**: To flower again or anew.

**B. Trans.**: To cause to flower again or anew.

"Her sight *reflowers* th' Arabian wilderness."—*Reverend: The Magnificence*, 808.

\* **rě-sěo-tŷ'-tŷon**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *refutation* (q.v.).] A flowing back; refutation.

\* **rěf-lă-ence**, \* **rěf-lă-en-gŷ**, \* **rěf-lă-en-cle**, s. [Eng. *refluent* (t); -ce, -cy.] A flowing back.

"All things sublimary move continually in an inter-changeable flowing, and reflux."—*Moutaigne: Devoute Essays*, pt. 1, tract. vi., § 2.

\* **rěf-lă-ent**, a. [Lat. *refluens*, pr. par. of *refluo* = to flow back; *re-* = back, and *fluo* = to flow.] Flowing back; running or rushing back; ebbing.

"Gone with the *refluent* wave into the deep."—*Cowper: Task*, ll. 130.

\* **rěf-lă-ous**, a. [Lat. *refluus*, from *refluo* = to flow back.] Flowing back.

"Any reciprocal or *refluous* tide."—*Fuller: Plague Ship*, ll. 1, 3.

**rě-sěx**, s. & a. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *flux* (q.v.).]

**A. As subst.**: A flowing back; a return, a reaction.

"Since the battle there had been a *reflux* of public feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**B. As adj.**: Flowing back; returning.

\* **rě-sě-oll-lăte**, v.t. [Lat. *refocillatus*, pr. par. of *refocillo*, from *re-* = again, and *focillo* = to refresh by warmth; *foculus* = a hearth.] To refresh, to revive.

"His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to *refocillate* his wasted spirits."—*Aubrey: Anecdotes of Prymme*, ll. 508.

\* **rě-sě-oll-lă-tion**, s. [REFOCILLATE.] The act of refreshing, reviving, or restoring strength to by refreshment; something which refreshes or revives.

"Happy, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative."—*Middletown: A Mad World, my Master*, ill.

**rě-fold**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).] To fold again.

\* **rě-sě-měnt**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *foment* (q.v.).]

1. To foment again; to warm or cherish again.

2. To foment or excite anew: as, To *refoment* sedition.

\* **rě-sě-est-lă-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forest*; -isation.] The act of replanting with trees.

\* **rě-sě-ŷe**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forge*, v. (q.v.).] To forge again or anew; to refashion.

"The kyndome of God rooteth none, but such as be *reforged* and changed according to this pattern."—*Udal: Luke* xiii.

\* **rě-sě-ŷe-r**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *forger* (q.v.).] One who reforges or refashions.

"But Christe being a new *reforger* of the olde law, instead of burnt offering, did substitute charites."—*Udal: Luke* xlii.

**rě-form** (1), \* **rě-forme**, \* **rě-fourme**, v.t. & t. [Fr. *reformier*, from Lat. *reformo* = to form again; *re-* = again, and *formo* = to form; *forma* = form; Sp. & Port. *reformat*; Ital. *reformare*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To form again or anew; to refashion.

"Oure Lord Iesus Cris which achal *reformas* the bodi of oure meknessen that is maad lyk to the bodi of his clericesse."—*Wycliffe: Philippians* iii.

2. To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to improve, to amend, to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state.

"With second thoughts, *reforming* what was old."—*Milton: P. L.*, bk. 10.

\* 3. To abolish, to redress, to remedy.

"Take on him to *reform* some certain edicts."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To make a change from worse to better; to abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to amend one's ways; to become reformed.

**rě-form** (2), v.t. & t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *form*, v. (q.v.).]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To form again or anew; to arrange in order again: as, To *reform* troops.

\* 2. To inform.

"Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord?"—*Bacon: Works*, ll. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To get into order again; to resume order.

**rě-form**, s. [REFORM (1), v.] The amendment or reformation of that which is corrupt, vicious, defective, or the like; a change from worse to better; a return from a bad to a former good state; amendment, correction; specifically, a change or amendment in the regulations of parliamentary representation.

"A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced."—*Pitt: Parliamentary Reform*, May, 7, 1783.

**Reform-Acts**, s. pl. A term applied to certain acts of parliament by which the regulations as to the parliamentary representation of the people were altered, and especially to those of 1832, 1867, and 1884-85. The first two Acts provided both for an extension of the franchise [FRANCHISE] and for a redistribution of seats. The Reform Act of 1832 disfranchised fifty-six rotten boroughs with less than 2,000 inhabitants each, and returning 111 members; thirty boroughs with less than 4,000 inhabitants, and two above that number, lost each a member, and thus 143 seats were obtained for distribution. Forty-three new boroughs were created, twenty-two of which received two members each, and twenty-one one member each. The county members for England and Wales were increased from ninety-five to 159, twenty-six of the large counties being divided, and a third member given to seven important county constituencies. Scotch and Irish Acts followed; the Scotch representation, fixed by the Act of Union at forty-five, was raised to fifty-three (thirty of them given to counties and twenty-three to cities and boroughs), and the Irish

members, fixed by the Act of Union at 100, were increased to 105. The Reform Act of 1867 disfranchised eleven small English boroughs, took a member from thirty-five more, and two from Scotch counties, which, with four seats obtained from boroughs disfranchised for corruption, gave fifty-two seats for redistribution.

Five of these were given to as many large English and Scotch boroughs on the three-cornered system (q.v.), and three to Universities, the others to old or new county or borough divisions. Seven members were added to Scotland. There was no redistribution in Ireland. In the third successful effort for Parliamentary Reform, that of 1884-85, the franchise and redistribution of seats constituted two distinct Acts. The Franchise Bill received the royal assent on December 6, 1884, and came into operation on January 1, 1885. It established household and lodger franchise in the counties, introduced a service-franchise (q.v.), diminished, though it did not destroy, *bagot* voting, and made a uniform occupation franchise of £10 rent both in counties and in boroughs in place of the three formerly existing. It left untouched the forty-shilling freeholders of inheritance, and conferred votes on copyholders possessing land of greater value than £5 annually. By the Redistribution Act of 1885, eighty-one English, two Scotch, and twenty-two Irish boroughs were totally disfranchised; thirty-six English and three Irish boroughs each lost a member, as did two English counties; the City of London was reduced from four to two; six seats were obtained from places disfranchised for corruption, and the members of the House of Commons were increased by twelve. The seats thus obtained for redistribution were 180. The great feature of the scheme which followed (agreed to after a conference between the two great political parties) was the separation of populous boroughs and counties into divisions, each returning a single member. Only a few places hitherto with two members were left with the old arrangement. England has now (1886) 465 members, Wales 30, Scotland 72, and Ireland 103, the reduction from 105 occurring through the disfranchisement of Sligo and Cachel some years ago for corruption. (*W. A. Holdsworth: The New Reform Act*.)

**reform-school**, s. The same as a REFORMATORY (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

\* **rě-form'-able**, a. [Eng. *reform*; -able.] Capable of being reformed; admitting of reformation.

"How mayest thou, wilt thou [Bp. Ferrar] be *reformable*?"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1, l. 11.

\* **rě-for-mă-do**, \* **rě-form-ade**, s. & a. [Sp. *reformado*.]

**A. As substantive**:

1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order.

"This was one Celestin the pope's ovens for his new *reformados*."—*Weaver*.

2. A military officer, who for some disgrace, was deprived of his command, but retained his rank, and, perhaps, even his pay; an officer retained in a regiment, when his company was disbanded.

"Humph, says my lord, I'm half afraid

My captain a turn'd a *reformado*."—*Cotton: Epistle to the Earl of*

**B. As adjective**:

1. Pertaining to, or in the condition of, a reformed; hence, degraded, low.

"You are a *reformado* saint."—*Butler: Hudibras*, III. 2.

2. Penitent, reformed; devoted to reformation.

\* **rě-form'-al-ise**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *formalise* (q.v.).] To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness.

"The unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisee."—*Low: Songs of Brightest Beauty*, p. 24.

**rě-for-mă-tion** (1), \* **rě-for-mă-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *reformation*, from Lat. *reformationes*, accus. of *reformatio*, from *reformatus*, pr. par. of *reformo* = to reform (q.v.).] The act of reforming; the state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life or manners, or of anything corrupt, vicious, or objectionable; the reform or redress of grievances or abuses.

"This shall certainly be our portion, as well as his, unless we do prevent it by a speedy *reformation* of our lives."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 4.

**¶ The Reformation**:

**Hist.**: The great revolt against the tenets

**făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, fäther; wě, wět, hěre, cämpel, hěr, thěre; pine, pít, säre, sir, marine; gő, pőt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whő, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä; qu = kw.**

and the domination of the medieval church which took place in Western Europe in the sixteenth century. The Church of the middle ages had possessed an amount of power never before or since reached by any other ecclesiastical organization. It attained the height of its glory in the thirteenth century, and by the fourteenth had begun to decline. In that century arose Wycliffe (1324-7-1384), "the Morning Star of the Reformation." [LOLLARD, LOLLARDISM.] There is an historical connection between his labours and the Hussite movement. [HUSITE.] Meanwhile, the revival of letters, the invention of printing, the discovery of America (1492), and the Cape route to India (1497), enlarged men's conceptions, and prepared them for novelties in religion. In the sixteenth century, the decisive struggle began, independently, in France in 1512, under James Lefevre of Etaples, in Switzerland in 1516, under Ulrich Zwinglius, and in Germany in 1517. The French movement in large measure failed [HUGUENOT], and of the other two, that in Germany was so much the more potent, that from its commencement (October 31, 1517) dates the period of the Reformation and of modern times. [LUTHERAN, PROTESTANT.] (For the Swiss Reformation see Reformed Church; for that of England, Church of England; for that of Scotland, Church of Scotland.) Though the most potent influence in the Reformation was a strong spiritual impulse, yet other elements had a large place. The ethnologist observes that, speaking broadly, the Teutonic race in England, Scotland, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, embraced the Reformation, while the Latin and Celtic races rejected it, the chief exception being that Teutonic Austria remained Catholic, while the Celtic Scottish Highlanders became Protestant. The intellectual impulse which the Reformation communicated is still in full force, and will never fade away.

**re-for-mā-tion** (3). *s.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. formation (q.v.).] The act of forming or arranging anew; a second forming or arranging in order: as, the reformation of troops.

**re-form-a-tive**, *a.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. formative (q.v.).] Forming again or anew; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

**re-form-a-tōr-ry**, *a. & s.* [Eng. reform; -atory.]

**A.** *As adj.*: Tending or intended to reform or produce reformation; reformative.

**B.** *As subst.*: An institution for the detention and reformation of young persons convicted of vice or crime. (Reformatories and certified Industrial Schools differ only in the ages at which juveniles are admitted, and the degree of their criminality.)

**re-formed'**, *pa. par. or a.* [REFORM, *v.*]

#### Reformed Church, *s.*

*Church Hist.*: The name given first to the Helvetic Church, which rejected both transubstantiation and consubstantiation, regarding the communion as simply a commemorative ordinance. [LORD'S SUPPER.] Afterwards, the name Reformed Churches was extended to all other religious bodies who held similar sacramental views. The founder of the Helvetic Church was Ulrich Zwingli, who began to preach reformed doctrines in 1516, and in 1519 engaged in a contest with Samson, a seller of indulgences. D'Aubigné (*Hist. Ref.*, bk. xv.), himself a Swiss, shows that from 1519 to 1526 Zurich was the centre of the Swiss Reformation, which was then entirely German, and was propagated in the eastern and northern parts of the Helvetic Confederation. Between 1526 and 1532 the movement was communicated from Berne; it was at once German and French, and extended to the centre of Switzerland from the gorges of the Jura to the deepest valleys of the Alps. In 1532 Geneva took the lead. Here the Reformation was essentially French. The first or German part of the movement was conducted by Zwingli, till his death at the battle of Cappel (Oct. 11, 1531), the second by various reformers, the third part by William Farel, and then by John Calvin. [CALVINIST.] During the last and the present century rationalism has extensively pervaded the Swiss Church.

*Reformed Church of England, Reformed Episcopal Church*: [FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.]

#### Reformed Presbyterians, *s. pl.*

*Church Hist.*: On May 25, 1876, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod almost unanimously joined the Free Church. (For their early history see Cameronian.)

**re-form-er**, *s.* [Eng. reform; -er.]

1. One who reforms; one who effects a reformation or amendment of manners, abuses, &c.

"I think the longest time of our worst princes saw many more execrations than the short one of our best reformer."—*Cooley: Government of Oliver Cromwell.*

2. One who promotes or favours political reform.

"Such a House of Commons it was the purpose of the constitution originally to erect, and such a House of Commons it was the wish of every reformer now to establish."—*Witt: Speech, April 18, 1786.*

3. One of those who assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

**re-form-er-ess**, *s.* [Eng. reformer; -ess.] A female reformer.

"The reformers of the Poor Clares."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxiii.

**re-form-ist**, *s.* [Eng. reform; -ist.]

1. One who belongs to the reformed religion; a protestant.

"We had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other reformers gave the upper hand."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 24.

2. One who promotes or favours political reform; a reformer.

**re-form-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. reform; -ly.] In or after the manner of a reform.

"A fierce reformer once, now rankled with a contrary heat, would send us back very reformly indeed to learn reformation from Tyndarus and Beaufort."—*Milton: Considerations.*

**re-for-ti-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. fortification (q.v.).] The act of re-fortifying; a fortifying anew.

**re-for-ti-fy**, *v. t.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. fortify (q.v.).] To fortify again or anew; to put into a state of defence again; to repair or renew the fortifications of.

"With special capitulation, that neither the Scots nor the French shall re-fortify, nor cause to be re-fortified, neither of those two places: with the like covenant for our part, if the French deputies do require."—*Burnet: Records*, ii. 231.

**re-fōs-siōn** (as *as sh*), *s.* [Lat. *refossus*, *pa. par. of refodio* = to dig up again; *re* = again, and *fodio* = to dig.] The act of digging up again.

"Hence are *refossion* of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths."—*Sp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

**re-found'** (1), *v. t.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. found (1) (q.v.).] To found or cast anew.

"Perhaps they are all ancient bells re-founded."—*Watson: History of Kildington*, p. 1.

**re-found'** (2), *v. t.* [Pref. re-, and Eng. found (2) (q.v.).] To found or establish again or anew; to reestablish.

**re-found-er**, *s.* [Eng. re-found (2); -er.] One who re-founds or reestablishes.

**re-fract'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *refractus*, *pa. par. of refringo* = to break up; *re* = back, again, and *frango* = to break; *Fr. refracter.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To bend sharply and abruptly back; to break off.

2. *Optics*: To break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; to deflect or cause to deviate from a direct course in passing from one medium into another of a different density. [REFRACTION, 2.]

"Refracting and reflecting the sunbeams in such an angle."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 3.

**re-fract-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. refract; -able.] Capable of being refracted, as a ray of light or heat; refrangible.

**re-fract-tā-ry**, *a. & s.* [REFRACTORY.]

**re-fract-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [REFRACT.]

**A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As adjective*:

1. *Bot. & Zool.*: Bent back at an acute angle; bent suddenly, as if broken. (*Martyn*, &c.)

2. *Physics*: Turned or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light or heat.

**re-fract-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REFRACT.]

¶ *Refracting angle of a prism*: The angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism, used to decompose white or solar light.

**refracting-dial**, *s.* A dial in which the hour is shown by means of some transparent refracting fluid.

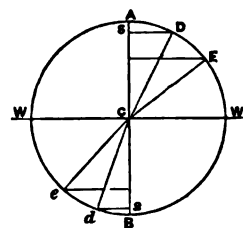
**refracting-surface**, *s.* A surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light in passing from one into the other undergoes refraction.

**refracting-telescope**, *s.* The ordinary form of telescope (q.v.).

**re-frāc-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *refractus*, *pa. par. of refringo* = to break up; *Sp. refracción*; Ital. *rifrazione*.] [REFRACT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bending back; the state of being refracted or bent back.

2. *Physics*: The bending or deflection of a ray of light (including heat and all other forms of radiant energy) which takes place whenever the ray passes at any other angle than a right angle from the surface of one medium into another medium of different density. This optical density by no means coincides with comparative specific gravity, e.g., turpentine is optically denser than water, but floats on the top of it. It is a retarding influence; and accordingly when the ray enters the denser medium at right angles, though not refracted, it is retarded in a certain proportion, traversing a less distance in a given time. Rays at other angles, it can be shown by analysis, must be bent aside according to a law discovered by Snell about A.D. 1620. Let *w w'* represent the refracting surface of the denser medium, for example of water; and draw *A B* perpendicular to that surface. Describe a circle round the point *O*, where the perpendicular cuts the surface. Now let a ray *A C* enter the surface at *C*, at some angle *A C B* with the perpendicular, and suppose it found by experiment that the refracted ray takes the direction *C D*. In the first place, the refracted ray will be found to be in the same plane as the incident ray. In the second place, if the medium below *w w'* be the denser, the refracted ray will be bent towards the perpendicular, and the reverse in the contrary case, so that a ray *C E* incident in water would be refracted as *C D*, further away from the perpendicular, on emergence into air. But thirdly, the refracted course of every other ray can now be calculated, according to the following (Snell's) law. Draw *D S* and *d s* normal to the perpendicular, then the lines *D S* and *d s* will represent geometrically the sines of the arcs *A D* and *d B*, and if the radius *C A* be unity, the numbers expressing *s D* and *s d* will be the sines of the angles. The sine *s D* will have a certain ratio to the sine *s d*. And now if any other incident ray, *E C*, be taken, its sine found in the same way will be found to bear the same ratio to the sine of the refracted ray. This ratio of the sines is therefore invariable for all incidences for the same homogeneous substance. Such ratio is called its refractive index. And it will be readily seen how, the index of any substance—as some kind of optical glass—being once found by some simple experiment, the course of every refracted ray incident at any angle on the curved surface of a lens can be foreseen, and thus its focus and other properties calculated, or the curves calculated for a given focus, which is simply the point to which refracted rays converge.



¶ (1) *Astronomical, atmospheric, or celestial refraction*:

*Astron.*, &c.: The alteration of the direction of a luminous ray proceeding from a heavenly body to the eye of a spectator on the earth. It is caused by the passage of the ray from space or the rarer air high in the atmosphere to the denser medium near the surface of the earth. It produces the greatest effect when the heavenly body is on the horizon, and is non-existent when it is in the zenith. It makes a heavenly body appear higher than it is, or even visible before it has really risen. Allowance must be made for refraction in all observations of altitude. The amount of refraction at a certain elevation above the horizon, for a certain

baul, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

temperature of the air, and a certain height of the barometer, may be approximately determined, but minute variations in it make the corrected places of the stars occasionally wrong by a second or more. (Ball.)

(2) *Axis of double refraction*: [AXIS].

(3) *Axis of refraction*: [AXIS].

(4) *Conical refraction*:

*Optics*: The refraction of a ray of light into a number of other rays forming a hollow cone. It arises when a ray of light passes through biaxial crystals [Polarisation of Light] in a particular direction, nearly coinciding with the optic axis. When the ray, leaving the crystal, forms a cone with the apex at the point of emergence, it is called external conical refraction; when the cone is formed by the ray on entering the crystal, and it emerges in a hollow cylinder, it is called internal conical refraction. It was first reasoned out by Sir William R. Hamilton, and subsequently demonstrated experimentally by Lloyd.

(5) *Double refraction*:

*Optics*: Many crystals are not homogeneous, but have different properties of elasticity, &c., in different directions. The effect of such a constitution is, that unless a ray of light enters the crystal in some particular directions, it is not merely refracted in the manner described under Refraction, but divided into two rays. In this case the refracted ray or rays are not always in the same plane as the incident ray. [Polarization of Light.]

(6) *Index of refraction*: [INDEX, s., ¶ (4)].

(7) *Plane of refraction*: The plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface, at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.

(8) *Point of refraction*: [POINT, s., ¶ 14].

(9) *Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude*: The change in the altitude, declination, &c., of a heavenly body, due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.

(10) *Refraction of sound*:

*Physics*: The change of direction which takes place when waves of sound pass from one medium to another. It follows the same laws as light. It was discovered by Sondhauss.

(11) *Terrestrial refraction*:

*Optics*: Refraction making terrestrial bodies such as distant buildings or hills, &c., look higher than they really are. The principle is the same as in Astronomical Refraction. [¶ (1).]

**re-frac-tive**, a. [Fr. *réfractif*.] [REFRACT.] Pertaining or relating to refraction; tending, or serving to refract or deflect from a direct course.

"Transmitted through a variety of refractive surfaces."—*Sp. Hersey: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 17.

**refractive-index**, s. The same as *Index of refraction*. [INDEX, s., ¶ (4).]

**refractive-power**, s.

*Optics*: A comparative term practically synonymous with optical density, and specifying the degree in which a body refracts light (or heat, &c.). [REFRACTION.]

**re-frac-tive-ness**, s. [Eng. *refractive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refractive.

**re-frac-tom'-e-tor**, s. [Eng. *refract(ion)*; o connect, and *meter*.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

**re-frac-tor**, s. [Eng. *refract*; -or.] A refracting telescope (q.v.).

**re-frac-tor-i-ly**, adv. [Eng. *refractory*; -ly.] In a refractory manner; perversely, obstinately.

**re-frac-tor-i-ness**, s. [Eng. *refractory*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being refractory; perverseness; obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

"Public opinion everywhere is daily becoming more and more exasperated at their obstinate refractoriness."—*Times*, March 15, 1866.

2. Difficulty of fusion or of yielding to the hammer. (Said of minerals.)

**re-frac-tor-y**, **re-frac-to-ry**, a. & s. [Lat. *refractorius* = obstinate, from *refractus*, pa. par. of *refringo* = to break up; Fr. *réfractaire*; Sp. *refractorio*; Ital. *refrattario*.] [REFRACT.]

**A. As adjective**:

1. Perverse, contumacious; sullenly obstinate in opposition or disobedience; stubborn and unmanageable.

"Suited to the refractory temper of the Jewish people."—*Sp. Hersey: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 22.

\* 2. Opposed, incompatible.

"That religion thus nursed up by politicians might be every way compliant with, and obsequious to their designs, and no way refractory to the same."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 228.

3. Resisting ordinary treatment. Applied especially to metals, which require more than the ordinary amount of heat to fuse them, or which do not yield readily to the hammer; not easily fused, reduced, or the like.

**B. As substantive**:

\* I. Ordinary Language:

1. An obstinate, perverse, or contumacious person.

"How sharp hath your censure been of those refractories amongst us."—*Sp. Hall: Sermons*, p. 208.

2. Obstinate, perverse, or sullen opposition.

"Glorying in their scandalous refractories to public order."—*Jeremy Taylor*.

II. Pottery: A piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles.

**re-frac-ture**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fracture* (q.v.).] A breaking back or away.

"Reluctances, reserves, and refractures."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 422.

**ref-ra-ga-bil-i-ty**, s. [Eng. *refragable*; -ty.] The quality or state of being refragable; refragableness.

**ref-ra-ga-ble**, a. [Lat. *refragabilis*, from *refragor* = to oppose, to resist; *re-* = back, and *frango* = to break.] Capable of being opposed, resisted, or refuted; refutable.

¶ Not now found except in the negative *irrefragable*.

**ref-ra-ga-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *refragable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refragable or refutable.

**ref-ra-gato**, v.t. [Lat. *refragatus*, pa. par. of *refragor*.] [REFRAGABLE.] To oppose; to be opposed or opposite; to break down on trial or examination.

"If, upon further enquiry, any were found to refragate."—*Glanville: Scapula Scientiarum*, ch. xix.

**re-frain**, **re-fraine**, **re-frayne**, **re-freine**, **re-freine**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *refrainer* = to bridle, to repress, from Lat. *refreno*, from *re-* = back, and *frenum* = a bit, a curb.]

**A. Trans.**: To hold back; to restrain, to curb; to keep from action. (Psalm xl. 49.)

**B. Intrans.**: To forbear; to hold back; to keep one's self back from action; to restrain one's self.

"For my praise will I refrain for thee, that I cut thee not off."—*Isaiah xlviii. 2*.

**re-frain**, **re-fraine**, s. [Fr. *refrain*.] The burden of a song; that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every stanza.

"And as he listened, o'er and o'er again, Repeated, like a burden or refrain."—*Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale*.

**re-frain-er**, **re-frain-or**, s. [Eng. *refrain*; -er.] One who refrains or restrains.

"Cohibitors and refrainers of the kings willful skope."—*Hall: Chronicle*; Henry VII. (an. 15).

**re-frain-ment**, s. [Eng. *refrain*, v.; -ment.] The act or state of refraining; forbearance, abstinence.

**re-frame**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frame*, v. (q.v.).] To frame or put together again or anew.

"Made up of the same materials with the former re-framed."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. I, ch. II.

**re-fran-gi-bil-i-ty**, s. [Eng. *refrangible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being refrangible; capability or susceptibility of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; refrangibleness.

"All these rays differ in refrangibility."—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xl.

**re-fran-gi-ble**, a. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frangible* (q.v.).] Capable of being refracted or deflected from a direct course, as a ray of light, in passing from one medium to another; susceptible of refraction.

"Some of them [rays] are more refrangible than others."—*Locke: Elements of Nat. Philosophy*, ch. xl.

**re-fran-gi-ble-ness**, s. [Eng. *refrangible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refrangible; refrangibility.

**re-freide**, v.t. [O. Fr. *refreider* (Fr. *refroidir*), from Lat. *re-* = again, and *frigeo* = to freeze, to cool.] To cool.

**re-fré-nā-tion**, s. [O. Fr.] The act of refraining or restraining.

**re-fresh**, **re-freisch**, **re-freisach**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *refreschir*, *rafraischir* (Fr. *rafranchir*).]

**A. Transitive**:

\* 1. To make fresh again; to improve by new touches; to freshen up; to renovate, to retouch; to touch up, so as to make to seem new again.

"The rest refresh the scaly snakes, that fold The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Æneid* viii. 875.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore strength or vigour to; to reinvigorate after fatigue, want, pain, exertion, &c.; to revive. (2 Sam. xvi. 14.)

\* 3. To restore strength to; to recruit, to reinforce.

"To refresh their camp with fresh soldiers, in the lieu of such as be perished."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. II, bk. II, No. 24.

4. To steep and soak, as vegetables, in pure water in order to restore freshness of appearance.

**B. Intrans.**: To lay in a stock of fresh provisions; to take refreshment.

**re-fresh**, s. [REFRESH, v.] Refreshment; the act of refreshing.

"The morning dew Whose short refresh upon the tender green, Cheers for a time."—*Daniel: Sonnet 47*.

**re-fresh-en**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *freshen* (q.v.).] To make fresh again; to freshen up; to renovate.

"To replace and refresh those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away."—*Reynolds: Notes on Da Vinci: Art of Painting*.

**re-fresh-er**, s. [Eng. *refresh*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or reinvigorates.

2. *Specif.*: A fee paid to counsel, when a case is adjourned or continued from one term or sitting to another, as though to refresh his memory as to the facts, and reinvigorate him for further exertions in the case.

"Fees had been paid and extra refreshers in order to swell the bill of costs."—*Times*, March 30, 1856.

**re-fresh-ful**, a. [Eng. *refresh*; -ful.] Full of refreshment; refreshing, reinvigorating.

"Throws refreshful round a rural smell."—*Thomson: Summer*, 264.

**re-fresh-ful-ly**, adv. [Eng. *refreshful*; -ly.] In a refreshing or refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

**re-fresh-ing**, pr. par., a., & s. [REFRESH, v.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).

**C. As subst.**: Refreshment; the act of giving or taking refreshment.

"Oile is a present refreshing and remedial."—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. xxiii, ch. lv.

**re-fresh-ing-ly**, adv. [Eng. *refreshing*; -ly.] In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or reinvigorate.

**re-fresh-ing-ness**, s. [Eng. *refreshing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being refreshing.

**re-fresh-ment**, **re-fresshe-ment**, s. [Eng. *refresh*; -ment.]

1. The act of refreshing or reinvigorating; the state of being refreshed; relief after labour, want, pain, fatigue, &c.

"The refreshment of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours."—*Sp. Hersey: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 22.

2. That which refreshes, reinvigorates, or restores strength or vigour: as food, drink, or rest. (In the plural it is almost exclusively applied to food or drink: as, *Refreshments* were then served.)

**refreshment-room**, s. A room at a railway station in which refreshments are sold.

**re-fret**, **re-frete**, s. [O. Fr.] Refrain, burden.

"This was the refret of that carroul."—*Chronicon Vladimirus*, p. 114.

**re-fri-o-ation**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *frication* (q.v.).] A rubbing up anew or afresh.

"A continual refriation of the memory."—*Sp. Hall: Works*, iv. 501.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. *ae, oe = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.*

**rē-frig-ēr-ant**, a. & s. [Lat. *refrigerans*, pr. par. of *refrigero* = to refrigerate (q.v.); Fr. *réfrigérant*; Sp. & Ital. *refrigerante*.]  
 \* **A.** As adj.: Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

"Liments lenitive and refrigerant."—*P. Holland: Pitmē*, bk. xxiv, ch. xviii.

\* **B.** As substantive:

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which cools, allays, or extinguishes.

"This almost never fails to prove a refrigerant to passion."—*Blair*.

\* 2. *Pharm.*: A medicine which allays febrile disturbances by relieving the patient's thirst. Examples: water, acetic acid, citric acid, cream of tartar in dilution, grape juice, orange juice, lemon juice.

\* **rē-frig-ēr-āte**, a. [Lat. *refrigeratus*, pa. par. of *refrigero*: re = again, and *frigus*, genit. *frigoris* = cold.] Cooled, allayed.

"Their fury was assuaged and refrigerate."—*Hall: Chronicle; Henry VII.* (an 4).

**rē-frig-ēr-āte**, v.t. [Sp. & Port. *refrigerar*; Ital. *refrigerare*.] [REFRIGERATE, a.] To cool; to allay the heat of; to keep cool, as in a refrigerator.

**rē-frig-ēr-āt-ing**, pr. par. or a. [REFRIGERATE, v.]

**refrigerating-chamber**, s. An apartment for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather. It is frequently a structure in connection with an ice-house.

**rē-frig-ēr-ā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *refrigerationem*, accus. of *refrigeratio*, from *refrigeratus*, pa. par. of *refrigero* = to refrigerate (q.v.); Sp. *refrigeración*; Ital. *refrigerazione*.]

1. The act of cooling, or allaying heat; the state of being cooled.

"We use these towers . . . for insulation, refrigeration, conservation, etc."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

2. *Specif.*: The operation or process of cooling worts and other hot fluids, without exposing them to evaporation, by means of refrigerators (q.v.).

\* **Refrigeration of the globe**: The hypothesis that the globe was originally in a state of igneous fusion, and has been ever since undergoing refrigeration. It was first propounded by Leibnitz, in 1680, in his *Prologæa*. The nebular hypothesis revived it; and it is now held by various physicists and geologists.

**rē-frig-ēr-ā-tive**, a. & s. [Fr. *réfrigératif*; Sp. & Port. *refrigerativo*; Ital. *refrigerativo*, *refrigeratorio*.]

\* **A.** As adj.: Cooling, refrigerant.

"All lectures are by nature refrigerative."—*P. Holland: Pitmē*, bk. xii, ch. viii.

\* **B.** As subst.: A medicine that allays heat; a refrigerant.

**rē-frig-ēr-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat., from *refrigeratus* = refrigerate (q.v.).] That which refrigerates, cools, or allays heat. Specifically applied to:

1. *Brewing*: An apparatus consisting of a shallow vat traversed by a continuous pipe, through which a stream of cold water passes. Used by brewers and distillers for cooling their worts previous to fermentation. The wort runs in one direction, and the water in another.

2. *Steam*:

(1) A casing with connecting tubes, through which feed-water passes on its way to the boiler, and is warmed by the current of hot brine passing in the other direction, on the outside of the tubes. The hot brine, at a temperature of say 218° Fah., is that which has been removed from the boiler by the brine-pump.

(2) A form of condenser, in which the injection water (fresh) is cooled by a surface application of cold sea-water.

3. A chest or closet holding a supply of ice to cool provisions and keep them from spoiling in warm weather.

4. A chamber in which ice-creams are artificially made.

5. A refrigerant (q.v.).

**rē-frig-ēr-ā-tōr-y**, a. & s. [Lat. *refrigeratorium*; Fr. *réfrigératoire*; Sp. & Ital. *refrigeratorio*.]

\* **A.** As adj.: Cooling, allaying heat, refrigerative.

"Highly refrigeratory, diuretic, &c."—*Berkley: Siris*, § 120.

\* **B.** As subst.: That which refrigerates; a refrigerator.

\* **rē-frig-ēr-ā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] Cooling refreshment; a refrigerator.

"The ancients have talked much of annual refrigeration, respite, or intervals of punishment to the damned."—*South*.

**rē-frin-gēn-y**, s. [Eng. *refrigen(t)*; -cy.] The quality or state of being refrigent; refringent or refractive power.

**rē-frin-gēnt**, a. [Lat. *refringens*, pr. par. of *refringo* = to break up.] [REFRACT.] Possessing the quality of refraction; refractive, refracting.

"These prisms are made of substances unequally refringent."—*Gannet: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 536.

**rē-frōs-en**, a. [Pref. re-, and Eng. frozen (q.v.).] Frozen again or a second time.

"Partially refrozen under continual agitation."—*Proceed. Physical Soc. London*, pt. ii, p. 62.

**rēft**, pret. & pa. par. of v. [REAVE]

\* **rēft**, \* **refte**, s. [RIFT.] A chink, a crevice, a rift.

**rēf-ūge**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *refugium*, from *refugio* = to flee back: re = back, again, and *fugio* = to flee; Sp. & Port. *refugio*; Ital. *refugio*, *rifugio*.]

1. Shelter or protection from any danger or distress.

"Unto the place, to which her hope did guide To find some refuge there, and rest her wearied side."—*Shakespeare: F. Q.*, III. vii. 5.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; that which gives shelter or protection; a stronghold; a sanctuary; a place to flee to in time of danger; a place where one is out of the way or reach of harm or danger.

"The stones of the parapet and the round refuges placed at frequent intervals along the bridge were nearly all damaged."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1888.

3. *Specif.*: An institution for affording temporary shelter to the destitute or homeless; a house of refuge.

4. An expedient, a device, a resort, a contrivance, a shift, a subterfuge.

"His refuge was only that they would fain learn how they might honestly answer the French."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii, bk. I, No. 20.

\* **¶ (1) Cities of refuge**:

*Jewish Law & Hist.*: Six Levitical cities divinely appointed as places of refuge to one who had committed manslaughter, and was pursued by the "Revenger" or "Avenger of Blood." [AVERAGE, II. ¶ 2.] Three (Kadesh Naphtali, Shechem, and Hebron) were west of the Jordan, and three (Bezer in Reuben, Ramoth Gilead in Gad, and Golan in the half-tribe of Manasseh) were east of that river. If the case was proved to be one of murder, the perpetrator might be taken from the City of Refuge and put to death; if it was only manslaughter, the refugee had to remain in the city to which he had fled till released by the death of the High Priest (Num. xxxv. 6-34; Josh. xx. 1-9).

(2) *Harbours of refuge*: Harbours or ports which afford shelter to vessels in stormy weather; places of refuge for merchant vessels from the cruisers of an enemy in time of war.

(3) *House of refuge*: An institution for affording shelter to the destitute or homeless.

(4) *School of refuge*: A charity, ragged, or industrial school. (Annandale.)

\* **rēf-ūge**, v.t. & i. [REFUGE, s.]

\* **A.** Transitive:

1. To shelter, to afford refuge to, to protect.

2. To make excuse for; to palliate.

"Like silly beggars, Who, sitting in the stocks, refuse their shame."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, v. 1.

\* **B.** Intrans.: To take refuge or shelter.

"The Duke de Soubise refused hither from France."—*Sir J. Fenel: Observations on Ambassadors*, p. 111.

**rēf-ū-geōs**, s. [Fr. *réfugié*. This word probably came into existence when the Protestants under Louis XIV. escaped from their oppressors to other lands and a word was needed to describe the circumstances of their case. (Trench: *Study of Words*, p. 122.)]

1. One who takes refuge; one who flees to a place of refuge or shelter.

2. One who flies for refuge in time of persecution or political commotion to a foreign country.

"These refugees were in general men of fiery temper and weak judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. The same as COWBOY (2).

\* **rēf-ū-geōs-ism**, s. [Eng. *refugee*; -ism.] The state or condition of a refugee.

"In a state of political *refugeism*."—*G. Elliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xiii.

**rē-fūl-gēnce**, **rē-fūl-gēn-py**, s. [Lat. *refulgentia*, from *refulgens* = refulgent (q.v.).] The quality or state of being refulgent; a flood of light; brightness, splendour.

"Her sight is presently dazzled and disgregated with the refulgence and coruscations thereof."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii, let. 50.

**rē-fūl-gēnt**, a. [Lat. *refulgens*, pr. par. of *refulgeo* = to shine: re = back, again, and *fulgeo* = to shine; O.F. *refulgent*.] Emitting a bright light; shining brightly; glittering, splendid.

"Of brass, rich garments, and refulgent ore."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xiii. 150.

**rē-fūl-gēnt-ly**, adv. [Eng. *refulgent*; -ly.] In a refulgent manner; with refulgence.

**rē-fūnd** (1), v.t. [Lat. *refundo* = to pour back, to restore: re-, back, and *fundo* = to pour; Fr. *refondre*.]

\* 1. To pour back.

"Were the humors of the eye tintured with any colour, they would refund that colour upon the object."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. To repay what has been received; to return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to restore.

"Supplies his need with a usurious loan. To be refunded duly."—*Cooper: Task*, III. 798.

\* 3. To resupply with funds; to reimburse. (Swift.)

**rē-fūnd** (2), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *fund* v. (q.v.).] To fund again or anew.

**rē-fūnd-ēr**, s. [Eng. *refund*; -er.] One who refunds.

\* **rē-fūnd-mēt**, s. [Eng. *refund*; -ment.] The act of refunding.

\* **rē-fur-bish**, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *furbish* (q.v.).] To refurbish up anew; to retouch, to renovate.

**rē-fur-nish**, \* **rē-fur-nyah**, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *furnish* (q.v.).] To furnish again; to supply or equip again.

"Henry the 7th rebuilt the lawes, auanced justice, reformed his dominions, and repaired his manours."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i, ch. xxi.

\* **rē-fus-ē-ble**, a. [Eng. *refuse* (v.); -able.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal.

"A refuseable or little thing in one's eye."—*Toung: Sermons*, No. 2.

**rē-fūs-ēl**, \* **rē-fus-all**, s. [Eng. *refuse* (v.); -al.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of refusing; denial of anything solicited, demanded, or offered for acceptance.

"A flat refusal on his part."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation on Parties*, let. 7.

2. The right of taking anything before others; preemption; choice of taking or refusing; option; as, To have the *refusal* of a house.

II. *Hydr. Eng.*: The resistance to farther driving offered by a pile.

"The *refusant* of a pile intended to support 1½ tons may be taken at 10 blows of a ram of 1,350 pounds, falling 15 feet and depressing the pile 7 of an inch at each stroke."—*Knight: Dict. Mech.*, II, § 101.

**rē-fūse** (1), v.t. & i. [Fr. *refuser*, a word of doubtful origin: prob. from a Low Lat. *refuso*, a frequent. from Lat. *refusus*, pa. par. of *refundo* = to pour out, to refund (q.v.); Port. *refusar*; Sp. *refusar*; Ital. *rifusare*.]

\* **A.** Transitive:

1. To deny what is solicited, demanded, or sought; to decline to do or grant; not to comply with.

"If you refuse your aid."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

2. To decline to accept; to reject.

"To carry that which I would have refused."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV. 4.

3. To deny the request of; to say no to; as, I could not *refuse* him when he asked for it.

\* 4. To disavow; to disown.

"Deny thy father and refuse thy name."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 2.

\* **B.** Intrans.: To decline to accept; not to comply.

"Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse."—*Garth: Epilogue to Cato*.

**rē-fūse** (2), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *fuse*, v. (q.v.).] To fuse or melt again.

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**ian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**ion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**ion** = **shūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**ious** = **shū**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**réf-ūse**, a. & s. [REFUSE (1), v.]

**A.** As *adj.*: Refused, rejected: hence, worthless; unworthy of acceptance; valueless.

"Every thing that was vile, and refuse, that they destroyed utterly."—1 Samuel xv. 9.

**B.** As *subst.*: That which is refused or rejected as worthless or unworthy of acceptance; waste or useless matter; scum, dregs.

"But his graft of every weed o'ergrown,  
And from our kind, as refuse forth am thrown."  
*Drayton: Isabel to Richard II.*

\* **ré-fūge**, s. [REFUSE (1), v.] The act of refusing; a refusal.

"Thus spoken, ready with a proud refuse  
Argantes was his proffer'd aid to scuri."  
*Fairfax: Passy, xli. 12.*

\* **ré-fū-ār**, s. [Eng. *refuse* (1), v.; -er.] One who refuses, denies, or rejects.

"Some few others are the only refusers and condemnors of this catholic practice."—*Taylor.*

\* **ré-fū-gion** (1), s. [Lat. *refusio*, from *refusus*, pa. par. of *refundere* = to pour back.] [REFOUND (1).] The act of pouring back; restoration.

"This doctrine of the *refusio* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments."—*Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. ii. (Note cc.)*

\* **ré-fū-gion** (2), s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *fusion* (q.v.).] The act of fusing or melting again.

\* **ré-fūt-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *refute* (1), -able.] Capable of being refuted; admitting of refutation.

\* **ré-fūt-al**, s. [Eng. *refute* (1), -al.] The act of refuting; refutation.

**réf-ū-tā-tion**, \* **ref-ū-tā-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *réfutation*, from Lat. *refutatio*, accus. of *refutatio*, from *refutatus*, pa. par. of *refutare* = to refute (q.v.); Sp. *refutación*; Ital. *refutazione*.] The act or process of refuting or proving to be false or erroneous; the confuting or overthrowing of an argument, opinion, theory, doctrine, or the like, by argument or countervailing proof.

"The most complete refutation of that fable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

\* **ré-fūt-a-tōr-ī**, a. [Lat. *refutatorius*; Fr. *réfutatoire*; Sp. *refutatorio*.] Relating to or containing refutation; tending or serving to refute.

\* **ré-fūte**, v.t. [Fr. *réfuter*, from Lat. *refuto* = to damp by pouring water on, to cool, to refute: *re* = back, again, and *futo* = to pour, from the same root as *fundo* (pa. t. *fudi*); *futis* = a water-vessel; *futillis* = easily poured out, futile, &c.; Sp. *refutar*; Ital. *refutare*.] [CON-FUTE.]

1. To prove to be false or erroneous; to disprove, to confute; to overthrow by argument or countervailing proof.

"And reasons brought, that no man could refute."  
*Spenser: F. Q., v. ix. 44.*

2. To overcome in argument; to confute; to prove to be in error: as, To *refute* an opponent.

\* **ré-fūte**, \* **re-fuyt**, s. [Fr. *refuite*, from *refuir* = to double in running from: *re* = back, and *fuir* (Lat. *fugio*) = to fly.] Refuge.  
"Erre haibe myne hope of refuyt ben in thee."  
*Romance of the Monk.*

\* **ré-fūt-ār**, s. [Eng. *refute* (1), -er.] One who or that which refutes.

"My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit."—*Sp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergie, bk. i. § 3.*

\* **re-fuyt**, s. [REFUTE, s.]

\* **ré-gain**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gain*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To gain anew or back; to recover possession of.

"Like thee have talents to regain the friend."  
*Pope: Homer: Iliad xlii. 692.*

2. To arrive at or reach again or anew.  
"He . . . at length the ship regained,  
And sails to Tiber and Lavinium's plains."  
*Wieland: Ovid: Metamorphoses xv.*

\* **ré-gal**, \* **re-gall**, s. [Lat. *regalis*, from *rex* (genit. *regis*) = a king, from *rego* = to rule, whence also *regis*, *regent*, &c., and the suff. *-rect*, as in *direct*, &c. *Royal* and *regal* are doublets. Ital. *regale*; Sp. & Port. *real*; O. Fr. *real*, *reial*; Fr. *royal*.] Of or pertaining to a king or sovereign; kingly, royal.

"Who sought to pull high Jove from *regal* state."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 22.*

**regal-fishes**, s. pl. [FISH-ROYAL.]

\* **ré-gal**, \* **ri-gall**, \* **ri-gole**, s. [Fr. *regale*; Ital. *regale*.]

**Music**: An old musical instrument; a sort of portable organ, played with the fingers of the right hand, the bellows being worked with the left. It had generally only one row of pipes, and was chiefly used to support the treble voices. It was much in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.



REGAL.

"And in *regals* (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe which containeth water) the sound hath a continual trembling."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., l. 112.*

\* **ré-gā-lē** (1), s. [REGALIA.] A prerogative of royalty; that which pertains to a king.

\* **ré-gā-lē** (2), s. [REGALE, v.] A feast, a banquet, an entertainment.

"Their breath a sample of last night's *regale*."  
*Cowper: Pirocinium, 384.*

\* **ré-gā-lē**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *regaler*, from O. Fr. *galer* = to rejoice [GALA]; Sp. *regalar*.]

**A. Trans.**: To entertain sumptuously or magnificently; hence, generally to entertain with something that delights; to gratify, as the senses.

"Regals your ear  
With strains it was a privilege to hear."  
*Cowper: Conversation, 117.*

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

"See the rich car, amidst the social sons  
Of wine and wit, regaling."  
*Shenstone: Economy.*

\* 2. To take pleasure.

"Who thus regaled in the pleasure of being foremost to welcome her."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park, ch. ii.*

\* **ré-gā-l-ē-ōm**, s. [Lat. *rex*, genit. *regis* (1) = a king, and Mod. Lat. *halec* = a herring, in allusion to one of its popular names.]

**Ichthy.**: Deal-fish; a genus of Acanthopterygian fishes, division Teniiformes. Each ventral fin is reduced to a long filament, dilated at the extremity, somewhat like the blade of an oar, whence they have been called Oar-fishes; caudal rudimentary or absent. Range wide; they have been taken in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and on the coast of New Zealand (whence an admirably prepared skeleton was sent to the Colonial Exhibition, London, in 1886). *Regalecus bankii* is occasionally found on the British coasts; only sixteen captures being recorded in the last century. Sometimes called King of the Herrings, from the erroneous notion that they accompany shoals of the latter fish.

\* **ré-gā-lē-mōnt**, s. [Eng. *regale*, v.; -ment.] Refreshment, entertainment, gratification.

"The masses still require  
Humid regalement." *Philips: Cider, bk. ii.*

\* **ré-gā-l-ār**, s. [Eng. *regale* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which regales.

\* **ré-gā-l-ī-a** (1), s. pl. [Lat. neut. pl. of *regalis* = royal, regal (q.v.).] The singular *regale* is not used. Sp., Port., & Ital. *regalia*.]

1. The privileges or prerogatives and rights of property belonging to a sovereign in virtue of his office. They are usually set down as six, viz., the power of judicature, of life and death, of peace and war, of masterless goods, as estrays, &c., of assessment, and of coining money.

2. Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia. The regalia of England are kept in the jewel room of the Tower of London. They consist of the crown, sceptre with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, &c. The regalia of Scotland, which are preserved in the castle of Edinburgh, consist of the crown, sceptre, and sword of state.

"These rich regalia pompously display'd."  
*Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 168.*

3. The insignia, decorations, or jewels worn by members of an order, as, Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, &c.

4. *Sing.*: A kind of large cigar.

\* **Regalia of the Church**: The privileges which have been granted to the Church of England by the sovereign; the patrimony of the Church.

\* **ré-gā-l-ī-a** (2), s. [REGALE.] Entertainment, treat.

"The town shall have its *regalia*."—*Dr. Ury: Two Queens of Brunsford, l.*

\* **ré-gā-l-ī-an**, a. [Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).] Relating to king, emperor, or suzerain; sovereign, regal.

"Frederic, after the surrender of Milan, in 1158, defined the *regalian* rights, as they were called, in such a manner as to exclude the cities and private proprietors from coining money, and from tolls or territorial dues."—*Balcan: Middle Ages, ch. iii.*

\* **ré-gā-l-ī-ō**, s. [REGALE.] A banquet or regale.

"Tasting these *regalia*."—*Cotton: Montaigne, ch. xvi.*

\* **ré-gā-l-ism**, s. [Eng. *regal*; -ism.] The doctrine or principle of royal supremacy in ecclesiastical matters.

\* **ré-gā-l-ī-tē**, \* **re-gā-l-ī-tis**, s. [Low Lat. *regalitas*, from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.); O. Fr. *revuile*, *roiale*.] *Regality* and *royalty* are doublets.]

1. Royalty, sovereignty, kingship.

"When raging passion with fierce tyranny  
Robs reason of her due *regality*."  
*Spenser: F. Q., II. i. st.*

2. An ensign or badge of royalty; in plural, *regalia*.

"Receive their crown and other *regalities*."—*Elyot: The Governour, bk. ii. ch. ii.*

3. A territorial jurisdiction in Scotland conferred by the king. The lands comprised in such jurisdiction were said to be given in *liberam regalitatem*, and the persons on whom they were conferred were termed lords of regality, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

\* **ré-gā-l-ī-ty**, adv. [Eng. *regal*; -ly.] In a regal or royal manner; royally.

\* **re-gā-lo**, s. [REGALE.] A banquet, a regale.  
"I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me."—*Boswell: Letters, l. vi. 20.*

\* **ré-gā-l-y**, s. pl. [REGAL, a.] Ensigns of royalty; regalia.

\* **re-gā-ly**, \* **re-gā-lie**, s. [REGALE, s.] An ensign or badge of royalty; regalia.

"In the which were found the *regalies* of Scotland."  
—*Fabyan: Chronicle, vol. ii. (an. 1279).*

\* **ré-gārd**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *regarder*, from *re* = back, and *garder* = to guard, to keep.] [GUARD, WARD.]

**A. Transitive**:

\* 1. To look upon or at with some degree of attention; to observe, to notice, to note.

"Regard him well."  
*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, II. 2.*

\* 2. To look towards; to have an aspect or prospect towards.

"It is a peninsula, which *regarded* the mainland."  
—*Sandys: Travels.*

3. To show attention or regard to; to attend to; to respect, to honour, to esteem.

"These men, O king, have not *regarded* thee."  
*Daniel III. 12.*

4. To consider of any importance, moment, or interest; to care for, to notice, to mind.

"The king marvelled at the young man's courage,  
for that he nothing *regarded* the pain."—*Macbeth, vii. 12.*

\* 5. To consider: to reflect or ponder on.

"Regard thy danger."  
*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, III. 1.*

6. To have, or show certain feelings or disposition towards; to treat, to use: as, To *regard* a person with kindness.

7. To look upon; to view in the light of; to consider, to reckon, to set down: as, To *regard* a person as an enemy.

\* 8. To have relation to; to respect: as, The argument does not *regard* the question.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To look; to examine by looking; to notice, to note.

"Regard, Titinius, and tell me what thou notest  
about the field."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, v. 2.*

2. To reflect; to bear in mind; to heed.

\* **As regards**: With regard or respect to; as respects; as concerns: as, I care not, as regards him.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wā, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. sē, cē = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**rē-gard', \*re-garda, s.** [Fr. *regard*.] [REGARD, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. A look; a gaze; aspect directed to another.

"Beautiful regards  
Were turned on me—the face of her I loved."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. III.

\*2. Prospect, view.

"Till we make the main and th' aerial blue  
An indistinct regard." *Shaksp.*: *Othello*, II. 1.

\*3. Attention, as to a matter of moment or importance; consideration, thought.

"With some regard to what is just and right."  
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 14.

\*4. That feeling or view of mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration, respect, esteem, reverence, affection.

"An object worthier of regard than he."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

\*5. Repute, whether good or bad; account, note, reputation.

"Mac Ferlagh was a man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth nor power."—*Spenser*: *State of Ireland*.

\*6. Reference, relation, respect. (Generally in the phrases, *in* or *with* regard to.)

"Without regard to any such device."—*Sp.* *Homage*: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 30.

\*7. Matter demanding notice; consideration, point, particular.

"A sage old sire . . .  
That many high regards and rumours gainst her read."  
Spenser: *P. Q.*, V. ix. 42.

\*8. (PL.): Respects, compliments, good wishes: as, Give my kind regards to your mother. (*Colloq.*)

\*II. Old Law: A view or inspection of a forest.

\*¶ (1) *At regard of*: With regard to, in respect to, in comparison of.

"A litel thing at regard of the sorow of helle."—*Chaucer*: *Person's Tale*.

(2) *Court of regard or survey of dogs*: An old forest court held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs, that is for cutting off the claws and ball of the forefoot, to prevent them from hunting the deer.

(3) *In regard, in regards*: Comparatively, relatively.

"How wonderfully dyd a few Romayns, in regards, defend this litel territory."—*Sp.* *Image of Government*, fol. 22 b.

(4) *In regard of*: On account of, with regard to, as regards. (*Vulgar.*)

(5) *With regard of*: With regard or respect to; as regards.

\***rē-gard'-e-ble, a.** [Eng. *regard*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being regarded or seen; observable.

"I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*.

2. Worthy of being regarded; worthy of notice; noticeable.

"A principle . . . much more excellent and *regardable*."—*Ure*: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. III, ch. iv.

\***rē-gard'-ant, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *regarder* = to regard (q.v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Regarding; looking behind or backward in watchfulness; watchful.

"Turns hither his *regardant* eye." *Southey*.

\*2. *Her.*: Applied to any animal whose face is turned toward the tail in an attitude of vigilance. [RAMPANT-REGARDANT.]

\***regardant-villein, s.**

*Old Law*: A villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, who had charge to do all base services within the same. Called also Villein regardant, and Regardant to the manor.

\***rē-gard'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *regard*, v.; *-er*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who regards.

\*2. *Law*: An officer whose duty was to view the forests, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offences and defaults.

\***rē-gard'-fūl, \*re-gard-full, a.** [Eng. *regard*; *-full*.]

1. Taking notice; observant, heedful, attentive.

"With *regardfull* sight  
She looking back." *Spenser*: *P. Q.*, IV. vii. 22.

2. Having regard or respect; respectful.

"Her lord, with proud *regardfull* grief,  
Upread this slowly touch."  
Bucke: *Lays of Rhymer*, p. 69.

\***rē-gard'-fūl-lī, adv.** [Eng. *regardful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a *regardful* manner; attentively, heedfully.

2. With regard or esteem; respectfully.

"Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world  
Voiced so *regardfully*?" *Shaksp.*: *Timon*, IV. 3.

\***rē-gard'-īng, pr. par. & prep.** [REGARD, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As prep.*: With regard or respect to; in reference to; respecting, concerning.

\***rē-gard'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *regard*; *-less*.]

1. Not having regard or respect; heedless, careless, negligent, neglectful.

"Charles, even at a ripe age, was devoted to his pleasures and regardless of his dignity."—*Mucanley*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

\*2. Not regarded; slighted, unheeded. (*Congreve*.)

\***rē-gard'-lēss-lī, adv.** [Eng. *regardless*; *-ly*.]

In a *regardless* manner; heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.

"I pass by them *regardlessly*."—*Sandys*: *Essays*, p. 180.

\***rē-gard'-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *regardless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *regardless*; heedlessness, carelessness.

"Their *regardlessness* of men and ways of thriving."  
Whitlock: *Manners of the English*.

\***rē-gāth'-ēr, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gather* (q.v.).] To gather or collect again or anew.

"He . . . renewed his provisions, and *regathered* more force."—*Backus*: *Voyages*, III. 440.

\***rē-gāt'-ta, \*rē-gāt'-a, s.** [Ital.] Properly a gondola race at Venice; now applied to a race-meeting at which yachts or boats contend for prizes.

\***Rē-gēl, s.** [RIGEL.]

\***rē-gēl'-ā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Mod. Lat. *gelatio* = freezing.]

*Physics*: The union by freezing together of two pieces of ice, with moist surfaces when placed in contact at a temperature of 32°. Regelation will take place also between moist ice and any non-conducting body, as flannel or sawdust. A snowball is formed by the regelation of the particles composing it, so are the snow bridges spanning chasms on high mountains. The fact of regelation was discovered by Faraday, and the term introduced by Sir Joseph Hooker, Huxley, and Tyndall. [GLACIER.]

\***rē-gēnce, s.** [Fr.] Government, regency.

"That swore to any human *regence*  
Oaths of supremacy." *Bull.*: *Hudibras*, II. II. 275.

\***rē-gēn'-cī, \*re-gen-cie, s.** [Fr. *régence*, from Low Lat. *regentia*, from Lat. *regens* = regent (q.v.); Sp. *regencia*; Ital. *reggenza*.]

\*1. Rule, government, authority.

"She . . . had the prerogative of the *regence* over the greatest kingdoms."—*P. Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. vi., ch. 12.

2. Specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government; regenship.

"York then, which had the *regency* in France."  
*Drayton*: *History of Queen Margaret*.

3. The district or territory governed by a regent. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, v. 748.)

4. The body of men entrusted with the office or duties of regent.

"A council or *regency* consisting of twelve persons."  
—*Sp. Lowth*.

5. The time during which the government is carried on by a regent.

\***rē-gēn'-dār, \*re-gen-dre, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gender*, v. (q.v.).] To gender anew; to renew, to rekindle.

"Forth springs fyre freshly *regendered*."  
*Spenser*: *Amid*, II. 496.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-a-cī, s.** [Eng. *regenera(c)te*; *-cy*.]

The quality or state of being regenerated.

"Called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation."—*Hammond*: *Works*, IV. 686.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-āte, v.t.** [REGENERATE, a.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To generate or produce anew; to reproduce.

"Which *regenerates* and repairs veins consumed or cut off."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 167.

2. *Theol.*: To cause to be born again; to cause one, hitherto born only of the "flesh," to be born of the Spirit; so to change the heart and affections that one at enmity with God shall love Him; that one, hitherto the slave of sin, shall be set free from its power by the action of the Holy Spirit upon his heart. [REGENERATION.]

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-āte, a.** [Lat. *regeneratus*, pa. par. of *regenero*; *re-* = again, and *genero* = to generate (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Reproduced.

"Whose youthful spirit in me *regenerates*."  
*Shaksp.*: *Richard II.*, I. 1.

2. Improved; made stronger or better. (Opposed to degenerate.)

"Who brought a race *regenerated* to the field."  
*Scott*: *Don Roderick*, xiv.

II. *Theol.*: Regenerated. [REGENERATE, v., 2.]

"Such as be by his Holy Spirit *regenerate*."—*Sp. Gardner*: *Explication*, to. 2.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-āt-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [REGENERATE, v.]

**regenerated-drift, s.**

*Geol.*: Drift originally laid down by ice, the pebbles remaining angular, but which has been subsequently subjected to the action of water, so that the pebbles have become rounded. Called also Drift-gravel.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-āte-nēss, s.** [Eng. *regenerate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being regenerated.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tion, \*re-gen-er-a-ci-on, s.** [Lat. *regeneratio*, from *regeneratus*, pa. par. of *regenero*; Fr. *régénération*; Sp. *regeneración*; Ital. *regenerazione*.] [REGENERATE, a.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of regenerating or producing anew; the state of being reproduced.

II. Technically:

1. *Biol.*: The genesis or production of new tissue to supply the place of an old texture lost or removed. In some of the inferior animals an organ or a limb can thus be supplied; in man regeneration is much more limited in its operation. Thus, when a breach of continuity takes place in a muscle, it is repaired by a new growth of connective tissue, but muscular substance like that lost is not restored. Nerve, fibrous, areolar, and epithelial tissues are more easily repaired.

2. *Script. & Theol.*: The state of being born again, i.e., in a spiritual manner. The word regeneration, Gr. *παλιγγενεσία* (*paliggenesia*), occurs twice in the A.V. and R.V. of the New Testament. In Matt. xix. 28, if connected, as seems natural, with the words which follow, not with those which precede it, it refers to the renovation or restoration of all things which shall take place at the second advent of Christ. The other passage is:

"Not by works done in righteousness which we did ourselves, but according to his mercy he saved us through the washing [anointing, laver] of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost."—*Titus* III. 5 (R.V.).

The doctrine of regeneration was formally expounded by Jesus in his interview with Nicodemus (John iii. 1-10). All theologians consider the Holy Spirit the author of regeneration. Two views exist as to the relation between baptism and the new birth. One considers the water in John iii. 5, and the washing or laver of Titus iii. 5 to be that of baptism, and that the administration of the rite of baptism is immediately followed or accompanied by what is called in consequence "baptismal regeneration." The other view is that the water, washing, and laver, in these passages, are but figurative allusions to the power of the Holy Spirit in removing the corruption of the heart, and that regeneration is effected quite independently of baptism by the Holy Spirit alone.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tive, a.** [Eng. *regenerat(e)*; *-ive*.] Regenerating; tending to regenerate; regeneratory.

"The struggling *regenerative* process in her."—*G. Eliot*: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. Ixv.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tive-lī, adv.** [Eng. *regenerative*; *-ly*.] In a *regenerative* manner; so as to regenerate.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tōr, s.** [Eng. *regenerat(e)*; *-or*.] One who regenerates.

"He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth."—*Waterland*: *Works*, VI. 210.

\***rē-gēn'-ēr-ā-tōr-ī, a.** [Eng. *regenerat(e)*; *-ory*.] Having the power to regenerate or renew; regenerative.

\***rē-gēn'-ē-sis, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).] The state of being renewed or reproduced. (*Carlyle*.)

\***rē-gēnt, a. & s.** [Lat. *regens*, pr. par. of *rego* = to rule; Fr. *régent*; Sp. *regente*; Ital. *regente*.] [REGAL, a.]

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.**

**A. As adjective:**

- \* 1. Ruling, governing.  
"Some other active regent principle."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*
2. Acting or holding the office of a regent; exercising vicarious authority.  
"The regent powers."—*Milton: P. L., v. 697.*

**B. As substantive:**

- \* 1. A ruler, a governor.  
"Regent of flocks was he when the shepherd slept."—*Longfellow: Kensington, l. 2.*
2. *Specific:* One invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign. In hereditary governments the regent is usually, but not necessarily or always, the nearest relative of the sovereign who is capable of undertaking the office.
- \* 3. The term formerly in use for a professor at a university.

4. A member of one of the English Universities, having certain duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge the regents are all resident masters of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two years' standing. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. Masters and doctors of a longer standing, who keep their names on the college books, are termed Non-regents. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, by whom degrees are conferred, and the ordinary business of the University transacted. Together with the non-regents they compose convocation (q.v.). At Cambridge the regents compose the upper, and the non-regents the lower house of the senate or governing body.

5. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the State.

**regent-bird, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Sericulus chrysocephalus*, a Bower-bird of extremely beautiful plumage. In the adult male it is golden-yellow and rich velvet-black; the female is of more sober hue, all the upper surface being deep olive-brown. The normal number of eggs apparently two, that number of young birds having been repeatedly found. The bower of the Regent-bird (which derives its popular name from the fact that it was discovered during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV.) is smaller and less dome-shaped than that of the Satin-bird, and the decorations are uniform, consisting only of the shells of a small species of *Helix*. It is sometimes, but erroneously, called the Regent-oriole.



REGENT BIRD.

**\* regent-oriole, s. [REGEN-BIRD.]**

- \* **rē-gēnt-ēss, s.** [Eng. *regent*; -*ess*.] A woman who holds the office of regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

**rē-gēnt-ship, s.** [Eng. *regent*; -*ship*.] The office or dignity of a regent; regency; vicarious royalty.

"Then let him be deny'd the regentship."  
—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., l. 2.*

- \* **rē-gēr-mīn-āte, v.i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *germinate* (q.v.).] To germinate or sprout out again or anew.

"His appetite *regerminate*."  
—*Taylor: 2 Philip Van Artevelde, III. 2.*

- \* **rē-gēr-mīn-ā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *germination* (q.v.).] Renewed or repeated sprouting or germination.

"The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant."  
—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture, p. 126.*

- \* **rē-gēt, v.t.** [Lat. *regestus*, pa. par. of *regero*.] [REKST, s.] To throw or cast back; to retort. (*Bp. Hall*.)

- \* **rē-gēt, s.** [Lat. *regesta* = a list, from *regero*, pa. par. of *regero* = to carry back, to record: *re* = back, and *gero* = to carry.] [REGISTER, s.] A register.

"Others of later times have sought to assert him by ... cathedral *regesta*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng., bk. III.*

- \* **rē-gēt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *get*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To get or obtain again; to recover, to regain.

2. To generate again.

"Tory, although the mother of us all,  
Regrets thee in her womb."  
—*Davies: Scourge of Polly, p. 22.*

**rē-gī-ām mā-j-ēs-tā-tēm, phr.** [Lat.] A name given to a collection of ancient laws, purporting to have been compiled by the order of David I., of Scotland. It was probably copied from the *Tractatus de Legibus*, written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II.

- \* **rē-gī-an, s.** [Lat. *regius* = royal, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king.] An adherent or supporter of kingly authority.

"Arthur Wilson ... favours all republicans, and never speaks well of regians."—*Hacket: Life of Wm. Adams, l. 30.*

- \* **rē-gī-ble, a.** [Lat. *regibilis*, from *rego* = to rule.] Governable.

- \* **rē-gī-qī-dal, a.** [Eng. *regicidal* (s); -*al*.] Pertaining to, consisting in, or of the nature of, regicide; tending to regicide.

"One might suspect this *regicidal* collection to be the spiritual breathings of an enlightened Methodist."  
—*Waterland: Works, x. 126.*

- \* **rē-gī-qī-de, s. & a.** [Lat. *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king, and *caedo* (in comp. -*cido*) = to kill; Fr. *regicide*; Sp. & Ital. *regicida*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who murders his sovereign; the murderer of a king.

"He had written praises of a *regicide*.  
He had written praises of all things whatever."  
—*Byron: Vision of Judgment, xcvi.*

2. The murder of a king.

"Did fate, or we, when great Atreides died,  
Urged the bold traitor to the *regicide*?"  
—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey I. 48.*

**B. As adj.:** Regicidal.

**rē-gī-fū-gī-ūm, s.** [Lat. *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king, and *fugio* = to fly.] A festival held annually at Rome in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

- \* **rē-gīld, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gild* (q.v.).] To gild anew.

**rē-gīme (g as zh), s.** [Fr.] Mode, style, or system of government, rule, or management; administration, rule, especially as connected with certain social features.

"The new regime which is to come."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe, ch. xv.*

\* **The ancient regime:** A former or ancient style or system of government; specif., the political system in France before the Revolution of 1789.

\* **rē-gī-mēn, s.** [Lat., from *rego* = to rule; Sp. *regimen*; Ital. *reggimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Rule, government; system of order; administration.

"And yet not through the calumny of the season, but through the wisdom of her [Queen Elizabeth's] regimen."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning, bk. I.*

2. Any regulation or remedy designed to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation.

**II. Technically:****\* 1. Grammar:**

(1) Government; the alteration in mood, case, &c., which one word occasions or requires in another in connection with it.

(2) The word or words governed.

2. *Med.*: The systematic management of food, drink, exercise, &c., for the preservation or restoration of health, or for any other determinate purpose. Sometimes used as synonymous with Hygiene.

\* **rē-gī-mēnt (or as rēg-mēnt), s.** [Fr., from Low Lat. *regimentum*, from *regimen* = regimen (q.v.); Sp. *regimiento*; Port. *regimento*; Ital. *reggimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. Rule, government; administration, authority.

"The regiment of the soul over the body is the *regiment* of the more active part over the more passive."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind, p. 41.*

\* 2. Rule of diet; regimen. (*Fletcher*.)

\* 3. A kingdom; a district ruled.

"That of this land's first conquest did devise,  
And old division into *regiments*.  
Till it reduced was to one man's government."

—*Spenser: P. Q., II. ix. 28.*

4. In the same sense as II.

"That's he that gallops by the *regiments*  
Viewing their preparations."  
—*Boscawen: Fleet, p. 202.*

5. A troop, a number, a multitude.

**II. Mil.:** A number of companies united under the command of a field officer. In England regiments vary in strength from two to four battalions, and formerly the battalions now linked together under the territorial system were considered separate regiments. Even now there is no officer in regular command of the linked battalions. Abroad a regiment consists of three battalions, each commanded by a Lieut.-Colonel, and the whole three by a Colonel.

- \* **rēg-i-mēnt, v.t.** [REGI-MENT, s.] To form into a regiment or regiments, with the proper officers, &c.; to place under military discipline.

"In some countries, the citizens destined for defending the state seem to have exercised only without being, if I may say so, *regimented*: that is, without being divided into separate and distinct bodies of troops, each of which performed its exercises under its own proper and permanent officers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, vol. III, bk. v., ch. I.*

**rēg-i-mēnt-al, a. & s.** [Eng. *regiment*, s.; -*al*.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to a regiment.

**B. As subst. (PL):** The uniform worn by the men of a regiment; articles of military clothing.

"Well, to be sure, this same camp is a pretty place, with their drums, and their fife, and their giga, and their marches, and their ladies in *regimentals*."  
—*Sherridan: The Camp, II. 2.*

- \* **rē-gīm-in-al, a.** [Lat. *regimen*, genit. *regiminis* = regimen (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Pertaining or relating to regimen.

**rē-giōn, \*rē-gi-ōun, s.** [Fr. *région*, from Lat. *regiōnem*, accus. of *regio* = a direction, a line, a territory, from *rego* = to rule; Sp. *region*; Ital. *regione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A large tract of space or surface considered as separate from others; a tract of land of large but indefinite extent; a large tract of land or sea, marked by certain characteristics; a district, a county.

"Sweet Nature, stript of her embroider'd robe,  
Deplores the wasted regions of her globe."  
—*Cooper: Herodias.*

\* 2. The inhabitants of a particular district or region.

"Then went out to him Jerusalem, and all Judaea, and all the region round about Jordan."—*Matthew III. 5.*

\* 3. Applied to the upper air; the heavens; the sky.

"Anon the dreadful thunder  
Doth rend the region."  
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, II. 2.*

4. Applied to a part or division of the body.

"Made to tremble the region of my heart."  
—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII., II. 4.*

\* 5. Place, rank, station, position.

"He is of too high a *region*."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives, III. 2.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot. & Geog.*: A portion of the world containing within it a distinct type or facies of vegetation. Grisebach establishes twenty-four:

(1) The Arctic, (2) the European-Siberian Forest, (3) the Mediterranean, (4) the Steppe, (5) the Chino-Japanese, (6) the Indian Monsoon, (7) the Sahara, (8) the Sudan, (9) the Kalahari, (10) the Cape, (11) the Australian, (12) the North American Forest, (13) the Prairie, (14) the Californian, (15) the Mexican, (16) the West Indian, (17) the Cis-equatorial South American, (18) the Amazon, (19) the Brazilian, (20) the Tropical Andean, (21) the Pamper, (22) the Chilian Transition, (23) the Antarctic Forest, and (24) the Oceanic Islands Region.

2. *Zoogeography*: A term proposed by Mr. P. L. Sclater, in 1857, for the division of the earth with respect to the geographical distribution of animals. It was warmly supported by Dr. Günther (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1858, pp. 373-398). Mr. Sclater's scheme, as modified by Wallace, is:

REGIONS.	SUB-REGIONS.
PALAEARCTIC . . .	North Europe, Mediterranean (or South Europe), Siberia, Manchuria (or Japan).
ETHIOPIAN . . .	East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, Madagascar.
ORIENTAL . . .	Hindustan (or Central India), Ceylon, Indo-China (or Himalayas), Indo-Malaya.
AUSTRALIAN . . .	Australasia, Australia, Polynesia, New Zealand.
NEOTROPICAL . . .	Chili (or South Temperate America), Brazil, Mexico (or Tropical North America), Antilles.
NEARCTIC . . .	California, Rocky Mountains, Alleghenies (or East United States), Canada.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. *a, o = ō; oy = ā; qu = kw.*

Other divisions were proposed by Mr. A. Murray, in 1866 (*Geog. Distrib. Mammals*); by Prof. Huxley (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868, pp. 294-319); by Mr. W. T. Blanford, at the meeting of the British Association at Exeter in 1869, and by Mr. E. Blyth (*Nature*, March 30, 1871, pp. 427-29); but the divisions given above are now practically adopted by English-speaking naturalists.

\* **rē-giōn-əl**, a. [Lat. *regionalis*, from *regio* = a region (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a particular region or district.

\* **rē-gi-ōis**, a. [Lat. *regius*, from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king.] Pertaining to a king; royal, regal.

**rēg-is-tēr**, \* **reg-is-tre**, s. [Fr. *registre*, from Low Lat. *registrum*, from *regestum* = a book in which things are recorded (*regeruntur*) from *regestus*, pa. par. of *regero* = to bring back, to record: *re* = back, and *gero* = to bring; Sp. & Ital. *registro*; Port. *registro*, *registro*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. An official written record or entry in a book, regularly kept, of acts, proceedings, names, &c.; a list, a roll, a schedule; also the book in which such record or entry is kept; specif. a list of persons entitled to vote at elections for members of parliament.

"The registers of late expanded lie;  
Wing'd Harpich snatch'd th' unsundered charge away."  
—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xi. 91.

2. One who registers; a registrar. [LORD-REGISTRAR.]

3. A record, a memorial.

"And now, sole register that these things were,  
Two solitary growings have I heard."  
—*Wordsworth: To a Friend*. (Aug. 7, 1847.)

4. A device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, or recording steam, air, or water pressure, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, distance, velocity, direction, elevation, or numerical amount it is desired to ascertain. There are various special appliances of this kind, each particularly adapted for the peculiar operation which is to be investigated; many depending on the action of clock-work mechanism, which indicates results on dials, but others, as in registering meteorological instruments, having means for recording varying conditions, as with the anemometer, barograph, &c.

5. A sliding plate acting as a damper or valve to close or open an aperture for the passage of air.

(1) The draft-regulating plate of a stove or furnace; the damper-plate of a locomotive engine.

(2) A perforated plate governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A document-issued by the Customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality.

2. *Music*:

(1) The compass of a voice or instrument.

(2) A portion of the compass of a voice: as, the upper, middle, or lower register.

(3) A stop of an organ.

(4) The knob or handle by means of which the performer commands any given stop.

3. *Printing*:

(1) The agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same or the respective sides thereof. The former is used in chromatic printing, where a number of colours are laid on consecutively. The latter is found in book and newspaper printing, where the correspondence of pages or columns on the respective sides is required.

(2) The inner part of the mould in which types are cast.

4. *Telegr.*: The part of a telegraph apparatus used for recording upon a strip of paper the message received.

¶ *Lloyd's register*: [LLOYDS].

(3) *Lord Register*; *Lord Clerk Register*:

*Scots Law*: A Scottish officer of state, having the custody of the archives.

(3) *Morse register*:

*Telegr.*: Morse's indicator-telegraph.

(4) *Seamen's register*: A register or record of the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship, with her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage and employment, the names, ages, &c., of the master and crew, &c.

**register-grate**, s. A grate furnished with a register or apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the room.

**register-office**, s.

1. An office where a register is kept; a registry, a record-office.

2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants.

**register-point**, s.

*Print.*: A device for puncturing and holding a sheet of paper, serving as a guide in laying on the sheet, so that the impressions on each side shall accurately correspond or register correctly. One is placed on each side of the tympan and in cylinder machines on the forme.

\* **register-ship**, s. A ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.

**register-thermometer**, s. [THERMOMETER.]

**rēg-is-tēr**, \* **reg-es-tēr**, \* **reg-es-tre**, v.t. & t. [REGISTER, s.]

#### A. Transitive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To enter in a register or record; to record.

"She that will sit in shop for five hours' space,  
And register the sin of all that pass."  
—*Comely: Character of an Holy Mother*.

2. To record; to indicate by registering.

"Last night at Driffield the thermometer registered five degrees of frost."—*Evening Standard*, Dec. 30, 1885.

##### II. Rope-making:

To twist, as yarns, into a strand.

##### B. Intransitive:

*Printing*: To correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets, so that when brought together line shall fall upon line, and column upon column.

**rēg-is-tēred**, pa. par. or a. [REGISTER, v.]

**registered-company**, s. A company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

**registered-invention**, s. An invention protected by an inferior patent.

**registered-letter**, s. A letter which is registered at a post-office at the time of posting, and for which a small fee is paid to insure safe transmission.

\* **rēg-is-tēr-ēr**, s. [Eng. *register*, v.; -er.] One who registers; a registrar, a recorder.

"The Greeks, the chiefs registers of worthy acts."  
—*Goldings: Caesar*. (To the Reader, 97.)

**rēg-is-tēr-ing**, pr. par. or a. [REGISTER, v.]

**registering-instruments**, s. pl. Instruments or apparatus which register or record automatically, as gauges, indicators, &c.

**registering-thermometer**, s. [THERMOMETER.]

\* **rēg-is-tēr-ship**, s. [Eng. *register*, s.; -ship.] The office or post of a register or registrar.

"The *registrars*hip of the Vice-Chancellor's court petitioned for by John George."—*Abp. Laud: Rem.*, vol. ii, p. 182.

\* **rēg-is-trā-ble**, a. [Eng. *register*; -able.] Capable of being registered.

"It was only the combination which made the label *registrable*."—*Times*, March 29, 1886.

**rēg-is-trar**, \* **reg-is-trere**, s. [Low Lat. *registrarius*, from *registrum* = a register (q.v.); Fr. *registraire*.] One whose duty it is to keep a register or record; a keeper of registers or records.

"The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworn before the registrar."—*Watson: Life of Balthard*, p. 136.

**registrar-general**, s. A public officer, appointed under the Great Seal, who (subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Home Secretary) superintends the whole system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

**rēg-is-trar'-ship**, s. [Eng. *registrar*; -ship.] The office or post of a registrar.

\* **rēg-is-trā-r'y**, s. [Low Lat. *registrarius*.] A registrar (q.v.).

"I and my company dined in the open air, in a place called *Pente Craig*, where my *Registrar* had his country house."—*Abp. Laud: Diary*, p. 34.

\* **rēg-is-trā-te**, v.t. [REGISTERATION.] To enter in a register; to register, to record.

"Why do you toll to register your names  
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?"  
—*Drummond: Flowers of Blon*.

**rēg-is-trā-tion**, s. [Low Lat. *registratio*; Fr. *registration*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of registering or inserting in a register.

II. *Scots Law*: The transcription of documents in a public register, so that an authentic copy may remain even if the original be lost or destroyed. It was sanctioned by the Act 1696, c. 4, and has since continued. There is a registration also for execution.

¶ (1) *Registration of births, marriages, and deaths*: After various abortive attempts, commencing in 1538, to obtain a proper register of these events, the Registration Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV., c. 86, was passed Aug. 17, 1836. It came into force on July 1, 1837, and was amended next year. The registration in Scotland was assimilated to that of England in 1854, and registration established in Ireland in 1863.

(2) *Registration of British ships*: The act of registering vessels in order to secure for them the privileges of British ships. The registration is effected with the principal officer of Customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, or with certain specified officials in the Colonies. It comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registration. The vessel belongs to the port at which she is registered.

#### (3) Registration of copyright:

*Law*: The Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 45, authorizes the registration of copyright publications at Stationer's Hall, and enacts that, without previous registration, no action shall be commenced, though an omission to register is not otherwise to affect the copyright itself. (Wharton.)

(4) *Registration of voters*: The entering of the names of persons entitled to vote at an election in the register or list of voters.

**rēg-is-tr'y**, s. [Eng. *register*; -y.]

1. The act of registering or recording; registration.

"A fee of 100 dollars per head for the future registry of any imported Hereford cattle."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. A series of facts, &c., recorded; a register.

"I wonder why a registry has not been kept in the college of physicians of things invented."—*Temple*.

3. A place where a register is kept.

**registry-office**, s.

1. An office in Edinburgh (corresponding to the English Register Office) for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

2. The same as REGISTER-OFFICE (q.v.).

\* **rēg-i-tive**, a. [Lat. *rego* = to rule.] Ruling, governing.

"Their regitive power over the world."—*Gentleman's Catalog*, sect. vii, § 5.

**rē-gi-ūm dō-nūm**, phr. [Lat. = royal gift.] A royal grant; specif., an annual grant of public money, formerly made in augmentation of the income from other sources of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. It began in 1672, and was commuted in 1869 for £701,372.

**rē-gi-ūs**, a. [Lat.] Royal; pertaining to, or appointed by the sovereign.

**regius-professors**, s. pl. Those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In Scotland, the name is given to those professors whose chairs were founded by the Crown.

\* **rē-give**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *give* (q.v.).] To give back.

"Bid him drive back his car, and reimport  
The period past, *regive* the given hour."  
—*Young: Night Thoughts*, II. 208.

\* **re-gle**, \* **rei-gle**, v.t. [Fr. *régler*.] To rule, to govern, to regulate.

"All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God."—*Fuller: Worthies*, II. 365.

**bēll**, **bēy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cāt**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **bēnq̄h**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**cian**, -**tism** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

\* **reg-le-mént** (le as el), *s.* [Fr. from *régler* (Lat. *regulo*) = to regulate (q.v.).] Regulation, administration.

"To speak of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, by the balance of conscience and discount, modifies thereof, two things are to be reconciled."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

\* **reg-lé-mént-é-ry**, *a.* [Fr. *réglementaire*, from *réglement*.] Regulatory; pertaining to or containing regulations.

**reg-lét**, *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *régle* (Lat. *regula*) = a rule; *rego* = to rule (q.v.).]

1. *Print.*: A strip of wood or metal with parallel sides, and of the height of a quadrat, used for separating pages in the chase, &c. Sometimes made type-high to form black borders.

2. *Arch.*: A flat, narrow moulding, employed to separate panels or other members; or to form knots, frets, and similar ornaments.

**reglet-plane**, *s.* A plane used in making printers' *reglets*.

\* **re-gloss**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gloss*, *v.* (q.v.).] To put a fresh gloss on.

"So regloss the satten's gloze."

*Davies: Humours Heavens on Earth, p. 4.*

**reg-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *ρήγμα* (*rhēgma*) = a fracture, from *ρήγνυμι* (*rhēgnumi*) = to break.]

*Bot.*: A compound superior fruit, having the pericarp dry externally and dehiscent by elastic coec. Example, *Euphorbia*.

**reg-nal**, *a.* [Lat. *regnum*] = a kingdom; Eng. *adj.* suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the reign of a sovereign; used specif. of the years a sovereign has reigned. It was formerly the custom to date public documents, &c., from the year of the accession of the reigning monarch. This practice still prevails in Britain in citing Acts of Parliament.

"Monuments which mention the *regnal* year of the king in whose reign they were executed are also precious."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 246.

\* **reg-nan-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *regnan(t)* - *ty*.] The act or state of reigning; rule, predominance.

**reg-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *regnans*, *pr. par.* of *regno* = to reign; *regnum* = a kingdom; Fr. *regnant*; Sp. *regnante*, *reinaute*; Ital. *regnante*.]

1. Reigning, ruling; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

"Mary being not merely Queen Consort, but also Queen *Regnant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Ruling, predominant, prevalent, prevailing.

"His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant

A traitor to the vices *regnant*."

*Swift: Miscellaneous.*

\* **reg-na-tive**, **reg-na-tive**, *a.* [REGNANT.] Ruling, governing.

"Right so litle or nought is worthe earthly power, but if *regnante* prudence in heales governes the snale."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

\* **regne**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *regnum*.] A kingdom.

"The people and *regne* everichone."

*Lydgate: MS.*, fol. 14.

\* **regne**, *v.t.* [Lat. *regno*.] To reign.

\* **reg-ni-cide**, *s.* [Lat. *regnum* = a kingdom, and *cædo* (in comp. -*cido*) = to kill.] A destroyer of a kingdom.

"Regicides are no less than *regnicides*."—*Adam: Works*, i. 418.

\* **reg-nô-sân-rûs**, *s.* [Lat. *regno* = to be lord, to rule, and *saurus* = a lizard.]

*Palæont.*: A provisional genus of Dinosauria, founded by Mantell on a lower jaw from the Wealden of Tilgate Forest, and described in his *Wonders of Geology* (i. 893). Owen (*Odontography*, i. 248) referred the remains to *Iguanodon*.

\* **re-gorge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *gorge* (q.v.); cf. Fr. *regorger* = to overflow, to surfet.]

1. To vomit up; to reject from the stomach, to throw back.

"When you have *regorged* what you have taken in, you are the least things in nature."—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode*, i. 1.

2. To swallow back or again. (*Dryden.*)

3. To swallow eagerly.

"Drunk with idolatry drunk with wine,

And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats."

*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, i. 671.

\* **re-grade**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re* = back, and *gradior* = to walk, to go.] To go back, to retire, to move back.

\* **re-graft**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *graft* (q.v.).] To graft again or anew.

"Off *regrafting* the same clones may make fruit greater."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, i. 4.

\* **re-grant**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *grant*, *v.* (q.v.).] To grant again or anew; to grant back.

"A charter *regranting* the old privileges to the Old Company."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

\* **re-grant**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *grant*, *s.* (q.v.).]

1. The act of granting again or back.

2. A new, renewed, or fresh grant.

"To obtain a *regrant* of the monopoly under the Great Seal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

\* **re-grate**, *v.t.* [Fr. *regatter* = to snatch or scrape again . . . to drive a huckster's trade; *re* = back, again, and *grater* = to grate, to scratch.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To shock, to offend.

"The cloathing of the tortoise and viper rather *regrated*, than pleneeth the eye."—*Derham: Phys. Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

2. To buy up, as corn, provisions, &c., and sell the same again in the same or a neighbouring market so as to raise the prices. *Regrating* was an offence at common law.

"Some farmers will *regrate* and buy up all the corn that cometh to the market, and lay it up in store, and sell it again at a higher price when they see their time."—*Latimer: Sermon before King Edward* (an. 1550).

II. *Masonry*: To scrape or take off the surface of an old hewn stone wall in order to whiten it and make it look fresh again.

\* **re-grate**, *s.* [REGRATE, *s.*]

\* **re-grāt-ōr**, \* **re-grāt-ōr**, \* **re-grat-our**, \* **re-grat-ox**, [Eng. *regratio*; -*er*, &c.] One who regates or buys up corn, provisions, &c., to sell at a higher price in the same market or fair.

"A proclamation made against *regrators* and fore-stallers."—*Burnet: Record*, vol. ii., bk. ii.

\* **re-grā-ti-ā-tōr-y**, \* **re-grā-ti-ā-tōr-y** (ti, oi as shi), *s.* [Fr. *regratio* = to return thanks.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

"To give you my *regratio*."

*Shelton: Croicene of Laurell.*

\* **re-grā-trý**, \* **re-gra-ty-rye**, *s.* [REGRATE.] The act or practice of regrating.

"Riche thow *regratio*." *Piers Plowman*, p. 41.

\* **re-grade**, *v.t.* [Lat. *regredior*, from *re* = back, and *gradior* = to step, to go; *gradus* = a step.] To go or move back; to retrograde.

\* **re-grā-dý-ence**, *s.* [Lat. *regrediens*, *pr. par.* of *regredior*.] A returning, a return.

"From whence

Never man yet had a *regredience*."

*Berrick: Never too Late to Die.*

\* **re-green**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *green* (q.v.).] To make green again.

"*Regreens* the greens, and doth the fowls reflow."

*Sylvestre: The Ark*, 66.

\* **re-greet**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *greet*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To greet again; to resalute.

"You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life . . . Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions."

*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, i. 2.

2. To greet, to address, to meet.

"I *regreet*

The daintiest last." *Shakespeare: Richard II.*, i. 2.

\* **re-greet**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *greet* (q.v.).] A greeting; a return or exchange of greetings.

"Unyoke this satura, and this kind *regreet*."

*Shakespeare: King John*, iii. 1.

\* **re-gress**, \* **re-gresse**, *s.* [Lat. *regressus* = a return, from *regressus*, *pr. par.* of *regredior* = to return; Fr. *regress*; Sp. *regreso*; Ital. *regresso*, *regresso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Passage back; return.

"Free liberte of egress and *regress*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 554.

2. Power or liberty of returning or passing back.

"Thou shalt have egress and *regress*."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Veg. Morphol.*: The change from one organ into the form of the organ which immediately preceded it, as of a petal into a sepal. Called also *Regressus*.

2. *Scots Law*: Reentry. Letters of regress

were granted, under the feudal law, by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

\* **re-gress**, *v.t.* [REGRESS, *s.*] To go back, to return; to pass or move back.

"All blighted unto sient consciencie, naturally *regress* unto their former solidities."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

\* **re-gress-lón** (as as sh), *s.* [Lat. *regressio*, from *regressus*, *pr. par.* of *regredior*.] [REGRESS, *s.*] The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

"Restraints from *regression* into nothing."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. ix.

*Regression of the moon's nodes*:

*Astron.*: The motion backwards of the moon's nodes. It averages 19° 19' 42" 316" a year, and the node makes a complete retrograde revolution in 6793.39108 solar days or nearly 18.6 years.

**regression-point**, *s.*

*Geom.*: A point at which two branches are tangent to each other, so that a point generating the curve suddenly stops at the cusp, and returns for a time in the same general direction from which it arrived at the cusp point.

\* **re-gress-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *regress*; -*ive*.] Passing back, returning, retrogressive.

\* **re-gress-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *regressive*; -*ly*.] In a regressive or retrogressive manner; by return, back.

**re-gress-sus**, *s.* [REGRESS, *s.*, II. 1.]

\* **re-grēt**, \* **re-grate**, *s.* [Fr. *regret* = desire . . . sorrow, a word of disputed origin. *Mahn* suggests Lat. *re* = back, and *gratus* = pleasing, grateful (q.v.). *Skeat* prefers the Lat. *pref. re-*, compounded with the same verb as appears in Goth. *grētan* = to weep; Icel. *gráta*; Sw. *gråta*; Dan. *græde*; A.S. *grætan*; Scotch, *græ*.]

1. Grief or sorrow for the loss or want of something; a sorrowful longing or desire.

2. Vexation, grief, or sorrow at something past; bitterness of reflection; remorse.

"A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners."—*Doody of Play.*

3. Dislike, aversion.

"Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices?"—*Doody of Play.*

\* **re-grēt**, *v.t.* [Fr. *regretter*; O. Fr. *regreter*, *regreter*.] [REGRÉT, *s.*]

1. To lament or grieve over the loss or want of; to look back at with sorrowful longing; to bewail.

"Allie *regretted* in the dust he lies,  
Who yields ignobly or who bravely dies."

*Pope: Homer; Iliad* ix. 450.

2. To feel uneasy at; to be sorry for the existence of.

"Those, the impurity of whose lives makes them *regret* a deity, and secretly wish that there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions."—*Steuart: Scottish Scientific.*

\* **re-grēt-fúl**, *a.* [Eng. *regret*; -*ful*(*l*).] Full of regret.

"So sincerely *regretful* at what had occurred."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 390.

\* **re-grēt-fúl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *regretful*; -*ly*.] With regret.

"He departs out of the world *regretfully*."—*Green: Art of Embalming*, p. 104.

\* **re-grēt-á-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *regret*; -*able*.] To be regretted; calling for or deserving regret.

"The *regrettable* incidents that occurred in Madrid."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 7, 1884.

\* **re-growth**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *growth* (q.v.).] A second or renewed growth.

\* **re-guard-ant** (u silent), *a.* [REWARDANT.]

\* **re-guér-dón**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *guerdon* (q.v.).] Reward, recompense, return.

"And, in *reguerdon* of that duty done,  
I gift thee with the valliant sword of York."

*Shakespeare: Henry VII.*, ii. 1.

\* **re-guér-dón**, *v.t.* [Fr. *reguerdonner*.] [REGUERDON, *s.*] To reward, to recompense.

\* **re-guér-dón-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *reguerdon*; -*ment*.] Requital.

"In generous *reguerdonment* whereof."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuff.*

fáto, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère; píne, píť, síre, sír, maríne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fáll; trý, Sýrian. æ æ = ô; ey = ä; qu = kw.

**rēg-q-lā, s.** [Lat. = a rule.] [REGULAR.]

1. *Eccles.*: A book of rules or orders of a religious house; rule, discipline.

2. *Arch.*: A band below the tænia of the Doric epistylum, extending the width of the triglyph, and having six guttae depending from it. The space between two adjoining canals of the triglyphs.

\* **rēg-q-lā-ble, a.** [Eng. regul(ate); -able.] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

**rēg-q-lar, \*rēg-u-lar, a. & s.** [Lat. *regulus*, from *regula* = a rule; *rego* = to direct, to rule; Fr. *régulier*; Sp. & Port. *regular*; Ital. *regolare*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Conforming to or in accordance with a rule or rules; agreeable to established law, rule, type, principle, or customary forms; normal.

"The Ennalkilleners who had joined him had served a military apprenticeship, though not in a very regular manner."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Acting according to rule; governed by rule or rules; uniform in a course or practice; orderly, methodical, unvarying.

"Your least praise is to be regular."

*Dryden: Ep. to Mr. Congreve.*

3. Established, initiated, or instituted in accordance with rule, custom, or discipline; as, regular troops.

4. Belonging to the regular or permanent army.

"The camp at least will be inspected by a regular officer."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 28, 1884.

5. Thorough, out-and-out, perfect, complete: as, a regular swindle. (*Colloq.*)

**II. Technically:**

1. *Bot.* (*Of a corolla*): Having its segments forming equal rays of a circle supposed to be described with the axis of a flower for the centre; having all the parts of each series of a flower of similar form and size. All flowers are regular at first; thus, a papilionaceous one is regular in the bud.

2. *Eccles.*: Belonging to a monastic order or congregation. [B. 3.] (*Opposed to secular*.)

3. *Geom.*: Having the sides and angles equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, &c.

4. *Gram.*: Declined or inflected according to the common or ordinary form; following the common form in respect to inflectional terminations: as, a regular verb.

5. *Music*: A work is said to be "not in regular form," if its subjects and their disposition depart from the plan or form conventionally considered most suitable to a composition of its kind.

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Chronol.*: A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell, and also the age of the moon on the first day of each month.

2. *Mil.*: A soldier belonging to a permanent army.

3. *Roman Church*: A member of a monastic order or of a congregation; a monk or friar, as opposed to one of the secular clergy. Strictly speaking, the name embraces persons of either sex, observing a common rule of life, bound by the three vows of religion, and obeying statutes of the particular order to which they belong.

**regular-architecture, s.** That which has its parts symmetrical or disposed in counterparts.

**regular-body, s.** [REGULAR-POLYHEDRON.]

**regular-canon, s. pl.** [AUGUSTINIAN, a.]

**regular-curves, s. pl.**  
*Geom.*: The perimeters of conic sections, which are always curved after the same geometrical manner.

**regular-polyhedron, s.** [POLYHEDRON.]

**regular sea-urchin, s.**

*Zool.*: A Sea-urchin having the anal aperture within the apical disc and surrounded by the genital and ocular plates. [ECHINOIDEA.]

**regular-troops, s. pl.** Soldiers belonging to a permanent army, as opposed to militia or volunteers.

**rēg-q-lār-lī-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *régularité*; Sp. *regularidad*; Ital. *regolarità*.] The quality or state of being regular, or in accordance with established rule, type, principle, or custom; agreeableness to rule; conformity to certain rules or principles; method; certain order, steadiness, or uniformity in course or practice. "The charm of regularity." *Scott: Robbery*, III. 8.

\* **rēg-q-lār-lī-ise, v. t.** [Eng. *regular*; -ise.] To make regular; to conform to rule or practice.

"It was well when kings like William I. and Henry I. were wise enough to regularise their administration for their own ends."—*Gardener & Mulinger: Intro. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. III.

**rēg-q-lār-lŷ, \*rēg-u-lār-līe, adv.** [Eng. *regular*; -ly.]

1. In a regular manner; in accordance with rule or established mode or practice.

"A state more regularly free." *Thomson: Liberty*, IV. 374.

2. At certain intervals or periods; in uniform order: as, The seasons return regularly.

3. Methodically, duly: as, He attends divine worship regularly.

4. Completely, thoroughly: as, I was regularly swindled.

\* **rēg-q-lār-nēs, s.** [Eng. *regular*; -ness.] The quality or state of being regular; regularity.

"In the regularness of shape."—*Boyle: Works*, III. 380.

\* **rēg-q-lāt-q-ble, a.** [Eng. regulat(e); -able.] Capable of being regulated; admitting of regulation.

**rēg-q-lāte, v. t.** [Lat. *regulatus*, pa. par. of *regulo*, from *regula* = a rule; O. Fr. *reguler*; Fr. *régler*; Sp. & Port. *regular*; Ital. *regolare*.]

1. To adjust in accordance with rule, order, or established custom; to govern, direct, or order according to certain rules or restrictions; to subject to governing principles or laws; to order, to dispose.

"Oracles would regulate

Our theatres, and whig reform our state."

*Dryden: Prologue to Good Brother.*

2. To put or keep in good order: as, To regulate a clock.

**rēg-q-lā-tion, s. & a.** [REGULATE.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. The act of regulating; the act of reducing to order, or of disposing in accordance with rule or established custom.

"Such a regulation of matters as they desire."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 10.

2. The state of being regulated.

3. A rule, order, or direction from a superior or competent authority regulating the action of those under their control; a precept; a governing or prescribed course of action.

**B. As adj.**: In accordance with rules or regulations; prescribed: as, regulation uniform.

**rēg-q-lā-tive, a.** [Eng. regulat(e); -ive.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Regulating; tending or serving to regulate.

"Submitting their multitude to a certain regulative principle placing them under the control of our minds."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 2.

2. *Metaph.*: A term applied by Sir William Hamilton to one of the Cognitive Faculties. (See extract.)

"I now enter upon the last of the Cognitive Faculties—the Faculty which I denominated the *Regulative*. To this faculty has been latterly applied the name *Reason*, but this term is so vague and ambiguous that it is almost unfitted to convey any definite meaning."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), II. 217.

**rēg-q-lā-tōr, s.** [Eng. regulat(e); -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which regulates; an administrator, a director.

"He now refused to act under the board of regulation, and was deprived of both his commissions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VIII.

II. *Tech.*: A mechanical contrivance for regulating or equalizing motion. Specifically applied to:

1. *Furnace*: [DRAUGHT-REGULATOR].

2. *Horology*:

(1) A clock keeping accurate time, used for regulating other timepieces.

(2) The device by which the pendulum-bob is elevated or depressed.

(3) The fly of the striking part of a clock or musical box.

(4) An arm which determines the length of the balance (or hair) spring of a watch.

3. *Mach.*: The brake-band of a crab or crane.

4. *Steam-engine*:

(1) [GOVERNOR].

(2) [CATARACT].

(3) A device for admitting steam in regulatable quantity to the valve-chamber of the steam-cylinder. [REGULATOR-BOX.]

**regulator-box, s.** A valve-motion contrived by Watt for his double-action, condensing pumping-engines.

**regulator-cock, s.**  
*Steam-eng.*: A cock used to admit a lubricant to the faces of the regulator.

**regulator-cover, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: The outside cover, removable when required to examine the regulator.

**regulator-shaft and levers, s. pl.**

*Steam-eng.*: The shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box, when each cylinder has a separate regulator.

**regulator-valve, s.**

*Steam-eng.*: The valve in a steam pipe of a locomotive engine for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinders.

**rēg-q-līne, s.** [REGULUS.] Of or pertaining to regulus.

**rēg-q-līse, v. t.** [Eng. regul(us); suff. -ise.] To reduce to regulus.

**rēg-q-līs, s.** [Lat. = a little king, dimin. from *rex*, genit. *regis* = a king.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A petty king or ruler.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Astron.*: A star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Leo. A line drawn from the Pole Star, between the Pointers and the other five stars of the Great Bear, will if produced cut Regulat. With various other stars, three of which are of the second magnitude, it forms a sickle-like body, from which the Leonids diverge. [LEONIDE.] Called also *Cor Leonis*, or the Lion's Heart. The Greek denominated it βασιλικός (*Basilikos*) = a little king, which was Latinised into Regulat. [Etyim.]

2. *Chem.*: A mineral reduced from its oxide or other compound by fusion with a reducing agent. (*Watts*.)

"The production of regulus from the smelting works."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1882.

3. *Ornith.*: A genus of Sylviidae, sub-family Phylloscopinae, with seven species, from all Palearctic and Nearctic regions, and south to Guatemala. Bill small, broad at base; nostrils semi-lunar, covered with membranous scale; bill very slightly forked; tarsi with one long scale in front. *Regulus cristatus*, the Gold-crested; *R. ignicapillus*, the Fire-crested; and *R. modestus* (?), the Dalmatian Wren, are British.

**rē-gūr, s.** [Native name.]

*Geol.*, &c.: The black cotton, clayey soil of India. It occurs principally on the table land of the Deccan and in Nagpore. It is less frequent in Mysore, but reappears in southern India in continuous sheets from six to twenty feet thick. It sometimes rests on kukkur and gravel. Though generally a surface soil, it dips beneath recent alluvium. It is extremely fertile, having produced heavy crops for many centuries without manure. Its exact age is undetermined.

\* **rē-gūr-ġi-tāte, v. t. & i.** [Low Lat. *regurgitatus*, pa. par. of *regurgito*, from Lat. *re* = back, and *gurgis*, genit. *gurgitis* = a whirlpool; Sp. *regurgitar*; Ital. *regurgitare*.]

**A. Trans.**: To throw or pour back in great quantity.

"The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it regurgitates and sends them back."—*Grant: Bills of Mortality*.

**B. Intrans.**: To be poured back; to pour or surge back.

"Valuable to let pass the spirits from the brain into the muscles, but stop them if they would regurgitate."—*Moss: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. II, ch. v.

**rē-gūr-ġi-tā-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *regurgitatio*, from *regurgitatus*.] [REGURGITATE.]

\* I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of regurgitating or pouring back.

"To hinder the regurgitation of the mucus upwards."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 273.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, cell, chorus, qhīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thī; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -ious, -tious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. The act of swallowing or absorbing again; reabsorption.

**II. Pathol. (Of blood):** The flowing back into the vessels of the heart of the blood which had just left them. It is the result of valvular disease of the heart. It is of three kinds: Aortic, Mitral, and Tricuspid regurgitation. In the first there is a diastolic murmur, best heard at the second right space and obliquely downward; in the second a systolic murmur, best heard at the left of the apex; in the third a tricuspid murmur may or may not be heard.

**rē-hā-bil'-i-tāto, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *habilitate* (q.v.).]

1. To restore to a former position or capacity; to restate; to qualify again; to restore to a right, rank, or privilege, formerly held, but forfeited for some reason. (Properly a term of the civil and canon law.)

"The moment any of them quits the cause of this government, he is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all attainders are purged."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

2. To reestablish or restate in the esteem of others; to restore to public esteem or respect.

**rē-hā-bil'-i-tā-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *rehabilitatio*; Fr. *réhabilitation*; Sp. *rehabilitación*; Ital. *rehabilitazione*.] [REHABILITATE.] The act of rehabilitating or restoring to a former position or capacity; the state of being rehabilitated; restoration to former rank, privilege, esteem, &c.

**rē-hāsh', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, v. (q.v.).] To hash anew; to work up, as old material into a new form.

**rē-hāsh', s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hash*, s. (q.v.).] Anything hashed up anew; something made up of materials which have already been used.

"The celebrated 'baked beans,' the glory of Boston, are nothing but a poor *rehash* of the roast beef of old England."—*Fildes*, Oct. 8, 1885.

**rē-hear', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.).] To hear again or a second time; specif., to hear or try over again, as a cause in a law-court.

"He will one day *rehear* all causes at his own tribunal."—*Horne: Commentary on Psalms*, Ps. lxxiii.

**rē-heard', pa. par. or a.** [REHEAR.]

**rē-hear'-lāg, pr. par. & s.** [REHEAR.]

**A.** *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

**B.** *As subst.*: The act of hearing again; specif., the hearing or trying of a cause a second time; retrial.

"If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii, ch. 27.

**rē-hear'-sal, \*re-hear-sall, \*re-her-ocall, \*re-her-salle, s.** [Eng. *rehearsal* (q.v.); -al.]

\*1. The act of rehearsing or repeating; repetition; recitation of the words of another.

"In *rehearsal* of Our Lord's Prayer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Narration, relation; a relating or recounting in detail.

"To knit up this discourse with a *rehearsal* of all the operations and effects of the plants before named."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv, ch. viii.

3. A private performance of anything made, or a trial before public exhibition; a general practice before a performance. *Full rehearsal*, a rehearsal at which soloists, band, and chorus are present. *Public rehearsal*, a rehearsal to which the public are admitted.

"Here's a marvellous place for our *rehearsal*."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

**rē-hearse', \*re-hercoe, \*re-hercoe, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *rehercer*, *rehercer* = to harrow over again, from *re-* = again, and *hercer* = to harrow; *herce* = a harrow, so to go over the same ground again, as a harrow.] [HEARSE.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To repeat, as the words or writings of another; to recite; to tell over again.

"He red, and mouer'd many a sad verse, And her faire looks up star'd stiff on end, Hearing him those same bloody lines *reherse*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xii. 84.

2. To relate, to tell, to recite, to narrate, to recount.

"But where's a second Virgil to *reherse*, Our hero's glories in his epic verse?"—*Hooker: Art of Poetry*, lv.

\*3. To cause to recite, tell, or narrate; to put through a rehearsal.

4. To recite or perform in private for experiment before exhibition to the public.

"Studied the character, which was to be *reherced* the next day."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, vi.

**B. Intrans.**: To repeat or recite what has been already said or written; to go through a performance in private preparatory to public exhibition.

**rē-hear'-sēr, s.** [Eng. *rehearsal* (q.v.); -er.] One who rehearses, recites, or recounts; a reciter.

"This practice [the recital of genealogies] has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such *rehearsers*."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands*.

**\*rē-heat', \*re-hete, v.t.** [Fr. *rehaïter*.] To revive, to cheer, to encourage.

"Him would I comforte and *reheate*."

*Romance of the Rose*, 6,509.

**\*rē-helm', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *helm* (q.v.).] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet; to furnish with a helmet.

"Incontinently he was *rehelmed*, and took his spear."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii, ch. cxviii.

**\*re-herse, v.t.** [REHEARSE.]

**\*rē-hib'-i-tion, s.** [Lat. *re* = back, again, and *habeo* = to have.]

*Law*: The returning of some article by a buyer on the ground of some defect or fraud.

**rē-hib'-i-tōr'-y, a.** [REHIBITION.] Of or pertaining tohibition: as, a *rehibitory* action.

**\*rē-hū'-man-ize, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *humanize* (q.v.).] To render human again.

**rē-hy'-pōth'-ē-cāto, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hypotheate* (q.v.).] To hypothecate again, as, to lend as security bonds already hypothecated as security by the person with whom they are deposited.

**rē-hy'-pōth'-ē-cā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *hypotheation* (q.v.).] The act of rehypothecating; the state of being rehypothecated.

**rei, s.** [REK.]

**reich'-ard-tite, s.** [After A. Reichardt, suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A massive form of Epsomite (q.v.), forming thin layers with carnallite at Stassfurt and Leopoldshall, Prussia.

**reich'-ite, s.** [After Oberberggrath Reich; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A very pure variety of Calcite (q.v.) found in Cumberland. Named by Breithaupt.

**reichs'-rath (th as t), s.** [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, an empire, and *rath* (cogn. with A.S. *reð*) = counsel, advice.] The imperial parliament of the Austrian Empire.

**reich'-stadt (d silent), s.** [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *stadt* = a city.] A city of the Empire; specif., one of the free cities which, under the German constitution, held directly of the Empire.

**reichs'-tag, s.** [Ger., from *reich* = a kingdom, and *tag* = day.] The German diet; the imperial parliament of the German Empire.

**reif, riēf, s.** [A.S. *reaf*.] Robbery, plunder. (Scotch.)

"The committing of divers thefts, *reifs*, and her ships."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

**\*rēi'-gle, v.t.** [REGLE, v.]

**\*rēi'-gle, s.** [O. Fr. (Fr. *règle*), from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything, as a groove or slot in which anything runs.

"A foot-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *regles* in the side postes."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 104.

**\*rēi'-gle-mēt, s.** [O. Fr. (Fr. *règlement*).] A rule, a regulation, a canon.

"He should permit . . . all *reglements* . . . to be conducted by moral demonstrations."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. I, ch. iv.

**rēign (g silent), \*raigne, \*raygne, \*rayne, \*regne, \*regnen, \*regnen, v.t.** [Fr. *règner* (O. Fr. *reigner*), from Lat. *regno*, from *regnum* = a kingdom, a reign (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reinar*; Ital. *regnare*.]

1. To enjoy, possess, or exercise sovereign authority; to exercise government as a king or governor; to be king or sovereign; to rule.

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 362.

2. To rule; to prevail; to have the predominance.

"Let not sin *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof."—*Romans* vi. 12.

3. To predominate; to prevail; to be prevalent.

"More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilential diseases, which commonly *reign* in summer or autumn."—*Bacon*.

**rēign (g silent), \*raigne, \*rayne, \*regne, \*reigne, \*regne, s.** [Fr. *règne*, from Lat. *regnum*, from *regis*, genit. *regis* = a king; Sp. & Port. *reino*; Ital. *regno*.]

\*1. A kingdom; the territory over which a sovereign has sway or rule; an empire; a dominion; a realm.

"Overruling him in his owne *regne*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iii. 57.

\*2. Royal authority; supreme power; sovereignty, sway.

3. Power, influence.

"The reign of violence is o'er!"—*Longfellow: Occultation of Orion*.

4. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor occupies a throne.

"A right which was before exercised and asserted in the reigns of Henry IV. . . and Queen Elizabeth."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. I, ch. 2.

\*¶ (1) *Once in a reign, in a reign*: Once in a way.

"If, *once in a reign*, he invites his neighbours to dinner."—*Adams: Works*, I. 162.

(2) *Reign of Terror*: The period in the French Revolution between the fall of the Girondists and the overthrow of Robespierre. It lasted 420 days, from May 31, 1793, to July 27, 1794.

**\*reike, s.** [REAK.] A rush, a reed.

"Reeds or *reike*, rushes and reeds growing upon the washes and meadows, serve them to twist for cords."—*F. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi, ch. l.

**\*reile, v.t.** [ROLL, v.]

**\*rē-lū'-mīn-āto, \*rē-lū'-mīn-āto, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *illuminate*, *illumine* (q.v.).] To illuminate or illumine anew; to enlighten again.

**\*rē-lū'-mīn-ā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *illumination* (q.v.).] The act of illuminating; the state of being reilluminated.

**reim, s.** [RIEM.]

**rē-im-bark', v.t. & i.** [REEMBARK.]

**rē-im-bōd'-y, v.t. & i.** [REKMBODY.]

**\*rē-im-bōak, \*re-im-bosoh, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imbosh* (q.v.).] To reenter a hair. "Ran in and *reimbosched* himself."—*Howell: Dedona's Grove*, p. 14.

**\*rē-im-būrs'-ē-ble, a.** [Eng. *reimburse* (q.v.); -able.] Capable of being reimbursed or repaid.

**rē-im-būrsē', v.t.** [Fr. *rembourser*, from *re-* = back, again, and *embourse* = to put into a purse: *em-* = in, and *bourse* = a purse (q.v.).]

1. To replace in a treasury, purse, or coffer, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; to pay back, to refund, to repay, to restore, to make up.

"*Reimbursing* what the people should give to the king."—*Bolingbroke: Dissertation on Parties*, let. 14.

2. To repay to; to pay back to; to give an equivalent.

"To *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met."—*Foley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii, ch. vii.

**rē-im-būrsē'-mēt, s.** [Fr. *remboursement*.] The act of reimbursing, repaying, or refunding; repayment.

"She exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursment*."—*Bolingbroke: Occasional Writer*, No. 2.

**rē-im-būrs'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *reimburse* (q.v.); -er.] One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds that which has been taken, lost, or expended.

**\*rē-im-būrs'-y-ble, a.** [REIMBURSABLE.]

**\*rē-im-mērgē', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *immerge* (q.v.).] To immerge again; to plunge again or anew.

**\*rē-im-plācē', v.t.** [O. Fr. *reimplacer*.] To replace. (Cotgrave.)

**\*rē-im-plant', v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *implant* (q.v.).] To implant again or anew.

"Godly matrons usually *graft* or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings or cuttings of their own or others more youthful hair."—*Taylor: Artificial Bandowmeas*, p. 45.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**re-im-pōrt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *import* (q.v.).]

1. To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.

"Really exported to some foreign country, and not clandestinely reimported into our own."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

\* 2. To bring back; to restore.

"Bid him drive back his car, and reimport the period past."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, ll. 308.

**re-im-pōr-tā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *importation* (q.v.).] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

\* **re-im-pōr-tūne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *importune* (q.v.).] To importune again or afresh.

**re-im-pōse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impose* (q.v.).]

1. To impose again or anew: as, To reimpose a tax; to reimpose a form, &c.

\* 2. To tax again.

"The whole parish is reimposed next year, in order to reimburse them."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

**re-im-pō-si-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imposition* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reimposing: as, the reimposition of a tax; the reimposition of a form, &c.

\* 2. A fresh or new tax.

"Such reimpositions are always over and above the tails of the particular year in which they are laid on."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

**re-im-prēg-nāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impregnate* (q.v.).] To impregnate again or anew.

"The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated by any other magnet than the earth."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

**re-im-prēss**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impress* (q.v.).] To impress anew or afresh.

"Invigorated and reimpresed by external ordination."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

**re-im-prēss-iōn** (as *as*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *impression* (q.v.).] A second or new impression; a reprint of a book. (*Spelman*.)

\* **re-im-print**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprint* (q.v.).] To imprint or print again or anew; to reprint.

"Dr. John Reynolds, his overthrow of stage-players, printed 1569, and reprinted Oxford 1622."—*Fryma: Electric Media*, vii. 5.

**re-im-pris-ēn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprison* (q.v.).] To imprison again.

**re-im-pris-ēn-mēt**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *imprisonment* (q.v.).] The act of re-imprisoning or the state of being reimprisoned for the same or a second offence.

**reīn**, \* **rāin**, \* **reign**, \* **reigne**, \* **reine**, \* **reynē**, *s.* [O. Fr. *reine*, *reine*, *reigne* (Fr. *reine*), from Lat. \* *retina*, from *retineo* = to hold back, to retain (q.v.); Sp. *rienda* (for *redina*); Ital. *redina*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A strap or cord by which a horse is driven or controlled. It is fastened to the snaffle or curb on each side.

"Yet held he still the reins in hand."

*Phaer: Virgilii: Æneidos* i.

(2) A rope of twisted and greased raw hide. [*Rism*.]

(3) (PL): The handles of a blacksmith's tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides.

2. Fig.: Any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint, government, power.

II. Arch.: A springer or lower voussoir of an arch, which rests upon the imposta.

¶ (1) To give the reins: To give license; to let go unrestrained.

"Giving reins and spurs to my free speech."

*Shaksp.: Richard III.*, l. 1.

(2) To take the reins: To assume the guidance or direction.

**rein-holder**, *s.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reins when the driver has alighted.

**rein-hook**, *s.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein.

**rein-alide**, *s.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, which holds the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part.

**rein-snap**, *s.*

*Harness*: A spring hook to hold the reins.

**reīn**, *v.t. & i.* [*REIN*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To govern, direct, restrain, or pull up with the rein or reins.

"The squire, who saw, expiring on the ground, His prostrate master, rein'd the steeds around."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad* x. 334.

\* 2. Fig.: To restrain, to curb.

"Rein them from ruth."

*Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To restrain or pull up a horse with the reins.

"Rein up." *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 18.

\* 2. To be governed by the reins; to obey the reins.

"He will bear you easily, and reins well."—*Shaksp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

\* **re-in-āu-gu-rāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inaugurate* (q.v.).] To inaugurate again or anew.

\* **re-in-cēnse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incense*, *v.* (q.v.).] To kindle again or anew; to rekindle.

"She, whose beams do rekindle"

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

\* **re-in-cite**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incite* (q.v.).] To incite again; to reanimate, to reencourage.

"To dare the attack he rekindles his hand."

*Levins: Statius: Thebaid* xii.

\* **re-in-cōr-pōr-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incorporate* (q.v.).] To incorporate again or anew.

\* **re-in-crēase**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *increase*, *v.* (q.v.).] To increase again or anew.

"Their wounds recur'd, and forces reincreas'd."

*Spenser: F. Q.*, vi. vi. 18.

\* **re-in-cūr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *incur* (q.v.).] To incur a second time.

**reīn-deer**, \* **rāin-deer**, \* **rayne-dere**, *s.* [A.S. *Arndeor*; Icel. *Arnein*, *Arneindyr*; Dan. *renndyr*; Sw. *ren*, *rendjur*; Dut. *rendier*; Ger. *renthier*, from Lapp. *reino*, according to Skeat = pasture, but mistaken by the Swedes for the name of the animal.]

Zool.: *Rangifer tarandus*, the only domesticated species of the family. It extends over the boreal regions of both hemispheres, and runs into several well-marked varieties. Many authors consider the American reindeer, which has never been domesticated, as a distinct species. The reindeer formerly had a much wider geographical range, and is probably the *boscerv* *Agura* described by Caesar as inhabiting Hercynian forest (*de Bell. Gall.* vi. 26). That the European winters were much severer than now may be gathered from Juvenal (vi. 621-8), Horace (*Od.* i. 9, 1-4), and Ovid (*Trist.*, iii. 10). Both the male and female have antlers, and these are not alike on both sides, the great palmated brow-antler being, as a rule, de-



REINDEER.

veloped on one side only. In the winter the fur is long, grayish-brown on the body; neck, hind-quarters, and belly white. In summer the gray hair darkens into a sooty brown, and the white parts become gray. To the Laplander the reindeer is the only representative of wealth, and it serves him as a substitute for the horse, the cow, the sheep, and the goat. It is extensively employed as a beast of draught and carriage, being broken to draw sledges, or to carry men or packages on its back. A full-grown animal can draw a weight of 300 lbs., and travel at the rate of 100 miles a day, its broad deeply cleft hoofs fitting it

admirably for travelling over the broken snow. In winter the herds feed in the woods on the lichens which hang from the trees; in summer they seek the mountains in order to escape the mosquitoes and gad-flies.

"Remains of the reindeer are found in caves and other Post-pliocene deposits as far south as the south of France, this boreal species having been enabled to spread over Southern Europe, owing to the access of cold during the Glacial period. It appears to have continued to exist in Scotland down even to the twelfth century."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 28.

**reindeer-moss**, *s.*

*Bot., &c.*: A lichen, *Cenomyce rangiferina*, which forms the winter food of the reindeer. It has erect, elongated, roughish, very much branched podetia, the alternate branches drooping; the apothecia sub-globose, brown, on small erect brachlets. It is common in Britain on moors, heaths, and mountains. It is abundant in the pine forests of Lapland, and flourishes even when they have been burnt. Reindeer feed upon it and dig for it when it is covered by snow. It tastes like wheat bran, but leaves a slightly burning sensation on the palate. It is not eaten by the Laplanders. It is the badge of the clan MacKenzie. [*CLADONIA*.]

**reindeer-period**, *s.*

*Anthrop.*: The English equivalent of *Lartet's âge du renne*.

"But now comes the great question: When was the Reindeer-period in Southern France? and what is its antiquity? It is far easier to indicate its place in the series of observed facts in relation to ancient man, than to assign to it any definite antiquity of years. Geologically, a wide gulf separates it from the drift period... but, on the other hand, it will seem, both from the paleontological and archeological bearings, to be of higher antiquity than the Kjökenmøddings of Denmark and the Lacustrine dwellings of Switzerland, and very certainly than the whole group of so-called Celtic and Cromlech remains."—*Lartet & Christy: Reliquie Aquitanique* (ed. T. R. Jones), p. 25.

**reindeer-tribes**, *s. pl.*

*Anthrop.*: The people of the Reindeer-period (q.v.). They seem to have been hunters and fishers, without domestic animals. They possessed considerable decorative skill, but their stone implements were rude.

"Reindeer-tribes of Central France."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*. (Index.)

\* **re-in-dūge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *induce* (q.v.).] To bring in again; to induce again.

"Reinduced that discomfited good."

*Daniel: Civil Wars*, l.

\* **reīne**, *s.* [*REIN*, *s.*]

**re-in-fēct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infect* (q.v.).] To infect again or anew.

\* **re-in-fēc-tious**, *a.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infectious* (q.v.).] Capable of infecting a second time.

\* **re-in-flāme**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inflame* (q.v.).] To inflame or heat anew or afresh; to rekindle.

**re-in-fōrce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inforce* (q.v.).] [*REENFORCE*.]

1. To add new strength, force, power, or weight to; to strengthen to a greater degree.

"To reinforce his rightful claim of homage."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 104.

2. To strengthen by the addition of troops, ships, armaments, &c.

"So the siege being levied, the Earl of Shrewsbury entered it, and victualled and reinforced it."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii., bk. ii.

**re-in-fōrce**, *s.* [*REENFORCE*, *v.*] An additional thickness imparted to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it, as—

1. *Ordn.*: The enlarged portion of a cannon, extending from the base ring to the chase. It is formed in casting, or by shrinking on a band of metal. The first reinforce is that nearest the breech, where the metal is thickest. The second reinforce extends from the termination of the first to a point forward of the trunnions.

2. A strengthening patch. It may be an additional thickness sewed around a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover; a piece pasted around the buttonhole of a paper collar, &c.; a patch on a tube, boiler, tank, &c.

**reinforce-ring**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: A flat moulding at the breech end of the reinforce.

**re-in-fōrce-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *reinforce*; -ment.]

1. The act of reinforcing; the state of being reinforced. (*Shaksp.: Troil. & Cressida*, v. 5.)

**bōil**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**īng**.  
—**clan**, —**clian** = **shqn**. —**-tion**, —**-sion** = **shūn**; —**-tion**, —**-sion** = **shūn**. —**-clous**, —**-tions**, —**-sious** = **shūa**. —**-ble**, —**-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

2. Additional force or strength, especially of new troops, ships, armament, &c.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by the addition of something.

"Soon after the promulgation this reckless faction was strengthened by an important reinforcement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

**re-in-form**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inform* (q.v.).] To inform again.

\* **re-in-fund**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *infundo* = to pour in: *in-* = in, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour in again, as a stream.

**re-in-fuse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *infuse* (q.v.).] To infuse again.

\* **re-in-gén-dér**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingenier* (q.v.).] To regenerate.

"The renovating and reingendering Spirit of God."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence*, § 4.

**re-in-grá-ti-ate** (*ti* as *sh*), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ingratiare* (q.v.).] To ingratiate again; to recommend again to favour.

"— hoped to reingratiate himself with the duke by complimenting him on his third wedding."—*Albansian*, Oct. 28, 1923.

**re-in-há-bít-it**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q.v.).] To inhabit again or anew.

"Towns and cities were not re-inhabited."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

**rein-ite**, *s.* [After Professor Rein; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 4.0; sp. gr. 6.640; lustre, dull; colour, blackish brown; streak, brown, opaque. Compos.: tungstic acid, 76.31; protoxide of iron, 23.68 = 99.99; formula as in Wolframite, FeWO<sub>4</sub>. Found at Kimbosa, Kei, Japan. E. S. Dana suggests that it may be a pseudomorph.

\* **reín-lésa**, \* **rain-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *rein*, *s.*; *-less*.] Without rein or restraint; unrestrained, uncurbed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Fleet the Tartar's reinsless steed."—*Wordsworth: Expedition of the French*.

\* **re-in-quire**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inquire* (q.v.).] To inquire a second time.

**reín**, \* **reines**, \* **reynes**, \* **reenus**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *reins*, from Lat. *renes* = the kidneys, the reins, the loins; allied to Gr. *ῥήν* (*phrén*), pl. *phrēnes* (*phrenes*) = the midriff.]

1. The kidneys.

2. The region of the kidneys; the lower parts of the back.

"All living creatures are fattest about the reins of the back."—*P. Bullard: Plinius*, bk. xi, ch. xxv.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be seated in the region of the kidneys. (Frequent in Old Test.)

**Reinsch**, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

#### Reinsch's test, *s.*

*Chem.*: A very delicate test for arsenic. The suspected liquid, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, is transferred to a glass vessel containing small pieces of clean copper foil, and carefully boiled. If arsenic is present, the copper becomes coated with a steel-gray film of the metal. By heating the copper foil in a dry glass tube, the arsenic is expelled and oxidized to arsenic acid, which condenses in shining crystals on the cool part of the tube.

**re-in-sért**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insert* (q.v.).] To insert a second time.

**re-in-sér-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insertion* (q.v.).] The act of reinserting; the state of being reinserted; that which is reinserted.

\* **re-in-spéct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspect* (q.v.).] To inspect again or a second time.

\* **re-in-spéct-ion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspection* (q.v.).] The act of reinspection; a second or renewed inspection.

\* **re-in-spíre**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspire* (q.v.).]

*A. Trans.*: To inspire anew or afresh; to breathe into again.

"Each horse was reinspired with vital breath."—*Leavis: Statius: Thebaid*, v.

*B. Intrans.*: To breathe again.

"His labouring bosom reinspires with breath."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xv. 66.

\* **re-in-spír-it**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inspirit* (q.v.).] To inspirit afresh; to give fresh spirit to.

**re-in-stál**, \* **re-in-stáll**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instal* (q.v.).] To instal again; to seat again.

"That which alone can truly reinstall thee In David's royal seat."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 572.

**re-in-stál-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instalment* (q.v.).] The act of reinstalling; the state of being reinstalled.

**re-in-státe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instatate* (q.v.).] To instatate again; to restore to a former state or position; to put again in possession.

"Reinstate us on the rock of peace."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii.

**re-in-státe-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instatement* (q.v.).] The act of reinstating; the state of being reinstated; restoration to a former state or position; reestablishment.

"A final reinstatement of her in her husband's favour."—*Sp. Hurley: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 4.

\* **re-in-stá-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *reinstat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of reinstating; reinstatement.

"The hope of reinstatement into the good graces of the uncle."—*Poe: The art of Man*.

\* **re-in-strúct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *instruct* (q.v.).] To instruct anew.

"Being re-instructed in the faith."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 264.

**re-in-súr-áncé** (*s* as *sh*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insurance* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reinsuring; a second or renewed insurance.

2. A contract by which a first insurer relieves himself from the risks which he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called reinsurers.

**re-in-súre** (*s* as *sh*), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *insure* (q.v.).] To insure again; to insure a second time, so as to relieve the first insurer of his risk.

**re-in-súr-ér** (*s* as *sh*), *s.* [Eng. *reinsur(e)*; *-er*.] One who reinsures; one who takes a reinsurance (q.v.).

\* **re-in-té-gráte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *reintégrer*, from Lat. *reintegrare* = to reintegrate (q.v.).] To renew in any state or quality; to repair, to restore.

"This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty."—*Bacon*.

\* **re-in-té-grá-tion**, *s.* [REINTEGRATE.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or restoring.

\* **re-in-tér**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inter* (q.v.).] To inter again; to rebury.

"They convey the bones of their dead from all places to be reinterred."—*Hemell: Letters*, bk. ii, let. 2.

\* **re-in-tér-ré-gáte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *interrogate* (q.v.).] To interrogate again or anew; to question repeatedly.

\* **re-in-throne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *enthron* (q.v.).] To place or set on a throne again.

\* **re-in-thrón-ise**, *v.t.* [REENTHRONIZE.]

\* **re-in-tips**, *v.t.* [REENTICE.]

**re-in-tró-dúce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *introduce* (q.v.).] To introduce again or anew.

**re-in-tró-dúct-ion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *introduction* (q.v.).] The act of reintroducing; the state of being reintroduced.

\* **re-in-ún-dáte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *inundate* (q.v.).] To inundate again.

**re-in-vést**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *invest* (q.v.).]

1. To invest anew.

"They reinvest thee in white innocence."—*Donne: Funerit Elegies*.

2. To invest or lay out, as money, anew.

† **re-in-vés-tí-gáte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investigate* (q.v.).] To investigate again or anew.

\* **re-in-vés-tí-gá-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investigation* (q.v.).] A second or renewed investigation.

**re-in-vést-mént**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *investment* (q.v.).] The act of reinvesting; a second or repeated investment.

**re-in-vig-ór-áte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *invigorate* (q.v.).] To reanimate; to give fresh vigour or spirit to.

\* **re-in-vólve**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *involve* (q.v.).] To involve again or anew.

"To revolve us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness."—*Milton: Reform in England*.

**rein-ward-tí-q**, *s.* [Named after G. C. Reinwardt, a Dutch botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Linaceæ. *Reinwardtia trigyna*, which grows in the Himalayas, is said to be used as a medicine for founder in cattle. (*Dr. Stewart*.) It is often cultivated in British greenhouses for its large handsome yellow flowers.

**reírd**, *v.t.* [REIAD, *s.*] To shout; to make a loud or crashing noise; to break wind. (*Scotch*.)

**reírd**, *s.* [A.S. *reird* = the voice.] Noise, shouting; the act of breaking wind. (*Scotch*.)

**reís**, *s.* [Arab. *reis*, *raís* = head, chief.] A head, a chief, a leader, a captain.

**reis-efféndi**, *s.* One of the chief Turkish officers of state; he is chancellor of the empire, and minister of foreign affairs.

**reíse**, \* **rys**, \* **ryse**, *s.* [A.S. *Arís*; Icel. *Arís*; Dan. *ris*; Ger. *reis*; Sw. *ris*.] A branch of a young tree; a sapling. (*Scotch*.)

"The last rise that I'll ever cut in the bonny woods of Ellangowan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. viii.

\* **reíse**, *s.* [Gr. = a journey, travel.] A journey. (*Holland*.)

**Reí-sét**, *s.* [Jules Reiset, a French chemist and author.]

**Reiset's salts**, *s. pl.*

*Chem.*: A name given to the diammonio- and tetrammonio-platinous salts discovered by Reiset.

**Reis-nér**, *s.* [See the compound.]

**Reisner-work**, *s.* A kind of inlaid cabinet work, on the principle of Buhl (q.v.), but differing in being composed of woods of contrasted colour, while Buhl used metals and tortoise-shell by preference. Named after its inventor, Reisner, a German workman in the time of Louis XIV.

**reis-sách-ér-ite**, *s.* [After Carl Reissacher of Gasteln; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of Wad (q.v.) containing nearly 17 per cent. of water. Found at Gasteln, Salzburg.

**reis-sé**, *s.* [After W. Reiss; suff. *-sé* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A zeolitic mineral differing from epitilbite (q.v.) only in hardness, and that it is said to contain alkalis.

**Reiss-nér**, *s.* [Name of the discoverer.] (See etym. and compound.)

#### Reissner's membrane, *s.*

*Anat.*: A membrane separating the *scala vestibuli* from the canal of the cochlea in the ear.

\* **re-iss-ú-q-á-ble** (*as* as *sh*), *a.* [Eng. *reissu(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being reissued.

**re-iss-úe** (*as* as *sh*), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *issue*, *v.* (q.v.).]

*A. Trans.*: To issue, put forth, or send out a second time: *as*, To reissue bank-notes.

*B. Intrans.*: To issue, come, or go forth again.

"Whence reissuing, robed and crowned."—*Fennegon: Godine*, 77.

**re-iss-úe** (*as* as *sh*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *issue*, *s.* (q.v.).] A second issue.

**reíst** (1), *v.t.* [Dan. *riste* = to broil.] [ROAST, *v.*] To dry by the heat of the sun or with smoke: *as*, To *reíst* fish or bacon.

**reíst** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [REIST.]

*A. Trans.*: To make to stand still; to arrest in a course.

*B. Intrans.*: To stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to be restive.

"To be plain wí' ye, our ponny *reísts* a bit."—*Scott: Antiquity*, ch. xv.

**fáte**, **fát**, **färe**, amidst, **whát**, **fáll**, father; **wé**, **wét**, here, camel, **hér**, there; **píne**, **pít**, **síre**, sir, marine; **gô**, **pôt**, or, **wóre**, **wólf**, **wórk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **múte**, **oúb**, **oúre**, unite, **oúr**, **rúle**, **fúll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**, *s.*, **o** = **é**; **qu** = **kw**.

\* **reist-er**, *s.* [REITER.]

**reit**, *s.* [Dut. *riet*; Ger. *riet*, *ried*.] [REED.]  
Sedge or sea-weed; reeds.

"The only fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosses of the sea."—*P. Holland: Fluvie*, bk. ix, ch. xxi.

**reit-bok**, *s.* [RIETBOK.]

**reit-er**, \* **reist-er**, *s.* [Ger.] A rider, a trooper; one of the German cavalry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"The best doctor among *reiters*, and the best *reit-er* among doctors."—*Mr. P. Sidney: Zurich Letters*, ii. 223.

\* **re-it-er-ant**, *a.* [Low Lat. *reiterans*, *pr.* par. of *reitero* = to reiterate (q.v.).] Reiterating.

"Have *reiterant* in the wilderness."

*R. B. Browning: in Annals.*

**re-it-er-ate**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re* = back, again, and *iteratus*, *pa. par.* of *itero* = to repeat, from *iterum* = again; Fr. *réitérer*; Ital. *re-iterare*; Sp. *reiterar*.]

1. To repeat again and again; to do or say (but especially the latter) repeatedly.

"*Reiterated* as the wheel of time runs round."

*Cosper: Fast*, iii. 233.

\* 2. To walk over again; to pass or go along repeatedly.

"No more shall I *reiterate* thy strand."

*Berrick: His Terrors to Tumult.*

\* **re-it-er-ate**, *a.* [REITERATE, *v.*] Reiterated, repeated.

"It was never taught to be *reiterate*."—*Gardner: True Catholic Faith*, fol. 145.

**re-it-er-ate**, *pa. par.* of *a.* [REITERATE, *v.*]

\* **re-it-er-ate**, *adv.* [Eng. *reiterated*; -ly.] By or with reiteration; repeatedly.

"They had been *reiterated* told that their sole hope of peace was the very contrary to what they naturally imagined."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

**re-it-er-ation**, *s.* [Lat. *reiteratio*; Fr. *réiteration*.] The act of reiterating or repeating; repetition.

"A perille worse ones consummate in perfection without necessity of *reiteration*."—*Gardner: True Catholic Faith*, fol. 145.

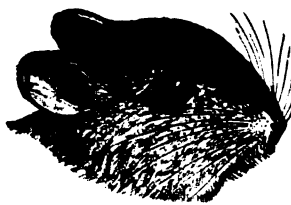
\* **re-it-er-ative**, *s.* [Eng. *reiterative*; -ive.]

1. A word, or part of a word, repeated so as to form a reduplicated word: as, *tittle-tattle* is a *reiterative* of *tattle*.

2. *Gram.*: A word, as a verb, signifying repeated or intense action.

**reith-ré-don**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥεῖθρον* (*reithron*) = a river; suff. -odon.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Murinae, with three species: *Reithrodon cuniculoides*, the Rabbit-like Reithrodon, from Patagonia; *R. typicus*, from La Plata; and *R. chinchilloides*, from the Straits of Magellan. The profile is arched, the eyes



HEAD OF REITHRODON CUNICULOIDES.

large, ears hairy, first and fifth toes of hind feet very short, upper incisors grooved. The first species was discovered by Darwin. Fur yellowish-grey, mixed with black, throat and belly pale yellow, rump and feet white. Length of head and body about seven inches, tail half as much more.

**reive**, *v.t.* [REAVE.] To rob, to plunder, to pillage.

**reiv-er**, *s.* [Eng. *reiv(e)*; -er.] A robber, specifically, one who lived on the borders between England and Scotland, and lived by stealing cattle and sheep from the opposite marches.

"A light . . . is thrown on the plantations of Ulster by certain bold Border *reivers*."—*Daily News*, May 17, 1866.

\* **re-ject**, \* **re-jecte**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *re-jecter* (Fr. *rejeter*), from Lat. *re-jectus*, *pa. par.* of *re-icio* = to reject: *re* = back, again, and *icio* = to throw; Ital. *rigettare*.]

1. To throw away as useless, worthless, vile, or bad; to discard, to cast off or away, to renounce.

2. To refuse to accept or receive; to despise, to repel.

"The best counsels are soonest *rejected* by them."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. To refuse to grant: as, *To reject a petition or request.*

\* **re-ject-able**, \* **re-ject-ible**, *a.* [Eng. *reject*; -able.] Capable of being rejected; fit or deserving to be rejected.

"How far eligible . . . and how far *rejectible*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 280.

\* **re-ject-ta-mén-ta**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *re-jecto* = to throw away.] [REJECT.] Things thrown out or away.

"Picking up its sustenance from the *rejectionata* of the sea."—*Montague: Ornithological Dictionary*.

\* **re-ject-ta-né-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *rejectioneus*, from *re-jecto* = to throw away, to reject (q.v.).] Rejected, discarded; not chosen or received.

"Others are impure and profane, *rejectioneous* and reprobat people, to whom did hearers no good will or regard."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 26.

\* **re-ject-er**, \* **re-ject-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *reject*; -er.] One who rejects or refuses.

"The *rejectioners* of it [Revelation] therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 12.

\* **re-ject-ible**, *a.* [REJECTABLE.]

**re-ject-ion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rejectionem*, accus. of *rejection*, from *re-jectus*, *pa. par.* of *re-icio* = to reject (q.v.).] The act of rejecting, discarding, renouncing, or refusing; a refusal to accept or grant; the state of being rejected.

"Yet did they to the last stand out in their opposition of him and his gospel, even to the final *rejection* of their nation."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

\* **re-ject-i-tious**, *a.* [REJECT.] Deserving of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection; rejectable.

"They constituted some legitimate and other *rejectionist* days."—*Cudworth: Sermons*, p. 21.

\* **re-ject-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *reject*; -ive.] Rejecting; tending to reject or cast away.

\* **re-ject-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *reject*; -ment.] Matter rejected or thrown away.

**re-joice**, \* **re-joice**, \* **re-joisse**, \* **re-joyse**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *rejoire*, stem of *pr. par.* of *rejoir* (Fr. *rejoir*) = to gladden, to rejoice, from *re* = again, and *joir* (Fr. *joir*) = to rejoice, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *joir* (Fr. *joir*), from Lat. *gaudeo* = to rejoice.]

*A. Intrans.*: To be glad or joyful; to joy; to exult; to feel joy or gladness in a high degree. (Often followed by *at*, *in*, *on account of*, &c.)

"*Rejoice* with them that *re-joice*, and weep with them that weep."—*Rom.* xii. 15.

*B. Transitive:*

1. To make joyful, to gladden; to fill with joy or gladness; to cause to exult, to exhilarate.

"It *rejoiceth* my intellect."—*Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v.

\* 2. To be joyful at; to feel joy on account of.

"N'er mother *rejoiced* deliverance more."

*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

\* **re-joice**, *s.* [REJOICE, *v.*] The act or state of rejoicing. (Browne.)

\* **re-joice-mént**, *s.* [Eng. *rejoice*; -ment.] The act of rejoicing.

"To the great comfort and *rejoicement* of them all."

*Goldings: Caesar*, p. 123.

\* **re-joice-er**, \* **re-joyce-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rejoice*(e), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who rejoices.

"A *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy*.

2. One who causes to rejoice.

\* **re-joice-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [REJOICE, *v.*]

*A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

*C. As substantive:*

1. The act or state of feeling joy or gladness; joyfulness.

"Ofttimes their *rejoicing* ends in tears, and their sunshine in a cloud."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. The expression of joyfulness; festivity.

3. The subject of joy. (*Psalms* cxix. 111.)

\* **re-joice-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rejoicing*; -ly.] With rejoicing or joyfulness; exultingly; joyfully.

"She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and I'll be merry."—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

\* **re-jole**, *v.t.* [REJOICE, *v.*] To rejoice.

\* **re-join**, \* **re-joine**, \* **re-joyne**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *rejoindre*.] [JOIN, *v.*]

*A. Transitive:*

1. To join again; to reunite again after separation.

"The young tendrons or springs of the wild olive, being boiled and laid two with honey, do *rejoine* and reunite the skin of the head."—*P. Holland: Fluvie*, bk. xiii., ch. iv.

2. To join the company of again; to associate one's self with again.

"Receive the one, and soon the other will follow to *rejoin* his brother."

*Cooper: Terapichora*.

3. To answer; to say in answer; to reply (with a clause as object).

"For still you have a loophole for a friend, *Rejoins* the matron."

*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, ii. 146.

*B. Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To answer to a reply; to reply.

2. *Law*: To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

\* **re-join-dér**, \* **re-joyn-dér**, \* **re-joyn-dre**, *s.* [Fr. *rejoindre* = to rejoin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An answer to a reply; a reply or answer generally.

"His late *rejoinder* written against the bishop of Salisbury."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1,765.

2. *Law*: The answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's replication, being the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action. It is followed by a surrejoinder (q.v.).

"The replication must support the declaration, and the *rejoinder* must support the plea, without departing out of it."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

\* **re-join-dér**, \* **re-joyn-dér**, *v.t.* [REJOINDER, *s.*] To make reply; to reply.

"Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a Thou art the man."

*Hammond: Works*, iv. 604.

\* **re-join-dure**, *s.* [REJOIN.] The act of rejoicing or joining again.

"Regulates our life"

*Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 4.

\* **re-join-t**, \* **re-joyn-t**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *joint* (q.v.).]

1. To joint anew; to reunite the joints of.

"Esauel saw dry bones *rejointed* and reinspired with life."—*Barrow: Resurrection of the Body or Flesh*.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stones or bricks in buildings, when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

\* **re-jolt**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *jolt*, *s.* (q.v.).] A reacting or repeated jolt or shock.

"These inward *rejolts* and recoillings of the mind."

*South: Sermons*.

\* **re-jolt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *jolt*, *v.* (q.v.).] To jolt, shake, or shock again; to rebound.

\* **re-journ**, \* **re-journe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *ré-ajourner*, from *re* = again, back, and *adjourner* = to adjourn (q.v.).]

1. To adjourn; to postpone or put off to a future day or hearing; to defer, to delay.

"I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *re-journed* a month or two longer."—*Artiqua Woltonclame*, p. 702.

2. To send for information, proof, or the like; to refer.

"To the Scriptures themselves, I *rejourne* all such atheistical spirits."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 27.

\* **re-journ-mént**, *s.* [REJOURN.] An adjournment, a postponement.

"The Pretors being his judges, and favouring Verres, had made so many *rejournements* and delays, that they had driven it off to the last day of hearing."—*Norck: Plutarch*, p. 115.

\* **re-judge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *judge*, *v.* (q.v.).] To judge or examine again; to re-examine; to call to a new trial and decision.

"*Rejudge* his acts, and dignify disgrace."

*Pope: Essay on Man*, l.

\* **re-jū-vén-ate**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re* = again, and *juvenis* = young.] To make young again; to restore to youth.

\* **re-jū-vén-és-ence**, \* **re-jū-vén-és-ent**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *juvenes-*

**bell**, **bóy**; **pout**, **jówl**; **cat**, **gall**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
-cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **shün**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shün**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bel**, **dpl**.

cence (q.v.).] The state of being or becoming young again; a renewing of youth.

"That sudden rejuvenescence of the old student."—*Observer*, Dec. 30, 1883.

#### ¶ Rejuvenescence of a cell:

**Bot.** : The renewal of a cell; the formation of a single new cell from the protoplasm of a cell already in existence. (Thomé.)

\* **rē-jū-vén-ēs-ēnt**, a. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *juvenescē* (q.v.).] Being or becoming young again.

"The Crawley House in Great Gaunt Street was quite rejuvenescent, and ready for the reception of Sir Pitt."—*Thackeray*: *Vanity Fair* (ed. 1886), II. 115.

\* **rē-jū-vén-ise**, v.t. [Lat. *re-* again, and *juvenis* = young.] To make young again; to rejuvenate.

\* **reke**, v.i. [RECK.]

\* **rek-en**, v.t. or i. [RECKON.]

\* **rē-kin'-die**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *kindle* (q.v.).]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To kindle again or anew; to set on fire again.

"Does not this wise philosopher assert  
The radiant sun's extinguish'd every night,  
And every morn, rekindled, darts his light?"  
—*Blackmore*: *Oration*, IV.

2. To inflame or rouse anew or afresh.

**B. Intrans.** : To become inflamed or roused anew.

"Straight her rekindling eyes resume their fire."  
—*Thomson*: *To the Prince of Wales*.

\* **rē-king**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *king* (q.v.).] To make king again; to restore to the rank or position of a king.

"You heard loose, re-kinging him."  
—*Warner*: *Albions England*, bk. III, ch. xvi.

\* **rekke**, v.t. [RECK.]

\* **rē-knowl-ēdge** (k silent), v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).] To confess a knowledge of; to acknowledge.

"But in that you have reknowned Jesus Christe  
The author of salvation."—*Udal*: *Luke* II.

\* **rē-lāde**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lade* (q.v.).] To lade or load again; to reload.

\* **rē-lāid**, pres. & pa. par. of *v*. [RELAY, v.]

\* **rē-lāis** (s silent), s. [Fr.]

**Fort.** : A narrow walk, of four or five feet in width, left without the rampart to receive the earth which may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

\* **rē-la-mént**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lament*, v. (q.v.).] To lament over again.

"They fled enough, ah! without mine,  
To lament their own."  
—*Cyprian Academy* (1647), II. 42.

\* **rē-lānd**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *land*, v. (q.v.).]

#### A. Trans.

1. To land again; to set or put again on land or shore.

"Clandestinely relanded in some other part of the country."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. V, ch. II.

**B. Intrans.** : To go on shore again after having embarked.

\* **rē-lāps-ē-ble**, a. [Eng. *relaps(e)*; -able.]

Capable of relapsing; liable to relapse.

\* **rē-lāpse**, v.t. [Lat. *relapsus*, pa. par. of *re-labor* = to slide back: *re-* = back, and *labor* = to glide.]

1. To slip back; to fall back; to turn back.

"You slip your hold, and change your side,  
Relapsing from a necessary guide."  
—*Dryden*: *Bind & Panther*, II. 468.

2. To fall or slip back into a former bad state or practice; to backslide.

"They enter into the justified state, and so continue all along, unless they relapse."—*Waterland*: *Works*, II. 44.

3. To fall back from a state of recovery or convalescence; to suffer a relapse in health.

\* **rē-lāpse**, s. [RELAPSE, v.]

1. A falling or sliding back, especially into a former bad state of morals, practice, or health; regression from convalescence or recovery to ill-health or sickness; backsliding.

"I dare defy the malice of my stars  
To cause a new relapse into distemper."  
—*Tuke*: *Adventures of Five Hours*, v.

2. One who has fallen back into vice or error; specif., one who has fallen back into error after having recanted it.

\* **rē-lāpse**, a. [RELAPSE, v.]

**Roman Church** : Applied to a heretic who, after recanting his errors, relapses into them again.

"Indeavouring himself to declare that Eugenius was not relapsed."—*Poe*: *Martyrs*, p. 618.

\* **rē-lāps-ēr**, s. [Eng. *relaps(e)*, v.; -er.] One who relapses into vice or error.

"Of indignation lastly, at those speculative relapsers that have, out of policy or gullitiveness, abandoned a known and received truth."—*Sp. Hall*: *St. Paul's Combat*.

\* **rē-lāps-ing**, pr. par. or a. [RELAPSE, v.]

#### relapsing-fever, s.

**Pathol.** : An epidemic contagious fever due to spirlle in the blood, developed by squalor, poverty, and bad hygienic conditions. The invasion is sudden, with a temperature of from 107° to 108° at first without remission, then rapid subsidence within a week, followed by a relapse usually within seven days of the first attack, generally between the third and fifth days. Unless complications exist, the prognosis is good, and the mortality very slight. It is common in Ireland.

\* **rē-lāte**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *relater* = to relate, from Low Lat. *relatus* = to relate, from Lat. *relatus*, pa. par. of *refero* = to bring back, to relate: *re-* = back, again, and *fero* = to bring; Sp. *relater*.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To bring back; to restore.

"Both light of heaven and strength of men relate."  
—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 61.

2. To refer or ascribe, as to a source or origin.

3. To tell, to narrate, to recite, to rehearse, to describe.

"Relate your wrongs."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

4. To refer, to enroll.

"Canonized and related into the number of saints."  
—*Bacon*: *Works*, p. 137.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. To have reference or regard; to refer; to have relation; to have a certain meaning or force when considered in connection with something else.

"All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas."  
—*Locke*.

2. To make reference; to take account. (Fuller.)

3. To relate one's self: To vent one's thoughts in words.

"A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in another."—*Bacon*.

\* **rē-lāt'-ēd**, pa. par. & a. [RELATE, v.]

#### A. As pa. par.:

(See the verb).

#### B. As adjective:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Recited, narrated, told, rehearsed.

2. Allied by kindred or consanguinity; connected by blood or alliance.

3. Standing in a certain relation or connection; connected: as, The arts of painting and sculpture are closely related.

##### II. Music: The same as RELATIVE (q.v.).

\* **rē-lāt'-ēd-nēss**, s. [Eng. *related*; -ness.] The quality or state of being related.

\* **rē-lāt-ēr**, s. [Eng. *relat(e)*; -er.] One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a describer.

"We find report a poor relater."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Tit. Andronicus*, I. 1.

\* **rē-lā-tion**, \* **re-la-ti-on**, \* **re-la-oy-on**, s. [Fr. *relation*, from *relater* = to relate (q.v.); Sp. *relacion*; Ital. *relazioni*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of relating, narrating, or telling; recital, narration, account, rehearsal.

"There made relation of that they had done."  
—*Berners*: *Prologue*; *Criville*, vol. II, ch. xxxiii.

2. That which is related, narrated, or told; a narrative, an account.

3. Respect, reference, regard. (Generally in the phrase, in relation to.)

"The intent and purpose of the law  
Hath full relation to the penalty."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

4. Connection perceived or imagined between things; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else.

"When the mind so considers one thing that it does, as it were, bring it to, and set it by another, and carry its view from one to another; this is, as the words import, relation and respect."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. xxx.

5. Connection by kinship or consanguinity; relationship; tie by birth or marriage.

"Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us."—*Spenser*: *Barrenness*.

6. One who is connected by kinship or consanguinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

"Friends as ye are, and near relations too."  
—*Shakespeare*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, I. 1.

#### II. Technically:

1. **Arch.** : The direct conformity to each other, and to the whole, of the different parts of a building.

#### 2. Law:

(1) The act of a relator, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed.

"The statute 9 Ann. c. 30, permits an information in nature of *quo warranto* to be brought with leave of the Court, at the relation of any person desiring to prosecute the same (who is then styled the relator) against any person usurping, intruding into, or unlawfully holding any franchise or office in any city."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 17.

(2) When two different things or other things are accounted as one, and by some act done, the thing subsequent is said to take effect by relation from the time preceding.

3. **Logic** : One of the ten predicaments or accidents belonging to substance.

4. **Math.** : Ratio, proportion. Two quantities are said to be related to each other when they have anything in common, by means of which they may be compared with each other.

#### ¶ Inharmonic relation: [INHARMONIC, ¶]

\* **rē-lā-tion-āl**, a. [Eng. *relation*; -al.]

1. Having relation or kindred; related.

2. Indicating a relation, as a *relational* part of speech, as contradicting distinguished from notional. The pronoun, preposition, and conjunction are relational parts of speech.

\* **rē-lā-tion-ist**, s. [Eng. *relation*; -ist.] A relation, a relative.

\* **rē-lā-tion-ship**, s. [Eng. *relation*; -ship.]

1. The quality or state of being related by kindred, affinity or other alliance or connection.

"That partiality of long acquaintance or of relation."  
—*Johnson*: *Rasselas*, No. 10.

2. A tie of kindred or affinity.

\* **rēl'-ē-tive**, s. [Eng. *relat(e)*; -ive.] A relative.

"It puts so large a distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart, that they are seldom relatives."—*Bowdell*: *Vocal Forest*, p. 10.

\* **rēl'-ē-tive**, \* **re-la-tif**, a. & s. [Fr. *relatif*, from *relater* = to relate (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *relativo*.]

#### A. As adjective:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having relation, reference, or respect to or bearing on something; relevant, pertinent; having close connection.

"I'll have grounds  
More relative than this."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, II. 2.

2. Depending upon or incident to relation; not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

"Relative rights of persons are incident to them as members of society, and standing in various relations to each other."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 1.

II. **Gram.** : Applied to a word which relates or refers to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence, which is called the antecedent: as, a relative pronoun. [B. II. 1.]

#### B. As substantive:

##### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One of two things having a certain relation; something considered in its relation to something else.

2. A person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a person allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman.

"Our friends and relatives stand weeping by."  
—*Pontford*: *Prospect of Death*.

##### II. Technically:

1. **Gram.** : A word which relates to or represents another word or phrase, called its antecedent; a word which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence, or to a series of sentences, constituting its antecedent; a relative pronoun. [PRONOUN.]

"The relative pronouns are by far the most important of the connectives by which we bind together separate assertions, making a period out of what would otherwise be a loose aggregation of phrases. They are pronouns with conjunctive force; they fasten distinctly to their antecedent an assertion which would otherwise be connected with it only by implication."—*Whitney*: *Life & Growth of Language*, p. 66.

2. **Logic** : A relative term.

šāte, šāt, šāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, oamel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, šīre, šīr, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Šyrian. a, o = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

**relative-chord, s.**

**Music:** A common chord made up of notes taken from the scale, as, the chords of D minor, E minor, F major, G major and A minor are relative to the chord or scale of C, these being the only common chords which can be made from the scale of C.

**relative-chronology, s.**

**Geol.:** The fixing of the date of one geological event relatively to that of another. Thus a certain geological event is stated to have been pre-glacial, and another post-glacial; but how many years elapsed since the one or the other took place is unknown. [CHRONOLOGY, ¶ 9.]

**relative-gravity, s.** The same as SPECIFIC-GRAVITY (q.v.).

**relative-key, s.**

**Music:** A key whose first, third, and fifth degrees form a common chord made up of notes of the key to which it is related. Thus D minor, E minor, F major, G major, and A minor are relative keys of C; the first, third, and fifth of each of these scales forming one of the relative chords of C.

**relative-mode, s.**

**Music:** The mode which the composer interweaves with the principal mode in the flow of the harmony.

**relative-motion, s.** The change of the relative place of a moving body, with respect to some other body also in motion.

**relative-place, s.** That part of space which is considered with regard to other adjacent objects.

**relative-term, s.**

**Logic:** A term which implies relation, as master, servant, husband, wife.

**relative-time, s.** The sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

**rel-a-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *relative*; -ly.] In a relative manner; as respecting something else; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely; comparatively.

"Not only relatively, but absolutely less."—*Owen: Class. Mammalia*, p. 82.

**rel-a-tive-ness, s.** [Eng. *relative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being relative or of having relation; relativity.

**rel-a-tiv-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *relative*(s); -ity.] The same as RELATIVENESS (q.v.).

"The supposed influence of the relativity of knowledge."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. LVII, p. 481 (1873).

**rel-a-tōr, s.** [Lat. from *relatus*, pa. par. of *refero* = to relate (q.v.).]

\* 1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who relates or narrates; a narrator, a reciter.

"A known person in the ruler's country."—*Engle: Works*, III, 94.

\* 2. **Law:** A private person, at whose instance an information is allowed to be filed, and in whose behalf certain writs are issued; a prosecutor.

"Every relator shall give security not only to prosecute the information with effect, but also to pay costs to the defendant in case he be acquitted thereon."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. IV, ch. 24.

† **rel-a-trix, s.** [The fem. form of Lat. *relator* (q.v.).]

**Law:** A female relator (q.v.).

**rel-ax, v. t. & i.** [Lat. *relaxo*, from *re* = back, and *laxo* = to loosen; *laxus* = loose; Fr. *relaxer*; Sp. & Port. *relaxar*; Ital. *relassare*, *rilassare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To slacken; to make slack or less tense or rigid; to loosen.

"Horror chill Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 891.

"Nor serv'd it to relax their hurried files."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. vi. 389.

2. To make less dense, thick, or close; to open out.

"Not till that day shall Jove relax his rage, Nor one of all the heavenly host engage."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xv. 78.

3. To make less strict, severe, or rigorous; to abate, to remit, to modify, to moderate.

"To relieve from constipation; to open or loosen, as the bowels."

4. To remit, abate, or lessen in respect to attention, application, effort, or exertion; as, To relax one's efforts.

\* 6. To relieve from close attention or application; to afford relaxation to; to divert; as, Conversation relaxes the mind of a student.

\* 7. To diminish, to abate; to take away.

"He may not afterwards find reason to add or relax therefrom."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. III, ch. XXIV.

\* 8. To hand over; to turn over. (Prescott.)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To become loose, or less tense or rigid.

"I fear, relax'd with midnight dews, The strings their former aid refuse."—*Byron: From Anacreon*.

\* 2. To abate in severity; to become less strict, severe, or rigorous.

\* 3. To remit in attention or application; to unbend; to take relaxation.

\* **rel-ax, a. & s.** [RELAX, v.]

**A. As adj.:** Relaxed, loosened.

"The motion and activity of the body consisteth chiefly in the sinews, which, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax'd."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 381.

**B. As subst.:** Relaxation.

"Tis not denied but labours and cares may have their relaxation and recreations."—*Pelham: Ranelagh*, pt. II, res. 54.

\* **rel-ax-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *relax*; -able.] Capable of being relaxed or omitted; admitting of relaxation.

"Suppose it be relaxable to him by some pardon."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 24.

\* **rel-ax-ant, s.** [Lat. *relaxans*, pr. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).] A medicine which relaxes or opens.

\* **rel-ax-ā-tō, v. t.** [Lat. *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).] To relax.

"Man's body relaxed by reason of the heat of the summer."—*Venier: Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 224.

\* **rel-ax-ā-tion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *relaxationem*, accus. of *relaxatio*, from *relaxatus*, pa. par. of *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.); Sp. *relaxacion*; Ital. *relaxazione*, *rilassazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of relaxing or making less tense or rigid; the state of being relaxed or loosened; a diminution of tension, closeness, firmness or rigidity.

"Relaxation of the languid frame."—*Cowper: Task*, I. 81.

2. The act of relaxing or moderating in strictness, severity, or rigour.

"Abatement and relaxations of the laws of Christ."—*Waterland: Works*, I. 28.

3. A remission or abatement of effort, application, or attention; as, the relaxation of one's efforts.

4. The act of refreshing, or recreating; an occupation or state intended to give relief to mind or body after effort; a recreation.

"For what kings deem a toil, as well they may, To him is relaxation and mere play."—*Cowper: Task*, 154.

**II. Pathol.:** Laxity, absence of tension, firmness, or tone in the muscles, &c., or in the system generally.

**¶ Letters of relaxation:**

**Scots Law:** Letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor was relieved from the horn, that is from personal diligence. Such letters are not now employed in civil cases, but in criminal prosecutions. One who has been outlawed may apply to the court of justiciary for letters of relaxation reposing him against the sentence.

\* **rel-ax-a-tive, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *relaxatif*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having the power or quality of relaxing; laxative.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A medicine or other thing which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

"You must use relaxation."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*.

2. That which affords relaxation; a relaxation.

\* **rel-lay, re-laye, s.** [Fr. *relais* = a relay; prob. from Low Lat. *relaxius* = loose, lax; Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A supply of anything provided or kept in store for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages.

"Change of follies and relays of joy."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, II. 230.

2. **Specif.:** a supply or set of fresh horses placed at certain stages on the road in readi-

ness to relieve others, so that the traveller may proceed without delay.

"The king, however, and the great officers of state, were able to command relays."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

\* 3. A fresh set of horses, or hounds, or both, placed in readiness at certain places to be used to relieve others, in case the game pursued came that way.

"(They) now dispose their choice relays Of horse and hounds, such like each other fleet."—*Davenant: Gondibert*, I. 2.

**II. Telegr.:** A device for enabling telegraphic messages to be sent over very long distances. The whole line is divided into sections, at the end of each of which is a relay. This consists simply of an electro-magnetic arrangement by which the first current, enfeebled by travelling over the first section of the line, is only used to send a current from a fresh battery on to the next.

¶ **Relay of ground:** Ground laid up in fallow. (Richardson.)

**relay-magnet, s.** [RELAY, II.]

**rel-lay, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).] To lay again; as, To relay a pavement.

**rel-bán, s.** [The Chilian name.] The root of *Calceolaria arachnoides* collected in Chili to dye woollen cloth crimson.

\* **rel-éas-a-ble, rel-léase-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *release*(s); -able.] Capable of being released or remitted.

"Such (imposts) being not releasable."—*Drayton: Poly-Obsion*, a. 11. (Illustr.)

\* **rel-léase (1), re-leso, re-lesse, v. t.** [O. Fr. *relassier* (Fr. *relâsser*), from Lat. *relaxo* = to relax (q.v.).]

1. To set loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to liberate, to free, to set at liberty.

"Knowest thou not that I have power to crucify thee, and have power to release thee?"—*John xii. 10.*

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. To free from obligation or penalty; as, To release another from a debt.

4. To quit, to remit, to let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish as a right to lands or tenements by conveying it to another who has some right or estate in possession.

\* 5. To let go, to cancel. (Deut. xv. 2.)

\* 6. To relax, to slacken.

"It may not seem hard, if in cases of necessity, certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

\* **rel-léase (2), v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lease*, v. (q.v.).] To lease again or anew.

\* **rel-léase re-leso, re-les, re-leso, s.** [RELEASE (1), v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing from restraint, confinement, or servitude; the state of being released; liberation.

2. Liberation or freeing from pain, care, trouble, grief, or other evil.

3. Liberation or discharge from obligation, penalty, responsibility, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

"Our pardon must include a release from both."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. VII.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Law:** A discharge of a right; an instrument in writing, by which estates, rights, titles, entries, actions, and other things are extinguished and discharged, and sometimes transferred, abridged, or enlarged; and, in general, it signifies a person's giving up or discharging the right or action he has, or claims to have, against another or his lands.

"Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that hath some former estate in possession."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 30.

2. **Steam-eng.:** The opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished to lessen the back-pressure.

\* **rel-léas-éé, s.** [Eng. *release*(s), v.; -ee.]

**Law:** The person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

\* **rel-léase-mént, s.** [Eng. *release*; -ment.] The act of releasing, liberating, or freeing, as from confinement, obligation, penalty, &c.; release.

"I am a prisoner, notwithstanding the releasement of so many."—*Howell: Let'sers*, bk. II, l. 31.

**ból, bóy; pòut, jòwí; oot, cell, chorus, qhín, bench; go, gem; thín, thís; sín, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lín. -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -fion, -gion = shún. -cions, -tions, -sious = shún. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.**

**rē-lēs-ēr, \*re-lees-er, s.** [Eng. *release*(s), v.; -er.] One who or that which releases.

**rē-lēs-or, s.** [Eng. *release*(s), v.; -or.]  
Law: One who gives or grants a release; a releaser.

**\*re-lees, s.** [RELEASE, s.]

**\*re-lefe, \*re-leef, \*re-lef, \*re-leif, \*re-leve, \*re-lefe, \*re-lif, \*re-lyve, s.** [RELIEF.] That which is left; the remains, the remainder; refuse.

"The relief gadir that in hopes." *Ourcor Mundt*, 13, 112.

**rēl-ē-gāte, v.t.** [Lat. *relegatus*, pa. par. of *relego* = to send away, despatch, remove; re-back, away, and *lego* = to send; Fr. *reléguer*; Sp. & Port. *relegar*; Ital. *relegare*.]

1. To send away; to send out of the way; to banish or consign to some obscure position or destination.

"We have not relegated religion to obscure municipalities or rustic villages."—*Burke's French Revolution*.

2. To send into exile; to cause to remove to a certain distance from Rome for a certain time.

**rēl-ē-gā-tion, s.** [Lat. *relegatio*, from *relegatus*, pa. par. of *relego* = to relegate (q.v.); Fr. *relegation*; Sp. *relegacion*; Ital. *relegazione*.] The act of relegating; banishment, exile.

"The Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation."—*Sp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*. (Ep. Ded.)

**rē-lēnt, v.i. & t.** [Fr. *relentir* = to slacken, to abate, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = again; & (Lat. *ad*), and Lat. *lentus* = slack, slow, pliant, akin to *lenis* = soft, smooth, pliant.] [LENTENT.]

**A. Intransitive:**

\*1. To become soft in substance; to soften; to become less rigid or hard; to give.

\*2. To melt, to deliquesce, to dissolve.

"From the snow-heap'd Alps,  
To vernal suns relenting, pours the Rhine."  
*Thomson: Liberty*, l. 188.

\*3. To become less intense; to relax, to moderate.

"The workmen let glass cool by degrees and in such relentings of fire, as they call their melting heat."  
*Digby: On Bodies*.

4. To become less harsh, severe, cruel, or obdurate; to become more mild, tender-hearted, or forgiving; to soften in temper; to yield; to give way.

"Oh, then, at last relent: is there no place  
Left for repentance?" *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 79.

\*5. To stop; to leave off.

"Yet scarcely once to breath would they relent."  
*Spenser: F. Q.* IV. ii. 18.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To slacken, to relax, to abate, to moderate. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 49.)

2. To give up; to relax, to remit.

"There's no discouragement  
Shall make him once relent  
His first avowed intent  
To be a pilgrim."  
*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

3. To melt, to dissolve.

"All his body should be dissolved and relented into salt drops."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. II, ch. xii.

4. To soften, to mollify.

"The cruel heart that he bore toward the foibe was clearly thereby relented."—*Goldynge: Justice*, ch. x.

5. To repent, to be sorry for, to regret.

"She truly sorry was, and gan relent  
What she had said." *Spenser: F. Q.* III. vi. 28.

**\*rē-lēnt, s.** [RELIENT, v.] Remission, stay, delay.

"No rested, till she came without relent  
Unto the land of Amazona, as she was bent."  
*Spenser: F. Q.* V. vii. 24.

**rē-lēnt-lēss, a.** [Eng. *relent*; -less.] Incapable of relenting; unyielding, hard-hearted; unmoved by kindness, tenderness, or pity for the sufferings or distresses of others; unrelenting, merciless, pitiless, obdurate.

"Relentless sweeps the stroke of fate."  
*Longfellow: Oeuvres de Manrique*.

**rē-lēnt-lēss-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *relentless*; -ly.] In a relentless or pitiless manner; without pity or compassion.

**\*rē-lēnt-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *relentless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being relentless.

**\*rē-lēnt-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *relent*; -ment.] The act or state of relenting.

**rē-lēs-sōē, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessee* (q.v.).]  
Law: The person to whom a release is granted.

**rē-lēs-sōr, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lessor* (q.v.).]  
Law: The person who executes a release.

**rē-lēt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *let*, v. (q.v.).]

To let again or anew, as a house; to sublet.

"To hire land, and even to purchase it, for the purpose of *reletting* in portions to poor and industrious inhabitants."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1888.

**rēl-ē-van-cŷ, \*rēl-ē-vange, s.** [Eng. *relevant*; -cy, -ce.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The quality or state of affording relief or aid.

2. The quality or state of being relevant or bearing upon the matter in hand or the point at issue; applicableness, pertinence.

"The matter of the charge which is here called the 'relevancy of the Bible,' was to be argued by lawyers."—*Burnet: Own Times* (an. 1709).

**II. Scots Law:** Fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel is the justice and sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked. The relevancy of the defence is the justice of the allegation therein made to elide the conclusion of the libel, and to warrant a decree of absolutory.

**rēl-ē-vant, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *relevé* = to raise up, to assist; Lat. *relevo* = to lift up again; *re-* = again, and *levo* = to lift.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. *Lit.*: Relieving, assisting, lending aid or support.

"To make our probations and arguments *relevant*."—*King Charles: Letter to A. Henderson*, &c., p. 18.

2. To the purpose; bearing on the matter in hand or the point at issue; pertinent, applicable, apposite.

**II. Scots Law:** Sufficient to support the cause; applied to a plea which is well founded in point of law, provided it be true in fact.

**rēl-ē-vant-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *relevant*; -ly.] In a relevant manner; pertinently.

**\*rēl-ē-vā-tion, s.** [Lat. *relevatio*, from *relevatus*, pa. par. of *relevo* = to raise or lift up again.] [RELEVANT.] The act of raising or lifting up.

**rēl-hā-nŷ-a, s.** [Named after Rev. Richard Relhan, author of *Flora Cantabrigiensis*.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Relhaniae (q.v.). Ornamental plants from South Africa cultivated in British greenhouses.

**rēl-hā-nŷ-sē, s.** [Mod. Lat. *relhanŷ*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -sē.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Senecionideae.

**rē-lŷ-a-bŷ-lŷ-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *reliable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being reliable.

"The resistance of the air can be more accurately determined . . . although not with such *reliability* as with the chronograph."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. 1, p. 264.

**rē-lŷ-a-bŷ-le, a.** [Eng. *rely*; -able.] That may or can be relied upon; fit or worthy to be relied or depended on; trustworthy.

"*Reliable*, dependable, and the rest of the suspicious gang which end in *able*, are none of them so hopelessly deformed as this (paroxysmal)."—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 21, 1884, p. 160.

**rē-lŷ-a-bŷ-le-nēss, s.** [Eng. *reliable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reliable; reliability.

**rē-lŷ-a-bŷ-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *reliab*(le); -ly.] In a reliable manner or degree; so as to be relied on.

**rē-lŷ-an-cē, s.** [Eng. *rely*; -ance.]

1. The act or state of relying; the quality or state of being reliant; confident dependence; confidence, trust.

"My reliance on his fracted dates  
Has suit my credit."  
*Shakspeare: Timon of Athens*, II. 1.

2. Anything on which one does or may rely; a ground of trust or confidence.

**rē-lŷ-ant, a.** [Eng. *rely*; -ant.] Having, or characterized by reliance or confidence; confident, self-reliant.

**rēl-ŷo, \*rel-ŷo, \*rel-ŷo, \*rel-ŷo, s.** [Fr. *reliquas* = relics, remains, from Lat. *reliquia*, accus. of *reliquus* = remains, relics, from *relinquo* (pa. t. *relinqui*, pa. par. *relictus*) = to leave behind; *re-* = back, behind, and *linquo* = to leave; Sp., Port., & Ital. *reliquia*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which remains or is left after the loss, decay, or destruction of the rest; remains.

"The relics of mankind, secure of rest,  
Oped every window to receive the guest."  
*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*. (Ded.)

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse. So called from the notion of its being left behind by the soul. (Usually in the plural.)

"The bleeding relics of men who had been the captains of armies, the leaders of parties, the oracles of senators, and the ornaments of courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. That which is kept in memory of another; a souvenir, a memento.

**II. Compar. Religions:** The respect and veneration paid to relics of the departed are founded on association of ideas—that the dead person keeps up a connection with his remains—and are present in nearly every form of religion. The Spartans were enjoined by the oracle at Delphi to find and carry with them the bones of Orestes as a condition of success against the men of Tegea. (*Herod.*, i. 67, 68).

Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, li. 150, 151) gives many instances of the preservation and honouring of relics among tribes of low culture in the present day. In Jewish history we read how when the corpse of a man "was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived, and stood on his feet" (2 Kings xiii. 21; cf. Acts xix. 12). The cultus of relics also obtains in Eastern religions; the mythical tooth of Boodha is venerated at Kandy. The Caaba is now as great an object of devotion to Muhammadans as was the shrine of a saint to medieval Christian pilgrims. But it is in the Roman Church that the veneration of relics has attained its maximum. Addis and Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*) define relics to be "bodies, or fragments of the bodies, of departed saints, articles, or portion of articles, which they have used, the holy nails, lance, spear, or fragments of the True Cross, and the girdle, veil, &c., of the Blessed Virgin." Devotion to relics, which dates from very early times, rests on two grounds: (1) Honouring the bodies of the dead who sleep in Christ; and (2) the belief that God is sometimes pleased to honour the relics of his saints, by making them the instruments of miracles. All Roman altars contain some relic or relics, placed in a special repository called the sepulchre. Relics are usually venerated in public by being exposed in their reliquaries on the altar, with burning lights. A special mass and office may be said in churches possessing an important relic (*insignis reliquia*) of a saint named in the Martyrology. In the Roman Breviary there are special offices for the Most Holy Relics (to be said on the fourth or last Sunday in October), for the Crown of Thorns, the Lance and Nails, &c.

"Abuses have, no doubt, occurred in all ages with regard to relics. In 1214, canon 6 of the Fourth Lateran Council forbade relics to be sold or to be exposed outside of their cases or shrines, and prohibited the public veneration of new relics till their authenticity had been approved by the Pope."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

**Relic-bed, s.**

*Geol. & Anthropol.*: In the Swiss Lake-dwellings the bed lying immediately on the old bed of the lake. It is the *Cultur-schicht* of German, and the *Couche archéologique* of French authors. It consists of loose peat, with stones, gravel, wood, charcoal, bones, and implements. The piles pass through this bed into the old bottom of the lake.

"It was in this bed, which for the sake of convenience we will call the *Relic-bed*, that the heads of piles were found."—*Editor: Lake Dwellings* (ed. Lez), i. 18.

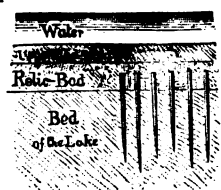
**Relic-worship, s.**

*Compar. Religions:* The worship of relics, especially of the actual remains of the dead.

"The conception of such human relics becoming fetiches, inhabited or at least acted through by the souls which formerly belonged to them, would give a explanation of much relic-worship otherwise obscure."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), li. 151.

**\*rēl-ŷo-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *relic*; -ly.] In the manner of a relic or relics; with great care and veneration, as a relic. (*Donne: Satire 2*.)

**rēl-ŷot, a. & s.** [Lat. *relictus* (fem. *relicta*), pa. par. of *relinquo*; O. Fr. *relicte*.] [RELIC.]



RELIC-BED.

This bed into the old bottom of the lake.

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fāte, fāt, fāre, smidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, eamp, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sūr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, sŷrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**\*A. As adjective:**

1. Deserted, left.  
"Relict shrines."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, I. II. 11.
2. Widowed.  
"His relict lady."—*Fuller: Worthies*, II. 12.

**B. As subst.:** A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

"If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their relicts and children cannot be strangers in this household."—*Spratt: Sermons*.

**rē-līet-ēd, a. [RELICT.]**

**Law:** Left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea.

**rē-līet-tion, s. [RELICT.]**

**Law:** The sudden recession of the sea or other water, so as to leave the land dry; land left dry by the recession of the sea or other water.

**rē-līed, pa. par. or a. [RELY.]**

**rē-līēf, \*re-lefe, \*re-love, s. [O. Fr. *relief* (Fr. *relief*), from *relev* = to raise up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo* = to lift up. In some of the senses more directly from Ital. *rilievo* (q.v.).]**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of relieving; the removing, wholly, or in part, of anything evil, painful, burdensome, or oppressive; comfort, alleviation, aid, succour; the state of being relieved.  
"I will give him some relief."

*Shakespeare: Tempest*, II. 2.

2. That which relieves; that which mitigates or removes pain, grief, oppression, or other evil; specif., assistance given to a pauper under the poor-laws.

"He sees the dire contagion spread so fast, That where it seizes all relief is vain."

*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, col. xiv.

3. Legal remedy of wrong.

4. Release from a post or duty by a substitute, who may act either permanently or temporarily; specif., the release of a sentry from his post, which is taken by another soldier; also, the person who thus relieves or takes the place of another.

"To keep up the number of relief as long as they may be required."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1888.

\*5. Broken meat, &c., given in alms.

"Notwithstanding the travail of the almsgiver, that hath draw up in the cloth all the remembrance, as treasurers, and the relief to here to the almsman."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. I.

6. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by being brought into close relation, proximity, or contrast with something else.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Federal Law:** A fine or composition paid by the heir of a tenant, holding by knight's service or other tenure, to the lord on the death of the ancestor for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which by strict feudal law had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.

"The heir, when admitted to the fief which his ancestor possessed, used generally to pay a fine or acknowledgment to the lord, in horses, arms, money, and the like, for such renewal of the fief; which was called a relief, because it raised up and re-established the inheritance."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 4.

2. **Scots Law:** A sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu: also called casualty of relief. Also applied to the right of recovering money paid in certain cases; thus, if an heir pays a debt legally payable by an executor he has relief against the executor.

3. **Fort.** The total height of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.

\*4. **Hunt.** A note on the horn played on arriving home.

"As you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the recheat three times."—*Return from Parnassus*.

5. **Phys. Geog.** The undulations or surface elevations of a country.

6. **Paint.** The appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects, so as to cause them to appear precisely as they are found in nature.

"Relief is produced by opposing and separating the ground from the figure, either by light or shadow, or colour."—*Heynolds: Discoveries*, viii.

7. **Sculp., Arch., &c.** The prominence of a sculptural figure from the plane surface to which it is attached. According to the degree of prominence, it is known as alto-relievo (q.v.) or high relief, mezzo- or demi-relief, and bas-relief or low relief.

"You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful relief than those on the modern."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals*.

**Relief-church, Relief-synod, s.**

**Church Hist. & Ecclesiast.** A sect which arose in Scotland in 1752. A minister unacceptable to the congregation, having been presented to the parish of Inverkerthing, the Presbytery of Dunfermline hesitated to proceed with his settlement. First the Commission of Assembly and next the Assembly itself, in which the Moderate Party were then dominant, ordered them to go forward. Six ministers refused, one of whom, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, was deposed for contumacy on May 23, 1752. He founded the first Relief Congregation, which on Oct. 23, 1761, developed into the Relief Presbytery. Ultimately it became a Synod, and on May 18, 1847, joined the Secession Church [SECESSION] in founding the United Presbyterian Church (q.v.).

**relief-valve, s.**

1. A valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine-engine, through which the water escapes into the hot-well when it is shut off from the boiler.

2. A valve so arranged as to open outward when a dangerous pressure or shock occurs, to allow escape of water.

3. A valve to allow access of air to a barrel from which liquor is drawn.

\***rē-līēf-lēss, a. [Eng. *relief*; -less.]** Destitute of relief.

\***rē-līēf-sūl, a. [Eng. *relief*; -soul.]** Affording relief; relieving.

"Burst its bars for relief expression."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 23.

**rē-lī-ēr, s. [Eng. *rely*; -er.]** One who relies.

"To thee, to thee, my heaven-up hands appeal, Not to adorning him, thy rash relīer."

*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 600.

**rē-līēf-ā-bīl, a. [Eng. *relieve*(s); -able.]** Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

"Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is releasable by common law."—*Hale: Orig. of Manum.*

**rē-līēv, \*re-love, \*re-lefe, v.t. [Fr. *relev* = to lift up, to relieve, from Lat. *relevo* to lift up: *re* = again, and *levo* = to lift; Sp. & Port. *relevar*; Ital. *rillevare*.]**

\*1. To raise or lift again.

2. To remove, wholly or in part, as anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to alleviate, to mitigate, to lighten, to assuage, to lessen: as, To relieve pain, to relieve want.

3. To free, wholly or in part, from anything which pains, oppresses, weighs down, or grieves; to afford relief to; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to help, to ease, to succour.

"She calls them near, and with affection sweet Alternately relieves their weary feet."

*Wordsworth: Evening Walk*.

4. To ease or deliver from any burden, wrong, oppression, or injustice; by legal or legislative process or interposition; to right by law.

5. To release from any post, station, task, or duty, by the substitution of another person or party; to put another in the place of, or to take the place of in the performance of any duty, task, &c. (*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 1.)

6. To obviate monotony in; to prevent from being tedious, monotonous, or tiresome by the introduction of some variety.

"The poet must not remember his poem with too much business; but sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection."—*Addison*.

\*7. To give mutual assistance to; to support.

"Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass unaided, yet are they pleasurable together."—*Brown: Todd*.

8. To make to seem to rise; to give conspicuousness or prominence to; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of prominence or projection to, by the juxtaposition of some contrast. [*RELIEF*, II. 6, 7.]

\***rē-līēv-mēt, s. [Eng. *relieve*; -ment.]** The act of relieving; the state of being relieved; relief.

"With other reliefs of their dolours."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 46.

**rē-līēv-ēr, s. [Eng. *relieve*(s); -er.]**

1. **Ord. Lang.** One who relieves; one who gives ease or relief.

"The comforters of their distress, and the relievers of their indigence."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. I.

2. **Gun.** An iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.

**rē-līēv-līg, pr. par. or a. [RELIEVE.]**

**relieving-arch, s.**

**Civ. Eng.** A discharging-arch (q.v.).

**relieving-officer, s.** An officer appointed by the Board of Guardians of an English poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the union. It is his duty to inquire into all applications for relief, to visit the houses of the applicants, and to give immediate relief in cases of urgency.



RELIEVING-TACKLE.

**relieving-tackle, s.**

**Naval:**

1. A tackle temporarily attached to the end of the tiller, to assist the helmsman in bad weather, and to give immediate relief in cases of accident to the tiller ropes or wheel.

2. A tackle from a wharf passed beneath a vessel when careened, and secured to the opposite side, to act as a guard against upsetting and to assist in righting.

\***rē-līē-vō, rē-lī-ē-vō, s. [RILIEVO.]**

**rē-līgħt (gh silent), v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *light*, v. (q.v.).]**

**A. Transitive:**

1. To light anew or afresh; to illumine again.

2. To rekindle; to set on fire again.

**B. Intrans.** To rekindle; to burn again; to take fire again.

**rē-līg-ī-yūpe, s. [Fr., fem. sing. of *religieux*.]** A nun.

**rē-līg-ī-yūx (x silent), s. [Fr.]** A religious (q.v.).

**rē-līg-lōn, \*re-līg-lōn, \*re-lyg-yon, \*re-līg-lūn, s. [Fr. *religion*, Prov. *religio*, *religion*, from Lat. *religione*, accus. of *religio* = religion. Not from *religio* = to bind back, else it would be *religatio*, but from *religens* = pious, religious, pr. par. of *religo* = to gather together, to collect again: *re* = again, and *lego* = to lay, to arrange, to gather; Sp. *religion*; Port. *religiao*; Ital. *religione*.]**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

**1. Objectively:**

(1) The outer form and embodiment which the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assumes (*Trench*); a rite or ceremony practised in the worship of God.

"To transform Off to the image of a brute adorned With gay religious fall of pomp and gold."

*Milton: P. L.*, I. 372.

(2) A system of doctrine and worship regarded by its adherents as of Divine authority, as the Brahmanic religion, the Christian religion. (*Acts* xxvi. 5; *Gal.* I. 13.)

2. **Subjectively:** The feeling of veneration with which the worshipper regards the Being he adores, specially the intense veneration which the Christian has for the Trinity, with the moral results to which that veneration leads. (*Cf. James* I. 26, 27.)

\***Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. I., ch. III.)** considers that the feeling of religious devotion is a highly complex one, consisting of love, complete submission to an exalted and mysterious superior, a strong sense of dependence, fear, reverence, gratitude, hope for the future, and perhaps other elements. No being, he thinks, could experience so complex an emotion until advanced in his intellectual and moral faculties to at least a moderately high level.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Anthrop. & Compar. Religion:** Prof. C. P. Tiele (*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 9th) art. Religions) thus divides the faiths of the world:—

**1. Nature Religions:**

1. Polydemonistic Magical Religions under the control of Animism. Example, the religious of Savages.

bell, boy; pōit, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shū. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. Purified or Organized Magical Religions, Therian-thropic Polytheism.  
(a) Unorganized. Example, the old Dravidian faith, the religion of the Finns, &c.  
(b) Organized. Example, the Egyptian religion, the more organized American Indian faiths.

3. Worship of man-like but superhuman and semi-divine beings. Anthropomorphic Polytheism. Example, the Vedic, Zoroastrian, and various Semitic faiths, the Celtic, Germanic, Hellenic, and Græco-Roman religions.

#### 11. Ethical Religions:

1. National, Nationalistic (Nemethetic) Religions. Brahmanism, Judaism, &c.  
2. Universalistic Religious Communities. Islam, Buddhism, Christianity.

2. Law: The following eleven offences against religion were formerly punishable by the civil power. Apostasy, heresy, reviling the ordinances of the Church, blasphemy, profane swearing, conjuration or witchcraft, religious imposture, simony, profanation of the Lord's day, drunkenness, and lewdness. Only some of these are now penal offences; for instance, witchcraft is exploded, while apostasy and heresy are permitted on the broad principles of religious liberty.

3. Roman Church: The religious state; that state in which a person gives up earthly duties and affections, devoting himself or herself to the service of God in a religious order or community. Thus, to enter religion = to become a member of a religious order or congregation.

4. Statistics: If the population of the world be estimated at 1,500 millions, the universalistic religious communities contain more than two-thirds of the human race, say 420 millions of Christians, as many Buddhists, and 200 millions of Muhammadans. The next faith in point of numbers is Brahmanism, with about 180 millions.

† (1) Natural religion: Religion formed on a study of the evidences afforded by nature of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. (Cf. Rom. i. 20).

(2) Religion of Humanity: [POSITIVISM].  
(3) Revealed religion: Religion as embodied in or founded on Divine Revelation.

\* **rē-līg-lōn-ār-y**, a. & s. [Eng. religion; -ary.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to religion; pious.

"His [Bishop Sanderson's] religionary professions in his last will and testament."—*Sp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 328.

B. As subst.: The same as RELIGIONIST.

\* **rē-līg-lōn-ār**, s. [Eng. religion; -er.] A religionist (q.v.).

\* **rē-līg-lōn-īsm**, s. [Eng. religion; -ism.] A profession or affectation of religion; the outward practice of religion; false or affected religion.

"Political Religionism."—In Professor Dugald Stewart's first Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy: I find this singular and significant term."—*J. Diersell: Curiosities of Literature*.

† **rē-līg-lōn-lit**, s. [Eng. religion; -lit.]

1. One who is given to religionism; a religious bigot.

"An unquiet and new fangled invention of some bigotted religionists."—*Quaker's Intel. System*, p. 12.

2. A partisan of a religion.

\* **rē-līg-lōn-lēss**, a. [Eng. religion; -less.]

Destitute of religion; not professing or believing in religion.

\* **rē-līg-lōn-lēss-y-tē**, s. [Fr. *religiosité*; Ital. *religiosità*; Sp. *religiosidad*.] Sense or sentiment of religion; tendency towards religiousness.

"In spite of his religiosity."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xiii.

\* **rē-līg-lōn**, a. & s. [Fr. *religieux*, from Lat. *religiosus*, from *religio* = religion (q.v.); Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *religioso*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with or devoted to religion: as, religious society, religious books.

2. Imbued with religion; exhibiting religion; pious, godly, devout: as, a religious man.

3. Characterized by religion or piety; arising from religion; pious.

"Most holy and religious fear it is."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, III. 2.

4. Devoted by vows to the practice of religion; bound by vows to a monastic life.

"France has vast numbers of ecclesiastics, secular and religious."—*Addison: State of the War*.

\* 5. Bound by, or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious, rigid, strict.

"With all religious strength of sacred vows."—*Shakespeare: King John*, III. 1.

B. As subst.: One who is bound by monastic vows, or devoted to a life of piety and devotion: a monk or nun. A religious, after profession, lost all civil rights.

"To the religious that were in Gascony. He had a thousand mark."—*R. Brunne*, p. 102.

† Religious Tract Society: [TRACT].

religious-house, s. A monastery or nunnery.

\* **rē-līg-i-ous-i-to**, s. [RELIGIOSITY.]

**rē-līg-i-ous-lē**, \* **rē-līg-i-ous-lēhe**, adv. [Eng. religious; -ly.]

1. In a religious, pious, or devout manner; with love, reverence, and obedience to the Divine will; piously, devoutly, reverently.

2. According to the rites of religion; according to the precepts of divine law.

"For their brethren slain, Religiously they seek a sacrifice."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, I. 2.

3. Exactly, strictly, conscientiously; with strict observance.

"The original 'Jehovah,' which ought upon all occasions to have been religiously retained."—*Sp. Barlow: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 20.

\* **rē-līg-i-ous-nēss**, s. [Eng. religious; -ness.] The quality or state of being religious.

"A goodly religiousness or monastic life."—*Wood: Athena Ozon*, vol. I. (Wallingfordham).

\* **rel-ike**, s. [RELIC.]

\* **rē-līh-quēnt**, a. [Lat. *relinquens*, pr. par. of *relinquo* = to leave, to relinquish (q.v.).] Relinquishing.

**rē-līh-quish**, v.t. [O. Fr. *relinquite*, stem of pr. par. of *relinquir*, from Lat. *relinquo* = to leave: re = back, again, and *linquo* = to leave; O. Ital. *relinquere*.]

1. To leave, to give up, to abandon, to withdraw from; to give up or retire from possession or occupancy of; to quit.

"The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English."—*Davies: State of Ireland*.

2. To cease from; to desist from; to abandon, to give up.

"Relinquishing the war against an exhausted kingdom."—*Bolingbroke: Remarks on Hist. of Eng.*

3. To renounce or give up a claim to; to forego, to resign, to abandon.

"He would not relinquish his own rights, but he would respect the rights of others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**rē-līh-quish-ēr**, s. [Eng. *relinquish*; -er.]

One who relinquishes; one who leaves, quits, abandons, or renounces.

**rē-līh-quish-mōnt**, s. [Eng. *relinquish*; -ment.] The act of relinquishing, leaving, abandoning, or renouncing; renunciation.

"The utter relinquishment of all things popish."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. IV, § 2.

**rē-lī-quē**, s. [Lat. neut. pl. of *relinquo* = remaining, from *relinquo* (pa. t. *relinqui*) = to relinquish (q.v.).]

Law: The remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account. (*Wharton*.)

\* **rē-lī-quāire**, s. [Fr.] The same as RELIQUARY (2) (q.v.).

"While from the opening casket rolled A chain and reliquary of gold."—*Scott: Robbery*, vi. 2.

**rē-lī-quā-rī** (1), s. [RELICUA.]

Law: The debtor of a reliqua, or of a balance due; also a person who only pays piecemeal. (*Wharton*.)

**rē-lī-quā-rī** (2), s. [Fr. *reliquaire*, from Lat. *reliqua* = relics (q.v.).] A depository for a relic or relics; a casket or case in which relics are kept.

"It was my goodly lot to gain A reliquary and a chain."—*Scott: Robbery*, vi. 12.

\* **rē-lī-quā-tion**, s. [LIQUATION.] Remains, residue.

"The reliquation of all which preceded."—*Shakespeare: Life of Williams*, II. 197.

\* **rel-ique**, s. [RELIC.]

reliquise (as **rē-līh-wī-ō**), s. pl. [Lat. = remains, remnants.]

1. *Eccles.*: [RELIC, II.].

2. *Bok.*: The withered remains of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. Called also Indusie.

\* **reliquian** (as **rē-līh-wī-an**), a. [Eng. *reliqu(e)*; -ian.] Pertaining to, concerning, or constituting a relic.

"A great ship would not hold the reliquian pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross."—*E. Hall: Pathway to Piety*, p. 149 (reprint 1847).

\* **rē-lī-quī-dāte**, v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *liquidate* (q.v.).] To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

\* **rē-lī-quī-dā-tion**, s. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *liquidation* (q.v.).] The act of reliquidating; a second or renewed liquidation or adjustment.

**rē-līsh**, \* **rel-līsh**, s. [RELISH, v.]

I. Literally:

1. The effect of anything on the palate; taste, savour. (Generally used of a pleasing taste.)

"Distinguish every relish, sweet and sour."—*Davies: Immort. of the Soul*, s. 16.

2. That which is used to impart a flavour to anything; espec., something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

II. Figuratively:

1. That quality in any object which gives pleasure; the power or quality of pleasing.

"The fruits of liberty have the more agreeable relish after the uneasy hours of a close and tedious confinement."—*Waterland: Works*, III. 248.

2. Pleasure or delight given by anything.

"We do not always find equal relish in the same enjoyment."—*Shakespeare: Light of Nature*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. vi.

3. Inclination, taste, fondness, appetite, liking. (Now usually followed by *for*, formerly also by *of*.)

\* 4. A small quantity or admixture just perceptible.

"Some act That has no relish of salvation in't."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, III. 2.

\* 5. Characteristic quality or sort; cast.

"His fears . . . be of the same relish as ours are."—*Shakespeare: Henry V*, IV. 1.

**rē-līsh**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *relecher*, *relicher* = to lick over again: re = again, and *lecher* (Fr. *lécher*) = to lick, from O. H. Ger. *lecken*, *lechnō*; Ger. *lecken* = to lick (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To give a relish or agreeable flavour or taste to.

"On smoking lard they dine; A sav'ry bit that serv'd to relish wine."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* VIII.

2. To like or enjoy the taste or flavour of; to partake of with pleasure or gratification.

3. To be pleased with; to be gratified by; to enjoy.

"To see how people relished the same."—*Dryden: Miscellany of Queen Margaret*.

\* 4. To savour or smack of; to have a smack or taste of.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have a pleasing taste.

"The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates."—*Bacon: On Providence*.

2. To give pleasure.

"Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredit."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. To have a relish or flavour.

"A theory, which how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature."—*Woodward*.

\* **rē-līsh-ā-ble**, a. [Eng. *relish*; -able.] Capable of being relished; having a pleasing taste.

"Relishable bread for the use of man."—*Adams: Works*, II. 262.

\* **rē-līsh-tēn** (t silent), v.t. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *listen* (q.v.).] To listen again. (*Tennyson: Brook*, 18.)

\* **rē-līve**, v.t. & i. [Pref. re-, and Eng. *live*, v. (q.v.).]

A. Intrans.: To live again; to come to life again; to revive.

"Will you deliver How this dead queen relives?"—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, v. 2.

B. Trans.: To bring back to life; to re-animate, to revive.

"Thought with that sight him much to have relived."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 2.

**āte**, **āt**, **āre**, amidst, whāt, **āll**, father; **wā**, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; **pīne**, **pīt**, sīre, sīr, marine; **gō**, **pōt**, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; **mūte**, **ōth**, cūre, **qūite**, cūr, **rāle**, **rūll**; **trū**, Sŷrian, **ā**, **oe** = **ō**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**rē-load**, *v.t.* or *i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *load*, *v.* (q.v.).] To load again, as a gun, &c.  
"It is impossible for them to reload."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

**rē-loan**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, *v.* (q.v.).] To lend or loan again; to lend again that which has been lent and repaid. (*Amer.*)

**rē-loan**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *loan*, *s.* (q.v.).] A second lending or loan. (*Amer.*)

**rē-lō-cate**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *locate* (q.v.).] To locate a second time.

**rē-lō-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *location* (q.v.).]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of relocating.

2. *Scotts Law*: A reletting; the renewal of a lease.

\* *Tacit relocation*: The tacit or implied renewal of a lease, inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

**rē-lodge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lodge*, *v.* (q.v.).] To lodge again. (*Southey*.)

**rē-long**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *long* (q.v.).] To prolong, to postpone.

"I think it was good that the traces were re-longed."—*Barnes: Proselet; Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cxlii.

**rē-love**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *love*, *v.* (q.v.).] To love in return.

"To owe for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be re-loved by him, were not the least saucy presumption could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty."—*Boyle*.

**rē-lū-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *re-lucens*, *pr. par.* of *re-lucere*: *re-* = back, and *lucere* = to shine.]

1. Throwing back or reflecting light; bright, glittering.

2. Bright, shining, eminent, conspicuous.  
"In brighter mass, the re-lucens stream  
Plays o'er the mead."—*Thomson: Summer*, 163.

**rē-lūct**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-luctor*, from *re-* = back, and *luctor* = to struggle.] To struggle or strive against anything; to make resistance.

"With studied mixture, force our re-lucting appetites."—*Dodney of Percy*.

**rē-lūct-ance**, **rē-lūct-ant-ly**, **\*re-luct-an-cie**, *s.* [Eng. *reluctant*(*i*); -*ce*, -*cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being reluctant; unwillingness, repugnance, dislike.

"With feigned alacrity, she bears  
His strong reluctance down."  
—*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 779.

\* 2. Regret, displeasure.

"To the great honour and reluctance of all good men."—*Athenes Oration*, vol. II. (an. 1666).

**rē-lūct-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *reluctans*, *pr. par.* of *re-luctor* = to struggle against; Sp. *reluctante*.] [RELUCT.]

\* 1. Striving or struggling against something; struggling or resisting violently.

"In dusky, low reluctant damp, the sign  
Of wrath awak'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 58.

2. Unwilling to do what one has to do; acting with reluctance or repugnance; loth, unwilling, disinclined, averse.

"Their chief, with step reluctant, still  
Was lingering on the craggy hill."  
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, III. 28.

3. Proceeding from, or characterised by reluctance or repugnance; done or granted with reluctance: as, *reluctant obedience*.

**rē-lūct-ant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reluctant*; -*ly*.] In a reluctant manner; with reluctance; unwillingly.

"Our host  
Rose, though reluctantly, and forth we went."  
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. II.

**rē-lūc-tāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-luctatus*, *pa. par.* of *re-luctor* = to struggle against.] [RELUCT.] To struggle in opposition; to resist; to act reluctantly.

"Men devise colours to delude their re-luctating consciences."—*Dodney of Percy*.

**rē-lūc-tā-tion**, *s.* [RELUCTATE.] Resistance, opposition, reluctance, repugnance.

"I have done as many villainies as another,  
And with as little re-luctation."  
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Pilgrim*, II. 2.

**rē-lūme**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *re-lumer*; Fr. *re-lumer*.] [RELU-MINE.] To light again; to rekindle. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"I know not where is that Promethean heat  
That can thy light re-lume."  
—*Shakespeare: Othello*, v. 2.

**\*rē-lū-mine**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-lumino*, from *re-* = again, and *lumino* = to light, *lumen*, genit. *luminis* = light; Ital. *re-luminare*.]

1. To light again or anew; to rekindle.

"His eye re-luminates its extinguished fire."  
—*Cowper: Task*, I. 448.

2. To illuminate again.

**rē-lū**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), *v.* (q.v.).]

\* 1. *Lit.*: To rest or lean physically.

"His most holy hand relies  
Upon his knees."—*Davies: Holy Roods*, p. 16.

2. *Fig.*: To rest or lean with confidence, as when satisfied of the truth or certainty of facts, evidence, or future events, or of the veracity and trustworthiness of a person or a statement, or of the ability and willingness of a person to do any act, fulfil a promise, &c.; to depend; to have confidence; to trust; to rest. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"Who alights not foreign aid, nor overbays;  
But on our native strength in time of need relies."  
—*Dryden: To John Dryden of Chatterton*.

\* 3. *Reflexively*: To rest; to trust; to cause to depend.

"Not relying ourselves entirely upon him and his salvation."—*Sp. Spenserian*.

**rē-māde**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [REMAKE.]

**rē-māin**, **\*re-mayne**, *v.i. & t.* [From the O. Fr. *impers. verb. li remaint*, from *re-māindre* = to remain; Lat. *remanere* = it remains, *re-maneo* = to remain: *re-* = behind, and *maneo* = to remain; O. Sp. *remaner*; Sp. & Port. *remanear*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To continue in a place; to stay, to abide, to wait.

"While here you do remain."  
—*Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. To stay or be left behind after others have gone; to be left after a part has been taken away or lost; to survive; to be left out of a greater quantity.

"He was seen of above five hundred brethren at once; of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some are fallen asleep."—*I Cor. xv. 6*.

3. To continue or endure in a particular state, form, or condition.

"This mystery remained undiscovered."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

\* 4. To continue or endure, generally.

"The upright shall dwell in the land, and the perfect shall remain in it."—*Proverbs II. 21*.

\* 5. To live, to dwell.

"Did he ask for me? Where remains he?"—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, III. 2.

6. To be left as not included or comprised; to be left still to be dealt with.

"There remains a scruple in that too."  
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, v. 2.

7. To be reserved.

"For these remains a heavier doom."  
—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, I. 2.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To be left to; to continue with.

"In a little time, while breath remains thee."  
—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, I. 128.

2. To be left or reserved for; to await.

"Such end, pardon, does all hem remayne."  
—*Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar; May*.

**rē-māin**, *s.* [REMAIN, *v.*]

\* 1. The act or state of remaining; stay, abode.

"Let's fetch him off or make remain alike."  
—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, I. 4.

\* 2. Something which remains or is left to be done.

"All the remain is welcome."  
—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, III. 1.

3. That which remains or is left; remainder; a remnant. (Now only used in the plural.)

"Us the poor remain of Troy."  
—*Phaer: Virgil; Aeneid*, I.

4. Specifically in the plural:

(1) That which remains of a human body after life has ceased; a corpse, a dead body.

(2) The productions, espec. the literary productions, of one who is dead; posthumous works.

¶ *Organic remains*: [ORGANIC].

**rē-māin-dēer**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *re-māindre* = to remain; cf. *attaindre*, from Fr. *attaindre*; *rejoindre*, from Fr. *rejoindre*.]

**A. As substantive**:

**I. Ord. Lang.**: That which remains; anything left over after a part has been taken away, lost, or destroyed; a remnant.

"[He] wastes the sad remainder of his hours."  
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. II.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Arith., Alg., &c.*: That which is left over of the subtrahend, after taking away the minuend.

2. *Law*: An estate in remainder may be defined to be an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined. Thus if a man seized in fee-simple grants lands to A for twenty years, or other period, and, after the determination of the said term, then to B and his heirs for ever, here A is tenant for years, with remainder to B, since an estate for years is created out of the fee, and given to A, and the residue or remainder to B. Remainders are either contingent, cross, or vested (or executed) remainders. A contingent (or executory) remainder is where the estate in remainder is limited to take effect either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event; so that the particular estate may chance to be determined, and the remainder never take effect. A cross remainder is where each of two grantees has reciprocally a remainder in the share of the other. Thus, if an estate be granted as to one half to A for life, with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to B for life with remainder to his children in tail, with remainder to A in fee-simple, such remainders are called cross-remainders. Vested (or executed) remainders are those by which a present interest passes to the party, though it is to be enjoyed in future, and by which the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent, as if A be tenant for years, remainder to B in fee: here B's remainder is vested, which nothing can defeat or set aside.

3. *Publishing*: An edition, the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is cleared by the trade at a reduced price.

"One of those satires on the vanity of authors and the rashness of publishers—a list of remainders."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 8, 1865, p. 484.

\* **B. As adj.**: Remaining; left over; refuse.  
"Which is as dry as the remainder biscuit  
After a voyage."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 7.

**remainder-man**, *s.*

**Law**: He who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

**rē-māin**, *s. pl.* [REMAIN, *s.*]

**rē-māke**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *make*, *v.* (q.v.).] To make again or anew.

"Perfectly remake us after the image of our Maker."  
—*Glennville: Apology*.

**rē-mānd**, **\*re-maund**, *v.t.* [Fr. *re-mander* = to send for back again, from Lat. *re-mando* = to send back word: *re-* = back, and *mando* = to enjoin, to send word; Sp. *remandar*; Ital. *remandare*.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To send back; to call or order back.

"He signified his estate to the duke of Orizone, wherupon he was remaunded, and so he returned to Parja."—*Barnes: Proselet; Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. cxvii.

2. *Law*: To remit in custody to some future time, as an accused person, in order to allow opportunity for the further inquiry into the case, and the collection of further evidence; to adjourn to a future time, as a case demanding further investigation and evidence.

"They shall, notwithstanding, be remanded and remain prisoners."—*Frynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. IV, p. 27.

**rē-mānd**, *s.* [REMAND, *v.*]

**Law**: The act of remanding; the state of being remanded.

\* **rē-mānd-mēnt**, *s.* [Eng. *remand*; -*ment*.] The act of remanding; a remand.

\* **rēm'-a-nen-cie**, **\*rēm'-a-nen-gy**, *s.* [Eng. *remanen*(*i*); -*ce*, -*cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being remanent; continuance, permanency.

"The remanency of concupiscence or original sin in the regenerate."—*Dr. Taylor: Of Original Sin*.

2. That which remains; a residuum.

"To make it sublim into finely figured crystals without a remanence at the bottom."—*Boyle: Works*, III. 21.

**rēm'-a-nent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remanens*, *pr. par.* of *remanere* = to remain (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Remaining, surviving. (Obscure except in Scotch legal and ecclesiastical phraseology.)

"Our old guilt, and the remanent affections must be taken off."—*Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. II, § 2.

**bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.**

**B. As subst.:** The part remaining; a remnant, a residuum.

"Her majesty bought of his executrix the remanent of the last term of three years."—*Bacon*.

### remanet-magnetism, s.

**Magn.:** A quantity of magnetism retained by a bar of iron after a magnetic current has passed through it. A massive bar of iron retains its magnetism much longer than one formed of a bundle of soft iron wires.

**rēm'-s-nēt, s.** [Lat = it remains.] [REMAIN, v.]

**Law:** A suit which stands over to another sitting, or any proceeding connected with it which is deferred or delayed.

**re-ma'-ni-ē, a.** [Pa. par. of Fr. *remanier* = to handle again, to do over again.]

**Paleont. (Of fossils):** Derived from older beds. They are generally scarce, are often coloured differently from the other fossils and from the rock, and look water-worn.

"Fossils derived from older beds are called *remanit*."—*Leyell: Student's Manual*, ch. xiii.

**rē-mark, s.** [Fr. *remarque*.] [REMARK, v.]

1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice, observation.

"The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude Conjecture and remark."—*Comper: Table Talk*, 306.

2. A brief statement taking notice of, or referring to, something; an observation, a comment, a note.

"Those choice remarks he from his travels drew."—*Dryden: Astruc Reduc*, 22.

\*3. Noticeable quality; note.

"There was a man of special grave remark."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, l. 47.

**rē-mark (1), v.t. & t.** [Fr. *remarque* = to mark, to note, to heed: *re* = again, and *marquer* = to mark; *marque* = a mark; Sp. *remarcar*; Ital. *rimarcare*.]

### A. Transitive:

1. To observe; to note mentally; to take note or notice of.

2. To utter by way of remark, comment, or observation; to observe; to say, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker.

\*3. To distinguish, to mark; to point out.

"His manacles remark him, there he sits."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, l. 308.

**B. Intrans.:** To make observations or remarks; to observe.

"I shall only remark that when this text is away, there will be but one left in the whole Scripture where that particular form of expression is used."—*Watkinson: Works*, II, 22.

**rē-mark (2), v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *mark*, v. (q.v.).] To mark again or anew.

**rē-mark-a-ble, a. & s.** [Fr. *remarquable*, from *remarque* = to remark (q.v.); Sp. *remarcable*; Ital. *rimarcabile*.]

### A. As adjective:

1. Worthy of remark or notice; observable, notable.

"His remarkable, that they Talk most, who have the least to say."—*Prior: Alma*, II, 244.

2. Extraordinary; deserving of special notice; wonderful, conspicuous, rare, unusual, distinguished, famous.

"A remarkable eclipse or two that are mentioned in the Chinese annals."—*Bolingbroke: Essay 3; On Monothism*.

\*3. As subst. Something notable, extraordinary, or remarkable.

"To write the remarkable of their reigns."—*Fuller: Worthies: Buckinghamshire*.

**rē-mark-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *remarkable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remarkable; worthiness of remark or notice; observableness.

"They signify the remarkableness of this punishment of the Jews, as signal revenge from the crucified Christ."—*Hammond*.

**rē-mark-a-ble, adv.** [Eng. *remarkable* (q.v.).] In a remarkable or extraordinary manner or degree; notably, extraordinarily, unusually; so as to call for especial notice or remark.

"A remarkably handsome, tall, and well-made race."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

**rē-marked, pa. par. or a.** [REMARK, v.] Notable, conspicuous, remarkable.

"You speak of two The most remark'd of the kingdom."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

**rē-mark-er, s.** [Eng. *remark*, v.; -er.] One

who makes remarks or observations; an observer.

"If the remarker would but once try to outshine the author by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency."—*Watts*.

**rē-mār'-riāge, s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *marriage* (q.v.).] A second or repeated marriage; any marriage after the first.

**rē-mār'-ry, 're-mar-y, v.t. & t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *marry* (q.v.).]

**A. Trans.:** To marry again or a second time.

**B. Intrans.:** To be married again or a second time.

"They'll remarry Ere the worm pierce your winding sheet."—*Weber: White Devil*, v. 1.

**rē-mast, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *mast*, v. (q.v.).] To furnish or provide with a new mast or masts.

**rē-mās'-ti-cāte, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *masticate* (q.v.).] To masticate or chew over again, as in chewing the cud.

"They are remasticated (chewing the cud, as it is called)."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 27.

**rē-mās'-ti-cā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *mastication* (q.v.).] The act of remasticating or chewing over again.

"The rough portions of the food undergo the process of remastication several times."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 22.

\***rem-berge, s.** [RAMBERGE.]

**rem'-blāi (em as āi), s.** [Fr., from *remblayer* = to fill up an excavation, to embark; O. Fr. *emblaer* = to hinder, to embarrass.]

1. Fort. The elevated portion of earthworks formed by the disposition of the déblai, or excavated materials.

2. Eng. The earthwork that is carried to bank in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

**rēm'-ble, v.t.** [Etym. doubtful.] To remove. (Prov.)

"I . . . ralled an' rembled 'um out."—*Tennyson: Northern Farmer* (Old Style), viii.

\***reme, s.** [REALM.]

**rē-mēad, 'remeld, s.** [REMEDY.] A remedy. "Past's remead."—*Burns: Poor Man's Elegy*.

\***rē-mēan, 're-mene, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *mean*, v. (q.v.).] To remind. (Gower.)

\***rē-mē-ant, a.** [Lat. *remeans*, pr. par. of *remeo* = to return.] Returning; coming back.

"Like the remeant sun."—*Kingley: Saint's Tragedy*, II, 2.

**rē-mēas'-ūre (s as sh), v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *measure*, v. (q.v.).] To measure again or anew.

"The way they came; their steps remeasured right."—*Palfrey: Godfrey of Boulogne*, xv. 2.

**rē-mē-dī-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *remedy*; -able.] Capable of being remedied; admitting of a remedy.

"The remediable evils of their conditions."—*Standard*, Jan. 18, 1884.

\***rē-mē-dī-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *remediable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remediable.

**rē-mē-dī-a-ble, adv.** [Eng. *remediable* (q.v.).] In a remediable manner or state; so as to admit of remedy or cure.

**rē-mē-dī-al, a.** [Lat. *remedialis* = healing, from *remedium* = a remedy (q.v.).] Affording a remedy; containing, constituting, or intended for a remedy or the removal of an evil.

"The remedial part of the law is a necessary consequence."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Intro.)

### remedial-statutes, s. pl.

**Law:** (See extract.)

"Remedial statutes are those which are made to supply defects in the common law itself, either by enlarging the law where it was narrow, or by restraining it where it was too lax."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Intro., § 2.)

\***rē-mē-dī-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *remedial*; -ly.] In a remedial manner; by way of remedy; so as to remedy.

\***rē-mē-dī-ate, a.** [Eng. *remedy*; -ate.] Remedial.

"All you, unpubli'd virtues of the earth, Spring with my tears; be aidant and remedeate."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, IV, 4.

\***rēm'-ē-dī-lēss, 'rem-e-dī-leasse, 'rem-e-dy-leasse, a.** [Eng. *remedy*; -less.]

1. Not admitting of a remedy; incurable; beyond remedy; hopeless.

"Hopeless are all my evils, all *remediless*."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 648.

2. Irreparable, irremediable, irretrievable; as, a *remediless* loss.

3. Not answering as or serving for a remedy; ineffectual, powerless.

4. Not admitting of change or reversal; irrevocable.

"We, by rightful doom *remediless*, Were lost in death till He that dwelt above Emptied his glory."—*Milton: Circumcision*.

5. Without excuse or escape; under necessity.

"I have bought a piece of land in the field here, and I must *remediless* go thither to see what I have bought."—*Edal: Luke* xiv.

6. Without a remedy; unable to find or obtain a remedy; without hope of rescue or escape.

"And [tell him] that his bale were better over bloun, Than thus to pine *remediless* in grief."—*Goswold: Dan Bartholomew of Bath*.

\***rēm'-ē-dī-lēss-ly, 'rem-i-dī-le-ly, adv.** [Eng. *remediless*; -ly.] In a manner or degree not admitting of remedy; irremediably.

"He going away *remediless* chiding at his rebuke."—*Shakespeare: Arcadia*, bk. I.

\***rēm'-ē-dī-lēss-nēss, s.** [Eng. *remediless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being remediless; incurableness.

"The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly questioned."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. II, pt. II, sec. 2.

**rēm'-ē-dy, 'rem-e-die, 'rem-e-dye, s.** [O. Fr. *remédie*, *remede* (Fr. *remède*), from Lat. *remedium* = a remedy: *re* = again, and *medeo* = to heal; Sp., Port., & Ital. *remedio*.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which cures or heals any disease; a medicine or application used to heal a disease and restore health.

2. That which serves to remedy, counteract, or repair any hurt; that which corrects any evil; redress, reparation. (Followed by *for* or *against*, formerly also by *to*.)

"The remedy is wholly in your own hands."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*, let. 4.

### II. Technically:

1. Coining: The allowance at the mint for deviation from the exact standard fineness and weight of coin.

"In England the *remedy* of the mint is: Gold, 12 grains per pound in weight,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a carat in fineness; silver, 1 dw. per pound in weight, 1 dw. per pound in fineness; copper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the weight both in weight and fineness. The *remedy* of United States gold coin is double eagle, one half grain; smaller gold coins, one quarter grain."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, II, 1, 918.

2. Law: The means provided for the recovery of a right, or of compensation for its infringement.

"The instruments whereby this *remedy* is obtained (which are sometimes considered in the light of the *remedy* itself) are a diversity of suits and actions."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. III, ch. 2.

**rēm'-ē-dy, 'rem-e-die, v.t.** [Fr. *remédier*; Sp. & Port. *remediar*; Ital. *rimediare*.]

† 1. To cure, to heal; to restore to soundness or health.

2. To repair or redress, as an injury or wrong; to remove or counteract, as an evil.

"For the *re-tying* and redressing of those forehead injuries and wrongful dealings of the pope."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 279.

**rē-mēlt, v.t. & t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *melt* (q.v.).] To melt again or anew.

**rē-mēm'-bār, 're-mem-bre, v.t. & t.** [O. Fr. *remembrer*, *re-membrer* = to call to mind, formed with an excrement *b* from Lat. *rememoror* = to remember: *re* = again, and *memoro* = to commemorate; *memor* = mindful; Fr. *remémorer*; Sp. *remembrar*; Ital. *rimemorare*.]

### A. Transitive:

1. To bring or call back to the mind or memory; to recall to remembrance; to recollect.

"By the rivers of Babylon there we sat down, yea, we wept when we remembered Zion."—*Psalms*, lxxviii, 1.

2. To call or bring to mind; to put one in mind of.

"The ditty does remember my drowned father."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, I, 2.

\*3. To put in mind; to remind.

"It doth remember me the more of sorrow."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, III, 4.

**sāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūr, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōl, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, oūre, unīte, oūr, rāle, fāl, trī, Sūrian. s, c = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

\* 4. To come or return to the memory or remembrance of.

"As well thou wost, if it remember thee,  
How nigh the death for woe thou foundest me."  
Chaucer: *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, l.

5. To bear or keep in mind; to preserve unforgetten; not to forget or let slip: as, To remember the circumstances of an event.

6. To be continually thoughtful of; to attend to; to observe.

"Remember what I warn thee: shun to taste."  
Milton: *P. L.*, viii, 287.

7. To keep in mind with gratitude, reverence, respect, favour, affection, or any other feeling; to observe.

"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy."  
Exodus xii, 8.

8. To think of; to bear in mind; to consider; to take into consideration.

"Remember whom thou hast aboard."—Shakespeare: *Tempest*, I, 1.

\* 9. To mention.

"A citation ought to be certain, in respect of the person cited; for, if such certainty be therein omitted, such citation is invalid, as in many cases heretofore to be remembered."—*Apology: Paragon*.

10. To give or present the regards or compliments of; to mention with compliments: as, Remember me to your father.

B. *Intrans.* To call anything to remembrance; to bear anything in mind; to exercise the faculty of memory; to recollect.

"Remember well how thou art old."  
Greene: *C. A.*, viii.

\* **rē-mēm-bēr-a-ble**, a. [Eng. remember; -able.] Capable or worthy of being remembered; memorable.

"We saw this very remarkable and memorable place under sufficient discomfort of wind and showers."  
Southey: *Letters*, iv, 481.

\* **rē-mēm-bēr-a-ble**, adv. [Eng. rememberable(-ly); -ly.] In a rememberable or memorable manner; so as to be remembered.

"To relate everything as rememberably as possible."  
Southey: *Memoirs of Taylor of Norwich*, ii, 77.

\* **rē-mēm-bēr-er**, s. [Eng. remember; -er.] One who remembers.

"What a rememberer is the heart!"—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, iv, 66.

**rē-mēm-brānce**, \* **rē-mēm-brānce**, s. [O. Fr. *remembrance*, from *remembre* = to remember (q.v.); Sp. *remembranza*; Ital. *rimembranza*.]

1. The act, state, or process of remembering; the keeping of a thing in the mind, or the recalling of it to mind; recollection.

"The sorrowful remembrance of the good deeds that he hath left to do here in earth."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory.

"This lord of weak remembrance."  
Shakespeare: *Tempest*, ii, 1.

3. The period of time over which the power of memory extends: as, It has not happened within my remembrance.

4. The state of being remembered, or of being kept in memory; memory preserved.

"Saying a few last words, and enforcing his careful remembrance."  
Longfellow: *Courtship of Miles Standish*, v.

5. That which is remembered; a recollection, a memory.

"Muse, these dear remembrances must be  
In these convenient places registered."  
Dramatist: *Punchyric to the King*.

6. That which serves to recall to, or preserve in memory: as,

(1) An account or record preserved; a memorandum or note to assist the memory.

"Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I."—*State: Orig. of Monks*.

(2) A monument, a memorial.

(3) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

"If you turn not, you will return the sooner.  
Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake."  
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii, 2.

\* 7. The state or condition of being mindful; thought, regard, consideration.

"His unquiet, out of a self-gracious remembrance, did first propose."—Shakespeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv, 4.

\* 8. Admonition.

"I do commit unto your hand  
The unsaid sword, that you have used to bear;  
With this remembrance that you use the same  
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit,  
As you have done against me."  
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, v, 2.

**rē-mēm-brānce-er**, s. [Eng. remembrance(-er); -er.]

1. One who reminds; one who or that which puts in mind.

"Faithful remembrance of one so dear."  
Cooper: *My Mother's Picture*.

2. An officer of the Court of Exchequer, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. Formerly there were three such officers, the King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer, the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, and the Remembrancer of First-fruits. The duties of the second of these were merged in the first by 3 & 4 William IV., c. 99. The name is also given to an officer of some corporations, as the Remembrancer of the City of London.

"All are digested into books, and sent to the remembrancer of the exchequer, that he make processes upon them."  
Bacon.

\* **rē-mēm-brō**, v.t. & i. [REMEMBER.]

\* **rē-mēm-ōr-āte**, v.t. [Lat. *rememoratus*, pa. par. of *rememoror* = to remember (q.v.).] To remember; to exercise the faculty of remembering.

"We shall find the like difficulty, whether we rememorate or learn anew."—Bryskett: *Disc. of Civil Life*, p. 1, 100.

\* **rē-mēm-ōr-ā-tion**, \* **rē-mēm-ōr-ā-tion**, s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *rememoratio*.] [REMEMORATE.] Remembrance, memory.

"Helps of memory, of affection, of remembrance."  
Montaigne: *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 236.

\* **rē-mēm-ōr-ā-tive**, \* **rē-mēm-ōr-ā-tive**, a. [Eng. rememorate(-ive).] Recalling to mind; reminding.

"Without rememorate(-ive) of a thing."—Pocock: *in Waterland*, p. 254.

\* **rēm-on-ant**, \* **rēm-on-ant**, s. [REMANANT.]

\* **rē-mer-cies**, s. pl. [REMERCY.] Thanks.

"Not render thanks, he saie remercies."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 118.

\* **rē-mēr-gy**, \* **rē-mēr-gie**, v.t. [Fr. *remercier*, from *re-* = again, and *mercier* = to thank; *mercé* = thanks, from Lat. *mercedem*, accus. of *merces* = reward.] To thank.

"She him remerciad, as the patron of her life."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, ii, xi, 14.

\* **rē-mēr-gē**, v.t. [Prof. *re-*, and Eng. *merge* (q.v.).] To merge again.

"Emerging in the general oval."  
Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xli, 4.

\* **rē-mī-form**, a. [Lat. *remus* = an oar, and *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like an oar.

\* **rē-mīg-e-ble**, a. [Lat. *remigo* = to row, from *remex*, genit. *remigis* = a rower; *remus* = an oar.] Fit to be rowed upon.

"Sterile remigable marshes."  
Cotton: *Montaigne*, ch. xiv.

\* **rē-mī-gē**, s. pl. [Lat. nom. pl. of *remex*, genit. *remigis* = a rower; *remus* = an oar.]

Ornith.: The quill feathers of the wings of a bird, which propel it through the air, like oars.

\* **rē-mī-grāte**, v.t. [Lat. *remigratus*, pa. par. of *remigro* = to remove back.] [MIGRATE.] To remove back again; to return to a former place or state.

"The rest . . . will remigrate into phlegm."—Boyle: *Works*, i, 499.

\* **rē-mī-grā-tion**, s. [REMIORATE.] A migration to a former place; a removal back again.

"The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional remigrations, became diffused in Scotland."—*Bale: Orig. of Man-kind*.

\* **rē-mī-y-ā**, s. [Named after Remijō, a Brazilian medical man.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonidæ. Slender shrubs with axillary racemes of flowers, woolly outside, and the limb of the corolla with five linear segments. The bark of *Remigia ferruginea* and *R. Vellozi* is used as a substitute for cinchona.

\* **rē-mīnd**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mind* (q.v.).] To put in mind; to recall something to the mind or memory of; to bring to the remembrance of; to cause to remember.

"I do not believe it beguiling.  
Because it reminds me of thine."  
Byron: *Stanzas to Augusta*.

\* **rē-mīnd-er**, s. [Eng. remind(-er); -er.] One who or that which reminds or calls to mind.

"These outward objects are rather the reminders than the first beguilers or implanters."—*Morse: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i, ch. v.

\* **rē-mīnd-fūl**, a. [Eng. remind(-ful); -ful.]

1. Tending or serving to remind; careful to remind.

2. Careful to remember; mindful.

"Remindful of the convent bars."  
Boswell: *Boswell's Dream*.

\* **rēm-īng-tōn-ite**, s. [After Edward Remington of Maryland; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as a rose-coloured encrustation on serpentine at Finksburg Maryland, U.S.A. Supposed to be a hydrated carbonate of cobalt; not yet analysed.

\* **rēm-ī-nis-ōnce**, \* **rēm-ī-nis-ōnce-ōy**, s.

[Fr., from Lat. *reminiscentia* = remembrance, from *remiscens*, pa. par. of *remiscor* = to remember, from *re-* = again, and the same root as *memini* = I remember; Sp. & Port. *remisencia*.]

† 1. The act or power of remembering; the recalling or recovery of ideas which had escaped the memory; recollection, memory.

"There is yet another kind of discussion beginning with the appetite to recover something lost, proceeding from the present backward, from thought of the place where we miss it, to the thought of the place from whence we came last; and from the thought of that, to the thought of a place before, till we have in our mind some place, wherein we had the thing we miss; and this is called reminiscence."—*Hobbs: Human Nature*, ch. iv.

2. That which is remembered or recalled to mind; a memory; a relation of past events, characteristics, &c., within one's personal recollection.

\* **rēm-ī-nis-ōnce-ōy**, s. [REMINISCENCE.]

\* **rēm-ī-nis-ōnce**, a. & s. [Lat. *remiscentis*, pa. par. of *remiscor* = to remember.] [REMINISCENCE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Remembering; recalling to mind; having reminiscence.

2. Reminding one of something.

"The succeeding scherzo, though somewhat reminiscent of Beethoven."—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 9, 1882.

B. As subst.: One who calls to mind and records past events.

\* **rēm-ī-nis-ōnce-tial** (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *reminiscence*; -ial.] Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

"Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence."—*Brown: Voltaire's Errors*, (Prof.).

\* **rēm-ī-nis-ōnce-tōr-ōy**, a. [Eng. *reminiscence*; -tōr-ōy.] Remembering; pertaining or relating to the memory; founded on reminiscences.

"I still have a reminiscitory spite against Mr. Job Jouson."—*Lyttel: Pelham*, ch. ix, xiii.

\* **rēm-ī-pēd**, a. & s. [Lat. *remipes*, genit. *remipedis* = having feet like oars: *remus* = an oar, and *pes* = a foot.]

A. As adj.: A term applied to any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus *Remipes* (q.v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the crustacean or entomological genus *Remipes* (q.v.).

\* **rēm-ī-pēs**, s. [REMIPEID.]

† 1. Zool.: A genus of Hippidæ (q.v.), with one species, *Remipes testudinarius*, from the coast of Australia. Middle antennæ bisetose at the apex, longer than external. First pair of feet long, with last joint acuminate.

\* 2. Entom.: A name formerly given to a genus of Coleoptera, and to one of Hemiptera. (Larousse.)

\* **rēm-ī-rē-ē**, s. [The Guianan name of a species.]

Bot.: A genus of Schœnidæ. *Remirea maritima*, common in Tropical America, is said to be strongly diaphoretic and diuretic.

\* **rē-mīpē**, v.t. [REMISE, s.]

\* 1. Ord. Lang.: To send back; to remit.

"This too much remitted  
Ought into noight."  
Shakespeare: *The Merchant of Venice*, second day, first week, 164.

2. Law: To give or grant back; to resign or surrender by deed.

"Remitted, released, and for ever quit-claimed."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 90.

\* **rē-mīpē**, s. [Fr. = delivery, surrender, from *remette* (Lat. *remitto*) = to surrender.] [REMIT.]

Law: A surrender; a giving back; a release, as of a claim.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = çhæn. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

**re-miss**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remissus* = relaxed, languid, prop. *pa. par.* of *remitto* = to send back, to remit (q.v.); Fr. *remis*; Sp. *remiso*; Ital. *rimesso*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Not vigorous or energetic in action or performance; not diligent; slack; inattentive; negligent; careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless.

"He means, my lord, that we are too *remiss*." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, III. 2.

2. Wanting in earnestness, intensity, or activity; slow, slack, languid.

"The water deserts the corpuses, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*."—Woodward.

3. *As subst.*: An act of negligence or remissness; negligence.

"By negligence of magistrates and *remissions* of laws."—Puttenham: *English Poets*, bk. I, ch. xix.

**re-mis-sal-es**, *s. pl.* [O. Fr.] Leavings, scraps, ors, refuse.

"Lads not thi treachours with many *remissal-es*." *Lydgate: Stans Puer ad Menem.*

**re-mis-s-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *remiss*; *-ful*]. Ready or prone to grant remission or forgiveness; forgiving, gracious, remissive.

"The heavens in their *remissful* doom." *Dryden.*

**re-mis-s-ib-il-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *remissible*; *-ity*]. The quality or state of being remissible; capability of being remitted.

"The *remissibility* of our greatest sins."—*Jer. Taylor.*

**re-mis-s-ib-le**, *a.* [Lat. *remissibilis*, from *remissus*, *pa. par.* of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] Capable of being remitted; admitting of remission.

"Sins . . . *remissible* or expiable by an easy penitence."—*Faitham: Resolves*, pt. II, res. 9.

**re-mis-s-ō in-jūr-i-se**, *phr.* [Lat.] *Scots Law*: A plea in an action of divorce for adultery, implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offence; condonation.

**re-mis-s-iōn** (as *as* *ah*). **re-mis-s-i-ōn**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *remissionem*, accus. of *remissio*, from *remissus*, *pa. par.* of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.); Sp. *remisión*; Ital. *remissione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of sending back or remitting.

"Eurydice and her *remission* into hell."—*Stackhouse.*

2. The act of remitting or sending to a distant place, as money; remittance. (*Swi.*)

3. The act of remitting, abating, or relaxing; abatement, moderation, relaxation.

"For it is the law of our nature that such fits of excitement shall always be followed by *remissions*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

4. The act of forgiving or remitting; the foregoing of the punishment due to a crime; forgiveness, pardon.

"This is my blood of the new testament which is shed for many for the *remission* of sins."—*Matthew* xvi. 28.

5. The act of giving up, foregoing, or relinquishing, as a debt, a claim, a right, &c.

"These chiefs had obtained from the Crown, on easy terms, *remissions* of old debts and grants of new titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

6. That which is remitted, given up, or relinquished.

**II. Pathol.**: Diminution in intensity without complete stoppage. [*REMITTENT*.]

**re-mis-s-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *remiss*; *-ive*.]

1. Slackening, abating, relaxing, moderating.

"*Remissive* of his might."

*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xiii. 887.

2. Remitting, forgiving, pardoning.

"A most merciful king, who was *remissive* of wrong."—*Black: Life of William*, p. 225.

**re-mis-s-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *remiss*; *-ly*]. In a remiss, negligent, careless, or heedless manner; carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

"Like an unben bow carelessly His newy probocals did *remissly* lie." *Dante: The Progress of the Soul.*

**re-mis-s-ness**, **re-mis-ness**, **re-mis-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *remiss*; *-ness*]. The quality or state of being remiss; slackness, carelessness, heedlessness, negligence; want of vigour, diligence, industry, attention or due application to any business or duty.

"The calculated *remissness* of the Whips achieved what the conscience of the Party had previously not been robust enough to accomplish."—*Standard*, Dec. 31, 1888.

**re-mis-s-ōr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *remissus*, *pa. par.* of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.).] Pertaining to re-

mission; serving or tending to remit; remissive.

"Propitiatory, expiatory, *remissory*, or satisfactory, signifies all one thing in effect."—*Lactantius: Sermon of the Plough.*

**re-mit**, **re-mytt**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *remitto* = to send back, to abate, to remit; *re-* = back, and *mitto* = to send; Fr. *remettre*; Sp. *remittir*; Port. *remittir*; Ital. *rimettere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To send back.

"Whether Earth's an animal, and air Imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair, And what she sucks, *remitts*." *Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* xv.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Their rents are *remitted* to them in sugar and rum."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. III.

3. To restore, to replace, to put or place back.

4. To transfer, to refer, to leave.

"Christ would not suffer himself to be called good, but *remitted* that title to the Father only."—*Waterland: Works*, II. 257.

5. To refer.

"Whether the counsels be good, I *remitt* it to the wise redem."—*Algot: Governor*, bk. III, ch. xxvi.

6. To relax in intensity; to abate; to make less intense or violent.

7. To make slack after tension; to relax.

"As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 222.

8. To refrain from exacting; to relinquish, to give up; to forego, wholly or in part.

"The magistrate can often, where the public good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the punishment of criminal offences by his own authority."—*Locke.*

9. To forgive, to pardon; to pass over without punishment.

"Whose sinner sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them."—*John* xx. 23.

10. To resign, to give up.

"Neither of either: I *remit* both twin." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Comm.*: To transmit or send, as money, bills, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Scots Law*: To transfer, as a cause, from one tribunal to another, or from one judge to another. [*REMIT*, *s.*]

**B. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

"How often have I blessed the coming day, When toll *remitting* lent its turn to play!" *Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active; to moderate.

"As by degrees, they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures, they let fall those generous principles, which had raised them to worthy thoughts."—*South.*

**II. Technically:**

1. *Comm.*: To transmit money, &c., in payment for goods, &c.

2. *Med.*: To abate in violence for a time without intermission, as a fever, &c.

**re-mit**, *s.* [*REMIT*, *v.*]

*Scots Law*: A remission; a sending back. Applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause, either totally or partially or for some specific cause, from one tribunal or judge to another or to a judicial nominee, to execute the purpose of the remit.

**re-mit-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *remitt*; *-ment*]. The act of remitting; the state of being remitted; remittance, remission, forgiveness.

"Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remissions*."—*Milton: Tetra-chordon.*

**re-mit-tal**, *s.* [Eng. *remitt*; *-al*.]

1. The act of remitting; a giving up, a surrender, remission.

2. The act of remitting or sending away to a distance, as money, &c.; remittance, transmission.

**re-mit-tān-ce**, *s.* [Eng. *remitt*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of remitting or transmitting, as money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in payment for goods, &c.

"The same act of parliament . . . restored the exchange between England and Scotland to its natural rate, or to what the course of trade and *remittances* might happen to make it."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. II, ch. II.

2. Money, bills, &c., remitted in payment.

**re-mit-tān-er**, *s.* [Eng. *remittance*]; *-er*]. One who sends a remittance.

"Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his remittance at Madrid."—*Cumberland: Memoirs*, II. 170.

**re-mit-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *remitt*; *-ee*]. One to whom a remittance is sent.

**re-mit-tent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *remittens*, *pr. par.* of *remitto* = to remit (q.v.); Fr. *remittent*.]

**Medical:**

**A. As adj.**: Diminishing in intensity at certain intervals, but not intermitting; *i.e.*, temporarily ceasing.

**B. As subst.**: A remittent disease; a remittent fever.

**remittent-fever, s.**

**Pathol.**: A malarial fever, known also as Continued fever (q.v.), bilious fever, acclimative fever, &c. It is marked by sudden invasion and persistent high temperature, frequently from 105° to 106°, with diminution of the red blood-corpuscles, with other changes in the spleen, liver, stomach, and intestines, resembling those of intermittent fever, which it may pass into during convalescence. It is chiefly riparian, or in marshy regions with little water, and is conveyed by the winds. It occurs chiefly in 68° north and 57° south latitude, with a cold and a hot stage, a remission stage, and a period of exacerbation on the day after the remission, with an average duration of two weeks, after which the patient usually recovers.

**re-mit-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *remitt*; *-or*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who remits, pardons, forgives, or foregoes.

"The condition of a remitted forfeiture being as absolutely in the breast of the *remitter* as the condition on which the blessing was originally conferred."—*Warburton: Works*, ix. 116.

2. One who remits money, &c.; one who makes a remittance.

"The diminished wants of *remitters*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 15, 1882.

**II. Law**: The sending or placing back of a person to a right or title he had before; the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered only by suit.

**re-mit-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *remitt*; *-or*]. One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

**re-mix**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mix* (q.v.).] To mix again or repeatedly.

**rem-nant**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *remanant*, *remenant*, from Lat. *remanens*, *pr. par.* of *remaneo* = to remain (q.v.).]

**A. As substantive:**

1. That which is left or remains over after a part has been separated, lost, destroyed, or removed.

"A *remnant* of your race survives."

*Cowper: Task*, I. 340.

2. *Specif.*: The last part of a piece of stuff.

3. That which is left after a part has been done, performed, executed, passed, or told; remainder.

"The *remnant* of my age."

*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, III. 1.

4. A scrap, a fragment, a little bit. (Used in contempt.)

"Thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant*!"

*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, IV. 2.

**B. As adj.**: Remaining, left.

"The *remnant* years Heaven doom'd him yet to live."

*Boole: Orlando Furioso*, xiii.

**re-mōd-el**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *model*, *v.* (q.v.).] To model again or anew; to refashion, to rearrange.

"In the remodelled boroughs they could do nothing."

*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

**re-mōd-i-fi-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *modification* (q.v.).] The act of remodifying; a repeated or renewed modification.

**re-mōd-i-fy**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *modify* (q.v.).] To modify again or anew; to reform, to remodel.

**rem-ō-lin-ite**, *s.* [From *Los Remolinos*, Chili, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: The same as ATACAMITE (q.v.).

**re-mōl-i-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *remolliens*, *genit.* *remolliens*, *pr. par.* of *remollio* = to soften; *molli* = soft.] Mollifying, softening.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hāre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; øy = ā; qu = kw.

\***rē-mōl'-ten**, \***re-moul'-ten**, *a.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *molten* (q.v.).] Melted again; remelted.

"Mingled with glass already made, and remolten."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 773.

†**rē-mōn-ēt-i-nā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *remonetize* (e); -*ation*.] The act of remonetizing a coinage; the reestablishment of such coinage in the position of legal tender after having for a time been degraded to the rank of mere token money.

†**rē-mōn-ēt-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *monetize* (q.v.).] To restore, as a gold or silver coinage, to value as a currency.

"The gold coinage has been remonetized."—*Bühner*: *Counting-House Dictionary*.

\***rē-mōn'-strā-ble**, *a.* [Low Lat. *remonstrare* = to show.] Demonstrable.

"The greatness is remonstrable in the event."—*Adams*: *Works*, II, 254.

**rē-mōn'-strānce**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrancia*, from *remonstrans*, *pr. par.* of *remonstrare* = to remonstrate (q.v.); Fr. *remonstrance*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

\*1. The act of showing, demonstrating, or manifesting; demonstration, manifestation, show, display.

"The Spaniards made no remonstrance of joy or an ordinary liking to it."—*Bacon*: *Life of Williams*, pt. I, p. 144.

\*2. Declaration, statement.

"To prepare and draw up a general remonstrance of the state of the kingdom."—*Clarendon*: *Civil Wars*, I, 302.

3. The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a strong representation of reasons or facts against something complained of or opposed; expostulation; hence, a paper or document containing such representation or expostulation.

II. Roman Church: A Monstrance (q.v.).

#### ¶ The Grand Remonstrance:

Eng. Hist.: A remonstrance consisting of 206 articles, condemning the arbitrary procedure of Charles I. It was carried in the House of Commons, November 22, 1641, by a majority of eleven, and presented to the king on December 1.

**rē-mōn'-strant**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstrans*, *pr. par.* of *remonstrare* = to remonstrate (q.v.).]

*A. As adj.*: Containing, or of the nature of remonstrance; expostulatory; urging reasons against something.

"The people regarded with profound indifference the remonstrant pastoral."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1884.

*B. As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who remonstrates.

2. *Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A name given to the Dutch Protestants, who, after the death of Arminius (A.D. 1609), continued to maintain his views, and in 1610 presented to the States of Holland, at Friesland, a remonstrance in five articles formulating their points of departure from Calvinism. Their adversaries presented a counter-remonstrance, whence they were called Counter-Remonstrants. In 1619 the Synod of Dort pronounced in favour of the stricter school. The Remonstrants still form a small but liberal and scholarly sect in Holland.

"The doctrine of the Remonstrants was embodied in 1611 in a *confessio* written by Episcopius, their great theologian, while Witsenbogaert gave them a catechism, and regulated their churchly order."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx, 373.

**rē-mōn'-strāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *remonstratus*, *pa. par.* of *remonstrare* = to show, to expose; hence, to produce arguments, from Lat. *re* = again, and *monstrare* = to show; O. Fr. *remonstrer*; Fr. *remonstrer*.]

\**A. Transitive*:

1. To make a representation with regard to any matter; to demonstrate; to manifest, to show, to prove.

"Properties of a faithful servant: a sedulous eye, to observe all occasions within or without, tending to remonstrate the habit within."—*Rogers*: *Wacnam the Syrian*, p. 304.

2. To show or point out.

"And, lastly, your majesty did exhort them, by the opportunity which the present time itself did yield unto it; which I did particularly remonstrate unto them."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 494.

*B. Intransitive*:

\*1. To show clearly; to demonstrate, to prove.

2. To exhibit, present, or put forward strong reasons or representations against some act or course of proceedings; to expostulate.

\***rēm-ōn-strā-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *remonstratium*, accus. of *remonstratio*, from *remonstratus*.] [REMONSTRATE.] The act of remonstrating or expostulating; a remonstrance, an expostulation.

\***rēm-ōn-strā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *remonstrative* (e); -*ive*.] Remonstrating, remonstrant.

"The last clause a perfect bar of remonstrative music."—*Burke*: *Philology*, § 660.

\***rēm-ōn-strā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *remonstrator* (e); -*or*.] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant. "Orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief remonstrators."—*Burnet*: *Own Time* (an. 1660).

\***rēm-ōn-strā-tōr-ry**, *a.* [From *remonstrare*, on analogy of *demonstratory*.] Remonstrating, remonstrative.

"Appealing to him in a remonstratory tone."—*Nichols*: *Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

**rēm-ōn'-toir** (oir as *wâr*), *s.* [Fr.]

*Horol.*: A mechanism designed to render the force which sustains the movement of the escapement perfectly even.

#### remontoir-escapement, *s.*

*Horol.*: An escapement in which the scape-wheel is driven by a small weight raised by the clock, usually at intervals of thirty seconds; or by a spiral spring on the scape-wheel arbor, wound up a quarter or half turn at the said intervals.

**rēm-ō-pleū-rēs**, *s.* [Lat. *remus* = an oar, and *pleura* = a rib.] [REMOPLEURIDÆ.]

**rēm-ō-pleū-rī-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *remopleuridae*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

*Palæont.*: A family of Trilobites. Head greatly developed, semicircular, the genal angles produced into spines. Eyes very long, reticulated; body rings eleven; pygidium very small. Only known genus *Remopleura*, with seven British species, from the Lower Silurian.

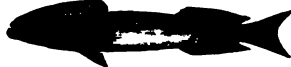
**rēm-ō-ra**, *s.* [Lat. *remora* = (1) delay, hindrance, (2) the fish; *remoror* = to stay behind, to linger; *re* = back, again, and *moror* = to delay, *mora* = delay.]

\**I. Ord. Lang.*: A delay, a hindrance, an obstacle.

"But these fantastical *remoras* do not obstruct us in the familiar transact-*on* of life."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. III, ch. xxv.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Ichthy.*: Sucking-fish, Sucker; a popular name for any species of the genus *Echeneis* (q.v.); specif., *Echeneis remora*, about eight inches long, common in the Mediterranean. By means of the suckorial disc—a transformation of the spinous dorsal fin—the species can



REMORA.

attach themselves to any flat surface. The adhesion is so strong that the fish can only be dislodged with difficulty, unless pushed forward with a sliding motion. Being bad swimmers, they attach themselves to vessels, or to animals having greater power of locomotion than themselves; and they cannot be regarded as parasites, as but do not obtain their food at the expense of their host.

"Later writers, then, repeat a story, the source of which is unknown, viz., that the remora is able to arrest vessels in their course, a story which has been handed down to our own time. It need not be stated that this is an invention, though it cannot be denied that the attachment of one of the larger species may retard the progress of sailing, especially when, as is sometimes the case, several individuals accompany the same ship."—*Günther*: *Study of Fishes*, p. 461.

2. *Med.*: A stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.

3. *Surg.*: An instrument to retain parts in place, e.g., to maintain a fracture in place or a luxation reduced.

\***rēm-ō-rāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *remoratus*, *pa. par.* of *remoror* = to delay.] To delay, to hinder, to obstruct.

\***rēm-mord'**, \***re-morde**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *remordre*, from Lat. *remordeo* = to bite again; Sp. & Port. *remorder*; Ital. *rimordere*.] [REMORSE.]

#### A. Transitive:

1. To cause remorse to; to afflict.

"God *remorde*d some folk by adversities."—*Chaucer*: *Boecius*, bk. IV.

2. To rebuke.

"Sometime he must vices *remorde*."

*Shelton*: *Poems*, p. 11.

#### B. Intrans:

To feel remorse.

"O what a terror wounds *remording* souls, Who poison fluids, what seem'd a pleasant food."

*Shirring*: *Domeday*; *The First Hour*.

\***rēm-mord'-en-ōy**, *s.* [REMOVED.] Compunction, remorse.

"That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves."—*Killingbeck*: *Sermons*, p. 174.

**rēm-morse'**, \***re-mors**, *s.* [O. Fr. *remors*, from Low Lat. *remorsus*, *remorsio* = remorse, from Lat. *remorsus*, *pa. par.* of *remordeo* = to bite again, to vex; *mordeo* = to bite; Fr. *remords*.]

1. Biting sorrow for some evil act done, and especially for an act of cruelty; the keen pain caused by a sense of guilt; impunction of conscience for a crime committed.

"Bedee had died in his wickedness, without one sign of remorse or shame."—*Mossesday*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. IV.) considers that remorse bears the same relation to repentance, as rage does to anger, or agony to pain.

\*2. Pity, compassion, mercy; sympathetic sorrow.

"Therefore now, touched with remorse at their pitiful case, he resolved to reverse the law of wrecks."—*Fulter*: *Holy War*, bk. III, ch. VII.

\***rēm-morsed**, *a.* [Eng. *remorse* (e); -*ed*.] Feeling remorse or compunction.

"The soul of the remorseful sinner dwells near to the grave."—*Sp. Hall*: *Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 2.

**rēm-morse'-ful**, \***re-morse-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -*ful* (l).]

1. Full of, or touched with remorse or a sense of guilt.

"Beating remorseful and loud the mutable sands of the seashore."—*Longfellow*: *Miles Standish*, IV.

\*2. Tender-hearted, compassionate, merciful.

"These eyes, which never shed remorseful tear."

*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, I, 2.

\*3. Causing or exciting compassion or pity; pitiable.

"This his fellowes most remorseful fate."—*Chapman*: *Homer*; *Odyssey* 2.

†**rēm-morse'-ful-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -*ly*.] In a remorseful manner; with remorse or compunction.

\***rēm-morse'-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *remorseful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being remorseful.

**rēm-morse'-less**, *a.* [Eng. *remorseless*; -*less*.]

Without remorse; unpitiful, cruel, relentless, merciless; insensible to distress; implacable.

"And bade his bones to Scotland's coast Be borne by his remorseless host."

*Scott*: *Lord of the Isles*, IV, 4.

**rēm-morse'-less-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *remorseless*; -*ly*.] In a remorseless manner; without remorse or compunction.

"(He) remorselessly and unworthily took his fellow by the throat."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. 2, ser. 6.

**rēm-morse'-less-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *remorseless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

"For with such fell remorselessness she n'er Had heartened up her tallons and her teeth."

*Beaumont*: *Love's Mystery*, IX, 129.

**rēm-mōte**, *a.* [O. Fr. *remot*, fem. *remote*, from Lat. *remotus*, *pa. par.* of *removeo* = to remove (q.v.); Sp. *remoto*; Ital. *remoto*, *rimoto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Distant in place or position; far away, not near.

"Searching all lands and each remotest part."

*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III, IV, 4.

2. Distant in point of time, past or future; as, remote ages.

3. Not directly producing an effect; not acting directly.

"An unadvised transiency from the effect to the remotest cause."—*Glanville*.

4. Alien, foreign; not agreeing.

5. Abstracted, separated.

"Remote from men with God be pass'd his days."

*Parnell*: *Hermit*.

**bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cōll, cōrnus, qhīn, bēnq; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, sē; expect, Xenophon, exist** -īng. -cian, -tian = ahan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

## 6. Not closely connected.

"For remoter purposes of love."

*Wardsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.*

7. Slight, inconsiderable: as, There is a remote resemblance between them.

8. Distant in consanguinity or kindred; distant (of): as, a remote connection.

II. Bot. (Of arrangement): Distant, separated by abnormally long intervals. (Opposed to *approximated, dense, &c.*)

\* **rē-mōt-sā**, a. [Eng. *remot(e)*; -ed.] Removed, remote.

"Remoted from thee."

*Villiers: Rehearsal, p. 22.*

**rē-mōtē-lī**, adv. [Eng. *remote*; -ly.]

1. In a remote manner; at a distance in space or time; not near; far off.

2. Slightly, inconsiderably; in or to a small degree.

3. Not directly; indirectly.

"All our motives derive either immediately or remotely from our own satisfaction and complacency of mind."—*Deane: Light of Nature, Vol. I, pt. II, ch. xxxv.*

4. Not closely in point of consanguinity: as, We are remotely connected.

**rē-mōtē-nēss**, s. [Eng. *remote*; -ness.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The quality or state of being remote or distant in space, time, connection, operation, efficiency, relationship, &c.; distance.

"Let the remoteness of the interest should discourage too much this attention."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, vol. III, bk. V, ch. II.*

2. Law: Want of close connection between a wrong and injury as cause and effect. In this case the party injured cannot claim compensation from the wrongdoer.

\* **rē-mō-tion**, s. [Lat. *remotio*, from *remotus*, pa. par. of *removere* = to remove (q.v.); Fr. *rémotion*; Sp. *remoción*; Ital. *remozione*.]

1. The act of removing, or the state of being removed, to a distance; removal.

"All thy safety were remotion."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, IV, 2.*

2. Remoteness.

"From the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors.*

**rē-mōn-lādē**, s. [Fr.]

Cookery: A fine kind of salad dressing, consisting of the yolk of hard-boiled eggs, salad-oil, mustard, pepper, and vinegar.

**rē-mōld**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mould*, v. (q.v.).] To mould or shape again or anew; to reshape.

**rē-mōunt**, s. [REMOVED, v.] The opportunity or means of remounting; specif., a fresh horse with its furniture; a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

"An abundant supply of good remounts for their cavalry regiments."—*Daily Telegraph, Feb. 22, 1896.*

**rē-mōunt**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *remonter*.] [MOUNT, v.]

A. Trans.: To mount again.

"I know to shift my ground, remount the car."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad VII, 308.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To mount again; to reascend.

"Who lead their horses down the steep, rough road May thence remount at ease."—*Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.*

2. To ascend or go back in time or researches.

"Without remounting to remote antiquities."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. III, ch. IV.*

**rē-mōv-a-bil'ī-tē**, s. [Eng. *removable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being removable; capacity or capability of being removed or displaced.

**rē-mōv-a-ble**, \* **rē-move-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *remov(e)*; -able.] Capable of being removed or displaced; admitting of, or liable to removal, as from place to place or from an office.

"The judges were removable at his pleasure."—*Macauley: Eng. ch. II.*

**rē-mōv-al**, s. [Eng. *remov(e)*; -al.]

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another; change of place, site, or abode.

"To this Ulysses: What the prince requires Of swift removal, accords my desire."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey XVII, 31.*

2. The act of removing or displacing from an office or post; the state of being dismissed or removed from an office or post; dismissal.

"The removal of these persons from their posts has produced such popular commotions."—*Addison.*

3. The act of removing, doing away with, or putting an end to; the act of taking away by a remedy.

"To bear contentedly whatever uneasy circumstances he lies under, and to trust in God's mercy for the removal of them."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. I, ser. II.*

**rē-mōve**, \* **rē-move**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *remouvoir*, from Lat. *re-* = back, again, and *movere* = to move (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *remover*; Ital. *rimovere*; Lat. *removeo*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move from its place; to shift from one place to another; to cause to change place.

"Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark."—*Deut. XIX, 14.*

2. To displace or dismiss from a post or office.

3. To take or do away with by any remedy; to put away; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish; to drive away: as, To remove a grievance, to remove a disease, &c.

4. To make away with; to cut off; to kill.

"King Richard thus removed."

*Shakespeare: I Henry VI, II, 4.*

II. Law: To carry from one court to another: as, To remove a suit by appeal.

B. Intransitive: To change place; to move from one place to another, especially to change the place of residence.

"When the people saw it, they removed, and stood afar off."—*Exodus XX, 18.*

**rē-mōve**, s. [REMOVED, v.]

1. The act of removing; the state of being removed; removal; change of place or position.

"There was no purpose in them of this removal."—*Shakespeare: Lear, II, 4.*

2. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another.

"His horse wanted two removals."—*Swift: (Fadd.)*

3. The distance or space through which any thing is moved; an interval; a stage; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation.

"A posterity that lie many removals from us."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. A class or division. (Used of some of the public schools.)

5. A posting-stage; the distance between two posting-stations on a road. (*Shakespeare: All's Well, V, 3.*)

6. The raising of a siege.

"If they set down before us, for the removal Bring up your army."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, I, 2.*

7. A dish removed from table to make room for another.

**rē-mōved**, pa. par. & a. [REMOVED, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Moved or changed in place or position; displaced.

2. Remote; separate from others; sequestered, retired.

"For she hath privately, twice or thrice a day, ever since the death of Hieronius, visited that removed house."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, V, 2.*

3. Distant or separated in the scale of gradation.

"Those that are germane to him, though removed fifty times."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, IV, 4.*

II. Her.: The same as FRACTED (q.v.).

**rē-mōv-sā-nēss**, s. [Eng. *removed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

"I have eyes under my service, which look upon his removedness."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, IV, 2.*

**rē-mōv-ēr**, s. [Eng. *remov(e)*; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which removes.

"It is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-markers."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Judicature.*

2. Law: The removal of a suit from one court to another.

**rem-plī** (em as ān), a. [Fr., pa. par. of *remplir* = to fill up.]

Her.: A term used when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first tint round the chief.

\* **rē-mū-a-ble**, a. [O. Fr.] [REMOVED] Capable of being moved; movable.

"For where honour is removable, It ought well to be adorned."—*Gower: C. A., VII.*

\* **rē-mūe**, \* **rē-mew** (ew as ū), v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *remuer*, from Lat. *re-* = back, and *mutare* = to change.]

A. Trans.: To move; to remove.

"The horns of brass that may not be removed."—*Chaucer: C. T., 10, 108.*

B. Intrans.: To move.

"A byrde, whiche durst not for fere"

*Remue.*—*Gower: C. A., V.*

\* **rē-mū-āi-cūt**, a. [Lat. *remugiens*, pa. par. of *remugio*; *rugio* = to bellow.] Rebellowing.

"Earthquake accompanied with remugient echoes."—*Mure: Mystery of Godliness, p. 62.*

\* **rē-mū-nēr**, v.t. [Fr. *rémunérer*.] [RE-MUNERATE.] To remunerate; to reward.

"Ever do well, and ate late than shall be remunerated therfor."—*Lord Rivers: Dictes & Sayings, sig. 2, III, b.*

\* **rē-mū-nēr-a-bil'ī-tē**, s. [Eng. *remunerable*; -ity.] Capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

"The liberty and remunerability of human actions."—*Pearson: On the Creed, art. 2.*

\* **rē-mū-nēr-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *remuner(ate)*; -able.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit to be remunerated or rewarded.

**rē-mū-nēr-āte**, v.t. [Lat. *remuneratus*, pa. par. of *remunero*, *remuneror* = to reward: *re-* = again, and *munero*, *muneror* = to discharge an office, to give; *munus* (genit. *muneris*) = a gift; Fr. *remunérer*; Sp. *remunerar*.] To reward, to recompense, to requite, to repay; to pay an equivalent for any service, loss, expense, outlay, &c.

"They were remunerated partly by fees and partly by salaries."—*Macaulay: Pitt, Eng., ch. XVII.*

**rē-mū-nēr-ā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *remuneratio*, accus. of *remuneratio*, from *remuneratus*, pa. par. of *remunero*.]

1. The act of remunerating, recompensing, or paying for services, loss, outlay, &c.

2. That which is given or paid as an equivalent for services rendered, &c.

"The remuneration of workmen employed in manufactures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. III.*

**rē-mū-nēr-ā-tive**, a. [Fr. *rémunératif*.]

1. Affording or yielding remuneration; producing a sufficient return for outlay, expenses, &c.

2. Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

"Fit objects for remuneratory justice."—*Cicero: De Officiis, p. 290.*

\* **rē-mū-nēr-ā-tōr-y**, a. [Fr. *rémunératoire*.] Affording or yielding remuneration, recompense, or reward.

"Laws rather vindictive than remuneratory."—*Blackstone: Comment. (Intro.)*

\* **rē-mūr-mūr**, v.t. & i. [Lat. *remurmuro*.]

A. Trans.: To murmur back; to utter back in murmurs; to return in murmurs.

"The trembling trees, in every plain and wood, Her late remurmur to the silver flood."

*Pope: Winter, 64.*

B. Intrans.: To murmur back or in response; to return a murmuring echo.

"Eurates banks remurmured to the noise."

*Pope: Statius; Thebais 104.*

\* **rē-mū-tā-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *mutation* (q.v.).] A changing back; a second mutation.

"The remutation or condensation of air into water by night."—*Sourhey: Doctor, ch. XXVII.*

\* **rēn**, \* **renno**, v.t. [RUN, v.]

**rēn**, s. [Lat.]

*And.*: The kidney.

**rēn-a-ble**, \* **ren-a-ble**, a. [A contract.

of Mid. Eng. *reasonable* = reasonable (q.v.).]

\* 1. Reasonable, fair.

"Of long she was trow and renable."

*Gower: C. A., VII.*

2. Glib, loquacious. (Prov.) (In this sense apparently regarded as formed from the verb *renne* = to run.)

\* **rēn-a-bil'y**, adv. [Eng. *renab(ile)*; -ly.] Fairly, reasonably.

"Spoke as renably and faire and wel."

*Chaucer: C. T., III.*

**rē-nāis-sānce**, s. [Fr. = regeneration, new birth: *re-* = again, and *naissance* = birth.] [RENAISSANCE.] The revival of anything long extinct, lost, or decayed; a term applied to the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther, wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre, pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

and especially to the time of the revival of letters and art in the fifteenth century. In a still narrower sense applied to the style of architecture which succeeded the Gothic [RENAISSANCE-ARCHITECTURE], and that peculiar style of decoration revived by Raphael in the pontificate of Leo X., resulting from the discoveries made by him of the paintings in the then recently exhumed Thermæ of Titus, and in the Septizonia. It was far then than the antique.

#### renaissance-architecture, s.

Arch.: A style which first sprang into existence in Italy in the beginning of the fifteenth century. It reached its zenith in that country in the course of the same century, and at the beginning of the following became a model for all other countries. At the early epoch of its existence the new style of architecture displays not so much an alteration in the arrangement of the spaces and of the main features of the buildings, as in the system of ornamentation and in the aspect of the profiles. During the early period there was an endeavour to adapt classical forms with more or less freedom to modern buildings, whilst later, that is, in the sixteenth century, aschisme based on ancient architecture was universally prescriptive. Two distinct styles belong to this first period, each possessing its especial peculiarities. These are: the Early Florentine and Early Venetian Renaissance styles. The style may be said to have originated with Brunelleschi of Florence (died 1446), and Ambrogio Borgognone of Pavia in 1473. The Venetian Renaissance style first sprang into existence towards the end of the fifteenth century and flourished till the close of the sixteenth. It is chiefly remarkable in connection with the architecture of palaces. The decoration appears to have been borrowed from Byzantine models. Palladio, the special champion of this style (born 1518, died 1580), introduced the style known after him as Palladian (q.v.). The first and most important school of the Roman Renaissance was



RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.  
(Early Florentine.)



PALAZZI VANDRAMINI, VENICE.

originated by Donato Lazzari, known under the name of Bramante (1444-1514); this was joined by Balthazar Peruzzi and Antonio di Sangallo; another school was represented by Giacomo Barozzi, known as Vignola (1507-1573), whilst a third was directed by Michelangelo Buonarroti (1474-1564), and by its arbitrary character formed a stepping-stone to the Rococo style which succeeded it. The finest example of these schools are the Cancelleria Palace, the Court of the Vatican, the Farnese Palace, and St. Peter's at Rome. The Renaissance style was introduced into France by Fra Giocondo, under Louis XII., about 1502, and by Serlio and other Italian architects under Francis I. (1515-1547) and Henry II. These architects modified their ideas to suit the French taste; the general arrangement of the Gothic churches being retained, and only the Renaissance system of decoration substituted for the Gothic: the ground-plan, the proportions, and the whole structure with its flying buttresses, pinnacles, clustered

columns, deeply-recessed portals, &c., are borrowed from the Pointed style, and it was only in the details and in the ornamentation that the Renaissance was followed. The Louvre and the earlier portions of the Tuilleries are examples of this style. The Renaissance style was not employed in Germany before the middle of the sixteenth century, and the most noteworthy instances of it are the Belvedere of Ferdinand I., on the Hradschin at Prague, and the so-called Otto Henry Buildings at Heidelberg Castle (1556-1559). In Spain an Early Renaissance style appears—a kind of transitional Renaissance belonging to the first half of the sixteenth century. It consisted of the application of Moorish and pointed arch forms in conjunction with those of classical antiquity; in this way a conformation was produced which was peculiar to Spain, and the style is characterized by bold lightness, by luxuriance in decoration, and by a spirit of romance. The Italian Renaissance style was introduced into England about the middle of the sixteenth century by John of Padua, the architect of Henry VIII. The most noteworthy examples of it are Whitehall Palace, by Inigo Jones, and St. Paul's and other churches, by Sir Christopher Wren.

**re-nais-sant, a.** [Fr.] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance (q.v.).

**ren'-al, a.** [Lat. *renalis*, from *ren* = the kidney.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

"The respiratory, circulating, digestive, and renal systems."—*Quincy's Anatomy of Vertebrates*, III. 723.

¶ In Pathology there are renal calculi, cancer, dropsy, entozoa, fistula, hæmorrhage, and tuberculosis.

#### renal-abscess, s.

Pathol.: Abscess of the kidney. pyelitis (q.v.). Frequently produced by the presence of renal calculi, with pus, blood, &c., in the urine.

#### renal-capsular, a.

Pathol.: Of, or belonging to the renal or suprarenal capsules.

**renal-glands, renal-capsules, s. pl.** [SUPRARENAL-CAPSULES.]

**ren-al-dry, s.** [Prob. for *renardry*, from *renard* (q.v.).] Cunning, intrigue, as of a fox.

"First she used all this malicious *renaldry* to the end that I might stay there this night."—*Passenger of Genoa*.

**re-nâ-mé, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *name*, v. (q.v.).] To name anew; to give a new name to.

**ren-ân-thér-a, s.** [Lat. *renas* = the kidneys, and Gr. *ânthér* (ân-thér).] [ANTHER.] Named from the reniform pollen masses.

Bot.: A genus of Vandæ. *Renanthera Lowii*, from Borneo, is a splendid orchid, with leaves occasionally three feet in length, and the flower spikes ten or twelve.

**ren'-ard, s.** [REYNARD.]

**ren'-ar-dine, a.** [Eng. *renard*; -ine.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the legend of Reynard the Fox.

"There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Reynardine* tales."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 7, 1864, p. 164.

**re-nâs'-cence, s.** [Lat. *renascens*, pr. par. of *renascor* = to be born again; Fr. *renaissance*.]

1. The quality or state of being renaissant; a new birth or production.

"The *renascence* of Chinese national and military spirit."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1884.

2. The same as RENAISSANCE (q.v.).

**re-nâs'-cen-ty, s.** [RENAISSANCE.] The quality or state of being renaissant; new birth or production.

"A *renascency* from the roots."—*Design*: *Spina*, III. III. 81.

**re-nâs'-cent, a.** [Lat. *renascens*, pr. par. of *renascor*.] [RENAISSANCE.]

1. Springing or coming into being again; being reproduced; reappearing.

2. Renaissant (q.v.).

"Ranked either as classical or medieval. *renascens* or *realistic*."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 3, 1884, p. 2.

**re-nâs'-ci-ble, a.** [Low Lat. *renascibilis*, from Lat. *renascor* = to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; capable of springing again into being.

**renat, 'renate, s.** [RENNET.]

**re-nâ-te, 're-nât'-ed, a.** [Lat. *renatus*, ps. par. of *renascor*.] Born again; regenerate.

"To feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newly borne agayne."—*Hall's Chronicle*; *Henry VII.* (an. 7).

**re-nâ-i-gâ-te, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *navigate* (q.v.).] To navigate again or anew.

**re-nâ-y, 're-noy, 're-noye, 're-nye, v.t.** [Fr. *renier*, from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *nego* = to deny.]

1. To deny, to disown, to renounce.

"A thief that had *renoyed* our croance."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, l. 422.

2. To deny, to refuse.

**ren-ôon'-tre (treastër), s.** [RENCOUNTER, s.]

**ren-ôon'-tër, 're-ân-ôon'-tër, s.** [Fr. *rencontrer*, from *rencontrer* = to encounter, to meet, contracted from *rencontrer*, *rencontrer*, from *re* = again, and *encontrer* = to meet.]

1. A meeting of two bodies or persons; a clash, a collision.

"Was it by mere chance that these blind parts of matter, floating in an immense space, did, after several joustings and reconnoitres, jumble themselves into this beautiful frame of things?"—*Scott*: *Christian Life*, pt. II., ch. iv.

2. A meeting in contest or opposition; a collision, a combat.

"Without any business or reconnoiter we came to the capital."—*Berners*: *Proseart*; *Chronicle*, vol. II., ch. xlix.

3. A casual or sudden combat or action without premeditation, as between individuals or small parties; a slight action or engagement.

**ren-ôon'-tër, 're-ôon-tre, v.t. & i.** [RENCOUNTER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To meet or fall in with unexpectedly.

2. To meet in combat; to engage hand to hand; to encounter.

"He *ren* *rencontrer* him in equal race."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. l. 26.

B. Intransitive:

1. To come together, to clash; to collide, to come in collision.

2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

3. To fight hand to hand; to engage.

**rend (1), v.t. & i.** [A.S. *rendan*, *rendan*; cogn. with O. Fris. *renda*, *renda* = to tear, to break; Fr. *rendre*; Ital. *arinda*, pa. t. *arand* = to push, to kick, to throw.]

A. Transitive:

1. To tear or separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear apart or asunder; to split, to fracture.

"I will *rend* an oak  
And peg thee in his knotty entrails."  
*Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, I. 2.

2. To tear away violently; to separate or part with violence; to pluck away with force.

"I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee."—*1 Kings* xi. 11.

3. To scatter; to break up the lines of.

"To *rend* our own soldiers."  
*Shakespeare*: *All's Well that Ends Well*, III. 4.

4. To split.

"Groans and shrieks that *rend* the air."  
*Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, IV. 2.

B. Intransitive: To be or become rent or torn asunder; to part asunder, to split.

"The very principals did seem to *rend*  
And all to topple."—*Shakespeare*: *Pericles*, II. 2.

¶ To *rend* the heart: To break the heart; to afflict with bitter remorse.

"*Rend* your hearts and not your garments."—*Isaiah* II. 12.

**rend-rock, s.** The name given to a variety of dynamite called by the French *librafracteur*, of which word it is an approximate translation. (Amer.)

**rend (2), v.t.** [RENNE (2).]

**rend-ër (1), s.** [Eng. *rend* (1), v.; -er.] One who rends or tears asunder.

**ren-dër (2), s.** [RENDER, v.]

1. A return, a payment, especially the payment of rent.

2. A surrender, a giving up.

"A mutual *render*, only me for thee."  
*Shakespeare*: *Sonnet* 126.

3. An account rendered; a statement, a declaration.

"Drive us to a *render*  
Where we have lived."—*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, IV. 4.

bull, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shün, -die, &c. = bel, dol.









to iterate; to go over, say, do, make, &c., again.

"I will repeat it now again, desiring your grace in God's behalf, that ye will remember it."—*Lattimer: Second Sermon before King Edward.*

\* 2. To make trial or essay of again; to essay anew.

"Stay here, and I the danger will repeat."—*Dryden: (Fodd.)*

3. To recite, to rehearse, to say over.

"I can repeat whole books that I have read."—*Ben Jonson: Discourses.*

II. *Scots Law*: To restore, to repay, to refund; as money paid in error.

B. *Intrans.*: To strike the hours: as, A repeating watch.

¶ (1) To repeat one's self: To say or do again what one has said or done before.

(2) To repeat signals:

*Naut.*: To make the same signal which has been received from the admiral, or to make the same signal over again.

**re-pēat**, *s.* [REPEAT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of repeating; repetition.

"So of this repeat enough."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad xvi. 57.*

2. That which is repeated.

II. *Music*: A sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is generally included within dots in the spaces, thus—



When the performer does not, on repeating, go so far as the last dot-sign, but finishes at a previous cadence, it is usual to write over the repeat, *Da Capo*, placing a pause and *Fine* over the chord at which the performer is to stop. If the signs of the repeat do not coincide with a well-defined portion of a movement the sign is sometimes added. For explanation of the mark, see *SEGNO*.

**re-pēat-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REPEAT, *v.*]

**re-pēat-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *repeated*; *-ly*.] With repetitions; more than once; over and over again; frequently, indefinitely.

"The debate on this motion was repeatedly adjourned."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

**re-pēat-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *repeat*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

2. A fraudulent voter; one who votes or attempts to vote more than once. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arith.*: An indeterminate decimal in which the same figures continually recur or are repeated. A pure repeater, or circulating decimal, is one in which the repetition goes on from the beginning: as, .3333 . . . , .72727 . . . A mixed repeater is one in which the repetition does not begin till after the intervention of a figure or figures: as, .126888 . . . , .0113636 . . . &c. Pure and mixed repeaters are generally written down only to the end of the first period, a dot being placed over the first and last figures of that period: thus, .3 represents the pure repeater .333 . . . , and .36 represents .3636 . . . , &c.; .639 represents .639639, &c.; .138 represents .13888 . . . , &c. The term is also applied to the dot or dots placed over the period repeated. [REPEATED.]

2. *Fire-arms*: An arm which may be caused to fire several successive shots without reloading. [REVOLVER.]

"The Bullard repeater, with the same weight of powder and bullet as the Marlin, gave very steady shooting."—*Field, Feb. 12, 1884.*

3. *Horol.*: A watch or clock made to strike the time when a spring is pushed in. Some strike the hour and quarters, others the hour, quarter, and odd minutes.

4. *Naut.*: A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend each admiral in a fleet, and to repeat every signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Called also a Repeating ship.

5. *Tele.*: The same as RELAY (q.v.).

**re-pēat-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REPEAT, *v.*]

Doing the same thing over again; producing a like result several times in succession: as, a repeating firearm which discharges several shots in succession without reloading; a repeating watch which strikes the hours and quarters when a spring is pressed in, &c.

**repeating-circle**, *s.* A reflecting instrument, on the principle of the sextant, for measuring angular distances.

**repeating-ship**, *s.* [REPEATER, II. 4.]

\* **re-pē-dā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *repeditus*, *pa. par.* of *repedo* = to go back: *re* = back, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] The act of going back; return, retrogression.

"You shall find direction, station, and repeditation in these planets."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul (Notes), p. 404.*

**re-pēl**, \* **re-pell**, \* **re-pelle**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *repello* = to drive back: *re* = back, and *pello* = to drive; Sp. *repeler*; Port. *repellar*; Ital. *repellere*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To drive back, to force back; to check the advance of, to repulse.

"They were successful in repelling the invaders."—*Scott: Norman Horse-Shoe. (Introduct. note.)*

2. To encounter or resist successfully; to oppose, to resist.

"Evil which proceeds from the will is called a mischief, and may be simply repelled."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State, bk. iii. ch. iii.*

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To act with force in opposition to force impressed.

2. *Med.*: To drive back the fluids which tend to produce a tumour from the spot at which they are gathering.

\* **re-pēll-ence**, \* **re-pēll-ence-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *repellent*(s); *-ce*, *-ry*.] The quality or state of being repellent; repulsion.

**re-pēll-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *repellens*, *pr. par.* of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Driving back, repulsing; able or tending to repel. (*Berkeley: Siris, § 237.*)

2. Repulsive, disagreeable.

"Its repellent plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monk for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder."—*Athenaeum, Oct. 7, 1882.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which repels.

2. A kind of waterproof cloth.

II. *Pharm.*: A remedy which, applied to a tumefied part, causes the fluid which renders it tumid to recede.

"Do not use repellents."—*Wiseman: Surgery, bk. i. ch. xix.*

**re-pēll-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *repel*; *-er*.] One who or that which repels.

\* **re-pēl-lēss**, \* **re-pel-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *repel*; *-less*.] That cannot be repelled; invincible.

"By assuasive made known repellens might."—*J. Markham: Sir R. Grenville, p. 71.*

**re-pēnt**, *a.* [Lat. *repens*, *pr. par.* of *repo* = to creep.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: Creeping, crawling.

"Our narrow speculations and repens spirits."—*Pope: Dym, June 8, 1684.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Creeping; lying flat on the ground and emitting roots. (*Treatise of Bot.*)

† 2. *Zool.*: A term applied to those animals which move with the body close to the ground, either without the aid of legs, or by means of more than four pairs of short legs. (*Brande & Cox.*)

\* **re-pēnt**, *s.* [REPEAT, *v.*] Repentance.

"For this I scourge myself with sharp reprints."—*Greene: Friar Bacon.*

**re-pēnt**, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *repentir*, *se repentir*, from Lat. *re* = again, and *peniteo*, used impersonally = to repent, from *pena* = punishment; O. Sp. *repentir*; Ital. *repentire*, *repentirsi*, *repentirsi*.] [PENITENT.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To feel sorrow, regret, or pain for something done or left undone by one's self; to think of something past with sorrow or regret.

"He answered and said, I will not, but afterwards he repented and went."—*Mat. xxi. 29.*

2. Specif., to feel such sorrow for sin as leads to amendment of life; to be penitent; to grieve over one's past life, and to seek forgiveness for sin, with a determination to lead a new life.

"Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."—*Luke xiii. 3.*

3. To change the mind or course of conduct through regret or dissatisfaction with something which has occurred.

"Lost peradventure the people repent when they see war."—*Ecclesiast. xiii. 17.*

\* 4. To express sorrow or regret for something past.

"Poor Enobarbus did before thy face repent."

*Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.*

\* 5. To grieve or be sorry generally.

"That all the noble knights of Maydenhead Which her adord, may sore repent with me."—*Spenser: F. Q., iii. viii. 47.*

II. *Theol.*: To feel "godly sorrow" for sin (2 Cor. vii. 10). [REPENTANCE.]

\* B. *Reflex. & impera*: To be sorry; to regret, to repent.

"I thought it was a fault, but knew it not; Yet did repent me, after more advice."

*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

"It repented the Lord that he had made man."—*Genesis vi. 6.*

C. *Transitive*:

1. To remember with contrition, or self-reproach; to feel contrition or remorse for.

2. To be sorry for generally; to regret.

"I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation."—*Shaksp.: Othello, iv. 2.*

\* **re-pēnt-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *repent*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being repented of; admitting of repentance.

"This scarce a repentable sin."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 64.*

**re-pēnt-ance**, \* **re-pent-ance**, *s.* [Fr. *repentance*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or regret for what has been done or left undone by one's self; espec. sorrow and contrition for sin; such sorrow for the past as leads to amendment of life; penitence, contrition. (*Mat. ix. 13.*)

2. *Theol.*: Two kinds of repentance are recognized in the New Testament: "repentance to salvation not to be repented of," which is characterized by "godly sorrow"; and repentance characterized by "the sorrow of the world that worketh death" (2 Cor. vii. 9, 10). The first mourns for sin not so much that it brings with it a penalty, as that it is offensive to God, who merits all love. (*Cf. Psalm li. 4.*) It is a Divine gift (*Acts v. 31, xi. 18; 2 Tim. ii. 25*). The second kind of repentance mourns that sin is attended by a penalty rather than hates sin. There is no proper conviction that God in Christ is merciful, and in extreme cases there is despair followed by death (*Mat. xxvii. 3-5*).

**re-pēnt-ant**, \* **re-pent-aunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *repentant*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Feeling or experiencing repentance or sorrow for past conduct or words; contrite, penitent.

"With shame I own I've felt thy way; Repentant, now thy reign is o'er."

*Byron: To Romance.*

2. Expressive of or indicating repentance or sorrow for the past; springing from or caused by repentance.

"And wet his grave with my repentant tears."—*Shaksp.: Richard III., i. 2.*

\* B. *As subst.*: One who repents; espec. one who repents for sin; a penitent.

\* **re-pēnt-ant-ly**, \* **re-pent-aunt-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *repentant*; *-ly*.] In a repentant or penitent manner; penitently, contritely.

"Th' said Swanus . . . dyed at the length very repentantly."—*Grafton: Chronicle, vol. i. pt. vii.*

**re-pēnt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *repent*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who repents; a penitent.

"Those sentences from which a too-late repentant will suck desperation."—*Donne: Devotions, p. 251.*

\* **re-pēn-ti-s** (*tasah*), *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *repens*, genit. *repentis*, *pr. par.* of *repo* = to creep.]

*Zool.*: A division of Merrem's Squamata (q.v.), containing the limbless Lacertilla.

**re-pēnt-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REPEAT, *v.*]

**re-pēnt-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *repenting*; *-ly*.] In a repenting manner; with repentance; repentantly.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wāre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. *a, o = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.*

\***rē-pent'-less**, a. [Eng. *repent*; -less.] Without repentance; unrepenting.

**rē-pō'-ple**, v.t. [Pref. *re-* and Eng. *people*, v. (q.v.).] To people again or anew; to restock with inhabitants.

"From our seed the emptied earth again  
Must be reseeded with the race of men."  
*Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

\***rē-pēr-cēp'-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-* and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] The act of perceiving again; a repeated or renewed perception of the same object.

\***rē-pēr-cūs'-s**, \***rē-per-cūsse**, v.t. [Lat. *repercussus*, pa. par. of *repercutio*, from *re-* = back, again, and *percutio* = to shake thoroughly (PERCUT); Fr. *repercuter*; Sp. & Port. *repercutir*.] To beat, drive, or strike back.

"It doth *repercut* and smite back the said disease."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. vii.

**rē-pēr-cūs'-lōn** (as *as sh*), s. [Fr., from Lat. *repercussio*, accus. of *repercussio*, from *repercussus*, pa. par. of *repercutio* = to re-percut (q.v.); Sp. *repercussio*; Ital. *repercussione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of driving or beating back; reverberation.

"With the *repercussion* of the air,  
Shook the great eagle sitting in his chair."  
*Drayton: Man in the Moon.*

2. *Music*: A frequent repetition of the same sound.

**rē-pēr-cūs'-ive**, a. & s. [Fr. *répercussif*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Driving back; having the power or quality of driving back or causing a rebound or reverberation.

"What vigorous arm, what *repercussive* blow,  
Battles the mighty globe still to and fro?"  
*Blackmore: Creation*, bk. II.

\* 2. Repellent.

"An herbe this is which hath a vertue *repercussive*  
and refrigerative."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxvi., ch. xiii.

\* 3. Driven back; reverberated.

"Amid Chernusarvon's mountains rages loud  
The *repercussive* roar."—*Thomson: Summer*, l. 162.

**B. As substantive:**

*Met.*: A repellent.

"Apply a strong *repercussive* to the place affected."  
—*Becon: Nat. Hist.*, § 64.

\***rē-pēr-ti'-tious**, a. [Lat. *reperitus*, pa. par. of *reperio* = to find out: *re-* = back, again, and *perio*, *paro* = to produce.] Found; gained by finding.

**repertoire** (as *rēp'-ēr-twār*), s. [Fr.] A repertory; specif., the list of operas, dramas, &c., which can be readily performed by an operatic or dramatic company, from their familiarity with them; the stock pieces of a theatre, &c.; those parts, songs, &c., which are usually performed by an actor or vocalist; hence, generally, a number of things which can be readily and efficiently done by a person in consequence of his familiarity with them.

"It is likely to become a favourite work in the repertoire of the Hot Theater."—*Pitt Mall Gazette*, May 3, 1884.

\***rē-pēr-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who finds; a finder, a discoverer.

"Only the *repertor* of mules."—*Fuller: Plagah Sight*, IV. ii. 22.

**rēp'-ēr-tōr-y**, \***rēp-er-tōr-īe**, s. [Fr., *repertoire*, from Lat. *reperitorium* = an inventory, from *reperio* = a discoverer, an inventor, from *reperitus*, pa. par. of *reperio* = to find out, to discover; Sp. & Ital. *repertorio*.]

\* 1. A place in which things are disposed so that they can be readily found, as an index of a book, a common-place book, &c.

"A *repertorio* or index to every book of the said poets."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. I.

2. That which contains a store or collection of things; a storehouse, a treasury, a magazine, a repository.

"The sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those who preceded him."  
—*Bolingbroke: Essays: Error & Superstition.*

3. The same as **REPERTOIRE** (q.v.).

"The *repertory* of Mr. Rosa's season not receiving any addition since our last notice."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 21, 1884.

\***rē-pē-rū'-al**, \***rē-pē-rū'-al**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *perusal* (q.v.).] The act of perusing a second time; a second or repeated perusal.

\***rē-pē-rū'-e**, **rē-pē-rū'-e**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *peruse* (q.v.).] To peruse again or anew.

**rēp'-ē-tēnd**, s. [Lat. *repentendus*, fut. pass. part. of *repeto* = to repeat (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song.

"In 'The Raven,' 'Lenore,' and elsewhere, he employed the *repentend* also, and with still more novel and poetical results."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May 1880, p. 114.

2. *Arith.*: That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually ad infinitum. (A simple repetend is one in which only one figure is repeated, as '.3333', &c.; a compound repetend is one in which there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as '.135135', &c.) [REPEATER, II. 1.]

**rēp'-ē-ti'-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *repetitionem*, accus. of *repetitio*; Sp. *repetición*; Ital. *repetitione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of repeating; the act of doing or saying the same thing a second time; iteration of the same act or the same words.

"Your lordship will pardon me for the frequent *repetition* of these cant words."—*Dryden: Virgil*, *Æneid*, (Ded.)

2. The act of repeating, saying over, or rehearsing, especially from memory; recitation, rehearsal.

"Give them *repetition* to the life."—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, v. 1.

3. That which is repeated; repeated words or acts.

4. Memory, remembrance.

"The first view shall kill all *repetition*."—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Rhet.*: The iteration or repeating of the same words, or of the meaning in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

2. *Scots Law*: The repayment of money paid in error.

\***rēp'-ē-ti'-tion-al**, \***rēp'-ē-ti'-tion-ary**, a. [Eng. *repetition*; *al*-, *ary*-] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

"This second or *repetitional* law being indeed a recapitulation and compendium of the first."—*Biblioth. Bibl.*, I. 14.

\***rēp'-ē-ti'-tion-ēr**, s. [Eng. *repetition*; -er.] One who repeats; a repeater.

"In 1665 he [Jemmat] was the repeater or *repetitioner* in St. Mary's church on Low Sunday, of the four Easter sermons."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, pt. II.

\***rēp'-ē-ti'-tious**, a. [REPETITION.] Repeating; containing repetition.

\***rēp'-ē-ti'-tious-ness**, s. [Eng. *repetition*; -ness.] The quality or state of being repetitious; the habit or practice of making repetitions.

\***rē-pēt'-i-tive**, a. [Lat. *repetitus*, pa. par. of *repeto* = to repeat (q.v.).] Containing repetitions; repeating.

\***rē-pique'** (que as *k*), v.t. [REPIQUE.]

**rē-pīne'**, \***rē-pyne**, \***rē-poyne**, v.i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pine*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward discontent; to complain; to murmur; to grumble. (Followed by *at* or *against*.)

"Could our heart *repine*  
At any poet's happier lays."  
*Compter: To Dr. Darwin.*

\* 2. To be indignant or angry.

"Lachesis threat'ns can to *repine*."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 51.

\* 3. To fail; to give way.

"Repining courage yields  
No foot to foe."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 17.

\***rē-pīne'**, s. [REFINE, v.] A repining.

"In spite of time and envious *repine*."  
*Bull: Saturne*, II. ii. 2.

**rē-pīn'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *repine*(e); -er.] One who repines or murmurs.

"Let rash *repiners* stand appall'd."  
*Young: Hecate*, II.

**rē-pīn'-īng**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [REFINE, v.]

**rē-pīn'-īng-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *repining*; -ly.] In a repining manner; with repining, murmuring, or discontent.

"The English clergy had bickerings with their Dissenters; and stopped late and *repiningly* to this yoke under Anselm."—*Sp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, bk. III., § 2.

**rē-pique'** (que as *h*), v.t. or i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pique*, v. (q.v.).]

*Cards*: At piquet, to count thirty points in hand before the adversary counts one.

"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I *re-piqued* him," said the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance. —*Macdonald: Man of Feeling*, ch. xiv.

**rē-pique'** (que as *k*), s. [REPIQUE, v.]

*Cards*: At piquet, counting thirty points in hand before the adversary can count one, when the player who repiques, instead of reckoning thirty, reckons ninety, and counts above ninety as many points as he would above thirty.

"Is this the highest hand that can be constructed for the younger without *repique* or capot?"—*Pield*, Jan. 24, 1884.

**rē-plāce'**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *place*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To put back or again in the former place.

"Repair the boat, *replace* the helm or oar."  
*Byron: Corsair*, l. 1.

2. To put again in or restore to a former position, rank or office.

"What if we still rever'd the baulk'd race,  
And strove the royal vanguard to *replace*."  
*Churchill: Prophecy of Famine*.

\* 3. To put in a new place.

"At last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid*, (Ded.)

4. To pay back; to repay, to refund; as, To *replace* money stolen or spent.

5. To fill the place of with a competent or sufficient substitute; to put a competent substitute in the place or room of, or of something displaced or lost.

"The mental habits got during the preparation are... incapable of being *replaced* by anything."—*P. W. Harrison: In Life*, l. 28.

6. To fill or take the place of; to be a substitute for; to succeed to.

"Dr. McVicar's widowed sister was about to *replace* the long-lost lieutenant."—*Min Taylor: Blindfold* (1868), II. 44.

7. To supersede, to displace.

"With Israel, religion *replaced* morality."—*M. Arnold: Literature & Dogma*, p. 44.

**rē-plāced'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REPLACE.]

**replaced-crystal**, s. A crystal having one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.

**rē-plāce'-ment**, s. [Eng. *replace*; -ment.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of replacing; the state of being replaced.

"That part of the annual produce destined to the replacement of that capital."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. II., ch. III.

2. *Crystall.*: The removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.

**rē-plait'**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plait*, v. (q.v.).] To plait or fold again; to fold one part over another again and again.

"In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often *replaited*, which look like so many whorls."—*Dryden: DuRoi's; Art of Painting*, § 20.

**rē-plant'**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plant*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To plant again or anew.

"The plants... are *replanted* in a trench a foot deep."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. xiv.

\* 2. To reinstate.

"Replant Henry in his former state."  
*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, III. 2.

\***rē-plant'-e-ble**, a. [Eng. *replant*; -able.] Capable of being replanted.

† **rē-plān-tā'-tion**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plantation* (q.v.).] The act of replanting.

"Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image."—*Balyswell: Saviour of Souls*, p. 108.

**rē-plēad'**, v.t. or i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).] To plead again; to make a second or new plea.

**rē-plēad'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *replead*; -er.]

*Law*: A second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of repleading.

"And whenever a *repleader* is granted, the pleadings must begin *de novo* at that state of issue."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. xii., ch. 14.

\***rē-plēat'**, \***rē-plēate**, v.t. & i. [REPLETE.]

**rē-plēdge'**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pledge*, v. (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To pledge again or a second time.

"The well-known Sunday suit, which will be taken out next Saturday and *repledged* the following Monday."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1884.

2. *Scots Law*: To demand judicially, as the

**bōil, boy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -ble, -dle, -le = bēl, dēl.**

person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offence had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

**rē-plēdġ-ēr, s.** [Eng. *repledge*(e); -er.] One who repledges.

**rē-plēdġ-l-ār-ē, v.t.** [Low Lat.] [REPLEVY.] 1. *Law*: To redeem a thing detained or taken by another, by giving sureties.

2. *Scots Law*: To repledge (q.v.).

**rē-plēn'-lah, re-plen-is-sen, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *replenir*, stem of pr. par. of *replenir* = to fill up again; Lat. *re* = again, and *plenus* = full.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To fill up again, after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely, to stock abundantly; to fill to excess.

"Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." *Genesis* ix. 1.

2. To finish; to make complete or perfect; to perfect.

"The most replenished sweet work of nature." *Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To recover former fullness; to become full again.

"Then the humours will not replenish so soon." *Bacon*.

**rē-plēn'-lah-ēr, s.** [Eng. *replenish*; -er.] One who replenishes.

"Maker and preserver of all things, and replenisher of all things every where." *Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 378.

**rē-plēn'-lah-mēt, s.** [Eng. *replenish*; -ment.]

1. The act of replenishing; the state of being replenished.

2. That which replenishes.

**rē-plēte', rē-plēat', rē-plēate, a.** [Fr. *replet*, fem. *replète*, from Lat. *repletus*, pa. par. of *repleo* = to fill again; *re* = again, and *pleo* = to fill; Sp., Port., & Ital. *repleto*.] Completely filled; full; filled to repletion; abounding, thoroughly imbued.

"Replete with vivid promise, bright as spring." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

**rē-plēte', rē-plēate, v.t.** [REPLETE, a.] To fill to repletion.

"Such have their intestines repleted with wind and excrement." *Fennel: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 407.

**rē-plēte'-ness, s.** [Eng. *replete*; -ness.] The quality or state of being replete; complete fullness; repletion.

**rē-plē-tion, rē-plē-ōn, s.** [Fr. *repletion*, from Lat. *repletio*, accus. of *repletio*, from *repletus* = replete (q.v.); Sp. *replecion*; Ital. *replezione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of being replete or completely filled; excessive fullness, satiety.

"More meats than accordeth with nature's measure is called repletion." *Mir T. Niyot: Castel of Health*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. *Med.*: Fullness of blood; plethora.

**rē-plē-tive, a.** [Fr. *repletif*, from *replet* = replete (q.v.).] Tending to or causing repletion.

**rē-plē-tive-ly, adv.** [Eng. *repletive*; -ly.] In a repletive manner; so as to replete or be repleted.

**rē-plē-tōr-ġ, a.** [Eng. *replet(e)*; -ory.] Of or pertaining to repletion; causing repletion, repletive.

**rē-plēv-l-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *replevy*; -able.] Capable of being replevied; replevisable.

**rē-plēv-le, v.t.** [REPLEVY.]

**rē-plēv-in, s.** [O. Fr. *re* = again, and *plevine* = a warranty.] [REPLEVY.]

**Law:**

1. A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit be determined against the plaintiff. Originally a remedy peculiar to cases of wrongful distress, it is now applicable to all cases of wrongful taking or detention.

"An action of *replevin* is founded upon a distress taken wrongfully, and without sufficient cause: being a re-delivery of the pledge, or thing taken in distress, to the owner: upon his giving security to try the right of the distress, and to restore it, if the right be

adjudged against him. These *replevins*, or re-deliveries of goods detained from the owner to him, were originally, and till recently, effected by the sheriff: but are now granted by the registrar of the county court of the district in which the distress is taken, upon security being given to him by the replevisor (1) that he will pursue his action against the distrainer, and (2) that if the right be determined against him he will return the distress again." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

3. Bail.

**rē-plēv-in, v.t.** [REPLEVIN, a.] The same as REPLEVY (q.v.).

"To me, who once, you know,  
Did from the pound *replevin* you."

*Butler: Ladies Answer*, iv.

**rē-plēv-l-ā-ble, a.** [O. Fr.] The same as REPLEVISABLE (q.v.).

"Such offenders were not *replevisable*." *Hale: Pleas of the Crown*.

**rē-plēv-lah, v.t.** [REPLEVY.] To bail out, to replevy.

**rē-plēv-ls-or, s.** [Eng. *repleviser*; -or.] One who replevies goods and chattels. [REPLEVIN.]

**rē-plēv-ġ, rē-plēv-le, v.t.** [O. Fr. *replevir*, from *re* = again, and *plevir* = to warrant, to give pledges; *plevine* = a warranty, from Lat. *præbeo* = to afford, hence to offer a pledge; Low Lat. *replegio*.]

1. To recover possession of, as goods and chattels wrongfully seized and detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a court of law, and to return them if the suit is determined against the replevisor; to take or get back goods by a writ of replevin.

"And in all cases of distress for rent, if the tenant or owner do not within five days after the distress is taken, *replevy* the same with sufficient security, the distrainer may cause the same to be appraised, and sell the same towards satisfaction of the rent and charges." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. To take back or set at liberty upon security; to bail.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majesty  
It to *replevy*." *Shakespeare: F. Q. IV.* xii. xl.

**rē-plēv-ġ, s.** [REPLEVY, v.] The same as REPLEVIN (q.v.).

"*Replevy* cannot be  
From the strong iron grasp of vengeful destiny." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 22.

**rē-pli-ant, s.** [Eng. *reply*; suff. -ant.] [REPLICANT.]

**rēp-lī-ōs, s.** [Ital. = a reply, a repetition: Lat. *re* = back, and *plio* = to fold.]

1. *Art*: A copy of an original picture, done by the hand of the same master.

2. *Music*: Repetition.

**rēp-lī-ōant, s.** [Lat. *replians*, genit. *repliansis*, pr. par. of *replio* = to fold back . . . to reply (q.v.).] One who makes a reply; a replier (q.v.).

**rēp-lī-ōate, v.t.** [Lat. *repliatum*, pa. par. of *replio* = to fold back . . . to reply (q.v.).]

1. To fold or bend back.

2. To reply.

"They . . . poorly *repliated*." *Nashe: Lenten Stuff*.

**rēp-lī-ōate, a. & s.** [REPLICATE, v.]

**A. As adjective:**

*Bot.*: Folded back. Used when the upper part of a leaf is folded back and applied to the lower. Example, the Aconite. Called also Replicative.

**B. As substantive:**

*Music*: A repetition.

**rēp-lī-ōat-ion, s.** [Lat. *replatio* = a reply, from *repliatum*, pa. par. of *replio* = to fold back . . . to reply; Sp. *replacion*; Ital. *replacazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. An answer, a reply, a rejoinder.

"What *repetition* should be made by the son of a king?" *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 2.

2. An echo, a reverberation, a repercussion.

"Tiber trembled underneath her banks  
To hear the *repetition* of your sounds,  
Made in her oozy shores." *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

3. A repetition: hence, a copy, a portrait.

"As if both the second and third hypothesis were but certain *repliations* (or echoes) of the first original Deity." *Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 581.

**II. Technically:**

**I. Law**: The third stage in the pleadings

in an action, being the reply of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. [PLEADING, II. 2.]

"The course is for the plaintiff to put in a *repetition* to the answer, in which he avers his bill to be true, certain, and sufficient, and the defendant's answer to be directly the reverse." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

2. *Logic*: The assuming or using the same term twice in the same proposition.

**rēp-lī-ōat-ive, a.** [Eng. *replicat(e)*; -ive.] The same as REPLICATE (q.v.).

**rē-plī-ēr, s.** [Eng. *reply*, v.; -er.] One who replies or answers; one who speaks or writes a reply to something said or written; one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

"The *replier*, who was a dissolute man, did tax him that, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state." *Bacon: Apophthegms*.

**rē-plūm, s.** [Lat. = a door case, or leaf of a door.]

*Bot.*: A frame formed when the two sutures of a legume or a pod separate from the valves. The illustration shows the replum (r) in a silique, and in the section of a silique of a wallflower.



REPLUM.

**rē-plūme, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *plume*, v. (q.v.).] To preen again; to rearrange.

"The right hand *replumed*  
His black locks to their wanted posture." *Browning: Saul*.

**rē-plūnge, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *plunge* (q.v.).] To plunge again; to immerse again or anew.

**rē-plŷ, rē-plie, rē-plies, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *replier* = to fold again; *replier* = to reply, from Lat. *replio* = to fold back; to reply: *re* = back, and *plio* = to fold; *plio* = a fold; Sp. & Port. *repliar*; Ital. *repliare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make a reply or answer in words or writing to something said or written by another; to answer, to respond, to rejoin.

"Ye mote herken if ye can *replie*  
Against all this that ye have to him moved." *Chaucer: Legend of Good Women*. (Frol.)

2. To answer by deeds; to do or give something in return for something else: as, The enemy did not *reply* to our fire.

**II. Law**: To plead in answer to a defendant's plea; to deliver a replication (q.v.).

"The plaintiff may plead again, and *reply* to the defendant's plea." *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 30.

**B. Trans.**: To deliver or return as an answer. (Often followed by a clause as an object.)

"Perplex'd  
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*." *Milton: F. P.*, iv. 2.

**rē-plŷ, rē-plie, s.** [REPLY, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which is said or written in answer to something said or written by another; an answer.

"Why, 'tis a loving and a fair *reply*." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 2.

2. An answer by deeds; something given or done in return for something else.

**II. Music**: The answer in a figure, the subject being called principal.

**rē-plŷ-ēr, s.** [REPLIER.]

**rē-pōis-ōn, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *poison*, v. (q.v.).] To poison again.

**rē-pōl-lah, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *polish*, v. (q.v.).] To polish again or anew.

"Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand  
*Repolish'd*, without error then to stand." *Dante: Funeral Elogy*.

**rē-pōne, v.t.** [Lat. *repono*, from *re* = back, again, and *pono* = to place.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To replace.

2. To reply. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

**II. Scots Law**: To replace in or restore to a former situation or position.

**rē-pōp-ŷ-lā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *population* (q.v.).] The act of reappearing; the state of being reappeared.

**rē-pōrt**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *reporter* = to carry back, from Lat. *re* = back, again, and *porta* = to carry; Fr. *rapporter* = to carry back, to report. [RAPPORT; Sp. Port. *reportar*; Ital. *riportare, rapporcare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To carry back; to send back; to return.  
"If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times report you the whole three words."  
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, i. 246.
2. To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as that which has been discovered by a person appointed or sent to examine, explore, or investigate.  
"That is false thou dost report to us."  
—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

3. To tell from one to another; to spread or noise by popular rumour; to circulate, as a report. (Frequently, as in the example, in the phrase, *it is reported*).  
"It is reported.  
That good duke Humphry traitorously is murder'd."  
—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

4. To tell generally; to relate; to make known; to give an account of. (*Nehem.* vi. 19.)

5. To refer for information.  
"I report the reader to the Belgian histories."  
—*Failler*.

6. To lay a charge against; to give information against: as, To report a servant to his master.

7. To give an official or formal account or statement of: as, To report the receipts and expenditure of a company to the board.

8. To take down spoken words in writing and publish the same; to write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a meeting, a court, &c.

9. To describe, to represent.  
"Is she so homely as she's reported?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

- B. Intransitive:**

1. To make a report or statement of facts: as, A committee reports to the House of Commons.

2. To take down in writing a speech, debates, replies, &c., from the lips of the speakers for the purpose of publication; to give a written account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a public assembly: as, To report for the papers.

3. To make known one's movements, whereabouts, &c., to a superior, so as to be ready for service or duty when required; to report one's self.

¶ To report one's self: The same as B. 3.

**rē-pōrt**, *s.* [REPORT, *v.*]

1. An account brought back or returned; the result of an investigation, examination, or inquiry brought back by a person appointed or sent to obtain such information.

2. A tale carried, circulated, or spread about; a popular rumour; common fame; rumour; that which people say.  
"The report goes she has all the rule."  
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 2.

3. Repute, character, reputation.  
"A just man . . . and of good report among all the nation of the Jews."  
—*Acts* x. 25.

4. An official statement of facts, written or verbal; especially a statement in writing of facts and proceedings submitted by an officer to his superiors.  
"Enbodie the result of his investigation in the form of a report, which, if approved of by the Judge, is adopted and signed by him."  
—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.

5. An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c. The books containing such statements are also called reports. Such reports contain a statement of the pleadings, the facts, the arguments of counsel, and the judgment of the court in each case reported; the object being to establish the law and prevent conflicting decisions, by preserving and publishing the judgments of the courts, and the grounds upon which the judgments were based.  
"These reports are histories of the several cases, with a short summary of the proceedings, which are preserved at large in the record; the arguments on both sides and the reasons the court gave for its judgment; taken down in short notes by persons present."  
—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.)

6. An account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly, court, meeting, or the like, taken down in writing and intended for publication; an

epitome, or fully written-out account, of a speech or meeting.

"The *Gentleman's Magazine*, in the year 1733, introduced as a new feature, some what copious reports of the debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons."  
—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 137.

7. An account of the proceedings of a society, company, or the like, with a statement of its position financially or otherwise.

8. A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond the seas to the Custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing an account of the cargo on board, &c.

9. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.  
"Blazing and cawing at the gun's report."  
—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

10. Relation, correspondence, reference, connection. (Fr. *rapport*.)  
"The corridors have no report to the wings they join to."  
—*Swegn*.

- rē-pōrt**-**ā-blo**, *a.* [Eng. *report*, *v.*; *-able*.] Fit to be reported.

- rē-pōrt**-**āge** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *report*, *s.*; *-age*.] Report.  
"He will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain reports."  
—*Academy*, Nov. 8, 1881.

- rē-pōrt**-**ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REPORT, *v.*] reported-speech, *s.* Oblique or indirect speech.

- rē-pōrt**-**ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *report*, *v.*; *-er*.] 1. One who reports, tells, or spreads a report or rumour of anything.  
"My reporter devised well for her."  
—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

2. Specifically:

- (1) One who reports or draws up official statements of law proceedings, and decisions of legislative debates.  
"The reporter of the Senatorial Committee."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, June 23, 1884.

- (2) One who is engaged on the staff of a newspaper to report public meetings, entertainments, ceremonies, or the like, and to collect information respecting interesting or important events.  
"The popular belief that Dr. Johnson attended the gallery of the House of Commons to report the debates, which he had himself heard—just as our reporters for the morning papers do in our day—has no foundation whatever."  
—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 144.

- rē-pōrt**-**īng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [REPORT, *v.*] **A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb). **B. As adjective**:

1. Giving or furnishing a report or statement.

2. Of or pertaining to reports or reporters.  
"A full and faithful account of the reporting department of each of our existing morning papers."  
—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 141.

- C. As subst.**: The act, system, or practice of making reports of meetings, debates, or the like.  
¶ The publication of the debates in the Houses of Parliament was long forbidden, and in 1771, Miller, printer of the *Evening Mail*, was arrested for committing the offence. The Lord Mayor released him, and was in consequence sent to the Tower. In 1773 the debates were again published. This time, however, no arrest took place. When the Houses of Parliament were rebuilt after having been burnt down in 1834, reporters' galleries were introduced. In November, 1868, it was decided in an action for libel, in which the proprietors of the *Times* were the defendants, that reports of parliamentary debates, if correctly given, are privileged. Every important newspaper has a staff of reporters. When a long debate has to be taken down, the first reporter makes notes for a certain period, say an hour or three-quarters of an hour, and then goes to write out his manuscript more fully and hand it to the printers. The process goes on till the debate closes.  
"In order that the earlier history of parliamentary reporting may be better understood."  
—*Grant: Newspaper Press*, i. 141.

- rē-pōrt**-**īng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reporting*; *-ly*.] By way of report or common fame; on hearsay.  
"Believe it better than reportingly."  
—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 1.

- rē-pōrt**-**tār**-**ī-al**, **rē-pōrt**-**tār**-**ī-al**, *a.* [Eng. *reporter*; *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters; consisting of or constituted by reporters.

- "A reporter for the daily press . . . was asked, what was his business or profession—and replied that he was of the reported persuasion!"  
—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 541.

- rē-pōr**-**tōr**-**ī**, *a.* [REPORT, *v.*] A reporter.  
"This transcurative repository."  
—*Shaks: Lenton Stufe*.

- rē-pōs**-**āl**, **rē-pōs**-**all**, *s.* [Eng. *repose*], *v.*; *-al*.

1. The act of reposing or resting.  
"Would the repose  
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,  
Make thy words faith'd?"  
—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

2. That on which one reposes or rests.  
"The devil's cushion . . . his pillow and chaise repose."  
—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 55.

- rē-pōs**-**ānge**, *s.* [Eng. *repose*], *v.*; *-ance*.] The act or state of reposing or resting in confidence; reliance.  
"See what sweet  
Reposance heaven can beget."  
—*J. Hall: Poems*, p. 22.

- rē-pōse**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *reposer* = to repose, to rest, to stay, from Low Lat. *repauso*, from Lat. *re* = again, and *pauso* = to pause, *pausa* = a pause (q.v.); Sp. *reposar*; Port. *reposar*; Ital. *riposare*.] [POSE, *v.*]

- A. Transitive:**

1. To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest; to recline.  
"Please you, meanwhile, in sitting bower,  
Repose you till his waking hour."  
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 10.

2. To cause to be calm or quiet; to quiet, to compose, to tranquillize. (*Failler*.)

3. To lay, place, or set in confidence or trust. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 4.)

4. To lay up; to lodge, to deposit.  
"Pebbles, reposed in those cliffs against the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind."  
—*Woodward*.

- ¶ In these last two meanings, the word appears to be confused with Lat. *repositus*, *pa. par. of repono* = to lay up. [REPOSIT, *v.*]

- B. Intransitive:**

1. To lie at rest; to rest, to sleep.

2. To lie, to rest.  
"His right cheek  
Reposing on a cushion."  
—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

3. To rest in confidence or trust; to rely, to depend.  
"Upon whose faith and honour I repose."  
—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 2.

- rē-pōse**, *s.* [Fr. *repos*.] [REPOSE, *v.*]

- I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; rest, quiet, sleep.

2. Rest of mind; tranquillity, calmness; freedom from uneasiness or disturbance of mind.  
"His calm, broad, thoughtless, aspect breath'd repose."  
—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 21.

3. Settled composure; absence of all show of feeling.  
"Her manners had not that repose  
Which marks the ease of Vere de Vere."  
—*Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere*, 25.

4. A cause of rest; that which gives rest or repose.

- II. Technically:**

1. *Art*: That quality in painting which gives it entire dependence on its inherent ability, and does not appeal by gaudiness of colour, or exaggeration of attitude, to a false estimate of ability. A general quietude of colour and treatment and an avoidance of obtrusive tints or striking action in figures are generally comprehended by this designation, when applied to a work of art. (*Fairholt*.)

2. *Drama*: That quality in an actor which enables him to retain perfect self-command, and avoid all exaggeration.

3. *Poetry*: A rest, a pause.

- rē-pōsed**, *pa. par. or a.* [REPOSE, *v.*]

- A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb).

- B. As adj.**: Calm, tranquil, settled. (*Bacon*.)

- rē-pōs**-**ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *reposed*; *-ly*.] In a quiet or composed manner; quietly, composedly, tranquilly.

- rē-pōs**-**ēd-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *reposed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reposed or at rest; calmness, composure, tranquillity.  
"With wondrous reposefulness of mind."  
—*Trans. o. Boccacini*, p. 104.

- rē-pōse**-**fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *repose*, *s.*; *-ful*]. Full of repose; affording confidence or trust; trustworthy.

- "A fast friend or reposeful confidant."  
—*Howell*.

**rē-pōs-ēr, a.** [Eng. *repose*(e), v.; -er.] One who reposes.

\* **rē-pōs-īt, \* re-pōs-īte, v.t.** [Lat. *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay up; *re* = back, again, and *pono* = to place.] To lay up; to lodge or deposit, as in a place of safety.

"Others reposit their young in holes."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. IV., ch. xlii.

\* **rē-pōs-īt, s.** [REPOSIT, v.] That which is laid up, a deposit.

\* **rē-pō-si-tion, s.** [Lat. *repositio*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono*.] [REPOSIT, v.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of replacing or resetting.

"The reposition of the luxated shoulder."—*Wise-man: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. v.

2. The act of laying up or depositing, as in a place of safety.

"Not capable of observation, careless of reposition."—*Sp. Hall: A Censure of Travel*, § 6.

II. *Scots Law*: Retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

\* **¶ Reposition of the Forest**: The re-afforesting of a forest.

**rē-pōs-i-tōr-ī, \* re-pōs-i-tōr-īe, s.** [O. Fr. *repositoire*, from Lat. *repositorium*, from *repositus*, pa. par. of *repono* = to lay back; O. Sp. & Ital. *repositorio*.]

1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository, a storehouse, a magazine.

"That dark repository in which the abortive statues of many generations sleep."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A place where articles are kept for sale; a shop, a warehouse.

**rē-pō-si-r (oi as wā), s.** [Fr.]

#### Roman Ritual:

1. The altar at which the Host, consecrated at the Mass on Holy Thursday, is reserved till the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday. [HOLY-WEEK.]

2. The altar on which the Eucharist is deposited during a pause in a procession.

**rē-pōs-sēs, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *possess* (q.v.).] To possess again.

"If Edward repossess the crown."

*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 4.

\* **¶ To repossess one's self of**: To obtain possession of or to acquire for one's self again; to regain.

**rē-pōs-siōn (as as ah), s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).] The act or state of possessing, or gaining possession of again.

"Being ready to enter into a re-possession of his country."—*Boswell: Letters*, bk. I., let. 6.

\* **rē-pōs-ūrē, s.** [Eng. *repose*(e); -ure.] Repose, rest, quiet. (*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, viii. 19.)

**rē-pōt, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *pot*, v. (q.v.).] To replace in pots.

"Old plants, . . . being kept rather dry, and then shaken out and re-potted."—*Field*, Oct. 4, 1885.

\* **rē-pōur, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *pour* (q.v.).] To pour again or back.

"Repouring down black darkness from the sky."

*Mirror for Magistrates*.

**re-pōus-sē, a.** [Fr., pa. par. of *repousser* = to push or thrust back.] A term applied to a kind of ornamental metal work, formed in relief by striking on the metal from behind with a punch or hammer until the required forms are roughly produced in relief upon the surface; the work is then finished by the process of chasing. The work of Benvenuto Cellini (1500-1570), in this branch of art, is the most celebrated. Common work of this kind, as for tea- or coffee-pots, &c., is executed at Birmingham in pewter and Britannia metal, and then electrolyzed.

\* **re-probe, \* re-prove, s.** [REPROOF.]

**rēp-rē-hēnd, \* rep-rē-hēnde, v.t.** [Lat. *reprehendo* = to hold back, to check, to blame; *re* = back, and *prehendo* = to hold, to seize; Fr. *repréhendre*; Sp. *repréhender*, *repréndere*; Port. *repréhender*; Ital. *repréhendere*.]

1. Orig. to take hold of one and pull him back, when about to do something; hence, to charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to find fault with.

"Pardon me for reprehending thee."

*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; to blame, to censure; to find fault with.

"I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice

Of Marleyburgh."—*Philips: Oyster*, l. 74.

\* 3. To detect of fallacy.

"This colour will be reprehended or encountered by imputing to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty."—*Bacon*.

\* **rēp-rē-hēnd-ēr, s.** [Eng. *reprehend*; -er.] One who reprehends; one who blames, censures, or finds fault.

"The querulous reprehenders add to the cause of complaint."—*Glanville: Societas Scientifica*. (Pref.)

**rēp-rē-hēn-si-ble, a.** [Lat. *reprehensibilis*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.); Fr. *repréhensible*; Sp. *repréhensible*; Ital. *repréhensibile*.] To be reprehended, censured, or blamed; deserving of reprehension or censure; blameworthy, censurable; calling for reproof or rebuke.

"To say Good morning or Good evening was highly reprehensible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

**rēp-rē-hēn-si-ble-mēs, s.** [Eng. *reprehensible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reprehensible; culpableness, blamableness.

**rēp-rē-hēn-si-ble-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reprehensible*(ly); -ly.] In a reprehensible manner or degree; culpably; in a manner calling for reprehension, reproof, or rebuke.

"Nay, even those laws which authorized him to govern thus were in his judgment reprehensibly lenient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

**rēp-rē-hēn-siōn, s.** [Lat. *reprehensio*, from *reprehensus*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.); Fr. *repréhension*; Sp. *repréhension*; Ital. *repréhensione*.] The act of reprehending, blaming, or censuring; blame, censure, reproof.

"Reprehensions may suppress passions when they are weak, but do but increase them whilst they are raging."—*Boswell: Works*, vi. 34.

\* **rēp-rē-hēn-siōn, s.** [Fr. *repréhension*; Sp. *repréhensio*; Ital. *repréhensio*.] Containing reprehension or reproof.

"By a reprehensio shortness, he (Christ) both clears the man's innocence and vindicates God's proceedings."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 239.

\* **rēp-rē-hēn-siōn-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reprehensio*(ly); -ly.] In a reprehensio or reproving manner; with reprehension or reproof.

"Xenophanes the Colophonian reprehensively admonished the Egyptians."—*Quintus: Inst. System*, p. 238.

\* **rēp-rē-hēn-siōn-ly, a.** [Lat. *reprehensio*, pa. par. of *reprehendo* = to reprehend (q.v.).] Containing reprehension or reproof; reprehensio.

**rēp-rē-pēnt' (1), v.t.** [Fr. *représenter*, from Lat. *repraesentare* = to bring before one again, to exhibit; *re* = again, and *praesentare* = to present; *praesens* = present; Sp. & Port. *representar*; Ital. *rappresentare*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. To present again, or in place of something else; to exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify.

"Before him burn  
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing  
The heavenly fires."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 258.

2. To exhibit or portray by pictorial or plastic art; to reproduce.

3. To portray or exhibit by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part or character of; to personate.

4. To depict, to describe, to give an account of; as, He *represents* his agent as being remiss in his duties.

5. To declare, to set forth; as, To *represent* the dangers of a line of conduct.

6. To stand in or supply the place, or perform the duties or functions of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to look after the interests of; to be a substitute, agent, or deputy for.

"The Estates had liberally voted such a supply as the poor country which they represented could afford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

7. To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

8. To serve or stand as a symbol or sign of; as, Words *represent* ideas or things.

9. To image or picture in sensation.

II. *Zool. & Biol.*: Before any clear ideas prevailed as to the geographical distribution of animals, it was held that every type in one hemisphere was represented by a corresponding type in the other hemisphere. Thus, the

puma in the New World was held to represent the lion and the tiger in the Old World.

"Until the last few years the existence of two genera having so very much in common as the camels and the llamas, and yet so completely isolated geographically, had not received any satisfactory explanation, for the idea that they in some way 'represented' each other in the two hemispheres of the world was a mere fancy without philosophical basis."—*Prof. Flower: In Ence. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 728.

**rēp-rē-pēnt' (2), v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *present*, v. (q.v.).] To present again or anew; to bring again before the mind.

\* **rēp-rē-pēnt-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *represent*; -able.] Capable of being represented.

\* **rēp-rē-pēnt-a-ncē, s.** [Eng. *represent*; -ance.] Representation, likeness.

"The representations and forms of those who have brought something profitable."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 28.

\* **rēp-rē-pēnt-ant, s. & a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *représenter*.]

A. *As subst.*: A representative.

"There is expected the count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother."—*Wotton: Rhetoric*, p. 378.

B. *As adj.*: Representing; acting as representative.

**rēp-rē-pēn-tā-tion (1), s.** [Fr., from Lat. *repraesentationem*, accus. of *repraesentatio*, from *repraesentatus*, pa. par. of *repraesentare* = to represent (q.v.); Sp. *representacion*; Ital. *rappresentazione*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of representing, describing, or portraying; description.

2. The portrayal or reproduction by pictorial or plastic art of any object.

"If we consider what Numa ordained concerning images, and the representation of the gods."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 64.

3. The public exhibition or reproduction of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance.

4. A verbal description; a statement of arguments, facts, &c.; hence, specifically, a respectful expostulation or remonstrance.

"The statement was not an accurate representation of his views."—*Standard*, June 21, 1886.

5. An image or likeness, as a picture or statue.

"A very correct representation of the comet of 1819."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 534.

6. The part performed by a representative, delegate, agent, or deputy; espec. the functions of a representative in a legislative assembly; the system according to which communities, districts, counties, &c., are represented in such assemblies.

"The full and complete and continuous representation of every part of the country in the Parliament."—*Standard*, June 21, 1886.

\* **¶ An Act for the Better Representation of the People** is an Act for extending the parliamentary suffrage to people who were not before entitled to vote. It is the first of the two popular boons constituting a Reform Act. [REFORM ACTS.]

7. A number of delegates or representatives collectively.

#### II. Law:

##### 1. Eng. Law:

(1) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as heirs, executors, or administrators.

(2) A collateral statement in insurance, either by parol or in writing, of such facts or circumstances relating to the proposed adventure, and not inserted in the policy, as are necessary to enable the insurer to form a just estimate of the risk.

##### 2. Scots Law:

(1) The obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

(2) The written pleading presented to a lord-ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment was brought under review.

**rēp-rē-pēn-tā-tion (2), s.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *presentation* (q.v.).] The act of representing or presenting again to the mind that which was formerly present but is now absent.

\* **rēp-rē-pēn-tā-tion-āl, a.** [Eng. *representation*; -al.] Pertaining to or containing representation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, sūrian, s, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

\* **rēp-rē-sen-tā-tion-ē-ry**, a. [Eng. representation; -ary.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative.

**rēp-rē-sen-tā-tive**, a. & s. [Fr. *représentatif*; Sp. & Port. *representativo*; Ital. *rappresentativo*.]   
A. As adjective:

1. Exhibiting likeness or similitude; fitted to represent.

"A large berry-bearing tree at James Island has no representative species on Charles Island."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xvi.

2. Acting as agent, deputy, or delegate for others; bearing the character or power of another; performing the duties or functions of others; representing the interests of others.

"Thus the Cabinet has something of the popular character of a representative body; and the representative body has something of the gravity of a Cabinet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Conducted or constituted by the agency of delegates or deputies chosen by the people: as, representative government.

4. Typical.

"No one human being can be completely the representative man of his race."—*Palgrave*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another; that by which anything is represented or exhibited; a representation.

"The 'heavy father' of the opera had a congenial representative."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 21, 1895.

2. One who represents or acts as the agent, deputy, or delegate of another or others; an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place and performs the duties or functions of another or others; specifically, a person chosen by any body of electors to represent them in a legislative assembly.

"The worse our representatives, therefore, the longer we are likely to be cursed with them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. Technically:

1. Biol.: The representative theory contended for by Swainson and other quaternarians was that in each circle particular types were represented. In every circle of birds, for instance, there were raptorial, insectivorous, raptorial, gallatorial, and natatorial types. Any representative of these was analogous to the corresponding type in all other circles.

2. Law: One who stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, or to a crown.

¶ (1) *House of Representatives*: The lower house of the supreme legislative body of the United States, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people of the several states in numbers proportioned to their population. Each state sends at least one representative.

(2) *Personal representative*: An executor or administrator.

(3) *Real representative*: An heir-at-law or devisee.

**representative faculty**, s.

Metaph.: (See extract).

"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."—*Hamilton: Metaph.* (ed. Mansel), II. 23.

**representative species**, s.

Zool.: A species exhibiting a comparatively recent modification, and having its origin in or near the locality where it occurs. (*Wallace: Geog. Dist.*, I. 4.)

\* **rēp-rē-sen-tā-tive-lī**, adv. [Eng. representative; -ly.] In a representative manner; by way of representation; vicariously.

"He was solemnly reinstated in favour, and we representatively or virtually in him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 20.

\* **rēp-rē-sen-tā-tive-nēss**, s. [Eng. representative; -ness.] The quality or state of being representative.

\* **rēp-rē-sen-tē**, s. [Eng. represent; -ee.] (Wrongly used for a representative.)

"Their proxies and representatives chosen and sent from their several distributions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 440.

**rēp-rē-sen-t-ēr**, s. [Eng. represent; -er.]

1. One who represents; one who shows, exhibits, or reproduces.

"Art, being but the imitator or secondary representative."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. xix.

\* 2. One who represents another or others; a representative.

\* **rēp-rē-sen-t-mēt**, s. [Eng. represent; -ment.] Representation.

"In his heart began All representation of his absent sire."—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* I.

**rē-prēs**, \* **rē-prēs**, v. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *press*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To press back or down effectually; to crush, to put down, to subdue, to quell.

"His good kynge so well addresseth, That all his foemen he represseth."—*Gower: C. A.*, vii.

2. To restrain; to keep back; to keep under restraint.

"The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress'd."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* viii. 578.

\* **rē-prēs**, s. [REPRESS, v.] The act of repressing; repression.

"Lead centuries of injury, when they tend nothing to the repress of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience, than authorized by justice."—*Government of the Tongue*.

\* **rē-prēs-ēr**, s. [Eng. repress; -er.] One who or that which represses, crushes, or subdues.

† **rē-prēs-i-ble**, a. [Eng. repress; -able.] Capable of being repressed, crushed, subdued, or restrained.

\* **rē-prēs-i-bly**, adv. [Eng. repressible; -ly.] In a repressible manner.

**rē-prēs-lōn** (as *as*), s. [Fr.]

1. The act of repressing, crushing, subduing, or restraining.

"Do such things for the advancement of justice, and for the repression and punishment of malefactors."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. II, bk. I, No. 54.

2. That which represses; a check, a restraint.

**rē-prēs-ive**, a. [Fr. *répressif*.] Having power to repress, subdue, or restrain; tending or serving to repress or quell.

"They were glad to lift the burden of that repressive legislation from their shoulders."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 15, 1895.

**rē-prēs-ive-lī**, adv. [Eng. repressive; -ly.] In a repressive manner; so as to repress.

\* **re-prove**, v. & s. [REPROVE, v. & s.]

\* **re-prise**, s. [REPROVE.]

\* **rē-priev-al**, s. [Eng. *repriv(e)*; -al.] A respite, a reprieve.

"His (the sailor's) sleeps are but *reprieves* of his dangers."—*Sir F. Osborn: Characters*, G. 7.

**rē-priev**, \* **re-prise**, \* **re-priv**, v.t. [The same word as *Midl. Eng. reprove* = to reprove (q.v.), to reject, to disallow.]

1. To grant a reprieve or respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time.

"Therefore I humbly crave your majesty It to reprieve, and my son's reprieve."—*Shakespeare: F. & C.*, IV. xii. 51.

2. To save or rescue from danger of death.

"Night, descending from his vengeful hand, Reprieve'd the relics of the Grecian band."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* x. 528.

3. To relieve for a time from any suffering.

"Or to succour, or relieve him, Or from wants off to reprieve him."—*Brown: Shepherds Pipe*, col. 4.

4. To set free; to relieve, to acquit.

"Unless her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear, And loves to grant, reprieve him from the wrath Of greatest injuries."—*Shakspeare: All's Well*, III. 4.

**rē-priev**, s. [REPRIEV, v.]

1. The suspension or delay of the carrying out of a sentence (generally of death) on a prisoner. It is popularly but erroneously supposed to signify a permanent remission, or commutation of a capital sentence.

"A *reprieve* is the withdrawing of a sentence for an interval of time, whereby the execution is suspended. This may be, first, ex *arbitrio iudicis*; either before or after judgment; as, where the judge is not satisfied with the verdict, or the evidence is suspicious, or the indictment is insufficient; or sometimes if it be a small felony, or any favourable circumstance appear in the criminal's character, in order to give room to apply to the crown for either an absolute or conditional pardon. Or, secondly, ex *mandato regis*, from the mere pleasure of the crown expressed in any way to the court by whom the execution is to be awarded. This is the mode in which *reprieves* are generally granted, through the intervention of one of the secretaries of state. *Reprieves* may also be ex *necessitate legis*; as, where a woman is capitally convicted, and pleads her pregnancy; though this is no excuse to the judgment, yet it is to reprieve the execution till she be delivered. Another cause of regular *reprieve* is, if the offender become non *compos* between the judgment and the award of execution."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 31.

2. A respite; a short interval of ease or relief.

\* 3. A temporary suspension of repression or extinction.

"The Eleusinian mysteries got a *reprieve* till the reign of Theodosius the elder."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. II, § 4.

**rēp-rī-mand**, v.t. [Fr. *reprimer*, from *reprimande* = a reprimand (q.v.).]

1. To reprove sharply; to reprehend; to chide or rebuke for a fault.

"Was heard, one genial summer's day, To reprimand them all."—*Cowper: Judgment of the Poets*.

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence, or order of a superior.

**rēp-rī-mand**, s. [Fr. *reprimande* (O. Fr. *reprimende*), from Lat. *reprimenda* = a thing that ought to be repressed, prop. fem. of *reprimens*, fut. pass. par. of *reprimere* = to repress; Sp. *reprimenda*.] A severe reproof, censure, or reprehension public or private; rebuke.

"The answer of James was a cold and sullen *reprimand*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\* **rēp-rī-mand-ēr**, s. [Eng. *reprimand*, v.; -er.] One who reprimands.

"Then said the owl unto his *reprimander*, 'Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander.'"—*Quiver*, 1867, p. 186.

\* **rēp-rī-mate**, \* **rep-ry-mate**, a. [Lat. *reprimere* = to repress.] To crush, to destroy, to deprive utterly.

"Which must be well applied, correct, and repressive of their malice."—*Copland: Guydon: Questyonary of Cyrrurgens*.

**rē-print**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *print*, v. (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: To print again; to print a second or new edition of.

"I have seen some of my labours sixteen times reprinted."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, (Pref.)

2. Fig.: To renew the impression of.

"To reprint God's image upon the soul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 2.

**rē-print**, s. [REPRINT, v.] A second or new edition or impression of a printed work; a reimpression.

"This misleading note stands uncorrected in the mechanical reprint before us."—*Athenaeum*, August 22, 1894, p. 221.

† **rē-print-ēr**, s. [Eng. *reprint*, v.; -er.] One who reprints; specifically, a publisher who reprints and publishes standard works.

"Scott may not have been able to see the copy, but his *reprinters* could."—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, 1894, p. 221.

**rē-pris-al**, \* **re-pris-all**, \* **re-pris-el**, s. [Fr. *reprisaille*, from Ital. *ripreaglia*, from *riprea* = a reprisal or taking again; prop. fem. of *riprea*, pa. par. of *riprendere* = to reprehend, to take again, from Lat. *reprēhendo* = to take again, to reprehend (q.v.).]

1. The act of seizing or taking anything from an enemy by way of indemnification or retaliation for something seized and detained by him.

2. That which is so seized or taken.

"That large *reprisal* he might justly claim, For prize defrauded and insulted fame."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xi. 528.

3. The same as RECAPTION (q.v.).

4. The act of retaliating on an enemy by the infliction of suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him in requital for some act of inhumanity perpetrated by him.

5. Any taking by way of retaliation; any act of severity done in retaliation.

"Desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me."—*Waterland: Works*, IV. 52.

¶ *Letters of marque and reprisal*, *Letters of mark and reprisal*: (MARQUE).

"The Council of Oaledonia, in great indignation, issued letters of mark and reprisal against Spanish vessels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

**rē-prise**, **rē-prise**, s. [Fr., fem. of *repris*, pa. par. of *reprandre* = to take again; Sp. *reprea*; Ital. *riprea*.]

\* I. Ord. Lang.: A taking by way of retaliation or indemnification; reprisal.

"If so, a just *reprise* would only be Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, III. 562.

II. Technically:

1. *Maritime law*: A ship recaptured from an enemy or pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture she must be restored to her owners in whole; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of her recaptors.

2. *Masonry*: A term used to denote the return of mouldings in an internal angle.

3. *Law (Pl.)*: Yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-sock, annuities, and the like.

4. *Music*: The burden of a song.

\* **rē-prīse**, \* **rē-prīse**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *repris*, pa. par. of *reprandre* = to take again, from Lat. *reprehendo* = to take again, to reprehend (q.v.).]

1. To take again; to retake.

"Ye might *reprise* the armys Barpedon forfeited." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad vii.*

2. To recompense, to pay.

"If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantees should be *reprised* with other lands."—*Grant: Lord Clarendon; Life, II. 322.*

\* **rē-pris-tin-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re* = again, and *pristinus* = former, ancient.] To restore to a former or pristine condition or state.

\* **rē-pris-tin-ā-tion**, *s.* [REPRISTINATE.] The act of restoring to a pristine or original state or condition; the state of being so restored; resurrection.

\* **re-privē** (1), *v.t.* [REPRIVER.]

\* **rē-prive** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Lat. *privo* = to deprive.] To take away.

"How that my Lord from her I would *reprise*." *Shakespeare: F. Q. II. I. 55.*

\* **rē-prize**, *s. & v.* [REPRIZE, *s. & v.*]

**rē-prōach**, \* **re-proche**, *v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher* (O. Fr. *reprochier*), from a hypothetical Low Lat. *repropiō* = to bring near, hence, to cast in one's teeth, to object, from Lat. *re* = again, and *propius*, compar. of *prope* = near; Sp. *reprochar*.]

1. To censure in opprobrious terms; to charge with a fault in severe terms; to censure or upbraid with severity, opprobrium, or contempt.

"If ye be *reproached* for the name of Christ, happy are ye."—*1 Peter, IV. 14.*

2. To find fault with.

"The Inner Temple Hall . . . *reproached* with that cold and barren quality of Burke's poverty-stricken perpendicular Gothic."—*Daily Telegraph, June 21, 1882.*

3. To disgrace.

"I thought your marriage fit: else imputation, For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life." *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, v. 1.*

**rē-prōach**, \* **re-proch**, \* **re-proche**, *s.* [Fr. *reproche*, from *reprocher* = to reproach (q.v.); Sp. *reproche*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of reproaching; censure mingled with opprobrium or contempt; opprobrious or contumelious language addressed to anyone; severe censure or blame, as for a fault.

"It is made up of boasts, reproaches, and sneers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

2. An occasion of blame or censure; shame, infamy, disgrace.

"God hath taken away my *reproach*."—*Genesis xxx. 22.*

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

"We are become a *reproach* to our neighbours."—*Psalms lxxix. 4.*

II. *Roman Ritual (Pl.)*: Improperia; a series of antiphons and responses, forming part of the service which, on Good Friday, is substituted for the usual daily Mass. The text is partly in Latin, partly in Greek, designed to illustrate the sorrowful remembrance of Our Lord with his people for their ingratitude. These reproaches were first sung to plainchant melodies, preserved in the *Graduale Romanum*, and still extensively used, but in the Sistine Chapel, since 1560, they have been sung to some exquisite *faux bourdons*, to which they were adapted by Palestrina.

\* **rē-prōach-ā-ble**, \* **re-proche-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *-able*.]

1. Deserving of reproach.

2. Reproachful, opprobrious, contumelious, disgraceful.

"He also prophesied that any thing should be red or spoken, *reproachable* or blasphemous to God."—*Ryot: Governor, bk. III, ch. II.*

\* **rē-prōach-ā-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *reproachable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reproachable.

\* **rē-prōach-ā-ble**, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachable*; *-ly*.] In a reproachable manner; in a manner deserving of reproach.

**rē-prōach-ār**, *s.* [Eng. *reproach*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who reproaches.

**rē-prōach-fūl**, \* **re-proch-fūl**, \* **re-proch-fūll**, \* **re-proche-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *-full*.]

1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding, scurrilous, opprobrious, contumelious, abusive.

"*Reproachful* taunts to the debasing of vs Icelandic."—*Blackburn: Voyages, I. 258.*

2. Expressive of reproach.

"A look so sad, so *reproachful*, imploring and patient." *Longfellow: Miles Standish, v.*

3. Deserving of reproach; shameful, scandalous, infamous, base, vile.

"Thy punishment He shall endure, by coming in the flesh To a *reproachful* life." *Milton: P. L., xii. 406.*

**rē-prōach-fūl-lī**, \* **re-proch-fūl-lī**, \* **re-proche-fūl-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *reproachful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a reproachful manner; in terms of reproach; with reproaches.

"By the Son of Man, we are to understand our Lord Jesus Christ; and to speak a word against him, will be to talk slightly and *reproachfully* of him."—*Shakespeare: Hermoia, vol. III, ser. II.*

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, infamously.

"That's bad enough, for I am but reproach: And shall I then be *reproachfully*?" *Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., II. 4.*

**rē-prōach-fūl-nēss**, \* **re-proche-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *reproachful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reproachful.

"And this manner humane and courteous behaviour . . . ye turne into an occasion of slanderous *reproachfulness*."—*Udal: Luke VII.*

**rē-prōach-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *reproach*; *-less*.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

\* **re-prob-ā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *reprobo* = to reprove (q.v.).] Reprovable.

"No things ther in was *reprovable*."—*Bede me and be not: Works, p. 44.*

\* **rēp-rō-bā-gy**, *s.* [Eng. *reproba*(te); *-cy*.] The quality or state of a reprobate; wickedness.

"In his present state of *reproba*."—*H. Brooks: Pool of Quail, II. 124.*

\* **rēp-rō-bānce**, *s.* [Lat. *reprobans*, pr. par. of *reprobo* = to reprove (q.v.).] Reprobation, damnation.

"Fall to *reprobance*." *Shakespeare: Othello, v. 2.*

**rēp-rō-bāte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *reprobatus*, pa. par. of *reprobo* = to censure, to reprove (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not capable of enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed, rejected.

"*Reprobate* silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them."—*Jeremiah vi. 30.*

2. Abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace; morally abandoned; profligate, depraved.

"The separate lodging of the souls of the righteous and the *reprobate*."—*Horley: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 20.*

B. *As substantive*: One who is lost to virtue and shame; a very profligate or abandoned person; one who is abandoned to sin; a wicked depraved wretch.

"The very *reprobates* from God."—*Bale: Image, pt. II.*

**rēp-rō-bāte**, *v.t.* [REPROBATE, *a.*]

1. To express disapproval of with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly.

"Spain and Rome loudly *reprobated* the cruelty of turning a savage and licentious soldiery loose on an unoffending people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. VI.*

2. To disallow, to disapprove, to reject.

"Such an answer as this is *reprobated* and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears."—*Ayliffe: Purgatory.*

3. To abandon to wickedness, vice, and eternal punishment.

¶ *Approbate and reprobate*:

*Scots Law*: To take advantage of one part of a deed, and reject the rest. This is incompetent. A deed must be taken altogether or rejected altogether.

\* **rēp-rō-bāte-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being reprobate.

\* **rēp-rō-bāt-ār**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobate*(e); *v.*; *-er*.] One who reprobates.

"The patriotic *reprobator* of French modes."—*Noble: Continuation of Granger, III. 490.*

**rēp-rō-bā-tion**, \* **re-pro-ba-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *reprobationem*, accus. of *repro-*

*batio*, from *reprobatus* = reprobate (q.v.); Sp. *reprobacion*; Ital. *reprobazione*, *reprobazione*, *reprobazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of reprobation, or of disapproving with marks of extreme dislike.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation, censure, rejection.

"Set a brand of *reprobation* on elipt poetry and false coin."—*Dryden: Tidd.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles. Law*: The pronouncing of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.

2. *Theol.*: The word reprobation does not occur in the A.V. or R.V. Reprobate occurs both as an adjective (Jer. vi. 30; Rom. i. 28; 2 Tim. iii. 8; Titus i. 16) and as a substantive (2 Cor. xiii. 5, 6, 7). *Reprobatio* was used by Tertullian (*Apol. xiii.*), adopted by the Swiss theologians, and Anglicised as *reprobation*. The doctrine is thus stated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith*, iii. 7, the name reprobation, however, not being used:

"The rest of mankind [i.e., all but the elect] God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own will, whereby he extendeth or withholdeth mercy as he pleaseth, for the glory of his sovereign power over his creatures to pass by, and to ordain them to dishonour and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious grace."

Calvinists adduce in support of the doctrine Rom. ix. 11-22; 1 Thess. v. 9; 1 Pet. ii. 8; Jude 4, &c. The 17th Article teaches the predestination to life of "those whom he [God] hath chosen in Christ out of mankind," and is silent as to the fate of others.

"Though some words may be accommodated to God's predestination, yet it is the scope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell fire."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

\* **rēp-rō-bā-tion-ār**, *s.* [Eng. *reprobation*; *-er*.]

*Theol.*: One who believes in or supports the doctrine of the reprobation of the non-elect.

"Which sort of sanctified *reprobation*ers we abound with."—*South: Sermons, vol. III, ser. II.*

**rēp-rō-bā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *reprobate*(e); *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; containing or expressing reprobation; condemning in strong terms.

\* **rēp-rō-bā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Scots Law*: An action instituted for the purpose of convicting a witness of perjury, or of proving that he was liable to the objections of agency, enmity, partial counsel, or the like.

**rēp-rō-bā-tōr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *reprobate*(e); *-ory*.] The same as *REPROBATIVE* (q.v.).

**rē-prō-dūce**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *produce*, *v.* (q.v.).]

1. To produce again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring.

"How a person once annihilated could be *reproduced*."—*Sp. Horley: Sermons, vol. III, ser. 24.*

2. To yield again; to return.

"The people who consume, *reproducing* with a profit the whole value of their annual consumption."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. II, ch. v.*

3. To represent to the memory or imagination; to portray, to represent: as, To *reproduce* a scene on canvas, to *reproduce* a play on the stage.

**rē-prō-dūc-ār**, *s.* [Eng. *reproduce*(e); *-er*.] One who or that which reproduces.

"The reproducer of this fatal scheme."—*Burke: American Taxation.*

**rē-prō-dūc-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *production* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reproducing, or of yielding, presenting, or producing anew.

"The experiment about the *reproduction* of salt-petre."—*Boyle: Works, III. 61.*

2. *Specif.*: The process by which new individuals are generated, and the perpetuation of species insured; the process by which new organisms are reproduced from those already existing.

"There is also a *reproduction* of mankind, but not by the ordinary method of propagation as now."—*Bale: Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.*

¶ *Reproduction of animals* is of two kinds, sexual [GAMOGENESIS, HOMOGENESIS] and non-sexual [XENOGENESIS]. The former is effected by the contact of a germ cell or ovum and a sperm cell or spermatozoid. When the former is present in a female and the latter in a male, the species is said to be

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wō, wūt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian, s, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

diceous; when there is only one individual, the terms used are hermaphrodite, androgynous, or monocious. Non-sexual, agamic, or asexual reproduction is by gemination and fission, by internal gemination, by alternation of generations, or by parthenogenesis (q.v.). In plants also there is a sexual and an asexual reproduction. The former is by germ cells or oospheres, the latter by spores, gemmae, bulbils, conidia, buds, gonidia, &c.

3. That which is reproduced, revived, or presented anew: as, The play is not new but a reproduction.

¶ **Reproduction of parts:** [REGENERATION].

**rē-prō-dūc-tive, rē-prō-dūc-tōr-y, a.** [Pref. re, and Eng. productive, productory (q.v.).] Pertaining to, or concerned with reproduction; tending or having the power to reproduce: as, the reproductive organs, the reproductive system.

**reproductive-cells, s. pl.**

**Bot.:** Cells which aid in the process of reproduction. They may be sexual or asexual.

**reproductive-faculty, s.**

**Metaph.:** (See extract).

"This Reproductive Faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts. ... If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called Suggestion, or Spontaneous Suggestion; whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of Reminiscence or Recollection."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), II. 12.

**\*rē-prō-mis-siōn (as as shi), \*re-pro-mis-siōn, s.** [Lat. *promissio*.] A renewed promise.

"And he blest this Abraham which hadde re-promissiones."—*Wicliffe: Genesis* vii.

**\*rē-prō-mūl-gā-tiōn, v. t.** [Pref. re, and Eng. promulgate (q.v.).] To promulgate or publish again; to republish.

**rē-prō-mūl-gā-tiōn, s.** [Pref. re, and Eng. promulgation (q.v.).] The act of republishing; a second or renewed promulgation.

**rē-proof, \*re-proof, \*re-profe, \*re-prief, \*re-proef, \*re-proof, \*re-prouf, \*re-prove, s.** [REPROVE, v.]

1. An expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame spoken to the face; censure, reprehension, chiding, reprimand, blame, admonition for a fault.

"A fool deeplyth his father's instruction, but he that regardeth reprove is prudent."—*Proverbs* xv. 5.

2. Confutation, refutation, disproof.

"In the reproof of this lies the jest."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 2.*

3. Contradiction.

"Your reproof is something too round."—*Shakespeare: Henry V., IV. 1.*

4. Reproach, blame.

**\*rē-prōv-a-ble, \*re-prove-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *reprovable*; -able.] Deserving of reproof or reprehension; worthy to be reproved; blamable, blameworthy, censurable.

"Their unconcernedness for religion and the things of God, might be the less reprovable."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 10.

**\*rē-prōv-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *reprovable-ness*.] The quality or state of being reprovable; blameworthiness.

**\*rē-prōv-a-ble-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reprovablely*; -ly.] In a reprovable or blameworthy manner; so as to deserve reproof.

**\*rē-prōv-al, s.** [Eng. *reproval*; -al.] The act of reproving; reproof, admonition.

"In making any small reproval sweet."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. III.

**rē-prōve, \*re-prove, v. t.** [O. Fr. *reprover* (Fr. *reprover*), from Lat. *reprobo* = to disapprove, to condemn: re = again, and *probo* = to test, to prove.] [REPROBATE, a.]

1. To rebuke to the face; to charge with a fault; to chide, to blame, to censure, to reprehend. (*Genesis* xxi. 26.)

2. To convict; to convince, as of a fault.

"When he [the Comforter] is come, he will reprove the world of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment."—*John* xvi. 8.

3. To express disapproval of.

"He neither reproveth the ordinance of John, neither condemneth the fastings of other men."—*Udal: Matthew* ix.

4. To serve to admonish; to act as a reproof to.

5. To refuse, to disprove.

"Reprove my allegation if you can."—*Shakespeare: Henry VII., III. 1.*

**\*re-prove, s.** [REPROOF.]

**rē-prōv-ēr, s.** [Eng. *reprover*; -er.] One who reproves; one who or that which blames or finds fault.

"In the numerous tribe of polite vices, there are still some higher in the fashion than others, and therefore capable of a livelier defence, and deserving of a stronger ridicule on the reprover."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. I, ser. 22.

**rē-prōv-ing, pr. par. or a.** [REPROVE, v.]

**rē-prōv-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reproving*; -ly.] In a reproving manner; with reproofs.

**rē-prūne, v. t.** [Pref. re, and Eng. *prune*, v. (q.v.).] To prune again or anew. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Reprune apricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed."— *Evelyn: Calendar: July.*

**\*rēp-sil-vēr, s.** [Eng. *reap*, and *silver*.]

**Feudal Law:** Money paid by servile tenants to their lord, to be quit of the service of reaping his corn or grain.

**rēp-tant, a.** [Lat. *reptans*, pr. par. of *repto* = to creep.]

1. **Bot.:** Creeping and rooting.

2. **Zool.:** Creeping, crawling, reptatory.

**\*rēp-tā-tiōn, s.** [Lat. *reptatio*, from *reptum*, sup. of *repto* = to creep; Fr. *reptation*.] The act of creeping or crawling, as serpents and other Reptilia.

"Reptation [is] a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents. The term is also applied to the slow progression of plants whose roots are so short that the body touches the ground."—*Owen: in Brander & Cox.*

**rēp-tā-tōr-y, a.** [REPTATION.]

**Zool.:** Creeping, crawling, reptant.

**rēp-tile, a. & s.** [Fr., from Lat. *reptilem*, accens. of *reptilis* = crawling, from *reptus*, pa. par. of *repto* = to creep (q.v.); Sp. *reptil*; Ital. *rettile*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. **Lit.:** Creeping, crawling; moving on the belly or on small, short legs; reptant, reptatory.

"Cleanse baite from filth, to give a tempting gloss, Cherish the sullied reptile race with toom."—*Ung: Rural Sports*, I. 167.

2. **Fig.:** Grovelling, low, mean, base, vulgar: as, a reptile crew.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. **Lit.:** An animal which moves on its belly, or on small, short legs, as a snake, a lizard, a centipede, a caterpillar, &c. [II.]

"He that has humanity, foreward'd, Will tread aside and let the reptile live."—*Cooper: Task*, VI. 567.

2. **Fig.:** A grovelling, low, mean, base person; a mean, low wretch.

"It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the reptile man."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. II, ser. 7.

**II. Zool.:** Any individual of the modern class Reptilia (q.v.). It was formerly of much wider signification. [A. I.]

"In some of the most important characters ... reptiles agree with birds, as in the presence of a single occipital condyle, a complex lower jaw articulated to the skull by a quadrate bone, and nucleated blood-corpuscles. At the present epoch, indeed, birds are strikingly differentiated from reptiles, but the discoveries within recent years of a number of extinct birds with Reptilian character offer ample evidence that birds are the descendants of some branch or branches of the Reptilian type in which the power of flight was developed, and with it other anatomical peculiarities by which birds are now distinguished from living reptiles."—*St. G. Mivart: in Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442.

**\*rēp-tī-lōs, s. pl.** [Lat., masc. or fem. pl. of *reptilis*.] [REPTILE.]

**Zool.:** A genus of Linnaeus's class Amphibia (q.v.). It contained the following genera: Testudo (fifteen species), Rana (seventeen species), Draco (two species), and Lacerta (forty-eight species, including six Batrachians). [SERPENTES.]

**rēp-tī-lōs, s. pl.** [Lat., neut. pl. of *reptilis*.] [REPTILE.]

1. **Zool.:** A class of Huxley's vertebrate section Sauropsida (q.v.). They are cold-blooded, oviparous, or ovoviviparous. Vertebrate animals having the skin covered with scales or scutes. Heart with two auricles, ventricular chamber incompletely divided. Respiration takes place by lungs; respiratory movements slow and irregular. Intestinal

tract and urogenital organs open into a common cloaca. When the appendicular parts of the skeleton are present, the sternum is never replaced by membrane bone, and the posterior sternal ribs are attached to a median prolongation of the sternum. The metatarsal bones are not ankylosed among themselves or with the distal tarsal bone. The fetus is enclosed in an amnion and allantois, and nourished from the vitellus. Its literature dates from Aristotle (a.c. 384-322). Some progress in classification was made by Ray (1628-1705) and Linnaeus (1707-78). [AMPHIBIA.] Brongniart, in 1799, first recognized the characters by which the Batrachia (q.v.) differ from other reptiles, and form a natural passage to the fishes. In the beginning of this century Oepel, Duméril, and Cuvier worked assiduously on the material accumulated in the Paris Museum, and were followed by Blainville, Merrem, Latroille, Gray, and Wagner. In 1854 appeared the ninth and last volume of the *Erpétologie Générale* of Duméril and Bibron, having been twenty years in progress. In 1863, in his Hunterian Lectures, Huxley adopted the term Sauropsids for that division of the Vertebrates which he afterwards called Sauropsida. He divides the Reptilia (*Anat. Vert.*, p. 196) into the following orders: Chelonibia, Plesiosauria, Lacertilia, Ophidia, Ichthyosauria, Crocodilia, Diconodontia, Ornithoscelidia, and Pterosauria. Owen makes reptiles proper the highest of the five sub-classes into which he finally divided his Hæmatocorya with nine orders.

Ichthyopterygia (extinct), Sauropsitygia (extinct), Anomodontia (extinct), Chelonibia, Lacertilia (with the extinct Mosasaurus), Ophidia, Crocodilia (with the extinct Teleosaurus and Strepsopodius), Dinosaurs (extinct), and Pterosauria (extinct).

Prof. Mivart (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 442-45) divides the Reptilia into the following ten orders:

Ichthyopterygia (extinct), Anomodontia (extinct), Dinosaurs (extinct), Ornithosaurus (extinct), Crocodilia, Rhynchoccephalia, Sauropsitygia, Lacertilia, Ophidia, and Chelonibia.

2. **Palæont.:** The first appearance of reptiles is believed to be indicated by remains of a marine Saurian (*Isosaurus acadicus*) of Carboniferous age. Proterosaurs are found in the Permian. In Mesozoic times the Reptilian type appears in such variety and in such a high state of development that this era has been distinguished as the Reptilian age. In the Trias large marine Saurians and Dinosaurs are met with; the more gigantic forms were developed in the Jurassic period; and the class attained its highest culmination in the Chalk. Sir R. Owen's *British Fossil Reptiles* is the best authority on the subject with which it deals.

**rēp-tī-lōs, a. & s.** [Lat. *reptil(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -in.]

**A. As adj.:** Of or pertaining to the Reptilia or reptiles.

"A vertical longitudinal section of a reptilian skull."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1888.

**B. As subst.:** An animal belonging to the class Reptilia; a reptile.

**reptilian-age, s.** [REPTILIA, II. 2.]

**rēp-tī-lōs-ār-ōs, a.** [Eng. *reptile*; i connect, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.] Producing or containing reptiles.

"The age of the reptiliferous sandstone of Egin."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 14, 1888.

**rēp-tī-lōs-ār-ōs, a.** [Eng. *reptile*; i connect, and Lat. *vorare* = to devour.] Devouring or feeding on reptiles.

"The other bird is piscivorous and reptilivorous, and destroys a good deal of frogs, lizards, and the like."—*Field*, April 4, 1888.

**rēp-tō-mōn-ās, s.** [Lat. *repto* = to creep, and *monas* (q.v.).]

**Zool.:** A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Reptomonas caudata*, found in hay-infusions and among decaying grass.

**rēp-tō-nī-q, s.** [Named after Humphrey Repton, 1752-1818, the "Landscapegardener."]

**Bot.:** A genus of Theophrastea. Only known species, *Reptonia baxifolia*, a small tree, with very hard wood, from hills in the north of India. The round, black drupes are eaten by the natives of India and Afghanistan.

**rē-pūb-lic, \*rē-pūb-lic, \*re-pub-lique, s.** [Fr. *république*, from Lat. *republica* = a commonwealth: res = an affair, and publica, fem. sing. of publicus = public (q.v.); Sp. *república*; Ital. *repubblica*, *repubblica*.]

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = zhūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, -ac = bpl, dpl.

\* 1. The common or public weal or good.

"The world is full of vanity; and fond fools  
Promote themselves a name from building churches,  
Or anything that tends to the republic."  
*Randolph: Muses' Looking Glass*, III. 1.

2. A commonwealth; a form of political constitution in which the supreme power is vested, not in an hereditary ruler, but in the hands either of certain privileged members of the community or of the whole community. Theoretically, the purest and most perfect form of a republic is a state in which all the members of the community meet in public assembly to enact laws, and transact all other national business. Such a system is, however, practicable only in very small states, and has, therefore, given way in all modern republics to the representative system—that is, one in which the supreme power is vested in rulers chosen periodically by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly, as in the present French republic. The republics of Venice and Genoa were exclusive oligarchies, the supreme power being vested in the nobles or a few privileged persons. The republics of the United States and Switzerland are federal republics—that is, composed of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, subject to a central government for all national purposes, but having powers of self-government in matters affecting individual states.

\* 3. One's country at large; the state, the public.

"And life, state, glory, all they gain,  
Count the republic's, not their own."  
*Ben Jonson*.

¶ *Republic of letters*: The collective body of men of letters and learning.

**rē-pūb'-lī-ōn, a. & s.** [Fr. *républicain*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to a republic; consisting of or constituting a republic.

"A republican government is that in which the body, or only a part of the people, is possessed of the supreme power."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. II, ch. I.

2. Consistent to, or characteristic of the principles of a republic: as, *republican opinions*.

**B. As substantive:**

1. One who favours or advocates a republican form of government.

"Celebrated in his own neighbourhood as a vehement republican."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. In the United States, a member of the Republican party (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Black Republicans*: A name applied to the Republicans by the pro-slavery party of the states, because they resisted the introduction of slavery into any state where it was not already recognized.

(2) *Red Republicans*: [RED].

**Republican-party, s.** In United States politics a name applied to that great party in the state which favoured a strong central government, acting directly on the people, and not through the several states. It was thus opposed to the Democratic party, which upheld the rights of individual states. The Republican party was the opponent of slavery, and generally is analogous to the Liberal party in English politics.

**rē-pūb'-lī-ōn-īz-m, s.** [Eng. *republican*; -ism.]

1. A republican form or system of government.

"To sanction successive acts inconsistent with pure Republicanism."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 28, 1864.

2. Attachment to a republican form of government; republican sentiments.

"Milton's republicanism was, I am afraid, founded in hatred of greatness, and a sullen desire of independence."—*Johnson: Life of Milton*.

**rē-pūb'-lī-ōn-īz, v.t.** [Eng. *republican*; -ize.] To convert to republican views or sentiments.

\* **rē-pūb'-lī-ōn-ī-ān, s.** [Eng. *republic*; -arian.] A republican.

"Republicanians who would make the Prince of Orange like a Statholder."—*Everlyn: Diary*, Jan. 18, 1669.

\* **rē-pūb'-lī-ōn-ī-ān, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Lat. *publicatus*, pa. par. of *publico* = to publish (q.v.).] To set forth afresh. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, I. 187.)

**rē-pūb'-lī-ōn-ī-ān, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publication* (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of republishing something previously published; the state of being republished.

2. The act of publishing or making public again or anew; a second publication.

"The Gospel itself is only a republication of the religion of nature."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. IX, ch. III.

3. The reprint in one country of a work published in another.

**II. Law:** A second publication of a former will, after cancelling or revoking.

**rē-pūb'-lī-ān, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publish* (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To publish again or anew; to make public again.

2. To publish or print again, as a foreign reprint.

"This book is extant, published by warrant, and republished by command this present year."—*Montague: Appeals to Caesar*, ch. IV.

**II. Law:** To revive, as a will revoked, either by re-execution or a codicil.

"No after-purchased lands passed under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisee republished his will."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. II, ch. 20.

\* **rē-pūb'-lī-ān-ēr, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *publisher* (q.v.).] One who republishes. (*Warburton: Doct. Grace*, bk. III, ch. III.)

\* **rē-pū'-dī-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *repudiate*; -able.] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit to be repudiated.

\* **rē-pū'-dī-āt, \* rē-pū'-dī-āto, a.** [REPUDIATE, v.] Repudiated, rejected.

"For his deformity repudiat and put by from the crown royal."—*Ball: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

**rē-pū'-dī-āto, v.t.** [Lat. *repudiatus*, pa. par. of *repudio* = to put away, to reject, from *repudio* = a casting away, a divorce, lit. = a rejection of that of which one is ashamed, from *re-* = back, again, and *pu-* = it shames; *pu-* = shame.]

1. To cast away; to reject, to disavow, to renounce.

"Servitude is to be repudiated with greater care by us."—*Pyrrhus: Sovereign Power*, pt. IV, p. 62.

\* 2. To put away; to divorce.

"His separation from Terentia, whom he repudiated not long afterward."—*Bolingbroke: Reflections upon Exile*.

3. To refuse to acknowledge and pay, as a debt; specif., to disown or disclaim, as debts contracted by a former government to meet the necessities of the time.

**rē-pū'-dī-ā-tion, \* rē-pū'-dī-a-ōn, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *repudiationem*, accus. of *repudiatio*, from *repudiatus*, pa. par. of *repudio* = to repudiate (q.v.); Sp. *repudiacion*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of repudiating, rejecting, or renouncing; renunciation; the state of being repudiated.

2. The putting away of a wife, or a woman betrothed; divorce.

"There is this difference between a divorce and a repudiation, that a divorce is made by a mutual consent, occasioned by a mutual suitableness; while a repudiation is made by the will, and for the advantage of one of the two parties, independently of the will and advantage of the other."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of Laws*, bk. XV, ch. XV.

3. The refusal on the part of a government to acknowledge and pay debts contracted by a former government.

**II. Eccles. Law:** The refusal to accept a repudiation.

\* **rē-pū'-dī-ā-tion-īst, s.** [Eng. *repudiation*; -ist.] One who advocates repudiation; one who repudiates or disclaims liability for debts contracted by a predecessor in office, &c.

**rē-pū'-dī-ā-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who repudiates.

\* **rē-pūgn' (g silent), \* rē-pugne, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *repugner*, from Lat. *repugno* = to fight against: *re-* = back, and *pugno* = to fight.]

**A. Intrans.:** To oppose; to make resistance.

**B. Trans.:** To oppose, to resist; to fight against; to withstand.

"When stubbornly he did repugn the truth."—*Shakespeare: Henry VII.*, IV. 1.

\* **rē-pūg'-nā-ble, a.** [Fr.] Capable of being resisted.

"And the demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderful reason and facility, as it is not repugnable."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 302.

**rē-pūg'-nānce, \* rē-pūg'-nān-ōy, \* rē-pūg'-nānce, s.** [Fr. *repugnance*, from Lat. *repugnātia*, from *repugnans* = repugnant (q.v.).]

\* 1. Resistance, opposition.

"Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,  
And let the loss quietly out their throats,  
Without repugnancy?"—*Shakespeare: Timon*, III. 4.

2. The state of being opposed in mind; opposition of mind or disposition; unwillingness, reluctance, aversion, antipathy: as, a *repugnance* to work.

\* 3. Opposition of qualities or principles; contrariety, inconsistency.

"Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in such pernicious projects and frequent repugnances of works and words."—*Pyrrhus: Sovereign Power*, pt. II, p. 60.

**rē-pūg'-nānt, \* rē-pūg'-nānt, a.** [Fr., pr. par. of *repugner* = to repugn (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. Disobedient, refractory; inclined to disobey or oppose; unwilling.

"The drill'd dull lesson, forced down word by word in my repugnant youth."  
*Byron: Child Harold*, v. 78.

2. Being at variance or in opposition; opposite, contrary, inconsistent.

"So repugnant and contrary are the physicians one to another."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, vol. II, bk. XXII.

3. Highly distasteful or offensive: as, Such a course is most repugnant to me.

**II. Law:** Contrary to, or inconsistent with, what has been stated before; generally used of a clause in an instrument inconsistent with some other clause, or with the general object of the instrument.

\* **rē-pūg'-nānt-ly, adv.** [Eng. *repugnant*; -ly.] In a repugnant, contrary, or inconsistent manner; in contradiction.

"They speak not repugnantly thereto."—*Brown: Fulgar Errors*.

\* **rē-pūg'-nāte, v.t.** [Lat. *repugnatus*, pa. par. of *repugno* = to repugn (q.v.).] To fight against; to oppose.

\* **rē-pūgn'ār (g silent), s.** [Eng. *repugn*; -er.] One who repugns or opposes.

"Excommunicating all repugnans and rebellans against the same."—*Pope: Martyrs*, p. 264.

\* **rē-pūl'-lū-lāte, v.t.** [Lat. *repullulatus*, pa. par. of *repullulo* = to bud, from *pullulus*, dimin. of *pullus* = a young animal, a chicken.] To bud again.

"Though large repullulate, there is wheat still left in the field."—*Howell: Vocal Purport*.

\* **rē-pūl'-lū-lā-tion, s.** [REPUULLULATE.] The act or state of budding again.

"That eternal poetry  
Repullulation gives me here."  
*He: Rick: Heracles*, p. 261.

\* **rē-pūl'-lū-lā-ōn, s.** [REPUULLULATE.] Springing up afresh.

"A repullulosem faction."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, II. 190.

**rē-pūlse', s.** [Lat. *repulsa*, from *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

1. The act of repelling or driving back.

"He received, in the repulse of Tarquin, seven hurts to the body."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 1.

2. The state of being repelled or driven back.

3. Refusal, denial.

"Tis true, the fervour of his generous heart  
Brooks no repulse, nor could it then depart."  
*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* XV. 237.

4. Failure, disappointment.

"Do not, for one repulse, forego the purpose."  
*Shakespeare: Tempest*, III. 2.

**rē-pūlse', v.t.** [Lat. *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

1. To repel; to drive or beat back or off.

"He repulsed the Polish king Stepan Bators."—*Hacklun: Voyages*, I. 68.

2. To refuse, to reject.

"He repulsed a short tale to make—  
Fell into a medium."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, II. 2.

**rē-pūlse'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *repulse*; -less.] Incapable of being repelled or repulsed.

**rē-pūls'ār, s.** [Eng. *repulse* (e); -er.] One who or that which repulses or drives back.

**rē-pūl'-sion, s.** [Lat. *repulsio*, from *repulsus*, pa. par. of *repello* = to repel (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of repelling; the state of being repelled or driven back.

"Then there is a repulsion of the fume, by some higher hill or fabric that shall overtop the chimney."  
*Newton: Remarks*, p. 28.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wā, wēt, hāre, camēl, hēr, thāre; pine, pīt, sīre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian, s, ē = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.

2. A state of being disgusted or highly offended; disgust.

"The only sentiment inspired by his performance, was repulsion."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 1, 1882.

**II. Physics:** The force which compels certain bodies or their particles to recede from each other. No repulsion exists between bodies at sensible distances, unless when they are in certain electric or magnetic states, in which case the repulsions between them are in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. At insensible distances some influence keeps the particles of a body from being in absolute contact, whence results the phenomenon of elasticity. The motions produced by heat are also a cause of strong molecular repulsion.

**rě-pũs'-ive, a.** [Fr. *repulsif*; Sp. & Ital. *repulsivo*.]

1. Acting so as to repel; repelling; exerting repulsion.

"For the repulsive hand of Diomed doth not spend His raging darts there."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvi.

\* 2. Resisting, withstanding.

"The foe thrice tug'd, and shook the rooted wood; Repulsive of his might the weapon stood."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xxi. 181.

3. Tending to repel or disgust; repellent, forbidding, disgusting: as, He has a very repulsive appearance.

**rě-pũs'-ive-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *repulsive*; -lỹ.] In a repulsive or forbidding manner; so as to repel.

**rě-pũs'-ive-něss, s.** [Eng. *repulsive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being repulsive.

\* **rě-pũs'-ōr-ỹ, a.** [Eng. *repul(e)*; -ōrỹ.] Driving back; repulsive.

**rě-pũr'-chase, \* re-pur'-chase, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purchase*, v. (q.v.).] To purchase back or again; to buy back; to regain by purchase.

"Repurchased with the blood of enemies."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, v. 7.

**rě-pũr'-chase, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purchase* (q.v.).] The act of repurchasing; the buying back or regaining of anything by purchase or expenditure.

"This led to some subsequent repurchase."—*Daily Chronicle*, July 2, 1884.

\* **rě-pũr'e, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *pure* (q.v.).] To make pure again; to purify.

"Love's thrice repur'd nectar."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, III. 2.

\* **rě-pũr'ge, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purge*, v. (q.v.).] To purge or cleanse again.

"Repurge your spirits from every hateful sin."—*Budson: Judith*, l. 188.

\* **rě-pũr'-i-fỹ, \* re-pur'-i-fie, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purify* (q.v.).] To purify again.

"The joyful bliss for ghosts repurified."—*Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond*.

\* **rě-pũr'-ple, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purple* (q.v.).] To make purple again; to colour doubly with purple.

\* **re-pur-ve-aunce, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *purveyance* (q.v.).] Provision.

"He had y-mad repurveysances For all his retynances."—*Degrevant*, l. 144.

**rěp'-ũ-ta-ble, a.** [Eng. *reput(e)*; -able.]

1. Being or standing in good repute; of good repute or fame; held in esteem; estimable.

2. Consistent with good reputation; honourable; not low, mean, or disgraceful; creditable.

"They must part from that which is extremely either pleasant or profitable or reputable."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 18.

\* **rěp'-ũ-ta-ble-něss, s.** [Eng. *reputable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being reputable.

**rěp'-ũ-ta-ble-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reputable*(ly); -lỹ.] In a reputable or honourable manner; with honour or credit.

"Such worthy magistrates as these, who have thus reputably filled the chief seats of power."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 2.

**rěp'-ũ-ti-ōn, \* re-pũ-ta-ti-ōn, s.** [Fr. *reputation*, from Lat. *reputationem*, accus. of *reputatio*, from *reputatus*, pa. par. of *reputo* = to repute (q.v.).]

\* 1. Account, estimation, consideration, value.

"For which he held his glory and his renown, At no value or reputation."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12, 494.

2. Character or repute, whether good or bad; opinion of character generally entertained.

"Versoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. Good repute; the repute, honour, or credit derived from favourable public opinion or esteem; high character or fame.

"Reputation is the greatest engine, by which those who are possessed of power must make that power serviceable to the ends and uses of government."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 2.

\* **Reputation**, legally viewed, is one's personal right, and it is an offence to assail it by defamatory and malicious words, or by malicious indictments or prosecutions.

\* **rěp'-ũ-ta-tive-lỹ, adv.** [RPUTĀ.] By repute; reputedly.

"But this proser Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and reputatively learned, are unskilful in their gravities the headstrong censure of all things."—*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey*, (Sp. Ed.)

**rě-pũt'e, v.t.** [Fr. *reputer*, from Lat. *reputo*: re = again, and *puto* = to think, to esteem.]

1. To think, to account, to hold, to deem, to consider. (*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.)

2. To report: as, He is reputed to be very rich.

3. To value, to esteem; to think highly of.

"Yet in our myrres we consider what they be made, and do repute and esteem them, and have them in reverence according to the same byrges, that they be taken for."—*Gardner: Epica of Trus Fayth*, fo. 44.

**rě-pũt'e, s.** [RPUTĀ, v.] Reputation; character, whether good or bad, attributed by public report; specif., good character; the credit or honour derived from favourable public opinion or esteem; fame.

"O father, first for prudence in repute."—*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* xl.

\* **Habit and repute:** [HABIT, ¶.]

**rě-pũt'-ēd, pa. par. or a.** [RPUTĀ.] Generally considered, believed, or regarded; supposed, accounted.

"The reputed son of Cordellion."—*Shakespeare: King John*, l.

**reputed-owner, s.**

**Law:** One who has to all appearance the actual possession and ownership of property. When a reputed owner becomes bankrupt, all goods and chattels in his possession may in general, with the consent of the true owner, be claimed by the trustee for the benefit of the creditors.

**rě-pũt'-ēd-lỹ, adv.** [Eng. *reputed*; -lỹ.] In common reputation or estimation; by repute.

**rě-pũt'e-lěss, \* re-pũt'e-lěsse, a.** [Eng. *repute*; -less.] Not being of good repute; obscure, inglorious, disgraceful, disreputable.

"Left me in reputless banishment."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, III. 2.

**rě-qua, s.** [Etym. doubtful. Brande says that it is probably a contract. from *ribaulequin*.] [RIBAUDQUIN.] (See compound.)

**requa-battery, s.** A kind of mitrailleuse, consisting of twenty-five rifle breech-loading barrels arranged upon a horizontal plane on a light field carriage. They were much used in the attack upon Charleston by the Federals under Gillmore in 1863.

\* **re-quere, v.t.** [REQUIRE.]

**rě-quest, \* re-queste, s.** [O. Fr. *requeste* (Fr. *requête*), from Lat. *requisita* = a thing asked; prop. fem. sing. of *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requiro* = to ask, to require (q.v.); Sp. *requesta*, *requesta*; Port. *requesta*; Low Lat. *requesta*.]

1. An expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; a prayer, an entreaty, a petition.

"No for all his worst, nor for his best, Open the door at his request."—*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; May*.

2. A demand, a call, a seeking after: as, There is a great request for his works.

3. That which is asked or begged for; the object of a petition or entreaty.

"What is thy request? and it shall be performed, even to the half of the kingdom."—*Rather* vii. 2.

\* 4. A question.

"My prime request Which I do last pronounce is, O you wonder! If you be maid or no."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, l. 2.

5. The state of being demanded, asked for, or sought after; demand, repute.

"Ginger was not much in request."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

¶ 1. **Court of Requests:**

(1) A court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed his Majesty by supplication; abolished by statute 16 & 17, Car. I. There was also a Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts. Its use for this purpose was abolished, with a few exceptions, in 1846-7.

(2) [Court, s., ¶ (8).]

2. **Letters of requests:**

(1) **Eccles. Law:** An instrument by which the regular judge of a cause waives or remits his own jurisdiction, in which event the case comes under the jurisdiction of the Court of Arches.

(2) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy-seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.

**request-note, s.** An application for a permit to remove exciseable goods.

**rě-quest, v.t.** [REQUEST, s.]

1. To make a request for; to ask for, to solicit.

"My ship equip'd within the neighbouring port The prince, departing from the Fylian court, Requested."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* iv. 834.

2. To address a request to; to beg, to ask, to desire.

"Requesting him to accept the same in good part as a testimonial and witness of their good hearts."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, l. 288.

**rě-quest'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *request*, v.; -ēr.] One who requests; a petitioner.

"The earnestness of the requester teacheth the petitioner to be suspicious."—*Junius: Sin Sigmund*, l. p. 748.

\* **rě-quick'-en, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *quick'en* (q.v.).] To revive, to reanimate.

"Quick'en'd what in flesh was fatigued, And to the battle came he."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 2.

**rě-qui'-ēm, s.** [Lat., accus. sing. of *requies* = rest. (See def. 1.)]

1. A mass for the repose of the soul of a dead person, so called from the first word in the Latin versicle, "*Requiem eternam dona eis, Domine*," which is said instead of the Gloria.

"Then mass was sung, and prayers were said, And solemn requiem for the dead."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 31.

¶ Of late years there have been instances of a commemorative service for the dead in the Anglican Communion, to which the name of Requiem is also applied, though it differs widely from the Roman Requiem in not being explicitly propitiatory. [1.]

"An English Requiem for the Harrovians who died in the Sudan will be performed at Harrow on the 28th instant."—*Echo*, Mar. 13, 1884.

2. The musical setting of a mass for the dead.

"Not one of Mozart's acknowledged Masses will bear comparison with the Requiem."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, III. III.

\* 3. Rest, repose, quiet.

"Repose denies her requiem to his name, And Folly loves the martyrdom of Fame."—*Byron: Death of Hon. R. R. Sheridan*.

\* **rě-qui'-ēs-cēnce, s.** [Lat. *requiescens*, pr. par. of *requiesco* = to be at rest.] A state of rest; quiescence.

"Agitated Paris . . . into requiescence."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. I, bk. I, ch. VIII.

\* **rě-qui'-ē-tōr-ỹ, s.** [Low Lat. *requitorium*, from Lat. *requies*, genit. *requietis* = rest, repose.] A sepulchre.

"The bodies . . . are not only despoiled of all outward funeral ornaments, but digged up out of their requitories."—*Weaver: Funeral Monuments*, p. 419.

**rě-quin, s.** [Fr.]

Zool.: The White Shark, *Carcharias vulgaris*.

\* **rě-quir'-ē-ble, a.** [Eng. *require*(e); -able.] Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

"It contains . . . all circumstances requirable in a history to inform."—*Bair: Orig. of Manhood*.

**rě-quire, \* re-quere, \* re-quyre, v.t.** [O. Fr. *requerir* (Fr. *requérir*), from Lat. *requiro* = to seek again; re = again, and *quero* = to seek; Sp. *requerir*; Port. *requerer*.]

1. To demand; to ask or claim as a right or by authority; to insist on having.

"I will require my flock at their hand."—*Revel* xxii. 10.

2. To ask for, to beg; to solicit, to request.

"Requiring at her hand the greatest gift, A woman's heart, the heart of her I loved."—*Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter*, 224.

3. To order or call upon to do something.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, ehorns, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shām. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

4. To ask or request to do something; to beg.  
"In humblest manner I *require* your highness  
That it shall please you to declare . . . whether ever I  
Did breach this business."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, II. 4.
5. To seek for; to try to find or discover.  
"The final are read off on the circle ten times the  
required angle."—*Herschel: Astron.*, § 128.
6. To have need or necessity for; to call  
for, to demand; to render necessary or indis-  
pensable; to need, to want.  
"Just gave what life *required*, but gave no more."  
—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*.
7. To find it necessary; to have to, to be  
obliged to. (Followed by an infinitive: as,  
You will *require* to go.)

**rē-quirē'-ment**, s. [Eng. *require*; -ment.]

1. The act of requiring; requisition, demand.
2. That which is required or necessary; a requisite.  
"The *requirements* of manufacture are much more numerous."—*Cassidy: Tech.*, p. 212.
3. That which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; a claim.  
"According to the *requirements* of its nature."—*Glenn: Providence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

**rē-quir'-er**, \***re-quir'-er**, s. [Eng. *require*(e); -er.] One who requires.

- "Divers examples of *requirers*."—*Berners: Froissart*; *Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. xxxiii.

**requisite** (as **rēk-wi-xi-tion**), \***re-quis-**  
**ite**, a. & s. [Lat. *requisitus*, pa. par. of *requirere* to require (q.v.); Sp. *requisito*; Ital. *requisito*, *requisito*.]

**A.** As adjective: Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary, indispensable.

"No other passport was *requisite* but the payment of two shillings at the door."—*Goldsmith: Kasaya*, I.

**B.** As substant. : That which is necessary or indispensable; a necessary part or quality.

"The art of colouring and the skilful management of light and shadow are essential *requisites* in his confined labours."—*Agnew: Discourse IV*.

**\*requisitely** (as **rēk-wi-xi-ti-ly**), adv. [Eng. *requisite*; -ly.] In a requisite or indispensable manner; necessarily, indispensably.  
"We discern how *requisitely* the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences."—*Boyle*.

**\*requisiteness** (as **rēk-wi-xi-ti-nēss**), s. [Eng. *requisite*; -ness.] The quality or state of being requisite, necessary, or indispensable; necessity. (*Boyle: Works*, II. 11.)

**requisition** (as **rēk-wi-xi-tion**), s. [Fr., from Lat. *requisitionem*, accus. of *requisito*=to require (q.v.); Sp. *requisición*; Ital. *requisizione*, *requisizione*.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of requiring or demanding; application or demand made as of a right or by authority; specif., a demand made by one state upon another for the rendition of a fugitive from law; a demand by authority for the supply of necessities; a levying of necessities, stores, &c., by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

"Provided the same *requisition* be seasonably made."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 222.

2. A written or formal call or demand; as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.

3. The state of being desired or sought after; demand, request; as, It is in great *requisition*.

**II. Scots Law:** A demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.

#### ¶ Requisitions of title:

**Law:** A series of inquiries and requests arising on a trial on behalf of a proposed purchaser, and with which the vendor must comply, unless he be exempt by the conditions of sale.

**requisit'on** (as **rēk-wi-xi-tion**), v.t. [REQUISITION, s.]

1. To make a requisition or demand upon; as, To *requisition* a district for the supply of necessities to troops.
2. To demand, as for the use of an army or for the public service.  
"Every available horse and vehicle throughout the surrounding country has been *requisitioned* for the transport of stores."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1885.
3. To present a requisition or request to; as, To *requisition* a person to become a candidate.

**requisitionist** (as **rēk-wi-xi-tion-ist**), s. [Eng. *requisition*; -ist.] One who makes or signs a requisition.

"Mr. W. Saunders, representing the *requisitionists*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1885.

**\*rē-quis'-i-tive**, a. & s. [Eng. *requisit(e)*; -ive.]

**A.** As adjective:

1. Expressing or implying demand.  
"If we interrogate, it is the interrogative mode: if we require, it is the *requisitive*."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. I, ch. viii.
2. Requisite.

**B.** As substant. : One who makes requisition.

**rē-quis'-i-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who makes requisition; specif., one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

**\*rē-quis'-i-tōr-ry**, a. [Eng. *requisit(e)*; -ory.] Bought for; demanded.

**re-quit**, s. [REQUIRE.] Requit. (Scotch.)

**\*re-quit**, v.t. [REQUIRE.]

**\*rē-quit'-e-ble**, a. [Eng. *requit(e)*; -able.] Capable of being requited.

**rē-quit'-al**, s. [Eng. *requit(e)*; -al.]

1. The act of requiting; a requiting.
2. In a good sense, compensation, recompense, return.  
"Every receiver . . . is always obliged to a thankful acknowledgment and whenever he hath opportunity to so an equivalent *requital*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. III, ch. iv.
3. In a bad sense, retaliation, revenge.  
"Those *requitals* of contempt and ingratitude which made a misanthrope of the Athenian."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 19, 1885.

**rē-quite**, \***re-quit**, \***re-quit**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *quit*, *quite*, v. (q.v.).]

1. In a good sense, to repay, to recompense; to return an equivalent to or for a good; to reward. (*Scott: Marmion*, I. 11.)
2. In a bad sense, to retaliate, to revenge, to punish. (*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, II. 3.)

**\*rē-quite'-ment**, s. [Eng. *requite*; -ment.] The act of requiting; requital.

"Entending a *requitement*, if it were possible, of the same."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1.)

**rē-quit'-er**, s. [Eng. *requit(e)*; -er.] One who or that which requites.

**\*rere** (1), a. [RARE (2), a.] Raw; not properly cooked.

**\*rere-roasted**, a. Half-roasted.

**\*rere** (2), a. [REAR (1), a.]

**\*rere**, v.t. [REAR, v.]

**rē-read**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To read again or anew.

**\*rere'-bān-quēt**, \***rere-ban-ket**, s. [Eng. *rere* (2), a., and *banquet*.] A dessert, a supper.

**\*rere'-brāce**, s. [Fr. *arrière-bras*: *arrière* = behind, and *bras* = the arm.]

**Old Arm:** Armour for the upper part of the arm above the elbow, forming the connection between the pauldron and the vambrace.

**\*rere-de-main**, \***rere-de-mayne**, s. [Fr. *arrière* = behind, and *main* = the hand.] A back-handed stroke.

"I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them rebound."—*Hall: Chronicle*; *Richard III.*, fo. 11.

**\*rere-dor-tour**, s. [Mid. Eng. *rere* = rear (2), a., and *dor-tour*.] A jakes.

**rere'-dōs**, \***rere-dōse**, \***rere-dosse**, s. [Eng. *rere* (2), a., and Fr. *dos* (Lat. *dorsum*) = the back.]

1. Architecture:  
(1) A fire-back (q.v.).
- (2) The screen at the back of an altar. It is sometimes composed of sculptured work in tabernacles, niches, and statuary of a very sumptuous



REDEDOS.  
(Salisbury Cathedral.)

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(1) A fire-back (q.v.).
- (2) The screen at the back of an altar. It is sometimes composed of sculptured work in tabernacles, niches, and statuary of a very sumptuous

character, and at other times, of simple painted wall decorations in geometric patterns; or the wall is cut in geometric patterns in relief over its surface; occasionally hangings of silk or tapestry hung over the wall, forming a background to the altar decorations.

- (3) The screen in front of the choir, on which the rood was displayed.

- (4) The wall or screen at the back of a seat.
- (5) An open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver.

"Now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complayne of rheumes, catarrhs, and poxes. Then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did never ake."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. II, ch. xix.

\* **2. Old Arm:** Armour for the back.

**rē-reō**, s. [Hind.]

**Bot:** *Typha angustifolia*, the leaves of which are used in the north-west of India for making mats. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**rere'-rēf**, s. [Fr. *arrière-réf*.]

**Scots Law:** A fief held of a superior feudatory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

**\*rē-rē-fine**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *refine* (q.v.).] To refine again.

"I *refine* the court."  
—*Mansinger: Emperor of the East*, I. 2.

**\*rē-rēign** (g silent), \***re-raigne**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *reign*, v. (q.v.).] To reign or rule again.

"Of that strome  
Shall five at length *reaigne*."  
—*Warner: Albion England*, bk. VI, ch. xxxii.

**\*rē-rē-īt-ēr-āt-ōd**, a. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *reiterated* (q.v.).] Reiterated or repeated again and again.

"Grant my *reiterated* wish."  
—*Tennyson: Tisdon*, 202.

**rere'-mōuse**, \***rēar-mōuse**, s. [A.S. *hermus*, from *herman* = to agitate, and *mūs* = a mouse.] A bat. (*Prov.*)

"The *revermose* or bat . . . bringeth forth young alive."—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. x, ch. lii.

**\*rē-rē-solve**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *resolve*, v. (q.v.).] To resolve a second time; to form a resolution anew.

"Resolves and *re-resolves*; then dies the same."  
—*Young: Night Thoughts*, I. 222.

**rē-rē-ti-tū-tion**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *restitution* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"*Restitution* takes place when there hath a writ of restitution before been granted, and restitution is generally matter of duty; but *restitution* is a matter of grace."—*Fornale*.

**\*rere'-sūp-pēr**, \***rere-sop-er**, \***rere-soup-er**, s. [Mid. Eng. *rere* = rear (2), a., and *supper*.] A late supper, after the meal ordinarily so called.

**\*rere'-wārd**, a. & s. [REARWARD.]

**\*rē-rīng**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *ring*, v. (q.v.).] To ring or resound again. (*Southey*.)

**\*rē-rīg-en**, a. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *rise* (q.v.).] Risen again or anew.

"The sun of sweet content  
Risen in Katia's eyes."  
—*Tennyson: The Brook*, 102.

**rēg**, s. [Lat. = a thing.] A thing, a matter, a point, a cause or action. (Used in sundry legal phrases, as *res gestæ* = things done; *res judicata* = a matter already adjudicated upon.)

**rē-sāil**, v.t. or i. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *sail*, v. (q.v.).] To sail back.

"Thence swift *resailing* to my native shores."  
—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xxiii. 292.

**rē-sāle**, s. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *sale* (q.v.).]

1. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

2. Sale at second hand.

"Monopolies and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Riches*.

**\*res-al-gar**, s. [REALGAR.]

**rē-sā-lūte**, v.t. [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *salute*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To salute or greet again or anew.

"To *resalute* his country with his tears."  
—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, I. 2.

2. To salute in return.

"The priestess she found full busily  
About their holy things for morrow morn;  
Whom she saluting faire, faire *resaluted* was."  
—*Spenser: F. Q. V.* vii. 17.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl: trȳ, Sȳrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**res-a-nite**, *s.* [After Don Pedro Resano; suff. -ite (*Mis.*)]

*Mis.*: A massive olive-green mineral, density 2.06. Compos.: a hydrous silicate of copper and iron. Found at Puerto Rico.

**re-saunt**, **re-sant**, **re-sault**, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]  
Arch.: An ogee.

**res-cât**, *v.t.* [Sp. *rescatar*.] To ransom.  
"Rescuing as many English slaves."—*Honell: Letters*, bk. I, § 4, let. 20.

**res-cât**, *s.* [Sp. *rescate*.] A ransom, a rescue, relief.  
"We must pay rescot four or five pables a man."—*Huchings: Teynges*, II, 22.

**rescetit**, *s.* [RESCRIPT.]

**re-scind**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rescindre*, from Lat. *rescindere* = to cut off, to annul: *re* = back, and *scindo* = to cut; Sp. & Port. *rescindir*; Ital. *rescindere*.]

1. To cut off, to cut down, to reduce.

"His unnecessary expenses are rescinded."—*Frymoe: Treasury & Misology*, p. 186. (App.)

2. To revoke, to abrogate, to annul, to repeal; to vacate, as a law, an order, or a resolution.

"The same authority that appointed that, might, if they please, rescind or alter it."—*Sherris: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 12.

**re-scind-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rescind*; -able.] Capable of being rescinded, revoked, or annulled.

**re-scind-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *rescind*; -ment.] The act of rescinding; the state of being rescinded; rescission.

**re-scis-sion** (as *as sh*), **re-sci-sion**, *s.* [Fr. *rescision*, from Lat. *rescisionem*, accus. of *rescisio*, from *rescisus*, pa. par. of *rescindere* = to rescind (q.v.); Sp. *rescision*; Ital. *rescisione*.]

1. The act of rescinding or cutting off.

"If any infer rescision of their estate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved, it followeth not."—*Bacon: Of an Holy War*.

2. The act of rescinding, revoking, annulling, or abrogating; revocation, abrogation.

"The law permits not rescision of the bargain."—*Sp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. IV, ch. I, rule 6.

**re-scis-sor-y**, *a.* [Lat. *rescisorius*, from *rescisus*, pa. par. of *rescindere* = to rescind (q.v.); Fr. *rescisoir*; Sp. *rescisorio*; Ital. *rescisorio*.] Having the power of rescinding, revoking, or annulling; revoking, abrogating.

"The better and shorter way would be to pass a general *rescisory act*, annulling all the parliaments that had been since the year 1622."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1622).

**rescisory action**, *s.*

*Scots Law*: An action whereby deeds, &c., are declared void.

**res-cous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *rescoussé*, *rescoue*; Norm. Fr. *rescouss* = rescued.] Rescue; specif., the setting at liberty, contrary to law, of a person arrested by process of law.

"And in the rescous of this Palamon  
The strange king Ligeia is borne adoun."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2, 576.

**res-cowe**, *v.t.* [RESCUE, *v.*]

**re-scribe**, *v.t.* [Lat. *rescribo*, from *re* = back, and *scribo* = to write.]

1. To write back.

"Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back *tolerances*, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful."—*Aspley: Paragon*.

2. To write over again; to rewrite.

"Calling for more paper to *re-scribe* them, he showed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box."—*Howell*.

**re-scrib-er** and **re-scrib-er-y**, *s.* [Low Lat., from *rescribo*.] [RESCRIBE.] An officer in the court of Rome, who set a value on indulgences. (*Goodrich & Porter*.)

**re-script**, *s.* [O. Fr. (Fr. *rescrit*), from Lat. *rescriptum*, neut. sing. of *rescriptus*, pa. par. of *rescribo* = to rescribe (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *rescripto*; Ital. *rescritto*.]

1. The answer or decision of an emperor or pope when a question of jurisprudence was officially and formally put to them; hence, an edict, a decree.

"The *rescript* from Rome excited new subscriptions and made the testimonial a success."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1886.

2. A counterpart.

**re-scrip-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rescriptio*, from *rescriptus*, pa. par. of *rescribo* = to rescribe (q.v.).] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

"You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*."—*Lowndes: Letters*, p. 21.

**re-scrip-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *rescript*; -ive.] Pertaining to, or having the character of a rescript; decisive.

**re-scrip-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rescriptive*; -ly.] In a rescriptive manner; by rescript.

**res-cu-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rescue*(e); -able.] Capable of being rescued.

"Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function."—*Gagdon*.

**res-cue**, **res-coue**, **res-cowe**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *rescoure*, from Low Lat. *rescutio*, for *rescutio*, from Lat. *re* = again, and *excutio* = to shake off, to drive away: *ex* = out, and *scutio* = to shake; Ital. *riscuotere*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To deliver or set free from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to remove or save from any exposure to danger or evil.

"A wate that fight in such a sea,  
Alone could rescue them."

*Copier: The Castaway*.

2. Law: To liberate or take by forcible or unlawful means out of lawful custody.

"In their way thither they may be *rescued* by the owner, in case the distress was taken without cause, or contrary to law."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. III, ch. I.

**res-cue**, **res-cous**, **res-couse**, **res-kew**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rescoussé*, from Low Lat. *rescussa*, for Lat. *rescussa*; Fr. *recousse*; Ital. *riscozzu*.]

1. The act of rescuing; the act of delivering or setting free from any confinement, restraint, violence, or danger; deliverance from danger or evil.

"But bold Tydides to the rescue goes."

*Pope: Homer; Iliad* viii. 125.

2. Law: (See extract).

"Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest, or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so rescuing, as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. IV, ch. 10.

¶ *Rescue of distress*:

Law: The taking away, against law, of a distress effected.

**res-cue-less**, *a.* [Eng. *rescue*; -less.] Without rescue.

"The monstrous king, that *rescueless*  
To flying people cride."

*Werner: Albions England*, bk. II, ch. xii.

**res-cu-er**, **res-kew-er**, *s.* [Eng. *rescue*(e); -er.] One who rescues.

"He is the *rescuer* of the cows (the clouds), whose milk is to refresh the earth."—*Oss: Intro. to Mythology*, p. 24.

**res-cus-se**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous* = rescue; Eng. suff. -ee.]

Law: One who is rescued from lawful custody.

**res-cus-sor**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rescous* = rescue; Eng. suff. -or.]

Law: One who rescues a person or thing from lawful custody.

**re-seal**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *seal*, *v.*] To seal again. Used spec. of the sealing a second time of a writ to continue it or divest it of some irregularity.

**re-search**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *search* (q.v.); O. Fr. *recherche*; Fr. *recherche*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of inquiring diligently and carefully into any subject, facts, or principles; diligent inquiry or investigation; laborious or continued search after truth.

"And still their long *researches* met in this  
Truth thrill of truths, which nothing can reveal."

*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, II, 26.

2. Music: An extemporaneous performance on the organ or pianoforte, in which the leading themes or subjects in the piece to which it serves as prelude are suggested and employed.

**re-search**, *v.t.* [Fr. *rechercher*.] [RESEARCH, *s.*]

1. To search again; to examine or investigate anew.

2. To search or examine into diligently and carefully; to make a diligent and laborious investigation into.

"I have been the more desirous to *research*, with some diligence, the several passages of the said journey."—*Reliquia Watsoniana*, p. 211.

**re-séarch-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *research*, *v.*; -er.] One who *researches*; one engaged in or given up to research.

"The professional lecturer and pretended *researcher*."—*Athenaeum*, April 2, 1886, p. 452.

**re-séarch-fül**, *a.* [Eng. *research*; -ful(l).] Full of research; making research; inquisitive.

**re-seat**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *seat* (q.v.).]

1. To seat again; to place again in a seat.

"Speak, what will you adventure to *reseat* him  
Upon his father's throne?"

*Dryden: Spanish Prior*, v.

2. To furnish or provide anew with seats; as, To *reseat* a church.

**re-sect**, *v.t.* [Lat. *resectus*, pa. par. of *resecare* = to cut off: *re* = back, again, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut or pare off.

**re-sect**, *a.* [Lat. *resectus*.] [RESECT, *v.*] Cut off.

"But give them *durance* when they are *resect*  
From organised corporeity."

*Mora: Song of the Soul*, pt. II, bk. I, c. II, a. 44.

**re-sec-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *resectio*, from *resectus*, pa. par. of *resecare*.] [RESECT, *v.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of cutting or paring off.

2. Surg.: The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

**re-se-d-a**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Bot.*: Mignonette; the typical genus of *Rosellaceae*. Flowers in racemes. Calyx irregular, mostly laminated; stamens ten to forty. Ovary sessile or stalked, one-celled, opening at the top; stigmas three to four. From Europe and Western Asia. Known species, twenty-six. Two are wild in Britain, *R. luteola*, the Dyer's-weed, *R. rosea*, the Dyer's-rocket, or Weld, and *R. lutea*, the Base Dyer's-rocket, or Wild Mignonette. One, *R. alba*, or *fruticulosa*, is naturalised. *R. Phytolacca* has been found on Yorkshire ballast heaps. It is eaten as a kitchen plant in Greece. *R. odorata* is the Mignonette (q.v.). *R. luteola* yields a yellow dye.



RESEDA ODORATA.

**re-sé-dá-qé-s**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *reseda*(a); fem. pl. adj. suff. -acea.]

*Bot.*: Weldworks, or Resedads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Cistales. Herbs, rarely small shrubs, with alternate leaves, and minute gland-like stipules. Flowers in racemes or spikes. Calyx many-parted; petals broad, fleshy plates with lacerated appendages at the back, unequal. Stamens definite; ovary three-lobed, one-celled, many-seeded, usually with three to six parietal placentae; stigmas three, glandular, sessile. Fruit dry and membranous, or succulent; seeds several, reniform. Closely akin to Capparidaceae. Mostly from the north temperate part of the eastern hemisphere, but a few species are from the Cape of Good Hope and California. Known genera six; species forty-one. (*Lindley*). Species twenty. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

**re-sé-dá-d**, *s.* [Lat. *reseda*(a); Eng. suff. -ad.]  
*Bot. (Pl.)*: The Resedaceae. (*Lindley*.)

**re-sé-ék**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *seek* (q.v.).] To seek again.

**re-sé-ize**, **re-seaze**, **re-sé-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *seize* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To seize again or a second time; to retake.

"Whereupon they *reséized* those castles for their safety."—*Frymoe: Sonnetary Power*, pt. II, p. 18.

2. To put in possession of again; to restate. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, x. 45.)

II. Law: To take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

**re-sé-iz-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *reséize*(e); -er.] One who *reséizes* again.

**re-sé-iz-ure**, *s.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *seizure* (q.v.).] The act of *reséizing* again; a second seizure.

"I moved to have a *reséizure* of the lands of George Mora, a relaxed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traitor."—*Bacon: Letter to Cecil*.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = sham. -tion, -sion = shün; -fion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

\* **rē-sell**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sell* (q.v.).] To sell again or a second time.

\* **rē-sēm-bis-ble**, a. [O. Fr.] Capable or admitting of being compared; comparable.

"For man of soule reasonable,  
Is to an angell resembleable."  
Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

**rē-sēm-biance**, **re-sēm-blance**, s. [O. Fr. *resemblance*.] [RESEMBLE.]

The quality or state of resembling or being like; likeness, similitude; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

"To do good is to become most like to God. It is that which of all other qualities gives us the resemblance of his nature and perfection."—*Shurp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 2.

2. That which resembles or is like something else; a likeness, a similitude, a representation.

"Then beaute, which was made to represent  
The great Creatour's own resemblance bright."  
Spenser: *F. Q.* IV, vii. 22.

\* 3. Likelihood, probability.

"What likelihood is that? not resemblance, but a certainty."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, IV, 2.

\* **rē-sēm-blant**, a. [O. Fr., pr. par. of *resembler* = to resemble (q.v.).] Resembling; exhibiting resemblance.

"Towhiche all other by degrees  
Of the metalles ben accordant,  
And so through kinde resemblant."  
Gower: *C. A.*, IV.

**rē-sēm-ble**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *resembler* (Fr. *resembler*), from *re-* = again, and *sembler* = to seem, to resemble, from Lat. *similis*, *simulo* = to imitate, to copy; *similis* = like; Sp. *resembler*; Ital. *risembrare*, *rasembrare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To imitate, to counterfeit, to copy.

"The rusticity in clowns that he [Aristophanes] resembleth is not natural."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 774.

2. To be like; to have likeness or similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

"If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that."—*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, III, 1.

\* 3. To represent as like something else; to compare, to liken.

"Th' other, all yelad in garments light,  
He did resemble to his lady bright."  
Spenser: *F. Q.* III, x. 21.

\* **B. Intrans.** To be suitable, fit, or proper.

"Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,  
As bodies nourished with resembling food."  
Dryden: *Poem on the Coronation*, 78.

**rē-sēm-blér**, s. [Eng. *resembl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which resembles.

"He would have the name to eat the resemblers of man's voice."—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. x., ch. 11.

**rē-sēm-bling**, pr. par. or a. [RESEMBLE.]

\* **rē-sēm-bling-ly**, adv. [Eng. *resembling*; -ly.] In a resembling manner; so as to resemble; similarly.

"Our creed proclaims him the Creator of heaven and earth; the angel that holds the book in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*."—*Boyle: Works*, II, 402.

\* **rē-sēm-in-ate**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *seminate* (q.v.).] To propagate again; to produce again by seed.

"Concerning its [Phoenix] generation, that without all conjunction it begets and *resemnates* its self."  
Browne: *Valgar Brouns*, bk. III, ch. xii.

\* **rē-sēnd**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send again or back.

"I sent to her, by this same combox,  
Tokens and letters, which she did *resend*."  
Shakspeare: *All's Well that Ends Well*, III, 4.

**rē-sēnt**, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *rescendir* (Fr. *rescendir*) = (1) to be sensible of a thing; (2) to resent; *re-* = again, and *sentir* = to feel, from Lat. *sentio*; Sp. & Port. *rescendir*; Ital. *risentire*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To scent again, to scent.

"Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthiness of a dying corpse, so the bird of prey [the evil spirit] whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (I Sam. xxviii. 14) *resented* a worse than earthly savor in the soul of Saul, as evidence of his death at hand."—*Fuller: The Prophane State*, bk. v. ch. 12.

\* 2. To have a feeling of what has been done to us; to be sensible of; to have a perception of; to perceive.

"For by my touch alone that you *resents*  
What objects yield delight, what discontent."  
Bacon: *Psychic*, IV, 104.

\* 3. To feel sensibly; to be affected by.

"Many here shrink in their shoulders, and are very sensible of his departure, and the lady infantia resents it more than any."—*Bowdell: Letters*, bk. I, let. 25.

4. To take ill; to take or consider as an injury, insult, or affront; to be provoked by; to show anger or displeasure at anything by words or acts.

"Steps which Lewis *resented* as mortal injuries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

\* 5. To give back to the senses or feeling; to return.

"Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?"  
Dryden.

\* **B. Intransitive:**

1. To have a certain flavour; to savour.

"Vessels full of traditional potage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention."—*Fuller: Pious Night*, bk. III, ch. 1.

2. To be indignant, to feel resentment.

"To grace her gloomy, fierce, *resenting* son."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Iliaid* VIII, 461.

**rē-sēnt-ér**, s. [Eng. *resent*; -er.]

\* 1. One who takes anything well or ill.

\* 2. One who resents or feels injuries or affronts deeply.

"The Earl (of Essex) was the worst philosopher, being a great *resenter*, and a weak dissembler of the least disgrace."—*Reliquia Wottoniana*, p. 174.

**rē-sēnt-fūl**, a. [Eng. *resent*; -ful.] Full of resentment; inclined or apt to resent.

"Not but his soul, *resentful* as humane,  
Dooms to full vengeance all the offending train."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Odyssey* XVII, 424.

**rē-sēnt-fūl-ly**, adv. [Eng. *resentful*; -ly.] In a resentful manner; with resentment.

\* **rē-sēnt-ī-mēt**, **rē-sēnt-ī-mēt**, s. [O. Fr.] Resentment.

"This king might have *resentment*  
And will 't avenge him of this injury."  
Shakspeare: *Civil Wars*, IV.

**rē-sēnt-īng**, pr. par. or a. [RESENT.]

**rē-sēnt-īng-ly**, adv. [Eng. *resenting*; -ly.]

\* 1. With deep sense, feeling, or perception.

"Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise."—*More: Phil. Writings* (Gen. Pref.).

2. With resentment; resentfully.

\* **rē-sēnt-īve**, a. [Eng. *resent*; -ive.] Quick or ready to resent; resentful.

"Instant from the keen *resentive* north . . .  
The guardian army came."  
Thomson: *Liberty*, IV, 101a.

\* **rē-sēnt-less**, a. [Eng. *resent*; -less.] Without resentment.

"Too late I mark, thy mother's art  
Hath taught thee this *resentless* part."  
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, II, 22.

**rē-sēnt-mēt**, a. [Fr. *resentiment*.] [RESENT.]

\* 1. A feeling again of what has been done to us, without its being implied that the emotion is that of anger; perception, feeling, conception.

"Sadness does in some cases become a Christian, as being an Index of a wise, proper *resentment* of things."—*J. Taylor: Sermons* 23, pt. II.

\* 2. The taking of a thing, well or ill; a taking well; a strong feeling or perception of good; gratitude.

"That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 6.

3. The act or state of resenting; the feelings of one who resents an injury, affront, &c.; a deep sense of injury, accompanied with anger; strong displeasure or anger.

"*Resentment* check'd the struggling sigh."  
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, I, 8.

\* **rēs-ēr-āte**, v.t. [Lat. *reservatus*, pr. par. of *reservo*; *re-* = back, and *servo* = to fasten with a bolt, to bar.] To unlock, to open.

"The *reservating* operation of sublimata."—*Boyle: Works*, III, 79.

\* **rē-sērv-ānce**, s. [Lat. *reservans*, pr. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.).] Reservation.

"The *reservance* of his rights and titles."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. II, bk. I, No. 80.

**rēs-ēr-vā-tion**, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservatio*, from Lat. *reservatus*, pr. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.); Sp. *reservacion*; Ital. *riservazione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; the concealment or keeping back of something from disclosure.

2. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding.

"When a landed estate is sold with a *reservation* of a perpetual rent."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. v.

3. That which is reserved, kept back, or withheld; something not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

"Ev'n then she cries, the marriage yow  
A mental reservation must allow."  
Dryden: *Jurinal*, act. vi.

4. A tract of public land reserved for schools, the use of Indians, &c. (*Amer.*)

"One of the others went over to the Indian reservation, which is an island in the east branch of the Potomac."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 480.

5. The state of being treated up, or kept in store; custody, reserve.

"He will'd me,  
In heedfulst reservation, to bestow them  
As notes."—*Shakspeare: All's Well*, I, 1.

**II. Law:** A clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; a proviso.

\* **¶ I. Mental Reservation:** [MENTAL-RESERVATION].

(2) **Papal Reservation:**

*Church Hist.*: A practice introduced by John XXII, and continued by Clement VI, and Gregory XI, of reserving to the Holy See the power of electing bishops, formerly possessed by the clergy and people of the several cities. Reservations were abolished by the Council of Constance, March 25, 1436.

(3) **Reservation of the Eucharist:**

*Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.*: The practice in the Roman and Greek Communion of reserving the Eucharist for the sick. Among the Latins it is also reserved for Exposition and the adoration of the people, and for Benediction. The reserved Eucharist is kept in a tabernacle (q.v.), usually on the high altar, but in some churches in a side chapel. The Greeks reserve the Eucharist in a place behind the altar, called *arthophorion*. In both communions a light is kept burning before the place in which the Eucharist is reserved. In the English Prayer-Book there is a rubric directing that if any of the consecrated elements remain, "the priest and such other of the communicants as he shall then call unto him, shall immediately after the blessing, reverently eat and drink the same." In some Ritualistic Churches, however, the Eucharist is reserved, and a lamp kept burning before it. In such cases those passing the altar genuflect. There has been no decision on the subject by the Law Courts.

\* **rē-sērv-ā-tive**, a. [Eng. *reserve(e)*; -ative.] Tending to reserve or keep; reserving, keeping.

\* **rē-sērv-ā-tōr-ī**, s. [Low Lat. *reservatorium*, from Lat. *reservatus*, pr. par. of *reservo* = to reserve (q.v.).] A place in which things are reserved or kept; a reservoir.

"They might well be the *reservatories* where Pliny says that camels do a long time keep the water which they drink."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. II, § 3.

**rē-sērv-e**, v.t. [Fr. *réserver*, from Lat. *reservo* = to keep back; *re-* = back, and *servo* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *reservar*; Ital. *riservare*.]

1. To keep back for future use; to keep in store; to withhold from present use; to keep back for a time; to keep or retain for some special use or person. (*Genesis* xxvii, 36.)

\* 2. To guard; to keep safe; to preserve.

"This is the person I have *reserved* alive."  
Shakspeare: *Measure for Measure*, v.

\* 3. To make an exception of; to except.

"This same decree, which so remarkably reserves the abstinence from blood."—*Sp. Morley: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 22.

**rē-sērv-e**, s. [Fr., from Sp. *reserva*; Ital. *riserva*, *riserba*.] [RESERVE, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reserving, keeping back, or withholding; reservation.

2. That which is reserved, kept back, or retained for future use or disposal.

"The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply."—*Tillotson*.

3. Something kept back or withheld in the mind from disclosure; a reservation.

"However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations, and with a salvo to his own private judgment."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

4. The habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; self-imposed restraint in speaking or acting; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; caution or coldness towards others.

"Who comes when call'd, and at a word withdraws,  
Speaks with *reserve*, and listens with applause."  
Cooper: *Retirement*, 44a.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trī, Sūrian. m, o = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.**

5. An exception or reservation; anything excepted.

"As if the thought were but a moment old,  
That I must yield myself without reserve."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. II.

\* 6. Prohibition.

"Is knowledge so despised?  
Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste?"  
*Milton: P. L.*, v. 61.

II. Technically:

1. **Bank**: That proportion of the capital which is kept in hand to meet average liabilities, and which is therefore not employed in discounts or loans.

"To help the Bank to keep a strong reserve now."  
*Evening Standard*, June 24, 1888.

2. **Calico-print**: A method of calico-printing in which the white cloth is impressed with figures in resist paste, and is afterwards subjected first to a cold dye, as the indigo vat, and then to a hot dye-bath, the effect being the production of white or coloured spots upon a blue ground. Called also Resist-style.

3. **Law**: The same as RESERVATION (q.v.).

4. **Military**:

(1) A body of troops kept for any emergency; that portion of an army drawn up for battle which is reserved to support the other lines as occasion requires.

(2) Formerly applied to any troops that could be improvised for service if the field armies were destroyed. Now it refers rather to those soldiers who, after having enlisted for a certain period of service, have been a certain time with the colours, and then have been passed into the Reserve, in which they are at any time liable to be recalled to the colours until their full period of enlistment has expired.

"The Queen's proclamation calling out the reserves."  
*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1882.

(3) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.

5. **Theol.**: The Discipline of the Secret. (See note *r* to *Newman's Apol.*, ed. 1873.) [*Discipline*, s., ¶ (1).]

"The principle of reserve is also advocated by an admirable writer in two numbers of the 'Tracts for the Times.'"  
*Card. Newman: Apologia* (ed. 1873), p. 200.

**reserve-forces**, s. pl.

*Mil.*: Those troops which, by the terms of their engagement with the State, compulsory or otherwise, are liable to be at once recalled to the field army in case of war. In Germany the men serve three years in the active army and four in the reserve; in France, four years in the army reserve and five years in the territorial or home service reserve. In England the reserves are composed of the Army reserve, that is, of men enlisted for twelve years, who have only passed a portion of that time with the colours, and of the Militia reserve who have agreed for an extra retaining fee to serve in the army, at home or abroad, if called out for duty.

**reserve-materials**, s. pl.

*Bot.*: Materials held in reserve by a plant till required at some particular part of the organism. When not immediately needed, assimilated substances are transported to reservoirs of reserve materials. (*Thomé*.)

**rē-gārvēd'**, pa. par. & a. [RESERVE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Kept back or retained for another or for future use; retained. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxxv. 52.)

2. Marked by reserve; backward in communicating one's thoughts; cold, distant; not open or free; shy.

II. *Her.*: Contrary to the usual way and position.

**reserved-cases**, s. pl.

*Roman Theol.*: Certain sins, the power to absolve from which is reserved to some ecclesiastical superior, as the ordinary of a diocese, a prelate of a religious order, or the Pope, so that ordinary confessors cannot deal with them. The sin may also have an ecclesiastical censure attached to it, as is generally the case with those reserved to the Pope. Only those cases are reserved where the sins are grievous, external, certain, and complete in their kind. In English and American dioceses very few cases are reserved, and those of extremely rare occurrence.

**reserved-list**, s.

*Naval*: A list of officers on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called upon to serve in the event of there being an insufficient number of officers on the active list.

**reserved-power**, s.

*Scots Law*: A reservation made in deeds, settlements, &c. Reserved powers are of different sorts, as a reserved-power of burdening a property, a reserved-power to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.

**rē-gārv-ēd-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. reserved; -ly.] In a reserved manner; with reserve; not openly, freely, or frankly; cautiously, coldly.

"I charge you bear yourself reservedly to him."

*Dryden: Tempest*, III.

**rē-gārv-ēd-nēss**, s. [Eng. reserved; -ness.] The quality or state of being reserved; want of openness or frankness; reserve, caution, closeness.

"Where is that ancient seriousness and reservedness?"  
*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 1.

**rē-gārv-vōs**, s. [Eng. reserve(s); -es.]

*Law*: One to whom anything is reserved.

**rē-gārv-ēr**, s. [Eng. reserve(e); -er.] One who or that which reserves.

"I am no reserver of my good will till the last."  
*Watson: Remains*, p. 370.

\* **rē-gārv-list**, s. [Eng. reserve(s); -list.] A soldier belonging to the reserve.

"To discharge the reservists from the colours as soon as practicable."  
*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1882.

**rē-gārv-oir** (oir as wār), s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *reservoirium* = a reservoir (q.v.).]

1. A place where anything is kept in store; specif., a pond or artificial lake where water is collected and stored for use when wanted, as to supply a city or canal, drive a mill, or the like.

"The vast reservoir, in seasons of drought (for to the vicissitudes of immoderate rains and drought the climate was liable) supplied the city and the adjacent country with water."  
*Sp. Horsey: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 20.

2. An attachment to a stove or range to hold hot water.

3. A name sometimes applied to the receptacles for the peculiar juices of plants.

¶ *Common Reservoir*:

*Elect.*: A term which has been applied to the earth, because the electricity of all bodies, not insulated, tends to pass to it.

**rē-sēt** (1), s. [RESET (1), v.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of resetting.

2. *Print.*: Matter set up over again.

**rē-sēt** (2), s. [Fr. *recette* = receiving; O. Fr. *recept* = a retreat.]

1. Abode.

2. The act of harbouring, as an outlaw or criminal.

3. The receiving of stolen goods.

**rē-sēt** (1), v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *set* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To set again; as, To reset a diamond.

2. *Print.*: To set up again, as a page of matter.

**rē-sēt** (2), v.t. [RESET (2), s.]

*Scots Law*: To receive and harbour, as an outlaw or criminal; to receive, as stolen goods.

**rē-sēt-tā-dle**, a. [Eng. *reset* (1), v.; -able.] Capable of being reset.

**rē-sēt-tār** (1), s. [Eng. *reset* (1), v.; -er.] One who resets or replaces.

**rē-sēt-tār** (2), s. [Eng. *reset* (2), v.; -er.]

*Scots Law*: A receiver of stolen goods; one who harbours an outlaw or criminal.

**rē-sēt-tle**, v.t. & i. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *settle*, v. (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To settle again.

"To restore or to resettle men in their just rights."  
*Waterland: Works*, VIII, 461.

2. To install again, as a minister of the gospel.

B. Intrans.: To settle or be installed, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

**rē-sēt-tle-mēt**, s. [Eng. *resettle*; -ment.]

1. The act of settling, composing, or arranging again.

"A full resettlement of lordship and propriety through the realm."  
*Watson: Hermata*, p. 103.

2. The act of settling or colonizing again or anew.

"In their resettlement in the holy land."  
*Sp. Horsey: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 5.

3. The act of installing, as a minister of the gospel, a second time.

4. The state of settling or subsiding again.

"Some roll their oak to mix it with the lees, and after a resettlement, they rack it."  
*Mortimer*.

**rē-shāpe**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *shape*, v. (q.v.).] To shape or give form to anew.

"It is a scene that the darkness enables the fancy to reshapes."  
*Daily Telegraph*, June 24, 1886.

\* **rē-shāre**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *share*, v. (q.v.).] To share again.

"Lusting to reshare  
*Daniel: Microcosmos*, p. 65.

**rē-ship**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *ship*, v. (q.v.).] To ship again; to put on board a ship a second time; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported.

**rē-ship-mēt**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *shipment* (q.v.).]

1. The act of reshipping; the shipping for exportation that which has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

\* **rē-si-ānce**, s. [RESIDENT.] Residence, abode.

"The king forthwith banished all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a residence in Antwerp, to return."  
*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 130.

\* **rē-si-ānt**, \***rē-se-ant**, \***rē-si-aunt**, a. & s. [Fr. *resant*, *rescant*, from Lat. *residentem*, accus. of *residens* = resident (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Residing, dwelling; present in a place.

"Any Englishman resident in that country."  
*Backlist: Voyages*, I, 472.

B. As subst.: A resident, a dweller.

**resistant-rolls**, s. pl.

*Law*: Rolls containing the names of the residents or residents in a tithing, &c., which were called over by the steward on holding a court-leet.

**rē-sīde**, v.t. [Fr. *résider*, from Lat. *resideo* = to remain behind, to reside: *re-* = back, and *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *residir*; Ital. *risiedere*.]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's home or settled abode; to abide continuously or for a lengthened period.

"How can God with such reside?"  
*Milton: P. L.*, xii, 324.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; to inhere.

"I meant each softest virtue there should meet,  
Fit in that softer bosom to reside."  
*Ben Jonson: Epigram 74*.

\* 3. To stay, to wait.

"Far from your capital my ship resides."  
*Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, I, 287.

\* 4. To sink; to fall to the bottom; to subside; to settle, as liquors.

**rē-sī-dēnce**, s. [Fr., from *résident* = resident (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *residencia*; Ital. *residenza*, *residenza*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for a length of time.

"The connection between the scholar and the school did not terminate with his residence."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. A remaining or continuing where one's duties lie; specif., the continuing of a person or incumbent in his benefice. (Opposed to *non-residence*.) [II.]

3. An abode or dwelling-place; specif., the place where a person resides or dwells permanently or for a continuance of time; one's home, dwelling, or abode.

"Assuming, therefore, that every departed soul has its place of residence, it would be reasonable to suppose, if revelation were silent on the subject, that a common mansion is provided for them all, their nature being similar."  
*Sp. Horsey: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 20.

\* 4. That in which anything rests or abides permanently.

"Within the infant rind of this small flower,  
Folson hath residence, and medicine power."  
*Shaksp.: Romeo & Juliet*, II, 2.

\* 5. A falling or subsiding to the bottom;

bēl, boy; pōt, jōwl; cat, cōll, cōrn, chīn, bēnch; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, a; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. -īng.  
-cian, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

that which settles at the bottom of liquors; the residuum of a body after any destructive operation.

"Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary residuum or settlement of liquors."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 302.

**II. Law:** By the Act 1 & 2, Vict., cap. 106, an incumbent who is absent from his benefice for one or more periods, exceeding in the whole three calendar months in the year, is liable to the penalties for non-residence, unless he has obtained a license from the bishop, or is within any of the statutory exemptions.

**rēs'-i-den-ſy, s.** [Eng. *residence*; -y.] The official residence of a British Resident at the court of a native prince in India.

"We steam slowly along, past the English *Residency*."—*Scrivenor's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 61.

**rēs'-i-dent, \*res-y-dent, a. & s.** [Fr., *pr. par. of résider* = to reside (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *residente*; Ital. *residente, risidente*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Having a residence, abode, or dwelling; dwelling; having a seat or abode.

"Hath so long been resident in France."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, III, 1.

\*2. Fixed, firm.

"The watery pavement is not stable and resident like a rock."—*Jer. Taylor*.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who resides or dwells permanently or for a length of time in a place; a resident.

"The Burmese Government is prepared to receive another resident on the same footing."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1886.

\***II. Law:** A tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from the same.

\***rēs'-i-dent-ēr, s.** [Eng. *resident*; -er.] One who resides; a resident.

**rēs'-i-den-tial (ti as sh), a.** [Eng. *resident*; -ial.]

1. Pertaining or relating to a residence or residents.

2. Of the nature of a residence; containing a residence.

"The farm attached to Mr. Howard's residential estate."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 19, 1885.

\***rēs'-i-den-tiar-y (ti as sh), \*res-i-den-ti-ar-y, a. & s.** [Low Lat. *residentarius*.]

**A. As adj.:** Having or keeping residence.

"Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residential* guardian."—*Morse*.

**B. As substantive:**

1. Ord. Lang.: A resident. (*Coleridge*.)

2. Eccles.: An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence; a canon-residential (q.v.).

"Last of all came the quere of Paula, with their *residential*, the bishop of London and the abbots following after in their pontificalibus."—*Fox: Acts*, p. 976.

\***rēs'-i-den-tiar-y-shīp (ti as sh), s.** [Eng. *residential*; -ship.] The position or office of a residential.

"A *residentialship* in the church of Lincoln."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. I. (*J. Williams*.)

\***rēs'-i-dent-shīp, s.** [Eng. *resident*; -ship.] The functions or dignity of a resident; the office or position of a resident.

"The *residentialship* at London for the city of Ham-burgh."—*Wood: Athene Oxon.*, vol. I. (*Nauck*.)

\***rēs'-id-ēr, s.** [Eng. *resid(e)*; -er.] One who resides; a resident.

"We being persons of considerable estates in the kingdom, and residents therein."—*Swift: Advertisement against Wood*.

**rēs'-id-u-al, a. & s.** [Lat. *residuus* = remaining, from *resideo* = to remain, to reside (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.:** Pertaining to, or of the nature of a residue; remaining after a part has been taken away or dealt with.

**B. As substantive:**

**Math.:** An expression which gives the remainder of a subtraction, as  $a - b$ .

**residual-air, s.**

**Physiol.:** Air still remaining in the lungs after the most forcible expiration.

### residual-analysis, s.

**Math.:** A branch of analysis which proceeds by taking the difference of a function in two different states, and then expressing the relation between this difference and the difference of the corresponding states of the variable.

### residual-charge, s.

**Elect.:** Electric residue. [RESIDUE, ¶.]

### residual-figure, s.

**Geom.:** The figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater figure.

**residual-magnetism, s.** [REMANENT-MAGNETISM.]

### residual-quantity, s.

**Alg.:** A binomial connected by the sign — (minus); as,  $a - b$ ,  $a - \sqrt{a}$ , &c.

### residual-root, s.

**Alg.:** The root of a residual quantity; as,  $\sqrt{a - b}$ .

**rēs'-id-u-ō-r-y, a.** [Lat. *residuus*.] [RESIDUE.] Of or pertaining to a residue or a part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.

### residuary-devisee, s.

**Law:** The person named in the will who is to take all the real property remaining over above the other devisees.

**residuary-gum, s.** Candle-pitch or chandler's gum.

### residuary-legatee, s.

**Law:** The legatee to whom is bequeathed the residue of goods and personal estate after deducting all the debts and specific legacies.

"When all the debts and particular legacies are discharged, the surplus or *residuum* must be paid to the *residuary* legatee, if any be appointed by the will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 32.

**rēs'-i-due, \*res-i-dow, s.** [Fr. *résidu*, from Lat. *residuus*, neut. sing. of *residuus* = remaining, from *resideo* = to remain, to reside (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *residuo*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: That which remains over after a part is taken, removed, destroyed, or dealt with in any way; that which is left over; the remainder, the rest.

"The residue of the elders which were carried away captives."—*Jeremiah* xlix. 1.

2. Law: That which remains over of a testator's estate after payment of all debts and legacies.

¶ *Electric residue:* (See extract).

"When a [Leyden] jar has been discharged and allowed to stand a short time, it exhibits a second charge, which is called the *electric residue*."—*Gannet: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 758.

\***rēs'-id-u-ōis, a.** [Lat. *residuus*.] [RESIDUE.] Remaining over; residual.

**rēs'-id-u-ūm, s.** [Lat., neut. sing. of *residuus*.] [RESIDUE.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Lit.: That which is left over after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after treatment in some way; a residue.

2. Fig.: The vilest and most worthless part of a people; the scum or dregs of society.

**II. The same as RESIDUE (q.v.).**

\***rēs'-id-ōge, v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Fr. *siege* = a seat.] To seat again, to reseat, to reinstate.

**rēs'-ign (g silent) (1), \*re-signe, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *resigner*, from Lat. *resigno* = to unseal, to annul, to resign; lit. = to sign back or again: *re* = back, and *signo* = to seal, to mark; Sp. & Port. *resignar*; Ital. *risegnare*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To assign back; to give back or return formally; to give up.

"The cardinal... was compelled even with his own good will to resign his chancellorship."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 374.

2. To surrender, to relinquish, to give or hand over.

"Willingly resigned unto him the honour to command the whole camp."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 650.

3. To commit, to entrust, to hand over.

"And oft, though wisdom wake, unsleeping sleeps At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity Resigns her charge."—*Milton: P. L.*, III, 688.

4. To withdraw from, to yield in, to give up, to renounce: as, To resign a claim.

\*5. To entrust, to consign, to commit to the care of.

6. To yield or commit in confidence; to submit, particularly to Providence.

"What more reasonable, than that we should in all things resign up ourselves to the will of God?"—*Tillotson*.

**B. Intrans.:** To give up a commission, office, charge, post, or duty; to retire, to abdicate.

**rēs'-ign' (g silent) (2), v.t.** [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *sign*, v. (q.v.).] To sign again.

\***rēs'-ign (g silent), s.** [RESIGN (1), v.] Resignation.

"And you have gain'd more, in a royal brother, Than you could lose by your resign of Empire."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Coronation*, IV, 1.

\***rēs'-ign-al (g silent), s.** [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; -al.] The act of resigning; resignation.

"Upon his *resignal* of the government."—*Sanderson: Works*, II, 330.

**rēs'-ig-nant, a.** [Fr.]

**Her.:** Concealed. Applied to a lion's tail.

\***rēs'-ign-ant (g silent), s.** [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; -ant.] A resigner. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, II, 27.)



RESIGNANT.

**rēs'-ig-nā-tion, s.** [Fr.; Sp. *resignación*.] [RESIGN (1), v.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of resigning, giving up, or renouncing, as a claim, office, place, possession, or charge.

"Deaneries and prebends may become void, like a bishopric by death, by deprivation, or by resignation to either the king or the bishop."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 2.

2. The quality or state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting and submissive acquiescence; quiet submission to the Divine will, without discontent or murmuring.

"In resignation to abide The shock."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, IV.

**II. Scots Law:** The form by which a vassal returns a feu into the hands of a superior.

**rēs'-igned' (g silent), pa. par. & a.** [RESIGN (1), v.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Surrendered, given up, relinquished.

2. Full of resignation; quietly submissive, patient.

"Resign'd to live, prepar'd to die."—*Pope: To Mr. Thomas Southern*.

**rēs'-ign'-ēd-l'y (g silent), adv.** [Eng. *resigned*; -ly.] In a resigned manner; submissively; with resignation.

**rēs'-ign-eō' (g silent), s.** [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; -ē.]

**Law:** The person to whom anything is resigned.

**rēs'-ign-ēr (g silent), s.** [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; -ēr.] One who resigns.

\***rēs'-ign-mēt (g silent), \*re-signe-mēt, s.** [Eng. *resign* (1), v.; -mēt.] The act of resigning; resignation.

"That here I am, by his command to cure ye, Nay more, for ever, by his full *resignment*."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Monsieur Thomas*, III, 1.

\***rēs'-ille, v.t.** [Lat. *resilio* = to leap back: *re* = back, and *salio* = to leap.] To start back; to spring back; to retreat, shrink, or fly from a purpose.

"I was so weak as to *resile*, and recall what I had said."—*Ellis: Retractions*, &c., p. 12.

\***rēs'-il'-i-ēge, \*rēs'-il'-i-ēn-gy, s.** [Eng. *resilien*(t); -ē, -cy.] The quality or state of being resilient; the act or state of leaping, starting, or springing back; the act of rebounding; elasticity.

"The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to another."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 110.

**rēs'-il'-i-ēnt, a.** [Lat. *resiliens*, *pr. par.* of *resilio* = to leap back, to resile (q.v.).] Inclined to start, spring, or leap back; leaping or starting back; rebounding.

"It is not compressible, and therefore not *resilient*."—*Times*, March 29, 1880.

\***rēs'-il'-i-tion, s.** [RESILIENCE.] The act of starting, leaping, or springing back; resilience.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, air, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

**rés-in, rés-in, s.** [Fr. *résine*, from Lat. *resina*, from Gr. *ῥηίνη* (*rhînnê*).]

**Chem. (Pl.).** A widely distributed class of vegetable substances, characterized by being insoluble in water, soluble to different degrees in alcohol, ether, and liquid hydrocarbons, softening or melting at a moderate heat, and at a higher temperature burning with a smoky, luminous flame. In the crude condition they form amorphous masses, having a conchoidal fracture, and are either neutral or acid. They may be divided into three classes:

1. Erupting spontaneously from plants, or from incisions in the stems and branches, as balsam.
2. Oxidized fossil resin, occurring in beds of coal, lignite, &c., as amber, colorit, &c.
3. Resins extracted from plants by alcohol, as the resins of angelica root, &c.

Some are employed in medicine, others in the preparation of varnishes, sealing-wax, and similar substances. [ROBIN, s.]

¶ Resin of Carana is from *Bursaria acuminata*; Resin of Cunnia from *Icica ambrosiaca*; Resin of Guaiacum is from *Guaiacum officinale*; Resin of Hemp, a resin which exudes from hemp in India, but not in Europe; Resin of Jalap is obtained from jalap (q.v.), Resin of Podophyllum from Podophyllum, and resin of Scammony from Scammony, by means of rectified spirit.

**resin-bush, s.**

**Bot.:** *Euryops speciosissimus*, a South African composite plant akin to Senecio. It is named from a gummy exudation often seen on the stem and leaves.

**resin-gland, s.**

**Bot.:** A single cell, or a small group of cells, secreting or containing resin.

**resin-passage, s.**

**Bot.:** A receptacle for resin extending to a considerable length through the parenchyma. Found in the Conifers.

**resin-soap, s.**

**Chem.:** A soft soap prepared by dissolving an acid resin in caustic soda or potash, or in an alkaline carbonate, and evaporating to dryness.

**rés-in-â-ooûs (oe as ah), a.** [Lat. *resinaceus*, from *resina* = resin.] Having the quality or nature of resin; resinous.

**rés-in-â-pit-ic, a.** [Eng. resin; Lat. *p(etas)-it(ica)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See the compound.)

**resinapitic-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** A crystallizable acid resin, obtained, together with other products, from the root of *Tussilago Petasites*. (Watts.)

**rés-in-â-te, s.** [Eng. resin; *-ate*.]

**Chem. (Pl.).** A general name for the salts of the acids obtained from turpentine, viz. the sylvates, the pinates, and the pimarates. Their general formulae are,  $C_{20}H_{30}M O_2$ , and  $C_{20}H_{30}M O_4$ .

**rés-in-ein, rés-in-ône, s.** [Eng. resin; *-in, -one*.]

**Chem.:** Fremy's name for the hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of colophony.

**rés-in-îr-ôus, a.** [Lat. *resina* = resin; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing, bearing, or yielding resin.

**rés-in-îr-ô-tion, s.** [Lat. *resina* = resin, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of treating with resin.

**rés-in-î-form, a.** [Lat. *resina* = resin, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of resin.

**re-sink, v. t. or i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sink*, v. (q.v.).] To sink again.

"I brake my vow and me resynke in synne."  
Davies: *Musical Sacrifice*, p. 28.

**rés-in-ô, pref. [RESIN.]** Connected with, or pertaining to resin.

**resino-electric, a.** Capable of being negatively electrified, in the same manner as amber and other resins.

**rés-in-ôid, a.** [Lat. *resin(a)* = resin, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eîdos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling resin.

**rés-in-ône, s. [RESINKIN.]**

**rés-in-ôus, a.** [Fr. *resineux*, from *resine* = resin; Lat. *resinosus*.] Pertaining to or re-

sembling resin; of the nature of resin; prepared or obtained from resin; like resin.

"Something of a gummy or resinous nature."  
Boyle: *Works*, v. 68.

**resinous—electricity, s. [NEGATIVE-ELECTRICITY.]**

**rés-in-ôis-ly, adv.** [Eng. *resinous*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a resinous body; by means of resin; as, resinously electrified.

**rés-in-ôis-ness, s.** [Eng. *resinous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resinous.

**rés-in-y, a.** [Eng. *resin*; *-y*.] Like resin; resinous.

**re-si-plis-ence, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *resipiscencia*, from *resipiscere*, pr. par. of *resipisco* = to recover one's senses; incept. of *resipio* = to savour, to taste well: *re-* = again, and *aspio* = to taste, to have taste, sense, or discernment.] Wisdom after the fact; change to a better frame of mind; repentance.

**re-sist, s. [RESIST, v.]**

1. **Dyeing:** A material applied to cotton cloth to prevent the action of a mordant or colour on those portions to which it is applied in the form of a pattern.

2. **Calico-dyeing:** The process by which the resist-style is effected. [RESERVE, s., II. 2.]

**resist-paste, s.** The paste used in resist-style.

**resist-style, s.** The method of calico-printing, also known as Reserve (q.v.).

**resist-work, s.** Calico with a blue ground and white patches or spots.

**re-sist, \*re-syst, \*re-syste, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *résister*, from Lat. *resisto* = to stand back, to withstand: *re-* = back, and *sisto* = to make to stand, to set; *sisto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *resistir*; Ital. *resistere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To stand against; to withstand as not to be moved or impressed by; to counteract, as a force by inertia or reaction; to oppose.

"Neither keen  
Nor solid might resist that edge."  
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 323.

2. To act in opposition to; to oppose actively; to strive against; to endeavour to defeat or frustrate.

"Why doth he yet find fault? For who hath resisted his will?"—*Romans ix. 19*.

3. To baffle, to disappoint.

"God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble."—*James iv. 6*.

4. To be distasteful or disagreeable to; to offend.

"By Jove, I wonder, that is king of thoughts,  
These oates resist me, she but thought upon."  
Shakspeare: *Pericles*, II. 2.

**B. Intrans.:** To make or offer resistance.

"All the regions  
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist,  
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance."  
Shakspeare: *Coriolanus*, IV. 4.

**re-sist-ance, \*re-sist-ence, \*re-syst-ens, s.** [O. Fr. *resistance* (Fr. *résistance*), from Lat. *resistentia*, pr. par. of *resisto* = to resist (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *resistencia*; Ital. *resistenza*; Low Lat. *resistentia*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of resisting; opposition. Resistance may be either active or passive: active, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, defeat, or counteract progress, motion, or design; passive, as that of a fixed body which interrupts or stops the passage of a moving body.

"Resistance is justifiable to the person of the prince when the being of the state is endangered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. I, ch. 7.

2. **Elect.:** The opposition offered by any conductor to the passage of an electric current. [OHM.]

3. **Physics:** A power by which motion or a tendency to motion in any body is impeded. If a weight be placed upon a beam which bears it up, the force which does so is the resistance opposed to its further descent. The resistance of the water, which is of greater specific gravity than a cork, causes the latter to keep the surface instead of sinking to the bottom. The resistance of the air impedes the movement of a projectile.

¶ (1) **Solid of least resistance:**

**Mech.:** A solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than

any other solid, having the same base, length, and volume; or, on the other hand, being stationary, to offer the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it is the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, for the pier of a bridge.

(2) **Unit of resistance:** [OHM.]

**resistance-box, s.**

**Telegr.:** An inclosing box for a resistance-coil.

**resistance-coil, s.**

**Elect.:** A coil introduced into a circuit to increase the resistance. It is usually made of German silver.

**resistance-force, s. [RESISTING-FORCE.]**

**re-sist-ant, \*re-sist-ent, a. & s.** [Lat. *resistens*, pr. par. of *resisto* = to resist (q.v.); Fr. *résistant*; Sp. & Ital. *resistente*.]

**A. As adj.:** Making or offering resistance; resisting.

"The resistant position of Savonarola."—*G. Elliot: Romola*, ch. 17.

**B. As subst.:** One who or that which resists.

"According to the degree of power in the agent and resistant, is an action performed or hindered."—*Peacock: On the Creed*, art. vi.

**re-sist-er, s.** [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-er*.] One who resists, opposes, or withstands.

"Behold and resistere against God his ordinance and christian pletia."—*For: Acta*, p. 114.

**\*re-sist-ful, a.** [Eng. *resist*; *-ful*.] Making much resistance; resisting vigorously.

**re-sist-i-bil-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *resistible*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being resistible; capability of being resisted, opposed, or withstood.

"It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the resistibility of this sufficient grace, that one resists it."—*Hammond*.

2. The quality of being capable of resistance.

"Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction."—*Brown: Pauper Brothers*, bk. I, ch. 1.

**re-sist-i-ble, a.** [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-able*.] Capable of being resisted; that may or can be resisted.

"This, though potent yet is in its own nature resistible by the will of man."—*Hale: Orig. of Manhood*.

**\*re-sist-i-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *resistible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resistible; resistibility.

**re-sist-i-bly, adv.** [Eng. *resistible* (a); *-ly*.] In a resistible manner; so as to be resisted.

**re-sist-ing, pr. par. or a. [RESIST, v.]**

**resisting-force, s.**

**Physics:** Any force offering resistance to the motion or pressure of a body.

**resisting-medium, s.**

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Any substance which resists the passage of a body through it.

2. **Astron.:** An inconceivably thin medium believed to retard the progress of the heavenly bodies, besides producing other phenomena; ether (q.v.).

**re-sist-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *resisting*; *-ly*.] So as to resist; with resistance or opposition.

"Doth not he, that lyeth after such sorte, resisteth by deale Christ, his mouth sayeth not agaynst him, but bys life doth."—*Udal: 1 John II*.

**\*re-sist-ive, a.** [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-ive*.] Having the power to resist; capable of resisting.

"Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind."  
Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, I. 1.

**re-sist-less, \*re-sist-lesse, a.** [Eng. *resist*, v.; *-less*.]

1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

"O'er heaven's high towers to force resistless way."  
Milton: *P. L.*, II. 62.

2. Incapable of resistance; powerless to resist; helpless; without resistance.

"Resistless, tame,  
Am I to be burned up?"  
Keats.

**re-sist-less-ly, adv.** [Eng. *resistless*; *-ly*.]

1. In a resistless manner; irresistibly.

2. Without resistance; passively.

"Submit resistlessly to the sympathy that clogged heart and limb."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxiii.

**re-sist-less-ness, s.** [Eng. *resistless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resistless or irresistible.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôw; oat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

**\*re-smooth**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *smooth*, *v.* (q.v.).] To make smooth again; to smooth out.

"That foot-print upon sand,  
Which old recurring waves of prejudice  
Resmooth to nothing." *Tennyson: Princess*, III. 228.

**re-sold**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RESELL.]

**\*re-sol-l-dër**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *solder*, *v.* (q.v.).] To solder again; to make whole again; to rejoin.

**rés-ô-lu-ble**, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being resolved, melted, or dissolved.

"Ultimately resolvable into a speciality of modulation or rhythm." *Earle: Philology*, § 640.

**rés-ô-lu-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *resolvable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being resolvable.

"Which argues the resolvable of their constitution." *Boyle: Works*, III. 338.

**rés-ô-lûte**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *resolutus*, *pa. par.* of *resolv* = to untie, to resolve (q.v.); Fr. *resolu*; Sp. *resuelto*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Having a fixed purpose; determined; constant in pursuing an object; firm, stern.

"Able and resolute Chief of the State." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

\* 2. Convinced, satisfied, certain.

\* 3. Convincing, satisfying.

"[Luther] has given resolute answers to the first, in the which I persist." *For: Acta*, p. 778.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A resolute or determined person; a desperado.

"Young Fortinbras . . . there  
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there  
Shar'd up a list of lawless resolute." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 1.

2. Redelivery, repayment.

"And ye shall enquire of the yearly resolute, deductions, and payments going forth of the same." *Burnet: Records*, vol. II, bk. I, No. 27.

**rés-ô-lûte-lî**, **\*res-ô-lûte-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *resolute*; -ly.] In a resolute or determined manner; with fixed or determined purpose or perseverance; firmly, constantly, steadily; with unshaken firmness of purpose.

"Resolutely here through their thick squadrons he w'd  
Hear way." *Drayton: Poly-Othion*, a. 12.

**rés-ô-lûte-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *resolute*; -ness.] The quality or state of being resolute; firmness of purpose; determination; fixed purpose.

"From whom no resoluteness, much less obstinacy, can be expected." *Boyle: Works*, v. 301.

**rés-ô-lû-tion**, **\*res-ô-lu-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *résolution*, from Lat. *resolutio*, accus. of *resolutio*, from *resolutus*, *pa. par.* of *resolv* = to resolve (q.v.); Sp. *resolución*; Ital. *risoluzione*, *risoluzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act, operation, or process of resolving, or separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means.

2. The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea.

"Though witty men, by analytical resolution, have chymically extracted an artificial logic out of all their actions." *Hale: Orig. of Manhood*.

3. The act of resolving or unravelling an intricate, perplexing, or difficult proposition; explication.

"The unravelling and resolution of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the design, are the end of an action." *Dryden*.

4. The state or condition of being resolved or dissolved; solution, dissolution.

"In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unresolvable, which proceed out of the resolution of humidity congealed." *Digby*.

\* 5. The quality or state of being relaxed; relaxation.

"The resolution and languor ensuing." *Brownie: (Told)*.

\* 6. The determination or decision of a cause in a court of law; judgment.

"Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial resolutions, which might occasion such alterations." *Hale: Orig. of Manhood*.

\* 7. The quality or state of being resolved or settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction, certainty.

"I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution." *Shakespeare: Lear*, I. 2.

8. The quality or state of being resolved or determined; a fixed or settled purpose or determination of mind.

"Your resolution cannot hold." *Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, IV. 4.

9. The quality, state, or character of acting with fixed purpose; determination; fixedness of purpose; firmness, resoluteness.

"How terrible in constant resolution." *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II. 4.

10. A formal decision or determination of a legislative or corporate body, or of a meeting or any association of individuals; a formal proposition brought before a public body or meeting for discussion and adoption.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Law:*

(1) A solemn judgment or decision.

(2) The revocation of a contract. (*Wharton*.)

2. *Mathematics:*

(1) The operation of separating any expression into factors; that is, the operation of finding two or more expressions such, that their product is equal to the given expression.

(2) The same as *SOLUTION* (q.v.).

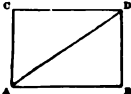
3. *Med.:* The passing away, without suppuration, of a tumour or of inflammation.

4. *Music:* The process of relieving dissonance by succeeding consonance. (*Grove*.)

¶ (1) *Resolution of an equation:* The same as *Reduction of an equation*.

(2) *Resolution of forces or of motion:*

*Mech.:* The dividing of any single force or motion into two or more others, which, acting in different directions, shall produce the same effect as the given motion or force. Let *A* & *B* represent a force; draw any parallelogram *A B C*, having *A* & *B* as a diagonal; then by the Parallelogram of Forces (q.v.), the force represented by *A* & *B* is equivalent to two forces represented by *A* & *C* respectively. And since an infinite number of parallelograms can be drawn, having a given line for their diagonal, any force can be resolved into two others in an infinite number of ways. Similarly, if three forces act upon a point, and their resultant be required, find the resultant of any two of them; the composition of this resultant with the third force will give the resultant of the three given forces. In like manner, the resultant of any number of forces acting upon a point may be found.



(3) *Resolution of a nebula:*  
*Astron.:* The exhibition, by means of a very powerful telescope, that the diffused light of a nebula is really that of a multitude of exceedingly distant stars.

**\*rés-ô-lû-tion-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *resolution*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who joins in a resolution or declaration.

"A great division followed in the kirk: those who adhered to these resolutions were called the public resolvers." *Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, bk. I.

2. *Church Hist.:* When the Scotch, having induced Charles II. to take the Covenant, and crowned him king, had been severely defeated at Dunbar by Oliver Cromwell (Sept. 3, 1650), their Parliament abolished a certain Act of Classes which prevented many royalists entering the army. The larger section of the Scottish Church approved of the step on account of the emergency, a smaller but zealous party disapproved; the former were called Resolvers, the latter Protesters. Cromwell supported the latter. The sufferings through which both passed after the Restoration in 1660 again fused them into one.

**\*rés-ô-lû-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *resolution*; -ist.] One who makes a resolution.

**rés-ô-lû-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *résolutif*; Sp. *Port.*, and Ital. *resolutive*.] Having the power or quality to resolve, dissolve, or relax.

"The ashes of the void shall only alone without the small mixed with wax are of a resolute and disquieting faculty." *P. Holland: Pline*, bk. XXX, ch. viii.

**resolutive-clause**, *s.*

*Scots Law:* A clause in a deed of entail, the object of which is to declare that if the heir of entail in possession do any of the things which he is expressly prohibited from doing, such as altering the order of succession, &c., his right to the estate shall cease, and it shall pass on to the next heir.

**resolutive-condition**, *s.*

*Scots Law:* A condition in a sale which does not suspend the completion of the contract, but which resolves the sale if the condition be not purified at the time specified.

**rés-ô-lû-tôr-ÿ**, *a.* [Fr. *résolutoire*, from Lat. *resolutus*.] [RESOLUTIVE.] (See compound.)

**resolutive-condition**, *s.*

*Law:* A condition the accomplishment of which revokes a prior obligation. (*Wharton*.) [RESOLUTIVE-CONDITION.]

**rés-ô-lû-e-blî-y-tÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *resoluble*; -ability.] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable; resolvableness, resolvability.

**rés-ô-lû-e-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *resol(e)*; -able.]

1. Capable of being resolved or separated into its constituent part; decomposable, resolvable.

"As the serum of the blood is resolvable by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates, so as to turn it horrid like parchment." *Arbuthnot*.

2. Capable of being reduced into first principles.

"They are ultimately resolvable into infinite wisdom and goodness." *Waterland: Works*, v. 441.

3. Capable of being recognized as constituent parts.

4. Capable of being solved; capable of solution.

"The effect is wonderful in all, and the causes best resolvable from observations made in the countries themselves." *Brownie: Vulgar Errors*.

**rés-ô-lû-e-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *resolvable*; -ness.] The quality, property, or state of being resolvable; resolvability.

**rés-ô-lû-e**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *resolv* = to untie, to loosen, to melt; *re-* = again, and *solv* = to loosen; O. Fr. *resoudre*; Fr. *résoudre*; Sp. *resolver*; Ital. *risolvere*, *risolvere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To separate the component or constituent parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; to break up into component parts.

\* 2. To melt, to dissolve.

"Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt,  
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I. 2.

3. To separate, as the parts which compose a complex idea.

"Into what can we resolve this strong inclination of mankind to this error?" *Milton*.

\* 4. To relax. (*Spenser: Virgil's Gnat*.)

\* 5. To unravel; to free from difficulty, perplexity, or obscurity; to explain; to clear of difficulties; to disentangle; to solve.

"But ere I go, Hastings, and Montague,  
Resolve my doubt." *Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, IV. 1.

\* 6. To free from doubt or perplexity; to make matters plain to.

"This shall absolutely resolve you."

*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, IV. 2.

\* 7. To inform, to acquaint, to answer, to satisfy.

"May it please your highness to resolve me now."

*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, III. 2.

\* 8. To settle or fix on an opinion; to make certain.

"Long since we were resolved of your truth."

*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, III. 4.

9. To fix firmly in determination; to determine, to decide. (Now only in the *pa. par.*)

"I am resolved for death or dignity."

*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, v. 1.

\* 10. To make ready in mind; to prepare.

"Resolve you  
For more amazement."

*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

11. To determine on; to decide on; to express, as an opinion or determination, by vote and resolution.

12. To form or constitute by vote or resolution; as, The House resolved itself into a committee.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Alg.:* The same as to *REDUCE* (q.v.).

2. *Math.:* To solve.

3. *Mech.:* To break up, as a force or motion, into two or more forces or motions, which acting in different directions shall produce the same effect as the given force or motion.

"As we can compound two forces into one, so on the other hand we can resolve one force into two others." *Tredaniel: Mechanics for Beginners*, § 42.

4. *Med.:* To disperse or scatter; to discuss, as an inflammation or a tumour.

5. *Music:* To cause to move or progress, as a discordant note to another, which produces a satisfactory effect.

**B. Intransitive:**

\* 1. To be separated into its component or constituent parts; to be ultimately reduced.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wö, wët, hëre, camël, hër, thëre; pine, pît, sûre, sîr, marine; gô, pôë, er, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, öbh, öüre, unite, öür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

\* 2. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

"As a form of wax  
Resolved from his figure 'gainst the fire."  
*Shaksp.: King John, v. 4.*

3. To form an opinion, determination, resolve, or purpose; to determine in mind; to purpose.

"Resolve, resolve, and to be men aspire,  
Exert the noblest privilege."  
*Thomson: Castle of Indolence, II. 62.*

4. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced; to decide.

"Let men resolve of that as they please."  
*Locke.*

5. To determine or decide by vote or resolution; to pass a resolution.

¶ To resolve a nebula:

*Astron.*: To show by means of a very powerful telescope that certain nebulae really consist of many distinct stars. [NEBULA.]

**re-solve**, *s.* [RESOLVE, *v.*]

1. The act of resolving or solving; resolution, solution.

2. That which is resolved on:

(1) A fixed or firm determination or purpose; a resolution.

"What watch they keep, and what resolves they take."  
*Pope: Homer: Iliad, x. 364.*

(2) The determination or decision of a legislative assembly, meeting, association, &c.; a resolution.

**re-solved**, *pa. par. or a.* [RESOLVE, *v.*] Fixed in a determination; determined, resolute; firm of purpose.

"The case of a resolved soldier."  
*Boyle: Works, v. 30.*

**re-solv-ed-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. resolved; *-ly.*]

1. In a resolved or resolute manner; firmly, resolutely; with resolution or determination.

"Let us cheerfully and resolutely apply ourselves to the working out our salvation."  
*Sharp: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 2.*

2. So as to resolve and clear up all doubts and difficulties; clearly, satisfactorily.

"Of that, and all the progress, more and less,  
Resolutely more leisure shall express."  
*Shaksp.: All's Well, v. 2.*

**re-solv-ed-ness**, *s.* [Eng. resolved; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being resolved; resoluteness, resolution; firm determination or purpose.

"This resoluteness, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission."  
*Dodgson: Picty.*

**re-solv-ent**, *s.* [Lat. *resolvendus*, fut. pass. par. of *resolv* = to resolve (q.v.).]

*Arith.*: The number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

**re-solv-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *resolvens*, pr. par. of *resolv* = to resolve (q.v.).]

**A.** *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of resolving or dissolving; causing solution.

**B.** *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which has the power of resolving or causing solution.

2. *Med.*: That which has the power of dispersing inflammation, and preventing the supuration of tumours; a discutient.

"Young people, such as live effeminately, require to be treated with milder resolvers than those who live a labouring life."  
*Wierman: Surgery, bk. I, ch. xix.*

¶ Certain medicines are classed as Alteratives and Resolvers. Examples, Calomel and Opium, or Mercury, Squills, and Digitalis.

**re-solv-er**, *s.* [Eng. *resolv(e)*, *v.*; *-er.*]

\* 1. One who or that which separates, dissolves, or disperses.

"Opium . . . if duly corrected and prepared, proves sometimes a great resolver, and commonly a great sudorific."  
*Boyle: Works, II. 188.*

\* 2. One who or that which solves.

"The opinionated resolver thinks all these cases knowable."  
*Glanville: Scopia. (Prof.)*

3. One who forms a firm resolution.

**re-soln**, *s.* [REASON.]

**re-s-on-ant**, **re-s-on-ant-ly**, *s.* [Eng. *resonant*; *-ce*, *-cy.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being resonant; the act of resonating.

"An ancient musician informed me, that there were some famous lutes that attained not their full resonating and best resonance, till they were about fourscore years old."  
*Boyle: Works, I. 460.*

**II. Technically**:

1. *Acoustics*:

(1) Sound reflected by a surface less than

112-5 feet from the spot whence it originally travelled. The direct and the reflected sounds are confounded, but the one strengthens the other. [ECHO.] Bare walls tend to be resonant; walls hung with tapestry are not so.

(2) The increase of sound produced by a sounding board, or by the body of a musical instrument.

2. *Med.*: A more or less shrill sound heard by auscultation in the larynx or lungs of a person speaking, or of one affected with chest disease. [AMPHORIC.]

**resonance-body**, *s.*

*Music*: The hollow part of a stringed instrument which reinforces the sound of the vibrating strings.

**resonance-box**, *s.* A box open at one end with a tuning-fork affixed to it.

**resonance-globe**, *s.* A resonator (q.v.).

**re-s-on-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *resonans*, pr. par. of *resono* = to resound (q.v.); Fr. *resonnant*.] Capable of returning sound; fitted to return sound; resounding; echoing back.

"By speaking into a resonant case."  
*Times, March 26, 1886.*

**resonant-consonants**, *a. pl.* Nasal consonants; consonants in which the peculiar sound is produced by the nasal chambers acting as a resonance cavity. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

**re-s-on-ant-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *resonant*; *-ly.*] In a resonant or resounding manner.

**re-s-on-ant-tor**, *s.* [Lat. *resonatus*, pa. par. of *resono* = to resound (q.v.).]

*Acoustics*: An instrument invented by Prof. Helmholtz for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds. It consists, in its simplest form, of a tapering tube or a hollow bulb, spherical or nearly so in form, having an opening at one side for the air, and a tube adapted to the ear at the other. When the instrument is fitted to one ear, the other being stopped, tones above or below the pitch of the resonator will be but imperfectly heard; but if a note be sounded corresponding to the peculiar or proper note of the resonator, it will appear greatly intensified.

\* **re-sorb**, *v.t.* [Lat. *resorbeo*.] To swallow up.

"By fate resorb'd, and sunk in endless night."  
*Young: Night Thoughts, III.*

\* **re-sorb-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *resorbens*, pr. par. of *resorbeo* = to resorb (q.v.).] Swallowing up.

"Resorbent ocean's wave."  
*Woodhull.*

**re-s-or-cin**, *s.* [Eng. *res(in)*, and *orc(in)*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$ . A compound homologous with orcin, produced by the action of potassic hydrate on many of the resins. It may also be obtained by the dry distillation of extract of Brazil wood. It crystallizes in colourless, triclinic prisms, soluble in water, melts at 110°, and boils at 271°.

**resorcin-phthalein**, *s.* [FLUORESCIN.]

**re-s-or-cin-ol**, *s.* [Eng. *resorcin*; *-ol.*] [FLUORESCIN.]

**re-sort**, \* **re-sorte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *resortir* (Fr. *ressortir*), from Low Lat. *resortio* = to be subject to a tribunal; *resortior* = to return to any one: Lat. *re* = back, and *sortior* = to obtain by lot; *sors*, genit. *sortis* = lot.]

\* 1. To fall back.

"The inheritance of the son never resorted to the mother, or to any of her ancestors, but both were totally excluded from the succession."  
*Hale: Common Law of England.*

2. To go, to repair, to frequent by way of intercourse.

"In the temple, whither the Jews always resort."  
*John xviii. 20.*

3. To have recourse, to apply, to betake one's self.

"In a situation in which all other tyrants have resorted to blandishments and fair promises."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xviii.*

**re-sort**, \* **re-sorte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *resort* (Fr. *ressort*).]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act or habit of going to or frequenting in numbers; concourse, confluence.

"Where to th' altars of the gods they make divine resorts."  
*Chapman: Homer: Iliad xl.*

\* 2. The act of visiting or frequenting one's company or society; company, intercourse.

"Join with me to forbid him her resort."  
*Shaksp.: Timon of Athens, I. 1.*

3. The place frequented; a haunt.

"Whose dark resorts since prudence cannot know,  
In vain it would provide for what shall be."  
*Dryden: Amus Mirabilis, cc.*

\* 4. Spring, rebound, active power, movement. (A Gallicism.)

"Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business."  
*Bacon: Essays; Of Cunning.*

5. That to which one has resource; a resource or refuge; a means of relief.

"Mercy, fled to as the last resort."  
*Cooper: Hope, 278.*

\* **II. Law**: The authority or jurisdiction of a court.

¶ *Court of last resort*: The highest Court of Appeal, the House of Lords.

**re-sort-er**, *s.* [Eng. *resort*, *v.*; *-er.*] One who resorts; a frequenter.

"Tis the better for you that your resorters stand upon sound legs."  
*Shaksp.: Pericles, IV. 6.*

**re-sound** (1), \* **re-souns**, \* **re-sowns**, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *resonner*, *resoner* (Fr. *resonner*), from Lat. *resono*, from *re* = again, and *sono* = to sound; Sp. *resonar*; Port. *resonar*, *resoar*; Ital. *risognare*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. To be filled with sound; to reecho, to reverberate.

"He call'd so loud, that all the hollow deep  
Of hell resounded."  
*Milton: P. L., I. 518.*

2. To be filled with the noise or report of.

"The wide world resounds with Sappho's praise."  
*Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 23.*

3. To sound loudly.

"Wash'd by broad Hellespont's resounding seas."  
*Pope: Homer: Iliad vii. 100.*

4. To be reechoed; to be sent back or returned.

"What is common fame, which sounds from all  
quarters of the world, and resounds back to thee  
again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye!"  
*South: Sermons.*

\* 5. To be much or widely mentioned; to be noticed about.

"What resounds  
In fable or romance of Uther's son."  
*Milton: P. L., I. 580.*

**B. Transitive**:

1. To sound again; to return the sound of; to reecho.

"The rocks resound her lays."  
*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vii. 18.*

\* 2. To sound; to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

"The sweet singer of Israel with his psalter loudly  
resounded the innumerable benefits of the Almighty  
Creator."  
*Feuchtmayr.*

**re-sound** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sound*, *v.* (q.v.).] To sound again or anew.

\* **re-sound**, *s.* [RESOUND (1), *v.*] The return of sound; an echo, a reverberation.

"The sweet resounds of those rich anthems."  
*Beaumont: Pygmalion, p. 300.*

**re-sources**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ressource* (Fr. *ressource*).] [SOURCE.]

1. Any source of aid, help, support, or safety; a resort; an expedient to which a person may resort for aid or safety; that on which one depends for safety or support.

"The ministers had, it should seem, miscalculated their military resources."  
*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xiii.*

2. (Pl.). Money, funds; pecuniary means; means of raising money or supplies; anything by means of which money or supplies can be raised.

\* **re-sources-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *resource*; *-ful* (1).] Full of resources, expedients, or contrivances; clever in finding out resources.

"Birds are so resourceful that their actions are too commonly interpreted as proceeding from choice."  
*St. James's Gazette, March 18, 1895.*

\* **re-sources-less**, *a.* [Eng. *resource*; *-less.*] Destitute of resources.

"A poor, unfruitful and resourceless subjection."  
*Burke.*

**re-sow**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *sow* (q.v.).] To sow again or anew.

"Over wet at sowing time breedeth much death,  
inasmuch as they are forced to resow summer corn."  
*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 160.*

\* **res-passe**, *s.* [RASPB.]. A raspberry.

"The cooling breath of raspases."  
*Herrick: To Mistress Anne Roome.*

**respe**, *s.* [RASPB, *v.*] The raspberry (q.v.).

\* **re-speak**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *speak* (q.v.).]

b6ll, b6y; p6ut, j6wl; cat, cell, chorn, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.  
-cian, -tian = sh6n. -tion, -sion = sh6n; -tion, -sion = zh6n. -cious, -tious, -sious = sh6s. -ble, -dle, &c. = b6l, d6l.

1. To speak again; to repeat.
2. To speak in answer or return; to answer.  
"And the king's voice the heav'n shall bruit again,  
Respeaking earthly thunder."  
*Shaksp.: Hamlet*, I. 2.

**rē-spēct'**, *v.t.* [Fr. *respector*, from Lat. *respector*, pa. par. of *respicio* to look back upon, to look at: *re*=back, again, and *specio*=to look, to look at; Sp. *respetar*, *respetar*; Ital. *rispettare*.]

- \* 1. To look back upon.
- \* 2. To look towards; to face or look in the direction of.

"Palladius adviseth, the front of his house should so respect the south, that in the first angle it receive the rising rays of the winter sun."—*Bryson*.

- \* 3. To take special notice of; to regard attentively; to regard as worthy of notice.

"What should it be that he respects in her?"  
*Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV. 4.

- \* 4. To heed, to consider, to regard.  
"Do you persuade yourself that I respect you?"  
*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure*, IV. 1.

5. To view or regard with some degree of reverence; to esteem; to look up to with reverence or respect.

6. To have reference or regard to; to relate to. [RESPECTING, 3.]

¶ To respect a person or persons, to respect the person: To show undue favour or bias towards; to suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

**rē-spēct'**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *respectum*, accus. of *respicere*=a looking at, regard, from *respicere*, pa. par. of *respicio*=to look back upon, to respect (q.v.).]

1. The act of looking at with attention; the act of noticing; a looking towards; attention, regard, care.

"I will have respect unto thy statutes continually."  
*Psalms cxix*, 117.

2. Relation, regard, reference (¶).

3. The act of holding in high esteem or regard; regard; reverence; the deportment or course of action towards another which proceeds from a feeling of esteem, regard, or reverence towards such person.

"And therefore lost that title of respect,  
Which the proud soul ne'er pays, but to the proud."  
*Shaksp.: 1 Henry VI.*, I. 2.

4. (Pl.) An expression of esteem and regard; as, Give him my respects.

\* 5. Respected character or position; respectability, repute.

"Many of the best respect in Rome."  
*Shaksp.: Julius Caesar*, I. 2.

- \* 6. Goodwill, favour. (*Genesis* IV. 4.)

\* 7. Partial regard; undue bias to the prejudice of right and equity.

"It is not good to have respect of persons in judgment."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 23.

- \* 8. Consideration; motive in reference to something.

"Whatever secret respects were likely to move them."  
—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

9. Point or particular; point of view; matter, feature.

"She will be ruled in all respects by me."  
*Shaksp.: Romeo and Juliet*, III. 4.

- \* 10. Modest and becoming behaviour; decency.

"Talk with respect, and swear but now and then."  
*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, II. 2.

- \* 11. Deliberation, reflection.

"The key precepts of respect."  
*Shaksp.: Timon of Athens*, IV. 2.

- \* 12. Caution, care.

"He it well did ward with wise respect."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 31.

¶ 1. \* In respect: Comparatively speaking; relatively.

"He was a man; this, in respect, a child."  
*Shaksp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

2. In respect of or to:

\* (1) In comparison with; relatively to.

"In respect of a fine workman I am but a cobbler."  
*Shaksp.: Julius Caesar*, I. 1.

(2) On account of; by reason of; in consideration of; as regards.

**rē-spēct'-q-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *respectable*; -īty.]

1. The quality or state of being respectable; the state or qualities which deserve or command respect.

"Respectability is not religion; but it is in many grades of society a working substitute for it."—*Spectator*, June 30, 1904, p. 407.

- \* 2. A respectable person or thing.

**rē-spēct'-q-bīl**, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Worthy of respect or esteem; deserving of being respected.

"Many private friends and admirers among the most respectable members of the opposition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Having an honest, honourable, or good reputation; of good repute.

3. Belonging to a fairly good position in society; fairly well to do.

4. Mediocre, middling, fair, moderate; not despicable.

"Proficiency in letters and science respectable, and his legal learning more than respectable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

**rē-spēct'-q-bīl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *respectable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being respectable; respectability.

**rē-spēct'-q-bīlŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *respectably* (-ly); -ly.]

1. In a respectable manner; so as to deserve respect.

2. As becomes one of position; decently, properly: as, He conducted himself respectfully.

3. Fairly; moderately well, pretty well.

**rē-spēct'-ant**, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *respector*=to respect (q.v.).]

*Her.*: Said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne, are said to be combatant.

**rē-spēct'-ār**, *s.* [Eng. *respect*, v.; -er.] One who respects. (Rarely used except in the phrase a *respecter* of persons, that is, one who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candour, right, and equity.)

"Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons."—*Acts* I. 17.

**rē-spēct'-fūl**, **rē-spēct'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *respectful*; -full.]

1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing or indicating respect or deference.

"He wooes the queen with more respectful flame."  
*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* xv. 641.

- \* 2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious. (*Prior*.)

**rē-spēct'-fūl-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *respectful*; -ly.] In a respectful manner; with due respect or deference.

"These really poor men, who are, methinks, to be respectfully treated in regard of their quality."—*Cooley: Of Avarice*.

**rē-spēct'-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *respectful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being respectful.

"Treated by Mr. Perry with a respectfulness of quotation that may now surprise."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 7, 1892.

**rē-spēct'-īng**, *pr. par. a., & prep.* [RESPECT, v.] [Prop. the pr. par. of respect, v., used as a preposition; cf. *regarding*, *concerning*, &c.]

**A.** *As pr. par. or a.*:

*Her.*: The same as RESPECTANT (q.v.).

**B.** *As prep.*: Regarding; as regards; in regard to; with reference to; in respect of.

**rē-spēct'-tion**, *s.* [RESPECT, v.] The act of respecting; respect, regard, partiality.

"Without difference or respectation of persons."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 78.

**rē-spēct'-ive**, *a.* [Fr. *respectif* (-s).]

- \* 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful, cautious, circumspect.

"You should have been *respective*, and have kept it."  
*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

- \* 2. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

"Away to heaven, *respectively* lenity."  
*Shaksp.: Romeo and Juliet*, III. 1.

- \* 3. Rendering respect or deference; respectful.

"Our religious duties and *respectively* devotion to God."—*C. Station: Godly Meditations*. (Dedic.)

- \* 4. Worthy of respect; respectable.

"What should it be that he respects in her,  
But I can make *respect* in my self!"  
*Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen*, IV. 4.

5. Relating or pertaining severally, each to other; severally; severally connected or belonging; particular.

"And to those places straight repair,  
Where *your respective* dwellings are."  
*Butler: Hudibras*, I. 2.

6. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

**rē-spēct'-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *respectively*; -ly.]

- \* 1. With respect or deference; respectfully.  
"You are very *respectively* welcome."  
*Shaksp.: Timon*, III. 1.

\* 2. With respect to private views or objects; partially.

"The voices of the rest were likely to be given for the most part *respectively* with a kind of secret dependency."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

3. In a respective manner; as each belongs to each; as relating to each; in their respective relations.

"The way to know which is to weigh and consider the difficulties attending each *respectively*, and to balance them one against another."—*Waterland: Works*, I. 102.

- \* 4. Relatively; not absolutely.

"See the world hath not east nor west, but *respectively*."—*Keats: Elfrida*.

**rē-spēct'-iv-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *respectiv(e)*; -ist.] A captious opponent.

"But what have these our *respectivists* to do with the Apostle Paul?"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 1, 172.

**rē-spēct'-lēss**, **rē-spēct'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *respect*; -less.]

1. Having no respect; without regard or reference; regardless.

"[We] have broke our silence; rather then againe endure, *respectless*, their so insulting cries."  
*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* IV.

2. Having no respect or regard for reputation. (*Ben Jonson*.)

**rē-spēct'-lēss-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *respectless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being respectless; regardlessness.

**rē-spēct'-tū-ōis**, *a.* [Eng. *respect*; -uous.]

1. Inspiring respect.

"Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people."—*Knollys: Hist. of the Turks*.

2. Respectful.

"I thought it pardonable to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words."—*Boyle: Works*, VI. 54.

**rē-spēct'-vō**, *v.t.* [Lat. *resperare*, pa. par. of *respergo*: *re*=again, and *spargo*=to scatter.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"They speak thus particularly in the matter of the Holy Sacrament, as appears in the instances above reckoned, and in others *resperated* over this treatise."  
—*Sp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 10.

**rē-spēr'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *resperare*, from *resperare*, pa. par. of *respergo*.] (RESPERARE.)

The act of scattering or sprinkling.

**rēs-pī-rā-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, **rēs-pī-rā-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *respirable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being respirable.

**rēs-pī-rā-bīl**, **rēs-pī-rā-bīl**, *a.* [Eng. *respirable*; -able.]

- \* 1. Capable of respiring; that can breathe.

2. Capable of being respired or breathed; fit to be breathed.

**rēs-pī-rā-bīl-nēss**, **rēs-pī-rā-bīl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *respirable*; -ness.] Respirability.

**rēs-pī-rā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *respirationem*, accus. of *respiration*, from *respirare*, pa. par. of *respiro*=to respire (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary language:

- \* 1. The act of breathing again, or of returning to life.

"Till the day  
Appear of *respiration* to the just."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 540.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Every breath, by *respiration* strong,  
For'd downward."  
*Cowper: Task*, IV. 368.

- \* 3. An interval.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: The process of breathing, in which oxygen is taken into the lungs by inspiration, and carbonic acid expelled by expiration, the carbonic acid being given out by the blood, and oxygen taking its place.

When respiration is interfered with, asphyxia takes place, except in hibernation (q.v.).

The action of respiration exposes the blood to the air, and, by mutual diffusion, the two actions of oxygenating the blood and freeing it of carbonic acid are accomplished by the same act, thus resembling the endosmosis and exosmosis of liquids. In the higher animals, the capillaries are connected with the arteries immediately issuing from the heart, effecting a constant renewal in the blood, and, by a series of muscular movements fresh air is supplied, and vitiated air removed alter-



**B. As substantive:**

1. A response, an answer.
2. One who is responsible for another; a surety.

"Anatolius was put into the see of Constantinople by the influence of Dioscorus, whose *responsal* he had been."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

**rē-spōns', \*re-spōns, s.** [O. Fr. *response*, from Lat. *responsum*, neut. of *respondere*, pa. par. of *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of responding, answering, or replying.
2. An answer, reply, or anything of the nature of a reply.

"What was his *response*, I no sauh ne herd."—*Robert de Brunne, p. 38.*

**3. Specif.: An oracular reply.**

"The church was conducted in every step, at first by oracular *responses*."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace, bk. 1, ch. v.*

4. A reply to an objection in a formal disputation.

"Let the respondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adversary after a direct *response*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *response*."—*Watts.*

5. The answer to a versicle in the Church service. The signs for these words are *Y* (versicle) and *R* (response).

"Tertullian takes notice that the *responses* in baptism were then somewhat larger than the model laid down by Christ."—*Waterland: Works, v. 161.*

**II. Music:**

A repetition of the fugue subject in a fugue by another part of the fugue.

**\*rē-spōnsē-lēss, a.** [Eng. *response*; -less.]

Giving no response or answer; not responding.

"The two next were also *responses* to my charms."—*Field, Jan. 28, 1832.*

**rē-spōns-i-bīl-i-tē, s.** [Eng. *responsible*; -ity; Fr. *responsabilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as for a person, trust, office, debt, &c.

"He was not disposed to take on himself the responsibility of disobedience."—*Maccuslay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

2. Ability to answer in payment; means of meeting liabilities.

3. That for which one is responsible, answerable, accountable, or liable, as a trust, duty, debt, &c.

**rē-spōns-i-ble, a.** [Eng. *respons(e)*; -ible; Fr. & Sp. *responsable*; Ital. *responsabile*.]

1. Able to answer or respond to any claim; able to discharge any claim or duty; having means adequate to meet any claim.

"Not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honest or *responsible*."—*Locke.*

2. Liable to be called upon to respond; answerable, liable, accountable, as for a debt, duty, trust, claim, &c.

"Is the doctor willing to be *responsible* for the nature, quality, and quantity of all his notions?"—*Waterland: Works, v. 113.*

3. Involving responsibility: as, a *responsible* position or office.

**rē-spōns-i-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *responsibility*; -ness.] The quality or state of being responsible; responsibility.

**rē-spōns-i-bīl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *responsibly*; -ly.] In a responsible manner.

**rē-spōn-sion, s.** [Lat. *responsio*, from *respondere*, pa. par. of *respondeo* = to respond (q.v.); O. Sp. *responsion*; Ital. *responsione*.]

1. The act of answering; response, reply, answer.

"*Responsions* unto the questions."—*Burnet: Records, bk. III, No. 31.*

2. (Pl.): At Oxford University, the first examination of a candidate for a degree. Also called the Little-go (q.v.).

**rē-spōns-ive, a. & s.** [Fr. *responsif*; Sp. *responsivo*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Answering; making answer or reply.

"A soft *responsive* voice was heard at every close."—*Coltine: Odes; The Seasons.*

2. Correspondent; making, or acting in response.

"Save when to thine my heart *responsive* swells."—*Byron: Corsair, l. 1.*

3. Responsible, liable, answerable. (*Jer. Taylor.*)

**B. As subst.:**

An answer, a reply.

"*Responses* to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed."—*Burnet: Records, bk. II, No. 23.*

**\*rē-spōns-ive-lī, adv.** [Eng. *responsive*; -ly.] In a responsive manner; by way of response.

**\*rē-spōns-ive-nēss, s.** [Eng. *responsive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being responsive; readiness to answer.

"Taking advantage of the girl's *responsiveness*."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal, July 10, 1886, p. 650.*

**rē-spōns-ōr-y, a. & s.** [Low Lat. *responsorius*, neut. *responsorium*.]

- A. *As adj.:* Containing response or answer; answering.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A response; specif., the answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking in the Church service.

"The Sarum lights were put out, one at the beginning of each antiphon and *responsory*."—*Church Times, April 2, 1886.*

2. A response-book; a choir-book containing the music of the versicles and responses.

**res-sant, s.** [RESAUNT.]

**\*rēs-sault, s.** [Fr.]

Arch.: The recess or projection of a member from or before another, so as to be out of the line of range with it.

**\*rēs-sault, s.** [RESAUNT.]

**rest (1), \*reste, s.** [A.S. *rest*, *rest*, cogn. with Dut. *rust*; Dan. & Sw. *rust*; Icel. *rist* = the distance between two resting-places, a stage; Goth. *rusta* = a stage of a journey, a mile; O. H. Ger. *rusta* = rest; Ger. *rust*; Ital. *resta*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The state of being in quiet or repose; cessation of bodily or mental labour or exertion; release from exertion or action; quiet, repose.

"So forth abe roda, without repose or *rest*."—*Spenser: P. Q. III. iv. 6.*

2. Sleep, slumber.

"God give you good *rest*."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.*

3. Hence, fig. or poet., the last sleep; death; the grave: as, he has gone to his *rest*.

4. Freedom from anything which disturbs, disquiets, or harasses; peace, tranquillity, quiet.

"And the land had *rest* forty years."—*Judges III. 11.*

5. A place of quiet and repose; a permanent peaceful habitation.

"Unto whom I sway in my wrath that they should not enter into my *rest*."—*Psalms xcv. 11.*

6. Stay, abode, residence.

"In Tarsus was not best  
Longer for him to make his *rest*."  
—*Shakesp.: Pericles, II. (Prolog.)*

7. That on which anything leans, lies, or is placed for support; a support. [II. 1, 2, 3, 5.]

"He made narrow *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the beams of the house."—*1 Kings vi. 6.*

8. A syllable. (*Ben Jonson.*)

9. A set, game, or match at tennis.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arm.*: A support for a lance or spear.

"Rushing, ten thousand borsemen came,  
With spears in *rest*, and hearts on flame."  
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles, VI. 24.*

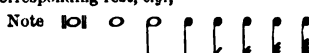
2. *Billiards*: A support for the top of the cue, when the player cannot reach sufficiently far to support it with his hand.


3. *Gun.*: A support for the muzzle of a gun in aiming and firing.

4. *Her.*: A name given to a figure of doubtful origin and import, taken by some for a spear-rest, by others for a musical instrument of some kind, and hence also called an organ-rest.

5. *Lathe*: A device for supporting a piece of work in a lathe or vice.

6. *Music*: An interval of silence occurring in the course of a movement between one sound and another; the sign or character enjoining the silence of a performer for a given length of time. Each note has its corresponding rest, e.g.,

Note 

Rest 

Dots may be affixed to rests, and have the

same effects upon them as upon notes, e.g., *r* is equal to a rest of three-quarters; *r* is equal to a rest of seven-semiquavers.

7. *Physics*: Absolute rest is the permanence of a body's position with respect to ideal fixed points in space; relative rest that with respect to surrounding bodies.

8. *Pros.*: A short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

9. *To set up one's rest*: A phrase taken from the game of primero in which it meant to take one's stand on the cards in one's hand, as being in the player's opinion better than those of his opponent; hence, to take one's chance upon anything; to fix or set one's hopes; to make up one's mind.

"Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes set up their *rest* upon the battle."—*Bacon.*

**rest (2), s.** [Fr. *reste*, from *rester* = to rest (2); Sp. *resto*, *resta*; Ital. *resto*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which is left over or remains after the separation or withdrawal of a part; remainder, residue.

"Joab repaired the *rest* of the city."—*1 Chron. xi. 6.*

2. Others; persons not included in a proposition or category. (With the def. article.)

"A mable cloud conceal'd her from the *rest*."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad I. 366.*

II. *Comm.*: A surplus or reserve fund held by a bank or other company to equalize the dividends when the profits made fall below the amount required to pay the usual dividend, or to fall back upon in any emergency. Also a technical term used in the Bank of England weekly reports, denoting the balance of assets above liabilities. It is of the nature of a reserve against any contingencies that may arise, and dates from the year 1722.

¶ *For the rest*: As regards all other matters or points.

**\*rest (3), s.** [WREST, s.]

**rest (1), v.t. & t.** [A.S. *restan*; O. H. Ger. *restjan*, *rastjan*; Sw. *rusta*; Dut. *rusten*; Ger. *ruhen*.] [REST (1), s.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To take rest; to cease from labour or exertion; to leave off work of any kind; to stop.

"He *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made."—*Genesis i. 2.*

2. To be still or without motion.

"Over the tent a cloud shall *rest* by day."—*Milton: P. L., XII. 287.*

3. To abide, to settle, to remain.

"The spirit of the Lord shall *rest* upon him."—*Isaiah xl. 2.*

4. To stand for support; to be supported: as, a pillar *rests* on its base.

5. To lie for repose; to recline; to lean for support or quiet.

"The wretched father (father now no more)  
In sullen sorrow *rested* on the shore."  
—*Pope: Virgil: Æneid x.*

6. To lie, to stay, to abide.

"At Northampton they do *rest* to-night."  
—*Shakesp.: Richard III., II. 4.*

7. To lean, to depend, to rely.

"*Rest* on my word."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, I.*

8. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

9. To sleep, to slumber, to repose.

10. To sleep the sleep of death; to die; to be dead.

11. To be free from anything disquieting, harassing, or disturbing; to be undisturbed; to enjoy peace and quiet. (*Isaiah vii. 19.*)

12. To remain or be fixed in any state or opinion.

"There *rest* in your foolery."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.*

13. To be in a certain state or position; to stand: as, I will tell you how the matter *rests*.

14. To lie, to depend; to be in the power of. (Followed by *with*, formerly also by *in*: as, The remedy *rests* with him.)

**B. Transitive:**

1. To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to.

"God *rest* all Christian souls!"  
—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, I. 2.*

2. To place, lay, or set for support; to lean.

"On the sand one end he *rested*."  
—*Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.*

¶ *To rest one's self*: To take rest; to cease from labour or exertion.

"Pray set it down and *rest* you."  
—*Shakesp.: Tempest, III. 1.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sūr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian, sē, cē = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

\***rest** (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *rester*, from Lat. *resto* = to stop behind, to remain: *re* = behind, back, and *sto* = to stand; Sp. *restar*; Ital. *restare*.] [RE<sup>ST</sup> (2), *s.*]

1. To remain; to be left.

"Nought rests for me but to make open proclamation."—*Shaksp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, l. 1.

2. To continue to be; to remain.

"I rest thy secret friend."

*Shaksp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 698.

\***rest** (3), *v.t.* [A contract. of arrest (q.v.).] To arrest.

\***re-stag-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *restagnans*, *pr. par.* of *restagno* = to overflow.] Stagnant; remaining without flow or motion.

"The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury."—*Boyle*: *Works*, l. 151.

\***re-stag-nate**, *v.t.* [Lat. *restagnatus*, *pa. par.* of *restagno*.] [RE<sup>STAGNANT</sup>.] To stagnate; to remain without flow or motion.

"The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*."—*Wise*: *Surgery*, bk. l., ch. xxi.

\***re-stag-nā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *restagnatio*.] The state of being stagnant; stagnation.

"It proceedeth from the *restagnation* of gross blood."

—*Wise*: *Surgery*, bk. l., ch. xiv.

\***re-stamp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stamp*, *v.*] To stamp again, as a restamping writ.

\***rest-ant**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *restans*, *pr. par.* of *resto* = to remain.] [RE<sup>ST</sup> (2), *v.*]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: In possession of.

"They were *restant* all those things."—*P. Holland*: *Camden*, p. 302.

2. *Bot.*: Persistent (q.v.).

\***re-state**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *state*, *v.* (q.v.).] To state again or anew.

\***re-taur**, *re-tor*, *s.* [Fr. *restaur* = recovery of a loss as against an insurer, from Lat. *restaurō* = to restore (q.v.).]

*Law*: The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances; or against the masters, if the loss arise through their default; also, the remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantee or other person, who is to indemnify him from any damage sustained.

\***re-taur**, *v.t.* [Lat. *restaurō*.] To restore (q.v.).

"The Lord (saith Cyprian) doth vouchsafe in manie of his servants to forebush to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard."—*Poc*: *Actes*, p. 62.

**restaurant** (as *res-tō-rān*), *s.* [Fr., *prop. pr. par.* of *restaurer* = to restore (q.v.).] An eating-house; a place for refreshment; a house where liquors and cooked food are sold.

"To make the personal acquaintance of the representatives of the press at the restaurant named."—*Re-form*, Aug. 29, 1894.

\***re-tau-rāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *restauratus*, *pa. par.* of *restaurō*.] To restore.

"If one repulse has us quite ruined, And fortune never can be *restaurated*."

*Turberville*.

\***re-tau-ra-tour** (au as *ō*), *s.* [Fr.] The keeper of a restaurant.

"All the railway *restaurateurs* were up in arms, imagining that the matrist's scorn applied to them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1894.

\***re-tau-ra-tive**, *a.* [RE<sup>STAU</sup>RATIVE.]

\***re-tau-rā-tion**, \***re-tau-ra-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *restauration*, from Lat. *restauratio* = a restoring; Sp. *restauración*; Ital. *restauratione*.] Restoration.

"Adam is in us an original cause of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which causes death: Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life."—*Hooker*: *Rules*, *Polity*.

\***reste**, *s.* [RE<sup>ST</sup> (1), *s.*]

\***re-stem**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stem*, *v.* (q.v.).] To force back against the current.

"And now they do *re-stem*"

*Shaksp.*: *Othello*, l. 1.

\***rest-ful**, \***rest-füll**, *a.* [Eng. *rest* (1), *s.*; *-ful*.]

1. Full of rest; at rest; quiet.

"*Rest-füll* peas."—*Palsgrave*: *Chronicle* (an. 1364).

\* 2. Giving rest or peace.

"Tired with all these, for *rest-füll* death I cry."

*Shaksp.*: *Sonnet* 64.

\***rest-fül-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rest-fül*; *-ly*.] In a restful manner; quietly, peacefully.

"Living *rest-fülly* and in health."—*Stout*: *Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

\***rest-fül-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rest-fül*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being restful.

"That countre growe to more *rest-fülness* and peas."

*Palsgrave*: *Chronicle*, ch. xxi.

\***rest-här-rōw**, *s.* [Eng. *rest* (3), *v.*, and *harrow*.] So named because the long roots arrest the harrow.

1. *Bot.*: [ONONIS].

2. *Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Aplasta ononaria*. The caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis spinosa*; the moth flies in May, July, and August.

\***rest-hōuse**, *s.* [Eng. *rest* (1), and *house*.] An empty house for the accommodation of travellers; a choultry or serai. (*Indian*.)

\***res-ti-ā-pō-s**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *restio*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ace*.]

*Bot.*: Restiads, an order of Endogens, alliance Glumales. Herbaceous plants or undershrubs, with leaves simple and narrow or wanting; culms naked or with sheaths; flowers in spikes or heads, often unisexual; stamens two or three; ovary with one or more cells, each cell one-seeded; fruit capsular or nucamentaceous. Chiefly from South America, the Cape, and Australia. Known genera 23, species 171.

\***res-ti-ād**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *restio*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

*Bot.* (PL): The Restiaceae. (*Lindley*.)

\***res-tiff**, *a. & s.* [RE<sup>STIVE</sup>.]

*A. As adj.*: The same as *RE<sup>STIVE</sup>* (q.v.).

"The boat which bory him began to grow *restiff* and ungovernable."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*: *Georgica* (Ded.).

*B. As subst.*: A restive or stubborn horse.

\***res-tiff-ness**, *s.* [RE<sup>STIVENESS</sup>.]

\***res-ti-form**, *a.* [Lat. *restis* = a cord, and *forma* = form, shape.] Like a cord in form.

**restiform-bodies**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Two lateral rounded eminences or columns in the *medulla oblongata*. They are directly continuous with the posterior, and with part of the antero-lateral columns of the spinal cord. (*Quain*.)

\***rest-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *resty*; *-ly*.] In a sluggish manner, stubbornly.

\***re-stinc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *restinctio*, from *restinctus*, *pa. par.* of *restinguo* = to extinguish.] The act of extinguishing or quenching.

\***rest-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *resty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being resty; sluggishness.

"By *restiness* and lying still all the winter."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, pt. l., p. 314.

\***rest-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RE<sup>ST</sup> (1), *v.*]

**resting-owing**, *a.*

*Scots Law*:

1. Remaining due. (Said of a debt.)

2. Indebted. (Said of a debtor.)

**resting-place**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place for rest or repose; hence, used, poet. or fig., for the grave.

"To this commodious *resting-place* he led."

*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. *Arch.*: A half or quarter-pace in a staircase.

**resting-spore**, *s.*

*Bot.*: An embryo in Algae which does not germinate at once but is set free when the plant decays, falls to the ground, remains dormant through the winter, and germinates in spring. Called also a Teleutospore.

\***re-stin'-guish** (gu as gw), *v.t.* [Lat. *restinguo*.] To extinguish.

"Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*."—*Picard*: *Of Contriv.* (*Life*, ed. 1716), p. 41.

\***res-ti-ō**, *s.* [Lat. = a rope-maker.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Restiaceae (q.v.). Species many; the majority from South Africa. The tough wiry stems of *Restio* *tectorum* are used for thatching.

\***re-stip-q-lāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulate* (q.v.).] To stipulate anew.

\***re-stip-q-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stipulation* (q.v.).] The act of restipulating; a new or renewed stipulation.

"If the *restipulation* were absolute . . . I cannot excuse the good king."—*Sp. Hall*: *Contempt*, *Hesekiah & Sennacherib*.

\***res-ti-tue**, *v.t.* [Fr. *restituer*, from Lat. *restituō*.] [RE<sup>STITUTE</sup>, *v.*] To restore.

"And yt showe wits severe to whom, ne were those Bares hit to the bishop."—*P. Plowman*: B., v. 281.

\***res-ti-tute**, *v.t.* [Lat. *restituō*, *pa. par.* of *restituō*: *re* = back, again, and *statuo* = to set up.] To restore to a former state or condition.

"The inclosures which would be affected and *restituted* by Mr. Jesse Collings's regulations."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1884.

\***res-ti-tute**, *s.* [RE<sup>STITUTE</sup>, *v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute.

\***res-ti-tū-ti-ō in in-tē-grūm** (ti as sh), *phr.* [Lat.].

*Law*: The rescinding of a contract or transaction, so as to place the parties to it in the same position with respect to one another as they occupied before the contract was made or the transaction took place.

\***res-ti-tū-tion**, *res-ti-tu-ci-on*, *s.* [Fr. *restitution*, from Lat. *restitutionem*, accus. of *restituō*, from *restituō*.] [RE<sup>STITUTION</sup>, *v.*]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of replacing or restoring that which is lost or has been taken away. The act of restoring to a person some thing or right of which he has been unjustly deprived.

"By common law there was no *restitution* of goods upon an indictment, because it is at the suit of the crown only."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. 17., ch. 27.

2. The act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification. (Generally with the verb *to make*.)

"If the sun be risen upon him, there shall be blood shed for him; for he shall *make full restitution*."—*Exodus* xxii. 8.

3. That which is given or paid in return for something lost, taken away, injured, or destroyed; satisfaction made.

4. The recovery of a former state or posture; the return of elastic bodies forcibly bent or compressed to their original state.

II. *Law*: The putting a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he has been unlawfully dispossessed.

¶ (1) *Restitution of all things*: [RE<sup>STORATION</sup>, ¶ (1)].

(2) *Restitution of conjugal rights*:

*Law*: (See extract).

"The suit for *restitution of conjugal rights* is also another species of matrimonial cause: which may be brought when either lives separate from the other without sufficient reason; in which case they will be compelled to come together again if either party be weak enough to desire it."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

(3) *Restitution of minors*:

*Law*: A restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.

(4) *Restitution of stolen goods*:

*Law*: Formerly there was no restitution of stolen goods on an indictment, but the party robbed had to bring an appeal of robbery. Now, by the Larceny Act, 24 & 25 Vict., c. 96, § 100, stolen goods are, restored unless in the case of a negotiable security in the hands of a person who in purchasing it had no reason to believe that it had been dishonestly appropriated.

(5) *Writ of restitution*:

*Law*: A writ which lies where judgment has been reversed to restore to the defendant what he has lost.

"If execution has been levied on the plaintiff in error for debt or damages, he is entitled to a *writ of restitution*, in order that he may recover all that he has thereby lost."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

**restitution-edict**, *s.*

*Hist.*: An edict published A.D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II., ordering the Protestants to deliver up to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property which had fallen into their hands since the religious peace of Passau established in the previous century. In 1648, at the end of the Thirty Years War, the edict was revoked.

\***res-ti-tū-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

"Their rescuer or *restitutor*, Quixote."—*Gayton*: *Pastorous Notes*, p. 124.

\***res-tive**, \***res-tie**, \***res-tiff**, *a.* [O. Fr. *restif* (Fr. *réti*), from *rester* = to rest, to remain; Ital. *restio*; Sp. *restivo*.] [RE<sup>ST</sup> (2), *v.*]

**boil**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**ing**. —**-clan**, **-tian** = **shan**. —**-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. —**-clous**, **-tions**, **-sious** = **shün**. —**-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bei**, **döl**.

1. Drawing back; unwilling to go forward; obstinate, stubborn; refusing to move.

"The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him to the gallows became restive and went back."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.*

\* 2. Idle, lazy.

"Such an idle restive presence."—*Scott: Christian Life, pt. II, ch. iv.*

3. (By confusion with *Rest* (1), v.):

(1) That will not rest or stand still; rest-less, fidgetty. (Applied to horses.)

† (2) Impatient of control, restraint, or opposition; recalcitrant. (Said of persons.)

\* (3) Being at rest; being less in motion.

"Palms oftentimes happen on the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and restive side."—*Brown: Fulgur Struans.*

**res-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *restive*; -ly.] In a restive manner.

**res-tive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *restive*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being restive; stubbornness.

\* 2. Laziness.

"From whatever cause this restiveness of mind proceedeth, it is a thing most prejudicial."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning, bk. II.*

3. Unwillingness to stand still; a fidgetty disposition.

**rest-les**, **\*reste-les**, **\*rest-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *rest* (1), *s.*; -less.]

1. Not resting; unresting; not quiet; uneasy.

"To Melrose Abbey, for the sake Of Michael's restless spirit."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 28.*

2. Being without sleep or rest; unable to sleep.

"Restless he pass'd the remnants of the night."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

3. Passed without rest; sleepless: as, a restless night.

4. Unwilling to remain at rest or quiet; disposed to move or wander about; not satisfied to be at rest; unsettled in disposition.

"Or else he scan'd the globe, those small domains, Where restless mortals such a turmoil keep."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence, II. 11.*

5. Characterized by restlessness.

"Restless and mischievous temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. II.*

6. Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, a restless nation.

7. Unceasing; ever-moving.

"A rock firm set in the depths of a restless sea."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xxxii.*

\* 8. Not affording rest; uneasy. (Cowper.)

**restless-cavy**, *s.*

Zool.: *Cavia apera* or *aperea* [CAVIA], the original of the guinea-pig (q.v.).

**restless-flycatcher**, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sitta inquieta*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists the Grinder, from the noise it makes when darting downwards in pursuit of its prey.

\* **rest-lesse**, *a.* [RESTLESS.]

**rest-les-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *restless*; -ly.] In a restless manner; unasily.

"Turning restlessly she drew the bedclothes round her."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre, ch. xxi.*

**rest-les-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *restless*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being restless or in continual motion.

2. Uneasiness or uneasiness of mind; agitation; disturbance of mind or body; anxiety; unsettled disposition.

"A haggard look which indicated the restlessness of pain as well as the restlessness of ambition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xv.*

3. Inability to rest or sleep; sleeplessness.

**re-stock**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *stock*, v. (q.v.).] To stock again or anew.

"The aquarium at the Inventions Exhibition has lately been entirely restocked with marine and freshwater fishes."—*Field, Oct. 8, 1884.*

**re-tor**, *s.* [RESTAUR.]

**re-tor-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *restor(e)*; -able.] Capable of being restored to a former state or condition.

"Great quantities of restorable land are made utterly desolate."—*Swet: Works, vol. I, let. 7.*

\* **re-tor-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *restorable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being restorable.

\* **re-tor-al**, *s.* [Eng. *restor(e)*; -al.] The act of restoring; restitution, restoration.

"The promises of pardon to our sins, and restoration into God's favour."—*Barrow: Sermons, vol. II, ser. 4.*

**re-tō-rā-tion**, *s.* [RESTAURATION.]

1. The act of restoring to, or replacing in, a former state or position; replacement in office or position; specif., the replacing of a person or family on a throne.

"Restoration would be immediately followed by a confiscation and a proscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

2. The act of renewing or revising; a renewal, a revival, a reestablishment.

"The year 1660, the era of the restoration of the old constitution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

3. The repairing of a work of art, building, &c., which has fallen into decay or been injured.

"The restoration of paintings requires much taste, knowledge, and ability to ensure success."—*Fairholt: Terms of Art.*

4. Hence, used for a plan or design of an ancient building, showing its original state: as, the restoration of a cathedral.

5. The state of being restored; recovery of health or soundness; recovery from illness, relapse, or any bad state.

\* 6. That which is restored.

¶ (1) Restoration of all things (R.V.); Restoration of all things (A.V.):

Script.: The restoration in connexion with the second advent of Christ of the world to much of its primeval purity and happiness (Acts iii. 21; cf. also Matt. xvii. 11, Mark ix. 12).

(2) The Restoration:

Eng. Hist.: The return of Charles II. in 1660, and the reestablishment of Monarchy in England, after an interval of a little more than eleven years, from January 30, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, during which the Government of Great Britain was republican.

(3) Universal restoration:

Theol.: The doctrine held by some that all mankind, if not even the fallen angels, shall ultimately be restored to sinlessness and eternal happiness. (RESTORATIONISTS.)

\* **re-tō-rā-tion-er**, *s.* [Eng. *restoration*; -er.] The same as RESTORATIONIST (q.v.).

**re-tō-rā-tion-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *restoration*; -ism.] The doctrines or tenets of the Restorationists.

**re-tō-rā-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *restoration*; -ist.]

Church History (Pl.):

1. The followers of Origen in the opinion that after a certain purgation proportionate to their delinquencies all will be restored to God's favour and to paradise.

2. The adherents of Mr. Ballou, of America, who held that retribution is limited to this life, and that at the resurrection all will be restored to life and to primeval happiness.

**re-tor-a-tive**, **\*re-taur-a-tif**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *restauratif*; Sp. & Port. *restaurativo*; Ital. *ristorativo*.]

**A.** As *adj.*: Capable of restoring; tending to restore or renew strength, vigour, &c.

"I have heard some hold opinion that it is very restorative."—*Hickney: Voyages, III. 157.*

**B.** As *subst.*: A medicine or preparation which is efficacious in restoring strength, vigour, &c.

"To make me die with a restorative."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, v. 2.*

\* **re-tor-a-tive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *restorative*; -ly.] In a manner or degree tending to restore or renew strength, vigour, &c.

\* **re-tō-rā-tōr**, *s.* [Fr. *restaurateur*.] A restaurateur.

\* **re-tor-a-tōr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *restor(e)*; -alory.] Restorative.

**re-tor(e)** (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *restorer* (Fr. *restaurer*), from Lat. *restoro* = to restore: from *re* = again, and a verb *storo* not found, but seen in *instauror*, and connected with Gr. *στέρος* (*steros*) = that which is firmly fixed, a stake; Sans. *sthāvara* = fixed, stable, from the same root as Lat. *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *restaurar*; Ital. *restaurare*, *ristaurare*, *ristorare*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To bring back to a former state, place, condition, or position; to replace.

"Even the Jacobites were ashamed of the prince whom they were labouring to restore."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

2. To give or bring back; to return to a person, as a thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him.

"It shall be with thee until thy brother seek after it, and thou shalt restore it to him again."—*Deut. xiii. 2.*

3. To bring back to life; to revive, to resuscitate.

"Whose son he had restored to life."—*3 Kings viii. 1.*

4. To bring back to a former and better state, as from a state of ruin, decay, or the like; to repair, to rebuild. [II.]

5. To bring back from disease or unsoundness; to heal, to cure.

"Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored whole like as the other."—*Matthew xii. 13.*

6. To bring back from a state of degeneracy or lapse; to reclaim.

"If a man be overtaken in a fault, . . . restore such an one in the spirit of meekness."—*Galatians vi. 1.*

7. To bring back; to renew or reestablish after interruption: as, To restore peace or friendship.

8. To give in place of, or as amends for; to make amends or satisfaction for; to compensate.

"He shall restore five oxen for an ox."—*Exodus xiii. 1.*

**II. Fine Arts:**

1. To bring back, from a state of decay or injury, as near as may be to its primitive state, by a correct imitation of the original work of the author.

"Great knowledge of the master whose work is to be restored."—*Fairholt: Terms of Art.*

2. To form a picture, plan, or model of, as of something lost, mutilated, or decayed: as, To restore a ruined building.

**re-tor(e)** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *store*, v. (q.v.).] To store again or anew: as, To restore goods.

\* **re-tor(e)**, *s.* [RESTORE (1), v.] Restoration, restitution.

"Till he had made amends, and full restore."

"For all the damage which he had him done afore."—*Spenner: P. Q., III. v. 18.*

\* **re-tor(e)-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *restor(e)* (1), v.; -ment.] The act of restoring; restoration, restitution.

"They had no restoration of the French king, for whose sake they lost all."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle, vol. I, ch. cxviii.*

**re-tor-er**, *s.* [Eng. *restor(e)* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which restores.

"The fresh air one breathes, and the exercise, being excellent restorers of health."—*Chambers's Journal, Aug. 6, 1881, p. 504.*

**re-tor-mel-ite**, *s.* [After the Restormel mine, Cornwall, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A grayish-green, massive mineral resembling agalmatolite. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr. 2.58. Mean results of analyses approach the composition of killinite (q.v.).

**re-strain**, **\*re-straine**, **\*re-strayne**, **\*re-streigne**, **\*re-streino**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *restraindre* (Fr. *restrindre*), from Lat. *restringo* = to draw back tightly, to bind back: *re* = back, and *stringo* = to draw tight; Sp. & Port. *restringir*; Ital. *restringere*, *restringere*, *ristringere*.] [STRINGENT.]

\* 1. To strain, to draw tight.

"His horse, with a half checked bit, and a headstall of sheep's leather, which being restrained to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst."—*Shakespeare: Tempest, III. 2.*

2. To withhold; to hold back; to keep in or back; to hold or keep back from action, advancement, or proceeding, by physical or moral force, or by interposing obstacles.

"His troops he succeeded in restraining."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

3. To keep under; to repress, to subdue, to curb.

"The remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain."—*Psalm lxxvi. 10.*

4. To abridge, to limit, to restrict; to hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

"Me of my lawful pleasure she restrain'd."—*Shakespeare: Othello, II. 2.*

\* 5. To limit, to confine, to restrict.

"A moral universality also is to be restrained by a part of the predicate."—*Watts: Logic.*

**řate, řát, řäre, řamidst, řhät, řáll, řather; řw, řwät, řäre, řamel, řär, řthere; řpine, řpít, řüre, řär, řmarine; řgö, řpöt, řor, řwöre, řwölf, řwörk, řwhä, řsön; řmüta, řcüh, řüre, řünite, řür, řäle, řáll; řtrý, řýrian. řa, řö = ä; řey = ä; řqu = kw.**

\*6. To withhold, to forbear. (*Job* xv. 4.)

\*7. To forbid, to prohibit.

"Restraining all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom, wherein there were above five persons."—*North: Placard*, p. 7.

\***re-strain'-a-ble**, a. [*Eng. restrain; -able.*] Capable of being restrained; admitting of restraint.

"Nor is the hand of the painter more *restrainable* than the pen of the poet."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

**re-strained**, pa. par. or a. [*RESTRAIN.*]

\***re-strain'-ed-ly**, adv. [*Eng. restrained; -ly.*] With restraint or limitation; not freely.

"The world, which is a word of the widest extent, and although it be sometimes used more *restrainedly*, yet never doth nor can in any reason be interpreted to signify a far smaller disproportionable part of the world."—*Hammond: Works*, I. 482.

**re-strain'-er**, \***re-strayn'-er**, s. [*Eng. restrain; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which restrains or withholds.

"So these two persons were *restrainers* and restrainers of the king's willful scope and unbridled liberty."—*Grafton: Henry VII.* (an. 19).

2. *Photog.*: Any substance used in developing the images produced by light, to prevent the action from proceeding too violently.

**re-strain'-ing**, pr. par. & a. [*RESTRAIN.*]

**restraining-order**, s.

*Law*: A temporary order to a bank or other public company not to permit the transfer of certain stock from one person to another, and not to pay dividends due upon it till permission is granted.

**restraining-statutes**, s. pl.

*Law*: Statutes restricting previous rights and powers.

\***re-strain'-ment**, s. [*Eng. restrain; -ment.*] The act of restraining; restraint.

**re-straint**, \***re-strainte**, s. [*O. Fr. restrainte, fem. of restraint, pa. par. of restraindre = to restrain (q.v.); Fr. restraint.*]

1. The act of restraining; the act of holding back or hindering from action or action in any way; hindrance of the will or of any action physical, mental, or moral.

"With wise restraint Voluptuous."—*Nutting.*

2. The state of being restrained, kept back, or hindered from action or motion: as, To keep one's feelings under restraint.

3. Abridgment of liberty; confinement, detention.

"Th' enfranchisement of Arthur, whose restraint Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent."—*Shakespeare: King John*, iv. 2.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; limitation, restriction, or prohibition. (*Milton: P. L.*, l. 32.)

**re-strength'-en**, v.t. [*Pref. re-, and Eng. strengthen (q.v.).*] To strengthen or fortify again or afresh.

"He doth *re-strengthen* the towns and steeple of Glasgow."—*Holme: Scotland* (an. 1548).

**re-strick**, v.t. [*RESTRICK.*]

\***re-strict**, a. [*Lat. restrictus, pa. par. of restringo = to restrain (q.v.);* Restricted, limited, confined.

"In that *restrict* manner above named."—*Annotations on Glanville* (1628), p. 231.

**re-strict**, v.t. [*RESTRICK, a.*] To limit, to confine; to keep within limits; to restrain: as, To *restrict* a word to a particular use.

**re-stric'-tion**, s. [*Fr. from Lat. restrictionem, accus. of restrictio, from restrictus, pa. par. of restringo = to restrain (q.v.); Sp. restrictio; Ital. restrizione.*]

1. The act of restricting, confining, or limiting; the state of being restricted, limited, or confined within bounds.

2. That which restricts or limits; a restraint.

"Those *restrictions* were in perfect harmony with the theory of government held by the Tories."—*Maccuslay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

†3. Reservation, reserve.

¶ (1) *Real restriction*: The use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from the truth if the circumstances be considered.

(2) *Mental restriction*: The same as *MENTAL-RESERVATION* (q.v.).

\***re-stric'-tion-a-ry**, a. [*Eng. restriction; -ary.*] Restrictive.

**re-stric'-tive**, a. & s. [*Fr. restrictif.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Having the quality of restricting or limiting; expressing limitation.

"They, who would make the *restrictive* particle belong to the latter clause, and not to the first, do not attend to the reason."—*Millington.*

2. Imposing restraint; restraining, limiting.

"This *restrictive* power is of itself fruitful of Chancery procedure."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 2, 1888.

\*3. Styptic, astringent.

"I applied a plaster over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder."—*Wise: Surgery*.

\*B. *As subst.*: A styptic or astringent medicine or preparation.

"Some of the same *restrictive* over that."—*Wise: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

**restrictive-endorsement**, s.

*Banking, &c.*: An endorsement limiting the payment of money to a named person.

\***re-stric'-tive-ly**, adv. [*Eng. restrictive; -ly.*] In a restrictive manner; with restriction or limitation.

"Which is not to be understood so *restrictively*."—*Government of the Tongue*.

\***re-stric'-tive-ness**, s. [*Eng. restrictive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being restrictive.

\***re-string'**, v.t. [*Lat. restringo = to restrain (q.v.).*] To confine, to contract, to astringe.

\***re-string'-en-ty**, s. [*Eng. restringen(t); -cy.*] The quality or state of being restringent; astringency.

"Colours wanting *restringency*."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society*, p. 232.

\***re-string'-ent**, a. & s. [*Lat. restringens, pr. par. of restringo = to restrain (q.v.).*]

A. *As adj.*: Capable of restringing; able or tending to restring; astringent.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine which operates as a styptic or astringent.

"The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to staunch, and increasives to thicken the blood."—*Hursey*.

\***re-strive**, v.t. [*Pref. re-, and Eng. strive (q.v.).*] To strive again or anew.

"*Restringing* again afresh."—*Guardian*, No. 123.

**rest'-y** (1), \***rest'-le**, s. [*Fr. restif.*]

\*1. Drawing back instead of forward; stubborn.

"Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do."—*Phillips: New World of Words*.

\*2. Indolent; prone to take rest when one should be active; lazy.

"Where the master is too resty or too rich to pay his own prayers, or to bless his own table."—*Milton: Comedians*, ch. xiv.

**rest'-y** (2), a. [*REASTY.*]

**re-sub'-ject**, v.t. [*Pref. re-, and Eng. subject, v. (q.v.).*] To subject again or anew.

\***re-sub'-jec'-tion**, s. [*Pref. re-, and Eng. subjection (q.v.).*] A second subjection; a return to a state of subjection.

"Upon the conditions of our *resubjection*."—*Hall: Honour of Married Clergy*, bk. I, § 2.

\***re-sub'-li-mā'-tion**, s. [*Pref. re-, and Eng. sublimation (q.v.).*] A second or repeated sublimation.

"By bare *resublimations* with fresh mercury."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 123.

\***re-sub'-lime**, v.t. [*Pref. re-, and Eng. sublime, v. (q.v.).*] To sublime again or a second time.

"Though it be most commonly requisite to *resublime* the sublimate."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 217.

\***re-su'-dā'-tion**, s. [*O. Fr. from Lat. resudatus, pa. par. of resudo = to sweat again: re = again, and sudo = to sweat.*] The act or state of sweating again.

"A kind of *resudation* of juices proceeding from sweet herbs."—*Susan: Speculum Mundi*.

**re-sult**, v.t. [*Fr. resulter = to rebound . . . to result; from Lat. resalto = to spring back, to rebound; frequent. of resilio = to leap back: re = back, and salto = to leap; Sp. resaltar; Ital. resulare, risultare.*]

\*1. To leap back, to rebound.

"Light leaps the golden grain, *resulting* from the ground."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xiii. 74.

2. To proceed, rise, or spring as a consequence; to follow as a result or consequence; to ensue.

"Such huge extremes when nature doth unite, Wonder from thence *results*, from thence delight."—*Denham: Cooper's Hill*, 212.

3. To have an issue, to terminate; followed by in: as, To *result* in good or evil.

4. To come to a decision; to decide, to decree; as, an ecclesiastical council. (*Amer.*)

**re-sult**, s. [*RESULT, v.*]

\*1. Resilience; the act of rebounding or flying back.

"Sound is produced between the string and the air, by the return or the *result* of the string, which was strained by the touch, to his former place."—*Bacon*.

2. Consequence, outcome, issue, event, effect; that which results or proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or a state of things.

"There was great anxiety at the palace to know the *result*."—*Maccuslay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

3. The decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; a resolution, a decree.

"Rude, passionate, and mistaken *results* have, at certain times, fallen from great assemblies."—*Swift*.

\***re-sult'-ance**, s. [*Fr.*] The act of resulting; that which results, a result.

"He would . . . thence infer, That souls were but *resultance* from her."—*Dante: Poems*, p. 212.

**re-sult'-ant**, a. & s. [*Lat. resultans, pr. par. of resulto = to rebound; Fr. résultant; Ital. risultante, risultante.*]

A. *As adj.*: Existing, proceeding, or following as a result, consequence, or conclusion; especially resulting from the combination of two agents.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: That which results; a result, a consequence.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Math.*: An eliminant (q.v.).

2. *Mech.*: A single force which is equivalent in effect to two or more forces; the single force which represents the combined effect of several forces; relatively to the resultant, these several forces are termed components or component forces. When two forces act on a particle in the same direction, their resultant is equal to their sum, and acts in the same direction. When two forces act on a particle in opposite directions, their resultant is equal to their difference, and acts in the direction of the greater force. If two concurrent forces acting upon a point are represented in magnitude and direction by the two sides of a parallelogram, then their resultant is represented in magnitude and direction by the diagonal drawn through the given point. [*PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES.*]

\***re-sult'-āte**, s. [*Lat. resultat, neut. sing. of resultat, pa. par. of resulto.*] [*RESULT, v.*] A result.

"The *resultate* of their counsel is . . . direct and sincere."—*Bacon*.

**re-sult'-ful**, a. [*Eng. result, s.; -ful.*] Having result or effects.

**re-sult'-ing**, pr. par. or a. [*RESULT, v.*]

**resulting-force** or **motion**, s.

*Mech.*: The same as *RESULTANT* (q.v.).

**resulting-trust**, s.

*Law*: A trust raised by implication in favour of the author of the trust himself or his representatives.

**resulting-use**, s.

*Law*: A use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself.

\***re-sult'-ive**, a. [*Eng. result; -ive.*] Resulting, resultant.

"A *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complication."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. II. (Dedic.)

\***re-sult'-less**, a. [*Eng. result; -less.*] Having no result; without result.

**re-sum'-a-ble**, a. [*Eng. resum(e); -able.*] Capable of being resumed, taken back, or taken up again.

"This was but an Indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary."—*Haile: Orig. of Manhood*.

**résumé** (as *rā-sū-mā*), s. [*Fr.*] A summing up, a condensed statement, an abridgment, a summary, a brief recapitulation.

**bell, boy; pout, Jew; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = hpl, del.

**rē-sūme'**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *résumer*, from Lat. *resumo*: *re* = back, again, and *sumo* = to take; Sp. *resumir*; Ital. *resumere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To take back, to take again.

"Then, mounting on his car, resum'd the rein."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Ilad* v. 406

2. To take up again after interruption; to begin again what has been interrupted or broken off.

"My Muse! resume the task that yet doth thee abide."  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, l. 45.

3. To take up or enter upon again.

"But Redmond turned a different way,  
And the bent bows resumed their way."  
Scott: *Rokeby*, lll. 6.

**B. Intrans.** To begin a discourse, argument, &c., after interruption.

\* **rē-sūm'-mōn**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summon* (q.v.).]

1. To summon or call again.

2. To recall, to recover.

**rē-sūm'-mōn**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *summons* (q.v.).]

*Law*: A second summons or calling of a person to answer an action where the first summons has been defeated by any occasion.

**rē-sūm'-p-tion** (p silent), s. [Lat. *resumptio*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo* = to resume (q.v.); Fr. *résomption*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of resuming, taking back, or taking up again.

2. *Law*: The taking again by the Crown of such lands, tenements, &c., as on false suggestion, or other error, had been granted by letters patent.

"More than two hundred years had since elapsed without any *Resumption Act*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

\* **rē-sūm'-p-tive** (p silent), a. & s. [Lat. *resumptivus*, from *resumptus*, pa. par. of *resumo* = to resume (q.v.); O. Fr. *resumptif*.]

**A. As adj.**: Taking back or again; resuming.

**B. As subst.**: A restoring medicine; a restorative.

**rē-sū'-pīn-āte**, **rē-sū'-pīn-āt-ēd**, a. [Fr. *resupinatus*, pa. par. of *resupino* = to throw on one's back: *re* = back, and *supino* = to lay backwards.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inverted, reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Inverted in position by a twisting of the stalk, as the flowers of Orchids.

(2) (Of some Agarici): Having the hymenium uppermost instead of undermost.

\* **rē-sū'-pīn-ā-tion**, s. [RESUPINATE.] The act of laying on the back or inverting; the state of being resupinate or reversed.

"A resupination of the figure."—*Wotton*: *Remarks*, p. 62.

\* **rē-sū'-pīn-ō**, a. [Lat. *resupinus*.] [RESUPINATE.]

1. *Lit.*: Lying on the back; on one's back.

"He spake, and downward sway'd, fell resupine."  
Cooper: *Homage*; *Oedipus* l. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Supine.

"Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most resupine and senseless madness."—*St. A. Digby*: *Observations*.

**rē-sū'-pīl-y**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *supply* (q.v.).] To supply again or anew.

\* **rē-sūrg-ē**, v.t. [Lat. *resurgere*.] To rise again.

"Hark at the dead jokes resurging."—*Thackeray*: *Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

\* **rē-sūrg-ēnce**, s. [Eng. *resurgent* (f); -ce.] The act of rising again; resurrection.

\* **rē-sūrg-ēnt**, a. & s. [Lat. *resurgens*, pr. par. of *resurgo*.] [RESURRECTION.]

**A. As adj.**: Rising again; rising from the dead. (*G. Eliot*: *Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.)

**B. As subst.**: One who rises again; one who rises from the dead.

\* **rē-sū'-pīse**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *surprise*, s. (q.v.).] A fresh or second surprise.

"A resurprise of the castle of the Thebans."—*Bacon*: *War with Spain*.

\* **rē-sū'-rēct**, v.t. [Lat. *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo*.] [RESURRECTION.]

1. To take from the grave, as a dead body.

2. To restore to life; to make alive; to reanimate; to give vitality to.

"The centre, where the sportman lies entombed, to be quickly resurrected when the game appears."—*Burroughs*: *Papacorn*, p. 207.

**rēs-ūr-rēc-tion**, \* **re-sur-rec-ti-oun**, \* **res-ur-rec-ti-oun**, s. [Fr. *résurrection*, from Lat. *resurrectionem*, accus. of *resurrectio* = a rising again, from *resurrectus*, pa. par. of *resurgo* = to rise again: *re* = again, and *surgo* = to rise.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A rising again; a springing again into life or vitality; as, the resurrection of one's hopes. Specif., a rising again from the dead or the grave; the revival of the dead at the last judgment. (1 Cor. xv. 12, 13.)

\* 2. The state of being risen again; the future state. (*Matt.* xxii. 30.)

**II. Theol.**: The resurrection of Christ, implied or predicted in the Messianic prophecies (Psalms xvi. 9-11; xlii. 15-18, 21-23), and narrated by all the evangelists (*Matt.* xxvii. 62, xxviii. 1-20; *Mark* xvi. 1-14; *Luke* xxiv. 1-48; *John* xx. xxi.). The resurrection of Christ is held to be the earnest of that happy resurrection promised to all his faithful followers (1 Cor. xv. 13-23. Cf. also *John* xi. 23-27). The resurrection is that of the body, the soul having lived on during the intermediate period. The former is no longer corruptible or mortal, but spiritual and glorious (1 Cor. xv. 42-44, 53-57).

**resurrection-man**, s. The same as RESURRECTIONIST (q.v.).

**resurrection-pie**, s. A pie made of scraps and leavings of meat, vegetables, &c.

"I never heard of resurrection-pie," faltered Mrs. Lancaster, dexterously waving her son's inquiry. What is it made of? Of the assembled ghosts of departed diners: half-pickled bones, gristle, stale fat, general leavings, dished-up in weak broth, well-seasoned with black pepper and semi-cooked onions!"—*E. J. Worholse*: *Stella*, ch. xx.

**resurrection-plant**, s.

*Bot.*: *Selaginella lepidophylla*.

\* **rēs-ūr-rēc-tion-ā-r-y**, a. [Eng. *resurrection*; -ary.] Rising again; reviving.

"Old men and women... seemed by resurrectionary process to be recalled out of the elements."—*Dickens*: *Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

† **rēs-ūr-rēc-tion-ist**, s. [Eng. *resurrection*; -ist.] One who made a business of stealing bodies from graves to sell them to surgeons for the purpose of dissection. The Anatomy Act (1832), by providing for the supply of subjects to schools of anatomy, did away with the nefarious business of the resurrectionists.

\* **rēs-ūr-rēc-tion-ise**, v.t. [Eng. *resurrection*; -ise.] To raise from the dead; to resurrect.

**rē-sū'-vay**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *survey* (q.v.).]

1. To survey, examine, or review again.

2. To read and examine again.

"To sit with us once more, with better heed  
To survey them."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, v. ii.

**rē-sū'-vay**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *survey*, s. (q.v.).] A second or renewed survey.

\* **rē-sūs'-qī-tā-ble**, a. [Lat. *resuscitatio* = to resuscitate (q.v.); Eng. suff. -able.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

"The apothecary told the virtuous that he had really prepared resuscitabile plants a different way from that which others pretended to."—*Byrle*: *Works*, v. 603.

\* **rē-sūs'-qī-tant**, a. & s. [Lat. *resuscitans*, pr. par. of *resuscito* = to resuscitate (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Resuscitating; having the quality of resuscitating.

**B. As subst.**: One who or that which resuscitates.

**rē-sūs'-qī-tāte**, v.t. & i. [RESUSCITATE, a.] [Fr. *resusciter*; Ital. *resuscitare*, *risuscitare*; Sp. *resucitar*, *resucitar*.]

**A. Trans.**: To stir up anew; to revive, to revivify; specif., to revive from apparent death; to restore vitality to.

"These hatch'd, and those resuscitated worms."  
Cooper: *Retirement*, 64.

\* **B. Intrans.**: To come to life again; to revive.

"These projects, however often slain, always resuscitate."—*J. S. Mill*.

\* **rē-sūs'-qī-tāte**, a. [Lat. *resuscitatus*, pa. par. of *resuscito* = to raise up again: *re* =

again, and *suscito* = to raise up, for *subcito*, from *sub* = up, under, and *cito* = to summon, to rouse.] Resuscitated; restored to life.

"Our mortal bodies shall be resuscitate."—*Gardner*: *Exposition*; *The Presence*, p. 65.

**rē-sūs'-qī-tā-tion**, s. [Lat. *resuscitatio*.] The act of resuscitating, or of reviving or stirring up anew; the state of being resuscitated; revival; restoration to life or vitality, especially of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning or suspended animation; a bringing forward again before public notice.

"A clear testimony of the resuscitation of the dead."—*Joye*: *Expos. of Daniel*, p. 2.

**rē-sūs'-qī-tā-tive**, a. [O. Fr. *resuscitativ*.] Tending to resuscitate or revive; resuscitating, reviving, revivifying, reproducing.

**rē-sūs'-qī-tā-tōr**, s. [Lat.] One who or that which resuscitates or restores to life.

**rēt**, v.t. [Dut. *reten*.] To subject flax to the action of retting (q.v.).

**rē-tā-ble**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *table* (q.v.).] *Arch.*: The same as SUPER-ALTAR (q.v.).

**rē-tāil**, \* **re-taille**, v.t. [Fr. *retail* = a shred, a paring, a small piece cut off anything; *retailer* = to cut again, to cut pieces off: *re* = again, and *tailer* = to cut; Port. *retalhar*; Ital. *ritagliare*.]

1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, as opposed to selling wholesale.

"A licence to retail ale and spirituous liquors."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. li.

2. To sell at second hand.

"The sage dame  
By names of coats, retails on better lodgers."  
Pope: *Dunciad*, ll. 184.

3. To deal out at second hand, or in small quantities; to tell in small portions; to tell to many; to spread by report.

"He is furnished with no certainties,  
More than he haply may retail from me."  
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, l. i.

**rē-tāil** (1), s. & a. [RETAIL, v.]

**A. As subst.**: The sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions.

"Then mother church did mightily prevail,  
She parcel'd out the Bible by retail."  
Dryden: *Religio Laici*, 784.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Applied to the sale of commodities in small quantities or at second hand; as, a retail business.

2. Selling commodities in small quantities or at second hand; retailing.

"Vast quantities... are sold over here by the retail grocer."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 20, 1884.

\* **rē-tāil** (2), s. [RETAIL, v.] Retaliation.

"To look for good and do bad is against the law of retail."—*Adams*: *Works*, ll. 116.

**rē-tāil-ār**, s. [Eng. *retail* (1), s.; -er.]

1. One who retails goods; one who sells commodities by retail.

"The retailer pays the States almost the one moiety as much as he paid for the commodity at first."—*Bowdler*: *Letters*, bk. l. § 1, let. 7.

2. One who tells or deals out in small quantities; a reporter.

\* **rē-tāil-mēt**, s. [Eng. *retail* (1), s.; -ment.] The act of retailing.

**rē-tāin**, \* **re-taine**, \* **re-tayne**, v.t. & i. [Fr. *retenir*, from Lat. *retineo* = to hold back: *re* = back, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *retener*; Port. *reter*; Ital. *ritenere*.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To hold back, to keep back, to restrain.

"He... had killed him, if his brother Robert had not retained him."—*Str W. Temple*.

2. To hold or keep in possession; not to part with, lose, or dismiss; to continue to hold or possess. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. x. 10.)

3. To keep in pay; to hire; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee.

"Being my sworn servant the duke retained him his."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, l. 2.

\* **B. Intransitive:**

1. To belong to; to pertain; to depend on; to be attached to.

"Goldness mixed with a somewhat languid reliish retaining to bitterness."—*Boyle*.

2. To keep, to continue, to remain.

"No more can I pursue man retain and move  
In the pure region of that worthy love."  
Donne: *Prods*.

**retain-wall**, s. [RETAINING-WALL.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pūre, pīt, sūre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, ōub, ōure, unite, ōūr, rāle, fāl, trī, Sýrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**rē-tain'-e-ble**, a. [Eng. *retain*; -able.] Capable of being retained.

\* **rē-tain'-al**, s. [Eng. *retain*; -al.] The act of retaining.

\* **rē-tain'-dér**, \* **rē-toyn'-dour**, s. [RE-TAIN.] A retainer, a dependant.

"Other manner of householders and other manner of retainer of householders."—*Fabian: Chronicle* (an. 1482).

\* **rē-tain'-dér-ship**, s. [Eng. *retainer*; -ship.] The state, position, or condition of a retainer.

**rē-tain'-ér**, \* **rē-tain-our**, s. [Eng. *retain*; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which retains; a keeper; as, a *retainer* of sound.

2. One who is kept in service; a servant, an attendant, a dependant; specif., a servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery.

"To see in which army his numerous retainers would be arrayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

\* 3. One attached to or frequenting a place.

"That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the retainers to every petty court enjoy."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 4.

\* 4. The act of retaining dependants; the state of being in dependence.

\* 5. Any thing by which a person is retained or attached to a particular side or party. [II. 1.]

"The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by retainers many of your subjects."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. iii., No. 16.

**II. Law:**

1. A preliminary fee paid to a counsel to secure his services, or rather to prevent the other side from securing them. A *special retainer* is a fee paid to secure the services of counsel for a particular case. A *general retainer* is a fee paid to secure a priority of claim on a counsel's services for any causes which the party paying the fee may have for trial.

"The half-pay was meant to be a *retainer* as well as a reward."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. An authority given to an attorney or to a solicitor to proceed in an action.

3. The withholding what one has in his hands by virtue of some right.

**rē-tain'-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RETAIN.]

**retaining-fee**, s.

*Law:* A general retainer. [RETAINER, II. 1.]

**retaining-wall**, **retain-wall**, s.

*Engin.*: A wall erected to maintain a bank of earth in position, as in sunk fences, faces of earthworks, railway cuttings, sea-walls, &c. Strictly speaking, a wall erected to hold an artificial bank in upright or nearly upright position. [BARKST-WALL, 2.]

\* **rē-tain'-ment**, s. [Eng. *retain*; -ment.] The act of retaining.

"We will add to all this the *retainment* of the same name which the deceased had here."—*Norw: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

**rē-take'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *take* (q.v.).]

1. To take again.

"The remembrance should be *retaken* into consideration."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, l. 11.

2. To take or recover back from one who has captured or taken anything.

"Or else, secondly, without such writ of restitution, the party may peaceably *retake* his goods."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 37.

**rē-tāk'-ér**, s. [Eng. *retaker*; -er.] One who retakes what has been taken; a recaptor.

**rē-tāl'-i-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *retaliatus*, *pa. par. of retaliare* = to retaliate, allied to *talis* = retaliation in kind.]

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To return good for good, no less than evil for evil; to return, to requite.

"[The king, James II. of England] expects a return in specie from them [the Dissenters] that the kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, (Pref.)

2. To repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; especially to requite or return evil for evil.

"Our *retaliating* the like prevails upon them to desist from offending us."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxi.

**B. Intransitive:**

To return like for like; to requite.

"Nations accordingly seldom fail to *retaliate* in this manner."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

**rē-tāl'-i-ā-tion**, s. [Eng. *retaliate*; -ion.]

\* 1. The return of good for good or evil for evil; a return in kind for any act received.

"His majesty caused directions to be sent for the enlargement of the Roman priests, in *retaliation* for the prisoners that were set at liberty in Spain to congratulate the prince's welcome."—*Backus: Life of Williams*, l. 165.

2. The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; reprisal, revenge, retribution.

"The law talketh of law of *retaliation*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

**rē-tāl'-i-ā-tive**, a. [Eng. *retaliat(e)*; -ive.]

Tending to retaliate; returning like for like; vindictive, revengeful.

**rē-tāl'-i-ā-tōr-y**, a. [Eng. *retaliat(e)*; -ory.]

Implying or containing retaliation; retaliative; returning like for like.

"The animosity displayed by Spanish merchants towards German firms is also beginning to call forth *retaliatory* measures."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

**rē-tā'-mā**, s. [Sp., from Arab. *retām*. See *def.*]

*Bot.*: A genus of Cistaceæ, closely akin to Genista and Sarothamnus. *Retama Retam*, a white flowered species growing in Arabia and Syria, was probably the *ῥῑῥ* (*rothem*), improperly rendered juniper tree, under which Elijah sat (1 Kings xix. 5). The Arabs applied the shoots macerated in water to wounds, and drank an infusion of the bitter roots for internal pains.

**rē-tard'**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *retarder*, from Lat. *retardare* = to delay: *re-* = back, and *tardo* = to make slow; *tardus* = slow.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To obstruct, hinder, or impede in swiftness of course; to cause to move more slowly; to impede, to clog, to delay.

"Corrupted all real knowledge, as well as retarded the progress of it."—*Bolingbroke: Human Reason*, em. 2.

\* 2. To defer, to delay, to put off; to render more late: as, To *retard* a visit.

\* **B. Intransitive:** To stay back; to be or come later.

"Some years it hath also *retarded*, and come far later, than usually it was expected."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

**rē-tard'**, s. [RETARD, v.] Retardation.

\* *Retard of the tide*: The interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates, and the appearance of the tide itself.

**rē-tar-dā'-tion**, s. [Fr., from *retarder* = to retard (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of retarding or delaying; the act of abating or lessening swiftness of motion; hindrance, delay, postponement.

"Oppositions are encountered and overcome, each period of retardation being followed by more than the normal rapidity of advance."—*Prof. Tyndall, in Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 20, 1882.

\* 2. That which retards, delays, or hinders; an obstruction.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Physics*: The act of hindering the free progress or motion of a body, and ultimately therefore stopping it. It arises either from the friction of the surface upon which the body moves, or the resistance of the medium through which it moves.

2. *Music*:

(1) A gradual slackening of pace in the performance of a passage.

(2) The holding on of a concordant note into the succeeding chord, in such a manner that it becomes a discord, which is resolved upwards. A discord of retardation is thus opposed to a discord of suspension, the latter being resolved downwards. Three or more parts may be retarded or suspended, and retardations and suspensions may occur in the same chord.

\* *Retardation of mean solar time*: [TIME, s.]

**rē-tar-da-tive**, a. [Eng. *retard*; -ative.] Tending to retard; having power to retard.

\* **rē-tar-da-tōr-y**, a. [Eng. *retard*; -atory.] Tending to retard; retardative.

"Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 3, 1882.

**rē-tard'-éd**, *pa. par. or a.* [RETARD, v.]

**retarded-power**, s.

*Mech.*: A power which suffers continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a

body projected upwards. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, the order only being reversed. [ACCELERATED.]

**rē-tard'-ér**, s. [Eng. *retard*, v.; -er.] One who or that which retards, delays, or hinders.

"This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science, that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*."—*Glavin*.

\* **rē-tard'-ment**, s. [Eng. *retard*; -ment.] The act of retarding, delaying, or hindering.

"It does not depend so much on retardment of spring growth."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 24, 1884.

\* **rē-tāunt'**, s. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *taunt*, s. (q.v.).] The repetition of a taunt.

"With such *taunts* and *retalants*."—*Ball: Richard III.*, fo. 10.

**rē-tēch** (1), **reatch**, *v.i.* [A.S. *hrēcan*, from *hrēc* = a cough, spittle, *hrēca* = the throat; Icel. *hrækja* = to retch, from *hraki* = spittle; Ger. *rachen* = the throat; Dan. *rachelen* = to retch.] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

\* **rē-tēch** (2), *v.t. or i.* [A.S. *rēcan*, *reccan*.] To reckon, to care; to care for; to regard.

\* **rē-tēch** (3), \* **reteche**, *v.i. or t.* [REACH (1), v.]

\* **rē-tēch'-lēss**, \* **retech-lease**, a. [A softened form of *reckless* (q.v.).]

1. Reckless, careless.

"And *retechless* of his life, he ran both *syghe* and *grief*."—*Barry: Complaint of a Dying Lover*.

2. Not worthy of thought or care.

"Daunceth he merry that is *retechless*, Who should reckon of that is *retechless*."—*Chaucer: The Assembly of Fowls*.

\* **rē-tēch'-lēss-lī**, *adv.* [RECKLESSLY.]

\* **rē-tēch'-lēss-nēss**, a. [RECKLESSNESS.]

**rē-tē**, s. [Lat. = a net.] (See the compounds.)

**rete-mirabile**, s.

*Anat.*: An artery which abruptly divides into small anastomosing branches, these again often uniting to reconstruct and continue the trunk. The rete mirabile of Galen is formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery of the sheep and several other mammals. [Quain.]

**rete-mucosum**, s.

*Anat.*: The Malpighian layer (q.v.).

\* **rē-tē'-ci-ous**, a. [Lat. *rete* = a net.] Resembling network; retiform.

\* **rē-tē'-tion**, s. [Lat. *relectus*, *pa. par. of retego* = to uncover: *re-* = back, and *tego* = to cover.] The act of uncovering, disclosing, or discovering to view. [Boyle: Works, l. 688.]

**rē-tēll'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).] To tell again; to repeat.

**rēt'-ēne**, s. [Gr. *ῥητινὴ* (*rhētine*); -ene.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{18}$ . Found in the form of fatty scales, on fossil pine wood, and also produced by the dry distillation of very resinous fir. It crystallizes in colourless laminae, melts at 99°, boils at 365°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, and forms an orange-yellow, crystalline compound with picric acid.

**retene sulphuric-acid**, s.

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{18}S_2O_6$ . Formed by prolonged contact of retene with strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in a solid mass, and forms a barium salt yielding needle-shaped crystals.

\* **rē-tēt'**, s. [Lat. *retentum*, neut. sing. of *retentus*, *pa. par. of retineo* = to retain (q.v.).] That which is retained.

**rē-tēt'-tion**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *retentionem*, accus. of *retentio* = a retaining, from *retentus*, *pa. par. of retineo* = to retain (q.v.); Sp. *retencion*; Ital. *retenzione*, *ritenzione*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of retaining or keeping; the state of being retained or kept.

\* 2. Confinement, custody, detention.

"Hath no let, hindrance, or *retention*."—*Shaksp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

\* 3. The power of retaining; especially, the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas; memory.

"No woman's heart So big to hold so much; they lack *retention*."—*Shaksp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

\* 4. That which retains or preserves impressions, as a tablet. [Shaksp.: Sonnet 122.]

**bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, ohorn, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -ci-ous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dic, &c. = bpl, dpl.**

\* 5. The act of withholding or keeping back anything.

"His life I gave him, and did thereto add  
My love without retention or restraint:  
All his." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v.

## II. Technically:

1. *Med.*: The power of holding confined. Used of the bladder, &c.

2. *Scots Law*: A lien; the right of withholding debt or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid.

**re-tent-ia**, *s. pl.* [Lat., abl. pl. of *retentus*, pa. par. of *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).] Things retained.

¶ (1) To be kept in *retentis*: To be kept among things retained or reserved for some future purpose.

(2) To lie in *retentis*:

*Scots Law*: To lie in proof, as the examination of witnesses, which, in certain cases, is taken before the cause is ripe for trial.

**re-tent-ive**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *retentif*.]

### A. As adjective:

1. Having the power or quality of retaining. "The pebbly gravel next, the layers then  
Of mingled moulds of more retentive earth." *Thomson: Autumn*, 814.

¶ Used also of immaterial things: as, a retentive memory, the retentive faculty.

### 2. Confining, restraining.

"Have I been ever free, and must my house  
Be my retentive enemy, my gnoll?" *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 4.

\* **B. As subst.**: That which retains, restrains, or confines; a restraint.

"Those secret checks which are raised within itself  
(the heart) readily conspire with all outward retentives." *Sp. Hall: Contempt*; *Nabul & Abigail*.

**re-tent-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *retentive*; -ly.] In a retentive manner.

**re-tent-ive-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *retentive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being retentive.

"The retentiveness with which he held together  
A variety of elaborate figures and statistics." *Louvre Hour*, Jan., 1883, p. 58.

\* **ret-én-ue**, *s.* [RETINUE.]

**re-té-por-é**, *s.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *porus* = a passage, a channel.]

### Zoology & Palæontology:

1. A genus of Escharidæ. Ctenocidium branched, often reticulated. Tertiary and recent.

2. A genus of Fenestellidæ, called by Prof. King Phyllopora. Silurian to the Cretaceous rocks (?).

**ret-é-pore**, *s.* [RETEPORA.] Any individual of the Retepora (q.v.).

\* **re-tex**, *v.t.* [Lat. *retezo* = to unweave.] To unweave, to undo, to annul.

"Neither king James, king Charles, nor any parliament  
did ever appoint that any of his orders should be retext." *Hobbes: Life of William*, p. 87.

\* **re-tex-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *texture* (q.v.).] The act of weaving again; a second or new texture.

\* **rethor**, *s.* [RHETOR.]

\* **rethorik**, *s.* [RHETORIC.]

\* **re-ti-är-i-sa**, *s. pl.* [RETIARIUS.]

*Zool. (Pl.)*: Retiaries; spiders which spin webs to catch their prey.

**re-ti-är-i-üs**, *s.* [Lat., from *rete* = a net.]

*Rom. Antiq.*: A gladiator who was armed with a trident fork and a net. [GLADIATOR.]

"As in a throng'd amphitheatre, of old,  
The wary Retiarius trapp'd his foe." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, II. xliii.

\* **re-ti-ä-r-ry**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *retiarius*.]

### A. As adjective:

1. Like a net; retiform.

2. Weaving or using nets or webs to catch their prey.

"We will not dispute the pictures of retinary spiders  
and their position in the web." *Brownie: The vulgar Er-  
rors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

3. Armed with a net; hence, fig., skilful to entangle. [RETIARIUS.]

"Scholastic retinary versatility of logic." *Cotteridge*.

### B. As substantive:

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: A retiarius (q.v.).

2. *Zool. (Pl.)*: [RETIARIÆ.]

**ret-ä-ge-ge**, \* **ret-ä-ge-ge**, *s.* [Fr. *reticence*, from Lat. *reticentia*, from *reticens* = reticent (q.v.); Sp. *reticencia*; Ital. *reticenza*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being reticent; a refraining from talking; a keeping of one's own counsel; silence, reserve.

"Many times, I wia, a smile, a reticence or keeping  
silence, may well express a speech, and make it more  
emphatical." *P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 841.

2. *Rhet.*: The same as APOSIOPESIS (q.v.).

**ret-ä-ge-nt**, *a.* [Lat. *reticens*, pr. par. of *retico* = to be silent again: *re-* = again, and *taceo* = to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent, or to keep one's own counsel; indisposed to talk; silent, reserved.

"Upon this he is naturally reticent." *Lamb: Letter to Coleridge*.

\* **ret-ä-öle**, *s.* [Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. A small net.

2. A reticule, a hand-bag.

3. A reticulated-micrometer (q.v.).

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r**, *a.* [Lat. *reticulum* = a little net; Eng. adj. suff. -är.] Having the form of a net or network; formed with interstices; retiform.

**reticular-body**, *s.* [RETE-MUCUSUM.]

**reticular-tissue**, *s.* [AREOLAR-TISSUE.]

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä**, *s. pl.* [RETICLE.]

*Zool.*: A name proposed by Carpenter in 1862, and now widely adopted for the Foraminifera. He divides it into two sub-classes, Imperforata and Perforata, the former with four orders (Gronitida, Astrorhizida, Milioidea, and Lituloida), and the latter with six (Textulariida, Chistolomellida, Lagenida, Globigerinida, Rotulida, and Nummulitida).

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-än**, *a.* [RETICULARIA.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Reticularia (q.v.). (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 346.)

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä**, *adv.* [Eng. *reticular*; -ly.] In a reticular or net-like manner.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, **ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té-ä-d**, *a.* [Lat. *reticulatus*, from *reticulum*, dimin. of *rete* = a net; Fr. *reticulé*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Formed of net-work; constructed like the meshes of a net; having distinct lines crossing each other like net-work. Applied to lattice-windows, the cross-bars of a fence, &c.

"The intervals of the cavities, rising a little, make  
a pretty kind of reticulated work." *Woodward: On Fossils*.

### II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Netted (q.v.). Used of leaves; venation, cells, vessels, &c.

2. *Min.*: Applied to minerals occurring in elongated crystals, or fibres which are more or less parallel, and crossed by a similar grouping, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net.

### reticulated-glass, s.

*Glass*: A species of ornamental glass ware, formerly made in Venice and recently revived. It is produced by a network of air-bubbles inclosed in the glass, and arranged in regular interlacing series.

**reticulated-micrometer**, *s.* A kind of micrometer invented by Malvasia, and used for measuring small celestial distances. It consists of an eye-piece of low power, having stretched across it a number of wires at right angles to, and at equal and known distances from each other.

### reticulated-moulding, s.

*Arch.*: A member composed of a fillet interlaced in various ways, like network. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Norman style.

**reticulated-work**, *s.* A variety of masonry consisting of layers of squared stone laid horizontally and obliquely, so as to present their edges at the face of the wall, giving an appearance of network. It was common amongst the Romans.



RETICULATED-MOULDING.  
(From Norman Arch. Tower of St. Peter's, Northampton.)

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-tion**, *s.* [RETICULATION.]

1. The state of being reticulate or netlike; net-work; reticulated work; an organization of substances resembling net-work.

2. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *pref.* [Lat. *reticulatus* = reticulated; *ä* connective.] Reticulated.

**reticulate-venose**, *a.*

*Bot.*: Having netted veins.

**ret-ä-ö-le**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reticulum*, dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. A kind of bag, originally of net-work, now of any material, used by ladies for carrying in the hand; a ladies' handbag. (Frequently corrupted into *ridicule*.)

"A lady could take no more than her reticule could carry." *The Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 4.

2. A reticulated-micrometer (q.v.).

3. The same as RETICULUM, 1.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *reticulosus* = much netted; *rete* = a net.]

*Zool.*: The same as Reticularia (q.v.) (?).

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *a.* [RETICULOSA.] Much reticulated.

**reticulose-rhizopoda**, *s. pl.* [RETICULARIA.]

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *a.* [Lat., dimin. from *rete* = a net.]

1. *Anat.*: An extremely delicate network of tissues supporting the proper nervous substance in the brain and the spinal cord. (*Kölliker*.)

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The second stomach of ruminants; the honeycomb bag.

3. *Bot.*: The fibrous sheath at the base of the petioles of palina.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *a.* [Lat. *retiformis*, from *rete* = a net, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of net-work; reticulated.

"The retiform tunicle is whitish." *Ray: On the Creation*, pt. II.

### retiform connective-tissue, s.

*Anat.*: Tissue in which the ramified corpuscles unite into a reticular or fine trabecular structure, but neither white nor elastic fibres are developed. Called also Reticular, Cytogenous, and Adenoid-tissue. (*Quain*.)

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *s.* [Lat., from *rete* = a net.]

*Anat.*: The net-like expansion of the optic nerve, lying between the black pigment and the vitreous humour of the eye. It is the only part immediately concerned in the act of sensation.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *s. pl.* [Ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té, *s.* [Lat. = that which retains or holds back, from *retineo* = to retain (q.v.).]

1. *Anat.*: A restraining band. There are retinacula of the ileo-cæcal valve and of the tendons.

2. *Bot.*: A viscid gland connected with the stigma, and holding fast the pollen masses in Orchidaceæ and Asclepiadaceæ.

\* 3. *Surg.*: An instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, &c.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *a.* [Eng. *retin(a)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the retina.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* (*rhētīnē*) = resin, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

*Min.*: A massive serpentine with a resinous lustre.

\* **ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, **ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Retinue, retainers.

"And all the riche retynances, that methem on fals  
lyvynge." *Piers Plowman*, p. 27.

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* (*rhētīnē*) = resin, and Eng. *naphtha*.] [TOLUENE.]

**ret-ä-ö-le-ä-r-i-ä-té**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥητίνη* (*rhētīnē*) = resin, and Eng. *asphalt*.]

*Min.*: An earthy, brown substance found in lignite at Bovey, Devonshire. Hardness, 1 to 2.5; sp. gr. 1.135; lustre, somewhat resinous to earthy; flexible and elastic when first obtained, but becomes brittle on drying. Alcohol dissolves out 53.92 per cent, this is the retinellite (q.v.). The remainder has not been examined.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wö, wët, hère, campl, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölî, wörk, wöh, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

**ret-in-él-lite**, *s.* [Dimin. from *retinelle* (q.v.).]

*Mix.*: A resin-like substance dissolved out of retinasphalt (q.v.) by alcohol. Colour, light-brown. Fluid at 160°. Compos.: carbon, 76.86; hydrogen, 8.75; oxygen, 14.39 = 100.

**ret-in-ia**, *a.* [Gr. *ρητιν* (*rhētínē*) = resin; *-ia*.] Derived from or containing retene.

**retinole-acid**, *s.*

1. *Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{34}O_8$  (?) The portion of retinasphalt soluble in alcohol; obtained as a yellow-brown resin, which melts about 120°. It dissolves abundantly in ether, from which it is in most part precipitated by alcohol. From its alcoholic solution acetate of lead in alcohol yields a precipitate.

2. *Mix.*: [RETINELLITE.]

**ret-in-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *ρητιν* (*rhētínē*) = resin; *-ite* (*Mix.*).]

1. *Mix.*: The same as COPALITE (q.v.).

2. *Petrol.*: The same as FITCHSTONE (q.v.).

**ret-in-ī-tis**, *s.* [Eng. *retin*(a); suff. *-itis*.]

*Pathol.*: Inflammation of the retina, the three forms being diffuse, exudative, and nephritic; the last is found in cases of Bright's disease.

**ret-in-ōid**, *a.* [Gr. *ρητιν* (*rhētínē*) = resin, and *είδος* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance.] Resin-like, resiniform; resembling a resin without being actually such.

**ret-in-ōle**, *s.* [Gr. *ρητιν* (*rhētínē*) = resin; *-ole*.]

*Chem.*: Retinyl. A name given to hydrocarbons obtained in the rectification of the products of the dry distillation of turpentine resins.

**ret-in-ōs-ō-py**, *s.* [Eng. *retin*(a), and Gr. *εσκόπος* (*eskopos*) = to see.] Examination of the retina of the eye. (*Annandale*.)

**ret-i-nūa**, *\*ret-ē-nūa*, *s.* [O. Fr. *retenus*, from *retenir* = to retain (q.v.).]

1. The attendants on a prince or other distinguished person, especially when on a journey or procession; a train, a suite, a cortege.

"They follow her as part of her retinue, and are introduced as her companions."—*Sp. Novels: Borneo*, vol. 1, ser. 2.

2. Anything which accompanies; an accompaniment.

"This whole train of suppositions or assertions, brought in as part of the retinue to wait upon the argument *a priori*, is little else but a train of error and false reasoning."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. 17, p. 467.

**ret-in-yl**, *s.* [Eng. *retin*; *-yl*.] [RETINOLE.]

**\*ret-i-pēd**, *s.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

*Ornith.* (Pl.). Birds which have the skin of their tarsi divided into small polygonal scales.

**ret-ir-ē-gy**, *s.* [Eng. *retir*(e); *-acy*.]

1. The act of retiring; the state of having or being retired.

2. A competency on which to retire. (In both senses American.)

**ret-i-rade**, *s.* [Fr., from *retirer* = to withdraw.]

*Fort.*: A kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reentering angle.

**ret-ir-āi**, *s.* [Eng. *retir*(e); *-al*.]

*Banking*, &c.: The act of retiring a bill.

**ret-ir-ē**, *\*re-tyr-ē*, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *retirer*, from *re* = back, and *tirer* = to draw; Sp. & Port. *retirar*; Ital. *retirare*.]

*A. Intransitive*:

1. To withdraw; to draw back; to go to a place of privacy.

"Retiring to the house of a near relative."—*Wood: Athens Oxen*, vol. 1.

† Often used reflexively.

"You must retire yourself into some covert."—*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

2. To retreat from danger, action, or battle.

"Wara with a retiring enemy With much more travail than with victory."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iv.

3. To recede; to be bent or curved back: as, The shore *retires* to form a bay.

4. To withdraw from business or active life to a private life.

"Thus Atticus, and Trumbull thus, retired."—*Pope: Windsor Forest*, 254.

5. To recede; to depart gradually.

"Far distant in the south, the ray Shone pale amid retiring day."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 7.

*B. Transitive*:

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. To withdraw; to lead or take back.

"He might have retired his power."—*Shakspeare: Richard II.*, ii. 2.

2. To make or cause to withdraw from active service; to place on the retired list: as, To retire an officer.

*II. Comm.*: To withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying.

"That the banks be forbidden to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1861.

**\*ret-ir-ē**, *\*re-tyr-ē*, *s.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

1. The act of retiring; retirement, withdrawal; retreat.

"The hand of Mars Beckoning with fiery truncheon my retire."—*Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

2. A place of retirement or privacy; retreat, seclusion.

"Eye . . . with audible lament Discover'd soon the place of her retire."—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 244.

**ret-ir-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

*A. As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

*B. As adjective*:

1. Withdrawn or secluded from society or public notice; secluded, quiet, private.

"Few months we lived retired, unknown, To all but one dear friend alone."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, iv. 20.

2. Secret, private; difficult to be seen, known, or discovered.

"Language most shews a man: speak that I may see thee: it springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us."—*Ben Jonson*.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a retired merchant.

4. Fond of seclusion, privacy, or retirement: as, a person of retired habits.

**retired-flank**, *s.*

*Fort.*: A flank bent inward toward the rear of the work. The addition of such flanks, partially closing the gorge, changes a redan to a lunette (q.v.).

**retired-list**, *s.*

*Mil. & Naval*: A list on which superannuated and retired officers are placed.

"He was placed on the retired-list with the rank of Rear-Admiral."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1866, p. 12.

**\*ret-ir-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *retired*; *-ly*.] In a retired or secluded manner; in privacy or seclusion.

**\*ret-ir-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *retired*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being retired; a state of retirement; privacy, seclusion, solitude.

"A toad-like retiresness and closeness of mind."—*Stany: Arcadia*, bk. 11.

**ret-ir-ē-mēt**, *s.* [Fr., from *retirer* = to retire (q.v.).]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; withdrawal.

2. The act of withdrawing from business or active life: as, the retirement of an officer from the army.

3. The state of being retired or withdrawn from society or public notice; seclusion, privacy.

"Persons . . . who now, by a fate not unusual to courtiers, spend a life of poverty and retirement."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

4. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

"In this retirement of the mind from the senses, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming."—*Locke*.

5. A retired, private, or secluded abode; a retreat; seclusion, privacy; a place to which one retires for quiet, privacy, or solitude.

"Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus for some time, and the residence of Tiberius for many years."—*Addison*.

*II. Comm.*: The act of retiring or withdrawing from circulation.

"He approves Mr. Folger's recommendations for the retirement of the silver certificate."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1861.

**\*ret-ir-ēnce**, *s.* [RETIRE, *v.*] A retiring disposition or manner; shyness, reserve.

"There was in her speech a certain reticence."—*Mrs. Oriskany*.

**\*ret-ir-ēr**, *\*re-tyr-er*, *s.* [Eng. *retir*(e), *v.*; *-er*.] One who retires or withdraws.

"Whiles rank *retirers* gave their enemies ground."—*Gascoigne: Fruits of Warre*.

**\*ret-ir-ēng**, *pr. par. & a.* [RETIRE, *v.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

*B. As adjective*:

1. Withdrawing; going into solitude or seclusion; retreating.

2. Reserved or shy in disposition; not forward or obtrusive.

3. Assigned to or suitable for one who retires or is retired from public service: as, a retiring allowance.

**ret-ir-ē-tāne**, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{16}H_{14}$ . A solid hydrocarbon, produced by heating with zinc-dust dioxystyrene, a compound formed from retene by the action of chromic acid. It crystallizes from alcohol in white laminae.

**\*ret-tit-ē-lā**, *\*ret-tit-ē-lār'-ī-s*, *a. pl.* [Lat. *rete* = a net, and *telum* = a dart.]

*Zool.*: In Walckenaer's arrangement a subdivision of the family Araneidae, containing spiders spinning webs of an open mesh-work and of an irregular form, and remaining in the middle or on one side to catch their prey.

**ret-tōld**, *pret.*, *pa. par.*, & *a.* [RETELL.]

**ret-tor-sion**, *s.* [RETORTION.]

**ret-tort**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *retortus*, *pa. par. of retorquere* = to twist back; Fr. *retorquer*; Sp. *retorcer*; Ital. *ritorcere*.] [RETORT, *s.*]

*A. Transitive*:

\* 1. To bend or curve back.

\* 2. To throw back; to cast back.

"As when his virtues shining upon others Heat them, and they retort that heat again To the first giver."—*Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida*, III. 2.

3. To return or throw back, as an argument, accusation, taunt, incivility, censure, or the like.

"Retorting his own concessions upon him."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 204.

*B. Intransitive*:

\* 1. To bend or curve back, as a line.

\* 2. To return an argument, or charge; to make a retort.

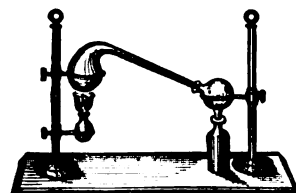
"The sports of glory to the brave belong, Retorts Eurypylus."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* viii. 177.

**ret-tort**, *s.* [Fr. *retorte* = a retort or crooked body; prop. fem. of *retort*, *pa. par. of retordre* = to wrest back, from Lat. *retorqueo*, from *re* = back, and *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A censure, taunt, or incivility returned; the return of an argument, taunt, or incivility; a severe reply or repartee.

"He sent me word if I build his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the retort courteous."—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, v. 4.

2. *Chem. & Art.*: A vessel in whose chamber an object is subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat, a neck conducting off the volatile products. The retort of the chemical laboratory is a vessel of glass, plat-



RETORT AND RECEIVER.

num, porcelain, or other material. It is flask-shaped, having a long neck attached, in which the products of the distillation are condensed, and from which they pass into the receiver. The retort of the gas-works is a cylinder or segment of a cylinder, formed of clay or iron.

**retort-house**, *s.*

*Gas-man.*: The building in which the retorts are situated, and the gas manufactured.

**bēl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **ē**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shap**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-fion**, **-gion** = **shūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūn**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**re-tort'-éd, a.** [RETOUR, v.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bent or thrown back; twisted back.

\*2. *Her.*: Applied to serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a knot.



RETORTED.

**re-tort'-ér, s.** [Eng. *retort*, v.; -er.] One who retorts.**re-tor'-tion, re-tor'-sion, s.** [Fr. *retorsion*.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of retorting; reflection or turning back.

"By an easy retortion to pierce and wound itself."—*Spenser: On Prodiges*, p. 253.

\*2. *Internal. Law*: The use, by a power injured by the withdrawal by another power of some indulgence, of the right of retorting by the withdrawal of the like indulgence from the latter.

**re-tort'-ive, a.** [Eng. *retort*; -ive.] Of the nature of a retort; containing retort.**re-tó'-sae, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *retosus* = much netted.]

*Bot.*: In Lindley's *Nat. Syst. of Bot.* (ed. 2nd, 1836), a group of Endogenes, having either many ribs, with the intervals between them irregularly netted, or having a midrib and netted sides. Orders, Smilacae, Dioscoreaceae, and Roripariaceae.

**re-tó'-sae, a.** [RETOSAE.]

*Bot.*: Having much netted leaves; of or belonging to the Retosae (q.v.).

**re-tó'-sae, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *toss* v. (q.v.).] To toss back or again.

"Toss'd and retoss'd aloft, and then below."—*Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia*, 370.

**re-tó'-sae, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *touch*, v. (q.v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To touch or touch up again; to improve by new touches; to revise.

"He alpha, departs, and leaves the accomplish'd plan That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day."—*Cooper: Task*, iii, 746.

\*2. *Art*: To improve or revive by new touches; to go over, as a work of art a second time, and restore a faded part, or to add portions to for its general improvement.

"The great picture which he afterwards retouched and finished."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders*.

**re-tó'-sae, s.** [RETOUCH, v.]

*Art*: A repeated or second touch; the restoration of decayed colour in pictures and of worn lines in engravings.

**re-tó'-sae, s.** [Eng. *retouch*, v.; -er.] One who retouches.

"The potters and moulders and modelers having finished their work, the ware is handed over to the retouchers."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1875, p. 497.

**re-tó'-sae, s.** [Fr. = a return.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Retreat, retirement, return.

"Dede here mene make retour."—*Seven Sagas*, 436.

\*2. *Scots Law*: An extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

**re-tó'-sae, a.** [RETOUR.]

*Scots Law*: Expressed or enumerated in a retour.

**retoured-duty, s.** The valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour, to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

**re-tourn, v. t. & i.** [RETURN, v.]**re-trá'-ce, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *trace*, v. (q.v.).]

\*1. *Ordinary Language*:

To trace or track back or again; to go over again in the reverse direction.

"Ere you silver lamp of night Has thrice retraced her path of light."—*Byron: To a N. N. Long, Eng.*

\*2. To trace back or up.

"Then if the line of Turnus you retrace, He springs from Inachus of Argive race."—*Dryden: Virgil; Aeneid* vii, 421.

\*3. To trace, draw, or sketch again or anew.

"He, whose lowly fortune I retrace."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

*II. Art*: To paint or trace over again; to renew, as the defaced outline of a drawing; to retouch.

**re-trá'-ce-á'-ble, a.** [Eng. *retrace*; -able.] Capable of being retraced.**re-trá'-ct, v. t. & i.** [Fr. *retracter*, from Lat. *retracto*, frequent. of *retraho* = to draw back; *re-* = back, and *traho* = to draw; Sp. *retrair*; Ital. *ritrattare*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To withdraw; to draw back.

"The seas into themselves retract their frown."—*Dryden: Of his Ladies not coming*.

2. To rescind, to revoke.

"To retract and call in again their unjust laws."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

3. To recall; to withdraw; to recant, as a declaration, promise, statement, &c.; to disavow.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To recall or withdraw a declaration, promise, concession, or the like.

"She will, and she will not, she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies."—*Granville*.

\*2. To retreat.

"They were fully determined, and bent to compel hym to retract with dent of sword."—*Hall: Edw. III.* (an. 10).

**re-trá'-ct, s.** [RETRACT, v.]

1. *Farr.*: The prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe.

\*2. A retreat.

"They made eruptions and retracts at pleasure."—*Hosell: Dodona's Brown*, p. 25.

**re-trá'-ct-á'-ble, re-trá'-ct-í'-ble, a.** [Eng. *retract*, v.; -able.] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

"Talons, retractable into a sheath of skin."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i, ch. vii.

**re-trá'-ct-á'-tate, v. t.** [Lat. *retractatus*, pa. par. of *retracto* = to retract (q.v.).] To retract, to recall, to withdraw, to recant.

"St. Augustine was not ashamed to retractate, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him; and doth even glory that he hath his infirmities."—*Translatours of the Bible*. (To the Reader.)

**re-trá'-ct-á'-tion, re-trá'-ct-á'-ci-on, s.** [Lat. *retractio*, from *retractus*, pa. par. of *retracto* = to retract (q.v.).] The act of retracting, recalling, or withdrawing what has been said, promised, or conceded; recantation.

"Culpable beginnings have found commendable conclusions and infamous courses plus retractations."—*Brown: Christian Morals*, II, 6.

**re-trá'-ct-éd, pa. par. & a.** [RETRACT, v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb.)

**B. As adjective**:

1. *Bot.*: Bent backwards.

\*2. *Her.*: Applied to changes when borne one shorter than the other.

**re-trá'-ct-í'-ble, a.** [RETRACTABLE.]**re-trá'-ct-í'-le, a.** [Eng. *retract*; -ile.] Capable of being retracted; retractile.

"The pieces in a telescope are retractile within each other."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, I, 151.

**re-trá'-ct-ion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *retractionem*, accus. of *retractio*, from *retractus*, pa. par. of *retraho* = to draw back, to retract (q.v.); Sp. *retracción*; Ital. *retrazione*.]

1. The act of retracting, drawing back, or withdrawing.

2. The act of recalling or withdrawing an avowal, promise, concession, declaration, or the like; retraction; recantation; disavowal.

"There came into her head certain verses, which if she had had present commodity, she would have adjoined as a retraction to the other."—*Sidney*.

3. The act of withdrawing from a step taken; the act of recalling, rescinding, or revoking; rescission.

"The retraction or countermand of those things which against the Christians were before decreed."—*Par: Martyrs*, p. 74.

**re-trá'-ct-í'-ve, a. & s.** [Eng. *retract*; -ive.]

**A. As adj.**: Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

**B. As subst.**: That which withdraws or takes from.

"A strong retractive from even our dearest and gainfullest aim."—*Sp. Hall: Remains*, p. 129.

**re-trá'-ct-í'-ly, adv.** [Eng. *retractive*; -ly.] In a retractive manner; by retraction or withdrawal.**re-trá'-ct-ór, s.** [Lat., from *retractus*, pa. par. of *retraho* = to retract (q.v.).]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which retracts.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Comp. Anat. (Pl.)*: Muscles drawing the foot of bivalve molluscs back into the shell. They are attached to the shell, and leave on it small scars close to those of the adductors.

2. *Fire-arms*: A device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.

3. *Surgery*:

(1) A towel or rubber cloth, which is employed to hold back the flaps while the bone is being sawn off.

(2) A hook or hoe-like instrument of metal, hard rubber, or horn, to hold back masses of flesh or anything obstructing the view while operating on deep-seated organs.

**retractor-muscles, s. pl.** [RETRACTOR, II. 1.]

"As long as the bird struggled, so long would the mussel, with its strong retractor-muscles, keep its valves closed."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1884.

**re-trá'-it, s.** [O. Fr. *retraitte*.] A retreat.

"The earle of Lincoln . . . seeing the business past retreat, resolved to make on where the king was, and to give him battaille."—*Bacon: Henry VIII.*, p. 22.

**re-trá'-it (1), re-trá'-ite (1), re-trá'-ite (1), s.** [RETRAIT, s.]**re-trá'-it (2), re-trá'-ite (2), re-trá'-it, re-trá'-ite (2), s.** [Fr., Ital. *ritratto*.] A cast of the countenance.

"Whose faire retraitt I in my shield do beare."—*Spenser: F. Q. II. ix. 4*.

**re-trá'-it, re-trá'-ite, a.** [Fr. *retrait*, pa. par. of *retraire* = to withdraw.] Retired, secluded. [RETRAIT, s.]

"Some of their lodgings so obscure and retraits."—*Hervani*.

**re-trá'-ns-form, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *transform* (q.v.).] To transform anew; to change back again.**re-trá'-ns-for-má'-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *transformation* (q.v.).] A second transformation; a change back, as to a former state.**re-trá'-ns-lá'-te, v. t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *translate* (q.v.).] To translate again; to translate back again to the original language.**re-trá'-te, s.** [RETRAIT, s.]**re-trá'-it, s.** [Lat. = he has withdrawn or retracted; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *retraho* = to retract (q.v.).]

*Law*: The withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action.

**re-trá'-tread, v. t. & i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *tread*, v. (q.v.).] To tread again.**re-tré'-at, re-tré'-it, re-tré'-ite, s.** [O. Fr. *retréte*, *retraiite*, *retraiite* (Fr. *retraite*), fem. of *retrai*, *retrai*, pa. par. of *retraire* (Lat. *retraho*), from *re-* = back, and *trai* = to draw.] [RETRACT.]

1. The act of withdrawing or retiring; a withdrawing of one's self from a place; withdrawal.

"His death, which took place not long after his retreat from public life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

2. *Specif.*: A military operation, either forced or strategical, by which troops retire before an enemy. It differs properly from a flight in being orderly and under control.

"No thought of flight."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi, 287.

3. The withdrawal of a ship or fleet from an enemy; the order and disposition of ships declining an engagement.

4. A state of retirement, privacy, or seclusion from society, noise, or bustle.

5. *Specif.*: A period of retirement with a view to religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer, and lasting generally for three or seven days.

6. A place of retirement, privacy, or seclusion; an asylum; a place of safety or security; a refuge.

"Welcome, grave stranger, to our green retreats."—*Scott: Peverell*.

**féte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther, wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère, pine, pít, síre, sír, marine, gô, pôť, or, wêre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn, mûte, oûb, cûre, únite, cûr, rále, fáll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = á; qu = kw.**

7. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sounding of trumpets, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action.

"Perceiving no remedy in ye matter, caused the retreat to be sounded."—*Brendle*: *Q. Curia*, fol. 241.

**re-treat**, *re-traite*, *v. i. & t.* [RETRACT, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To retire, withdraw, or move back; to go back to a place formerly occupied.

2. To retire before an enemy, or from an advanced position.

"Slow they retreat, and, e'en retreating, fight."

*Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 682.*

3. To retire; to move away.

"The retreating sun the sign of the Scorpion enters."

*Longfellow: Evangeline*, l. 2.

4. To withdraw or retire to a retreat or place of privacy and seclusion; to retire to a place of safety or security; to take shelter or refuge.

**B. Trans.:** To draw back; to withdraw.

"Compelled Jordan to retreat his course."

*Sylvestre.*

**re-treat-ed**, *a.* [Eng. *retreat*; -ed.] Withdrawn or retired into privacy or seclusion; secluded.

"Others more milde  
Retreated in a silent valley, sing."  
*Milton: P. L.*, II. 546.

**re-treat-er**, *s.* [Eng. *retreat*, *v.*; -er.] One who retreats or gives way.

"He drew the retreaters up into a body."—*Prince Rupert beating up the Rebels*, p. 2.

**re-treat-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *retreat*; -ful.] Affording or serving as a retreat.

**re-treat-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *retreat*; -ment.] Retreat.

"Our Prophet's great retreatment."  
*D'Urye: Plagues of Impertinence.*

**re-trench**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *retrencher* (Fr. *retrencher*): *re* = back, and *trencher* = to cut.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To cut off or away; to pare away.

"Thy exuberant parts retrench."  
*Denham.*

2. To deprive of; to mutilate. (*Buller: Hudibras*.)

3. To shorten, to abbreviate.

"This retrenched all farther examination of him; for thereby he was intelligible."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 271.

4. To lessen, to abridge, to diminish.

"His altered gait and staidness retrench'd."  
*Comper: Task*, v. 76.

5. To cut down; to curtail; to effect a saving of.

"Every gentleman . . . was retrenching something from the charge of his table and his cellar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To confine, to limit, to restrict.

**II. Mil.:** To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To live at less magnificence or expense; to curtail one's expenses; to economize.

"Can I retrench? yes, mighty well,  
Shrink back to my paternal cell."  
*Pope: Imit. of Horace*, Ep. I. 7.

2. To encroach; to make an inroad.

**re-trench-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *retrenchement*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of retrenching or cutting away; the lopping off or removing of what is superfluous.

"It [Gulliver's Travels] appeared in the November following, (1726,) with several retrenchments and alterations."—*Scott: Memoirs of Swift*, § 4.

2. The act of curtailing, cutting down, or abridging; diminution, curtailment: as, To make retrenchments in expenses.

**II. Fortification:**

1. A traverse or defence against flanking fire in a covered way or other portion of a work liable to be enfiladed.

2. A breastwork and ditch behind another defensive work.

3. An interior rampart or defensible line to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defence.

**ret-ri-būte**, *\* re-trib-ūte*, *v. t.* [Lat. *retributus*, pa. par. of *retribuō* = to restore, to repay: *re* = back, again, and *tribuō* = to give, to assign.] To pay back; to requite, to compensate.

"And like a thankful stream to retributes  
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with."  
*Beaumont & Fletcher: Queen of Corinth*, III. 2.

**re-trib-ū-tār**, *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; -er.] One who makes retribution.

**ret-ri-bū-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retributionem*, accus. of *retributio*, from *retributus*, pa. par. of *retribuō* = to retribute (q.v.); Sp. *retribucion*; Ital. *retribuzione*.]

1. The act of retributing; the act of requiring actions, whether good or bad.

"Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold  
That plundering Lowland field and fold  
Is aught but retribution true?"  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 7.

2. That which is given or done to retribute; a requital; recompense, repayment, or reward; a suitable return for deserts. (Now generally used in the sense of a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done.)

"This is the cross I must bear; the sin and the swift retribution."  
*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, III.

3. The distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

"It is a strong argument for a state of retribution hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate."—*Addison: Spectator*.

**retribution-theory**, *s.*

**Anthrop.** The term used to signify the belief in different grades of future happiness, especially in different regions of the other world, allotted to men according to their lives in this. It is very far from being universal. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.) considers that at first the doctrine of a future life was that such life was a mere continuance of the present, and this he calls the Continuance-theory; that the belief passed through an intermediate stage, in which it was held that excellence, valour, social rank, and religious observance modified circumstances and surroundings in the next life, and was finally developed into a doctrine of future reward and punishment.

"On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine standing between the earlier continuance-theory and the retribution-theory."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, ch. xiii.

**re-trib-ū-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; -ive.] Retributory (q.v.).

"Enduring thus the retributive hour."  
*Shelley: Prometheus Unbound*.

**retributive-theory**, *s.*

**Law:** The theory that punishment is inflicted in retribution for an offence, and should if possible be similar in character to the misdeed which it punishes. It was acted on in the early legislation of all countries. Its principle was, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" (Exod. xxi. 24). It has been displaced by the view that no more punishment should be inflicted by human law than is sufficient to deter others from committing the offence. Even capital punishment is not defended on the principle that "Life shall go for life" (cf. Deut. xix. 21), but because it is believed that with abandoned criminals of a certain type it has a more deterrent effect than penal servitude for life would possess.

**\* re-trib-ū-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; -or.] One who makes retribution.

"God is a just judge, a retributor of every man his own."—*Adams: Works*, I. 194.

**re-trib-ū-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *retribut(e)*; -ory.] Making retribution; rewarding for good, and punishing for wrong.

**re-triēv-e-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; -able.] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

"That will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be retrievable, or ever had any credit."—*Gray: To Mr. Mason*, let. 28.

**re-triēv-e-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *retrievable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being retrievable.

**re-triēv-e-ble-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *retrievable*(ly); -ly.] In a retrievable manner.

**\* re-triēv-al**, *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; -al.] The act of retrieving.

**re-triēve**, *\* re-trove*, *\* re-trive*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *retrouver* = to find again: *re* = again, and *trouver* = to find.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To find again; specif., as a sporting term, to find and bring back to his master, as a dog does game which has been shot.

"A dog that will face the sea and be quick at retrieving what falls into it."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. To recover, to regain, to restore, to re-establish.

"This battle is memorable as the first of a long series of battles in which the Irish troops retrieved the honour lost by misfortunes and misconduct in domestic wars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. To make amends for; to compensate, to repair.

"Point to the cure, describe a Saviour's cross  
As God's expedient to retrieve his loss."  
*Comper: Trociscum*, 166.

\* 4. To recall; to bring back.

"If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to retrieve them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predecessors."—*Berkeley: To Pope*.

**B. Intrans.** To find and bring back game which has been shot; to act as a retriever.

**\* re-triēve**, *s.* [RETRIEVE, *v.*] A seeking again; a recovery, a regaining; specif., the finding and recovery of game which has been shot.

"We'll bring Wax to the retrieve."  
*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, III. 1.

**\* re-triēve-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *retriev*; -ment.] The act of retrieving; the state of being retrieved; retrieval.

**re-triēv-er**, *s.* [Eng. *retriev(e)*; -er.]

\* 1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who retrieves.

\* 2. **Zoology & Sporting:**

(1) The name given to the cross between the Newfoundland dog and the Setter, or the Water-spaniel, employed in retrieving game. The usual colour is black, but retrievers are frequently seen of a pure liver colour.

(2) Any dog, of whatever breed, that has been broken to retrieve.

"I am myself possessed of a first-rate retriever of that malignant race, the bull-dog."—*Mayrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 27.

**re-trim**, *v. t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *trim* (q.v.).] To trim again or anew.

**\* ret-ri-ment**, *s.* [Lat. *retrimentum*.] Refuse, dregs.

**re-trō**, *re-trō*, *pref.* [Lat., a comparative form from *re*, *red* = back.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying back or backward.

¶ In words compounded with *retro*, the prefix is usually pronounced *re-trō*, though *re-rō* is often heard. The first is the better form.

¶ **Per recte de retro:**

**Music:** Retrograde imitation (q.v.).

**\* re-trō-act**, *v. t.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *act*, *v.* (q.v.).] To act backwards; to act in a backward direction or in opposition.

**re-trō-act-ion**, *s.* [Pref. *retro*, and Eng. *action* (q.v.).]

1. Action backward or returned.

2. Action or operation on something past or preceding.

**re-trō-act-ive**, *a.* [Fr. *réactif*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Acting or designed to act in regard to things past; intended to retroact; capable of retroacting; operating by returned action; retrospective.

"The death of Christ had a retroactive effect on those that lived and died before they were redeemed."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, § 28.

2. **Law:** Applied to a law or statute which operates to affect, make criminal, or punishable, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

"A bill of pains and penalties was introduced, a retroactive statute, to punish the offences, which did not exist at the time they were committed."—*Gibson: Memoirs*, p. xi.

**re-trō-act-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *retroactive*; -ly.] In a retroactive manner; by retroaction or returned action or operation; retroactively.

**re-trō-cede** (1), *v. t.* [Lat. *retrocedo*, from *retro* = back, and *cedo* = to go.] To go or move backward; to retire, to recede.

**re-trō-cede** (2), *v. t.* [Fr. *retrocéder*.] To cede or grant back again; to restore to a former state: as, To retrocede an estate to a former owner.

**re-trō-ced-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *retrocedens*, pr. par. of *retrocedo* = to retrocede (q.v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Retroceding; inclined to retrocede or recede.

2. **Pathol.:** Disappearing from one part of

**bell**, **bōy**; **pout**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**Ing.** —**clan**, —**tian** = **shan**. —**tion**, —**sion** = **shün**; —**tion**, —**gion** = **shün**. —**clous**, —**tious**, —**sious** = **shün**. —**ble**, —**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

the body to reappear in another. The epithet is specially applied by Cullen to gout which leaves the extremities to affect the stomach, or some other internal organ. It is often produced by the application of cold to a gouty limb.

**rē-trō-pēs-lōn** (as *as* **sh**) (1), *s.* [Lat. *retrocessus*, *pa. par.* of *retrocedo* = to retrocede (q.v.).] The act of retroceding, going back, or receding.

"This argument is drawn from the sun's retrocession."—*Mars: Immortal of the South*, III, II, 64.

¶ **Retrocession of the equinoxes**: The Precession of the equinoxes. [PRECESSION, ¶.]

**rē-trō-pēs-lōn** (as *as* **sh**) (2), *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *cession* (q.v.).] The act of retroceding or giving back; specif., in Scots Law, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back into the person of the cedent, who thus recovers his former right, by being the assignee of his own assignee.

**rē-trō-pēs-lōn-al** (as *as* **sh**), *a.* [Eng. *retrocession*; *-al*.] Of, belonging to, or involving retrocession.

**rē-trō-choir** (cho as **kw**), *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *choir* (q.v.).] *Arch.*: (See extract).

"Retrochoir: The chapels and other parts behind and about the high altar as so called, as for example, the Lady Chapel when so placed. Monks who were sick or infirm, or those who arrived too late to enter the choir, were appointed to hear the service in the retrochoir."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

**rē-trō-ōp-y-lant**, *a.* [RETROCOPIULATE.] Copulating backward or from behind.

\* **rē-trō-ōp-y-lāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *copulate* (q.v.).] To copulate or beget young from behind.

\* **rē-trō-ōp-y-lā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *copulation* (q.v.).] The act of retrocopulating.

"From the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of retrocopulation."—*Brown's: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xvii.

**rē-trōd'**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [RETREAD.]

\* **rē-trō-duc-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *retro* = backward, and *ductio* = a leading, from *ductus*, *pa. par. of ducō* = to lead.] The act of leading or bringing back.

**rē-trō-flexed**, *a.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, *pa. par. of retroflecto* = to bend back.] *Bot.*: Reflexed (q.v.).

**rē-trō-flex-lōn** (x as **kah**), *s.* [Lat. *retroflexus*, *pa. par. of retroflecto* = to bend back: *retro* = backward, and *flecto* = to bend.]

*Pathol.*: The act of bending; the state of being bent back. Used of the uterus when it is bent back at the point where the neck joins the body, so as to be shaped like a common retort.

**rē-trō-fract**, **rē-trō-fract-ōd**, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Lat. *fractus*, *pa. par. of frango* = to break.]

*Bot.*: Bent back so as to look as if broken: as, a *retrofract* peduncle.

\* **rē-trō-gēn-ēr-ā-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *generative* (q.v.).] Copulating from behind; retrocopulant.

**rē-trō-grā-dā-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *retrogradatus*, *pa. par. of retrogrado* = to retrograde (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: The act or state of retrograding or going backward; retrogression.

2. *Fig.*: A moving backward or toward an inferior state; decline in excellence.

**II. Astron.**: The act of moving backwards, i.e., from east to west. [RETROGRADE, II. 1.] "The stars themselves are thought to return more speedily in their retrogradation than in their direct course forward."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. II, ch. xvii.

**rē-trō-grāde**, \* **re-tro-grad**, *a.* [Lat. *retrogradus* = going backward; *retrogradior* = to go backward: *retro* = backward, and *gradior* = to go, to move; *gradus* = a step.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: Going or moving backwards.

"Two geometric figures were displayed . . . One when direct, and one when retrograde."—*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, II, 616.

\* 2. **Figuratively**:

(1) Declining from a better to a worse state. "Till all religion becomes retrograde."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, VI.

(2) Opposed, opposite, contrary. "It is most retrograde to our desire."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, I, 2.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Astron.*: Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the opposite direction to that in which the sun moves among the fixed stars, that is to the right of an observer looking south. In other words, retrograde motion is from east to west.

"When Mercury or Venus is at that part of the orbit which is nearest to the earth, its motion as referred to the stars is retrograde. So in all cases is that of Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and the smaller planets when they are seen on the side opposite to the sun. At other times their apparent motions are direct with respect to the stars."—*Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 134.

2. *Bot. (Of hairs)*: Bent back or down, instead of forward or up.

**retrograde-development**, *s.* [RETROGRADE-METAMORPHOSIS.]

**retrograde-imitation**, *s.*

*Music*: A peculiar kind of imitation (q.v.), so constructed that the melody may be sung backwards as well as forwards. The idea was probably suggested by those oracular verses of the ancients, which may be read backwards or forwards without injury to the words or the metre.

**retrograde-metamorphosis**, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: The return of the foliolar organs of a plant to a lower member of the series, as of a bract to a foliage leaf, a sepal to a bract or to a foliage leaf, &c.

2. *Zool.*: A term used of an animal, which, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than would be expected from its early stages and known relationships.

**rē-trō-grāde**, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *retrogradior*; Fr. *retrograder*.] [RETROGRADE, *a.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To go or move backward; to decline.

"The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense."—*Bacon*.

**B. Trans.**: To cause to go or move backward.

**rē-trō-grād-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [RETROGRADE, *v.*]

**rē-trō-grād-ing-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *retrograding*; *-ly*.] By retrograde motion.

† **rē-trō-grēss**, *s.* [RETROGRESSION.] Going backward; deterioration, decline.

"Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity, involves retrogress in fertility."—*J. Spencer: In Annandale*.

**rē-trō-grēss-lōn** (as *as* **sh**), *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *retrogressio*, from *retrogressus*, *pa. par. of retrogradi* = to retrograde (q.v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: The act or state of going or moving backwards.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Astron.*: The same as RETROGRADATION. "The account, established upon the rise and descent of the stars, can be no reasonable rule unto distant nations, and by reason of their retrogression, but temporary unto any one."—*Brown's: Vulgar Errors*, bk. VI, ch. III.

2. *Biol.*: Retrograde metamorphosis (q.v.).

**rē-trō-grēss-ive**, *a.* [Fr. *retrogressif*.]

**I. Lit.**: Going or moving backward; retrograde.

**II. Fig.**: Declining from a better to a worse state; deteriorating.

**rē-trō-grēss-ive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *retrogressively*; *-ly*.] In a retrogressive manner; by retrograde motion.

\* **rē-trō-ming-ēt-gý**, *s.* [Eng. *retromingent*; *-cy*.] The act, state, or habit of discharging the urine backward.

"The last foundation was retromingency."—*Brown's: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xvii.

\* **rē-trō-ming-ēt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *retro* = backward, and *mingens*, *pr. par. of mingo* = to make water.]

**A. As adj.**: Discharging the urine backwards.

**B. As subst.**: An animal which discharges the urine backwards.

"Except it be in retromingents, and such as couple backward."—*Brown's: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xvii.

\* **rē-trō-ming-ēt-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *retromingent*; *-ly*.] In a retromingent manner.

**rē-trō-phar-ýng-ē-al**, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *pharyngeal* (q.v.).]

*Pathol.*: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the pharynx. Used spec. of retropharyngeal abscess, which forms in some infants, or more rarely in adults, between the posterior surface of the pharynx, and the muscles of the anterior part of the spine. It generally requires surgical treatment.

**rē-trō-pin-na**, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Lat. *pinna* = a fin.]

*Ichthy.*: New Zealand Smelt; a genus of Salmonidae, with one species, *Retropinna richardsoni*. [OSMERUS.]

\* **rē-trō-puls-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *pulsive* (q.v.).] Driving backwards, repelling.

**rē-trorse**, *a.* [Lat. *retorsus*, for *retroversus*, from *retro* = backwards, and *versus*, *pa. par. of vertere* = to turn.]

*Bot.*: Turned backwards.

**rē-trorse-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *retorse*; *-ly*.] In a backward direction.

\* **rē-trō-spēct**, *v.t.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*] To look back; to affect what is past.

**rē-trō-spēct**, *s.* [Lat. *retrospectus*, from *retro* = backwards, and *specio* = to look.] A looking back on things past; a contemplation or review of the past.

"Short as in retrospect the journey seems."—*Cooper: Task*, VI, 18.

**rē-trō-spēc-tion**, *s.* [RETROSPECT, *s.*]

1. The act of looking back on things past; retrospect.

"[She] with the retrospection loves to dwell,  
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell."—*Byron: Childish Recollections*.

2. The faculty of looking back on things past.

**rē-trō-spēct-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *retrospect*; *-ive*.]

1. Looking back on things past; taking a retrospect.

"In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,  
Would from the apparent What conclude the Why."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, I, 98.

2. Having reference to things past or done; retroactive.

"It is always to be remembered that retrospective legislation is bad in principle only when it adds the substantive law. Statutes creating new crimes, or increasing the punishment of old crimes, ought in no case to be retrospective. But statutes which merely alter the procedure, if they are in themselves good statutes, ought to be retrospective."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

**rē-trō-spēct-ive-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *retrospective*; *-ly*.] In a retrospective manner; by way of retrospect.

**rē-trō-ū-tēr-ine**, *a.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *uterine*.]

*Pathol.*: Of or belonging to the hinder part of the uterus: as, *retrouterine* hematocoele.

**rē-trō-vāc-cín-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *retro-*, and Eng. *vaccination*.]

*Pathol.*: The act of vaccinating a cow with lymph passed through a human body, or vaccinating a human subject with lymph derived from a cow which had been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject, or with lymph (from a human subject) that had been passed through the cow, retransferred to the human body, and taken again to the cow at the fifth, nineteenth, or other remove, as in the experiments of Cooley (*Seaton: Handbook of Vaccin.*). Given good lymph, the result is as satisfactory as that obtained by ordinary vaccination, and, according to the German Commission on Vaccination, 1884-5, it would be impossible to transmit syphilis from lymph obtained by any of the methods of retrovaccination. Animal lymph, on this ground chiefly, has been recommended by the German Government to supersede the use of human lymph.

\* **rē-trō-vēne**, *a.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *vento* = to come.] Turned back, inclined backwards.

"Getting mixed up with these retrovane teeth which so besprinkle a pike's mouth."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1894.

**rē-trō-vēr-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *versio* = a turning; *verso* = to turn.] A turning or falling backwards: as, *retroversion* of the uterus.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amīdēt, whāt, fāl, fāther**; **wē, wēt, hāre, camēl, hēr, thēre**; **pīne, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl**; **trý, Sýrian**. *a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.*

\* **re-trō-vērt**, *v. t.* [Lat. *retro* = backwards, and *verto* = to turn.] To turn back.

\* **re-trō-vērt**, *s.* [RETROVERT, *v.*] One who returns to his original creed; a person reconverted.

\* **re-trūde**, *v. t.* [Lat. *retrudo*, from *re* = back, and *trudo* = to push.] To push or thrust back.

"A point the line doth manfully retrude  
From infinite process; site doth confine  
This point; take site away, it's straight a spark  
divine." *Moss: Of the Soul*, pt. II, bk. II, c. II.

\* **re-trūse**, *a.* [Lat. *retrusus*, *pa. par.* of *retrudo* = to retrude (q.v.).] Hidden, abstruse.  
"Let us enquire no further into things retruse and hid than we have authority from the sacred Scriptures." *Heywood: Blawable of Angels*, p. 80 (1636).

**ret-tār-y, ret-tōr-y**, *s.* [Eng. *ret*; -*ery*.] A place where flax is retted; a retting.

"Such preparations will be carried on in establishments to be called retteries." *Morning Chronicle*, March 12, 1856, p. 1.

**ret-tī**, *s.* [Hind. *ratī*.] (See the compound.)

**retti-weights**, *s. pl.* The small egg-shaped seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as weights in Hindustan. [ABRUS.]

**rett-ing**, *s.* [RET.]

1. The act or process of steeping flax or hemp, for the purpose of loosening the fibre from the boon and woody portions by the softening of the gummy portion which binds them. Dew retting is accomplished by exposing the flax stalks to the weather, without steeping, the sun, showers, and air rotting the woody portion and washing away the mucilage. Also called *Rotting*.

2. A place where flax is retted; a rettery.

\* **re-tūnd**, *v. t.* [Lat. *retundo*, from *re* = back, and *tundo* = to beat; Sp. *retundir*.]

1. To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon.

"To quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and return the edge of any weapon." *Ray: On the Creation*, pt. II.

2. To make dull or obtuse; to dull.

"This ignorant and conceited confidence of both may be refunded and confuted from hence." *Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 227.

**re-tūrn** (1) \* **re-tourne**, \* **re-turne**, *v. t.* & *t.* [Fr. *retourner*, from *re* = back, and *tourner* = to turn; Sp. & Port. *retornar*; Ital. *ritornare*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To come back; to come or go back to the same place.

"Vowed never to returne again  
Till him alive or dead she did invent." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 10.

2. To revert; to pass back.

"Now shall the kingdom returne to the house of David." *1 Kings* xii. 26.

3. To come or pass back into a former state.

"Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander returneth into dust." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1.

4. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

"Thus with the year  
Seasons returne, but not to me returns  
Day, or the sweet approach of ev'n or morn." *Milton: P. L.*, III. 41.

5. To come again; to revisit.

6. To go back to a subject; to speak again of a subject laid aside for a time; to recur.

"But, to returne to the verses." *Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

\* 7. To answer, to reply.

"Thus the king returns"  
*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, III. 2.

\* 8. To retort, to recriminate.

"If you are a malicious reader, you return upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am." *Dryden: Tristram*.

**B. Transitive:**

**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. To bring or carry back; to give back.

"I will make myself known to Desdemona: if she will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit." *Shakespeare: Othello*, iv. 2.

2. To send back.

"She returns this ring to you, sir; you might have saved me my pains, to have taken it away yourself." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

3. To repay; as, To return borrowed money.

4. To give in recompense or requital; to requite.

"Thy Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thine own head." *1 Kings* II. 44.

5. To carry or take back in reply; to report.

"Shall I return this answer to the king?" *Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

6. To give back in reply; to answer.

7. To send, to transmit.

"Instead of a ship, he would levy money, and return the same to the treasurer for his majesty's use." *Clarendon: Hist. Rebellion*.

8. To cast or hurl back.

"I return the lie." *Shakespeare: Pericles*, II. 5.

9. To play or throw back; as, To return a ball in cricket to the bowler.

10. To render back to a tribunal or to an office.

11. To render, as an account, to a superior; to report officially; to give a list or return of.

"Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are returned." *Ground: Bills of Mortality*.

12. To elect, as a member of Parliament.

"They went in a body to the poll; and when they returned, the honourable George Blunkley, of Blunkley Hall, was returned also." *Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

**II. Cards:** To play a card of the same suit as has been played by one's partner before.

"At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would enquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond." *Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

**re-tūrn** (2), *v. t.* or *t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *turn*, *v.* (q.v.).] To turn again.

"And anxious (helpless as he lies and bare)  
Turns and returns her, with a mother's care."  
*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xvii. 5.

**re-tūrn**, \* **re-tourne**, \* **re-turne**, *s.* [RETURN (1), *v.*]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of returning (intransitive), or of coming or going back to the same place.

"The hopes of your return."  
*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* xiii.

2. The act of appearing or beginning again after a periodical revolution.

"At the return of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee." *1 Kings* xi. 32.

\* 3. A revolution, a vicissitude.

"Weapons hardly fall under rule: yet even they have returns and vicissitudes: for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraes in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning." *Bacon: Essays*.

4. The act of returning (transitive), or of giving or sending back; a giving or rendering back; repayment, recompense, requital.

"Most fair return of greetings and desires."

*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, II. 2.

5. The act of returning, throwing, or playing back a ball, in cricket, tennis, &c.

"Mr. Walker made a very brilliant return off the tambour." *Field*, June 19, 1886.

6. The act of returning or electing as a member of Parliament.

7. The state of being returned or elected as a member of Parliament.

"Balford, where so prominent a Radical has failed to secure his return." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1886.

8. That which is returned:

(1) A repayment or payment; reimbursement.

"I do expect return  
Of three three times the value of this bond."  
*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, I. 2.

\* (2) An answer.

"If my father render fair return."  
*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II. 4.

(3) An account, or official or formal report of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics or the like; specif., in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared by order of some authority for general information.

"The returns yet to be received from the borough constituencies at present unpolled." *Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1886.

(4) The profit on labour, on an investment, an adventure, undertaking, or the like.

9. A return-ticket (q.v.).

10. A return-match (q.v.).

11. (*Pl.*) A kind of light-coloured and mild tobacco made from the young leaves of the plant.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Arch.*: The continuation of a moulding, projection, &c., in an opposite or different direction; a side or part which falls away from the front of a straight work. (*Gwilt*.)

2. *Fort.*: One of the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.

3. *Law*:

(1) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution to the proper officer or court; the certificate of the officer, stating what he has done, endorsed; the sending back of a commission, with the certificate of the commissioners.

(2) The day on which the defendant is ordered to appear in court, and the sheriff is to bring in the writ, and report his proceedings; a day in bank.

4. *Mining*: The air which ascends after passing through the workings of a coal-mine.

¶ (1) *Clause of return*:  
*Scots Law*: A clause by which the grantor of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself.

(2) *Returns of a trench*:  
*Fort.*: The various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

\* **return-ball**, *s.* A ball used as a plaything. It is held by a piece of elastic, so as to make it return to the hand from which it is thrown.

**return-chaise**, *s.* A chaise returning from its destination empty.

**return-day**, *s.*  
*Law*: The same as RETURN, *s.* II. 3 (2).

**return-match**, *s.* A second match or game played by the same sides of players, to give the defeated players their revenge.

**return-shock**, *s.* [SHOCK.]

**return-ticket**, *s.* A ticket issued by railway or steamboat companies, coach proprietors, &c., for the double journey, out and back, generally at a reduced fare.

**return-valve**, *s.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions. In some cases it is merely an overflow-valve which allows excess of liquid to return to a reservoir.

**re-tūrn-g-ble**, *a.* [Eng. return (1), *v.*; -*able*.]  
**I. Ord. Lang.**: Capable of being returned or restored; proper to be returned or rendered.  
"Upon such proportion of them (if any) as is included in their net incomes returnable for income tax." *Daily News*, Jan. 26, 1886.

**II. Law**: Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.  
"The same procedure will be ordered upon this occasion, so that the writ will be returnable on Dec. 24." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1886.

**re-tūrn-er**, *s.* [Eng. return (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who returns; one who repays or remits money.  
"The chapmen, that give highest for this, can make most profit by it, and those are the returners of our money." *Locke*.

**re-tūrn-ing**, *pr. par.* or *a.* [RETURN (1), *v.*]

**returning-officer**, *s.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns to write, precepts, juries, &c.; the presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

\* **re-tūrn-lēss**, \* **re-turn-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. return, *s.*; -*less*.] Admitting of no return.  
"All my friends,  
I knew as well should make returnless ends."  
*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* xiii.

**re-tūse**, *a.* [Lat. *retusus*, *pa. par.* of *retundo* = to blunt.] [RETUND.]

*Bot.*: Very blunt; terminating in a round end, the centre of which is depressed, as the leaf of *Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*.

\* **re-tyre**, *v. & s.* [RETIRE.]

**re-ts-bān-yite**, *s.* [From Retzbanya, Hungary, where found; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *resbanyit*.]

*Min.*: A massive mineral of a lead-gray colour. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 6.21. An analysis yielded: sulphur, 11.93; oxygen, 7.14; bismuth, 38.38; lead, 36.01; silver, 1.93; copper, 4.22 = 99.61.

**re-ts-i-a**, *s.* [Named after Anders Johan Retzius, Professor of Natural History in the University of Lund.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of the order Retziaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.*: A genus of Spiriferidæ. The shell is punctate, shaped like that of *Terebratula*, the interior with diverging shelly spines. Known species about 50, from Europe and America.

† **re-ts-i-ā-q-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *retzi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æce*.]

*Bot.*: An order of plants with the characters of Solanaceæ, but with a different habit. Genera two, species three, all from South Africa.

**hōl, bōy, pōut, jōwī, cat, qell, choros, qhīn, bench, go, gem, thin, this, sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.**  
**-clan, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = hēl, dēl.**

**retz-ite**, *s.* [After Retz(us); suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: The same as **EDELFORSITE** (q.v.).

**rē-ūn-lōn** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. union (q.v.).]

1. The act of reuniting; the state of being reunited; a second union or coming together after separation or discord.

"I counsel thee by fortitude to seek  
Our blessed reunion in the shades below."  
Wordsworth: *Laudamia*.

2. A meeting or festive gathering, as of friends, associates, or members of a society, &c.

**rē-ūn-mite**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. unite (q.v.).]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To unite again or afresh; to join again after separation.

"The line of Charles the Great  
Was reunited to the crown of France."  
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, l. 2.

2. To reconcile or bring together after variance.

*B. Intrans.*: To become united again; to join and cohere again.

**rē-ūn-mīt-ēd**, *pa. par. or a.* [REUNITE.]

**rē-ūn-mīt-ēd-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. reunited; *-ly*.] In a reunited manner.

**rē-ūn-mī-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. union (q.v.).] A second or repeated union; a reunion.

"I believe the resurrection of the body, and its reunion with the soul."—*Knatchbull: On the New Testament*, p. 22.

**rē-ūrge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. urge (q.v.).] To urge again.

**rē-ūs**, *v.t.* [Lat.]

*Law*: A defendant.

**reuss-ine** (eu as *ōl*), *s.* [After Reuss; suff. *-ine* (Min.); Ger. *reussin*.]

*Min.*: An impure mirabilite (q.v.).

**reuss-in-ite** (eu as *ōl*), *s.* [Pref. *reussin*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A resin having the composition  $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$ . Named by Dana.

**rē-vāc-qi-nāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. vaccinate (q.v.).] To vaccinate again, or a second time.

**rē-vāc-qi-nā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. vaccination (q.v.).]

*Med.*: The process of repeating primary vaccination at about the age of puberty, and again perhaps in the course of life if small-pox is prevalent. Fourteen years is the age recognized by the English Government for revaccination, but the German Commission, which reported in May, 1885, recommended, as does Dr. Collie, ten, or at latest twelve, years as the age for revaccination, and the lymph ought to be calf-lymph. Dr. G. Buchanan (Medical Officer to the Local Government Board) has shown in his annual report for 1884, that revaccination practically abolishes small-pox. Thus Dr. Moir, of West Ham, has had only one death in 3,000 cases of revaccination. [VACCINATION.]

**rēv-ā-lēm-tā**, *s.* [EVALENTA.] (See compound.)

**revalenta-arabica**, *s.* [LENTIL.]

**rē-va-lēs-ōmpo**, *s.* [Eng. *revalescent* (f); *-ce*.] The quality or state of being revalescent.

**rē-va-lēs-ōnt**, *a.* [Lat. *revalesco*, *pr. par.* of *revaleo*: *re-* = again, and *valesco*, incept. of *valere* = to be well.] Beginning to grow well or to recover.

**rē-vāl-y-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. valuation (q.v.).] The act of revaluing; a second or fresh valuation.

"A revaluation in the landlord's favour."—*Field*, Jan. 29, 1884.

**rē-vāl-yē**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. value, *v.* (q.v.).] To value again or anew.

**rē-vāmp**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. vamp (q.v.).] To vamp, mend, or patch up again.

**rēve**, *s.* [REVE.]

"The rose, the miller, and the mining lady prioresse speak in character."—*Dryden*.

**\*reve-land**, *s.*

*Law*: Such land, as having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterwards granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge, upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

**\*rēve** (1), *v.t.* [REAVE.]

**\*rēve** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *réver*.] [REVERIE.] To dream, to muse.

**rē-vēal**, **\*re-vele**, *v.t.* [Fr. *réveler*, from Lat. *revelo* = to unveil, to draw back a veil: *re-* = back, and *velum* = a veil; Sp. & Port. *revelar*; Ital. *rivelare*.]

1. To unveil; to make known; to disclose, as something secret, private, or concealed; to divulge; to lay open.

"The heaven shall reveal his iniquity."—*Job* xx. 27.  
2. *Specif.*: To disclose or make known, as something which could not be known without divine or supernatural instruction.

"Take leave of nature's God, and God reveal'd."  
Cromper: *Progress of Error*, 161.

**rē-vēal**, *s.* [REVEAL, *v.*]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.*:

The act of revealing; a revelation.

2. *Carp. & Mason.*:

The vertical return or side of an aperture, chimney, doorway, or window. In a chimney it is equivalent to the jamb, or, when bevelled, the coving. In windows the reveal is the outside return, or the space between the window-frame and the exterior wall.



**rē-vēal** - **q-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *reveal*; *-able*.] Capable of being revealed; fit to be revealed.

**rē-vēal** - **q-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *revealable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being revealable.

**rē-vēaled**, *pa. par. & a.* [REVEAL, *v.*]

**revealed-law**, *s.* The divine law. (*Black-stone*.)

**revealed-religion**, *s.* Religion founded on revelation, as opposed to natural religion. [EVIDENCE, II 3.]

**rē-vēal** - **ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reveal*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which reveals, discloses, or makes known; a discloser.

"Your God is a God of gods, and a Lord of kings, and a revealer of secrets."—*Daniel* ii. 47.

**\*rē-vēal** - **mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *reveal*; *-ment*.] The act of revealing; revelation.

"This is one reason why God permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the revelation of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 12.

**\*rē-vēg** - **ā-tāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. vegetate (q.v.).] To vegetate anew or a second time.

**reveille** (as *rē-vā-yē*), **reveillie**, *s.* [Fr. *réveil* (O. Fr. *reveiller*) = a hunt's-up, from *re-* (= Lat. *re-*) = again, and O. Fr. *veiller* = to waken, from a Low Lat. *evigilo*, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *vigilo* = to wake, to watch, from *vigil* = wakeful.]

*Music*: A signal by beat of drum, bugle sound, or otherwise, to give notice that it is time for soldiers to rise, and for sentinels to forbear challenging.

"Shortly after the *reveille* was sounded, and every man in camp was astir."—*Field*, April 4, 1884.

**rēv-ēl** (1), *v.t.* [REVEL, *s.*]

1. To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse.

"Return unto thy father's house, And reveal it as bravely as the best."  
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

2. To move playfully or wantonly; to indulge one's caprice or inclination; to frolic.

"And Slaughter reveal'd a sound."  
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 24.

**rēv-ēl**, *s.* [O. Fr., a word of doubtful origin, prob. from *reveler* = to rebel, to revolt, from

Lat. *rebello* = to rebel (q.v.).] A carouse; a noisy feast; a feast with loose and noisy jollity.

"Hark! the loud revel wakes again,  
To greet the leader of the train."  
Scott: *Robbery*, iii. 12.

**\*Master of the revels**: The same as **LORD OF MISRULE** (q.v.).

**\*revel-rout**, *s.*

1. Tumultuous and noisy festivity; revelry.  
2. A mob or rabble tumultuously assembled; an unlawful assembly.

"My brother—rest and pardon to his soul—  
Is gone to his account; for this, his minion,  
The revel-rout is done."—*Scott: Jane Shore*, l. 1.

**\*rē-vāl** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *revellō*.] To draw back; to retract. (*Friend: Hist. of Physics*.)

**\*rēv** - **ā-lāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *revoluas*, *pa. par.* of *revolo* = to reveal (q.v.).] To reveal.

"Unto whom he hath revealed by the Scriptures his verities."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 240.

**rēv** - **ā-lā-tion**, **\*rev-e-lā-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *revolucionem*, accus. of *revolutio*, from *revolutus*, *pa. par.* of *revolo* = to reveal (q.v.); Sp. *revolucion*; Ital. *rivoluzione*.]

1. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known that which is secret, private, or unknown; disclosure.

2. The act of revealing or communicating divine truth.

"By revelation he made known to me the mystery."  
—*Ephesians* iii. 2.

3. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; specif., the Bible.

**\*The Revelation of St. John the Divine**:

*New Test. Canon*: The last book of the New Testament, and the only distinctively prophetic one given to fling back the veil (Etyim.) which hides futurity from the view. Its writer was John (i. 4, xlii. 8), the servant of God (i. 1), the "brother" and "companion in tribulation" of the then persecuted Christians, himself an exile in Patmos, "for the word of God and for the testimony of Jesus Christ" (i. 9). It was there he saw the prophetic visions, narrating them after he left the island. The majority of the Fathers and the Church of the Middle Ages, considered, as do most modern Christians, that the author was John the Apostle; though Dionysius of Alexandria, and some others among the ancients, believed him to have been a certain John the Presbyter (mentioned by Papias, Dionysius, Eusebius, and Jerome) whose tomb, like that of the apostle, was said to be at Ephesus. Finally, Bera hinted, and Eibsig more confidently asserted, that the work emanated from John Mark, author of the second gospel, with whose style that of the Revelation was said partly to agree. Many modern critics have rejected the hypothesis that John the Apostle was the author of the Revelation, stating that the Greek of the latter book is deeply tinged with Hebraisms, while that of the gospel is much more classic. Among those who accept the apostolic authorship of the work, two views are current as to its date. The prevailing one is, that the visions in Patmos were seen in A.D. 96, and the work penned in that year or in 97, the reigning emperor being Domitian. The other view is, that it was penned about A.D. 68 or 69. Ch. xvii. 10 is interpreted to mean that five Roman emperors had reigned and died, viz., Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, "one is," i.e., Galba, or if Julius Cæsar be considered the first emperor, then the "one" is Nero. Respecting the canonicity of this book, it was alluded to or quoted in Hermas, Papias, Melito, Justin Martyr, the fragment published by Muratori, Theophilus of Antioch, Apollonius of Ephesus, Irenæus, Hippolytus, Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Jerome, &c. It was not in the Old Syrian version, though some Greeks accepted it. The Cerinthians, Caius of Rome, and others rejected it. Luther, Carlistadt, and Zwingli spoke of it disparagingly, but it is accepted by the Churches of the Reformation, as well as by the Roman Church. The "Son of Man" (i. 13), who died and lives again for evermore, and has the keys of hell and death" (i. 18), appears in the first vision, and commissions the apostle to write to the seven churches of Asia (ii. 1, iii.). A manifestation of the divine glory is seen (iv.), and the "Lamb who was slain," "the Lion of the tribe of Judah," having opened a book with seven seals, seven visions corresponding to the

**šāte**, **šāt**, **šāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **šāl**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, **hāre**, camel, **hār**, **thāre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, marine; **gō**, **pēt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whā**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūh**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **rāl**; **trj**, **Syrian**, **sa**, **ce** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

seven seals are witnessed (vi.). To the seals succeed seven trumpets (viii., ix.), afterwards a woman persecuted by a dragon (xii.), and two beasts, which rise, one from the sea the other from the earth, are exhibited (xiii.). Those sealed by the Lamb appear in blessedness (xiv.), seven vials of wrath are poured out (xv., xvi.), the mystic Babylon is destroyed (xvii.-xix.), millennial glory follows (xx. 1-6), and after a brief apostasy (7-10), the last judgment takes place (11-15), the New Jerusalem descends (xxi.), and unalloyed felicity arises to those who have been faithful to the end (xxii.). Three schemes of interpretation exist: the Preterist, which makes the events predicted now wholly passed, the Futurist, which regards them as future, and that of a third and numerous school, who regard the visions as an historical or continuous prediction of the whole history of the Church from apostolic times to the consummation of all things.

**rēv-ā-lā-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. from *revelatus*, pa. par. of *revelo* = to reveal (q.v.).] One who reveals; a revelator.

**rē-vēll-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *revellens*, pr. par. of *revellō* = to draw back.] [REVEL (3), v.]  
**A.** *As adj.*: Causing revulsion.  
**B.** *As subst.*: A derivative medicine. [DERIVATIVE, B. II. 3.]

**rēv-el-lār**, **rēv-el-our**, *s.* [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; -er.] One who reveals; one who takes part in revels.  
"The great gallery of Whitehall... was crowded with revelers and gamblers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.  
**rēv-el-loūs**, **rēv-el-ous**, *a.* [O. Fr. *revellous*.] Merry, frisky.  
"Compaignable and revellous was she."—Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12, 964.

**rēv-el-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *revel*, *s.*; -ment.] The act of revelling; revelling, revelry.

**rēv-el-our**, *s.* [REVELLER.]

**rēv-el-ry**, **rēv-el-rie**, *s.* [Eng. *revel* (1), v.; -ry.] The act of revelling; noisy festivity; revels.  
"There was a sound of revelry by night."—Byron: *Childe Harold*, III. 21.

**rē-vēn-dī-cāte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *revendiquer*, from *re* (= Lat. *re*) = back, again, and *vendiquer* (Lat. *vindicō*) = to claim.] To reclaim; to demand the surrender of, as of goods illegally taken away or detained.

**rē-vēn-dī-cā-tion**, *s.* [REVENDICATE.] The act of claiming or demanding the restoration of something illegally taken away or detained.

**rē-vēn-gē**, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *revenger*, *revenger* (Fr. *revancher*), from *re* (= Lat. *re*) = again, and *venger*, *vengier* = to take vengeance, from Lat. *vindicō* = to vindicate (q.v.).]  
**A.** *Transitive*:  
1. To take or exact vengeance for or on account of; to avenge; to exact satisfaction or retribution for; to inflict punishment for.  
"To revenge the deaths of our fathers."—Berners: *Prologue*; *Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. cxi.  
2. To obtain or exact satisfaction for; to avenge. (The person wronged being the object.)  
"O Lord... revist me, and revenge me of my persecutors."—Jeremiah xx. 12.  
3. To inflict injury on in a spiteful or malicious spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter or malignant feelings.  
¶ It is frequently used reflexively.  
"Edom hath revenged himself upon Judah."—Ezek. xxv. 12.

**B.** *Intrans.*: To take or exact vengeance; to be revenged.  
"Revenge, ye heavens, for old Andronicus."—Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, I. 1.

¶ To be revenged: To revenge one's self; to take vengeance for one's self.

**rē-vēn-gē**, *s.* [O. Fr. *revanche*; Fr. *revanche*.] [REVENGE, v.]  
1. The act of revenging or avenging; the taking or exacting of vengeance; retaliation or retribution for an injury or wrong suffered; vengeance.  
"From the beginning of revenges upon the enemy."—David, xxxii. 42.  
2. The angry, spiteful, or malicious return of an injury or wrong suffered; the deliberate and malignant infliction of injury or hurt upon a person in retaliation for a wrong or injury done by him.

3. The passion or feeling excited by an injury done or an insult offered; the desire of inflicting punishment or pain upon one who has, or is supposed to have, done injury or wrong to another; revengefulness.

"Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more a man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out."—Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Revenge*.

¶ Revenge exists also in the lower animals.

**rē-vēn-gē-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *revenge*; -able.] Fit to be avenged; calling for revenge or vengeance.  
"Induring wrong."  
Revengeable in season.  
Warner: *Albion England*, bk. vii.

**rē-vēn-gē-ance**, **rē-vēn-gē-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *revenge*; -ance.] Revenge, vengeance.  
"Be content with a means revengeance."—Piers: *Instruct. Christian Woman*, bk. II, ch. v.

**rē-vēn-gē-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *revenge*; -ful.] Full of revenge or a desire for vengeance; vindictive; harbouring revenge.  
"Stern Thosa, glaring with revengeful eyes."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Ilad* iv. 622.

**rē-vēn-gē-fūl-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *revengeful*; -ly.] In a revengeful manner; in the way of revenge; with a revengeful spirit; vindictively.  
"He smil'd revengefully."  
Dryden & Lee: *Oedipus*.

**rē-vēn-gē-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *revengeful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being revengeful; vindictiveness.  
"Through suspicion, greediness, or revengefulness."—Milton: *Paradise Lost*, vol. I, bk. II.

**rē-vēn-gē-less**, *a.* [Eng. *revenge*; -less.] Unavenged.  
"Leave his woe revengeless."  
Marston: *Malcontent*, IV. 2.

**rē-vēn-gē-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *revenge*; -ment.] Revenge, vengeance, punishment, retribution.  
"He'll brood revengement and a scourge for me."  
Shakespeare: *A Henry IV.*, III. 2.

**rē-vēn-g-ār**, *s.* [Eng. *revenge*(e); -er.] One who revenges or avenges; an avenger.  
"The proud revenger of another's wife."  
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* xi. 618.

**rē-vēn-g-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REVENGE, v.]

**rē-vēn-g-ing-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *revengeing*; -ly.] In a revenging manner; revengefully, vindictively.  
"The princess of this country, and the air on't revengefully misbehave me."  
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. II.

**rēv-ēn-ge**, *s.* [O. Fr. *revenue*, fem. of *revenu*, pa. par. of *revenir* = to return: *re* (= Lat. *re*) = back, again, and *venir* (Lat. *venio*) = to come.]  
1. The annual income, profits, interest, or return of any species of property, real or personal.  
"Better is a little with righteousness than great revenues without right."—Prov. xvi. 8.  
2. The annual income of a state, derived from taxation, customs, dues, excise, or other source, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses.  
"He had no power to hypothecate any part of the public revenue."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.  
¶ In 1833-4, the public revenue of the United Kingdom amounted to £87,905,184; in 1884-5, to £88,068,065.  
3. Return, reward: as, a revenue of praise.

**revenue-cutter**, *s.* A sharp-built, single-masted vessel, armed, for the purpose of preventing smuggling, and enforcing the custom-house regulations.

**revenue-officer**, *s.* An officer of the customs or excise.

**rē-vēr-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *rever*(e); -able.] To be revered; reverend.  
"The most reverend, the highest of all characters."—Brooks: *Fool of Quality*, I. 114.

**rē-vēr-b**, *v.t.* [REVERBERATE.] To reverberate, to reecho.

"Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud sound reverberate no hollowness."—Shakespeare: *Leor*, I. 1.

**rē-vēr-bē-tōr-y**, *a.* [See def.] A contraction of REVERBERATORY (q.v.).

**rē-vēr-bē-ant**, *a.* [Lat. *reverberans*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to reverberate (q.v.).] Reverberating, resounding, reechoing.

**rē-vēr-bē-āte**, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to beat back: *re* = back, and *verbero* = to beat; *verber* = a lash, a scourge; Fr. *riverberer*; Sp. *reverberar*; Ital. *riverberare*, *riverberare*.]

**A.** *Transitive*:  
1. To send back or return, as sound; to reecho.  
"The mountains reverberate love's last adieu."  
Byron: *Love's Last Adieu*.

"2. To send or throw back; to reflect.  
"As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expense of walls to receive and reverberate the faint rays of the sun, so we, by the help of a good soil, equal the production of warmer countries."—Swift.

"3. To drive or force back; to repel, as flames reverberated in a furnace.

"4. To fuse, as by heat intensified by being reverberated.  
"Steel corroded with vinegar and sulphur, and after reverberated with fire, the loadstones will not attract."—Browne: *Poetical Works*, bk. II, ch. II.

**B.** *Intransitive*:  
1. To be driven or thrown back, as sound; to be reflected as rays of light.  
"The shock, the shout, the groan of war, Reverberate along that vale."  
Byron: *The Otter*.

"2. To resound.  
"And even at hand a drum is ready braced, That shall reverberate all as loud as thine."  
Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 2.

**rē-vēr-bē-āte**, *a.* [REVERBERATE, v.]  
1. Reverberated, thrown back, repelled, reflected.  
"With the reverberate sound the spacious air did fill."  
Dryden: *Poly-Otton*, a. 2.

2. Reverberating, reverberant, reechoing.  
"Hailo your name to the reverberate hills."  
Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

**rē-vēr-bē-ā-tion**, **rē-ver-ber-a-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *réverbération*, from Lat. *reverberationem*, accus. of *reverberatio*, from *reverberatus*, pa. par. of *reverbero* = to reverberate (q.v.); Sp. *reverberacion*; Ital. *reverberazione*, *riverberazione*.]

1. The act of reverberating or of casting or driving back; espec., the act of reflecting or throwing back light, heat, or sound.  
"The sound made by reverberation of the air."—P. Holland: *Plinius*, bk. XI, ch. xix.

2. That which is reverberated; a sound reverberated or reechoed.  
"With their frequent repetitions, And their wild reverberations."  
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*. (Intro.)

3. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace, to produce an intense heat when calcination is required.

**rē-vēr-bē-ā-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *reverberate*(e); -ive.] Tending to reverberate; reverberant, reverberatory.

**rē-vēr-bē-ā-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *reverberate*(e); -or.]  
1. One who or that which reverberates.  
2. A reflecting lamp.

**rē-vēr-bē-ā-tōr-y**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *reverberate*(e); -ory.]  
**A.** *As adj.*: Producing reverberation; reverberating; acting by reverberation.  
**B.** *As subst.*: A reverberatory furnace (q.v.).

**reverberatory-furnace**, *s.*  
**Metal.**: A furnace in which ore, metal, or other material is exposed to the action of flame, but not to the contact of burning fuel. The flame passes over a bridge and then downward upon the material, which is spread upon the hearth. The reverberatory-furnace for copper has a furnace-chamber, hearth, two tuyeres, and two cisterns, into which the molten results of the process are discharged.

**rē-vēr-dūre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re*, and Eng. *verdure* (q.v.).] To cover with verdure again; to make green again.  
"The wyndes were assayed, and ye waters swaged of their rage, and the wodes reverdured."—Berners: *Prologue*; *Chronicle*, vol. II, ch. clix.

**rē-vēr**, *v.t.* [Fr. *révéler*, from Lat. *revelor*, from *re* = again, and *velor* = to fear.] To regard with reverence, fear, or awe; to hold in fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; to reverence, to venerate.  
"Revere his altar, and forbear."  
Scott: *The Chase*, xxxii.

**rēv-ēr-ence**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *reverentia*, from *reversus*, pr. par. of *reversor* = to reverse (q.v.).]  
1. The act of revering or regarding with fear or awe mingled with respect and affection; veneration.  
"The beauty of the Sabbath kept With conscientious reverence."  
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VIII.

\* 2. An act of respect or obeisance; a bow, a courtesy.

"Make twenty *reverences*, upon receiving, with ecstasy, about twopenny for her trouble."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; Letter from a Traveller.*

3. Respect, honour.

"A *seemly reverence* may be paid to power."—*Wordsworth: Sonnet, Calais, August, 1802.*

\* 4. Reverend character.

"A clergyman of *holy reverence*."—*Shakesp.: Richard II., III. 2.*

5. Hence used for a reverend personage; a title commonly given to clergy and ministers of religion, with the pronouns *his* or *your*.

"¶ (1) *To do reverence*: To show reverence or respect; to treat with reverence.

"None so poor to do him *reverence*."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, III. 2.*

(2) *Saving your reverence*: With all respect to you; an apologetic phrase used to introduce an objectionable expression or statement.

"She came in great with child; and longing, saving your honour's *reverence*, for stewed prunes."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, II. 1.*

**rēv-ēr-ēnō, v.t.** [REVERENCE, s.] To regard or treat with reverence; to revere, to venerate.

"That part most *reverenced* Dagon and his priests."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1, 462.*

**rēv-ēr-ēnō-ēr, s.** [ENG. *reverence(s)*; -er.] One who reverences or reveres.

"Great *reverencers* of crowned heads."—*Swift: Discourses in Athens & Rome, ch. II.*

**rēv-ēr-ēnd, a.** [Fr. *révérend*, from Lat. *reverendus*, fut. pass. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.).] 1. Worthy of deserving of reverence; entitled to reverence or respect; enforcing reverence by the appearance. (Applied to persons and things).

"The *reverend* pile lay wild and waste."—*Scott: Robbery, VI. 27.*

\* 2. Characterized by or rising from a feeling of awe or respect; expressive of reverence or awe.

"A *reverend* horror alien'd all the sky."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad VIII. 26.*

3. A title of respect given to clergymen and ecclesiastics. (In England a dean is addressed as *very reverend*, a bishop as *right reverend*, and an archbishop as *most reverend*. In Catholic countries the religious in orders are addressed as *reverend fathers*; abbesses, prioresses, &c., as *reverend mothers*. In Scotland, the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*, and each of the ministers *reverend*.)

The Nonconformist ministers in the British empire, the colonies, and the United States have the same title. In 1874 the Bishop of Lincoln refused to allow "Rev." to be put on the tombstone of a Wesleyan preacher, and gained his case in the Court of Arches in 1875, but the Privy Council, on appeal (Jan. 21, 1876), reversed the decision, and declared the title to be simply complimentary, and not confined to clergymen of the English Establishment.

\* **rēv-ēr-ēnd-lŷ, \*rev-er-ēnd-lŷ, adv.** [ENG. *reverendly*; -ly.] In a reverent manner; reverently.

"By then I was half way advanc'd in the room, His worship most *reverendly* rose."—*Colton: A Voyage to Ireland, II.*

**rēv-ēr-ēnt, a.** [O. Fr. *reverent*; Fr. *révérent*, from Lat. *reverens*, pr. par. of *revereor* = to revere (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *reverente*.] 1. Characterized by or expressive of reverence or veneration; marked by reverence; reverential.

"Every *wardward reverent* behaviour is a token of an inward worship."—*Joyce: Exposition of Daniel, ch. III.*

2. Acting with reverence; submissive, humble.

"They forth with to the place Reparing, where he judg'd them, prostrate fell Before him *reverent*."—*Milton: P. L., 2, l. 100.*

\* 3. Reverend.

"You are old and *reverend*."—*Shakesp.: Lear, I. 4.*

**rēv-ēr-ēn-tial (ti as sh), \*rev-er-ēn-tial, a.** [Fr.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; reverent; arising from a feeling of reverence.

"Look'd on this guide with *reverential* love."—*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. II.*

**rēv-ēr-ēn-tial-lŷ (ti as sh), adv.** [ENG. *reverentially*; -ly.] In a reverential manner; with reverence, reverently.

"When we presume to talk of the Supreme Being, it becomes us to proceed *humbly and reverentially*."—*Search: Light of Nature, vol. II, pt. III, ch. xiv.*

**rēv-ēr-ēnt-lŷ, \*rev-er-ēnt-lŷ, adv.** [ENG. *reverent*; -ly.]

1. In a reverent manner; with reverence; veneration or respectful regard.

"We ought every one of us to behave ourselves *reverently* in the house of God."—*Sharp: Sermons, vol. 2, ser. 2.*

\* 2. In high respect; with feelings of respect.

"Northumberland, I hold thee *reverently*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., II. 2.*

**rēv-ēr-ē, s.** [ENG. *rever(e)*; -er.] One who reveres or reverences; a reverencer, a venerator.

"When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament."—*Government of the Tongue.*

**rēv-ēr-ē, rēv-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Fr. *réverie*; O. Fr. *reverie* = raving, fancy, from *réver*; O. Fr. *revers* = to rave (q.v.).] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thought; wild or loose conceit of the fancy or imagination. (It is a slight form of Catalepsy.)

"And oft in youthful *reverie* She dream'd what Paradise must be."—*Byron: Bride of Abydos, II. 7.*

\* **rēv-ēr-ēst, s.** [ENG. *rever(e)*; -ist.] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in reveries.

\* **re-vers, a.** [Fr.] Reverse.

**rēv-ēr-sal, \*re-ver-sal, s. & a.** [ENG. *reversal(s)*; -al.]

**A. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of reversing; the act of moving or causing to move in a contrary direction.

"The action of a rain storm is to a certain extent the *reversal* of the action of a waterfall."—*Athenaeum, April 1, 1882.*

2. The act of changing, overthrowing, or annulling.

"The king, in the *reversal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

\* 3. Improperly used for reversion or right of succession.

"He may, without securing election, nevertheless establish his right to the *reversal* of the presidency."—*Daily Chronicle, Dec. 28, 1882.*

**II. Photog.:** An effect produced when a sensitive plate receives a very much longer exposure than would be required in the ordinary process of negative making, the image in this case developing a positive picture. It has been found possible to reverse and re-reverse the image several times by giving exposures of varying length, each change being followed by a period of alternate neutrality, during which the plate will either develop clear or opaque all over.

\* **B. As adj.:** Intended to reverse; implying reversal.

"After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers."—*Burnet: Own Time; Charles II.*

**rē-vēr-sē, v.t. & i.** [O. Fr. *reverser*; Fr. *reverser*.] [REVERSE, a.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To turn or point in a direction or position opposite or contrary to the original direction or position.

2. To turn upside down.

"A pyramid *reversed* may stand upon his point, if balanced by admiral skill."—*Temple: Miscellanies.*

\* 3. To turn away or back.

\* 4. To overthrow, to subvert, to overturn.

"These now controul a wretched people's fate, These can divide, and these *reverse* the state."—*Pope: (Todd).*

5. To alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary.

\* 6. To revoke, to make void, to annul, to repeal.

"Is Clarence dead? the order was *reversed*."—*Shakesp.: Richard III., II. 1.*

\* 7. To cause to return or depart; to remove, to recall.

"And that old dame said many an idle verse, Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies to *reverse*."—*Spenser: F. Q., III. II. 24.*

\* 8. To bring back; to recall.

"Well knowing true all he did rehearse, And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse* The ugly view of his deformed crimes."—*Spenser: (Todd).*

**II. Mech.:** To cause to revolve in the contrary direction; to change the motion of, as the crank of an engine.

\* **B. Intransitive:**

1. To turn over, to fall over.

"This bocher . . . gave the knight such a stroke between the necke and the shulders, that he *reversed* forwards headling to the necke of his horse."—*Herbers: Proseart; Orongola, vol. I, ch. cclxxx.*

2. To return, to come back.

"Or down they only sleepe, and shall again *reverse*."—*Spenser: F. Q., III. IV. 1.*

**rē-vēr-sē, \*re-vers, a. & s.** [Fr. *revers*, from Lat. *reversus*, pa. par. of *reverti* = to turn back or backward, to revert (q.v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Turned backward; opposite; having a contrary or opposite direction; contrary.

"A vice *revers* unto this."—*Gower: C. A., I. 167.*

\* 2. Overturned, upset.

"He found the sea *diverse*, With many a windle storme *revers*."—*Gower: C. A., VI.*

**B. As substantive:**

1. That which is presented when anything, as a sword, lance, spear, &c., is reversed or turned in the opposite direction to what may be considered as the natural direction.

2. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary, the opposite.

"Expressing the *very reverse* of that which they seem to affirm."—*Hayley: Sermons, vol. III, ser. 31.*

3. The second or back surface; as, the *reverse* of a leaf; specif., the back of a coin or medal, as opposed to the obverse (q.v.).

"A *reverse* often serves up the passage of an old man as the poet often carries to unridable a *reverse*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

4. A complete change or alteration of affairs.

(1) In a good sense.

"By a strange *reverse* of things, Justinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodosian code is in a manner antiquated."—*Baker.*

(2) In a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune.

5. A cessation or interruption of success, prosperity, or favourable progress.

"Her love, with its pleasures, and pains, and *reverses*."—*Longfellow: Evangeline, II. 4.*

6. Specif.: A check, a defeat.

"Encouraged by the sight of the Dutch *reverses*."—*Times, Nov. 10, 1872.*

\* 7. A back-handed stroke in fencing.

"Thy punts, thy stocks, thy *reverses*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, II. 2.*

**reverse-bearing, s. pl.**

Survey: The bearing of a course, taken from the second end of the course, looking backwards. If a direct bearing is N. 23° E., the reverse bearing will be S. 33° W.

**reverse-curve, reversed-curve, s.**

Rail-eng.: A double curve, formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.

**reverse-fire, s.**

Mil.: Fire on the enemy's rear by troops of the army the front of which the enemy is engaging.

**reverse-lever, s.**

Steam-eng.: A lever or handle which operates the valve-gear, so as to reverse the action of the steam.

**reverse-motion, s.**

Music: Movement by inversion of intervals.

**reverse-operation, s.**

Math.: An operation in which the steps are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order. Thus, division is the reverse of multiplication.

**reverse-shell, s.** [REVERSED-SHELL.]

**reverse-valve, s.**

Steam-eng.: A valve in a steam-boiler opening inward to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler. A vacuum-valve.

**rē-vēr-sēd, pa. par. & a.** [REVERSE, v.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Turned in a reverse direction or position; changed to the contrary.

"His shield *reversed* o'er the fallen warrior lies, And everlasting slumber seals his eyes."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad XIII. 600.*

2. Made or declared void; annulled, revoked, upset, as a judgment, decree, &c.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. s. e = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

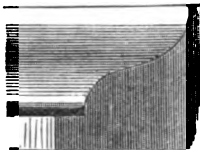
(1) (*Of an irregular corolla*): Having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower one.

(2) (*Of a leaf*): Having what is normally the lower side uppermost.

2. *Her.*: Applied to a coat of arms or escutcheon turned upside down by way of ignominy, as in the case of a traitor.

**reversed-arch**, *s.* An inverted arch.

**reversed-curve**, *s.* [REVERSE-CURVE.]



REVERSED-OGEE.

**reversed-ogee**, *s.*

*Arch.*: The *Cyma reversa*. [CYMA, ¶ (2).]

**reversed-shell**, *s.*

*Zool.*: A univalve shell in which the spire turns in a direction the reverse of the normal one, i.e. turns from right to left. Example, *Physa*, *Clausilia*, &c. Opposed to Dextral-shell (q.v.). Used also of a normally sinistral shell which has become dextral.

**reversed-strata**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: Strata so overturned that the older lie above the newer beds.

\* **rē-vēr's-ēd-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *reversed*; -ly.] In a reversed manner.

"Intempered *reversedly* with them."—*Lucan: Life of Wylhelmus*, 1.

\* **rē-vēr's-ēd-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *reverse*; -less.] Not to be reversed; irreversible.

"Throws her pale edicts in *reversible* doom."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet*.

**rē-vēr's-ēd-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *reverse*; -ly.] In a reverse manner.

"A more ready transition from the substantival to the adjectival function, and *reversely*."—*Karls: Philology*, 140.

**rē-vēr's-ēd-lī**, *s.* [Eng. *revers(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who reverses.

II. Technically:

1. *Eng. Law*: A reversioner.

2. *Scotts Law*: A mortgagor of land.

**rē-vēr's-ēd-lī**, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being reversed.

"The judgment . . . was at common law *reversible* by writ of error."—*Male: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xxvi.

**reversible-look**, *s.* A lock which may be applied to a door hinged to the jamb of either side, or opening inward or outward.

**reversible-mouth-bit**, *s.*

*Manège*: A bit having a rule joint. In one position it works the same as the Pelham, while, if reversed, it becomes a stiff-mouth bit.

**reversible-plough**, *s.*

*Agric.*: A plough whose cutting apparatus is capable of being reversed, to throw the furrow slice in either direction, as required.

**rē-vēr's-ēd-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *reversible*(ly); -ly.] In a reversible manner.

**rē-vēr's-ēd-lī**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [REVERSE, v.] **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C. As substantive**:

*Engraving*: Obliterating engraved lines by means of blows of a bare hammer on the engraved plate, whose back rests on sheet-lead. The reaction of the lead causes it to rise in ridges corresponding to the engraved lines, and to drive the thin plate before it, filling up the cuts in the face, and making a corresponding concavity in the back.

**reversing-counter-shaft**, *s.*

*Mach.*: A shaft which may be rotated either way for changing the direction of motion in the machine driven by it.

**reversing-gear**, *s.*

*Steam*: The apparatus for reversing the motion of a marine or locomotive engine, by changing the time of action of the slide-valve, the eccentric being in advance of the crank for the forward motion will, if turned to an equal distance behind the crank, produce a backward motion.

**reversing-handle**, *s.* A reverse lever.

**reversing-motion**, *s.* An appliance by which the motion of the engine is changed from the direct to the reverse, as in the case of a crank which is caused to turn in a direction contrary to its former motion, or the driving-wheels of a locomotive to rotate backwardly.

**rē-vēr-sion**, \* **re-ver-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *réversion*, from Lat. *reversionem*, accus. of *reversio* = a turning back, from *reversus*, pa. par. of *reverti* = to revert (q.v.); Sp. *reversión*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. The act of returning; return.

"After his *reversion* home, was spoiled also of all that he brought with him."—*For: Actes*, p. 128.

\* 2. A returning to a former state or condition.

"Moses's renunciation and *reversion* . . . were simply due to a confusion of mind."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 4, 1895.

3. A right or hope to future possession or enjoyment; right of succession; succession.

"And so there the *reversion* of the countess of Blois after his decease was sold for the sum of two hundred thousand francs."—*Berners: Froissart*, Crvng-ge, vol. II, ch. dxxxii.

\* 4. That which reverts, returns, or is brought back; a remainder.

"The Apostles by the Lord's commandment gathered together the *reversion*, and therewith fylled twelve baskets."—*Udal: Marks*, v.

II. Technically:

1. *Annuities*: A reversionary or deferred annuity (q.v.).

2. *Biol.*: The tendency of an animal or a plant to revert to long-lost characters. Darwin (*Orig. of Species*, ch. I.) contends that it is by no means so potent as is generally believed. It is easy to breed cart or race-horses, long and short-horned cattle, and esculent vegetables without their reverting to the characters of the aboriginal stock. He also believes (ch. v.) that reversionary and analogous characters can be easily confounded. In the *Descent of Man*, pt. I, ch. II, he gives more prominence to reversion, showing that seven abnormal variations of muscles in man resemble the typical ones in apes, and dark-coloured stripes suddenly reappear on the legs and shoulders of horses, asses, and mules, derived, he believes, from a striped ancestor hundreds, if not even thousands, of generations ago. [BLACK-SHEEP.]

3. *Law*:

(1) *Eng.*: The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after a particular estate is ended. An estate in reversion is the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of some particular estate granted out by him. The term is sometimes improperly extended to any future estate in reversion or remainder.

(2) *Scotts Law*: A right of redeeming landed property, which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case, the reversion is called conventional, in the latter, legal.

¶ *Reversion of series*:

*Math.*: When one quantity is expressed in terms of another, by means of a series, the operation of finding the value of the second in terms of the first, by means of a series, is called the reversion of the series.

**rē-vēr-sion-a-rī**, *a.* [Eng. *reversion*; -ary.] Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable by reversion or after the determination of a particular estate.

"Quitting the king of his promised *reversionary* officers."—*Watson: Remains*, p. 25.

**reversionary-annuity**, *s.* [ANNUITY.]

**reversionary-lease**, *s.*

*Law*: A lease to take effect in the future, as, for instance, at the expiry of another lease.

**rē-vēr-sion-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *reversion*; -er.]

One who holds a reversion; one who is entitled to lands or tenements after the determination of a particular estate; hence, generally, a person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

"Numerous heirs at law, *reversioners*, and creditors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

\* **re-ver-sis**, *s.* [REVERSE.] A game at cards.

**rē-vērt**, \* **re-verte**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *revertir*, from Lat. *reverti*, from *re* = back, again, and *verto* = to turn.]

\* **A. Transitive**:

1. To turn or direct back; to reverse; to turn to the contrary. (*Mickle: Lusiad*, ix.)

2. To drive or turn back; to repel. (*Thomson*.)

\* **B. Intransitive**:

I. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. To go or come back to a former position; to return.

"If I would send an army into Gascoyne, the Gascoynes would *revert* and turn again to the English part."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 12).

2. To return or go back to a former state or condition.

"All things *reverted* to their primitive order."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 488.

3. To return or recur to a former subject or object, or to something spoken of before: as, To *revert* to a matter or point.

II. *Law*: To return to the possession of the donor, or former proprietor.

\* **rē-vērt**, *s.* [REVERT, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which reverts.

"An active promoter in making the East Saxons convert, or rather *reverts*, to the faith."—*Fuller*.

2. *Musical*: Return, recurrence, antistrophe.

"Hath not music her figures the same with rhetoric? what is a *revert* but her antistrophe?"—*Poetam: On Music*.

**rē-vērt-ant**, *a.* [REVERT, v.]

*Her.*: Bent and repent.

**rē-vērt-ēd**, *pa. par. & a.* [REVERT, v.]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Reversed; turned back.

"With wild despair's *reverted* eye."—*Scott: The Chase*, xlix.

2. *Her.*: Flexed and reflexed, or bent in the form of the letter S; revertant. It is sometimes used to express a bending in the manner of the chevron. The chain in the illustration is reverted.



REVERTED.

\* **rē-vērt-ēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *revertens*, pr. par. of *reverti* = to revert (q.v.).]

*Pharm.*: A medicine intended to restore the natural order of the inverted irritative motion in the system. (*Erasmus Darwin*.)

**rē-vērt-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *revert*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which reverts.

2. *Law*: Reversion.

\* **rē-vērt-ēd-lī**, *a.* [Eng. *revert*; -ible.] Capable of being reverted or returned.

**rē-vērt-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [REVERT, v.]

**reverting-draft**, *s.* In steam-boilers, when the current of hot air and smoke returns backward on a course parallel to its former one.

\* **rē-vērt-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *revert*; -ive.] Tending to revert; changing to an opposite course; reversing, retiring.

"The tide, *reverting*, unattracted, leaves A yellow waste of idle sands behind."—*Thomson: Memory of Sir I. Newton*.

\* **rē-vērt-ive-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *revertive*; -ly.] In a revertive manner; by way of reversion.

\* **rē-vēr-ī**, *s.* [REVERIE.]

**rē-vēst**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *revestir* (Fr. *revêtir*), from Low Lat. *revestio*, from Lat. *re* = again, and *vestio* = to clothe.]

**A. Transitive**:

\* 1. To clothe again; to clothe, to robe.

"When the priest is *revested* to mass."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. I, ch. cccxi.

2. To reinvest; to vest again with possession or power.

**B. Intransitive**:

*Law*: To take effect again as a title; to return or revert to a former owner, as a right or title.

\* **rē-vēs-tī-a-rī**, \* **rē-vēs-trī**, \* **re-vest-rie**, *s.* [Fr. *revestaire*, from Low Lat. *revestarium*, from *revestio* = to revert (q.v.).] The room or place in a church, temple, &c., where the dresses or robes are deposited; a vestry (q.v.).

"They went to the *revestry*, and opened the chancel."—*For: Actes*, &c., p. 1, 778.

- \* **rē-vēs-trī**, *s.* [REVESTIARY.]
- \* **rē-vēs-tūre**, *s.* [REVEST.] Vesture, cloth.  
"The suitors . . . were hanged with riche revesture of clothe of gold."—*Ball: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).
- \* **rē-vēt**, *v.t.* [Fr. *revêtir* = to revest (q.v.).]  
*Fort. & Civil Eng.*: To face, as an embankment, with mason-work or other material.

**rē-vēt-mēt**, *s.* [Fr. *revêtement*, from *revêtir* = to revest (q.v.).]

1. *Fort.*: A facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet. The material depends upon the character of the work. In permanent works it is usually of masonry; in field works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, rails, or stones. The illustration shows a portion of a parapet of a gun battery revetted with fascines.



REVETMENT.

2. *Civ. Eng.*: A retaining or breast wall at the foot or on the face of a slope.

\* **rē-vī-brāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vibrate* (q.v.).] To vibrate back or in return.

\* **rē-vī-brā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vibration* (q.v.).] The act or state of vibrating back or in return.

\* **rē-vīot**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *vīotus*, pa. par. of *vīno* = to conquer.] To reconquer, to reobtain.

"Until by common law they could . . . be revictod."—*Sp. Hall: Autobiography*, p. 27.

\* **rē-vīo-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and *vīvo*, sup. *vīctum* = to live.] A return to life; revival.  
"Do we live to see a reviction of the old Sadducism, so long since dead and forgotten?"—*Sp. Hall: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 2.

**rē-vīot-uā** (a silent), \* **rē-vīot-āille**, \* **rē-vīot-uā**, *v.t.* [Lat. *re-* = again, and Eng. *vīot* (q.v.).] To victual again or anew; to stock with provisions again.

"Some that are comynge to revictale the castelle."—*Berners: Prologue; Ormologia*, bk. I, ch. cccii.

\* **rē-vīo**, \* **rē-vīy**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vīo* (q.v.).]

#### A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To vie with again; to rival in return.

2. *Cards*: To meet your opponent when he vies or backs a certain card at a certain sum, by backing your own at a higher.

"Here's a trick vied and revied."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour*, iv. 1.

#### B. Intransitive:

1. *Cards*: To return the challenge of a wager at cards.

2. To make a retort.

"Nay, Mr. Sidney, we must not have vying and revying, I asked you before what you had to say."—*State Trials; Algernon Sidney*.

**rē-vīo**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vīo* (q.v.).]

#### A. Transitive:

##### 1. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. To see again.

"I shall review *Stilidia*."—*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. To look back on.

"The plants which, when he went, were growing green. Reclaim their former luxuries to be seen, When he reviews them."—*Beaumont: Of the Prince's Returns*.

\* 3. To look carefully all over.

"After he had reviewed it [the parlour] a little while, the Interpreter called for a man to sweep."—*Bungay: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

4. To go over and examine again critically, in order to make the necessary corrections in; to revise.

"Segrave says, that the *Æneid* is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from reviewing it."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid*, (Dedic.)

5. To give a review or critical notice of; to notice critically with a view to point out the excellences or defects in.

"Reviewing Britton's *Cathedrals* about three years ago, I touched upon the likelihood of such mischief as this."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 120.

6. To make a formal or official examination or inspection of; to inspect.

\* 7. To retrace; to go over again.

"Shall I the long laborious scene review, And open all the wounds of Greece anew?"—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey* III. 127.

#### II. Law:

1. To consider or examine again; to revise, to reconsider: as, To review a judgment.

2. To reexamine, to retax: as, To review a bill of costs.

#### B. Intransitive:

\* 1. To look back. (*Denham*.)

2. To write reviews; to be a reviewer: as, He reviews for the *Times*.

**rē-vīo**, *s.* [Fr. *revue* = a review, an examination.] [Review, v.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A second or repeated examination; a re-survey; a reexamination; a retrospective survey.

"We make a general review of the whole work, and a general review of nature: that, by comparing them, their full correspondence may appear."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

\* 2. A revision, a reexamination with a view to amendment or revision.

3. A critical notice or examination of a new publication; a criticism, a critique.

"Writing history with a little method or regard to proportion as if they were writing reviews."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 220.

4. A name given to certain periodical publications containing a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications: as, the *Quarterly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*.

"Pick up their little knowledge from reviews."—*Churchill: The Author*.

¶ The first review is said to have been the *Journal des Savans*, first published in Paris in 1666; the first British one was the *Monthly Review* which began in 1749; the great Whig organ, the *Edinburgh Review*, commenced in 1802, and in 1809 called into existence as an antagonist the *Quarterly Review*, the mouth-piece of Conservatism. Of other important reviews the *Athenæum* dates from 1828, the *Dublin Review* from 1836, the *North British* and the *British Quarterly* from 1844, the *Saturday* from 1855, the *Fortnightly* from 1865, the *Contemporary Review* from 1866, and the *Academy* from 1869.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The revision of any interlocutor, decree, or sentence, against which a person has reclaimed or appealed; the power which a superior court has of reviewing the judgment of an inferior court.

2. *Mil. & Nav.*: The official inspection of military or naval forces by a high officer, or by a distinguished personage: generally accompanied with manœuvres or evolutions.

3. *Scholastic*: A general examination in the work of the past month.

\* (1) *Bill of review*:

*Law*: A bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in Chancery, if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence has been discovered after the decree was made.

\* (2) *Commission of review*:

*Law*: A commission granted by the sovereign to review the sentence of the extinct court of delegates.

\* (3) *Court of review*:

*Law*: The Appeal court from the Commissioners in Bankruptcy, established by 1 & 2 Will. IV., c. 56, and abolished by 10 & 11 Vict., c. 102, &c.

\* **rē-vīo**-g-ble, *a.* [Eng. *review*; -able.] Capable of being reviewed; fit to be reviewed.

\* **rē-vīo**-age (age as *ig*), *a.* [Eng. *review*; -age.] The act or work of reviewing.

"Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*."—*W. Taylor: Memoirs*, II. 114.

\* **rē-vīo**-al, *a.* [Eng. *review*; -al.] A review or critical notice of a book; a critique.

"I have written a *reviewal* of 'Lord Howe's Life'."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 145.

**rē-vīo**-ār, *s.* [Eng. *review*; -er.]

1. One who reviews or examines; an examiner.

2. One who writes reviews; a writer in a review.

"Who shall dispute what the reviewers say?"—*Churchill: The Apology*.

\* **rē-vīg**-ār-āte, *a.* [Low Lat. *revigoratus*, pa. par. of *revigoro*: Lat. *re-* = again, and *vigor* = vigour (q.v.).] Endowed with fresh vigour; reinvigorated.

"The fire, which seem'd extinct, Hath risen *revigorate*."—*Southey*.

\* **rē-vīg**-ār-āte, *v.t.* [REVIGORATE, *a.*] To give fresh vigour to; to reinvigorate.

**rē-vīle**, *v.t.* [Fr. *re-* = again, and O. Fr. *aviler* (Fr. *avilir*) = to make vile or cheap; *vīl* (Lat. *vīlis*) = cheap, vile (q.v.).] To reproach, to abuse, to address with opprobrious or scandalous language; to vilify.

\* **rē-vīle**, *s.* [REVILE, *v.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contumely; scandalous or contemptuous language.

"Render them not reviling for *revile*."—*Bungay: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II. (Intro.)

\* **rē-vīle**-mēt, *s.* [Eng. *revile*; -ment.] The act of reviling; abuse, contumely.

"Scorn, and *revilements*, that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him."—*Moss: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 117.

**rē-vīl**-ār, *s.* [Eng. *revil*(e); -er.] One who reviles or abuses another; one who uses abusive or scandalous language.

"Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor *revilers*, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God."—1 Cor. vi. 10.

**rē-vīl**-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [REVILE, *v.*]

\* **rē-vīl**-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *reviling*; -ly.] In a reviling manner; with abusive or scandalous language.

"The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad."—*Maine*.

\* **rē-vīnge**, *v.t.* [Lat. *revinco*.] To overcome, to refute; to disprove, to prove wrong.

"When he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of scriptures *revincod*."—*Pur: Actes*, p. 778.

\* **rē-vīn**-dī-cāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vīndicate* (q.v.).] To vindicate again, to reclaim.

\* **rē-vī-rēs**-cēnce, *s.* [Lat. *revirescens*, *pr. par. of reviresco* = to grow green again; *viresco* = to grow green, from *vīreo* = to be green.] A revival of strength or youth.

"A serpent represented the divine nature on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. IV., § 4.

\* **rē-vīg**-al, *s.* [Eng. *revise*(e); -al.] The act of revising; a revision.

"The application for a *revise* of the said treaty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

**rē-vīse**, *v.t.* [Fr. *reviser*, from Lat. *reviseo* = to look back on, to revisit: *re-* = again, and *vīso* = to survey; Sp. *revisar*.]

1. To examine or review for the purpose of detecting and correcting errors, making additions or amendments, &c.; to look over carefully for correction.

"Sir Joshua Reynolds requested a sight of it, and made an offer of illustrating it by a series of his own notes. This prompted me to *revise* it with all possible accuracy."—*Mason: Translation of Du Fresnoy*, (Pref.)

2. To review, alter, and amend.

"In consequence of the refusal of the Prussian Government to *revise* an agreement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

**rē-vīse**, *s.* [REVISE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of revising; a revision; a reexamination and correction.

2. *Print.*: A second proof; a sheet taken, after the first correction, in order to compare it with the first proof, with a view to see if the corrections marked on the latter have actually been made.

"Sending them sheet by sheet when printed, and surveying the *revise*."—*Pull: Life of Hammond*, p. 20.

**rē-vīsed**, *pa. par. or a.* [REVISE, *v.*]

#### Revised Version, *s.*

*Bible*: A revised edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible. The resolution to undertake it was come to by the Convocation of Canterbury in Feb. and May, 1870, and various members were nominated to carry out the work. Cooperation was sought from scholars in other churches, and from an American committee. A better text was constructed, manuscripts being used which had been discovered since the Authorized Version had been made. Revision, not retranslation, was aimed at, as few alterations as possible being introduced, and these only if adopted by the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, sīrian. *a, æ = ē; ey = ā; iow = ū.*

votes of two-thirds of the translators. It follows that a new rendering might commend itself to the majority of them, and yet be relegated to the margin, while that which had only a minority of votes was left in the text. The headings of chapters and pages, paragraphs, italics, and punctuation were to be revised, and finally the headings were omitted. Poetry was printed in lines, showing the rhythm. The New Testament was published in May, 1881, the Old in May, 1885. Each had an immediate and large sale, but the Authorized Version still holds its place in most churches and chapels.

**rē-vī-ār, s.** [Eng. *revise*(s); -er.] One who revises or reexamines for correction.

"The revisers of this version, seemingly aware of this inpropriety, have put into the margin. Then began, &c."—*Fiddington: Remarks on Scripture*, p. 188.

¶ *Committee of Revisers*: [REVISED VERSION].

**rē-vī-īng, pr. par. or a.** [REVISE, v.]

**revising-barrister, s.** A barrister appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of parliament. Courts of revision are held by them in the several districts in the autumn of each year.

**rē-vī-gion, s.** [Fr., from *revise* = to revise (q.v.).]

1. The act of revising; a reexamination or careful going over for the purpose of correcting or amending; revision.

"I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscript, by the Jewish critics, upon the last revision of the text."—*Berkeley: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 8.

2. That which is revised; a revised version.

**rē-vī-gion-al, rē-vī-gion-ar-y, a.** [Eng. *revision*; -al, -ary.] Pertaining or relating to revision; revisory.

**rē-vī-gion-ist, s. & a.** [Eng. *revision*; -ist.]

**A. As subst.** An advocate of the revision or amendment of anything; specif., one of a party in the Church of England who desire to alter the Book of Common Prayer, in an ultra-Protestant direction, by the omission or alteration of all its Catholic elements.

**B. As adj.** Advocating or supporting revision.

"The same popular voice should, a few months later, return, 'Revise! Revise!' of which are pledged to the revisionist cause."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. LVII., p. 241 (1873).

**rē-vī-īt, \*re vis-yt, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visit*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To visit again; to come to visit or see again.

"Tell what were the mutual feelings when first you revisited your families and friends."—*Sp. Hervey: Sermons*, vol. II., ser. 28.

\* 2. To review, to revise, to examine.

"Also they say that ye have not diligently revisited nor examined the letters patents, given, secured, sworn and sealed by King Johan."—*Barners: Proverbs*; Chron., vol. II., ch. cxxiii.

**\*rē-vī-ī-tā-tion, s.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *visitation* (q.v.).] A second or repeated visit.

**\*rē-vī-gōr-y, a.** [Eng. *revise*(s); -ory.] Having the power to revise; revising, making revision.

**\*rē-vī-tal-ize, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *vitalize* (q.v.).] To restore vitality or the vital principle to; to inform again with life; to revivify, to reanimate, to revive.

"A new departure of this sort would simply re-vitalize our now flagging industries."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1884.

**rē-vī-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *reviv*(e); -able.] Capable of being revived.

**rē-vī-al, s.** [Eng. *reviv*(e); -al.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of reviving; the state of being revived.

2. The return or recovery to life from death, or apparent death.

3. The return or recovery from a state of languor or depression to a state of activity; as, the revival of trade.

4. The return or recovery from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression.

"Nor will the revival of Arianism be ever looked upon as one of these exigencies of the times that shall make it expedient to part with our creeds."—*Waterland: Works*, IV. 204.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A restoration or renewal of validity, force, or effect: as, the revival of a debt barred by the statute of limitations, &c.

7. The reproduction, as of a play at a theatre, after a lapse of time.

II. *Comparative Religions*:

1. **Gen.**: Revivals occur in all religions. When one takes place a large number of persons who have been comparatively dead or indifferent to spiritual considerations, simultaneously or in quick succession become alive to their importance, alter spiritually and morally, and act with exceeding zeal in converting others to their views. A Muhammadan revival takes the form of a return to the strict doctrines of the Koran, and a desire to propagate them by the sword. A Christian minority living in the place is in danger of being massacred by the revivalists.

2. **Christian Revivals**: Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Spirit (Acts ii.) produced a revival within the infant church, followed by numerous conversions from outside. Revivals, though not called by that name, occurred at intervals from apostolic times till the Reformation, the revivalists being sometimes so unsympathetically treated that they left the Church and formed sects, while in other cases, and notably in those of the founders of the monastic orders, they were retained and acted on the Church as a whole. The spiritual impulse which led to the Reformation, and the antagonistic one which produced or attended the rise of the Society of Jesus, were both revivalist. It is, however, to sudden increase of spiritual activity within the Protestant churches of the English-speaking peoples that the term revival is chiefly confined. There were revivals in Scotland at Stewarton (1625-30), at Shotts (1680), and at Cambuslang and Killyth (1742). The enterprise of the Wesleys and of Whitefield in England from 1738 onward was thoroughly revivalist. There were revivals at Northampton, in Massachusetts, in 1734, and throughout New England in 1740-1, the Rev. Jonathan Edwards being the chief instrument in their production. A great one arose in America in 1857, after the financial crisis of that year. It spread in 1859 to Ulster, and in 1864 to Scotland and to parts of England. Since then various revivals have from time to time occurred, and nearly all denominations aim at their production. The means adopted are prayer for the Holy Spirit, meetings continued night after night, often to a late hour, stirring addresses, chiefly from revivalist laymen, and after-meetings to deal with those impressed. Ultimately, it is found that some of those apparently converted have been steadfast, others have fallen back, whilst deadness proportioned to the previous excitement temporarily prevails. Sometimes excitable persons at revival meetings utter piercing cries, or even fall prostrate. These morbid manifestations are now discouraged, and have in consequence become more rare.

"Revivals have become necessary to the advance of Christianity, simply because of the incompetency of the ordinary preaching; and the moment the revivals come, the preaching changes, or it changes before they come."—*Seribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 254.

¶ (1) **Revival Band**: A religious body appearing in the Registrar-general's returns.

(2) **Revival of Letters**:

**Literature**: The revival of literature after the apparent death-blow which it received when the barbarous nations of the North destroyed the civilised Roman empire. It commenced in England feebly at the beginning of the eleventh century, and became more potent in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and subsequent centuries.

**rē-vī-val-ism, s.** [Eng. *revival*; -ism.]

**Compar. Religions**: The spirit prevailing during a religious revival; the method of procedure used to promote a revival (q.v.).

**rē-vī-val-ist, s. & a.** [Eng. *revival*; -ist.]

**A. As subst.** One who promotes or assists in revivals of religion.

"G. O. A.—as we understand—wants the Church to establish a guerilla force which can get at the classes touched by the *Revivists* and the *Salvationists*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1886.

**B. As adj.** Concerned or assisting in the promotion of revivals of religion.

"A deputation, headed by Mr. Varley, a *revivalist* preacher."—*Evening Standard*, Nov. 12, 1883.

¶ Registered places of worship stand in the name of Revivalists.

**rē-vivē, v.t. & i.** [Fr. *revivre*, from Lat. *re-vivo* = to live again; *re* = again, and *vivo* = to live; Sp. *revivir*; Port. *reviver*; Ital. *rivivere*.]

**A. Intransitive**:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To return to life; to recover life; to become alive again.

"The soul of the child came unto him again, and he revived."—*1 Kings* XVII. 22.

2. To recover new life or vigour; to be re-animated after depression.

"Must with reviving hope revive."

*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, VI. 2.

3. To recover from a state of obscurity, neglect, or depression; to regain vigour or force.

"When the commandment came, sin revived, and I died."—*Romans* VII. 5.

**II. Law**: To make one's self again liable, as for a debt otherwise barred by the statute of limitations, or for a condoned matrimonial offence, by committing another.

**B. Transitive**:

1. To bring to life again; to revivify.

"To revive the dead."—*Spenser: F. Q. II. III. 22.*

2. To raise or rouse from a state of languor or depression; to reanimate, to encourage, to quicken.

"Wilt thou not revive us again: that thy people may rejoice in thee?"—*Psalm* LXXXV. 2.

3. To bring again into action after a lapse or suspension; to renew; to bring forward again.

"Those gross corruptions of the Christian doctrine which the caprice and vanity of this licentious age have revived rather than produced."—*Sp. Hervey: Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 20.

4. To recall from a state of neglect or obscurity; as, To revive a branch of learning.

5. To reproduce, as a play at a theatre, after a lapse.

6. To renew in the mind or memory; to recall; to renew the perception of.

"The memory is the power to revive again in our minds those ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aside out of sight."—*Locke*.

7. To renew, to renovate, as clothes.

\* **rē-vivē, s.** [REVIVE, v.] Revival.

"The imagination of his new revive."—*Greene: Menaphon*, p. 52.

\* **rē-vivē-mēt, s.** [Eng. *revive*; -ment.]

The act of reviving; revivification.

"We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or reformation rather, all on our side."—*Fiddam: Letters*, let. xvi.

**rē-viv-ār, \*re-viv-our, s.** [Eng. *reviv*(e); -er.] One who or that which revives.

"Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you attend."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xviii.

\* **rē-viv-ī-fī-cāte, v.t.** [Lat. *revivificatus*, pa. par. of *revivifico*: *re* = again, and *vivifico* = to make alive; *vivus* = alive, and *ficio* = to make.]

To make alive again; to revive; to recall or restore to life.

\* **rē-viv-ī-fī-cā-tion, s.** [REVIVIFICATE.]

The act of recalling or restoring to life; renewal of life; revival; the state of being revived.

"Like the infusoria, the rotifers may be dried up and wafted from place to place, awaiting favourable conditions for *revivification*."—*Seribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 168.

**rē-viv-ī-fy, v.t.** [Fr. *revivifier*.] To restore

or recall to life; to revive, to reanimate, to quicken.

"Your aim should be rather to *revivify* than to destroy."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1884.

**rē-viv-īng, pr. par. or a.** [REVIVE.]

**rē-viv-īng-ly, adv.** [Eng. *reviving*; -ly.] In a reviving manner.

\* **rē-vī-vīs-ōnce, \*rē-vī-vīs-ōm-gy, s.** [Lat. *reviviscens*, pr. par. of *revivisco* = to come to life again, to revive.] [REVIVISCATE.]

The state of reviving; a renewing of life; a revival, a quickening.

"Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

\* **rē-vī-vīs-ōnat, a.** [Lat. *reviviscens*.] Re-

viving; coming to life again; having a tendency to revive.

**rē-viv-ōr, s.** [Eng. *reviv*(e); -or.]

**Law**: The reviving of a suit which is abated by the death of one of the parties, by the

**bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, del.**

marriage of a female plaintiff, or for some other cause.

"There was no rule authorizing the *revisor* of a divorce suit after the death of either husband or wife, and the only authority on the point, the case of *Grant v. Grant*, was against it. What was *revisor*? It was a thing practised in the Court of Chancery, and writs of *revisor* were known at common law. But *revisor* took place on the death of a plaintiff who was seeking to enforce some right which on his death would descend to and vest in his heir or his personal representative, when, if the transmission of interest had taken place before the commencement of the suit, the person to whom it was transmitted could himself have sued in respect of it."—*Times*, March 24, 1884.

**rě-vōc-a-bīl-i-tŭ**, s. [Eng. *revocable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being revocable; revocableness.

**rě-vōc-a-bīl**, \***re-vok-a-bīl**, a. [Fr. *révocable*, from Lat. *revocabilis*, from *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.).] Capable of being revoked or recalled; that may be revoked or recalled. "Though the grant be *revocable*."—*Waterland Works*, v. 123.

**rě-vōc-a-bīl-nēs**, s. [Eng. *revocable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being revocable; revocability.

"The revocableness of conventual vows was another topic."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov. 1866, p. 4.

**rě-vōc-a-bīlŭ**, adv. [Eng. *revocably*; -ly.] In a revocable manner; so as to admit of revocation.

**rěv-ō-cāte**, v.t. [Lat. *revocatus*, pa. par. of *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.).] To recall; to call back.

"To *revocate* him to his old estate."—*Grafton Henry VI.* (an. 29).

**rěv-ō-cā-tion**, s. [Fr. from Lat. *revocationem*, accus. of *revocatio*, from *revocatus*, pa. par. of *revoco* = to revoke (q.v.); Sp. *revocacion*; Ital. *revocazione*.]

1. The act of recalling or calling back; recall.

"Don Julian apprehending the meaning, got letters of *revocation*, and came back to Spain."—*Howell's Letters*, bk. I, § 2, let. 22.

2. The state of being recalled.

"Elisana's king commanded Chenebra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation*."—*Howell's Vocal Forest*.

3. The act of revoking or annulling: the calling back or revoking of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed that had effect until annulled by the deed of revocation; the reversal by any one of a thing done by himself; repeal, reversal.

"That clause expressly reserved to the government power of *revocation*, after three years' notice."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. The state of being revoked, annulled, repealed, or reversed.

¶ (1) *Revocation of a will*: [WILL].

(2) *Revocation of Edict of Nantes*: [EDICT, ¶].

**rě-vōc-a-tōr-ŭ**, \***re-voc-a-tōr-ia**, a. [Lat. *revocatorius*; Fr. *révocatrice*.] Tending to a revocation; pertaining to, or containing a revocation; revoking.

"He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters."—*World of Wonders*, p. 127 (1808).

**rě-vōlēs**, v.t. [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *voice* (q.v.).]

1. To reft or refurnish with a voice; to reft, as an organ-pipe, so as to restore the proper quality of tone.

\* 2. To call in return; to repeat.

"To the winds the waters hoarsely call,  
And echo back again *revolved* all."  
—*Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth*.

**rě-vōlŭ**, v.t. & t. [O. Fr. *revocuer* (Fr. *révoquer*), from Lat. *revoco* = to call back: *re* = back, and *voco* = to call.]

A. Transitive:

\* 1. To call back; to recall.

"Their example should *revolve* other againe unto better minds."—*Vissé: Instruct. of Christian Woman*, bk. II, ch. viii.

\* 2. To recall to the mind; to remember. (South.)

3. To annul by recalling or taking back; to make void; to cancel, to repeal, to reverse.

"*Revolve* that doom of mercy, for 'tis Clifford."  
—*Shaksp.: Henry VII.*, II. 4.

\* 4. To check, to repress. (Spenser.)

\* 5. To draw back.

"Enforced them their forward footing to *revolve*."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 21.

B. Intransitive:

*Cards*: To renounce or neglect to follow suit, when the player can follow.

"The player who *revolved* has to pay the stand hand the value of five tricks."—*Field*, March 12, 1886.

**rě-vōkē**, s. [REVOKE, v.]

*Cards*: The act of revoking or neglecting to follow suit.

"But if a player is in doubt as to whether he has renounced in error, he is in time to save a *revoka*."—*Field*, Jan. 20, 1886.

**rě-vōkē-mēt**, s. [Eng. *revoke*; -ment.] The act of revoking; revocation, reversal, repeal.

"That, through our intercession, this *revokement* And pardon comes."—*Shaksp.: Henry VIII.*, I. 2.

**rě-vōk-ēr**, s. [Eng. *revoker*(s), v.; -er.] One who revokes; one who renounces in card playing.

"The *revoker* does not receive anything."—*Field*, March 12, 1886.

**rě-vōk-ing**, pr. par. or a. [REVOKE, v.]

**rě-vōk-ing-lŭ**, adv. [Eng. *revoking*; -ly.] In a revoking manner; by way of revocation.

**rě-vōlt**, v.t. & t. [Fr. *révolter*, from *révolte* = revolt (q.v.); O. Ital. *revoltare*; Ital. *rivoltare*.]

A. Intransitive:

\* 1. To fall off, or turn from one to another; to desert one side and go over to the other.

"The king is merciful if you *revolt*."  
—*Shaksp.: Henry VII.*, IV. 2.

2. To renounce allegiance and subjection; to rise against a government in rebellion; to rebel.

"To appease the Irish that *revolted* now."  
—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, I.

\* 3. To be faithless.

"You are already love's firm votary,  
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind."  
—*Shaksp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, III. 2.

4. To be grossly offended or disgusted; to feel extreme disgust.

B. Transitive:

1. To repel; to cause to shrink with disgust or abhorrence; to disgust.

"I found it was this that most *revolted* him."—*Warburton: Reflections*, pt. I.

\* 2. To turn or roll back; to abate.

"So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt*."  
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 24.

\* 3. To put to flight; to turn, to overturn.

**rě-vōlt**, s. [Fr. *révolte*, from O. Ital. *revolta* (Ital. *rivolta*) = a revolt, properly fem. of *revolto*, pa. par. of *revolvere* = to revolve, to turn, to overwhelm.] [REVOLVE.]

1. The act of revolting; a turning or falling away from one side to another; desertion; change of sides; inconstancy; faithlessness; a gross departure from duty.

"The revolt of man . . .

Was punish'd with *revolt* of his from him."  
—*Cooper: Task*, VI. 270.

2. A renunciation of allegiance and subjection; an insurrection or rising against a government in rebellion; an uprising against any authority, moral or personal.

\* 3. A revolt, a deserter.

"You ingrate *revolt*,  
You bloody Nero, ripping up the womb  
Of your dear mother England."  
—*Shaksp.: King John*, v. 2.

**rě-vōlt-ēr**, s. [Eng. *revolt*, v.; -er.] One who revolts or rebels; a rebel; one who renounces allegiance and subjection; a renegade.

"And so they went to Knidos for a fleet,  
To come and help *revolters*."  
—*Browning: Balcanion's Adventure*.

**rě-vōlt-ing**, pr. par. & a. [REVOLT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Causing the feelings to revolt; causing extreme disgust or abhorrence.

**rě-vōlt-ing-lŭ**, adv. [Eng. *revolting*; -ly.] In a revolting manner or degree, so as to cause the feelings to revolt; disgustingly.

**rěv-ōl-q-bīl**, a. [Lat. *revolutibilis*, from *revolto* = to revolve (q.v.).] Capable of revolving; revolving.

"Us, then, to whom the thrice three year  
Has diled his *revoluble* orb, since our arrival here  
I blame not to wish home much more."  
—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* II.

**rěv-ō-lūte**, a. [Lat. *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolto* = to revolve (q.v.).]

\* 1. Ord. Lang.: Rolled or curled backwards or downwards.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Rolled back, as certain tendrils, specif., having the edges rolled backward spirally on each side, as in the leaf of the Rosemary, &c.

2. Zool.: Rolled backward or downward.

**rěv-ō-lū-tion**, \***rev-ō-lū-ci-on**, s. [Fr. *révolution*, from Lat. *revolutionem*, accus. of *revolutio*, from *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolto* = to revolve (q.v.); Sp. *revolucion*; Ital. *rivoluzione*, *rivoluzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; a course or motion in which every point on the surface or periphery of the revolving body returns to the place from which it began to revolve.

2. The act or state of moving in a circular course; the motion of a body round a centre: as, the *revolution* of the earth round the sun.

3. Hence, the course or motion of anything which returns to the same state or point: as, the *revolution* of the seasons.

\* 4. A rolling or other motion backwards.

"Four  
Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*  
On my defenceless head."—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 518.

5. A continued course, or a space of time marked by a regular recurrence of some measure of time, or by a succession of similar events.

"Thither by harpy-footed Furies haled  
At certain *revolutions* all the damned  
Are brought."—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 567.

6. Change produced by time.

"See the *revolution* of the times  
Make mountains level."  
—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.*, III. I.

7. A total or radical change of circumstances or things.

"Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late,  
Some lucky *revolution* of their fate."  
—*Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, I. 252.

8. Specif., a fundamental change in government, or in the political constitution of a country, effected suddenly and violently, and mainly brought about by internal causes; a revolt against the constituted authority successfully and completely accomplished.

"And yet this *revolution*, of all *revolutions* the least violent, has been of all *revolutions* the most beneficial."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

¶ In most *revolutions* there are three turns of the wheel. First there is a moderate movement forward, then, after a time, a second forward movement. The extreme party who now come into power create a reaction against the *revolution*, and the wheel moves backwards. [JESUR.] In the great French *Revolution* first there were the Girondists, then the Jacobins, then the reaction to Monarchy under the first Napoleon, and in due time again to the Bourbons.

II. Technically:

1. Astronomy:

(1) The motion of a planet around the sun, or of a satellite around a planet. The point to which it returns is called annual, anomalistic, nodical, sidereal, or tropical, according as it has a relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics.

(2) [ROTATION.]

2. Geom.: When one line moves about a straight line, called the axis, in such a manner that every point of the moving line generates a circumference of a circle, whose plane is perpendicular to the axis, that motion is called *revolution*, and the surface is called a surface of *revolution*. Every plane through the axis is called a meridian plane, and the section which this plane cuts from the surface is called a meridian curve. Every surface of *revolution* can be generated by revolving one of its meridian curves about the axis. The *revolution* of an ellipse round its axis generates an ellipsoid; the *revolution* of a semi-circle round the diameter generates a sphere; such solids are called solids of *revolution*.

¶ (1) *The Revolution*: That *revolution* in England by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688.

(2) *The French Revolution*: Specif., that political reaction against absolutism in 1789; the subsequent French *Revolutions* are known by their respective dates, as those of 1830, 1848, 1851, and 1870. The term *Revolution* is also sometimes applied to the American War, beginning in 1775 and ending with the acknowledgment by England of the independence of the American colonies in 1783.

**rěv-ō-lū-tion-ār-ŭ**, a. & s. [Fr. *révolutionnaire*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a *revolution* in government: as, a *revolutionary* war.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, campl. hēr, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quito, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŭ, Sŭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. Tending to produce a revolution in government: as, *revolutionary* measures.

3. Promoting, or endeavouring to bring about a revolution.

"Paris has been for a considerable time the chief refuge and shelter of *revolutionary* desperadoes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1855.

**B. As subst.:** A revolutionist (q.v.).

"A number of regiments had sided with the *revolutionaries*."—*Standard*, Jan. 9, 1856.

**revolutionary-calendar, s.**

*Calendar:* A calendar designed to be philosophic decreed on Nov. 24, 1793, to commence from the foundation of the French republic, Sept. 22, 1792. The twelve months were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivôse, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floral, Prairial, Messidor, Fervidor or Thermidor, and Fructidor. The first three constituted Autumn, the second three Winter, the third three Spring, and the fourth three Summer.

**revolutionary-tribunal, s.**

*French Hist.:* The name given on Oct. 30, 1793, to what had before been called the Extraordinary Tribunal. It sent many victims to the guillotine.

**\*rêv-ô-lû-tion-ër, s.** [Eng. *revolution*; -er.] One who promotes, or is engaged in a revolution; a revolutionist.

**rêv-ô-lû-tion-ism, s.** [Eng. *revolution*; -ism.] Revolutionary principles.

**rêv-ô-lû-tion-ist, s.** [Eng. *revolution*; -ist.] One who promotes, foment, or is engaged in a revolution.

**rêv-ô-lû-tion-ize, v.t.** [Eng. *revolution*; -ize.]

1. To bring about a revolution in; to effect a radical or fundamental change in the political constitution of by a revolution.

"To *revolutionize* his native land."—*Crabbe: Tales of the Hall*, x.

2. To effect an entire change in the principles or system of: as, To *revolutionize* the system of education.

**rê-vôl-y-tive, a.** [Lat. *revolutus*, pa. par. of *revolve* = to revolve (q.v.).]

\* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Turning over; revolving. cogitating.

"The inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man."—*Falsham: Letters*, let. xvii.

2. *Bot.:* (Of *ovulation*): Rolled back spirally on each side, as the leaf of the Rosemary.

**rê-volve, v.t. & i.** [Lat. *revolve*, from *re* = back, again, and *volvo* = to roll; Sp. & Port. *revolver*; Ital. *rivolvere*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To turn or roll round as on an axis; to rotate.

2. To move in a circle; to move round a centre; to move in such a course as to bring what moves round back to the same place, state, condition, or position: as, The earth *revolves* round the sun.

3. To pass away in cycles or revolutions.

"*Revolving* seasons, fruitless as they pass."—*Cooper: Herodism*.

\* 4. To return; to fall back; to devolve.

"He here speaks of the godhead being communicated or imparted to the Son, and *revolving* again to the Father."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 455.

\* 5. To come back by process of time; to return.

"And when *revolves*, in time's sure change, The hour of Germany's revenge."—*Scott: Marmion*, iii. (Intro.)

**B. Transitive:**

1. To turn or roll round, as on an axis; to rotate.

\* 2. To turn or roll back.

"From above and behind each eye arises an elegant yellowish white crest, *revolved* backward as a rain's horn."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

\* 3. To turn over in examination.

"In a day I *revolved* the registers in the capitol."—*The Golden Bore*, let. xii.

4. To turn over and over in the mind; to cogitate, to meditate on.

"Or some great matter in his mind *revolved*."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1, 622.

**\*rê-volve, s.** [REVOLVE, v.]

1. Revolution.

"In all *revolves* and turns of state."

*D'Urfey: Collin's Walk*, l.

2. Thought.

"When Middleton saw Grinville's lie *revolve*."—*Marshall: Tragedy of Sir R. Grinville*.

**\*rê-volv-en-gy, s.** [Lat. *revolvens*, pr. par. of *revolve* = to revolve (q.v.).] The act or state of revolving; revolution.

"Its own *revolvency* upholds the world."

*Cooper: Task*, l. 572.

**rê-volv-ër, s.** [Eng. *revolve*(e); -er.]

1. One who or that which revolves; specif., a firearm, usually a pistol, having a revolving barrel or breech cylinder, so as to discharge several charges in quick succession without being reloaded. In some pistols the barrel has a plurality of bores, in which the charges are inserted and from which they are fired; more commonly, as in Colt's, the weapon has a cylinder at the base of the barrel containing several chambers, generally six, in which the charges are placed, and all are fired through the single barrel; in all the rotation is caused by devices actuated by the lock mechanism. Some forms of the weapon are breech-loading. The system has been applied to rifles and other guns, as the Mitrailleuse (q.v.). The system is not new, revolving firearms dating from the fifteenth century being still in existence; but it was first made a practical success by Col. Samuel Colt of the United States army in 1835.

2. *Husb.:* A hay or stubble rake whose head has two sets of teeth on opposite sides in the same plane. The set in advance having collected a load, the rake is tipped, making half a revolution, discharging the load, and bringing the other set of teeth into action.

**rê-volv-ing, pr. par. or a.** [REVOLVE.]

Turning or rolling round; rotating; having a motion in an orbit, as that of a planet around the sun; the cylinder of a revolving-cylinder steam-engine around the shaft; the planet-wheel of the sun-and-planet motion around the sun-wheel.

**revolving-boiler, s.**

*Paper-making:* A boiler for paper-stock or pulp, rotating on trunnions so as to agitate the contents, and expose the stock fully to the hot water, steam, chemicals, &c.

**revolving-grate, s.**

1. A form of grate which exposes different portions in turn to the feed-opening and to the greater fire heat so as to coke the coals, and then gradually bring them to the point where the fire is more urgent.

2. An ore-roasting furnace with a horizontal revolving-hearth.

**revolving-harrow, s.**

*Agric.:* A harrow which rotates in a plane parallel to the earth's surface, to assist the dragging action of the teeth.

**revolving-light, s.** One character of light as displayed from a lighthouse. It is produced by the revolution of a frame with three or four sides, having reflectors of a larger size than those used for a fixed light, grouped on each side with their axes parallel. The revolution exhibits once in one or two minutes, as may be required, a light gradually increasing to full strength, and then decreasing to total darkness.

**revolving-pistol, s.**

*Firearms:* A revolver (q.v.).

**revolving-sun, s.** A pyrotechnic device, consisting of a wheel upon whose periphery rockets of different styles are fixed, and which communicate by conduct, so that they are lighted in succession.

**revolving-storm, s.** [CYCLONE.]

**\*rê-vôm-ît, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *comit*, v. (q.v.).] To vomit again; to reject from the stomach.

"Even as the whale did *revomit* the prophete Jonas."—*Udal: Actes*, ch. li.

**\*rê-vulse, v.t.** [Lat. *revulsus*, pa. par. of *revello* = to draw or drag back: *re* = back, and *vello* = to tear.] To pull or draw back; to affect by revulsion.

"Then suddenly *revuls'd* the brazen point."—*Cooper: Homer: Iliad* v.

**rê-vul-sion, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *revulsionem*, accus. of *revulsio*, from *revulus*, pa. par. of *revello*.] [REVULSE.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\* 1. The act of drawing away or holding back from; violent abstraction or withdrawal.

"Thrown out of employment by the *revulsion* of capital."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. vii.

\* 2. A sudden and violent change, especially of feeling.

**II. Therapeutics:** The act of turning a disease back from a particular portion of the body on which it has seized, even if the effect be to make it attack another part.

**rê-vuls-ive, a. & s.** [Lat. *revulsus*.] [REVULSE.]

**A. As adj.:** Having the power or quality of revulsion; tending to revulsion.

**B. As subst.:** That which has the power or quality of revulsion; specif., a medicine used for the purpose of revulsion.

"The most appropriate *revulsive* and diversion of pain."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. 14.

**\*rew, v.t. & i.** [RUZ, v.]

**\*rew (1), s.** [Row (1), s.]

**\*rew (2), s.** [RUZ, s.]

**\*rê-wake, \*rê-wâk-en, v.t. or i.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *wake* (q.v.).] To wake or waken again.

"Him to *revaken* she did all her pain."

*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseida*, iii.

**rê-ward, v.t.** [O. Fr. *rewarder*, the same as *regarder* = to regard, from *re-* (Lat. *re-*) = back, and *warder*, the same as *garder* = guard (q.v.).]

1. To give in return, whether good or evil; to return, to requite. (Said of the return made.)

"Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil."—*1 Samuel*, xiv. 17.

2. To requite, to recompense, to repay; to bestow a recompense, return, or requital on; whether good or evil, now generally the former. (Said of the person to whom the return is made.)

"The great God that formed all things both *rewards* the fool, and *rewards* the transgressor."—*Prov.* xxvi. 10.

**rê-ward, \*re-ward, s.** [O. Fr. *reward*, the same as *regard*.] [REWARD, v.]

\* 1. Regard, respect, notice.

"Take *rewards* of thyn owne rewe, that thou ne be to late to thy selfe."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; a recompense, a requital, a return:—

(1) (In a good sense): recompense for good done; an honour, a prize.

"*Rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill: without which respect, though we may sometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and not a reward."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

(2) (In a bad sense): requital, return, or punishment of evil; retribution.

"As thou hast done, it shall be done unto thee: thy *reward* shall return upon thine own head."—*Obadiah* l. 13.

\* 3. The fruit of men's works, labour, or conduct.

"The dead know not anything, neither have they any more a *reward*."—*Eccles.* ix. 5.

4. A sum of money offered for the taking or detecting of a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.

**\*rê-ward-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *reward*; -able.] Capable of being rewarded; deserving of reward.

"An act of duty and of religion, and *reward-able* by the grace and favour of God."—*Sp. Taylor: Holy Living*, § 2.

**\*rê-ward-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *reward-able*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rewardable or worthy of reward.

"What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?"—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, p. 2.

**\*rê-ward-a-ble-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rewardable*(ly); -ly.] In a rewardable manner or degree; so as to be worthy of reward.

**rê-ward-ër, s.** [Eng. *reward*; -er.] One who rewards; one who recompenses or requites.

"As well a punisher of vice and wickedness, as a *rewarder* of virtue."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 680.

**\*rê-ward-ful, a.** [Eng. *reward*; -ful(-ly).] Yielding or bringing reward; rewarding.

"Nor heed *rewardful* toil, nor spoken praise."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*.

**\*rê-ward-less, a.** [Eng. *reward*; -less.] Having no reward; unrewarded.

**\*rê-wâ-tër, v.t.** [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *water* (q.v.).] To pour water on again.

**höl, böy; pöht, löw; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.**

\* **rewe**, *v.t.* or *i.* [RUE, *v.*]

\* **rew-el-bone**, *ru-ell-bone*, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; prob. from Fr. *rouelle*, dimin. from *roue* (Lat. *rota*) = a wheel.] A rounded or polished bone.

\* **rew-et**, *s.* [Fr. *rouet*, dimin. from *roue* = a wheel.] The lock of a gun.

**rē-win**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *win*, *v.* (q. v.)] To win again; to recover.

\* **re-wōrd**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *word* (q. v.)]

1. To repeat in the same words.

"Bring me to the text.

And I the matter will record; which madness

Would gambol from." *Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, III. 4.

2. To reecho.

"A bill whose concave womb reworded

A plaintful story." *Shaksp.*: *Lower's Complaint*, I.

**rē-write**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *write* (q. v.)] To write a second time; to write over again.

"Write, and rewrites, blot out, and write again.

And for its swiftness ne'er or applaud your pen.

*Young*: *Epicures*, II.

**rē-writ-tēn**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [REWRITE.]

\* **rew-y** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *rew* (I), *s.*; *y*.] In rews, or rows, or wrinkles.

"Uneven, cocky, fluxy, and rewy." *Golden Pleece* (1677).

**rēx**, *s.* [Lat. *A king*.]

\* **rēx** *to play rex*: To act roughly or arrogantly.

"As helpers of your joy not to domineer and play

*rex*." *Hogers*: *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 217.

\* **reys**, *s.* [Dut. *reg*, *rig*; Ger. *reigen*, *reihen*.] An old quick dance, in use among the Dutch.

**rēyn-ard**, **rēn-ard**, *s.* [O. Fr. *renard*, *renard* (Fr. *renard*) = a fox; Flem. *reinaerd*, *reinaert*; O. H. Ger. *raginhart*, *reinhardt*; Ger. *reinecke*.] A fox.

"The sweet music announcing that reynard was at

horns greeted our ears." *Field*, Dec. 4, 1854.

\* **rē-young**, *v.t.* [Pref. *re-*, and Eng. *young* (q. v.)] To make young again.

**rēs-bām-yite** (s as ts), *s.* [REIZBANYITE.]

\* **rha-bar-bar-ete**, *a.* [RHABBAR.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

"The salt humours must be evacuated by the senate,

rhubarbarate and sweet magna purgare, with acids

added, or the purging water." *Floyer*.

**rha-bar-bar-ine**, *s.* [RHUBARBARINE.]

**rha-bar-bar-um**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. Bot.: The Rhubarb plant or Rheum.

2. Pharm.: *Rhabarbari radix* or *Rhei radix*, Rhubarb root.

**rhab-dō**, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος* (*rhabdos*) = a rod or wand.] Pertaining to or resembling a rod; rod-like.

**rhab-dō-ōs-lā**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *κοῖλος* (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Zool.: A group of Flat Worms, formerly

made a sub-order of Turbellaria, now made a

tribe of Rhabdocoela (q. v.). Intestinal tract

and parenchyma separate; nervous system

and excretory and generative organs present;

a complicated pharynx. Numerous forms,

fresh water and marine. They are carnivorous,

and suck the juices of small worms,

entomozoa, and insect larvae, which they

envelop in a secretion.

**rhab-dō-ōs-lī-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhabdodol(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Turbellaria (q. v.),

with three tribes, Acoela, Rhabdocoela, and

Allocoela. Of small size; body cylindrical

or depressed; without an intestine, or with a

simple unbranched intestine.

**rhab-dōld-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος* (*rhabdos*) = a rod or wand; *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sagittal

suture connecting the two parietal bones.

**rhab-dō-lēp-lā**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Paleoniscidae, from

formations of Permian age. Rhabdolepis is

a synonym of Amblypterus (q. v.).

**rhab-dō-lith**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Zool., etc. (Pl.): The separated elements of a peculiar calcareous armature covering a rhabdosome (q. v.). They were met with in the form of fine granular matter forming a kind of matrix or cement in which the shells of the Globigerina-ooze are imbedded.

"The clubs of the rhabdoliths get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field." *Thomson*: *Voyage of the Challenger*, I. 228.

\* **rhab-dōl-ō-gy**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = discourse.] The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones.

\* **rhab-dō-mān-gy**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = divination.] Divination by means of a rod or wand; specif., the discovery of things concealed in the earth, as ores, springs of water, &c., by means of a divining-rod.

"A peculiar rhabdomaney is that which is used in mineral discoveries, with a stick, hazel, commonly called Moses's rod, which, freely held forth, will stir and play if any mine be under it." *Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v. ch. xxi.

**rhab-dō-phāne**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαβδος* (*rhabdos*) = a stripe, a band, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in small mammillary aggregations, with a somewhat fibrous radiating structure. Crystallization probably tetragonal. Colour, dark garnet-red. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of cerium, didymium, lanthanum, and yttrium, with the probable formula  $\text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , in which  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{Ce}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Yt}_2\text{O}_3$ , which may replace each other. Found by Lettsom in old collections of minerals with the designation of "blende from Cornwall."

**rhab-dōph-ōr-g**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *φορέω* (*phorōō*) = bearing.]

Zool.: Allman's name for the Graptolite sub-class. So called because they generally possess a chitinous rod or axis supporting the perisarc.

**rhab-dō-pleū-rā**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *πλευρά* (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Rhabdopleura. The tentacles have a winged base. It is marine.

† **rhab-dō-pleū-rē-g**, *s. pl.* [RHABDOPLEURA.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Phylactolemata or Pterobranchiata. Ctenocium branched, adherent, membranous, with a chitinous rod on its adherent side. The tentacular disc is horseshoe shaped. No epistome (?). (Nicholson.)

**rhab-dō-sphēre**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Eng. *sphere*.]

Biol.: The name given by Mr. John Murray, of the Challenger expedition, to certain spherical bodies found abundantly on the surface of the waters in warm seas. (See extract.)

"What these coccospores and rhabdospheres are, we are not yet in a position to say with certainty; but our strong impression is that they are either algae of a peculiar form, or the reproductive gemmules or the sporangia of some minute organism, probably an Alga." *Thomson*: *Voyage of Challenger*, I. 220.

**rhab-dō-sty-lā**, *s.* [Pref. *rhabdo-*, and Gr. *στυλός* (*stylōs*) = a stem.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritricha, resembling Vorticella (q. v.), but seated on a rigid, untractile, instead of a flexible, contractile pedicle. Saville Kent enumerates six species, all from freshwater.

**rhab-dūa**, *s.* [RHABDO.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

**rha-chī-āl-gī-g**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*rhachis*) = the spine, and *ἀλγος* (*algos*) = pain.] [RACHIALGIA.]

**rha-chī-g-nōc-tī-g**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*rhachis*) = the spine, and *νύκτις* (*nyktis*) = a swimmer.]

Zool.: A genus of Mystacoceti (q. v.), with one species, *Rhachianectes glaucus*, the Gray Whale of the Pacific. It contains the small head, elongated form, and narrow pectoral fin of Balenoptera, with the smooth throat, and absence of the dorsal in Balena.

**rha-chīa**, *s.* [RACHIA.]

**rha-chī-tīa**, *s.* [RACHITIS.]

**rha-ō-lēp-lā**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*rhachos*) = a thorn, and *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Berycidae, from the Chalk of Brazil.

**rha-ōph-ōr-g**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*rhachos*) = a thorn, and *φορέω* (*phorōō*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Polypodidae (q. v.), with seven species, from the Oriental region. The fingers and toes are entirely webbed, and the terminal discs very large; vomerine teeth in two series. *Rhacophorus reinhardtii* is one of the largest of the tree-frogs, the body being more than three inches, and the hind limb six inches in length.

**Rhād-g-mān-thine**, **Rhād-g-mān-tine**, *s.* [From Rhadamanthus, son of Jupiter, and one of the judges of the lower world.] Severely or rigorously just and final.

**rha-d-in-ich-thya**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαδίνος* (*rhadinōs*) = slender, and *ἰχθύς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Paleoniscidae, from the Permian.

**rha-d-in-ō-sau-rūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαδίνος* (*rhadinōs*) = slender, and *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Dinosauria, from the Neocomian of Gosau.

**Rhae-tian**, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to Rhætia. [RHÆTIC.]

**Rhae-tic**, *a.* [Lat. *Rhæticus*.]

1. Geog.: Of or pertaining to ancient Rhætia, a district of the Alps, west of Noricum, east of Helvetia, and south of Vindelicia.

2. Geol.: The term proposed by Gümbel, the State-geologist of Bavaria, for a series of strata, formerly denominated the Kössen stage, which rest on the St. Cassian and Hallstadt beds, and thus intervene between the Lias formation and the Keuper of the Trias. In the Austrian Alps, they are from 4,000 to 5,000 feet thick, whilst in Britain they rarely exceed 85. The term Rhætic formation was introduced into England by Mr. Charles Moore, F.G.S., May 22, 1861 (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1861, pp. 483-516), is now in general use. The Rhætic beds are called also Penarth-beds (q. v.).

**rhae-tis-ite**, *s.* [From Rhætia(s), the ancient name of the Tyrol; *s.* connect., and suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *rhätisch*.]

Min.: A white variety of Cyanite (q. v.).

**rha-gīte**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥάβ* (*rhaz*), genit. *ῥαγός* (*rhagos*) = a berry, a grape; suff. *-ite* (Min).]

Min.: An isometric mineral found in mammillary crystalline aggregates, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 6.82; colour, yellowish-green or wax-yellow; lustre, resembling wax; fracture, imperfectly conchoidal. Analysis gave: teroxide of bismuth, 72.76; arsenic acid, 14.20; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 1.62; protoxide of cobalt, 1.47; lime, 0.50; water, 4.62; gangue, 3.26 = 98.43, which yields the formula  $\text{BiO}_3 \cdot 2\text{AsO}_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Related to atelestite (q. v.).

**rham-g-dān**, *s.* [RAMADAN.]

**rham-nā-gē-se**, *s. pl.* [RHAMNUS.]

Bot.: An order of plants, classed by Lindley as their forty-fourth or Rhamnal Alliance. The calyx, which is four- or five-cleft, is valvate. The petals are as many, and inserted into the orifice of the calyx; sometimes they are wanting. The stamens are four or five, and opposite to the petals. The ovary is superior or half so, with two, three, or four cells, each having one erect seed; fruit berried or dry. The flowers are small and generally green; the leaves are simple and generally alternate. The order consists of trees and shrubs, often spiny. There are species in nearly all countries, with the exception of the Arctic zone. Known genera forty-two, species, 250 (*Lindley*); genera thirty-seven, species 430 (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Only one genus British. Berries belonging to various plants of the order have been used for dyeing yellow, green, or intermediate tints [RHAMNUS], others are eatable [ZIZYPHUS]. One plant is used by the poorer classes in China for tea. Others have been employed as astringents, purgatives, tonics, sedatives, &c. [Ceanothus, Colubrina, Discaria, Gouania, Sageretia.]

**rham-nād**, *s.* [RHAMNUS.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Rhamnaceae (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sēm; mūte, cūh, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trī, sīrian. *ae*, *oe* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

**rham-nal, a.** [RHAMNALES.] Pertaining to the genus *Rhamnus*.

**rhamnal-alliance, s.** [RHAMNALES.]

**rham-nā-lōg, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from *rhamnus* (q.v.).]

**Bot.**: Lindley's forty-fourth alliance of plants. He places it between the Saxifragales and the Gentianales in his sub-class of Perigynous Exogens. Orders: Penzanceae, Aquilariaceae, Ulmaceae, Rhamnaceae, Chailletiacae, Hippocrateaceae, Celastraceae, Stackhousiaceae, Sapotaceae, and Styracaceae.

**rham-nē-gine, s.** [Eng. *rhamnus* (u); cf connect., and suff. -ine.]

**Chem.**:  $C_{12}H_{12}O_5 + 2H_2O$ . A neutral substance, isomeric with rhamnine, discovered by Lefort, in 1858, in buckthorn berries. Unlike rhamnine, it is very soluble in cold water, but, in all other respects, it agrees with that body.

**rham-nēt-in, s.** [Eng. *rhamnus* (u); cf connect., and suff. -in.]

**Chem.**:  $C_{11}H_{10}O_5$ . A yellow, crystalline body, obtained by boiling ranthorhamnin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alkalis, and precipitated therefrom by acids.

**rham-nine, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rhamnus* (u); -ine (Chem.).]

**Chem.**:  $C_{12}H_{12}O_5 + 2H_2O$ . A yellow substance, discovered by Fleury in 1840, and extracted from the unripe berries of *Rhamnus cathartica* by repeatedly boiling with water, setting the decoctions aside to crystallize, and purifying by recrystallization from boiling alcohol. It forms cauliflower-like crystals, insoluble in cold water and in ether, slightly soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves easily in caustic alkalis, forming uncrystallizable, reddish-yellow solutions. A similar substance is found in Persian berries.

**rham-nī-tōg, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rhamnus*; Lat. suff. -ites.]

**Palaeobot.**: A genus of fossil plants akin to *Rhamnus* (q.v.). Two known species from the Miocene. One, *Rhamnus lanceolatus*, is found in the Bovey Tracey beds (Lower Miocene or Oligocene).

**rham-nō-ōp-thar'-tīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rhamnus* (u); o connect., and Eng. *cathartina*. [CATHARTINA].]

**Chem.**: The uncrystallizable principle of buckthorn berries. It is an amorphous, yellowish, brittle mass, soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It has a bitter and very repulsive taste, and, when heated, melts to a yellowish-brown oil, gives off inflammable vapours, and leaves combustible charcoal. Ferric chloride colours it dark green, and, when heated with nitric acid, it yields a large quantity of picric acid.

**rham-nō-tān-nic, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rhamnus* (u); o connect., and Eng. *tannic*.] Derived from or containing rhamnine and tannic acid.

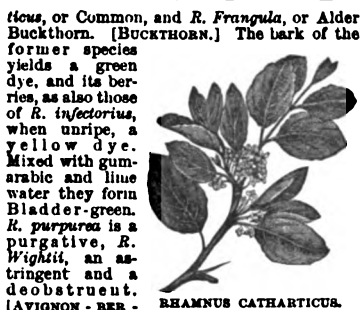
**rhamnotannic-acid, s.**

**Chem.**: A greenish-yellow amorphous powder, obtained by evaporating the juice of ripe buckthorn berries, exhausting the extract with hot alcohol, filtering, evaporating filtrate nearly to dryness, and adding cold water. It has a bitter, astringent taste, melts and decomposes when heated, is insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. In tartar emetic it deposits a yellowish powder after standing some time, but it does not precipitate solution of gelatine.

**rham-nōx-ān'-thīn, s.** [Pref. *rhamno*, and Eng. *xanthin*.] [FRANGULIN.]

**rham-nūs, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rhamnus*; Gr. *ῥάμνος* (*rhamnos*) = buckthorn. Wight and Arnott consider the Greek word to signify properly a branch, and to have been given to the plant on account of its numerous branches.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Rhamnaceae. The calyx is four- or five-cleft, the petals are sometimes wanting; ovary three- or four-celled. The berry consists of two to four nuts, each one-seeded. Two species occur in Britain, *Rhamnus cathar-*



RHAMNUS CATHARTICA.

2. **Palaeobot.**: One species is known, from the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

3. **Pharm.**: *Rhamni* *baccae*, *Spinae Cervini* *baccae*, *Rhamni Cathartici baccae* = Buckthorn berries. *Rhamni Cathartici baccae succus* = the juice of the Buckthorn berries. They are rarely used as a cathartic, but frequently as an official syrup.

**rhamph-, rhamph-phō, pref.** [Gr. *ῥάμφος* (*rhamphos*) = a bird's bill, esp. that of a bird of prey.] Having a large beak or bill.

**rham-phās-tī-dō, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhamphastis* (u); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

**Ornith.**: Toucans; a family of Scansorial Picarian Birds, confined to the Neotropical regions. They are fruit-eaters, and strictly arboreal. Bill very long and wide, vascular within, curved above, compressed, edges notched; tongue long and feathered. Genera: *Rhamphastos*, *Pteroglossus*, *Selenidera*, *Andigena*, and *Aulacorhamphus*.

**rham-phās-tōs, rām-phās-tōs, s.** [Gr. *ῥάμφος* (*rhamphos*) = a beak, a bill.]

**Ornith.**: Toucan; the type-genus of *Rhamphastidae* (q.v.). Bill smooth, nostrils at base, nearly hidden by projection of keel; tail short, even; toes outer pair larger than inner, claws strong. Wallace puts the species at twelve, ranging from Mexico to South Brazil.

**rham-phīn-thys, s.** [Pref. *rhamph-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Gymnotidae, from tropical America. No caudal or dorsal fin; teeth absent. Six species, some with a short, others with a tubiform snout.

**rham-phō, pref.** [RHAMPH-.]

**rham-phō-phē-ā-lūs, s.** [Pref. *rhampho-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Plesiosaurs. One British species is known, from the Jurassic rocks.

**rhamph-ō-dōn, s.** [Pref. *rhamph-*, and Gr. *ὀδών* (*odon*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

**Ornith.**: Saw-bill; a genus of Trochilidae, with one species, *Rhamphodon navius*, from South-eastern Brazil. The male bird has the edge of the bill serrated like the teeth of a saw; that of the female is plain. The plumage is rather dull, and the sexes are coloured alike.

**rham-phō-lō-ōn, s.** [Pref. *rhampho-*, and Gr. *λεών* (*leōn*) = a lion.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Chameleontidae, from Madagascar, with one species, *Rhampholeon spectrum*. The tail is non-prehensile, but there is an additional projection at the inner base of each claw, and a spine on the side of each finger and toe, structures which add to the grasping power of the animal.

**rhamph-ō-mīo-rōn, s.** [Pref. *rhamph-*, and Gr. *μικρός* (*mikros*), neut. of *μικρός* (*mikros*) = small.]

**Ornith.**: Thorn-bills; a genus of Trochilidae, with six species, from Colombia and Ecuador, and ranging into Peru and Bolivia. The bill is disproportionately small, and there is a long beard of purple or metallic-green feathers.

**rham-phō-rhyn-ōnūs, s.** [Pref. *rhampho-*, and Gr. *ρύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Pterosauria, with three species from the Stonesfield Slate. It comprises forms in which the wing-finger has four phalanges; the front part of both jaws is

edentulous, and possibly formed a horny beak, teeth being developed only in the hinder portion of the jaws; tail very long.

**rham-phō-sūs, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ῥάμφος* (*rhamphos*) = a bird's bill.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of *Fistulariidae*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. It has an immense spinous ray, denticulated behind, inserted on the nape.

**rha-phē, s.** [RAPHE.]

**rha-phī-dōg, s. pl.** [RAPHIDES.]

**rha-phīd'-ī-ā, rha-phīd'-ī-ūm, s.** [Latinised dimin. from Gr. *ῥάφης* (*rhapfis*) = a needle, a pin.]

1. **Entom.**: Snake-fly, Camel-fly; a genus of *Sialidae*. Head large; eyes small; ocelli three; neck thin, giving easy vertical movement to the head. When the head is raised a certain resemblance to a snake is seen, whence one of the English names of these insects. Larvae live under the bark of trees. Four are British.

2. **Palaeont.**: One species, in the Purbeck beds, passing to the Wealden.

**rāph-i-dī-i-dō, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhapidiā* (u); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

**Entom.**: A family of Planipennia, now often merged in *Sialidae*.

**rha-phīd'-ī-ūm, s.** [RHAPHIDIA.]

**rāph-i-dō-nō-mā-tō, s. pl.** [Gr. *ῥάφης* (*rhapfis*), genit. *ῥάφιδος* (*rhapidos*) = a needle, and *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

**Zool.**: A sub-order of *Silicispongia*. (Carter.)

**rāph-i-ō-lōp'-īa, s.** [Gr. *ῥάφης* (*rhapfis*) = a needle, and *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Pomaceae*, allied to *Crataegus*. Flowers in racemes or panicles. *Raphiolepis indica* and *R. japonica* are fine evergreens, the former with pink, the latter with dark-red, flowers.

**rha-plā, s.** [Gr. *ῥάφης* (*rhapfis*) = a needle. So called because the acute awns of the corolla stick in the clothes.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Sabalidae*. Dwarf palms, from Eastern Asia. *Rhapis flabelliformis* is the Ground Rattan Palm.

**rha-pōn'-tī-gīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rhaponticum* (u); -in (Chem.).] [CHRYSOGRAPHIC-ACID.]

**rha-pōn'-tīo-ūm, s.** [Lat. *rha*, from Gr. *ῥα* (*rha*) = rhabarbar, from living near the Rha or Volga, and *Ponticum* = of, or belonging to Pontus (Euxinus) = the Black Sea. Named from the similarity of the leaves to those of the rhabarbar.]

**Bot.**: A genus of *Serratales*. Known species nine. *Rhaponticum acutius*, from Northern Africa, has edible roots.

\* **rhap-sōde, s.** [Gr. *ῥαψῳδός* (*rhapsōdos*) = one who stitches or strings songs together, a reciter of epic poetry, from *ῥάψω* (*rhapso*), fut. of *ῥάπτω* (*rhaplo*) = to stitch together, and *ὄδῃ* (*odē*) = a song, an ode (q.v.).] A rhapsodist.

**rhap-sōd'-īc, rhap-sōd'-īc-ā-l, a.** [Gr. *ῥαψῳδικός* (*rhapsōdikos*), from *ῥαψῳδία* (*rhapsōdia*) = rhapsody (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to rhapsody; hence, confused and disconnected.

\* They (Prynne's Works) are all in the English tongue, and by the generality of scholars are looked upon to be rather rhapsodical and confused, than any way polite or concise. — Wood: *Athenae Oxon.*, vol. II.

**rhap-sōd'-īc-ā-l-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rhapsodical* -ly.] In a rhapsodic manner; in manner of rhapsody.

**rhap-sō-dīst, s.** [Eng. *rhapsody* (y); -ist.]

1. **Greek Antiq.**: One of a class of wandering minstrels in ancient Greece, of the Ionian race, who formerly recited epics in public places. Rhapsodical recitation must be regarded as the forerunner of stage acting, and as forming, when conjoined with the Bacchic chorus, the complete Greek drama.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes or recites verses extempore.

\* The gross fictions chanted in the streets By wandering rhapsodists.

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. IV.

3. One who writes or speaks in a confused or disconnected manner, with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

**bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, qell, choros, qhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

**rhāp-sō-dise**, *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *rhapsody*(y); -ize.]

**A. Intrans.** : To sing or recite rhapsodies; to act the part of a rhapsodist.

**B. Trans.** : To sing or recite as a rhapsody; to recite or repeat in the manner of a rhapsody.

"The Rhapsody was the song of a Rhapsodist, or Rhapsode; and a long poem sung piecemeal, the different parts by different singers, was *rhapsodized*." —*Latham*: *Dict.*

**rhāp-sōd-ō-mān-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥαψῳδία* (*rhapsōdia*) = rhapsody, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = divination.] Divination by means of verses.

**rhāp-sō-dy**, *\*rap-sod-ic*, *s.* [Fr. *rap-sodie*, from Lat. *rhapsodia*, from Gr. *ῥαψῳδία* (*rhapsōdia*) = the reciting of epic poetry, a portion of a poem recited at a time, a rhapsody, from *ῥαψῳδός* (*rhapsōdōs*) = a rhapsody (q.v.).]

\*1. A short epic poem, or a portion of a longer epic, recited by a rhapsodist at one time.

2. A confused or disconnected series of sentences or statements, composed under excitement, and without dependence or natural connection; a confused or rambling composition.

"Simplicity is generally sacrificed to the rhapsodies of romantic love." —*Langhorne*: *On Collins*; *Ode to Simplicity*.

3. *Music* : A composition of irregular form, and in the style of an improvisation.

**rhāt-an-y**, *s.* [RATANY.]

**rhā-sy-ā**, *s.* [Named after Rhazes, an Arabic physician, who lived in the tenth century.]

**Bot.** : A genus of Plumiereae. The very bitter leaves of *Rhazya stricta* are steeped and then used as a food for goats. In Sind the natives use them in the preparation of cool drinks in hot weather, and as a bitter tonic in low fevers, sore throat, &c.

**Rhē-ā** (1), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Astron.* : One of the satellites of Saturn.

2. *Gr. Mythol.* : The daughter of Uranus and Gē, wife of Saturn, and mother of Vesta, Ceres, Juno, Pluto, &c.

3. *Ornith.* : A genus of Struthionidae, or, if that family is divided, of Struthionineae. Three toes are present, the neck is covered with feathers, and the tail is almost obsolete. They are sometimes called South American Ostriches, but are smaller than the true Ostrich, and the whole plumage is sombre. There are two well-established species, *Rhea americana*, the Common, and *R. darwini*, Darwin's Rhea, the former ranging from Bolivia, Paraguay, and the South of Brazil down to Magellan's Straits, the latter inhabiting Eastern Patagonia. *R. macrorhynchos* was given specific distinction by Dr. Sclater in 1860 (*Trans. Zool. Soc.*, iv. 386, pl. xlix), but subsequent investigations led him to believe that the individuals belonged to "a locally isolated race of *R. americana*, probably existing somewhere in the campos of the interior of north-eastern Brazil" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1877, 160; cf. 1885).

4. *Palæont.* : Remains of a species larger than either of those now living, from post-Tertiary deposits in the Brazilian bone-caves.

**rhē-ā** (2), *s.* [Assamese *rhā* = *Boehmeria nivea*.]

**Bot.** : *Boehmeria nivea* and *B. utilis*.

**rhea-fibre**, *s.*

**Bot.** : The fibre of a species of nettle, *Urtica* (*Boehmeria*) *tenacissima*, an East Indian plant. It is imported into Great Britain for textile purposes.

**rhē-ād-ic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rheas*, genit. *rhe-aci*(is); -ic; the specific name of *Papaver Rheas*.] (See the compound.)

**rheadio-acid**, *s.*

**Chem.** : An acid found, together with papaveric acid, in the flowers of *Papaver Rheas*. It is precipitated by neutral acetate of lead, but has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

**rhē-āi-ā**, *s.* [Named after Henry Rhee de Van Draakenstein, author of *Hortus Malabaricus*.]

**Bot.** : A genus of Clusiaceae. Trees with opposite, stalked, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, found in Madagascar and tropical America. The fruit of *Rhedia laterifolia*, the Wild Mamme of Jamaica, and *R. edulis*, a native of Panama, are eaten.

**rhē-ic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rheum* (2); -ic. (See compound.)]

**rheo-acid**, *s.* [CHRYSOGRAPHIC-ACID.]

**rhē-in**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rheum* (2); -in.]

**Chem.** : Chrysographic-acid (q.v.).

**rhēin-bēr-ry**, *s.* [Ger. *rheinbeere*, from Lat. *rhannus*.] Buckthorn. [RHAMNUS.]

"The latter herbalists call it in Latin *Rhamnus solitaria*. . . It is termed . . . in English, *Lesative Ram*, *Waythorne*, and *Buckthorn*; in Low Dutch they call the fruit or berries *Rhijnberien*, that is as though you should say in Latin *Bacca Rheana*; in English, *rheiberries*; in French, *Nerprun*." —*Gerarde*: *Herbal*, p. 138.

\* **rhē-māt-ic**, *s. & a.* [Gr. *ῥηματικός* (*rhēmatikos*), from *ῥημα* (*rhēma*) = a sentence; *ῥέω* (*rhēō*) = to speak.]

**A. As subst.** : The doctrine of propositions or sentences. (*Coleridge*.)

**B. As adj.** : A term applied to adjectives derived from verbs. (*Fitzedward Hall*.)

**rhēne**, *s.* [A.S. *ryne*; Wel. *rhyn*.] A water-course; a ditch or dike. (*Prose*.)

"The repulsive rhene cut to carry off the superfluous water from peaty soil." —*Field*, Feb. 27, 1884.

**Rhēn-īsh**, *a. & s.* (See def.)

**A. As adj.** : Of or pertaining to the river Rhine; made on, found in, or coming from the country close to the Rhine.

**B. As subst.** : Rhenish wine, Rhine-wine. "This bell-mouth'd goblet makes me feel quite Danish. Or Dutch, with thirst—what, ho, a flask of Rhenish." —*Byron*: *Don Juan*, xiii. 72.

**Rhenish-architecture**, *s.*

**Arch.** : The style assumed by the later Romanesque architecture in the countries bordering on the Rhine. It had round arches, and the churches were originally round, with



APOSTLES' CHURCH, COLOGNE.

small circular or octagonal towers. Under the main mouldings small arcade-galleries were introduced, instead of the corbel-tables. These galleries consisted of detached shafts, which, being connected by arches, formed an open passage. The façades of



RHENISH ARCHITECTURE—(SECULAR).

houses usually had gables rising in steps. The windows were often divided into two lights by small columns, with richly-carved capitals, and surmounted by an arch appertaining to both. [ROMANESQUE.]

**rhē-ō**, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥέω* (*rhēō*) = to flow.] Anything flowing; a flux.

**rhē-ō-chord**, *s.* [Pref. *rheo*, and Eng. *chord*.] **Elect.** : An instrument, consisting of two platinum wires, used in measuring electro-magnetic resistances.

**rhē-ōm-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Pref. *rheo*, and Eng. *meter*.]

**Elect.** : An instrument for measuring the force of an electric current; an electrometer, a galvanometer.

**rhē-ō-mēt-rīc**, *a.* [Eng. *rheometer*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a rheometer, or to rheometry; obtained by rheometry.

**rhē-ōm-ē-trī**, *s.* [RHEOMETER.]

1. *Math.* : The differential and integral calculus; fluxions.

2. *Physics* : The measurement of the force and velocity of electric and other currents.

**rhē-ō-mō-tōr**, *s.* [Pref. *rheo*, and Eng. *motor*.]

**Elect.** : Any apparatus which originates an electric current, whether it be a magneto-electric current or a voltaic battery, a thermo-electric battery, or any other source whatever of an electric current.

**rhē-ō-phēre**, *s.* [Pref. *rheo*, and Gr. *φέρω* (*phēro*) = bearing; *φέρω* (*phēro*) = to bear.]

**Elect.** : A term employed by Ampère to designate the connecting wire of a galvanic apparatus as being the carrier or transmitter of the current.

**rhē-ō-sōpē**, *s.* [Pref. *rheo*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopēō*) = to see, to observe.]

**Elect.** : An instrument for detecting an electric current.

**rhē-ō-sōp-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *rheoscopy*(s); -ic.] Of or belonging to a rheoscope.

**rhē-ō-stāt**, *s.* [Pref. *rheo*, and Gr. *στάτος* (*statos*) = standing still.]

**Electro-magnetism** : An instrument for regulating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of force may be maintained.

**rhē-ō-tōme**, *s.* [Pref. *rhēō*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

**Elect.** : An instrument which periodically interrupts a current. (*Faraday*.)

**rhē-ō-trōpē**, *s.* [Pref. *rheo*, and Gr. *τρέπω* (*trēpō*) = to turn.]

**Elect.** : An instrument which periodically inverts a current. (*Faraday*.)

**rhē-sūs**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥήσος* (*Rhēsos*) = a king of Thrace, who marched to the assistance of Priam at the siege of Troy.]

**Zoology** :

\*1. A genus of monkeys, separated by Lesson from *Macacus* (q.v.).

2. *Macacus rhesus*, the Rhesus Monkey, from India, in some parts of which it is considered sacred. Length, from eighteen inches to two feet; tail from six to eight inches. Prevailing colour olive-green, brown on back, face pale flesh-colour; callosities and insides of legs often very red.

**rhē-tian**, *a.* [RHETIAN.]

\* **rhē-tor**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥήτωρ* (*rhētōr*), from *ῥέω* (*rhēō*) = to speak.] A rhetorician.

"Your bearing, what is it but of a rhetor at a desk, to commend or dislike?" —*Hammond*: *Works*, iv. 514.

**rhēt-ōr-ic**, \* **ret-or-ic**, \* **rhet-or-ic**, *s.* [Fr. *rhetorique*, from Lat. *rhetorica* (*ars*) = (the art) of rhetoric, from Gr. *ῥητορικὴ* (*rhētorikē*) (*rhētorikē*) (*technē*), from *ῥήτωρ* (*rhētōr*) = an orator; Sp. & Ital. *retorica*.]

1. Originally, the art of speaking effectively in public, but afterwards the meaning was so extended as to comprehend the theory of eloquence, whether spoken or written. The first treatise on rhetoric, that of Aristotle (b.c. 384-322), is marked by great acuteness and is still valuable. He considered Rhetoric as a branch of Logic. The chief elements of an oration may be comprised under (1) Invention, or the character of the ideas to be employed; (2) Disposition, or their arrangement; and (3) Elocution and (4) Delivery, both of which have respect to words, style, utterance, action, &c. The rhetorical points and accents are said to have been introduced by Aristophanes of Byzantium, about 200 a.c. The art was taught at Rome by Phœtus Gallus about 87 a.c. Quintilian, after teaching rhetoric for twenty years, published in the reign of Domitian, his *Institutio oratoria*, the education of an orator. In 1776 Principal Campbell published a work on the

**āto, āt, āre, āmidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Sīrian. ā, ǝ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

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**Rhine-loosa, s. [Loksa.]**

**Rhine-wines, s. pl.** A general term for wines made from the grapes grown on the borders of the Rhine, but more specifically from those of the Rheingau, a district in the south-west of Nassau, and formerly belonging to the archbishopric of Mayence. The best white Rhine-wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Rothenberger, and Markobrunner. The Asmannshäuser is the best known of the red wines.

**rhine (2), rhême, s. [A.S. ryme = a water-course; Wel. rhyu = a channel.] A water-course; a wide ditch or dike.**

"Bedgemoor . . . was intersected by many deep and wide trenches which, in that country, are called rhines."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

**rhī-nēl-lūa, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *rhīs* (rhia), genit. *rhīs* (rhia) = the nose.]**

**Palæont.:** A genus of Clupeidæ, from the Upper Cretaceous of Mount Lebanon.

**rhīn-ōn-ō-phāi-lō, a. [RHINENCEPHALON.] Anat.:** Of or belonging to the rhinencephalon.

**rhīn-ōn-ō-phāi-lōn, s. [Pref. *rhīn-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (engkephalos) = the brain.]**

**Comp. Anat.:** The anterior surface of the brain, consisting chiefly of gray substance, and giving origin to the small nerves which proceed, through the foramina of the ethmoid bone, to the nose.

**rhīn-lōh-thāy, s. [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (ichthys) = a fish.]**

**Ichthy.:** Long-nosed Dace; a genus of Cyprinidæ, from the fresh waters of North America.

**rhīn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhīn*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]**

**Ichthy.:** A family of Plagiosomous Fishes, section Batoidæ. No anal fin, two dorsals; spiracles present. Pectorals large, with the basal portion prolonged forwards, but not attached to the head.

**rhī-nō, s. [Ety. doubtful.] Money, coin; gold or silver. (Slang.)**

"A famous wedding we had of it, as long as the rhino lasted."—Marryat: *Pease of Many Tales; Tale of the English Sailor.*

**rhī-nō-rhīn, pref. [Gr. *rhīs* (rhia), genit. *rhīs* (rhia) = (1) the nose, (2) the nostrils.] Of or belonging to the nose or the nostrils; nasal.**

**rhī-nō-bāt-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhīno-bat*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]**

**Ichthy.:** A family of Plagiosomous Fishes, section Batoidæ. Tail long and strong, with two well-developed dorsals, and a longitudinal fold on each side; caudal developed. Disc not excessively dilated, the rayed portion of the pectorals not being continued to the snout. Three genera: Rhynchobatus, Rhinobatus, and Trygonorhina.

**Palæont.:** Apparently commenced in the Oolite.

**rhī-nō-bāt-ūa, s. [Pref. *rhīno-*, and Mod. Lat. *bat*(us) (q.v.).]**

**1. Ichthy.:** The typical genus of Rhinobatidæ, with twelve species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Cranial cartilage produced into a long rostral process, the space between it and the pectoral being filled by a membrane. Dorsals without spine, both at a great distance behind the ventrals; caudal without lower lobe.

**2. Palæont.:** One species, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon, has been referred to this genus. [SPATHOBATIA.]

**\* rhī-nō-ōr-ī-ā, \* rhī-nō-ōr-ī-ō-ā, a. [RHINOCEROS.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros. (Said of a nose turning up like the horn on the snout of a rhinoceros.) (Taiter, No. 260.)**

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōid, a. [Eng. *rhinoceros*(us); -oid.]** Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus Rhinoceros. (Nicholson: *Palæont.*, ii. 329.)

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōs** (The class. pl. is **rhī-nō-ōr-ō-ēs**, but the form **rhī-nō-ōr-ōs-ēs** is in ordinary use), \* **rhī-nō-ōr-ōs**, \* **rhī-nō-ōr-ōt**, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ῥινόκερος* (rhīnokeros); *rhīs* (rhia), genit. *rhīs* (rhia) = the nose, and *keras* (keras) = a horn.]

**1. Zoology:**

(1) The sole recent genus of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). It falls naturally into three sections, which some zoologists raise to the rank of genera.

(a) **Rhinoceros:** Adults with a single large compressed incisor above on each side, occasionally a small lateral one, below a very small median, and a very large procumbent, pointed, lateral incisor; nasal bone pointed in front; single nasal horn; skin very thick, and raised into strong, definitely-arranged folds. There are two well-marked species: (1) *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Linnaeus; *indicus*, Cuvier), now found wild only in the teral region of Nepal and Bhutan and in Assam, though it had formerly a much wider geographical range; (2) *R. sondaicus* (or *javanus*, Cuvier), the Javan Rhinoceros, is smaller, and distinguished by the different arrangement of the folds of the skin, and by the small size or absence of the horn in the female. Found near Calcutta, in Burmah, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and probably Borneo. *R. unicornis* was known to the ancients, and was seen probably for the first time by modern Europeans when one was sent to the king of Portugal from India in 1513.

(b) **Ceratohinus:** The folds are not so strongly marked as in the first section. There is a well-developed nasal, and a small frontal horn, separated by an interval. The name, *R. sumatrensis* has possibly been applied to more than one species, and two animals in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, presented considerable differences of form and colour. Dr. Sclater named one of them *R. lasiotis*, the Hairy-Eared Rhinoceros. Geographical range nearly the same as that of the Javan Rhinoceros, but it does extend into Bengal.

(c) **Atelodus**, with two well-marked species, peculiar to Africa. Incisors rudimentary or wanting, well-developed anterior and posterior horns in close contact; skin without definite permanent folds. *R. bicornis*, the Common Two-horned Rhinoceros, is the smaller, and has a pointed prehensile lip. It ranges from Abyssinia to Cape Colony, but the progress of civilization and the attacks of English sportsmen are rapidly reducing its numbers. Two varieties are said to exist, *R. bicornis major* and *R. bicornis minor*. Specimens in which the posterior horn has attained a length as great as or greater than the anterior have also been separated under the specific name of *R. keillou* [KEILLLOA], but with scarcely sufficient reason. *R. sinuatus*, Burchell's, the Square-mouthed, or White Rhinoceros, has a square truncated lip, browses on grasses, and frequents open country. It is the largest of the family, an adult male standing over six feet at the shoulder. The epithet White is a misnomer, for the animal is a dingy slate-colour. A local variety in which the horn has a forward rake is sometimes described as *R. oswellii*.

(2) Any individual of the genus Rhinoceros [1]. The rhinoceros is the largest and most powerful terrestrial mammal, except the elephant, to which, as well as to the hippopotamus and tapir, it is allied. They are of low intelligence, and usually harmless, but when provoked they display considerable ferocity, and, though apparently so clumsily formed, can run with great speed. Only one is produced at a birth. The flesh is sometimes used for food; in the East Indies, the skin, which is said to be bullet-proof at short distances, is used for shields, and in South Africa it is made into whips.

**2. Palæont.:** *R. pachygnathus*, from the Miocene of Greece, was apparently intermediate between *R. bicornis* and *R. sinuatus*. Four species, all bicorn, formerly inhabited Britain: *R. tichorhinus*, the Woolly Rhinoceros (q.v.), from the Brick-earths of the Thames Valley, *R. hemiteochus* (Falc., *leptorhinus*, Owen), *R. megarrhinus* (*leptorhinus*, Cuvier & Falc.) and *R. etruscus*, of Pliocene age. The one-horned Indian type was well represented (*R. sivalensis*, *R. palaicindicus*) in the Pleistocene of the sub-Himalayan region. *R. schleiermacheri*, of the late European Miocene, possessed incisors and was bicorn.

**rhinoceros-beetle, s.**

**Entom.:** *Oryctes rhinoceros*, so called from a horn or protuberance on its head. [ORYCTES.]

**rhinoceros-bird, s.**

**Ornithology:**

1. *Buphaga africana*, the African Beef-eater,

or Ox-pecker. [BUPHAGA.] It is also a frequent companion of the rhinoceros, to which, besides being of service in ridding him of many of the insects that infest his hide, it is said to perform the friendly part of sentinel, uttering sharp, shrill cries on the approach of danger.

**2. The same as RHINOCEROS-HORNBILL (q.v.).**

**rhinoceros-bush, s.**

**Bot.:** *Stoebe rhinocerotis*, a composite covering wide tracts of country in the South African Karroo.

**rhinoceros-chameleon, s.**

**Zool.:** *Chamaeleon rhinocerotus*, from Madagascar. There is a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle.

**rhinoceros-hornbill, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Buceros rhinoceros*, from the Malayan peninsula and Borneo. Called also Rhinoceros-bird.

**rhinoceros-tick, s.**

**Entom.:** *Ixodes rhinocerotinus*, parasitic on *Rhinoceros bicornis*.

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōt-ī-ō, a. [Eng. *rhinoceros*; -ī-ō.]**

**1. Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros. (The World, No. 150.)**

**2. (In this sense, from Mod. Lat. *rhinoceros* (q.v.): Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rhinocerotidæ (q.v.). (Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xv. 429.)**

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōt-ī-dæ, rhī-nō-ōr-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *rhinoceros*, genit. *rhinocerotis*(us), *rhinocerotis*(us); fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]**

**1. Zool.:** A family of Perissodactyla (q.v.). Head large, skull elongated; brain cavity very small for size of skull; limbs stout and of moderate length. Three completely developed toes, each with distinct broad rounded hoof, on each foot. Mammary two, inguinal; eyes small; hairy covering scanty; one or two median horns on face, of a more or less conical form, and recurved, often growing to a length of three or even four feet, and composed of a solid hardened mass of epidermic cells, growing from a cluster of long dermal papillae, which present the appearance of a mass of agglutinated hairs. One recent genus. (3) Distribution now restricted to Africa and portions of the Indian and Indo-Malayan regions.

**2. Palæont.:** From the Miocene onward. Several forms have been described from America. Remains of a primitive perissodactylic form, from which the Rhinocerotidæ may have descended, have been found in the Eocene of the Rocky Mountains. Hyracodon and Aceratherium (with four toes), from the Miocene, had no nasal horn; Dicotyles, of the same age, had a pair of tubercles on the nasal bones, apparently supporting horns side by side. [RHINOCEROS, 2.]

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōt-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinoceros*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]**

**Ornith.:** In older classifications a family of Gallæ, with one genus Rhinocetus (q.v.).

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōt-ī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinocetus*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]**

**Ornith.:** A sub-family of Gruidæ, with one genus, Rhinocetus (q.v.), though Sundevall places here the genus *Pedionornis* of Gould, sometimes classed with the Charadriidæ and sometimes with the Turnicidæ.

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōt-ūa, s. [Pref. *rhīno-*, and Gr. *χαίτη* (chaitē) = long, flowing hair.]**

**Ornith.:** The sole genus of the sub-family Rhinocetinae, with a single species, *Rhinocetus fubatus*, from New Caledonia. It is a bird of a bluish ash colour, partaking somewhat of the appearance of a Rail, a Plover, and a Heron.

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōt-mæ, s. [Pref. *rhīno-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (derma) = skin.]**

**Zool.:** A genus of Engystomatidæ (in older classifications made the type of a family, Rhinodermatidæ, which is now frequently merged in the first-named family). Fingers with a slight rudiment of web; toes incompletely webbed. There is a single species, *Rhinoderma darwini*, from Chilli. (Boulenger.)

**rhī-nō-ōr-ōt-mæt-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinoderma*, genit. *rhinodermatis*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [RHINODERMA.]**

**rhīn, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thāre; pīnē, pīt, sūre, sār, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trī, Sýrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**rhī-mō-dōn**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhís*), genit. *ῥίνο* (*rhínos*) = the nose; suff. *-odon*.]

*Ichthy.*: The sole genus of the family Rhinodontidae, with a single species, *Rhinodon typicus*, a gigantic shark, known to exceed fifty feet in length, and said to attain seventy. Common in the western parts of the Indian Ocean. It is harmless, the teeth being small and numerous, in broad bands. Snout broad, short, and flat; eyes very small.

**rhī-mō-dōn-ti-dōs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinodon*, genit. *rhinodontis* (*s.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idos*.]

*Ichthy.*: A family of Selachoides (q.v.). No nictitating membranes; anal fin present; two dorsals, the first nearly opposite to the ventrals, without spine in front; mouth and nostrils near extremity of snout.

**rhī-mōd'-ō-rūs**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Mod. Lat. *dorus*, from Gr. *δῶρ* (*dōr*) = a spear.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Siluridae, from the rivers of tropical South America flowing into the Atlantic. There is a series of bony scutes along the middle of the side.

**rhī-mō-gīa-nī-nē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoglanis* (*s.*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

*Ichthy.*: A group of Siluridae (q.v.). Two dorsals; six barbels; ventrals inserted below posterior rays of first dorsal. Two genera: *Rhinoglanis*, of which a single example, an inch and a half long, has been obtained from Gondoroko, on the Upper Nile; and *Callomystax*, from the Ganges and Indus.

**rhī-mō-gīā-nīs**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Mod. Lat. *glanis*, from Gr. *γλάνης* (*glanis*) = a shad.] [RHINOGLANINA.]

**rhī-mō-grī-phūs**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Lat. *gryphus*.] [GYPHUS.]

*Ornith.*: Turkey Vulture; a genus of Sarcophagidae, with one species, *Rhinogryphus auru*, sometimes separated from *Cathartes* on



RHINOGRYPHUS AURA.

account of its peculiar perforated nose, but classed with that genus by older taxonomists. Range, from North America to the Straits of Magellan. It is about thirty inches long; plumage black with purplish gloss; head and neck bright red, which fades rapidly after death.

**rhī-mō-lith**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Pathol.*: A concretion, consisting of the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia with mucus, sometimes arising in the nasal cavities.

**rhī-mō-lōph'-ī-dōs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinolophus* (*s.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idos*.]

*Zool.*: Horseshoe Bats; a family of Microchiroptera. Bats with well-developed foliaceous cutaneous appendages surrounding nasal apertures, and large, generally separated ears, without a tragus. The molars are acutely tubercular, enabling them to crush the hard cases of Coleoptera, which form a large portion of their food. From temperate and tropical parts of the eastern hemisphere, from Ireland to New Ireland. There are two sub-families: (1) *Phyllorhininae*, and (2) *Rhinolophinae*, with a single genus, *Rhinolophus* (q.v.).

**rhī-mōl'-ō-phī-nēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinolophus* (*s.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.] [RHINOLOPHINA.]

**rhī-mōl'-ō-phūs**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *λόφος* (*lophos*) = a crest.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of Rhinolophinae, with twenty-four species, having approximately the range of the family. In temperate regions the species hibernate in dry and warm

hiding-places during the winter; in warmer regions they frequent hill-ranges, and many are clothed with long dense fur. The most important species will be found in this Dictionary under their popular names.

2. *Palaeont.*: Begins in the Eocene.

**rhī-mō-n'yō-tēr-lā**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Mod. Lat. *nycteris* (q.v.).]

*Zool.*: A genus of Phylorhininae (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinomycteris aurantiaca*, the Orange-coloured Bat. The genus is intermediate between *Trisonotus* and *Phylorhinus*, agreeing more closely with the former. (Dobson.)

**rhī-mō-phr'y-nī-dōs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinophrynus* (*s.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.] [RHINOPHRYNUS.]

**rhī-mō-phr'y-nūs**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *φύρυν* (*phryn*) = a toad.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Bufonidae. Parotids absent, transverse processes of sacrum large, fingers free, toes webbed, tips not dilated. One species, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis*, from Mexico. It is sometimes erected into a separate family, *Rhinophrynidae*.

**rhī-nōph'-yī-lā**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phylon*) = a leaf.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinophylla pusilla*, from Bahia.

**rhī-mō-plast**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *πλάσσω* (*plastō*) = to mould.] A person having an artificial nose. [RHINOPLASTIC.]

"The cunning idolaters who had made Mr. Clint a rhinoplast."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 9, 1884.

**rhī-mō-plās-tīc**, *a.* [Prof. *rhinoplastique*.] [RHINOPLASTIC.] Forming a nose.

**rhinoplastic-knife**, *s.*

*Surg.*: A knife used in the Tagliacotian operation for artificial nose.

**rhinoplastic-operation**, *s.*

*Surg.*: A surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or for restoring one partially lost. Also called the Tagliacotian or Tagliacotian operation, from Jasper Tagliacozzi, a surgeon of Bononia, by whom it was introduced about 1558. Tagliacozzi obtained the piece for the replacement by dissection from the shoulder or arm of the patient. Liston introduced the plan of cutting the piece from the forehead of the noseless.

**rhī-mō-plās-ty**, *s.* [RHINOPLASTIC.] The same as RHINOPLASTIC-OPERATION (q.v.).

**rhī-mō-pō-mā**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *πομα* (*pōma*) = a cover.]

*Zool.*: The sole genus of the group Rhinopomata, of the sub-family Emballonurinae. There is a single species, *Rhinopoma microphyllum*, ranging from Egypt, through Asia Minor, to India and Burma. It is a small Bat, about two inches long, with a tail of about the same length. The fur is short, and a good deal of the hinder part of the back naked; the limb-bones are long, rendering the animal active in walking. Common in ruins in Egypt, whence it is sometimes called the Egyptian Rhinopoma.

**rhī-mō-pō-mā-tā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. pl. of *rhinopoma*.] [RHINOPOMA.]

**rhī-mō-pōmē**, *s.* [RHINOPOMA.]

**rhī-mōp'-tēr-ā**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Myliobatidae (q.v.), with seven species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The teeth are broad, flat, tessellated, in five or more series, the middle being the broadest, the others decreasing in width outwards. Tail very slender, with a dorsal fin before the serrated spine.

2. *Palaeont.*: [ZYGOBATIS.]

**rhī-mō-rhōs'-ā**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *ῥέος* (*rhēos*) = to flow.]

*Pathol.*: Chronic inflammation of the nostrils. Called also Ozena.

**rhī-mō-sāu'-rūs**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, group Brachyopina, from the Lias.

**rhī-mō-sōpē**, *s.* [Prof. *rhino*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument for

examining the posterior nares—the rear portion of the nostrils.

**rhī-mō-sōp'-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *rhinoscope* (*s.*); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

**rhī-nōs'-ō-p'y**, *s.* [RHINOSCOPE.] Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinoscope.

**rhī-pīg'-ēr-ā**, *s.* [Gr. *πίς* (*rhīpis*) = a fan, and *κερας* (*keras*) = a horn.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Rhipiceridae (q.v.). The species, which are few, are found in Australia and America.

**rhī-pī-qēr'-ī-dōs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipicer* (*s.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

*Entom.*: A family of Serricornia akin to Elateridae. Antennae in the males beautifully branched, sometimes fan-shaped. No groove for the reception of the fore sternum. The species are few, and none are British.

**rhīp'-ī-dō**, *pref.* [Gr. *πίς* (*rhīpis*), genit. *πίριδος* (*rhīpidos*) = a fan.] Fanlike, having processes resembling a fan.

**rhīp'-ī-dō-dēn'-dron**, *s.* [Prof. *rhipido*, and Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

*Zool.*: A genus of Spongiomonadidae (q.v.). Animalcules ovate, with two anterior attenuate flagella. Two species, *Rhipidodendron splendens*, from fresh water, and *R. huxleyi*, from bog-water on Dartmoor.

**rhī-pī-dō-gōr'-gī-ā**, *s.* [Prof. *rhipido*, and Gr. *γοργύς* (*gorgos*) = of or belonging to the Gorgon.]

*Zool.*: Fan-coral; a genus of Gorgonidae. They are fan-shaped, with little warty polypies close to the hard tissue. Many species exist in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

**rhī-pī-dūr'-ā**, *s.* [Prof. *rhipid* (*s.*), and Gr. *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

*Ornith.*: Fantails; a genus of Muscipapidae, with forty-five species, ranging over the Oriental and Australian regions to the Samoa Islands and Tasmania. They are remarkable for a broad tail, which spreads out like a fan when the bird is in motion. The genus is especially represented in the Malay Archipelago, where every little island, or group of islands, has its peculiar species.

**rhī-pīp'-tēr-ā**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *πίς* (*rhīpis*) = a fan, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

*Entom.*: Strepsiptera (q.v.). [Latreille.]

**rhīp'-sāi'-ī-dōs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhipsalis* (*s.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

*Bot.*: A family of Cactaceae.

**rhīp'-sā-līa**, *s.* [Gr. *ρίψ* (*rhīps*) = wicker-work. Named from the flexible branches.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rhipsalidae. Flowers rotate, segments twelve to eighteen, stamens many, style one, stigma three- to six-rayed. All from the warmer parts of America. *Rhipsalis pachyptera*, bruised, is used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned ulcers.

**rhī-sā**, **rhī-sō**, **rhīz**, *pref.* [Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhīza*) = a root.]

*Bot., Zool., &c.*: Of or belonging to a root, or anything resembling it.

**rhī-sānth**, *s.* [RHIZANTHÆA.] A plant belonging to the Rhizanthæe.

**rhī-sān'-thō-sā**, *s. pl.* [Prof. *rhīz*; Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: Rhizogens. (*Bluma*). [RHIZOGEN.]

**rhī-sīne**, **rhī-sī-nē**, *s.* [Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhīza*) = a root.]

*Bot.*: The root of a moss or of a lichen. (Link.) Called also Rhizula.

**rhī-sō**, *pref.* [RHIZA-.]

**rhī-sō-blas-tūs**, *s.* [Prof. *rhīzo*, and Gr. *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

*Bot.*: An embryo which develops roots.

**rhī-sō-bōl**, *s.* [RHIZOBOLUS.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: The Rhizobolaceae. (Lindley.)

**rhī-sō-bō-lā'-gō-sā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus* (*s.*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æce*.]

*Bot.*: Rhizobols; an order of Hypogynous

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, oherus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -līg. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Large trees with opposite, digitate, coriaceous leaves without stipules. Sepals five or six; petals five to eight; stamens very numerous; ovary four, five, or many celled; styles as many as the cells. Fruit, of several combined nuts, each nut indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, or abortive. Natives of tropical South America. Known genera two, species eight. (Lindley.)

\* **rhī-sōb-ō-lūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ρίζοβόλος* (*rhizobolos*) = striking root: *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root, and *βόλος* (*bolos*) = a throw.]

Bot.: A synonym of Caryocar (q.v.).

**rhī-sō-car-p**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*carpos*) = fruit.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Marsileaceae (q.v.). (Lindley.)

\* **rhī-sō-car-pa**, *s. pl.* [RHIZOCARP.]

Bot.: The Marsileaceae (q.v.).

**rhī-sō-car-pōis**, *a.* [Eng. *rhizocarp*; -ous.]

Botany:

1. Gen.: Of or belonging to a plant whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually. Used of herbs.

2. Specif.: Of or belonging to a Rhizocarp (q.v.).

**rhī-sō-phē-a-lē**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: An order of the Crustacean sub-class Gnathopoda (= Entomostraca), often placed with the Cirripedia. Parasitic, usually as other Crustacea. Body sac-like, devoid of segmentation or limbs. The aperture of the sac is funnel-shaped, and supported by a ring of chitin. From the circumference of the funnel, root-like processes branch out through the body of their host. Alimentary canal obsolete; no cement glands. Hermaphrodite; the young pass through a Nauplius and a Cypris stage.

**rhī-sō-phē-a-lōn**, *s.* [RHIZOCEPHALA.]

Zool.: Any individual of the order Rhizocephala (q.v.).

"Mr. Spence Bate mentions a similar case in a *Rhizocephalon*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vi. 652.

**rhī-sō-erī-nūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ερῖνον* (*erinion*) = a lily.]

Zool.: A genus of Apicrinetes (Pear-Encrinetes).

**rhī-sō-dōnt**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odontos*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Comp. Anat.: A tooth with branching fangs anchoring with the jaw.

**rhī-sō-dōp-sis**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizod(is)*, and Gr. *ὥσις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridae (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures of Scotland and Staffordshire. The pectoral fin was obtusely lobate.

**rhī-sō-dūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *ὀδός* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cyclodipteridae (Traquair), with two species, from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh. It was probably the largest of the Paleozoic Fishes. The huge teeth and detached bones of the head of *Rhizodus hiberni* led earlier observers to refer it to the Labyrinthodonts.

**rhī-sō-flāg-ē-lā-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules progressing by means of pseudopodial extensions of their protoplasm after the manner of the ordinary Rhizopoda, but bearing, at the same time, one or more flagellate appendages; oral or ingestive area diffuse. Genera: Mastigamoeba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas, and Podostoma. (Kent.)

**rhī-sō-gēn**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and the root of Gr. *γεννάω* (*gennao*) = to produce.]

Bot. (Pl.): In Lindley's classification, the third of seven great classes of the Vegetable Kingdom. Parasitic plants with cellular scales instead of true leaves; stem an amorphous fungous mass, or a ramified mycelium sometimes destitute of spiral vessels. Colour brown, yellow, or purple, never green. Flowers naked, or with a trimerous or pentamerous calyx with stamens and carpels. Most

of them stain water a deep blood-red. They vary greatly in appearance. Brown, Griffith, &c., opposed their erection into a separate class, believing them degenerate exogens. Called also Rhizantha. Orders Balanophoraceae, Cytinaceae, Rafflesiaceae.

**rhī-sōid**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ρίζοειδής* (*rhizoisidēs*) = root-like: *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

A. As adj.: Resembling a root.

B. As substantive:

Bot. (Pl.): Slender root filaments affixing certain cryptogams to the ground.

**rhī-sōi-dō-ōis**, *a.* [Eng. *rhizoid*; suff. -ous.]

Bot.: The same as RHIZOID, A.

**rhī-sō-mē**, *s.* [RHIZOME.]

**rhī-sō-mā-nī-a**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Eng. *mania*.]

Bot.: An abnormal development of roots. It is often seen in the ivy, the laurel, the fig, the apple, &c. In the fig the roots are often sent out around the line which surrounds the stem; in the apple tree they appear in little bundles, absorb moisture, and decay. Rhizomania generally indicates something wrong with the ordinary root.

**rhī-sōme**, **rhī-sōme**, **rhī-sō-mē**, *s.* [Gr. *ρίζωμα* (*rhizōma*) = the mass of the roots of a tree; *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A rootstock, a prostrate, thickened, rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants. Examples, various Iridaceae and epiphytous Orchids.

**rhī-sō-mōn-ā**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizoflagellata, with a single species, *Rhizomonas verrucosa*, found by Saville Kent in hay-infusions.

\* **rhī-sō-mor-phē**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *μορφή* (*morphe*) = form.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi found on root-like bodies, which are really the imperfect state of various other genera.

**rhī-sō-mor-phōid**, **rhī-sō-mor-phōis**, *a.* [Eng. *rhizomorph(a)*; -oid, -ous.] Root-like in form.

**rhī-sō-mūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Spalacinae (q.v.), with six species, from Abyssinia, North India, Malacca, and South China. It differs from the typical genus in having the eye uncovered.

† **rhī-sōph-ē-gē**, *s. pl.* [RHIZOPHAGUS.]

Zool.: Root-eaters; a tribe of Marsupials, with one family Phascolomyiidae (q.v.). Two scalpriform incisors in both jaws; no canines; stomach with a special gland; caecum short, wide, with a vermiform appendage. (Owen.)

**rhī-sōph-ē-gōis**, *a.* [RHIZOPHAGUS.] Feeding or subsisting on roots.

**rhī-sōph-ē-gūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-* (q.v.), and Gr. *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Nitidulidae. Ten are British.

**rhī-sōph-ōr-ē**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing. Named from the aerial roots which it throws out.]

Bot.: Mangrove; the typical genus of Rhizophoraceae. Calyx four-parted; petals four, acute; stamens eight to twelve. The stem separates into roots some distance above the water. The wood of *Rhizophora Mangle* is good and durable, the fruit sweet and eatable, and the fermented juice forms a light wine. (MANGROVE.) The bark is good for tanning. Salt also is extracted from its aerial roots.

**rhī-sō-phō-rā-ō-sē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophora* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aces.]

Bot.: Mangroves; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Myrtales. Trees or shrubs, growing along sea-shores. Leaves simple, opposite, sometimes dotted, with convolute, deciduous stipules between the petioles. Peduncles axillary or terminal; calyx lobes four to twelve, sometimes all uniting into a calyptra. Petals inserted into the calyx, equal in number to the lobes, and alternating with them. Stamens twice or thrice as many.

Ovary two-, three-, or four-celled, each with two or more pendulous ovules. Fruit indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, crowned by the calyx. Seed, on becoming ripe, sending a long radicle to fix itself in the mud and thus prevent its being carried away by the ocean. The trees form dense thickets along the shores of the tropics of both hemispheres. Known genera five, species twenty. (Lindley.)

**rhī-sōph-ōr-ōis**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizophora* (a); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Root-bearing; belonging to the natural order Rhizophoraceae (q.v.).

**rhī-sō-pōd**, *s.* [RHIZOPODA.]

1. Zool.: A member of the order Rhizopoda.

2. Bot.: The mycelium of a fungus.

† **rhī-sōp-ō-dē**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. Zool.: A name introduced by Dujardin for an order of Infusoria, which were defined as animalcules with mutable form, moving by means of multiform exsertile processes, without vibratile cilia or other external organs. When the sub-kingdom Protozoa was formed, the name Rhizopoda was retained for the class containing individuals with the power of emitting pseudopodia (q.v.), and the class was divided into five orders: Monera, Amœba, Foraminifera, Radiolaria, and Spongida. The Rhizopoda are the Myxopoda of Huxley, and this latter name has been retained by Prof. Lankester in his reclassification of the Protozoa (q.v.).

2. Paleont.: [FORAMINIFERA, RADIOLARIA, SPONGIDA].

**rhī-sō-pō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *ποδῖον* (*podion*) = a small foot, dimin. from *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: [RHIZOPOD, 2.]

**rhī-sō-pō-gōn**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *πύγων* (*pōgon*) = a beard.]

Bot.: A genus of underground Fungi. *Rhizopogon provincialis* is eaten in Provence.

**rhī-sō-tō-mē**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhizostomidae. Body circular, hemispherical, excavated below, with four semicircular orifices, into which are inserted four roots of a pedunculated mass, afterwards developing into eight appendages with filar suckers. Type *Rhizostoma cuvieri*. European seas.

**rhī-sō-stōm-ē-tē**, *s. pl.* [RHIZOSTOMA.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Discophora (Medusae), having processes like rootlets around the mouth. They are covered with minute polypites, interspersed with clavate tentacula suspended from the middle of the umbrella.

**rhī-sō-stōmē**, *s.* [RHIZOSTOMA.]

**rhī-sō-stōm-ē-lī-dē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizostoma* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. Zool.: A family of Lucernariae (*Nicholson*), equivalent to the order Rhizostoma of Prof. Martin Duncan.

2. Paleont.: A species occurs in the Lithographic slates of Solenhofen.

**rhī-sō-tāx-ē**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and Gr. *τάξις* (*taxis*) = an arrangement.]

Bot.: The arrangements of roots, and the laws of their growth. It has been investigated by Cios.

**rhī-sōt-rō-gūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhīso-*, and *τρῶγος* (*trōgos*) = to gnaw.]

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthinae. *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* is the Midsummer Chafer.

**rhī-sū-lē**, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.] [RHIZINE.]

**rhō-dē-līte**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥοδοῖς* (*rhodois*) = rose-coloured; a connective, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone (Min.).]

Min.: An earthy rose-red mineral, with a soapy feel. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr., 2.0. Composes: silica, 55.9; alumina, 8.3; sesquioxide of iron, 11.4; magnesia, 0.6; lime, 1.1; water, 22.0 = 99.3. Occurs in amygdaloidal dolerite in county Antrim, Ireland.

**rhō-dē-lōse**, **rhō-dē-lōse**, *s.* [RHODALOSE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, gmidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whāt, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Sýrian. *a*, *æ* = ē; *ey* = ē; *qu* = kw.

**rhô-dân'-iô, a.** [Eng. *rhodan(ide)*; -ic.] [SULPHOCYANIC.]

**rhô-dân-ide, s.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose.]  
**Chem.**: A name applied to sulphocyanates on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. (*Watts*.)

**rhô-dân'-thô, s.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the colour of the flower-heads.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Helychryseae. Only known species *Rhodanthe Manglesii*, a beautiful composite; its flowers, of the dry and unfading kind called everlasting, roseate or purple on the upper part, and silvery below. It is found in Western Australia, has been introduced into British greenhouses, and will grow also in the open air in a temperature between 60° and 80°. There are several varieties, but it is possible that two of these, *R. atrovirens* and *R. maculata* are, as Paxton makes them, distinct species.

**rhô-dê'-nê, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhoda*(us); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

**Ichthy.**: A group of Cyprinidae. Anal of moderate length, with nine to twelve branched rays; dorsal short, or of moderate length; mouth with very small barbels, or none. Four genera: *Achiognathus*, *Acanthorhodon*, *Rhodon*, and *Pseudoperilampus*. In the females a long external urogenital tube is developed annually during the spawning season.

**rhô-dê-rêt'-iô, a.** [Eng. *rhodeoretin*(a); -ic.] Contained in or derived from Rhodeoretin (q.v.).

**rhodeoretic-acid, s.** [CONVOLVULIC-ACID.]

**rhô-dê-ôr'-ê-tin, s.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodoeos*) = rosy, and *ῥητίνη* (*rhêtinê*) = resin.] [CONVOLVULIN.]

**rhô-dê-rêt'-in-ôl, s.** [Eng. *rhodeoretin*; -ol.] [CONVOLVULINOL.]

**rhô-dê-rêt'-in-ôl'-iô, a.** [Eng. *rhodeoretinol*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from rhodeoretinol.

**rhodeoretinolic-acid, s.** [CONVOLVULINOL.]

**Rhodes, s.** [See def.]

**Geog.**: An island off the south-west coast of Asia Minor.

**Rhodes-wood, s.**

**Bot.**: *Amyris balsamifera*, the West Indian Candlenut. Rhodes-wood seems a misnomer for an American plant.

**rhô-dê-ûs, s.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodoeos*) = rosy-coloured.]

**Ichthy.**: The typical genus of the group Rhodina (q.v.), with three species from Central Europe and China. *Rhodes amarus*, sometimes found in warm springs, has a silvery bluish band on the middle of the tail.

**rhô-dê-hê-lôse, s.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodoeos*) = rose-coloured; *ἅλς* (*hals*) = salt, and suff. -oes (Min.).]

**Min.**: The same as BIEBERITE (q.v.).

**Rhō-dî-ân, a. & s.** [See def.]

**A. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean.

**B. As subst.**: A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

**Rhodian-laws, s. pl.** The earliest system of marine laws, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had, by their commerce and naval victories, obtained the command of the sea, about 900 B.C.

**rhô-dî'-iô, a.** [Eng. *rhodium*(um); -ic.] Contained in, or derived from rhodium (q.v.).

**rhodic-oxide, s.** [RHODIUM.]

**rhô-diâg, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Naut.**: One of the brass boxes for the journals of the pump-break.

**rhô-dî'-ê-lê, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose. So named because the roots smell like roses.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Crassulaceae. *Rhodiola rosea* is now *Sedum Rhodiola*. [SEDUM.]

**rhô-dî'-iô, s.** [Eng. *rhodium*(um); suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: The same as RHODIUM-GOLD (q.v.).

**rhô-dî'-têg, s.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodoeos*) = rosy.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Cynipidae. *Rhodites* roses is the small gall-fly, the puncture of which produces the bedeguar of the rose.

**rhô-dî'-ûm, s.** [Latinised from Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose, from the red colour of some of its salts.]

**Chem.**: A tetratomic metallic element belonging to the platinum group, symbol Rh; atomic weight, 104.4; sp. gr. 10.6 to 13; discovered by Wollaston in 1804 in crude platinum. To obtain it, the solution from which platinum, palladium, and iridium have been separated is mixed with hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.837, which dissolves everything except the double chlorides of rhodium and sodium. On filtering, heating the residue to dryness, and boiling with water, metallic rhodium remains. It is a whitish-gray metal, very hard, less fusible and less ductile than platinum, unalterable in the air at ordinary temperatures, but oxidising at a red heat. When pure it is unacted upon by the strongest acids, but when alloyed it dissolves in nitrohydrochloric acid. Rhodium forms but one chloride, RhCl<sub>3</sub>, a brownish-red deliquescent mass, soluble in water. It forms four oxides: monoxide, RhO, a dark-gray substance, unattacked by acids; sesquioxide or rhodic oxide, Rh<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a gray porous mass, with a metallic iridescence; dioxide, RhO<sub>2</sub>, a dark-brown substance; and trioxide, RhO<sub>3</sub>, a blue flocculent powder, all insoluble in acids. The salts of rhodium are for the most part rose-coloured.

**rhodium-gold, s.**

**Min.**: A variety of native gold, said to contain from 24 to 43 per cent. of rhodium. Sp. gr. 15.5 to 16.8; brittle.

**rhô-dî-mite, rhô-dî-gite, s.** [Gr. *ῥοδίσις* (*rhodiosis*) = to tinge red; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: An isometric mineral, found very rarely, and only in small crystals, on rubellite in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg, Perm, Russia. Hardness, 8; sp. gr. 3.3 to 3.42; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; translucent; pyroelectric. Not yet analysed, but from its blowpipe reactions it is supposed to be a lime borate.

**rhô-dî-môn'-iô, a.** [Gr. *ῥοδίσις* (*rhodiosis*) = to tinge red; Eng. (*af*) (*rh*), and suff. -ic.] (See compound.)

**rhodizonic-acid, s.**

**Chem.**: A name applied to two distinct compounds, produced under different circumstances from potassium carboxide, α-Rhodizonic acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub> = (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>; O<sub>2</sub>, dis-

covered by Heller in 1837, is formed from carboxylic acid by the assumption of water, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>10</sub> + 2H<sub>2</sub>O = 2C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water and alcohol. On exposure to the air the crystals turn brownish-red, heated to 100° they turn black at a higher temperature they decompose, leaving a carbonaceous residue. The α-rhodizonates, produced from the hydro-carboxylates, all are red, and very insoluble. β-Rhodizonic acid, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>6</sub>. This acid is unknown in the free state, but its potassium salt, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>KO<sub>6</sub>, discovered by Brodie in 1859, remains undissolved when potassium carboxide is treated with absolute alcohol. It is distinguished from α-rhodizonate by the rapidity with which it absorbs oxygen on exposure to air and moisture, being converted into potassium croconate.

**rhô-dê, pref.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose.] Of, pertaining to, or in any way resembling a rose.

**rhô-dê-ôr'-ê, s.** [Pref. *rhodo*-, and Gr. *κέρως* (*keras*) = a horn.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Papilionidae. *Rhodocera rhamnii* of Newman is *Gonopteryx rhamnii* of Stainton, &c.

**rhô-dê-chrôme, s.** [Pref. *rhodo*-, and Gr. *χρῶμα* (*chrôma*) = colour.]

**Min.**: A compact variety of Kämmererite (q.v.), having a splintery fracture.

**rhô-dê-chrô'-gite, s.** [Pref. *rhodo*-, Gr. *χρῶσις* (*chrôsis*) = colour, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Crystallization rhombohedral; also occurs globular, botryoidal,

and massive. Hardness, 3.5 to 4.5; sp. gr. 3.4 to 3.7; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of rose-red when pure, dark-red to brown; streak, white. Compos.: carbonic acid, 38.6; protoxide of manganese, 61.4; but the latter is frequently partly replaced by lime, magnesia, or protoxide of iron.

**rhô-dê-ôri'-nê-dê, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin*(us); Lat. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

**Palaeont.**: A family of Crinoidae. Basals five, parabasals or sub-radials five; arms ten or twenty, bifurcated two or three times. Devonian (?) and Carboniferous formations.

**rhô-dê-ôri'-nê, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rhodocrin*(us); suff. -ite.] Any individual of the genus *Rhodocrinus*.

**rhô-dê-ôri'-nê, s.** [Pref. *rhodo*-, and Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

**Palaeont.**: The typical genus of Rhodocrinidae. Eight species are known, from the Devonian (?) to the Carboniferous.

**rhô-dê-dên'-drê-sê, s. pl.** [Lat. *rhododendron*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ae.]

**Bot.**: A tribe of Ericaceae. Fruit capsular, septicidal. Buds scaly, resembling cones.

**rhô-dê-dên'-drên, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον* (*rhododendron*) = the oleander or the rhododendron; pref. *rhodo*-, and Gr. *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree. Named from the similarity in the flowers.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of Rhododendreae (q.v.). Evergreen shrubs or low trees, with five-lobed corolla, occasionally a little irregular, and normally ten stamens, sometimes declinate. Akin to Azalea, which is distinguished from it by having only five stamens. They are natives of both hemispheres, but their metropolis is in India, especially in the Eastern Himalayas. Sir J. D. Hooker found forty-three in Sikkim, most of them new. Many garden varieties are derived from *Rhododendron ponticum*, a native of Pontus, the Caucasus, and Gibraltar, whence it was introduced into England in 1768. *R. arboreum*, *R. argenteum*, *R. campanulatum*, *R. cinabarinum*, *R. Falconeri*, and *R. fulgens*, are Himalayan trees. The young leaves of *R. arboreum* are poisonous; the flowers make a good sub-acid jelly, besides being medicinal and applied to the forehead for headache. (*Dr. Stewart*.) The leaves of *R. Anthopogon* and *R. leptocladum* are aromatic. The acid stems of *R. nobile* are eaten by the Hindoos. They also use the ferruginous leaves of *R. campanulatum* as a kind of snuff. *R. chrysanthum*, a Siberian bush, and *R. ferrugineum*, a Swiss species, are narcotic. *R. maximum* is said by some writers to be astringent, by others to be an actual poison.

**rhô-dê-mê-lê, s.** [Pref. *rhodo*-, and Gr. *μελὼς* (*melos*) = a limb. Named from the colour of the fronds.]

**Bot.**: The typical genus of Rhodomeleae (q.v.). Frond cylindrical, articulate, opaque; tetraspores in pod-like receptacles.

**rhô-dê-mê-lê'-qê-sê, rhô-dê-mê-lê-sê, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rhodomele*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ae, -ae.]

**Bot.**: An order of Algae, or a sub-order of Ceramiales. Frond jointed. Ceramidia having pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, which finally bursts by a pore. Tetraspores enclosed in transformed branches or stichidia.

**rhô-dê-mê-nî-qê, s.** [RHODYMENIA.]

**rhô-dê-môn-tê-dê, s.** [RHODOMONTADE.]

**rhô-dê-mÿr'-tûs (tr as ir), s.** [Pref. *rhodo*-, and Gr. *μύρτος* (*myrtos*) = a myrtle.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Myrtaceae. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, a South Indian mountain shrub, like the common myrtle, produces sweet fleshy berries, eaten raw or made into a jelly.

**rhô-dên'-iô, s.** [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A mineral crystallizing in the triclinic system, though its angles approximate to those of pyroxene. Hardness, 5.5 to 6.5; sp. gr. 3.4 to 3.65; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of red; some varieties, greenish, yellowish; streak, white; very tough. Compos.: silica, 46.9; protoxide of manganese, 54.1 = 100, represented by the formula, MnO

bôl, bôy; pôt, jôw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -phon, -phon = shûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -die, -ce = bôl, dpl.

SiO<sub>2</sub>; the manganese is frequently partly replaced, however, by protoxide of iron, lime, and sometimes zinc. Dana distinguishes three varieties: (1) Ordinary, (a) crystallized, (b) granular, massive; (2) Calcareous (Bustamite), which contains from 9 to 15 per cent. of lime; (3) Zinciferous (Fowlerite).

**rhô-dô-phyl'-lîte**, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

*Min.*: The same as KIMBERLITE (q.v.).

**rhô-dô-rhî-sa**, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root. So named because the root-stocks smell like roses.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, from the Canary Islands. The roots of *Rhodorhiza florida* and *R. scoparia* are used as sternutatories. An oil, *Oleum ligni Rhoditæstherum*, is extracted by distillation from their roots.

**rhô-dô-spêrm**, *s.* [RHODOSPERMÆ.]

*Bot.*: Any individual algal of the Rhodospirææ.

**rhô-dô-spôr-mô-sa**, † **rhô-dô-spôr-ô-sa**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*), or *σπόρον* (*sporon*), *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acea*, *-eas*.]

*Bot.*: Rose-spored Algae, one of the three great divisions of the Algae. The rose-coloured spores are of two kinds: spores in capsular bodies, external or immersed, and tetraspores (q.v.). Antheridia are generally, if not universally, present. They are divided into two tribes: Desmospirææ, in which the spores are formed on a joint or joints of the spore threads; and Gongylospirææ, in which they are massed together in a hyaline, mucous, or a membranaceous mother-cell.

\* **rhô-dô-stân-rôt-îa**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose, and *σταυρος* (*stauros*) = a cross.] Rosierucian. (Ben Jonson.)

**rhô-dô-tân-mîa**, *a.* [Eng. *rhodo(dendron)*, and *tannic*.] (See compound.)

**rhodotannic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Rhodoxanthin. Tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*.

**rhô-dôx-ân-thîn**, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *xanthin*.] [RHODOTANNIC-ACID.]

**rhô-dô-mô-nî-ô**, **rhô-dô-mô-nî-ô**, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *μῆν* (*menē*) = a membrane.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rhodymeniaceæ (q.v.). [DULÆ.]

**rhô-dô-mô-nî-ô-ô-sa**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodymenia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acea*.]

*Bot.*: An order of Algae, being the tribe Rhodymenieæ, raised to an order. Frond membranous inarticulate, spores at first moniliform, fructification double; first conceptacles half immersed, with a mass of spores affixed to a central placenta. Purplish or blood-red seaweeds, widely diffused.

**rhô-dô-mô-nî-ô-sa**, *s. pl.* [RHODYMENIACEÆ.]

\* **rhô-ô-dôg**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *rhœas*, genit. *rhœadis*; Gr. *ῥόας* (*rhœas*) = the common red poppy.]

*Bot.*: The thirtieth order of Linnaeus's Natural system. Genera: Papaver, Podophyllum, &c.

**rhômb** (b silent), \* **rhombe**, **rhômb**, **rhômb**, *s.* [Fr. *rhombe*, from Lat. *rhombus*; Gr. *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = a spinning-wheel, a rhombus, from *ῥόμβω* (*rhombō*) = to revolve, to totter; Sp. & Ital. *rombo*.]

1. *Geom.*: An oblique parallelogram whose sides are all equal. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles. The area of a rhombus is equal to half the product of its diagonals.

"Save the sun his labour, and that swift Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppose'd Invisible else above all stars, the wheel Of day and night." *Milton*: P. L., viii. 134.

2. *Crystall.*: A rhombohedron (q.v.).

¶ *Fresnel's rhomb*:

*Optics*: An apparatus for converting plane into circularly-polarized light [Polarization of Light]. It is a parallelopiped of glass, of

such length and angles that a ray of light entering one small end at right angles, twice suffers total reflection within the rhomb at an angle of about 54° (depending on the polarizing angle of the glass), and finally emerges at right angles from the opposite small end. When the beam of light is plane polarized, and the rhomb is so arranged that its reflecting faces are inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of polarization, the beam emerges circularly polarized.

**rhomb-porphyr**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A porphyry which encloses large crystals of orthoclase, presenting a rhombic outline, resulting from a peculiar habit of twinning. First described from the vicinity of Christiania.

**rhomb-spar**, *s.* [DOLOMITE.]

**rhômb** (b silent), *pref.* [RHOMBO-.]

**rhomb-ovate**, *a.* [RHOMB-OVATE.]

**rhômb-ar-sân-îte**, *a.* [Pref. *rhômb*, and Eng. *arsenite*.]

*Min.*: The same as CLAUDETITE (q.v.).

**rhômb-bîc**, \* **rhômb-bîck**, *a.* [Eng. *rhomb*; *-ic*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the figure or shape of a rhomb.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the asteria in form of a star, and they are of a rhombic figure." *Greaves*.

\* 2. *Crystall.*: Orthorhombic (q.v.).

**rhombic-mîa**, *s.* [PHILOPOITE.]

**rhômb**, *pref.* [RHOMB.] With the form or shape of a rhomb.

**rhômb-bê-dral**, *a.* [Eng. *rhombobedron* (a); *-al*.]

1. *Geom.*: Pertaining or relating to a rhombobedron; having forms derived from the rhombobedron.

2. *Crystall.*: A crystal system in which all the forms are, or can be, derived from one or more rhombobedrons, or which have the habit of a rhombobedron (q.v.).

**rhômb-bê-drôn**, *a.* [Pref. *rhômb*, and Gr. *ῥόπα* (*rhôpa*) = a base, a side.]

*Geom. & Crystall.*: A polyhedron bounded by six equal rhombuses.

**rhômb-bôid**, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ῥόμβοειδής* (*rhomboidēs*), from *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = a rhomb, and *εἶδος* (*eîdos*) = form, appearance.]

*A. As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.

II. *Bot.*: Oval, a little angular in the middle, as the leaf of *Hibiscus rhombifolius*.

*B. As substantive:*

1. *Geom.*: A parallelogram, all of whose sides are not equal. The rhombus is but a particular form of the rhomboid, in which the sides are all equal.

\* 2. *Crystall.*: Formerly used by a few mineralogists for rhombobedron (q.v.).

**rhomboid-ligament**, *s.*

*Anat.*: A ligament connecting the cartilage of the first rib with the sternal end of the clavicle.

**rhomboid-muscles**, *s. pl.*

*Anat.*: Two muscles, the *rhomboides minor* and the *rhomboides major*, connecting the spinous process of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebrae and the *ligamentum nuchæ* with the scapula. (Quain.)

**rhomboid-ovate**, *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate in shape; partly rhomboid and partly ovate.

**rhômb-bôid-âl**, *a.* [Eng. *rhomboid*; *-al*.] Having the shape of a rhomboid; resembling a rhomboid in shape.

"Another rhomboidal selenites of a compressed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it." *Woodward*.

**rhômb-bô-î-dôp**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόμβοειδής* (*rhomboidēs*).] A rhomboid.

"The cross lines of a *rhomboides*."

*More*: On the Soul, pt. II, bk. I.

**rhômb-bôid-îch-thÿa**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhombus* (a); Gr. *εἶδος* (*eîdos*) = form, and *ἰχθύς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

*Ichthy.*: A tropical genus of Pleuronectideæ (q.v.), but represented in the Mediterranean, and on the coast of Japan. There are sixteen species, prettily coloured and ornamented with ocellated spots. In a few species the adult males have some of the fin-rays prolonged into filaments. *Rhomboidichthys grandinigma*, the Japanese form, ranging to the American coast, has the scales deciduous.

**rhômb-bô-ô-î-ô-sa**, *s.* [Pref. *rhombo-*, and Mod. Lat. *solea* (q.v.).]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectideæ, with three species, from the coasts of New Zealand, where they are valued as food fish. The eyes are on the right side, the lower in advance of the upper.

**rhômb-bûa**, *s.* [RHOMB.]

1. *Geom.*: The same as RHOMB (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectideæ (q.v.). Eyes on left side; mouth wide, each jaw with a band of villiform teeth, vomerine teeth present, none on palatines. Dorsal fin commences on snout; scales none or small. Seven species from the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. *Rhombus maximus* is the Turbot (q.v.); *R. maculatus*, the Black Sea Turbot; *R. levis*, the Brill, and *R. megastoma*, Bloch's Top-knot. *R. punctatus* is often confounded with *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, the Top-knot.

3. *Palæont.*: One species, *Rhombus minutus*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

**rhôn-ô-ai**, *a.* [Lat. *rhonchus* (a); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to rhonchus (q.v.).

\* **rhôn-ô-î-ô-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *rhonchus* = a rattle, a snore, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.] Snorting.

**rhôn-ô-ûs** (pl. **rhôn-ô-ûi**), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ῥόγχος* (*rhongchos*).]

*Physiol. & Pathol.*: A "dry" sound, heard by auscultation, in acute bronchitis, in the larger bronchial tubes. Sibilant rhonchi are heard also in asthma.

**rhône**, *s.* [RONE, *s.*] A rain-water pipe. (Scotch.)

**rhoû-dô-bôk**, *s.* [ROODEBOK.]

**rhô-pâl-îa**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥόπαλον* (*ropalon*) = a club which gradually becomes bigger from the handle to the top.]

*Prov.*: Applied to a line in which each successive word has a syllable more than the one preceding it. (*Brownie's Miscel. Tract 7*.)

*Rem tibi confect, doctissime, dulcissimum.*

*Hope ever solace miserable individualia.*

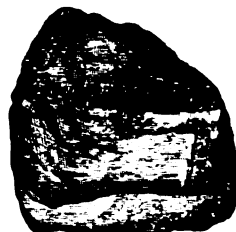
**rhô-pa-lôg-âr-ô-sa**, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ῥόπαλον* (*ropalon*) = a club, and *αἶσα* (*kera*) = a horn. So named from the thickened club-like termination of the antennæ.]

*Entom.*: Butterflies. [BUTTERFLY, II.]

**rhô-pâl-ô-dôm**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόπαλον* (*ropalon*) = a club; *-odon*.] (*Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscou*, xiv. 460.)

*Palæont.*: A genus of Dinosauria, of Permian age, from a mine on the banks of the Droma river, Orenburg, Russia.

It was founded on a fragment of a lower jaw, containing nine teeth not unlike those of *Iguanodon*. There is but one species, *Rhopalodon wagneri* (named in honour of its discoverer). *R. mantelli* (F. de Waldheim) = *Iguanodon mantelli*. [REYNOSAURUS.]



JAW OF RHOPALODON.

**rhô-tê-qî-mûs**, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

**rhû-barb**, **rou-barbe**, **rew-barb**, **ru-barbe**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *rheubarbe* (Fr. *rhubarbe*), from Low Lat. *rheubarbarum* (= *rheum barbarum*), from Gr. *ῥῶν βαρβαρον* (*rhôn barbaron*) = rhubarb; lit. the *rheum* from a

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. *æ*, *œ* = *ë*; *ey* = *ä*; *qu* = *kw*.

barbarian country. Gr. ῥήον (*rhéon*) is an adjectival form, from *Rha* the old name of the Volga, on the banks of which the rhubarb is indigenous. Sp. *rubarbo*; Port. *rhubarbo*; Ital. *reubarbaro*, *reubarbaro*.]

**A. As substantiv:**

1. Bot.: [RHEUM].

2. Hort., &c.: The common Garden Rhubarb is *Rheum Rhabarbarum*, though some of the red-stalked rhubarb is from *R. undulatum*. The former plant has broadly cordate leaves, strongly veined beneath. The footstalks are long, thick, and fleshy, with a channel above. Its growth is exceedingly rapid. It was brought, about 1573, from the banks of the Volga, where it is wild. Since 1820 the stalks have been used for tarts, and made into jam.

3. Pharm.: Three leading kinds of rhubarb are recognized: (1) The Turkey or Russian rhubarb, which is wild neither in the one country nor the other, but used to be brought to Europe from China *via* Turkey, and then from China *via* Russia; (2) the East Indian, and (3) the Batavian rhubarb. An extract, an infusion, a syrup, a tincture, and a wine of rhubarb, with a compound rhubarb pill, are used in pharmacy. In small doses rhubarb is stomachic and slightly astringent; in large doses, a purgative, but its action is followed by constipation. [GREGORY'S POWDER.]

\* B. As adj.: Bitter.

"With your rhubarb words."

Sidney: *Antrophel & Stella*, xiv.

† Monk's Rhubarb: [MONK'S RHUBARB].

**rhû-bar-bâr-îc**, a. [Eng. *rhubarbar*(in); -ic.] Contained in or derived from Rhubarbarin.

**rhubarbario-acid**, a. [CHRYSOPIANIC-ACID.]

**rhû-bar-bâr-in**, s. [Low Lat. *rhubarbar*(um); -in (Chem.).] [CHRYSOPIANIC-ACID.]

\* **rhû-bar-bê-tive**, a. [Etym. doubtful. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (Sept. 18, 1886, p. 233) says that it is the Fr. *rébarbatif* = stern, crabbed, cross. There is also, perhaps, a play on the Eng. *rhubarb*.] (For def. see etym.)

"A man were better to lie under the hands of a Hangman, than one of your *rhubarbarative* faces."—*Dickens*: *Match me in London*, iii.

**rhû-barb-ÿ**, a. [Eng. *rhubarb*; -ÿ.] Of or belonging to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

**rhûmb** (b silent), s. [RUMB.]

**rhûs**, s. [Lat., from Gr. ῥήος (*rhôus*) = *Rhus* *Cotinus* (?).]

1. Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Leaves simple or compound. Flowers in axillary or terminal panicles, bisexual or polygamous. Calyx small, persistent, five-partite; petals five; stamens five; ovary one-celled, sessile; fruit a dry drupe, with one exalbuminous seed. Nearly a hundred species are known. Most are shrubs, from six to ten feet high. They exist in all the continents. The leaves of *Rhus coriaria*, the Hide or Elm-leaved Sumach of the south of Europe, are used for tanning morocco leather. In the Himalayas those of *R. Cotinus* are similarly employed. The fruit of the former was given in dysentery. In India, *R. parviflora*, *R. semialata*, *R. succedanea* are used medicinally. Exudations from incisions in the bark of *R. succedanea* and *R. varicifera* yield the varnish used in Japanese and Chinese wickerwork. The former produces astringent galls, and its seeds yield a kind of wax; as do also those of *R. Wallichi* and the Japanese *R. varicifera*. The juice of the latter species blisters the skin. The Turks use the acid fruits of *R. coriaria* to sharpen their vinegar. The plant yields sumach (q.v.). The bark of *R. glabrum* is a febrifuge, and is employed as a mordant for red colours. *R. metopium*, a Jamaica plant, yields a medicinal gum. *R. Toxicodendron* (used in British pharmacy as a topical irritant) and *R. venenata*, American species, are poisonous, nor is any of the genus very safe. The wood of *R. Cotinus* is employed for inlaid and cabinet work. [FURCIE.]

2. Palæobot.: From the European Pliocene.

**rhûs-ma**, s. [RUSMA.]

**Leather-manuf.**: A mixture of caustic lime and orpiment or tersulphide of arsenic, used in depilation or unhairing of hides.

**rhÿ-âc-ô-lite**, s. [Gr. ῥήας (*rhûas*), genit,

*ῥήας* (*rhûas*) = a lava-stream, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *rhÿacolith*.]

**Min.**: A name given by Rose to the clear crystals of orthoclase found in cavities in lavas, and especially in the volcanic bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

**rhÿ-â-ôph-î-lâ**, s. [Gr. ῥήας (*rhûas*), genit. *ῥήας* (*rhûas*) = a mountain stream, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend.]

**Entom.**: The typical genus of Rhyacophilidæ (q.v.).

**rhÿ-â-ô-phîl-î-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhyacophil*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Entom.**: A family of Trichoptera. Pupa enclosed in a brown cocoon within a case.

**rhÿme**, s. [RIME (1), s.]

**rhÿme**, v. i. & t. [RIME, v.]

**rhÿme-lâs**, a. [Eng. *rhyme*; -less.] Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

"Doth beside on *rhymed* numbers tread."

Sp. Hall: *Satires*, bk. i, sat. 4.

† **rhÿm-êr**, **rhÿm-êr**, s. [Eng. *rhyme*(e); -er.] One who writes rhymes; a rhymester, a versifier.

"The appellation of *the Rhyme* was conferred upon him in consequence of his poetical compositions."—Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*.

\* **rhÿm-êr-ÿ**, s. [Eng. *rhyme*; -ry.] The act of making rhymes.

**rhÿme-stêr**, **rhÿm-stêr**, s. [Eng. *rhyme*; -ster.] One who writes rhymes: a poor or mean poet.

"Nay more, though all my rival *rhymesters* frown, I too, can hunt the poet down."—Byron: *English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

\* **rhÿm-îc**, a. [Eng. *rhyme*(e); -ic.] Of or pertaining to rhyme.

\* **rhÿm-îst**, s. [Eng. *rhyme*(e); -ist.] A rhymester.

"He was a good *rhymist*, but no poet."—Johnson: *Lives of Milton*.

\* **rhÿm-ÿ**, **rhÿm-ÿ**, a. [Eng. *rhyme*(e); -ÿ.] Rhyming. (T. Brown: *Works*, iii. 39.)

**rhÿnch**, pref. [RHYNCH-]

**rhÿnch-ô-s**, s. [Gr. ῥήγχοσ (*rhungchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

**Ornith.**: Painted Snipes; a genus of Numenine, with four species, from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions. Australia, and temperate South America. The females are more richly coloured than the males, having the lores, sides of face, and neck chestnut. There is reason to believe that the male of *Rhynchops bengalensis* undertakes the duty of incubation. (*Ibis*, 1866, p. 298.)

**rhÿnch-ô-ta**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*(ch), and Gr. χαιτή (*chaitê*) = long, flowing hair.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctorior, with a single species, *Rhyncheta cyclopum*, parasitic on *Cyclops coronata*.

\* **rhÿnch-îoh-thÿs**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Berycids, erected for the reception of forms now known to be the young of Holocentrum. They differ from the adult fish in having the upper part of the snout pointed and elongate.

**rhÿnch-î-tâs**, s. [Gr. ῥήγχοσ (*rhungchos*) = a snout; suff. -itæ.]

**Entom.**: A genus of Curculionidæ. They have brilliant metallic colours. Seventeen are British. The female deposits her eggs in young apples and pears, damaging the peduncle as well as the fruit, so that the latter falls. *Rhynchites dacus*, a richly golden purple species, sometimes greatly injures the pear crop in France, and damages the buds and leaves of the vine.

**rhÿnch-ô**, **rhÿnch**, pref. [Gr. ῥήγχοσ (*rhungchos*) = a snout.] Having a snout, or any process resembling a snout.

**rhÿnch-ô-bât-ûs**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. βατ (bat) = the prickly roach.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Rhinobatidæ (q.v.); dorsals without spine, the first opposite to the ventrals; caudal with lower lobe well developed; teeth obtuse, granular, the dental surfaces of the jaws undulated. There are two species, *Rhynchobatus ancylostomus* and *R. djeddensi*, both about eight feet long, common on the coasts of the Indian Ocean.

**rhÿnch-ô-b-î-lâ**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. βέλλα (*bellâ*) = a leech.]

**Zool.**: The typical genus of Rhynchobdellidæ (q.v.).

**rhÿnch-ô-b-î-lâ-dæ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchobdell*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

**Zool.**: A family of Leeches, having a protrusible proboscis. They are divided into Ichthyobdellidæ and Clepsinidæ.

**rhÿnch-ô-ô-ph-î-lâ**, s. pl. [RHYNCHOCERPHALUS.]

1. **Zool.**: An order of Lacertiform Reptilia, with four limbs. Vertebrae with flat ends; quadrate bone united by sutures with the skull and pterygoid; an osseous infra-temporal bar. Sternum and a system of abdominal ribs well developed. One recent genus, *Sphenodon* (q.v.).

2. **Palæont.**: Represented in the Upper Cretaceous and Lower Eocene by *Champsosaurus*, in the Trias by *Rhynchosaurus* and *Hyperodapedon*, and in the Permian by *Proterosaurus*, *Sphenosaurus*, *Telerpeton* (?), and *Saurosternum* (?).

**rhÿnch-ô-ô-ph-î-lâ-an**, a. & s. [RHYNCHOCERPHALIA.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the order Rhynchocephalia (*Encyc. Brit.* xx. 473).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Rhynchocephalia.

"These reptiles are *rhynchocephalians*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th) ix. 466.

† **rhÿnch-ô-ô-ph-î-lâ-s**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalê*) = the head.]

**Zool.**: Owen's name for the genus *Sphenodon* (q.v.).

† **rhÿnch-ô-ô-ti**, s. pl. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. κῆτος (*kêtos*) = a sea-monster.]

**Zool.**: The Ziphioid Whales. [ZIPHIINÆ.]

† **rhÿnch-ô-ô-lâ**, s. pl. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. κῆτος (*kêtos*) = hollow.] [NEMERTEA.]

**rhÿnch-ô-ÿ-ûn**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. κύων (*kyôn*) = a dog. The latter element has reference to the large canine teeth.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Macroscelididæ, with one species, *Rhynchocyon cerret*, from the coast of Mozambique. It is about eight inches in length, exclusive of the rat-like tail; the muzzle is produced into a long, movable snout; fur rusty-brown, blackish on head and neck, with light reddish spots on hinder part of back. It lives in holes in the ground, and comes out at night to feed on insects. The hind limbs are not so disproportionately long as in the true jumping shrew; all the feet are four-toed, and the dentition is anomalous.

**rhÿnch-ô-dûs**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. ὀδών (*odon*) = a tooth.]

**Palæont.**: A genus of Chimeroid fishes, discovered by Newberry in the Devonian rocks of Ohio.

**rhÿnch-ô-ûs-ô-l-î-lâ-ta**, s. pl. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

**Zool.**: A class of Corticate Protozoa, of globular or lenticular form, with a firm cuticular membrane, and reticular protoplasm. There are two genera: *Leptodiscus* and *Nectilina*. (*Lankester*.)

**rhÿnch-ô-lite**, s. [Pref. *rhynch*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

**Palæont.**: A popular name for the fossil mandibles of some Cephalopoda. (See extract.)

"Colorous mandibles occur in all the secondary strata, but not hitherto in such numbers or circumstances as to imply that they belonged to any other genus besides the true Nautilus. They are of two forms: those corresponding to the upper mandible have been called *Rhyncholites* (*Palmatolites* and *Rhynchotentis* of D'Orbigny); whilst the lower mandibles constitute the genus *Conchorynchus* of De Blainville."—Owen: *Palæont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 98.

**rhÿnch-ô-n-î-lâ**, s. [Latinised from Gr. ῥήγχοσ (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

1. **Zool.**: The typical genus of Rhynchonellidæ (q.v.). Shell trigonal, acutely beaked, usually plaited; dorsal valve elevated in front; ventral flattened, or hollowed along the centre. Known recent species four, from the North Polar regions and New Zealand.

2. **Palæont.**: Known species 332, from the Lower Silurian onward. Found in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

**bell**, **bôy**; **pout**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **bengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**cion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**cion** = **zhün**. -**cious**, -**tiours** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**die**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

**rhynchonella-zones**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: Two zones, the one that of *Rhynchonella martini*, in the Lower Chalk of England, between the Cambridge Greensand and the Tottenhoe stone; and the other that of *Rhynchonella cuvieri*, in the Middle Chalk, between the Melbourn Rock and the zone of *Terebratulina gracilis*. (*Etheridge*.)

**rhyn-chō-nēl'-lī-dae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchonellae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Zool. & Palaeont.*: A family of Brachiopoda. Shell impunctate, oblong or trigonal, beaked; hinge line curved; valves articulated, curves often sharply plaited; hinge teeth supported by dental plates. Animal with elongated spiral arms directed inwards. From the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

**rhyn-chōph'-ōr-ə** (1), *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-* (q.v.), and fem. sing. of Gr. *φωρός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Weevils from the Purbeck beds. (*Etheridge*.)

**rhyn-chōph'-ōr-ə** (2), *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and neut. pl. of Gr. *φωρός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

*Entom.*: A tribe of Tetrimerous Beetles. Front of the head prolonged into a rostrum or snout, with the mouth at its extremity. The antennae are placed on the sides of the rostrum, at its base, its apex, or the parts intermediate. They are geniculate, and have the tip clavate. The body is often covered with scales. It contains the weevils, the footless grubs of which are so injurious to many plants, in the interior of whose stems, fruits, or seeds they live. Families: Curculionidae, Brentidae, Anthribidae, and Bruchidae.

**rhyn'-chō-phōre**, *s.* [RHYNCHOPHORA.] Any individual member of the Rhynchophora (q.v.).

**rhyn-chōph'-ōr-ūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *φωρός* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

*Entom.*: A genus of Curculionidae. They are of large size. The larvae live in the stems of succulent plants, as palms, bananas, the sugar-cane, &c.

**rhyn-chō-pī'-nse**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchops*, genit. *rhynchopis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īnæ.]

*Ornith.*: Skimmers, Scissor-bills; a sub-family of Laridae, with a single genus, *Rhynchops* (q.v.).

**rhyn'-chōps**, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the face.]

*Ornith.*: Skimmer, Scissor-bill; the sole genus of the sub-family Rhynchopinae, with three species: one from America, one from India, and the third from the Nile and the Red Sea. They differ from the Sterninae (q.v.) in having the bill long and thin; the mandibles very narrow and compressed, the lower one being longer than the upper.

**rhyn-chō-rhī'-ntis**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhīs*), genit. *ῥίνος* (*rhinos*) = the snout.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Muraenidae, with one species, from the Middle Eocene.

**rhyn-chō-sau'-rī-an**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosaurius*]; Eng. suff. -īan.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling Rhynchosaurus. (*Owen*: *Palaeont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 267.)

**rhyn-chō-sau'-rūs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Cryptodontia, founded on fragmentary remains from the New Red Sandstone of the Grinsill quarries, near Shrewsbury. The skull differs from that of existing Lacertilians, and resembles that of a bird or turtle, especially in the absence of teeth. There is one species, *Rhynchosaurus articeps*.

**rhyn-chō-sī'-ə**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout, so named from its beaked flowers.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rhynchosieae (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs, generally twining, with trifoliate or simple leaves, and racemes generally of yellowish flowers. Species numerous, from Southern Asia, Australia, and America.

**rhyn-chō-sī'-se**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleae.

**rhyn-chōs'-pōr-ə**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *σπόρα* (*spora*) = a seed. Named from the beaked fruit.]

*Bot.*: Beak-rush; the typical genus of the Rhynchosporidae (q.v.). Spikelets few, flowered in axillary or terminal corymbs or panicles, only one or two glumes flowering; bristles six or more, or none. Known species about fifty, from the temperate and tropic regions. Two, *Rhynchospora alba*, the White, and *R. fusca*, the Brown Beak-rush, are British.

**rhyn-chō-spōr'-ē-se**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosporae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Cyperaceae, containing two families: Rhynchosporidae (typical), and Schoenidae (q.v.).

**rhyn-chō-spōr'-ī-dae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosporidae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.] [RHYNCHOSPORAE.]

**rhyn-chō-tē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ῥύγχος* (*rhungchos*) = a snout.]

*Entom.*: An order of Hemimetabola, the same as Latreille's Hemiptera. Sub-orders: Homoptera and Heteroptera.

**rhyn-chō-tēū'-thīs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *teuthis* (q.v.).]

*Palaeont.*: (See extract under Rhyncholite).

**rhyme**, *s.* [Russ.] The name given to the best quality of Russian hemp.

**rhý-ō-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥέω* (*rhéo*) = to flow, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Petrol.*: A name originally given by V. Richthofen to certain rocks of late geological age occurring in Hungary, to distinguish them from trachyte (q.v.). They enclose quartz as an essential constituent, and bear evidence of having been viscous surface lavas, the fluxion structure being well defined. Most of the vitreous rocks, such as obsidians, &c., are now included in this generic term, which also embraces those of the earliest geological age, most of which have lost their original aspect by subsequent devitrification.

**rhyolite-breccia**, *s.*

*Petrol.*: A breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites.

**rhý-pār-ō-grāph'-īe**, *a.* [Eng. *rhyparograph*]; -īe.]

1. Dealing with low life; naturalistic.

"She takes a sort of Naturalistic delight in describing the most sordid and abject features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a rhyparographic touch when she can introduce one."—*Academy*, April 3, 1884, p. 224.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with rhyparography (q.v.).

**rhý-pē-rōg'-rē-phý**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυπαρός* (*ruparos*) = filthy, dirty, and *γράφω* (*grapho*) = to write, to draw.]

*Lit.*: Dirt-painting; a contemptuous term applied by the ancients to genre or still-life pictures. (*Fairholt*.)

**rhý-phī-dae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhypheus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Entom.*: False Crane-flies. A family of Dipterous Insects.

**rhý-phūs**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυπός* (*rupos*) = dirt, filthy.]

1. *Entomology*:

(1) The typical genus of Rhyphidae (q.v.).

(2) A genus of Beetles, family Mycetophilidae. The larva of *Rhyphus fenestratus* lives in cow dung.

2. *Palaeont.*: One species of Rhyphus (1), from the Purbeck beds.

**rhýp-tī-ōis**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυπτικός* (*ruptikos*) = cleansing.]

*Ichthy.*: A genus of Percidae, with four species—three from the West Indies and one from the Galapagos. Body oblong, compressed, covered with minute scales embedded in the thick skin. Spines of vertebrae but little developed, always in small number and short, and in some species disappearing entirely.

**rhý-sīm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυσις* (*rusis*) = a flowing, a stream, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

**rhý-sō'-dēs**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυσίδης* (*rusides*) = wrinkled-looking; *ῥυσός* (*rusos*) = wrinkled, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

*Entom.*: The typical genus of Rhysodidae (q.v.). Antennae granulated; articulations of the tarsi entire.

**rhý-sō-dī-dae**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhysodae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

*Entom.*: A family of Necrophaga or Clavicornia. Antennae eleven-jointed, the joints rounded, and of nearly equal width. Small, elongated, wood-eating beetles, with longitudinal furrows above.

**rhythm**, *\*rithm*, *s.* [O. Fr. *ritme*, from Lat. *rhythmus*, accus. of *rhythmus*, from Gr. *ῥυθμός* (*rhythmos*) = measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Fr. *rhythme*; Sp. & Ital. *ritmo*.]

1. The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring motions, impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose, and music, and, by analogy, in dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony. In poetry rhythm is the regular succession of ares and theses, or of long and short (heavy and light) syllables in a verse. In prose it is an arrangement of words in an expressive and pleasing succession; but its regularity is not so great that it can be reduced to a law. When it can be reduced to a law, it loses the name of rhythm and becomes metre. In music rhythm is the disposition of the notes of a composition in respect of time and measure; the measured beat which marks the character and expression of the music. In dancing, the rhythm is recognised in the sound of the feet.

"When we talk or write continuously about any subject that appeals to the passions, we gratify a natural instinct by falling into a certain regularity. Both the voice and the arrangement of the words fall under this regular influence; the voice is modulated, and the words are regulated in a kind of flow called rhythm. Without rhythm, the expression of passion becomes spasmodic and painful, like the sobbing of a child. Rhythm averts this pain by giving a sense of order controlling and directing passion. Hence rhythm is in place wherever speech is impassioned, and intended at the same time to be pleasurable; and impassioned speech without rhythm is, when long continued, unpleasing."—*Abbott & Seelye*: *Eng. Lessons for Eng. People*, § 91.

2. Rhyme, metre, verse, number.

3. *Physiol.*: The proportion as to time between the action of an organ, an intermittent or remittent disease, &c., at successive periods. Investigations as to the respiratory rhythm, establish first the number of inspirations per minute in normal breathing, and show the greater or less frequency in certain states of health. (*Foster*: *Physiol.*)

**\*rhyth'-mēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rhythm*; -er.] A rhymist, a poetaster, a rhymester. (*Fuller*.)

**rhyth'-mīc**, **rhyth'-mīc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *ῥυθμικός* (*rhythmikos*); Lat. *rhythmicus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities.

"The rhythmic arrangement of sounds not articulated produces music; while from the like arrangement of articulate sounds we get the cadences of prose and the measures of verse."—*Quint*: *History of English Rhythms*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. *Med.*: Periodical.

**rhyth'-mīc-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rhythmic*; -ly.] In a rhythmic manner; with rhythm.

**\*rhyth'-mīcs**, *s.* [RHYTHMIC.] That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.

**\*rhyth'-mīng**, *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; -ing.] Making rimes; riming. (*Fuller*.)

**\*rhythm'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *rhythm*; -less.] Destitute of rhythm.

**rhyth'-mōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥυθμός* (*rhythmos*) = rhythm, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] Any instrument for marking time to movements in music.

**rhyth'-mūs**, *s.* [Lat.] Rhythm (q.v.).

**rhý-tī**, **rhý-tī-dō**, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥυτίς* (*rutis*), genit. *ῥυτίδος* (*rutidos*) = a wrinkle.] Wrinkled.

**rhý-tī-dō**, *pref.* [RHYTID-]

**rhý-tī-dō-lēp'-īe**, *s.* [Pref. *rhytido-*, and Gr. *λεπίς* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

*Palaeobot.*: A genus of Sigillarioids. It has large, hexagonal, tripunctate areoles, and narrow, often transversely striate, ribs.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, fāmidst, whāt, fāl, fāther**; **wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre**; **pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne**; **gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll**; **trý, Sýrian**. **ae**, **oe** = **ē**; **oy** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

**rhy-tid'-ô-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *rhutidoma* (*rhytidoma*) = a wrinkle.] [RHVTI.]

**Bot.**: The scales produced by the formation of epiphloeum inside the liber or mesophloeum. (Mohl.)

**rhy-tid'-ô-s'-tê-ûs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhytid(o)*, and Gr. *ostion* (*ostion*) = a bone.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, described by Owen in 1884, from the Trias of the Orange Free State. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xl. 838.)

**rhy-ti-gloss'-a**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyti*, and Gr. *glossa* (*glossa*) = a tongue.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Gendarussae. Species very numerous, generally with red flowers. They are from America and Southern Africa. An infusion of the leaves of the American *Rhytidopsis pectoralis* is used for diseases of the chest, or the leaves are boiled with sugar to make a stomachic syrup.

**rhy-ti'-na**, *s.* [Gr. *rhutis* (*rhytis*) = a wrinkle, in allusion to the rugose nature of the skin.]

1. **Zool.**: A recently extinct genus of Sirenia. Edentulous, mastication being performed by horny oval plates; head very small in proportion to body; tail with two lateral pointed lobes; pectoral limbs small and truncated; skin naked, covered with a thin, hard, rugged, bark-like epidermis. Only one species known, *Rhytina stelleri*, the northern Sea-cow. It was discovered by Steller, a German naturalist in the Russian service, in 1741, and was then extremely abundant round Behring's and Copper Island in the North Pacific. The last was supposed to have been killed in 1768, but "Nordenföhrd obtained information from the natives of Behring's Island which led him to believe that a few individuals may have survived to a much later date, even to 1854." (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 391. Note). The habits of the *Rhytina* were similar to those of the Manatee, which it greatly exceeded in size, attaining a length of about twenty-five feet. Steller published an excellent account of its anatomy and habits, and quantities of its remains have since been discovered. A nearly perfect skeleton from Behring's Island has been placed in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

2. **Palaeont.**: Occurs in the Post Pliocene of Siberia.

**rhy-tis'-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *rhutisma* (*rhytisma*) = a darn or patch.]

**Bot.**: A genus of Phacidiae (Ascomycetous Fungus), growing on the leaves of various trees and shrubs, and producing dark patches or spots on their surface. *Rhytisma aceroides* is found on the sycamore and maple, and *R. salicinum* on willows.

**ri'-al**, *s.* [Sp.] A real (q.v.).

**ri'-al**, **ry'-al**, **ry'-alle**, *s. & a.* [REAL (2), *a.*] [ROYAL.]

**As subst.**: An old English gold coin, of varying value; in the reign of Henry VI., the gold rial was worth 10s.; in the beginning of



GOLD RIAL OF MARY.

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, rials were current at 15s. each, and in the reign of James I., the rose-rial of gold was current at 30s., and the spur-rial at 15s.; a royal.

**As adj.**: Royal, regal, noble.

**ri'-al-te**, **ry'-al-te**, *s.* [RIAL, *a.*] Royalty, nobility.

**ri'-an-gy**, *s.* [Eng. *rian(t)*; -cy.] The quality or state of being riant; cheerfulness, gaiety. (*Carlyle*.)

**ri'-ant**, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *rire* = to laugh.]

1. Laughing, gay, merry, cheerful.

"He was jovial, riant, jocular."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 204.

2. Cheerful.

"I rejoice your apartment is so riant."—*Elia. Carter: Letters*, iii. 67.

**rib**, **\*ribbe**, **\*rybbe**, *s.* [A.S. *ribb*; cogn. with Dut. *rib*; Icel. *rið*; Sw. *ref-been* (= rib-bone); Dan. *rib-been*; O. H. Ger. *rippi*; Ger. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*; prob. from the same root as *rise*.]

1. **Ordinary Language**:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof."—*Genesis* ii. 21.

2. **Figuratively**:

\* (1) A wife, in allusion to Eve.

"How many have we known whose heads have been broken by their own rib."—*Sp. Hall: Solomon's Devotion*.

\* (2) Anything long and narrow; a strip; as, a rib of land.

(3) A curved part on which anything rests for support; specif., one of the extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella or parasol is stretched. They are made of whalebone, steel, or cane.

\* (4) (See extract.)

"Thirdly, in setting on your feather, whether it is pared or drawn with a thicker *rybbe*, or a thinner *rybbe*, (the *rybbe* is the hard quill which divideth the feather.)"—*Ascham: Schools of Shewings*, bk. i.

II. **Technically**:

1. *Anat. (Pl.)*: Arched and highly elastic bones extending outwards and forwards from the vertebral column, and forming the lateral walls of the thorax. Normally they are twelve in number on each side, though a small thirteenth rib is sometimes seen. The first seven pairs are affixed to costal cartilages, uniting them to the sternum, whence they are called sternal or true ribs, the remaining five are asternal or false ribs. The three upper asternal ribs are united by their respective cartilages to the rib above them; the two lower, being unattached, are called floating ribs. A rib consists of a head or capitulum, a neck, a tubercle, a body, an angle, and a sub-costal groove. (*Quain*.) Besides protecting the lungs from injury, the raising of the ribs by the external inter-costal and other muscles enlarges the chest for inspiration of air.

2. Anything more or less resembling a rib, in form, position, use, &c.: as—

(1) **Architecture**:

(a) A timber arch to support a plastered ceiling.

(b) Plain, or variously moulded, clustered, and ornamented moulding on the interior of a vaulted roof.

(c) A term sometimes applied to the mouldings of timber-roofs, and those forming tracery on walls and in windows.

(d) A curved member of an arch centre. The rib of a bridge or roof may be of iron or wood, having an arched form and springing from abutments. The rib of a centreing is of wood, and forms a part of a frame whose construction depends upon the span and expected weight.

(2) **Bookbind.**: One of the ridges on the back of a book which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament.

3. **Botany**:

(1) A main vein proceeding directly from the base to the apex of a leaf, or to the points of the lobes.

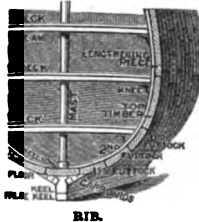
(2) A projecting vein.

4. **Cloth**: A prominent line or rising, as in corduroy.

5. **Mach.**: An angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them: as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket.

6. **Mining**: A pillar of coal left as a support for the roof of a mine.

7. **Shipwright**: One of the curved side timbers of a ship or boat, to which the wooden planking and the interior sheathing is trenailed or pinned. In wooden vessels of considerable size, timber of the required dimensions and form cannot be procured to make a rib of one piece, so it is made in sections scarfed together. These are known as the first, second, and third futlocks, and terminate in the top-timber. In



RIE.

iron vessels, a bar of the proper size is bent into the required form.

"The outer skin was formed of narrow planks fastened to internal frames or ribs."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 284.

¶ **A rib of ore**:

**Mining**: An irregular vertical table of metallic matter occurring in a vein of some other mineral.

**rib-band**, *s.*

**Shipbuilding**:

1. A long strip of timber following the curvatures of the vessel and bolted to its ribs to hold them in position and impart stability to the skeleton. A number of these are fastened at different distances from the keel.

2. Square timbers fastened lengthways in the bilgeways, to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outward during launching.

**Rib-band lines**:

**Shipbuild.**: Oblique longitudinal sections of the hull.

**Rib-band nail**:

**Shipbuild.**: Ribbing-nail (q.v.).

**Rib-band shore**:

**Shipbuild.**: A strut to support the frame of a ship while building. Their heads rest against the rib-bands, and their bases on the slip or dock.

**rib-vaulting**, *s.*

**Arch.**: Vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it. When the ribs radiate from a central boss or pendant, it is termed fan-vaulting, or fan-tracery vaulting.

**rib**, *v.t.* [RIB, *s.*]

1. To furnish with ribs; to form with ribs, lines, or channels, as cloth.

"Was I by rocks engender'd, ribb'd with steel. Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?"—*Naudy*.

2. To enclose, as the body, with ribs; to shut in.

"It were too gross

To rib her carcass in the obscure grave."

*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

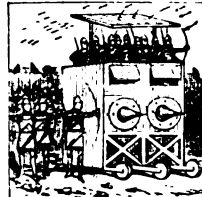
3. To plough, so as to leave rib-like ridges, somewhat apart.

**\*ri-bâd'-ô-quin**.

**\*ri-bân'-dô-quin**, *s.* [Fr.]

[RIBALD.]

1. A mediæval engine of war, consisting of a kind of war-chariot fortified with iron spikes, placed in front of an army arrayed for battle. In the fourteenth century they were furnished with small cannons.



RIBADOQUIN.

2. A powerful crossbow for throwing long darts.

**rib'-ald**, **\*rib-and**, **\*rib-ande**, **\*ryb-ande**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribaud* (Fr. *ribaut*) = a ribald, a ruffian; connected with O. H. Ger. *aripâ*; M. H. Ger. *ribe* = a prostitute; cf. O. Fr. *riber* = to try with a female; Low Lat. *ribaldus* = a ribald, a lewd person; *ribalda* = a prostitute.]

**As subst.**: A low, rough, licentious, and foul-mouth fellow.

**As adj.**: Low, base, licentious, lewd, profligate.

"A ribald king and court. Bade him tell on, to make them sport."

*Scott: Marmion*, i. (Intro.)

**rib'-ald-iah**, *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; -iah.] Disposed to ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"The idle, ribaldish, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane."—*Sp. Hall: Works*, i. § 64.

**\*rib'-ald-roûs**, **\*rib-auld-rous**, **\*ryb-aw-douse**, *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; -ous.] Containing ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"With ribaldrous songs and jests."—*Prynne: 1 Historic Miscellany*, iii. 1.

**rib'-ald-ry**, **\*rib-and-rie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ribaldrie*, *ribauderie*; Sp. & Ital. *ribaldria*; Port. *ribaldaria*.] The talk or language of a ribald; lewdness, obscenity, indecency.

"He was, as usual, interrupted in his defence by ribaldry and scurrility from the judgment seat."—*Maccusley: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

bêl, bô; pôt, jôw; cat, pail, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

† **rib'-and, \* rib'-ban, s.** [RIBBON.]**riband-agate, s.**

*Min.*: An agate consisting of parallel bands of chalcedony of various colours.

**riband-jasper, s.**

*Min.*: A variety of jasper found in the Ural Mountains, in which the parallel bands are of varying or alternating colours.

**riband-wave, s.**

*Entom.*: A geometer moth, *Acidalia aversata*, very common in Britain. The larva feeds on the avens, the meadow-sweet, &c.

**riband-wood, s.**

*Bot.*: *Laminaria saccharina*.

\* **rib'-and, v.t.** [RIBBON, s.] To adorn with ribbons or ribbons.

"A ribanded waistcoat, and four clean pair of socks."  
—*Bosom. & Plet. Fair Maid of the Inn*, III. 1.

\* **rib'-and-ism, s.** [RIBBONISM.]\* **rib-aud, \* rib-aude, s. & a.** [RIBALD.]\* **rib-aud-rie, s.** [RIBALDREY.]\* **rib-aud-rous, a.** [RIBALDROUS.]**rib-band, s.** [RIBBON.]**ribbed, a.** [Eng. *rib*; -ed.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Furnished with ribs; having ribs.  
2. Having rising lines and channels, as corduroy cloth.

3. Inclosed, as the body by ribs; shut in.

"As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in  
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters."  
—*Shakespeare: Oymbeline*, III. 1.

**II. Bot. (Of a leaf):** Having several ribs; having three or more ribs proceeding from the base to the apex of a leaf, and connected by branching, primary veins of the form and magnitude of proper veinlets.

**ribbed-arch, s.**

*Arch.*: An arch consisting of iron or timber parallel ribs springing from stone abutments.

**ribbed-mudstones, s. pl.**

*Geol.*: The lowest beds in the Moffat Strata. They correspond with the inferior part of the Upper Llandello.

**rib'-ing, s.** [Eng. *rib*; -ing.]

1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber-work sustaining a vaulted ceiling; ridges on cloth; veins in the leaves of plants, &c.

2. *Agrie.*: A kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughing, and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called ribbing.

**ribbing-nail, s.**

*Shipbuild.*: A nail with a large round head, with rings to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also called a rib-band nail.

**rib'-ble, s.** [Another form of rabble, used only in the compounds.]\* **ribble-rabble, s.**

1. A rabble, a mob.  
2. Indecent or silly talk.

\* **ribble-row, s.** A list, a series.

"This wretched ribble-row rehearsal  
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses."  
—*Cotton*.

**rib'-bón, rib'-and, rib'-band, \* rib'-ban, s. & a.** [Ir. *ribín* = a ribbon, from *ribe* = a flake, a hair, a ribbon; Gael. *ribhán* = a ribbon, from *rib*, *ribe* = a hair, a rag, a tassel, a fringe; Wel. *ribhán* = a streak; O. Fr. *riban*, *ruben*, *ruban* (Fr. *ruban*).]**A. As substantive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, used for ornament or for fastening some part of female attire.

**2. Figuratively:**

(1) A shred, a rag: as, The sails were torn into ribbons.

(2) (*Pl.*): Carriage reins. (*Colloq.*)

"Mr. Tom Abbott on each occasion holding the ribbons."  
—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1884.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Fibre*: A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.

2. *Carp.*: A long, thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

3. *Her.*: One of the ordinaries, containing one-eighth part of the bend, of which it is a diminutive.

4. *Metal-working*: A long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring; a thin steel band for a belt or an endless saw; a thin band of magnesium for burning; a thin steel strip for measuring, &c.

5. *Naut.*: The painted mouldings on a ship's side.

**B. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to Ribbonism: as, a Ribbon Society.

¶ (1) *Blue ribbon*: A small piece of ribbon of a blue colour on the breast, to indicate that the wearer belongs to the Blue Ribbon Army (q.v.), or at least is a total abstainer.

(2) *Blue Ribbon Army*: A gospel temperance movement, inaugurated by Mr. William Noble on Feb. 10, 1878. The headquarters are at Hoxton Hall, London.

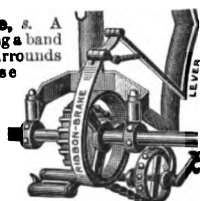
(3) *The Blue Ribbon*: The Order of the Garter.

(4) *The Blue Ribbon of the Turf*: The Derby (q.v.).

(5) *The Red Ribbon*: The Order of the Bath.

(6) *To handle the ribbons*: To drive. (*Colloq. or slang.*)

**ribbon-brake, s.** A form of brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked. One arm is made fast and the other is attached to the short arm of a bent lever, by means of which it may be at once applied to the greater part of the periphery of the wheel, exerting a frictional pressure proportionate to the force applied to the lever.

**ribbon-fish, s.****Ichthyology:**

1. *Sing.*: *Regalecus bankii*, known also as the Oar-fish. Its length is about twelve feet; colour silvery, with irregular dark lines and spots on the anterior part of the body; dorsal red; snout truncated, mouth edentate, stomach prolonged as a pouch.

2. *Pl.*: The Acanthopterygian division *Teniliformes* (q.v.).

**ribbon-grass, s.**

*Bot.*: *Phalaris (Digraphis) arundinacea*, var. *variegata*. [GARDENER'S GARTERS, 1.]

**ribbon-jasper, s.** [RIBAND-JASPER.]

**ribbon-lodge, s.** An assembly of Ribbonmen, or their place of meeting.

**ribbon-map, s.** A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

**ribbon-saw, s.** A band-saw (q.v.).

**Ribbon-Society, s.**

*Hist.*: A secret society of Irishmen, originated about 1808. Originally an association of Roman Catholics, founded in antagonism to the Orange Society of the northern counties, it soon became an agrarian association, having as its main object the securing of "fixity of tenure." The members were bound together by an oath, had pass-words, signs, &c., and met in lodges. The name was derived from the piece of green ribbon worn as a badge in the button-hole.

"The main object of the Ribbon Society was to prevent any landlord, under any circumstances whatever, from depriving a tenant of his land. 'Fixity of tenure,' which has lately been so boldly demanded by the advocates of tenant-right, was then only secretly proclaimed in the lodges of the Ribbon Society, and 'fixity of tenure' it was determined to carry out to

the death. The second object was to deter, on pain of almost certain death, any tenant from taking land from which any other tenant had been evicted."  
—*French: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. IV.

**ribbon-tree, s.**

*Bot.*: *Plagianthus betulinus*.

**ribbon-wood, s.**

*Bot.*: *Hoheria populnea*, of New Zealand.

**ribbon-worms, s. pl.****Zoology:**

1. [TAPE-WORMS].

2. The Nemathelmintha or Nemertida (q.v.).

\* **rib'-bón, v.t.** [RIBBON, s.] To adorn with ribbons; to deck out or furnish with or as with ribbons.

"Some o'er thy Thamis row the ribbon'd fair,  
Others along the safer turnpike fly."

—*Byron: Child Harold*, I. 74.

**rib'-bón-ism, rib'-and-ism, s.** [Eng. *ribbon*, *riband*; -ism.]

*Hist.*: The principles of Ribbonmen, or of the Ribbon Society (q.v.).

**rib'-bón-man, s.** [Eng. *ribbon*; -man.] A member of the Ribbon Society. [RIBBONISM.]

"Wild deeds had been enacted by the Ribbonmen."  
—*French: Realities of Irish Life*, ch. IV.

**ri'-bég, s.** [Dan. *ribe*; Sw. *riep*, *reps*, or from Arab *ribes* = *Rheum Ribes*, a different plant.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Grossulariaceae, Grossularia being a synonym of Ribes. (*Linley*.) The typical genus of Ribesales (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.) Petals, small; scale-like stamens included or nearly so; style erect. Fifty-six species are known, from the north temperate zone and the Andes. Four are British, *Ribes Grossularia*, the Wild Gooseberry (GOOSEBERRY), *R. alpinum*, the Tasteless Mountain Currant, *R. rubrum*, the Wild Currant, and *R. nigrum*, the Black Currant. [CURRANT, B. ¶ (2), (8).] Sir Joseph Hooker places species one under a section Grossularia with the character, "branches spinous, leaves plaited in bud, peduncles one to three-flowered," and the others under Ribesia (q.v.).

**ri'-bég'-i-q, s.** [From Mod. Lat. *ribes* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: A section or sub-genus of Ribes. Branches not spinous, leaves plaited in bud; racemes many-flowered. Contains the currants. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.) [CURRANT.]

**ri'-bég'-i-ā'-qé-sé, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ribesia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -accor.]

*Bot.*: Grossulariaceae. (*Endlicher*.)

**ri'-bég'-i-ē'-sé, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ribesia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ac.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Saxifragaceae. Shrubs. Ovary one-celled; fruit a berry. Type, Ribes (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.)

**rib'-grass, s.** [Eng. *rib*, and *grass*.]

*Bot.*: The genus *Plantago*; specif., *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIBWORT.]

\* **rib'-ibe, \* ryb'-ybe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Music*: A small kind of fiddle; a rebec (q.v.).

2. An old woman; an old bawd.

"Rode forth to sompne a widewe, an olde ribbe,  
Feining a cause, for he wold han a ribbe."  
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 284.

\* **rib'-ibe, \* ryb'-ybe, v.t.** [RIBIBE, s.] To play on a ribibe.

"The ratten rybbid."  
—*Bell's Anth.*, I. 51.

\* **ri-bi'-ble, s.** [A dimin. of *ribibe* (q.v.).] A small ribibe. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3, 332.)**rib'-less, a.** [Eng. *rib*; -less.] Having no ribs.

"Tickle plenty's ribless side."  
—*Coleridge: To a Young Ass*.

**rib'-roast, v.t.** [Eng. *rib*, and *roast*.] To beat soundly; to thrash.

"I have been plucked in flesh, and well ribroasted under my former masters; but I'm now for skin and all."  
—*L'Estrange*.

\* **rib'-roast, s.** [RIBROAST, v.] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Such a piece of flogging as is punishable with rib-roast."  
—*Maroon's Exoticus* (1866).

**rib'-roast-är, s.** [Eng. *ribroast*; -är.] A smart or severe blow, especially with a riding whip.**rib'-roast-ing, s.** [RIBROAST, v.] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Administer a sound ribroasting to such as were refractory."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1882.

**rib-stón**, *s.* [From Ribston, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pipe sent to him from Rouen, in Normandy. Two of the pipe died, but the third became the parent of the Ribston apple-trees in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of apple; also called a Ribston-pippin.

**ribston-pippin**, *s.* [RIBSTON.]

**rib-wört**, *s.* [Eng. rib, and wört.]

*Botany:*

1. *Sing.*: *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIBORASS.]
2. *Pl.*: Plantaginaceæ (q.v.). (Lindley.)

**-ric**, *\*-rick*, *sup.* [A.S. *rice* = power, kingdom, dominion; Icel. *ríki*; Ger. *reich*; Dut. *rijk*; Goth. *reiki*. From the same root as Lat. *rego* = to rule; Eng. *regal*, *region*, *right*, *rich*, &c.] A suffix denoting jurisdiction, or the district over which jurisdiction or authority is exercised, as bishopric, &c. As a termination in proper names it signifies rich or powerful, as Frederic = rich in peace.

**ric-ci-a**, *s.* [Named after P. Francisco Riccioli, a Florentine botanist.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Ricciaceæ (q.v.). Minute green thalloid plants. Two terrestrial species, *Riccia glauca* and *R. crystallina*, and two aquatic, *R. fluitans* and *R. natans*, are British.

**ric-ci-á-pá-sa**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *riccia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

*Bot.*: Crystalline, an order of Acrogens, alliance Muscées. Small terrestrial herbs growing in mud or swimming and floating in water, their leaves and stems blended into a cellular creeping frond, green or purple beneath. Capsule valveless, sunk in the frond, rarely free, at terminal pore, and discharging numerous spores without elaters. From Europe, the south of Africa, America, &c. Known genera eight, species twenty-nine. Closely akin to, if not constituting a tribe of, Marchantiaceæ.

**rice**, *\*rice*, *\*ryce*, *s.* [Fr. *riz*; Sp. & Port. *arroz*; Ital. *riso*; Lat. *oryza*; Gr. *ὄρυζα* (*orúza*); Pers. *oriz*; Arab. *roz*, or with the article *ar-ros*.] The grain produced by *Oryza sativa*, believed to be a native of southern Asia, though it grows apparently wild along some rivers in South America. It is a marsh plant, and the land on which it is cultivated requires to be artificially irrigated. Sometimes small fields are surrounded by an earthen rampart descending from which one will sink ankle deep in mud. Rice is very extensively cultivated in India, especially in Bengal, in the Eastern Peninsula and Islands, and in China. It constitutes half the cereal crop of Africa. In 1700 it was accidentally introduced into the Southern States of America, and is now largely grown there. To a less extent it is grown in Southern Europe. It probably supports a larger number of the human race than any other cereal, or indeed than any other plant. It contains 85 per cent. of starch, and is considered less nutritious than wheat. Professor Watt says that the husked seeds and the flour are demulcent and diuretic. In India they are sometimes used in diseases of the urinary organs and in catarrh, also as an external application to burns and scalds.

¶ Canada, Water, or Wild Rice is *Zizania aquatica*. [ZIZANIA.] Hungry Rice is *Paspalum erile*. Mountain Rice, a variety of *Oryza sativa*, growing in dry places on Indian mountains. [PADDY.]

**rice-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The Bob-o'-link (q.v.)

**rice-dust**, **rice-meal**, *s.* The refuse of rice after cleaning, consisting of the husks, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is used as food for cattle.

**rice-field mouse**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Hesperomys palustris*. By some naturalists this species is made a distinct genus, *Oryzomys* (q.v.).

**rice-flour**, *s.* Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

**rice-glue**, *s.* A cement said to be made in Japan by mixing rice-flour with cold water, and then boiling the mixture. It is white, becomes nearly transparent, and is useful for cementing layers of paper together.

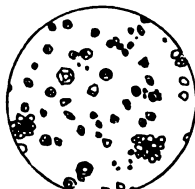
**rice-grains**, *s. pl.*

*Astron.*: Certain forms of what may be bright clouds floating in the sun's atmosphere, with a dark background.

**rice-meal**, *s.* [RICE-DUST.]

**rice-starch**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The starch or flour of rice. The granules are the smallest of all the commercial starches, varying in size from .00010 to .00027 of an inch in diameter, angular in form, and possessing an extremely minute, often imperceptible central hilum. It is used to adulterate pepper and ground ginger.



RICE-STARCH.  
(Magnified 300 diameters.)

**rice-milk**, *s.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

**rice-paper**, *s.* [RICEPAPER.]

**rice-pudding**, *s.* A pudding made of boiled rice and milk, with eggs and sugar. Currants are often added.

**rice-shell**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The genus *Oliva* (q.v.).

**rice-soup**, *s.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

**rice-tendrac**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Oryzopsis hova tetradactyla*, an insectivorous mammal described by Granddier in 1870. In size it is somewhat smaller than a hedgehog, grayish-brown in colour, and having the snout prolonged into a short trunk. The damage it does to the rice-crops is doubtless occasioned by its burrowing in pursuit of worms and insects.

**rice-troopial**, *s.* The same as RICE-BIRD (q.v.).

**rice-water**, *s.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, &c. It is often given in cases of diarrhoea.

**Rice-water evacuations**:

*Pathol.*: Evacuations resembling rice-water passed in cholera. More narrowly examined, there are found granular corpuscles, an abundance of water, a little epithelium, vibriones, albuminous flakes floating in a colourless fluid (whence the rice-water appearance), a little biliary matter, and a quantity of salts, especially chloride of sodium. (Tanner.)

**rice-weevil**, *s.*

*Entom.*: *Calandra oryzae*, which attacks the rice plant in the Southern States of America. Called also *Strophilus oryzae*.

**rice-wine**, *s.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

**rice-pá-pár**, *s.* [Eng. rice, and paper.]

1. A kind of paper introduced into England about 1803, and named from its supposed material, which was thought to be a sort of dried pulp of rice. It is, however, made of the pith of *Aralia papyrifera*, which grows wild in abundance in the island of Formosa. The stem is cut into lengths of eight or ten inches, and the pith pushed out, much as elders are cleared of pith. This is cut into a continuous spiral ribbon, about four feet long, which is spread out and flattened into sheets. Pictures are painted upon it by Chinese artists.

2. A kind of paper made from rice straw, used in Japan, &c.

**rich**, *\*richa*, *\*ryche*, *a.* [A.S. *rice* = rich, powerful. (For the change of *c* to *ch*, cf. *pitch*, from A.S. *pic*, *speach*, and *speak*, &c.) Cogn. with Dut. *rijk*; Icel. *ríkr*; Sw. *rik*; Dan. *rig*; Goth. *reiks*; Ger. *reich*; M. H. Ger. *riche*; Fr. *riche*; Sp. & Port. *rico*; Ital. *ricco*.]

1. Abounding in riches, wealth, or material possessions; having a large portion of land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealthy, opulent. (Opposed to poor.)

"And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold."—Genesis xiii. 2.

2. Composed of valuable, precious, costly, or rare materials or ingredients; valuable, precious, costly, rare.

"Ther on rede rubies and other riche stones."

Piers Plouman, p. 24.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding large quantities of anything valuable; producing ample supplies; productive, fertile, fruitful.

"The gorgeous East with richest hand"

Pours on her sons barbaric pearl and gold."

Milton: P. L., ll. 1.

4. Well supplied; abundant; well-filled; ample; as, a rich treasury.

5. Abounding in qualities pleasing to the senses: as—

(1) Gratifying to the sense of taste; abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, abounding in oleaginous ingredients; as to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, highly flavoured; as, a rich pudding, rich soup, rich pastry.

(2) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of sight; vivid, bright; not faint or delicate; as, rich colours.

(3) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet, mellow, harmonious, musical.

"But village notes could ne'er supply"

That rich and varied melody."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 20.

6. Abounding in humour or wit; highly provocative of mirth or amusement; laughable, comical, funny; as, a rich joke.

¶ The rich: A rich man or person; rich people collectively.

"The poor is hated even of his own neighbour; but the rich hath many friends."—Proverbs xiv. 20.

¶ Rich is frequently used in the formation of compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as rich-coloured, rich-wooded, rich-laden, &c.

\* rich-left, *a.* Inheriting great wealth. (Shakep.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.)

\* rich, *v.t.* [RICH, *a.*] To make rich; to enrich.

"Of all these bounds."

With shadowy forests, and with champagne rich'd,

We make thee lady."—Shakep.: Lear, i. 1.

**rich-ar-á-sa**, *s.* [Named after L. C. L. M. Richard, the French botanist (1754-1821).]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Orontiaceæ*. The corm of *Richardia africana*, a beautiful plant with a snowy spathe and golden spadix, was formerly used in medicine. It is the White Arum or Trumpet flower, sometimes cultivated in drawing rooms.

**Rich-ard Rée**, *s.* [JOHN DOE.]

**rich-ard-só-ní-a**, *s.* [Named after Richard Richardson, an English botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of *Spermacociæ*. Trailing American herbs. The roots of *Richardsonia rosea* and *R. scabra* have some of the properties of *ipeacuanha*.

**rí-chál'-líte**, *s.* [After Richelle, Vlsé, Belgium, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: An amorphous mineral of a clear yellow colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2; lustre, greasy to resinous. Compo.: hydrated phosphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime.

**rich'-es**, *\*rich-esse*, *s.* [Properly a singular, but now used as a plural. Fr. *richesse* = riches, from *riche* = rich (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *riqueza*; Ital. *ricchezza*.]

\* 1. *Orig.*: Used as a singular noun in the same sense as 2.

"The riches of the ship is come on shore!"

Shakep.: Othello, II. 1.

2. *As a plural*:

(1) That which makes rich or enriches; abundant possessions; abundance of land, goods, or money; wealth, opulence, affluence.

"My riches to the earth from whence they come."

Shakep.: Pericles, I. 1.

(2) That which is or appears valuable, precious, or estimable; valuable or precious qualities.

"The riches of our minds, our virtuous and commendable qualities."—Sharp: Sermons, vol. I, ser. 4.

\* (3) Abundance.

"In whom we have redemption, through his blood"

... according to the riches of his grace."—Ephesians i. 7.

\* rich-esse, *s.* [Fr.] Riches (q.v.).

"After the riches of his gloria."—Wycliffe: Epistolans III.

ból, bóy; pót, jówl; oot, gell, ohorus, phin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

**rich-ly**, \***riche** - **lich**, \***ryche** - **liche**,  
\***rio-lice**, *Adv.* [Eng. **rich**; -ly.]

1. In a rich manner; with riches, wealth, or abundance of goods or estate; with abundant or ample funds or possessions.

"A lady richly left."

*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

2. In a costly manner; splendidly, sumptuously.

"And first, brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all  
That richly furnish'd it."

*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* xiii.

3. Plenteously, abundantly, copiously; in plenty or abundance.

"The living God who giveth us richly all things to  
enjoy."—1 Timothy vi. 17.

4. Highly, strongly; as, a punishment richly  
deserved.

5. In a laughable or comical manner; as, a  
story richly told.

**Rich-mônd**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: (1) A town in Surrey; (2) a borough  
in Yorkshire; (3) the former capital of Virginia.

**Richmond-earth**, *s.*

*Geol.*: An earth or bed near Richmond, in  
Virginia. It is of Eocene or Miocene age, and  
is largely composed of diatoms.

**rich-mônd-ite**, *s.* [After Richmond, Mas-  
sachusetts, where found; suff. -ite (*Minn.*),]

*Min.*: A variety of Gibbsite (q.v.) in which  
Hermann states that he found 37.62 per cent.  
of phosphoric acid. Newer analyses indicate  
that Hermann's result was obtained from  
analysis of a wrongly labelled specimen.

**rich-ness**, \***rich-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. **rich**;  
-ness.]

1. The quality or state of being rich or of  
possessing abundance of wealth, goods, or  
lands; wealth, affluence, opulence, riches.

2. Abundance of precious, costly, or valuable  
ingredients or material; preciousness,  
costliness, value.

"And in the richness of the productions of this  
third kingdom, he flattered himself he had found a  
full compensation for the insignificance of those of  
the other two."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, vol. II,  
bk. IV., ch. vii.

3. Abundance, plenty, fulness of supply.

4. Productiveness, fertility, fruitfulness.

"Bring forth that British vale, and be it ne'er so rare,  
But Oatmeal with that vale for richness shall compare."  
*Drayton: Poly-Oblion*, s. 24.

5. Abundance of nutritive or agreeable  
qualities: as, richness of food, &c.

6. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agree-  
able to the sight; brightness, brilliancy; as,  
richness of colour.

7. Abundance of qualities pleasing or  
agreeable to the ear: as, richness of tones.

8. The quality of being highly amusing or  
laughable; comicality, funniness, wit: as, the  
richness of a story or joke.

**rich-sâr-ite**, *s.* [After Prof. T. Richter;  
suff. -ite (*Minn.*),]

*Min.*: This mineral as described by Breit-  
haupt appears to be in composition near the  
Scheffelite of Michaelson (q.v.). Crystals  
acicular; sp. gr. 2.826; colour, isabella-yellow  
to pale yellowish-brown. Igelström found a  
similar mineral at Fajaberg, Sweden, which  
afforded the formula (MgO, MnO, CaO, KO, NaO)  
SiO<sub>2</sub>, the alkalis amounting to between 8 and  
9 per cent. It is still uncertain whether this  
species should be referred to pyroxene or  
hornblende.

**rich-weed**, *s.* [Eng. **rich**, and **weed**.]

*Bot.*: *Pilea pumila*.

**ric-in-â-lâ-ld-â-mide**, *s.* [Eng. **ricine**-  
**laid**(in), and **amide**.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>. A product obtained by  
the action of alcoholic ammonia on ricine-  
laidin. It closely resembles elaidamide, melts  
at 91-93°, and solidifies at 89°. (*Watt*.)

**ric-in-â-lâ-ld-â-ate**, *s.* [Eng. **ricinelaid**(ic);  
-ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of ricinelaidic acid.

**ricinelaidate of ethyl**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>2</sub>. Ricine-  
laidic ether. A crystalline mass, formed by  
the action of hydrochloric acid gas on an  
alcoholic solution of ricinelaidic acid. It  
melts at 16° and is slightly soluble in cold,  
but very soluble in hot alcohol.

**ric-in-â-lâ-ld-ic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. **ricin**(us),  
and Eng. **elaidic**.] Derived from or containing  
ricinelaidin.

**ricinelaidic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Palmic acid. Produced  
by the action of nitrous acid on ricinoleic  
acid, or by saponifying ricinelaidin with  
caustic potash, and decomposing the resulting  
soap with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes  
in white silky needles melting at 50°, is insol-  
uble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether,  
decomposing alkaline carbonates. The ricine-  
laidates of the alkali-metals are readily soluble  
in water; the other salts are very insoluble.

**ricinelaidic-ether**, *s.* [RICINELAIDATE  
OF ETHYL.]

**ric-in-â-lâ-ld-in**, *s.* [Eng. **ricinelaid**(ic); -in.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>2</sub> (?). A fatty body produced  
by the action of nitric peroxide on castor oil.  
It forms small white nodules, melts at 62°, and  
is insoluble in water, but very soluble in  
alcohol and ether. Boiled with caustic potash  
it is converted into glycerine and potassium  
ricinelaidate. When submitted to dry distilla-  
tion it yields a dark red spongy residue, and a  
distillate of canthol.

**ri-qin-ic**, *a.* [Eng. **ricin**(ine); -ic.] The  
same as RICINOLEIC (q.v.).

**ric-in-ine**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. **ricin**(us); -ine.]

*Chem.*: An alkaloid found in the seeds of  
the castor-oil plant. To obtain it, the bruised  
seeds are repeatedly boiled with water, filtered,  
and the filtrate evaporated to a syrup and  
treated with alcohol. It forms colourless rec-  
tangular prisms insoluble in water, slightly  
soluble in ether and benzene, but very solu-  
ble in alcohol. When heated it melts to a  
colourless liquid, and sublimes unchanged be-  
tween two watch glasses.

**ric-in-â-lâ-â-mide**, *s.* [Eng. **ricinole**(ic), and  
**amide**.]

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub> } N. A crys-  
talline body produced by saturating an alco-  
holic solution of castor oil with ammonia gas,  
and heating for forty-eight hours in a salt  
bath. It forms beautiful white needles, melts  
at 66°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol  
and ether. By heating with acids or alkalis  
it is converted into ricinoleic acid and  
ammonia.

**ric-in-â-lâ-â-ate**, *s.* [Eng. **ricinole**(ic); -ate.]

*Chem.*: A salt of ricinoleic acid.

**ricinoleate of ethyl**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>50</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)O<sub>2</sub>. Ricin-  
oleic ether. A yellowish oil produced by  
passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic  
solution of ricinoleic acid, and purifying by  
washing with water and sodic carbonate. It  
cannot be distilled without decomposition.

**ric-in-â-lâ-ic**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. **ricin**(us), and  
Eng. **oleic**.] Derived from or contained in  
castor oil.

**ricinoleic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub> = C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>2</sub> } O. Elaidic  
acid, ricinic acid. A monobasic acid produced  
by saponifying castor oil, or the oil of *Jatropha*  
*cruca* with potash or soda ley, and decompos-  
ing by hydrochloric acid. It is a pale yellow,  
odoriferous oil, with a disagreeable harsh taste,  
sp. gr. .94 at 15°, solidifies at -6° to a granular  
mass, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol  
and ether. It does not oxidize on exposure to  
the air, and gives, on dry distillation, canthol.  
All ricinoleates are crystallizable and  
soluble in alcohol, many of them also in ether.

**ricinoleic-ether**, *s.* [RICINOLEATE OF  
ETHYL.]

**ric-in-â-lâ-ic**, *a.* [RICINOLEIC.]

**ri-qin-u-lâ**, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat.  
**ricinus** (q.v.).]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of Buceinidae,  
with a thick tuberculated or spiny shell with  
callous projections on the lips. Recent  
species thirty-four, from Southern Asia and  
the Pacific. Fossil three, from the Miocene  
of France.

**ric-in-â-lâ-ic**, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a tick, (2) *Ricinus*  
*communis*, the fruit of which was supposed to  
resemble a tick.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Crotonaceæ. Trees, shrubs,  
or herbs, having their leaves alternate, stipu-  
late, palmate, with glands at the apex of the  
petiole; flowers in terminal panicles, calyx  
three- to four-parted, petals none, stamens  
many, polyadelphous; stigmas three, bipartite,  
feathery; fruit capsular, trilocular. *Ricinus*  
*communis*, the Common Castor Oil plant, or  
*Palma Christi*, is a large shrub or small tree,  
indigenous in Arabia and North Africa (and  
India?). It is largely cultivated all over the  
warmer countries. In Europe it becomes an  
annual. Fifteen or sixteen varieties of the  
plant have arisen. Prof. Watt (*Calcutta Exhib.*  
*Rep.*, iv. 60) reduces them to three sections:  
(1) small-seeded, (2) large-seeded, (3) a form  
grown, on account of its leaves, as food for  
the Eria silkworm. The small-seeded  
form is grown as a crop, the large-seeded one  
as a hedge. The seeds furnish castor oil,  
and are also used by dyers to render colours  
permanent. Persons camping near a field of  
the plant are apt to be attacked with diar-  
rhoea. The fresh juice is used as an emetic;  
made into a poultice with barley-meal it is  
used in inflammation of the eye. The leaves  
as a decoction, or as a poultice, are lacta-  
gogues and emmenagogues.

† *Ricini oleum* is Castor oil (q.v.).

\***-rick**, *suff.* [-RIC.]

**rick**, \***reek**, \***reke**, *s.* [A.S. *hræc*; cogn.  
with Icel. *hrækr*; O. Sw. *ruka*, *ruqa*.]

1. A pile or stack of corn or hay regularly  
heaped up, and generally thatched to preserve  
it from wet.

"A crop so plenteous as the hard to load,  
Overcome the crowded barn, and lodge on ricks  
abroad."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics* II. 74.

2. A small heap of corn or hay piled up by  
the gatherer. (*Prov.*)

"In the North they bind them up in small bundles,  
and make small ricks of them in the field."—*Nor-  
mer: Husbandry*.

\* 3. A heap, generally.

"So many hills to heap upon a rick."  
*Spenser: Magnificence*, l. 147.

**rick-cloth**, *s.* A tarpaulin or canvas cloth  
placed over ricks to protect them from wet.

**rick-stand**, *s.* A basement of timber  
or iron, or sometimes wholly or in part of  
masonry, on which corn-ricks stand or are  
built, the object being to keep the lower part  
of the stack dry and free from vermin.

**rick** (1), *v.t.* [RICK, *s.*] To pile or heap up in  
ricks.

**rick** (2), *v.t.* [WRICK.]

**rick-âry**, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The stems  
or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for  
stowing flax, hemp, or the like; or for spars  
for boat masts or yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

\***rick-ât-ish**, *a.* [Eng. **rickety**(y); -ish.]  
Somewhat rickety.

"Surely there is some other cure for a rickety body  
than to kill it."—*Puller: General Worthen*, ch. 21.

\***rick-ât-ly**, *a.* [RICKETS.] Rickety, for  
which it is perhaps a misprint.

"Weak, rickety, and contemptuous."—*Goldens:  
Tears of the Church*, p. 282.

**rick-â-â**, *s.* [Prov. Eng. of Dorset and Som-  
ersetshire. *Mahn* connects it either with A.S.  
*rig*, *aric* = back, spine, or with *wriggan* = to  
bend; cf. Eng. *wriggle*. *Skeat* derives it  
from Eng. *wrick*, Mid. Eng. *wricken* = to  
twist, with the pl. suff. -âs, and compares it  
with A.S. *to wring*. The Greek looking *ra-  
chitis* is derived from it, and not vice versa.]

*Pathol.*: *Mollities ossium*. Softening of the  
bones owing to the want of lime, shown  
by curvature of the long bones and enlarge-  
ment of their cancellous ends, usually ap-  
pearing between the ages of four and twelve  
months. Milk and lime-water, and cod-liver  
oil, with good nourishment, ventilation, and  
pure air, are the chief requisites for recovery,  
but this is not always certain.

**rick-â-t-y**, **rick-â-t-y**, *a.* [RICKETS.]

I. *Lit.*: Suffering from or affected with  
rickets.

"In a young animal, when the solids are too lax  
(the case of rickety children), the diet should be gently  
astringent."—*A. Reuchman: On Aliments*, prop. 7.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Shaky; threatening to fall; unsteady  
tottering.

"There we climbed on top of a rickety old coach."  
*Burlington Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 461.

**fâte**, **fât**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wô**, **wôt**, **häre**, **camel**, **här**, **thäre**; **pîne**, **pît**, **äire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**,  
or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrck**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fâll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **a**, **o** = **ô**; **oy** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; hence, feeble or imperfect generally.

"So crude and rickety notions, ensue by restraint, at length acquire health and proportion."—*Warburton: Works*, I. 144.

**rick-kie**, *s.* [Eng. rick, *a.*; dim. suff. -*ie*.]

1. A little rick or stack; a stook.
2. A heap of stones, peat, &c.

**ric-ô-chôt**, *s.* [Fr. = the sport of ducks-and-drakes (q. v.).] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water, or a cannon-ball or bullet from water or the ground; the motion commonly known as ducks-and-drakes; a shot which rebounds from a flat surface.

"My third shot was more effective, although an undoubted ricochet."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1884.

**ricochet-fire, ricochet-firing**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A mode of firing with small charges and small elevation, resulting in a bounding or skipping of the projectile. In firing at a fortification, sufficient elevation is given to just clear the parapet, so that the ball may bound along the terre-plein or banquette without rising far above its level. It is used with effect on hard, smooth ground against bodies of troops or such obstacles as abattis; and also upon water, either with round shot or rifle-balls. It was introduced by Vauban at the siege of Philippeburg, in 1688.

**ricochet-shot**, *s.*

*Gunnery*: A bounding or leaping shot, fired at low elevation with small charge.

**ric-ô-chôt**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *ricocher*.] [*RICOCCHET*, *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To operate upon by ricochet-firing.

*B. Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To skim or rebound, as a stone or ball along the surface of water.  
"Then ricocheting, deposited half the brass shell in the wooden screen."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1884.
2. *Fig.*: To be made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered.

**ric-tal**, *a.* [Lat. *ric(t)us*; Eng. suff. -*al*.]  
*Zool.*: Of or belonging to the rictus.

"The mouth is open, denoted by rictal writhing."—*Bentham: Birds*, I. § 54.

**ric-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *rictura*.] A gaping.

**ric-tus**, *s.* [Lat. = the opened mouth.]

1. *Bot.*: The orifice of a ringlet or of a perisperm corolla.
2. *Ornith.*: The gape or opening of the mouth; the mouth.

**rid**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

**rid**, *redde*, *ridde*, *v.t.* [*A.S.* *hreddan* = to snatch away; to deliver; *O. Fries.* *hredda*; *Dut.* *redde*; *Dan.* *redde*; *Sw.* *ridde*; *Ger.* *retten*, prob. from *A.S.* *hredda* = quick; *M. H. Ger.* *krat*, *rad*.]

1. To free, to deliver, to save.  
"That he might rid him out of their hands."—*Gemein xxxvii*, 23.
2. To free, to clear, to disencumber. (Followed by *of*. Frequently used reflexively.) [*RID*.]  
"I . . . shall soon,  
Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of these rebell'd."  
*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 137.
3. To drive away, to get rid of, to expel.  
"I will rid evil beasts out of the land."—*Leviticus xxi*, 4.
4. To get rid of; to do or make away with.  
"To lose a friend to rid a foe."  
*Daniel: Oldt Wars*, I.
5. To dispose of, to finish, to despatch.  
"The red plague rid you."  
*Shakespeare: Tempest*, I. 2.
6. To make away with; to destroy by violence.  
"You have rid this sweet young prince!"  
*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 4.

**rid**, *a.* [*RID*, *v.*] Free, clear. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 83.)

*¶ To get rid of*: To free or clear one's self from.  
"Reduce his wages, or get rid of her."  
*Cowper: Truth*, 211.

**rid-dance**, *s.* [Eng. *rid*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of ridding or freeing; a clearing up or out; a clearing away.  
"Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field."—*Leviticus xxiii*, 22.
2. The act of getting rid of something; the act of ridding one's self of something; the state of being rid or free; freedom, deliverance.  
"But rather riddance from long languishment."  
*Spenser: Daphniaida*.

*¶ A good riddance*: A fortunate or pleasant relief from a person's company.

**rid-dan**, *pa. par.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

*¶ Frequently used in composition, as priest-ridden.* [*RIDE*, *v.*, B. 4.]

**rid-dër**, *s.* [Eng. *rid*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which ride.

**rid-dle** (1), \* *red-els*, \* *ryd-els*, \* *ryd-del*, *s.* [Prop. with a final *s*, from *A.S.* *reddelesan*, pl. *reddelesan*, from *redan* = to read, to interpret; *Dut.* *raadel*, from *raden* = to counsel, to guess; *Ger.* *räthsel*, from *rathen*.]

1. A puzzle; a puzzling question; an enigma; a proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning.  
"Make a riddle what he made so plain."  
*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, I. 140.
2. Anything puzzling or ambiguous; a puzzle.  
"I live, yet I seem to myself to be dead,  
Such a riddle is not to be found."  
*Cowper: Glean; Scenes Favourable to Meditation*.

**rid-dle** (2), \* *rid-il*, *s.* [For *kriddle*, from *A.S.* *kridda* = a vessel for winnowing corn; cogn. with *Ir.* *creathair*; *Gael.* *criathar*; *Corn.* *croider*; *Bret.* *krouer* = a sieve.]

1. A sieve with coarse meshes, made of iron or basket-work, and used in separating coarser substances from the finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, large pieces of ore from the smaller, &c.  
"The same are shred and minced so small as they may pass through a sieve or a riddle."—*P. Holland: Flinck*, bk. xvi., ch. 11.
2. *Wire-working*: A board with sloping pins which lean opposite ways, and between which wire is drawn in a somewhat zigzag course, to straighten it.
3. *Founding*: A coarse sieve (half-inch mesh), used to clean and mix the old floor-sand of the moulding-shop.
4. *Hydr-eng.*: A kind of weir in rivers.

**rid-dle** (1), *v.t. & i.* [*RIDDLE* (1), *s.*]

*A. Trans.*: To solve, to explain.

"It's requisite another bore my nostrils?  
Riddle me that."—*Beacon & Plot: Tamer Tamed*.

*B. Intrans.*: To speak enigmatically, or in riddles.

**rid-dle** (2), *v.t. & i.* [*A.S.* *kriddan*.] [*RIDDLE* (2), *s.*]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To pass through a riddle, so as to separate the coarser parts from the finer; to sift.  
"To riddle the coal before sending it to the pithead."  
—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 4, 1884.
2. To perforate with balls or shot, so as to make like a riddle.  
"Whose hull he riddled till it was a perfect sieve."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, August 25, 1885.

*B. Intrans.*: To use a riddle; to sift or screen materials with a riddle.  
"Robin Goodfellow . . . he that riddles for the country maidens."—*Ben Jonson: Love Restored*.

**rid-dler** (1), *s.* [Eng. *riddle*(e), *v.*; *-er*.] One who propounds riddles; one who speaks in riddles.

"Thou riddler, speak  
Direct and clear; else I will reach thy soul."  
*Horne: Douglas*, III. 2.

**rid-dler** (2), *s.* [Eng. *riddle*(e), *v.*; *-er*.] One who sifts or riddles.

**rid-dling**, *pr. par. or a.* [*RIDDLE* (1), *v.*]

*A. As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

*B. As adj.*: Enigmatical.

"Riddling triplets of old time."  
*Tennyson*.

**rid-dling**, *s.* [*RIDDLE* (2), *v.*]

*Metall. (Pl.)*: The middle size of broken ore which is obtained by sifting.

**rid-dling-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *riddling*; *-ly*.] In manner of a riddle; in riddles; enigmatically, obscurely.

"Like the pertence and old-fashion'd love,  
Riddlingly it catcheth men, and doth remove  
Never."  
*Dante: Rattus*, II.

**ride**, \* *ryde* (pa. t. \* *rid*, \* *rood*, *rode*, *pa. par.* \* *rid*, \* *riden*, *ridden*), *v.t. & i.* [*A.S.* *ridan* (pa. t. *rida*, *pa. par.* *riden*); cogn. with

*Dut.* *rijden*; *Icel.* *ridha*; *Dan.* *ride*; *Sw.* *rida*; *Ger.* *reiten*; *O. H. Ger.* *ritan*. From the same root as *raid*, *ready*, and *road*.]

*A. Intransitive*:

1. To be borne along, on the back of an animal, especially of a horse.
2. To be borne or carried in a vehicle: as, *To ride* in a carriage, a train, &c.; to drive.
3. To be mounted on; to sit astraddle.  
"To ride on the curled clouds."  
*Shakespeare: Tempest*, I. 2.
4. To have skill or ability as an equestrian; to understand or practise horsemanship.  
"Wel coude he sitte on hors, and layre ride."  
*Chaucer: C. T.* (Prolog. 22.)
5. To be supported in motion; to rest.  
"The axle-tree  
On which heaven rides."  
*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, I. 2.

*¶ A rope* is said to ride when one of the turns by which it is wound lies over another, so as to interrupt the operation or prevent its rendering.

6. To be borne on or in a fluid.

"A vessel rides that by, but not prepared  
For this design."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

7. To support a rider; to move under a saddle; to move when driven or pulled: as, *A horse rides easy*, a carriage *rides easy*.

\* 8. To move or dance in a triumphant manner.

"Diadain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes."  
*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, III. 1.

\* 9. To have free play; to practise at will.  
"Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads."  
*Psalms lxxvi*, 12.

*B. Transitive*:

1. To sit, or be supported and borne on; to mount and manage, as a horse.
2. To go over or traverse in riding: as, *To ride a mile*.
3. To do, make, perform, or execute, as on horseback: as, *To ride a race*.
4. To manage, treat, or practise on insolently or at will; to tyrannize or domineer over. [*RIDDEN*.]  
"I'll ride your horse as well as I ride you."  
*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, III. 4.

*¶ 1. To ride at anchor*:

*Naut.*: To be anchored; to lie at anchor.

2. *To ride down*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To trample down or overthrow by riding or driving over.

(2) *Naut.*: To bend or bear down by main strength and weight: as, *To ride down a sail*.

3. *To ride easy*:

*Naut.*: Said when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.

4. *To ride hard*:

*Naut.*: Said when a ship pitches or labours violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull.

5. *To ride out*: To continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

6. *To ride the high horse*: [*HIGH*, *¶* (3).]

\* 7. *To ride the wild mare*: To play at see-saw. (*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, II. 4.)

**ride**, *s.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.
2. A saddle-horse. (*Prov.*)
3. A road or avenue cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for the exercise of riding; a riding.

"A fox, and a good big one too, was seen crossing a ride that runs through the plantation."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

4. A division or district established for excise purposes.

**ride-officer**, *s.* An excise officer in charge of a ride. [*RIDE*, *s.*, 4.]

**ride-able**, *a.* [Eng. *ride*, *v.*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being ridden over; passable on horseback.

"The water was rideable."—*Lister: Autobiography*, p. 44.

2. Capable of being ridden.

"I rode everything rideable."—*Savage: R. Modli-cott*, bk. II., ch. III.

**ri-deau** (eau as ô), *s.* [Fr. = a curtain, a rideau.]

*Fort.*: A small elevation of earth, extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of an enemy, or to give other advantages to a post.

**bell**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **pell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**.  
**-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dile** &c. = **bel**, **del**.

\***ri-dent**, *a.* [Lat. *ridens*, pr. par. of *rideo* = to laugh.] Laughing, smiling.

"A smile so exceedingly *rident*."—*Thackeray: New-comer*, ch. xlii.

**rid-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *ride*(*e*), *v.*; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who rides; one who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

"Look what a horse should have, he did not lack. Save a proud rider on so proud a back."  
—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 300.

\*2. One who breaks or manages a horse or horses. [ROUGH-RIDER.]

"They are taught their manage, and to that end riders dearly hired."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, I. i.

\*3. A mounted robber or reiver; a moss-trooper.

"In Ewdale, eight and forty notorious riders are hung on growing trees."—*Drummond: Hist. of James V.*

\*4. One who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, &c. Now called a traveller.

"They come to us as riders in a trade."  
—*Crabbe: Borough*, let. iv.

5. An addition to a MS., as a roll, record, or other document inserted after its first completion on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

"A rider was added, which permitted a merchant possessed of five thousand pounds to represent the town in which he resided."—*Maccuslay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

6. A subsidiary problem in geometry.

\*7. A Dutch coin, so called from being impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27s.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Mining:* A deposit of ore overlying the principal lode.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A rib within the inner sheathing, bolted through the latter into the main ribs and planking, for the purpose of stiffening the frame. The riders extend from the keelson to the orlop-beams.

(2) A second tier of casks in a hold.

(3) A rope which crosses another and joins it.

3. *Ordn.*: A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side-pieces rest.

**ridér-roll**, *s.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. [RIDER, I. 5.]

**rid-ér-less**, *a.* [Eng. *ridér*; -*less*.] Without a rider; having no rider.

"Herds of riderless horses."  
—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, II. 4.

**ridge**, \***rigge**, \***rig**, \***rug**, *s.* [A.S.  *hrygg* = the back of a man or beast; cogn. with Dut. *rug* = a back, ridge; Dan. *ryg*; Sw. *rygg*; Icel. *hrygg*; O. H. Ger. *hrycki*; Ger. *rieken*; Gr. *páxis* (*rhachis*).]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

\*1. The back; the top of the back.

"Upon his *rig*."  
—*Harvill: 1775*.

2. The top of any protuberance.

"The line that forms a *ridge* of the nose is beautiful when it is straight."—*Reynolds: Idler*, No. 82.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An elevation or rise of ground of greater length than breadth.

"Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green. *Ridge* rising gently by the side of *ridge*."  
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

5. An extended elevation of the ground or earth's surface, long in comparison with its breadth; a long crest or summit; an extended line of the earth's surface, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; any long and steep elevation or eminence.

"The frozen *ridges* of the Alps."  
—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, I. 1.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Agric.*: A strip of ground thrown up by the plough or left between furrows; a bed or long strip of ground of greater or less width, formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, and divided from each other by open furrows or gutters parallel to each other, which serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.

2. *Anat.*: A prominent border or elevation. Used of a crest or line of bone, also of the superciliary, the occipital, the condylar ridges, &c.

3. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Five primary longitudinal elevations on the back of an umbelliferous fruit; the median one, or the carina, the two outermost, the marginal or lateral ridges, and those between them, the intermediate

ridges. Sometimes there are also four well-developed secondary ridges alternating with the primary ones.

4. *Carpentry & Building:*

(1) The upper horizontal edge or comb of a roof; the highest part of the roof of a building; specif., the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.

(2) The internal angle or nook of a vault.

5. *Fort.*: The highest part of the glacis proceeding from the interior angle of the covered way.

6. *Farr.*: (See extract).

"*Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities."  
—*Farrier's Dict.*

**ridge-band**, *s.*

*Harness*: That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's back, and, being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart.

**ridge-beam**, *s.*

*Carp.*: A beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge; a crown-plate.

**ridge-bone**, \***rigge-bon**, *s.* The backbone.

"The corrupt blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridge-bone*."—*P. Holland: Fletie*, bk. xlii, ch. xli.

**ridge-drill**, *s.*

*Agric.*: A drill adapted to sow seed along a ridge which has been listed up, by backing up one furrow against another.

**ridge-fillet**, *s.*

1. *Arch.*: The fillet between two channels of a pillar.

2. *Founding*: The runner or principal channel.

**ridge-hoe**, *s.*

*Agric.*: A form of cultivator for tending crops in drills.

**ridge-piece**, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

**ridge-plate**, *s.* [RIDGE-POLE.]

**ridge-plough**, *s.*

*Agric.*: A double mouldboard plough, used in throwing land into ridges for certain kinds of crops.

**ridge-pole**, *s.*

*Carp.*: The piece of board or timber forming the ridge of a roof; a ridge-piece, or ridge-plate.

"Tied him fast with cords of elm-bark  
To the *ridge-pole* of his virgins."  
—*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xlii.

**ridge-roof**, *s.*

*Arch.*: A raised or peaked roof.

**ridge-rope**, *s.*

*Nautical*:

1. A rope leading from the knighthead to the upper part of the bowsprit-cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

2. The centre rope of an awning.

3. A safety line extended from gun to gun in bad weather.

**ridge-tile**, *s.*

*Build.*: A semi-cylindrical tile for covering the comb of a roof. It is twelve inches long, ten inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighs about four and a half pounds. A crest-tile; a saddle-tile.

**ridge**, *v.t. & i.* [RIDGE, *s.*]

**A. Trans.**: To make or form into a ridge; to form or furnish with a ridge or ridges.

"As the ploughman . . . tills his land, and breaketh it in furrows, and sometimes *ridges* it up."  
—*Latimer: Sermon 4; On the Plough*.

**B. Intrans.**: To rise in a ridge or ridges.

**ridg-el**, **ridge-ling**, **ridg-ling**, **rig-el**, *s.* [A softened form for *riggle*, *rigling*. Scotch *riglan*, from *rig*, in the same sense.] A male animal half castrated.

"And 'ware the *ridgling* with his botting head."  
—*Dryden: Theocrisus*, II. iii.

\***ridge-lét**, *s.* [Eng. *ridge*(*e*), *s.*; dim. suff. -*let*.] A little ridge.

**ridg-y**, *a.* [Eng. *ridge*(*e*), *s.*; -*y*.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; having a ridge or ridges.

"Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines. That on the high equator *ridgy* rise."  
—*Thomson: Summer*, 647.

**rid-i-cūle**, \***rid-i-cle**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *ridiculum* = a joke, neut. sing. of *ridiculus* = ridiculous (q.v.); Fr. *ridicule* = ridiculous.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. Words or actions intended to express contempt and excite laughter; derision, banter; wit of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter; railery.

\*2. That species of writing which excites contempt with laughter, and so differing from burlesque, which may excite laughter without contempt. (*Kames*.)

\*3. Ridiculousness.

"They may be elevated as much as you please, and no *ridicule* follows."—*Pope: Homer; Odysseus*. (Posta.)

\***B. As adj.**: Ridiculous.

"This action . . . became so *ridiculous*."—*Aubrey*.

**rid-i-cūle**, *v.t.* [RIDICULE, *s.*] To treat or address with ridicule; to expose to ridicule or contemptuous mirth; to make sport or game of.

"The young who *ridiculed* his rage."  
—*Granger: Tibullus*, bk. I, s. 4.

**rid-i-cūl-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *ridicul*(*e*), *v.*; -*er*.] One who ridicules.

"They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent."—*Clarke: Nat. & Revealed Relig.* (Introd.)

\***ri-dic-o-lise**, *v.t.* [Eng. *ridicul*(*e*); -*ise*.] To ridicule; to make ridiculous.

"Lost the false alarms  
That words oft strike up, should *ridiculise* me."  
—*Chapman: Homer; Odysseus* xxiii.

\***ri-dic-o-lōs-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; -*ity*.]

1. Ridiculousness.

"Look at the *ridiculousity* of ladies' dresses behind."  
—*Quaker*, 1874, p. 701.

2. Something ridiculous; a joke, a comic-ality.

"Your pretty sayings and all your *ridiculousities*."  
—*Bailey: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 64.

**ri-dic-o-lōus**, *a.* [Lat. *ridiculus*, from *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Worthy of or calculated to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; ludicrous, absurd.

"Finding nothing *ridiculous* in national peculiarities."—*Goldsmith: Politic Learning*, ch. xlii.

\*2. Risible; inclined to laughter.

"The hearing of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, III.

**ri-dic-o-lōus-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; -*ly*.] In a ridiculous manner or degree; ludicrously, absurdly.

"Too frequently becomes *ridiculously* earnest in truth or absurdity."—*Goldsmith: Politic Learning*, ch. xiv.

**ri-dic-o-lōus-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; -*nēs*.] The quality or state of being ridiculous; absurdity.

"The vanity and *ridiculousness* of this trusting in our riches."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 4.

**rid-ing**, *pr. par. a., & a.* [RIDE, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Employed for riding on: as, a *riding* horse.

2. Used by or intended for a rider.

"A *riding* suit."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, III. 2.

3. Employed to travel on any occasion: as, a *riding* clerk. [RIDING-CLERK, I.]

**C. As substantive:**

\*1. A royal procession. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,375.)

2. A ride or road cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for riding exercise.

"We galloped up and down the green *ridings* for which the forest district is famous."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1864.

3. A ride; a district visited by a ride-officer (q.v.).

**riding-bitta**, *s. pl.*

*Shipbuild.*: Two strong upright timbers near the bows of a ship, to which the cable is secured; they extend through two decks, are connected by a cross piece, and braced against the strain of the cable by horizontal standards bolted to the deck beams.

\***riding-clerk**, *s.*

1. A mercantile or commercial traveller.

2. One of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

\***riding-day**, *s.* A day of hostile incursions or raids on horseback.

**riding-habit**, *s.* The dress worn by females when riding on horseback.

**rite**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hāre**, **camel**, **hār**, **there**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wēre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **oūb**, **ōure**, **unite**, **ōūr**, **rāle**, **rāl**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**, **sē**, **oē** = **ē**; **ey** = **ē**; **qu** = **kw**.

\* **riding-hood**, *s.* A hood worn by females when riding or travelling; a sort of cloak with a hood.

\* **riding-house**, *s.* A riding-school (q. v.).

**riding-interests**, *s. pl.*

*Scots Law*: When any of the claimants in an action of multiple-pounding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor, and such claims are called Riding-interests.

**riding-knot**, *s.* A running knot.

**riding-master**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who teaches the art of riding.

2. *Mil.*: A commissioned officer specially appointed to superintend the instruction in a military riding-school. The appointment is usually made from the ranks, and held for a specified number of years.

**riding-part**, *s.* A protuberance on the inner surface of the joint part of a scissor-blade which forms the touching portion back of the rivet, while the cutting portion is at the point of contact of the edges as they move past each other in closing.

**riding-rhymes**, *s. pl.* Metre of five accents, each falling on the even syllable, with the lines in rhyming couplets.

**riding-rod**, *s.* A switch, a riding-stick.

**riding-school**, *s.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

**riding-skirt**, *s.* A skirt worn by females when riding on horseback.

**riding-whip**, *s.* A light whip used when riding.

**rid-ing**, *s.* [For *thridding*, the loss of the *th* being due to the misdivision of the compound words *North-thridding*, *East-thridding*, and *West-thridding*, from Icel. *þriddjunga* = the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire, from *þriddi* = third. (*Skeat.*)] One of the three divisions into which the county of York is divided, and known as the North, East, and West Ridings. They were formerly under the government of a reeve.

"When a county is divided into three of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called thriddings. These thriddings still subsist in the large county of York, where by an easy corruption they are denominated *ridings*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd. § 4.)

\* **ri-dōt'-tō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *reductus* = a retreat.] [REDOUTER, *s.*]

1. A public assembly.

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join in. It is a favourite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast eves.

"Four months, in which there will be no routs, no shows, no *ridottos*."—*Rambler*, No. 124.

\* **ri-dōt'-tō**, *v. t.* [RIDOTTO, *s.*] To frequent *ridottos*.

"And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion, *Ridotto'd* on the rural plains." *Cooper: Retreat of Aristippus.*

**rie**, *s.* [RVE.]

**riēf** (1), *s.* [REIF.] Robbery.

"Dear Smith, the sleek, punkie thief, That o'er attempted stealth or *rief*." *Burns: To James Smith.*

**riēf** (2), *s.* [RIVE.] Plenty.

**riēf** (3), *s. & a.* [A.S. *hreofo* = scab, *hreofoa* = a leper; Icel. *hrýgr* = scabby.]

*As subst.*: Scurf, scab; and the itch.

*As adj.*: Scabby, itchy.

**riēm**, *s.* [Dut. = a thong.] A strip of ox hide, deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used in the Cape Colony for making ropes, &c.

**riē-man-nite**, *s.* [After Herr Riemann, who first observed it; suff. -ite (*Mia.*)] *Mia.*: The same as ALLOPHANE (q. v.).

**riēt-bōk**, *s.* [Dut. *riet* = a reed, and *bok* = a buck.]

*Zool.*: *Antilope arundinacea*, from South Africa. Rather more than four feet in length, and nearly three feet high at shoulder. Horns round, annulated at base. General colour dull ashy-gray, sometimes tinged with red on the upper parts; silvery-gray on under-surface.

**riēw-ēr, riēw-ēr**, *s.* [REAVE.] A robber, a mouse-trooper. (*Scotch.*)

**ri-fa-cī-mēn'-tō** (o as oh), *s.* [Ital.] A re-making or re-establishing; specifically applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work, written in one age or country, is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

**rife**, \* **rif**, \* **rive**, \* **ryfe**, \* **ryve**, *a. & adv.* [Icel. *rifr* = munificent, abundant; *riřtr* = large, munificent; O. Sw. *riř* = rife; O. Dut. *riř*, *riřw* = abundant.]

*As adjective*:

1. Prevalent, abundant, prevailing; common, frequent.

"Those heats and animosities so *rife* amongst us."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 10.

\* 2. Abounding in, filled with, replete.

\* 3. Ripe, ready.

\* 4. Clear, manifest.

"The tumult of loud mirth.

Was *rife* and perfect in my listless ear."

*Milton: Comus*, 202.

*As adv.*: Commonly, abundantly, plentifully.

"That even the hate of synnes; that groo

Within thy wicked walls so *rife*."

*Burton: Against London.*

\* **rife**, *v. t.* [RIVE.]

**rife-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rife*, *a.*; -ly.] Prevalently, commonly; abundantly, frequently.

"Whose raveling wound as yet does *rife*ly bleed."

*Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; Dec.*

**rife-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, *a.*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *rife*; prevalence, frequency, abundance.

"The *rifenness* of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to seek for a spotlessness above."—*Sp. Hall: Works*, ii. 364.

**riř-flē**, *s.* [Ger. *riřeln* = to groove.] [RIFLE, *s.*]

*Metall.*: An inclined trough or chute down which auriferous slime or sand is conducted in a gentle stream, which is broken by occasional slats, or by depressions containing mercury, which arrests the gold.

**riř-flēr**, *s.* [Eng. *riř*(e); -er.] A file with a side so convex as to operate in shallow depressions; used by sculptors, carvers, and gun-stockers. Riflers are usually made of steel, but sometimes of wrought-iron, and case-hardened, so that their shape may be modified to a certain extent by bending on a block of lead with a mallet.

**riř-rař**, \* **rife-rař**, \* **riř-rař**, *s.* [Prop. *riř* and *rař* = every particle, from Fr. *riř* *et* *rař*, from *riř* = a piece of plunder; *riřer* = to rife (q. v.); O. Fr. *rařer*.]

1. Refuse, rubbish, sweepings.

"Long it were to make rehearsal of all this *riř-rař*, and almost infinite."—*For: Acon*, p. 554.

2. The rabble.

"Shipping all sorts of sea-faring *riř-rař*."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1854.

**riř-flē** (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *riřer*, a frequent. from Icel. *hrifa* = to catch, to seize.]

*As Transitive*:

1. To seize and carry away by force; to snatch and carry off.

"He *riřeth* both bote and belle." *Gower: C. A.*, v.

2. To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to strip.

"Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, well make you, sir, and *rife* you."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

*As Intrans.*: To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

\* **riř-flē** (2), *v. t. & i.* [RAFFLE.] To raffle.

"Will any man (not desperate) run into an infected house, to *rife* for a rich suit?"—*Sp. Hall: Quo Vadis*! § 14.

**riř-flē** (3), *v. t.* [RIFLE, *s.*]

1. To groove, to channel; to form or furnish with spiral grooves.

2. To whet, as a scythe with a rifle. (*Prov.*)

**riř-flē**, *s.* [For *rifled gun*, from Dan. *rife* = to rife, to groove; cf. *rife* = a groove, a flute: *rifed* = a rifled gun, from *rife* = to tear; Icel. *riřa* = to rive (q. v.); Sw. *riřa* = to scratch, to tear, *riřa* = to rife, *riřflēda* = a rifled gun; Ger. *riřeln* = to groove, *riřel* = a groove.]

1. The term applied to any musket or gun-barrel which is grooved so that the projectile may have a rotatory motion on its own axis. The rifling may be polygroove as in the Armstrong and other guns, with only two grooves as in some of the early weapons, with the two

grooves with the angles rounded away so as to produce an oval and yet twisted bore as in the Lancaster guns, or with three or more grooves as in most modern weapons. The grooves are of varying size, form, and width, and of different degrees of twist in the length of the barrel itself, that of the Henry rifle being one turn in twenty-two calibres or widths of the bore. The bullet is made to fit the bore either by expansion of the base of the lead bullet, or, as in the early pattern, by having the ball "belled," so that the belt should take the groove and so emerge from the muzzle with a rotatory motion.

2. (*Pl.*): A body of troops armed with rifles; as, the Cape Mounted *Rifles*.

3. A strip with a surface of emery for whetting scythes, &c.

"All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body or mind, as the mower's wheats, or *rife*, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull."—*Whately: Redemption of Time*, p. 11.

**rife-ball**, *s.* A bullet for firing with a rifle. They are now made cylindrical in shape with a conoidal head, the base being hollow and furnished with a plug, which causes the metal to expand and fit into the rifling of the gun.

**rife-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: *Ptiloris paradisæ*. The English name is said to have been given by early settlers in Australia from the resemblance of the colour of the plumage of the cock to that of the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. Velvety-black; glossed with purple; feathers of abdomen tipped with a chevron of green bronze; crown of head green; middle pair of tail-quills and triangular patch on throat bluish-emerald. The hen is grayish-brown above, deep buff beneath, each feather with a black chevron.

**rife-brigade**, *s.*

*Mil.*: A force of infantry raised during the Peninsular War for service in Spain, and armed with rifles, to act as light infantry. It is now organized in four battalions, wearing a uniform of dark rifle-green, and bears the name of the "Prince Consort's Own." It ranks after the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in order of regimental precedence. The standard for the rank and file is from five feet four inches to five feet seven inches. Its battle roll, beginning with Copenhagen and Monte Video, contains most of the Peninsular battles, as well as Waterloo, South Africa, the Crimea, Ashanti, and Afghanistan.

**rife-corps**, *s.*

1. A body of troops armed with rifles.

2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle. [VOLUNTEER, *s.*, II.]

**rife-green**, *s.* A very dark green, verging on black.

"Dark-grays and *rife-greens* predominated."—*Illus. Lond. News*, March 17, 1860, p. 564.

**rife-pit**, *s.* A pit or trench which, together with the excavated earth, forms a defence for a rifleman in an advanced position, where he may pick off the enemy's gunners or defend his own line. The rifle-pits in the Crimea were holes four feet long and three feet deep, the parapet of earth crowned by three sand-bags having a loophole through which to fire.

**riř-flē-man**, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, *s.*, and *man*.]

1. A soldier or sportsman armed with a rifle. [RIFLE-BRIGADE.]

"The name now has lost nearly all meaning, for the whole infantry are now *rifemen*."—*Chambers's Encyc.*, viii. 360.

2. A member of a rifle corps; a volunteer.

**rifeman-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith.*: The rifle-bird (q. v.).

"The *rifemen-bird* proper is said to get its food by thrusting its somewhat long bill under the loose bark on the boles or boughs of trees, along the latter of which it runs swiftly, or by searching for it on the ground beneath."—*Sney. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 548.

**riř-flēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rife* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who rifles, plunders, or pillages; a robber, a plunderer.

"Parting both with cloak and coat, if any place to be the *riřer*."—*Milton: Doct. & Div. of Divorce*.

**riř-fling**, *s.* [Eng. *riř*(e); -ing.] The system

RIFLING.

of grooves with which rifles are constructed.

**bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, pell, ohrus, qhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -ēan, -tīan = shēn. -tīon, -tīon = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = shūn. -tīous, -tīous, -tīous = shūn. -tīe, -tīe, -tīe = bēl, dēl.**

**rift** (1), \***reft**, \***riste**, \***ryfte**, *s.* [Dan. *riſt*, from *rise* = to rise (q.v.); Norw. *riſt*; Icel. *riſt* = a breach; Sw. *reſa* = a rift, from *riſa* = to tear, to rive.] A cleft; a fissure or opening made by riving or splitting.

"The clouds  
From many a horrid rift, abortive pour'd  
Fierce rain with lightning mix'd."  
*Milton: P. R.* iv. 411.

**rift** (2), *s.* [Cf. *ref* (1), *s.*] A shallow place in a stream; a ford. (*Prov.*)

**rift**, *v.t. & t.* [*Rift* (1), *s.*]

**A. Trans.** : To cleave, to split, to rive.  
"Struggling souls by thee are strengthened,  
Clouds of fear sunder'd by thee."  
*Longfellow: Epithetous.*

**B. Intransitive** :

\*1. To burst open; to split; to be riven.

"Your ears  
Should *riſt* to hear me."  
*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

2. To belch. (*Scott.*)

**rig** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hrycg*.] [*RIDGE*, *s.*]

1. The back of an animal.

2. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

3. A course, a path, a way.

**rig** (2), *s.* [Connected with *rickets* and *wriggle*.]

\*1. A wanton uncomely person.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for *rigs* because thus hooting with the boys, seeing the simplicity of their age was a patent to privilege any innocent pastime."  
*Fuller: Pious Sight*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

2. A strange uncomely feat; a frolic.

"He little guessed when he set out  
Of running such a *rig*."  
*Cowper: John Gilpin.*

3. A ridgel.

¶ To run the *rig* : To indulge in practical joking.

"Instead of good sense, polite wit, and genteel report, they have a sort of rude briskness, and run the *rig*, as the young templars and spruce wits call this sort of joking."  
*T. Bull: Genuine Letters*, II. 194.

**rig** (3), *s.* [*Rio* (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit. & Naut.* : The peculiar style in which the masts and sails of a ship are fitted: as, square-*rig*, fore-and-aft-*rig*, schooner-*rig*, &c.

2. *Fig.* : Dress.

\***rig** (1), \***rigge**, *v.t.* [*Rio* (2), *s.*] To act wantonly; to play the wanton.

\***rig** (2), \***rygge**, *v.t.* [Norw. *rygge* = to blind up, to wrap round: cf. Sw. *rygga* = to harness a horse.]

1. To furnish or fit with rigging.

"With stays and cordage last he *rigg'd* the ship."  
*Pope: Homer; Odyssey* v. 231.

2. To furnish with apparatus, gear, or tackling: as, To *rig* a purchase.

3. To dress, to clothe. (Generally followed by *out*, and used especially when the dress is gaudy or odd): to equip.

"Such as in Monmouth Street, or in Rag Fair,  
Would *rig* you out in seriousness or joke."  
*Byron: Beppo*, v.

¶ To *rig* out a boom or spar :

*Naut.* : To thrust out a pole or spar upon the end of a yard or bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

"If the Genesta could have *rigg'd* a jury bowsprit."  
*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

(2) To *rig* in a boom :

*Naut.* : To draw it in from its position at the end of a yard or bowsprit.

(3) To *rig* the market : To raise or lower prices artificially for one's own private advantage; specif., in Stock Exchange slang, to raise or lower the prices of stocks or shares, as by a combination of speculators, or as when the directors or officers of a company buy up the shares of the company out of the funds of the association.

"*Rigging* the market for preference and debenture stock in collusion with brokers."  
*Daily Chronicle*, June 24, 1884.

**Ri-ga**, *s.* [See *def.*]

*Geog.* : A city and port of European Russia, seven miles from the mouth of the Duna.

**Riga-balsam**, *s.* A balsam obtained from *Styrax Benzoin*.

**rig-a-doön**, *s.* [Fr. *rigadon*, a word of doubtful origin.] An old lively dance performed by a man and a woman, as the jig is danced in some places.

"Endearing Waltz I—to thy more melting tune  
Bow Irish jig and ancient *rigadon*."  
*Byron: The Waltz.*

\***ri-gā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rigatio*, from *rigatus*, *pa. par. of rigo* = to water.] The act of watering; irrigation.

"Every field that has not some spring or squireduct to furnish it with repeated *rigations*."  
*Swainburne: Travels through Spain*, let. 14.

**Ri-göl**, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

*Astron.* : A star of the first magnitude at the left foot of Orion. Called also β Orionis. It is of a bluish colour.

**ri-gēs-pent**, *a.* [Lat. *rigescens*, *pr. par. of rigesco*, incept. from *rigeo* = to be stiff.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

**rigg**, *rigge*, *s.* [*RIDGE*, *s.*] A ridge, a back.

"Left Ross the said hurly-booms, and the *riggs* belonging to it."  
*Scott: Waverley*, p. 184.

\***rigge-boon**, *a.* A backbone. (*Chaucer.*)

**rigged**, *pa. par. or a.* [*Rio*, *v.*]

\***rigged**, *a.* [Eng. *rigg*, *s.*; *-ed*.] Ridged, humped.

"The *rigg'd* camel." *Hall: Satires*, IV. II. 54.

**rigg-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *rig*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who rigs or dresses; specif., one whose occupation is to rig vessels.

"Both vessels had to go into the hands of the *riggers* to be set right again."  
*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

2. *Mach.* : A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. Fast and loose pulleys are so called in English works on machinery.

**rigg-ing** (1), *s.* [*Rio* (1), *s.*]

1. The back or top of anything.

2. The ridge of a house; a roof. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.)

**rigging-tree**, *s.* The ridge-piece or ridge-plate of a roof.

**rigg-ing** (2), *s.* [*Rio*, *v.*]

*Naut.* : The system of tackle or ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. Standing rigging includes the tackle employed to support the masts, &c., the shrouds and stays. Running rigging includes the ropes used in shortening sail, raising or lowering the yards, &c., such as the halyards, braces, sheets, clewlines, &c.

"To know her by her rigging and her trim."  
*Dryden: Prologue to Conquest of Granada*.

\***rigg-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *rig*, (2), *s.*; *-ish*.] Wanton, lewd, unchaste.

"The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants ward with wine, could be as other than *riggish* and unseemly."  
*Sp. Hall: Complaint; John Baptist Beheaded*.

**rig-gle**, *v.t.* [*WRIGGLE*.] To move one way and the other; to wriggle.

**rig-gle**, *s.* [*WRIGGLE*, *v.*] (See *extract*.)

"From the Tyne northwards along the Scotch coast, and as far as known as 'horn-sail,' from the protrusion of the under jaw, and along the Sussex coast as '*rig-gle* or *wriggle*,' from their action of burrowing into the sand."  
*Field*, Dec. 24, 1885.

**right** (*gh* silent), \***riht**, \***ryht**, \***ryst**, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *riht* (*a.*), *rihte* (*adv.*), *riht* (*s.*); cogn. with Dut. *reht*; Icel. *rétt*; Dan. *ret*; Sw. *rät*; O. H. Ger. *reht*; Goth. *rahts*; Ger. *recht*. A participial form from a base *rak*, *rag*, whence also Lat. *rectus* (for *regtus*) = right, direct, answering to the *pa. par. of rego* = to rule.]

**A. As adjective** :

**1. Ordinary Language** :

1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human conduct; in accordance with duty or the standard of truth and justice; rightful, equitable, just.

"Whosoever is *right*, that shall ye receive."  
*Matt.* xx. 7.

2. Fit, suitable, becoming, proper, correct: as, the *right* dress, the *right* expression.

3. Properly done, made, adjusted, disposed, or arranged; orderly, well-regulated.

"Man, like his Maker, saw that all was *right*."  
*Pope: Essay on Man*, III. 282.

4. Correctly done or performed; correct: as, The sum is not *right*.

5. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth; correct, true.

"If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."  
*Locke*.

6. Holding or passing a true or correct judgment; correct in judgment or assumption; not erring, not mistaken.

"You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well."  
*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

7. True, real, genuine; not spurious; not only pretended or supposed; actual, unquestionable.

"'Tis the *right* ring." *Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

\*8. Very; truly deserving the name; undoubted.

"I am a *right* maid for my cowardice."  
*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. 2.

9. Applied to the side to be worn or placed outward: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

\*10. Most direct, or leading in the proper direction: as, the *right* road from one place to another.

11. Not left, but on the other side: as, the *right* hand, the *right* cheek, &c.

12. Hence, most favourable or convenient; fortunate: as, The balance is on the *right* side.

13. Straight; not crooked: as, a *right* line.

**II. Mathematics** :

1. Formed by one line or direction rising perpendicularly to another. [*RIGHT-ANGLE*.]

2. Rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis: as, a *right* cone, a *right* cylinder.

**B. As adverb** :

1. In a right manner; in accordance with the laws of God; according to the standard of truth and justice; justly, equitably: as, To do *right*, to act *right*.

2. According to any rule or art; in order, correctly: as, To do a sum *right*.

3. According to fact or truth; correctly, truly.

"You may not *right*, old man!"  
*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, v. 1.

4. Exactly, just, precisely, actually.

"I will tell you everything *right* as it fell out."  
*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, IV. 2.

5. Fortunately, conveniently; in order and to the purpose.

"If all things fall out *right*."  
*Shakespeare: 1 Henry VI.*, II. 2.

6. In a straight or direct line; directly.

"Let thine eyes look *right* on."  
*Proverbs* IV. 24.

7. In a great or high degree; very, highly.

"I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly."  
*Psalms* XXX. 4. (*Prayer-book*.)

¶ In this sense the word is now little used, except in titles; as, *right* honourable, *right* reverend, &c.

**C. As substantives** :

**1. Ordinary Language** :

1. That which is right or in accordance with the laws of God; rectitude in conduct; obedience to laws, human and divine; uprightness; freedom from guilt.

"One rising, eminent  
In wise deport, speaks much of *right* and wrong."  
*Milton: P. L.*, XI. 985.

2. That which is right, just, or equitable; justice; an act of justice.

"Do me the common *right* to let me see them."  
*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 2.

3. The side or party which has justice on its side. (With the definite article.)

"Weak men must fall; for Heaven still guards the *right*."  
*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, III. 2.

\*4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth and fact.

"Thou hast spoke the *right*."  
*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, II. 1.

5. A just claim, or that which one may justly claim; that which a person may lawfully possess or use, or which may be lawfully claimed of any person; as,

(1) Just claim, legal title, ownership; legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

"Thou art the next of blood, and 'tis thy *right*."  
*Shakespeare: Julius & Antony*, I. 134.

(2) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

"God hath a sovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of his *right*, he might, without injustice, have imposed difficult tasks."  
*Milton*.

(3) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility: as, A man has a *right* to civility.

(4) Just claim or privilege inherent in or belonging to as a member of a state, society, or community: as, civil and religious *rights*.

(5) That which justly belongs to one.

"To thee doth the *right* of her apartment, seeing thou only art of her kindred."  
*Troilus & Cressida*, IV. II.

(6) Property, interest.

"A subject in his prince may claim a *right*.  
Nor suffer him with strength impaired to fight."  
*Dryden: Troilus*.

(7) Legal power or authority; power of action: as, The police have a *right* to arrest malefactors.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wā, wēt, hāre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian.** *as, o = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.*



**right-nēss** (gh silent), *s.* [Eng. *right*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being right; conformity to rule, standard, or fact; correctness, rectitude, justice, righteousness.

2. Straightness.

"Sounds move strongest in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the rightness of the line, but by the shortness of the distance."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

\* **right-wārd** (gh silent), *adv.* [Eng. *right*; *-ward*.] Toward or on the right hand.

"Rightward and leftward rise the rocks."—*Southey.*

\* **right-wise**, \* **right-wise-ly**, &c. [RIGHTOUS, &c.]

**rig-id**, *a.* [Lat. *rigidus* = stiff, from *ripeo* = to be stiff; Fr. *rigide*; Sp. & Ital. *rigido*.]

1. Stiff, stiffened; not easily bent, not pliant.

"A body, that is hollow, may be demonstrated to be more rigid and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight."—*Reg. On the Creation.*

2. Stiff and upright; bristling, erect: as, *rigid* spears. (*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 83.)

3. Precipitous, steep.

"The broken landscape, by degrees ascending, roughens into rigid hills."—*Thomson: Spring*, 900.

4. Strict and unbending in opinion, practice, or discipline; austere, stern, inflexible. (Opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*.)

"The right royalists, who had a scruple about sitting in an assembly convoked by an usurper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. Strict; severely just; sharp; not lax.

"All tortures that a flinty hangman's rage could execute, Or rigid tyranny command with pleasure."—*Macaulay: Renegado*, II. 4.

\* 6. Sharp, cruel, severe.

"What the Silenus rigour unwithstood Could do to body tight."—*Philips: Cider*, I. 302.

**rigid-body**, *s.*

*Mech.*: A body which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces.

**ri-gid-i-ty**, *s.* [Fr. *rigidité*, from Lat. *rigiditas*, accus. of *rigiditas*, from *rigidus* = rigid (q.v.); Ital. *rigidità*, *rigidezza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; rigidity.

"Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of ease or grace.

"Which severe observation of nature by the one in her commonest, and by the other in her absolute forms, must needs produce in both a kind of rigidity, and consequently more naturalness than gracefulness."—*Colquhoun: Watering*, p. 34.

\* 3. Strictness, severity, austerity, sternness.

II. *Mech.*: Resistance to change of form.

**rig-id-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rigid*; *-ly*.]

1. In a rigid or stiff manner; stiffly; not flexibly or pliantly.

2. With strictness or severity; strictly; inflexibly; with strict observance of rules or discipline.

"Quarantine had been rigidly and vexatiously exercised."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1858.

**rig-id-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rigid*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness, rigidity.

2. Strictness or austerity of temper; severity.

"We read of some that are righteous overmuch, and such men's rigidity prevails with them to judge and condemn all but themselves."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

† **ri-gid-u-lous**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rigidulus*, dimin. from Lat. *rigidus* = rigid.]

*Bot.*: Slightly rigid.

**rig-lēt**, *s.* [Fr. *reglet*, from Lat. *regula* = a rule.] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing to regulate the margin, &c. [REGLER.]

"The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are moulded, are called *reglets*."—*Macdon.*

**rig-mā-rōle**, *s. & a.* [A corrupt. of *ragman-role* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A long unintelligible story; a succession of confused or disjointed statements; loose disjointed talk or writing; incoherent harangue; nonsense.

"His speech was a fine sample, on the whole, Of rhetoric, which the learn'd call *ragmarole*."—*Byron: Don Juan*, I. 174.

B. *As adj.*: Consisting of, or characterized by *ragmarole*; unintelligible, nonsensical.

\* **rig-mā-rōl-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *ragmarol(e)*; *-ish*.] Incoherent, unintelligible, disconnected, nonsensical, *ragmarole*.

"Which in his rambling and *ragmarolish* way he endeavoured to answer."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1858.

**ri-gōl** (1), *s.* [Ital. *rigolo*.] A circle.

"This is a sleep, That from this golden *rigol* bath divorced So many English kings."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

**ri-gōl** (2), *s.* [REGAL, &c.] A kind of musical instrument; a regal.

**rig-or**, *s.* [RIGOUR.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Rigour.

2. *Physiol.*: Rigidity, stiffness.

**rigor-mortis**, *s.*

*Physiol.*: The cadaveric rigidity or stiffness of the body which arises within seven hours after death. It begins with the muscles of the lower jaw and neck, then those of the trunk, next those of the arms, and, finally, those of the legs. It ultimately passes off in the same order as it came.

**rig-ōr-ism**, † **rig-ōr-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *rigor*, *rigour*; *-ism*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Rigidity in principle or practice; austerity.

"Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 69.

2. Severity, as of style, writing, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology*: The system which prescribes that in all cases the safer way—that of obedience to the law—is to be followed. As Jansenist confessors adopted this view, the word *rigorism* is sometimes used as synonymous with Jansenism (q.v.). Mitigated *rigorism* is known as *Tutorism* (q.v.).

"The line he draws is not, what he probably thought it, an intermediate one between *rigorism* and *laxity*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 688.

**rig-ōr-ist**, † **rig-ōr-ist**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *rigor*, *rigour*; *-ist*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of, pertaining to, or guided by the principles of *rigorism*.

"The opinions of *Rigorist* theologians find almost no place in his writings."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 688.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A person of severe or austere principles or practice; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology*:

1. A theologian or confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of *rigorism* (q.v.).

"One *Rigorist* lays down that it is a mortal sin to do so."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiv. 688.

\* 2. A Jansenist confessor.

"It is not altogether without reason when they [the Jansenists] were branded by their adversaries with the title of *Rigorists*."—*Mosheim* (ed. Reid), p. 773.

**rig-ōr-ous**, \* **ry-gor-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*, from Low Lat. *rigoroso*, from *rigor* = rigour (q.v.); Sp. *rigoroso*, *riguroso*; Port. & Ital. *rigoroso*.]

1. Characterized by or manifesting rigour; severe, stern, inflexible; allowing no abatement or mitigation.

"And finds him *rigorous* and severe."—*Comper: Divine Love*.

2. Marked by rigour or severity; severe, strict, stringent: as, a *rigorous* administration of the law.

\* 3. Severe, harsh.

"Who shall attempt me with *rigorous* words."—*Berners: Prologue*; *Chronicle*, vol. I., ch. cxxx.

4. Severe, intense; very cold: as, a *rigorous* winter.

5. Exact, precise, strict; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition.

**rig-ōr-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ly*.]

1. In a rigorous manner; severely; strictly; without abatement, relaxation, or mitigation; sternly, rigidly, inflexibly.

"Where they [taxes] are *rigorously* exacted."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. II.

2. Strictly, accurately; with scrupulous exactness.

"Destroyed by nicer and more *rigorously* reduced observations."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 144.

**rig-ōr-ous-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *rigorous*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being rigorous; severity, strictness, rigour, exactness.

**rig-ōr**, **rig-or**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rigour* (Fr. *rigueur*), from Lat. *rigorem*, accus. of *rigor* = harshness, from *ripeo* = to be stiff; Sp. & Port. *rigor*; Ital. *rigore*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state of being rigid or stiff; rigidity, stiffness, rigidity.

"If the gangrene be from cold, the part is first benumbed, then accompanied with a pricking pain, also a redness, which by degrees turneth black, and horror and *rigor* seizeth upon the patient."—*Wise-man: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. II.

2. Stiffness or inflexibility of opinion or temper; sternness, stubbornness.

3. Austerity or severity of life; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification of the body.

"This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and austerity of a capuchin."—*Addison: On Italy*.

4. Strictness, severity; exactness, without any abatement, relaxation, or mitigation. (Opposed to *laxness*.)

"Let him have all the *rigour* of the law."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, I. 1.

5. Severity, harshness, sternness, cruelty, hard-heartedness.

"What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaim'd By *rigour*?"—*Comper: Task*, II. 320.

\* 6. Violence, fury.

"Therewith upon his crest With *rigor* so outrageous he smit!"—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. II. 18.

7. Severity, asperity.

"The long protracted *rigour* of the year, Thins all their numerous flocks."—*Comper: Task*, v. 55.

II. *Med.*: The same as *RIGOR* (q.v.).

† **rig-ōr-ism**, *s.* [RIGORISM.]

† **rig-ōr-ist**, *s.* [RIGORIST.]

**rigs-da-lēr**, *s.* [Dan. *rige* = a kingdom, and



RIGSDALER.

*daler* = a dollar.] A coin formerly current in Denmark, value 2s. 2½d. sterling.

**Rig Vē-dā**, *s.* [Sansk. *rich* = praise, and *veda* = knowledge, cogn. with Lat. *video* = to see; Gr. *oída* (*oída*) = I have seen, I know; Mid. Eng. *I wit*; Mod. Eng. *I wisdom*.]

*Sansk. Literature*: The oldest and most original of the four Vedas, and probably the oldest literary composition in the world. In all likelihood it was in course of composition about 1,400 years B.C., but was not committed to writing at that time. It contains no allusion to writing or writing materials, and Max Müller believes that for a long period it was transmitted orally from generation to generation. It consists of 1,017 short lyrical poems, with 10,580 verses. The religion was nature worship, Indra, the Cloud-compeller, being the chief object of adoration, and, after him, Agni (cf. Lat. *ignis*) the God of fire. The Hindoo Triad had not yet arisen. [VEDA.] The Rig Veda does not recognize the institution of caste. Beef was eaten. Women held a high position, and some of the hymns were composed by them. The rite of suttee was unknown; the conquest of Indra had only begun, and the Ganges, incidentally mentioned, had not become a sacred stream.

**rig-wid-die**, **rig-wood-ie**, *s.* [Eng. *rig* = ridge, and *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Used by Burns adjectively as resembling a rigwiddie, and hence, spare, withered, sapless.

"But wither'd beldams auld and droll, Rigwiddie hags wad spean a foal."—*Burns: Tam O' Shanter*.

**rile**, *v.t.* [ROIL.]

1. To render turbid, as liquid; to soil. (Prov.)

2. To make cross or angry; to vex, to irritate.

"The moor she *riled* me."—*Tennyson: Northern Cumbrian*.

**ri-lē-vō**, **ri-lē-ō-vō**, *s.* [RELIEF.]

**rill**, *s.* [Welsh *rall* = a row, a trench, a drill, contract. from *rhigol* = a trench, a groove,

**fite, fit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

dimin. from *rhiq* = a notch, a groove; Low Ger. *rille* = a brook, a rill.] A small brook; a streamlet, a rivulet.

"As sunshines, broken in the rill,  
Though turn'd astray, in sunshines still!"  
*Moore: Five Worsheppers.*

\***rill**, *v.t.* [RILL, *s.*] To run in rills or small streams.

"With soft murmurs gently rilling  
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt."  
*Prior: Calimachos, Hymn 2.*

\***rill-ét**, *s.* [Eng. *rill*; dimin. suff. *-ét*.] A little rill or streamlet.

"Th' industrious muse thus labours to relate  
Those rilllets that attend proud Tamer and her state."  
*Drayton: Poly-Olbon, s. 1.*

**rim**, \***rimme**, \***rym**, \***ryme**, \***rymme**, *s.* [A.S. *rima* (cf. *se-rima* = sea-rim, sea-shore); cogn. with Welsh *rhim*, *rhimp*, *rhymyn* = a rim, an edge, *rhimio* = to edge, *rhymyn* = to form a rim.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The extreme edge, border, or margin of anything: as, the rim of a kettle, the rim of a hat, the rim of a glass, &c.

\*2. The lower part of the abdomen or belly; the peritoneum or inner membrane of the belly.

"I will fetch thy rim out at thy throat."  
*Shakspeare: Henry V., iv. 4.*

#### II. Technically:

##### 1. Nautical:

(1) The extreme edge of the top.

(2) The circular, notched plate of a capstan or windlass into which the pawls drop.

##### 2. Vehicles:

(1) The circular wooden portion forming the periphery of a wheel.

(2) The peripheral portion of a car-wheel attached by spokes or web to the boss or nave.

**rim-lock**, *s.* A lock having an exterior metallic case which projects from the face of the door, differing thus from a mortise-lock.

**rim**, *v.t.* [RIM, *s.*]

1. To form or furnish with a rim; to put a hoop or rim on at the edge.

2. To be or to form a rim round; to border, to edge.

"A length of bright horizon rimmed the dark."  
*Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 177.*

**ri-ma**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: A cleft; as, the *rima* of the glottis.

2. *Bot.*: The cleft-like ostium of certain funghi.

**ri-man-da-han**, *s.* [Native name.]

*Zool.*: *Felis macrocelis*; about three feet long, or four with the tail, and combining the markings both of the tiger and the leopard. It is found in Sumatra.

**rim-bāse**, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, and *base*.]

1. *Ordn.*: A short cylinder at the junction of a trunnion with the gun. It is an enlargement or shoulder to the trunnion which forms the journal to the piece in elevating or depressing.

2. *Small-arms*: The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

**rim-ble-ram-ble**, *a.* [A redupl. of *ramble* (q.v.).] Vague; harum-scarum.

"The greatest part of the task was only *rimble-ramble* discourse."—*The Fagan Prince* (1690).

**rim-bōm-bō**, *s.* [Ital.]

*Geol.*: A peculiar resonance of the ground when struck during some volcanic or earthquake convulsions.

**rim** (1), \***ryme** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hrim*; cogn. with Dut. *rym*; Icel. *hrim*; Dan. *rym*; Sw. *rim*. Prob. connected with Gr. *κρυμός* (*kry-mos*), *κρύος* (*kryos*) = frost, *κρύσταλλος* (*kry-stallos*) = crystal (q.v.).] Hoar-frost; frozen or congealed dew.

"In a hoar-frost, that which we call a *rim* is a multitude of quadrangular prisms exactly figured, but piled without any order, one over another."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. I, ch. III, § 22.

\***rim** (2), \***rim**, *s.* [Lat. *rima*.] A chink, a fissure, a rift. [RIMA.]

"Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they so contract the *rim* or chink of their larynx as to prevent the admission of wet or dirt ingested."—*Brownie: Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. VIII.

**rim** (3), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A rung or round of a ladder.

**rime** (4), **rhyme**, \***ryme**, *s.* [A.S. *rim* = number, computation; cogn. with Dut. *rym*; Icel. *rima*; Dan. *rym*; Sw. *rim*; O. H. Ger. *rim*, *hrim* = number; Ger. *rym*; Fr. *rim*; Sp. & Port. *rima*; Ital. *rima*; Irish *rimh*; Welsh *rhif*; Gr. *ἀριθμός* (*arithmos*) = number; Gael. *airéamh*.] The spelling *rhyme* is not earlier than 1550. (*Skeat*.)

1. A correspondence of sound in the final syllable or syllables of two or more words; especially the correspondence in sound of the final syllable or word of one line of poetry with the final syllable or word of another. Three things are essential to a perfect rime:—

(1) Identity in the vowel sound, and, if the words end in a consonant, in the consonants also, as in *try* and *cry*, *right* and *light*. Identity of letters is not enough, the identity must be one of sound; thus, *close* and *lose*, *health* and *death* are not rimes.

(2) Difference in the consonants preceding the vowel, as *way* and *lay*, *find* and *mind*.

(3) Similarity of accent, as *sing* and *king*; *singing* and *king* would not be good rimes.

¶ Words like *oar* and *o'er*, *eye* and *I*, are assonances (ASSONANCE). Rimes in which the final syllables alone correspond are called single or masculine (male) rimes, as *band*, *hand*; those in which the two final syllables correspond, the first being accented, are called double or feminine (female) rimes, as *crying*, *trying*. Triple rimes extend over three syllables, as *scrutiny*, *mutiny*; *dutiful*, *beautiful*.

2. An expression of thought in verse; poetry, verse, metre; a composition, especially a short one, in verse.

"Things unattempted yet in prose or rime."  
*Milton: P. L., l. 14.*

3. A verse or line riming with another.

"If, perhaps, these rhymes of mine should sound not well in strangers' ears."  
*Longfellow: Poetic Aphorisms; Rhymes.*

4. A word which rimes or corresponds in sound with another.

¶ Neither rime (or rhyme) nor reason: Applied to anything absurd, foolish, or reckless.

"When in the why, and the wherefore, is neither rhyme nor reason!"—*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors, II. 2.*

**rime** (1), **rhyme**, \***rhime**, \***ryme**, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *riman*.]

#### A. Intransitive:

1. To accord or correspond in the final syllables.

"He was too warm on picking work to dwell,  
But forgot his notions as they fell,  
And, if they rhimed, and rattled, all was well."  
*Dryden: (Todd.)*

2. To make rimes or verses.

"There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,  
Who rhimed for hire, and pettred for pride."  
*Pope: Dunciad, IV. 102.*

#### B. Transitive:

1. To put into rime: as, To rime a story.

\*2. To put or bring into a certain state by making rimes.

"These fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favours, they do always reason themselves out again."—*Shakspeare: Henry V., v. 2.*

\***rime-royal**, \***rhyme-royal**, *s.* A name formerly given to the stanza of seven lines of ten-syllabled verse, in which the first and third lines rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh.

**rime** (2), *v.t.* [RIME (1), *s.*] To freeze or congeal into rime or hoar-frost.

**rim-ér** (1), **rhym-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *rime* (1), *v.*; *-ér*.] One who makes rimes; a rhymester.

**rim-ér** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rim* (2) (3), *s.*; *-ér*.]

1. A reamer (q.v.).

2. *Fort.*: A palisade.

\***rim-less**, *a.* [Eng. *rim*; *-less*.] Having no rim; without a rim.

"The other wore a rimless hat."  
*Wordsworth: The Beggar.*

**rimmed**, *pa. par. or a.* [RIM, *v.*]

**rim-mér**, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, *v.*; *-ér*.] A device for cutting and ornamenting the edges of pies, &c.

**ri-mōse**, **ri-mōis**, *a.* [Lat. *rimosus*, from *rima* = a crack.] Full of cracks or chinks; abounding in fissures, clefts, or cracks.

"Our *rimose* and rimpled carcasses."—*Lycosthen: Olla Podrida, No. 19.*

**ri-mōse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rimose*; *-ly*.] In a rimose manner.

\***ri-mōse-ly**, *s.* [Eng. *rimosus* (2); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rimose.

**ri-mōis**, *a.* [RIMOSE.]

**rim-ple**, *s.* [A.S. *Arimpan* = to wrinkle.] [RUMPLE.] A wrinkle or fold.

**rim-ple**, *v.t. & t.* [Dut. *rimpelen*.] [RIMPLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To ripple, to rumple, to pucker.

"The skin was tense, also *rimpled* and blistered."—*Woolman*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become wrinkled, rumpled, or puckered; to ripple (q.v.).

"Roamed by *rippling* rivers, and woodland pastures  
*C. Mackay: The Primrose.*

**rim-stōck**, *s.* [Eng. *rim*, and *stock*.] A clog-alunac (q.v.).

**ri-mu-lā**, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *rima* = a fissure.]

*Palaeont.*: A genus of Fissurellidae. Shell thin, and cancellated with a perforation near the anterior margin. Known British species seven; three from the Lias, and four from the Lower Oolite.

**rim-y**, *a.* [Eng. *rime* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Abounding or covered with rime or hoar-frost; frosty.

"The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moist; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poisonous."—*Harvey*.

**rin**, *v.t.* [RUN.] (Scotch.)

**rin-about**, *s.* One who runs about the country; a vagabond.

**rind**, \***rinde**, \***rine**, *ryn*, *s.* [A.S. *rinde* = the bark of a tree, a crust (of bread); cogn. with O. Dut. *rinde* = the bark of a tree; O. H. Ger. *rinta*; Ger. *rinde*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The outward coat or covering, as of trees, fruit, &c.; skin, husk, bark, peel.

"Thy tree hath lost its blossoms, and the *rind*,  
Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth."  
*Byron: Child Harold, IV. 92.*

2. *Bot.*: A structure intermediate between epidermis and bark.

**rind**, *v.t.* [RIND, *s.*] To strip the rind or bark from; to bark, to peel, to decorticate.

**rind-ér-pēst**, *s.* [Ger. = cattle plague: *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, = a heifer, a young cow, and *pest* = a pestilence, a plague.]

*Animal Pathol.*: The steppe murrain which broke out at the Metropolitan Cattle Market in 1865, and was believed to have been brought from the Continent. [CATTLE-PLAQUE, 2.]

"From this point of view a visitation of *rinderpest* or murrain is a national loss, and a matter of public concern."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.* (1873), vol. LVII, p. 214.

**rin-dle**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *rin* = run; dimin. suff. *-le*. Cf. *runnel*.] A small stream, water-course, or gutter.

\***rin-et**, *s.* [RIND.]

**rin-fōr-ān-dō** (s as ts), *adv.* [Ital.]

*Music*: The same as CRESCENDO (q.v.).

**ring** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hring*, *hrinc*; cogn. with Dut. *ring*; Icel. *hringr*; Dan. & Sw. *ring*; O. H. Ger. *hrinc*; Ger. *ring*; Prov. Ger. *krink*, *kring*; Gr. *κρίκος*, *κρίκος* (*krikos*, *kir-kos*); Eng. *circus* (q.v.).]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

##### 1. Literally:

(1) A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular line or hoop: as,

(a) A circle or hoop of gold, or other material worn on the finger, or in the ears, or other parts of the body as an ornament.

"A ring upon his finger."  
*Longfellow: Tegner's Drapa.*

(b) A hoop of metal used as a means of attachment, of the nature of a link, as in the ring-bolt, lap-ring, the ring on a neck-yoke, &c. In other cases, as a means of assembling, as the key-ring, split-ring. Other applications are obvious: as, a napkin-ring, &c.

(2) An inclosed area or space, generally of a circular form: as,

(a) An area in which sports or games are held.

"Place me, O place me in the dusty ring,  
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory."  
*Smith: Phœdra & Hippolytus.*

(b) The inclosed space within which pugilists fight.

(c) The inclosed space in which horses, &c. are exhibited or exercised in a cattle show or market, or at an auction.

"A numerous company gathered round the rings."  
*St. James's Gazette, Sept. 23, 1884.*

**bell**, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **pell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. —**ing**. —**-cian**, **-tian** = **shān**. —**-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. —**-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. —**-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. —**-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

(d) The space set apart for betting on a race-course.

## 2. Figuratively:

(1) A circle.

"But life within a narrow ring  
Of giddy joys comprised."

*Cooper: Bill of Mortality, A.D. 1792.*

(2) A group of persons in a circle; a circle.

"Make a ring about the corpse of Caesar."

*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, III. 2.*

(3) A circular course.

"Making repeated rings round her opponent"—  
*Field, Dec. 6, 1854.*

(4) A combination of persons for personal ends, as for controlling the market in stocks, or any particular commodity, or for political purposes.

"There was talk of a ring and of a conspiracy."—  
*Daily News, Oct. 1, 1866.*

## II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: Anything more or less like a ring.

¶ Above the crest of the pubis there is a superficial or abdominal ring, an oblique opening, and an internal or deep abdominal ring, and near them a crural ring.

2. *Arch.*: The liat, cincture, or annulet round a column.

3. *Bot.*: One of the annual circular layers in timber.

4. *Comm.*: A measure of staves or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks or 240 pieces.

5. *Geom.*: The area or space between two concentric circles.

6. *Naut.*: The appendage by which the cable is attached to the anchor by means of the shackle on the end of the chain-cable, called the anchor-shackle.

7. *Surv.*: An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, &c., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole on one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface.

8. *Ordn.*: A circle of metal of which there are five kinds, viz., the base-ring, reinforcing-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring, and muzzle-ring, but these terms do not apply to most modern ordnance.

¶ (1) *Fairy rings*: [FAIRY-RINGS].

(2) *Newton's rings*: [NEWTON].

(3) *Nobilis rings*: [NOBILIS].

(4) *Saturn's rings*: [SATURN].

(5) *The Prize Ring*: Prize-fighting or prize-fighters collectively.

(6) *The Ring*:

(a) Betting men or bookmakers collectively.  
"The ring has been hard hit by the success of Flat-anterio."—*Daily Chronicle, Oct. 14, 1855.*

(b) The Prize Ring (q.v.).

\* *ring-armour, s.* Armour of ring-mail (q.v.).

*ring-barker, s.* One who cuts the bark of a tree in a ring, so as to destroy the life of the tree.

"Their skeleton nakedness due to the ruthless art of the ring-barker."—*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 10, 1854.*

*ring-barking, s.* The act or practice of destroying the life of trees by cutting the bark in a ring.

"The questionable practice of thinning the trees by the 'dying by inches' process, known as sapping and ring-barking."—*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 10, 1854.*

*ring-bird, s.* The reed-bunting (q.v.).

*ring-bit, s.*

*Manège*: A bit having a ring cheek, whether loose or otherwise.

*ring-blackbird, s.* The ring-ousel (q.v.).

*ring-bolt, s.*

*Naut.*: A ring passing through an eye in the end of a bolt which is secured to the deck or side of a vessel or on a wharf. It is used for attachment of a rope or tackle. On each side of a port it is used for hooking the train-tackles by which the gun is manoeuvred.

*ring-bone, s.*

*Farr.*: (See extract).

\* *Ring-bone* is a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the ring-bone. — *Farrier's Dictionary.*

\* *ring-carrier, s.* A go-between, so called from his carrying a ring as a token of his mission.

*ring-chuck, s.* A hollow chuck whose grasping end is capable of being contracted by a ring, so as to hold firmly the object to be turned. The screw end fits the mandrel of the lathe-head.

*ring-coupling, s.* [THIMBLE-COUPLING.]

*ring-course, s.*

*Arch.*: The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.

*ring-dial, s.* A pocket sun-dial in the form of a ring.

*ring-dog, s.* An implement for hauling timber, consisting of two dogs connected by a ring through the eyes. [Doo, s.]

*ring-dotterel, s.*

*Ornith.*: *Spialitis* (in older classifications, *Charadrius*) *hiaticula*. It is much smaller than the Dotterel (q.v.), and is distinguished by its black collar, and its brilliant, gold-coloured eyes. This bird was formerly celebrated in folk-medicine. To be cured of the jaundice it was held to be only necessary to look fixedly at the bird's eyes, with a firm faith in the success of the experiment.

*ring-dove, s.* [WOODPIGEON.]

*ring-dropper, s.* One who practises ring-dropping.

"After his punishment, he was, during some years, set in the crowd of pilferers, ring-droppers, and sharpers who lusted the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xviii.*

*ring-dropping, s.* A trick practised upon the unwary by sharpers, who pretend to find a ring, or other article of jewellery, made of imitation gold, which they sell to the victim as gold.

*ring-fence, s.*

1. *Lit.*: A fence, inclosing in a more or less circular line, an estate or considerable extent of country.

2. *Fig.*: An inclosing line or limit.

*ring-finger, s.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

*ring-footed gnat, s.*

*Entom.*: *Culex annulatus*, a British species. It frequents houses, and its bite causes greater irritation than that of the House-gnat, *C. ciliaria*.

*ring-formations, s. pl.*

*Astron.*: Certain walled or ramparted plains on the surface of the moon, supposed to be non-volcanic, as no central cone is discernible.

*ring-formed, a.* Formed like a ring; circular.

*ring-gauge, s.*

1. *Road-making*: A ring two and a half inches wide in the aperture, used for determining the size of broken stone under the Macadam system of road-making.

2. *Jewell.*: A conical piece of wood or a tapering metallic slip, having marked upon it a series of sizes of rings, according to an established gauge, or actual parts of an inch in diameter.

3. *Ordn.*: A circular steel gauge used in inspecting shot and shell. They are made of two sizes for each calibre, the larger being a trifle more and the smaller a trifle less in diameter than the true calibre of the projectile. All shot received must pass through the larger gauge, but are rejected if they pass through the smaller.

*ring-head, s.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

\* *ring-hedge, s.*

A ring-fence (q.v.).

*ring-lock, s.*

A puzzle-lock; a letter-lock (q.v.).

*ring-mail, s.*

*Old Arm.*: Defensive armour composed of small rings of steel sewn edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth. It differs from chainmail, in



RING-MAIL.

that the rings of the latter are interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. It was worn in the thirteenth and part of the fourteenth centuries.

\* *ring-man, s.*

1. One connected with the betting- or prize-ring; a betting or sporting man.

2. The third finger of the left hand; the ring-finger.

"On the foremost finger and the ring-man."—  
*Ascham: Toxophilus, p. 157.*

*ring-master, s.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

"The white thong in the ring-master's strong and mercurial hand."—*Graphic, June 8, 1854, p. 505.*

*ring-micrometer, s.*

*Optics*: A metallic ring fixed in the field of a telescope, and used to determine differences of declination between stars from the differences of time occupied by them in traversing different chords, either of the inner or outer periphery of the ring; a circular micrometer.

*ring-money, s.*

*Numismatics*: Money formed like a ring. It was in use in Egypt and some other ancient nations before the coins of ordinary form began. Caesar (*de Bel. Gal.*, v. 12) is made to speak of "annulus ferreus," "pro nummo," among the ancient Britons at the time of his invasion, but there are two other readings of the passage. Ring-money existed in Sweden and Norway as late as the twelfth century, and is still current in parts of Africa.

*ring-necked pheasant, s.*

*Ornith.*: *Phasianus torquatus*, from China. Its plumage is extremely brilliant, with a distinct white collar. It breeds freely in captivity.

*ring-net, s.* A net used by entomologists for catching butterflies. It consists of a ring of cane or metal, about fifteen inches in diameter, fixed on the end of a walking stick, and bearing a net of leno, or book muslin, the length of the arm. The net must not end in a point, or the butterflies would get jammed into it and injure the feathery scales of their wings.

*ring-ousel, ring-ousel, s.* [OUSSEL, s., ¶.]

*ring-rope, s.*

*Naut.*: A rope secured to a ring-bolt in the deck to secure the cable or a purchase, or to check the cable in veering.

*ring-sail, s.*

*Naut.*: A small, light sail set on a mast on the taffrail.

*ring-saw, s.*

A saw having an annular web.

*ring-shaped, a.*

Having the shape of a ring; annular.

*ring-stand, s.* A small stand having projecting pins on which to place finger-rings.

*ring-stopper, s.*

*Naut.*: A long piece of rope secured to an after ring-bolt, and the loop embracing the cable through the next, while others in succession nip the cable home to each ring-bolt in succession. It is a precaution in veering cable in bad weather.

\* *ring-streaked, \* ring-straked, a.*

Having circular streaks or lines on the body.  
"He removed the be-geats that were ring-streaked and spotted, and all the she-goats that were spotted."—  
*Genesis xxx. 25.*

*ring-tail, s.*

1. *Naut.*: An additional sail set abaft the spanker or driver, to extend its area in light winds.

2. *Ornithology*:

(1) A ring-tailed eagle (q.v.).

"Many other authors mention the eagle and ring-tails in such terms as to leave the identity of the bird almost unquestionable."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, II. 710.

(2) The female of the hen-harrier (*Circus cyaneus*). So called from a rust-coloured ring formed by the tips of the tail-feathers.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qūite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. se, oe = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**Ring-tail boom :**

*Naut.* : A spar to rig out on the spanker-boom to set the ring-tail.

**ring-tailed, a.** Having the tail marked with a series of rings or ring-like markings.

**Ring-tailed cat :**

*Zool.* : The name given by the miners to *Bassariscus astuta*, one of the Procyonidae, occurring in California, Texas, and the higher



RING-TAILED CAT.

regions of Mexico. It is about a yard long, of which the tail occupies one third. The fur is brown, and the tail beautifully ringed. It is easily tamed, and makes an excellent mouser, whence its misleading popular name. Called also *Cacomixle*.

**Ring-tailed eagle :**

*Ornith.* : An immature golden eagle (of from one to two years).

**Ring-tailed lemur :**

*Zool.* : *Lemur catia*. [MACACO.]

**ring-through, s.** [RING-DOUSEL.]**\* ring-time, s.** Time for marrying.

"In the spring-time, the only pretty ring-time."  
*Shakespeare* : *As You Like It*, v. 3.

**ring-tumbler, s.**

*Locksmith.* : An annular-shaped tumbler in a lock.

**ring-vortex, s.** A number of smaller circles placed side by side to form a larger one.

**ring-wall, s.**

*Metal.* : The inner lining of a furnace.

"They use a sort of half-muffle, called a *ring-wall*, consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln, which protects the ware from the first violence of the flame."  
*Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. 2, p. 206.

**ring (2), s.** [RING (2), v.]**I. Literally :**

1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly the sound of metals.

"In vain, with cymbals' ring,  
They call the grisly king."  
*Milton* : *The Nativity*.

2. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

"He meant to hang as great and tunable a ring of bells as any in the world."  
*Fuller*.

**II. Figuratively :**

1. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

2. Particular character when uttered; hence, characteristic sound.

"A kind of youthful vigour, a manly ring about his utterances."  
*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1884.

**ring (1), v.t. & i.** [RING (1), s.]**A. Transitive :****I. Ordinary Language :**

\*1. To encircle; to surround with, or as with a ring. (*Shakespeare* : *1 Henry VI.*, iv. 4.)

2. To fit with a ring, as the finger, or the snout of swine.

"Ring these fingers with thy household worms."  
*Shakespeare* : *King John*, iii. 4.

†3. To wed by a marriage ring.

"Born of a true man and a ringed wife."  
*Tennyson*.

**II. Technically :**

1. *Hort.* : To cut out a ring of bark from, so as to obstruct the sap.

2. *Manège* : To exercise, as a horse, by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge.

"A fine horse they were ringing."  
*Miss Edgeworth* : *Helen*, ch. vi.

\***B. Intrans.** : To form a circle; to circle, to cluster. (*Spenser* : *F. Q.*, vi. Introd.)

¶ To ring a quot' : To pitch it so that it shall encircle the pin.

**ring (2), \* ryng, (pa. t. rang, \* rong, pa. par. rang), v.t. & i.** [A.S. *hringan* = to clash, to ring; cogn. with Dut. *ringen*; Icel. *hringja*; Dan. *ringe*; Sw. *ringa* = to ring; Icel. *hrang* = a din; Lat. *clangor*.]

**A. Transitive :**

1. To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body, by striking, or causing to be struck by some body.

2. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

3. To attend on, celebrate, proclaim, or usher in by ringing.

"No mournful bell shall ring her funeral."  
*Shakespeare* : *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

\*4. To cause to sound loudly.

"Ring a hunter's peal."  
*Shakespeare* : *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

5. To utter sonorously; to repeat loudly, often, or earnestly; to proclaim, to celebrate; as, To ring one's praises.

**B. Intransitive :**

1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic body when struck.

"On the beech's pride, and the oak's brown side,  
Lord Richard's axe is ringing."  
*Scott* : *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 12.

2. To practise the art of making music with bells tuned harmonically.

"Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing."  
*Hollier*.

3. To have a sensation of sound continued; to continue sounding; to tingle; as, My ears ring with the noise.

4. To sound, to resound.

"Our fields rejoice, our mountains ring."  
*Wordsworth* : *Poet of Brougham Castle*.

5. To be filled, as with report, fame, or talk; as, The world rings with his praises.

6. To be famous or celebrated; to resound.

"Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe rings."  
*Milton* : *Bonnet* 15.

¶ 1. To ring changes upon :

(1) *Lit.* : To produce alternated or varied peals on.

(2) *Fig.* : To use variously, or in various senses.

"The whole seems to amount to a little more than the ringing of changes upon the word necessity."  
*Waterland* : *Works*, iv. 220.

2. To ring down : To conclude; to end at once: from the theatrical custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

3. To ring the bells backward : To sound the chimes in the reverse order. (It was done as a signal of alarm, danger, or fire.)

4. To ring the changes : {CHANGE, s. ¶}.

**ringed, a.** [Eng. ring (1), s.; -ed.]

**I. Ordinary Language :**

1. Surrounded with, or as with a ring or rings; encircled.

2. Covered with, or as with rings.

"The surface of the water was ringed all over."  
*Field*, Oct. 17, 1884.

**II. Bot. : Annulated (q.v.).****\* ringed-animals, s. pl.**

*Zool.* : The Annulosa (q.v.).

**ringed-carpet, s.**

*Entom.* : A British geometer-moth, *Boarmia cinctaria*.

**ringed-plover, s.** [RING-DOTTEREL.]**ringed-seal, s.**

*Zool.* : *Phoca hispida* (or *felida*), the genus *Pagomys* of Gray. Called also *Fetid Seal*, and *Fjord Seal*.

**ringed-snake, s.**

*Zool.* : The common English snake, *Tropidonotus natrix* (formerly *Natrix torquata*).

**ringed-worms, s. pl.**

*Zool.* : The Annelida (q.v.).

**ring-ent, a.** [Lat. *ringens*, pr. par. of *ringor* = to gape.]

\*1. *Ord. Lang.* : Gaping; open wide.

"A monstrous crocodile, with ringent lips of leather."  
*Blackmore* : *Clara Vaughan*, ch. lxxxii.

**2. Botany :**

(1) (*Of an irregular monopetalous corolla*) : Properly, having the two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice gaping, as in *Lamium*. It is distinguished from *Personate* or *Masked* in which the two lips are pressed together.

(2) More loosely, the same as *PERSONATE*.

**ring-ër, s.** [Eng. ring (2), v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : One who rings, especially one who rings chimes on bells.

"A bell without a ring-ër."  
*Beaumont* : *A Bonnet*.

2. *Mining* : A crow-bar.

**ring-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [RING (2), v.]

**A. As pr. par.** : (See the verb).

**B. As adj.** : Having or giving out the sound of a bell; resonant, sonorous, resounding; as, a ringing voice, a ringing cheer.

**C. As substantive :**

1. The act of causing to sound, as a sonorous metallic body; the act or art of making music with bells.

"The ringing of a medal... is a very common experiment."  
*Addison* : *On Modesty*, dial. iii.

2. A ringing sound; the sound as of bells ringing; as, a ringing in the ear.

**ring-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. ringing; -ly.] In a ringing, sonorous, or resounding manner; with a ring.

"Glove on ground that answers ringingly  
The challenge of the false knight."  
*Browning* : *Ring & Book*, s. 1, 157.

\***rin-gle, v.t.** [Eng. ring (1), v.; suff. -le.] To ring, as hogs.

"Share not to ringle both great and the rest."  
*Passer* : *Household*, p. 41.

\***ring-lead, v.t.** [Formed from *ringleader* (q.v.).] To act as ringleader to.

**ring-lead-ër, s.** [Eng. ring (1), s., and leader.]

\*1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers, &c.

"It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the ringleader hath in a dance."  
*Barrow* : *Pope's Supremacy*, vii. 70.

2. The leader of a faction, or any association of men engaged in any illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

**ring-lët, s.** [Eng. ring (1), s.; dimin. suff. -let.]

**I. Ordinary Language :**

\*1. A little ring.

"Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend,  
And through twelve ringlets the fleet arrow send."  
*Pope* : *Homér* : *Odyssey* xxi. 74.

\*2. A little circle; a fairy ring.

"When fairies in their ringlets there  
Do dance their nightly round."  
*Dragon* : *Quest of Cynthis*.

3. A curl, particularly of hair.

"Such wavy ringlets o'er his shoulders flow."  
*Pope* : *Homér* : *Odyssey* iv. 302.

**II. Entom.** : *Hipparchia hyperanthus*, a British satyr, with sooty-brown wings, having black spots with white centres. Larva feeds on various grasses. The perfect insect appears in July. The Marsh-ringlet is *Camponympha dorus*, Rothlieb's Marsh-ringlet is the variety *rothliebii*, and the Small Ringlet, *Erebia epiphron*; all three are British rivulet moths. (*Newman*.)

**ring-lët-éd, a.** [Eng. ringlet; -ed.] Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets; worn in ringlets.

**ring-worm, s.** [Eng. ring (1), s., and worm.]

1. *Pathol.* : *Tinea tonsurans*, an affection of the hair, scalp, or chin, usually circular, caused by a white parasitic fungus, *Achorion Lebertii* (*Trichophyton tonsurans*). Ringworm of the beard is known as *Tinea sycosis*, and of the body as *circinatus*. The removal of the hair, and the application of sulphurous acid and glycerine or iodine are among the most effective remedies. [HOWEY-COMB-RINGWORM, *FILICA*.]

2. *Zool.* : The genus *Iulus*. (*Sutton*.)

**ringworm-shrub, s.**

*Bot.* : *Cassia alata*.

**rink, s.** [A variation of ring (1), s.; cf. prize-ring.]

1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from thirty to forty yards in length, and eight or nine feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played.

"Up the rink like Jehu roar."  
*Burns* : *For Myself*.

2. A sheet or artificially prepared ice for skating on; a smooth floor of asphalt or other material, on which to skate with roller-skates.

"Nor is it less strange that so few ice rinks are found in England."  
*Field*, March 12, 1884.

**rink, v.t.** [RINK, s.] To skate on a rink, especially on one of asphalt, with roller-skates.

"The ice skater did not find in rinking the same charm he experienced on the ice."  
*Field*, March 12, 1884.

**bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

**rink-ër, s.** [Eng. *rink*, v.; -er.] One who skates on a rink.

**rink-ite, s.** [After Dr. Rink; suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals with various others at Kangerdluarsuk, West Greenland. Hardness, 6; sp. gr. 8.46; colour, yellowish-brown; transparent in thin splinters; lustre, vitreous, greasy on fracture surfaces. The mean of five analyses gave: fluorine, 5.82; silica, 29.08; titanic acid, 13.98; protoxides of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, 21.26; yttria, 0.92; protoxide of iron, 0.44; lime, 23.26; soda, 8.98 = 103.11. Lorenzen suggests the formula  $2R R O_3 + NaF$  in which  $R = Ce, La, Di, Y, Fe, Ca$ , and  $R = Si, Ti$ .

**rinse, \*reinsé, \*rence, \*rense, \*rynse, v.t.** [O. Fr. *rinser*, *reinsier* (Fr. *rinser*), from Icel. *hreinsa* = to make clean, to cleanse, from *hreina* = clean, pure; cf. Dan. *rense* = to purify, from *ren* = clean; Sw. *rensa*, from *ren* = clean; Ger. *rein*; Goth. *hratins* = pure, clean.] To wash lightly; to cleanse with a second application of clean water after washing; especially to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid. (Said of hollow vessels.)

"The neighbouring milkmaids occasionally rinsed out their cans at the very spot."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

**rinse, s.** [RINSE, v.] The act of rinsing.

**rinse-ër, s.** [Eng. *rinse*, v.; -er.] One who or that which rinses.

**rin-there-out, s. & a.** [Scotch *rin* = run; Eng. *there*, and *out*.]

*A. As subst.*: One who runs out of doors; a gadabout; a vagabond.

"The ne'er be in me, sir, if I think you're safe among these Highland rinthere-outs."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. liii.

*B. As adj.*: Wandering without a home; vagrant, vagabond.

**ri-ò-lite, s.** [After Del Rio, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

*Min.*: The same as ONOPHITE (q. v.).

**ri-ò-nite, s.** [Etyim. doubtful, but prob. after Del Rio; a connect., and suff. -ite (Min.).]

*Min.*: A variety of tetrahedrite (q. v.), containing 18 per cent. of bismuth, for which metal it is worked at Cremenz, Einsiedthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

**ri-òt, \*ri-òte, s.** [O. Fr. *riote*, a word of doubtful origin: *rioter* = to make a disturbance, to chide; Prov. *riote* = dispute, strife; Ital. *riotta* = quarrel, dispute, riot.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. Wanton and unrestrained conduct; uproar, tumult.

2. Revelling; wild, extravagant, and loose feasting or festivity; excess, revelry.

"But, in my absence, riot fills the place."—*Pope*: *Horace*: *Ode*, l. 345.

*II. Law*: A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three or more persons unlawfully assembling together of their own authority in order to assist each other against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of a private purpose, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.

"A riot is where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence, either with or without a common cause or quarrel; as if they beat a man, or hunt and kill game in another's park, chase, warren, or liberty; or do any other unlawful act with force and violence; or even do a lawful act, as removing a nuisance in a violent and tumultuous manner."—*Blackstone*: *Comment*, bk. iv, ch. 2.

*¶ To run riot*:

1. To act or move wildly without control or restraint.

"Running riot with fancy and imagination."—*Waterland*: *Works*, l. 210.

2. To grow luxuriantly, or in rank abundance.

"Overhead the wandering ivy and vine, This way and that, in many a large festoon, Ran riot."—*Tennyson*: *Enone*, 98.

**Riot Act, s.**

*Law*: An Act passed in 1715, by which it is provided that if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, being unlawfully, riotously, or tumultuously assembled together, to the disturbance of the public peace, shall continue so assembled for the space of an hour after a magistrate has commanded them by proclamation to disperse, they shall be guilty of felony.

*¶ To Read the Riot Act*:

1. *Lit. & Law*: To read the following proclamation before giving order to the military or police to fire on a riotous assembly:

"Our Sovereign Lady the Queen chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies."

2. *Fig.*: To give warning before proceeding to extreme measures.

**ri-òt, v.i. & t.** [Fr. *rioter*, from *riote* = riot (q. v.).]

*A. Intransitive*:

1. To raise a riot, tumult, or sedition; to act riotously.

2. To revel; to go to excess in feasting, drinking, or other dissipation; to act in a wanton and unrestrained manner.

"The soldiers sang and rioted on the moor amidst the corpses."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To be highly excited.

"No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows."—*Pope*: *Epitaph to Abelard*, 302.

*† B. Trans.*: To pass or spend in rioting; to destroy or put an end to by riotous living. (*Tennyson*: *Aylmer's Field*, 391.)

**ri-òt-ër, \*ri-ot-our, \*ry-ot-tour, s.** [Eng. *riot*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who riots; one who revels or goes to excess in feasting or riotous living.

"Those riotours three, of which I tell . . . Were set them in a tavern for to drink."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, l. 13, 138.

2. *Law*: One who is guilty of assembling with others to do an act in an unruly and turbulent manner, and who refuses to retire on being ordered to do so by a magistrate. (*Riot Act*.)

"The same day (June 6, 1780) attempts were made by the rioters on the Bank and Pay-office."—*Belsham*: *Hist. Great Britain*, vol. vii.

**ri-òt-ìng, s.** [Riot, v.] Riotous, dissipated, or loose conduct or living; dissipation.

"Let us walk honestly as in the day; not in rioting and drunkenness."—*Romans* xiii. 12.

**\*ri-òt-ìse, \*ri-òt-ise, s.** [Eng. *riot*, s.; -ise.] Rioting, riotous conduct, riotry.

"The image of superfluous riotry."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. i. 22.

**ri-òt-òus, \*ry-ot-touse, s.** [O. Fr. *rioteux*, from *riote* (q. v.); Ital. *riottoso*.]

1. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied or characterized by rioting or wanton conduct; wanton, licentious, dissipated.

"Wasted his substance with riotous living."—*Luke* xv. 12.

2. Tumultuous; partaking of the nature of a riot or tumultuous and unlawful assembly; seditious; as, a riotous assembly.

3. Acting riotously; tumultuous, turbulent, seditious.

"Slew a riotous gentleman."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, II. 1.

**riotous-assembling, s.**

*Law*: The unlawful assembly of twelve or more persons to the disturbance of the peace. If such persons do not disperse after proclamation by a magistrate (*Riot Act*), they are accounted guilty of felony. A riotous assembling differs from a riot only in the number of persons assembled together.

**ri-òt-òus-ly, adv.** [Eng. *riotous*; -ly.]

1. In a riotous, wanton, licentious, or dissipated manner.

"He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul, gathereth for others that shall spend his goods riotously."—*Ecclus.* xiv. 4.

2. In a riotous or tumultuous manner; in manner of a riotous assembling; tumultuously, seditiously.

**ri-òt-òus-ness, \*ri-ot-ous-ness, s.** [Eng. *riotous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being riotous.

"Their riotousness is condemned by your temperate fare."—*Udal*: *1 Peter* iv.

**\*ri-òt-ry, \*ri-ot-er-ia, s.** [Eng. *riot*; -ry.] Riot, riotous conduct, rioting.

"Your electioneering riotry."—*Walpole*: *Letters*, iv. 221.

**rip (1), \*rype, \*ripe, \*ryppe, v.t.** [Norw. *ripa* = to scratch, to score; cf. Sw. dial. *ripa* = to scratch, to pluck asunder; Sw. *repa* = to scratch, to ripple fan; *repa* up = to rip up; *repa* = a scratch; Dan. *oprippe* = to rip

up; Icel. *rífa* = to rise, to tear; *rífa aprt* = to rip up. Thus the word is no more than a variant of *rise* (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

*I. Literally*:

\* 1. To search out, to examine thoroughly.

"Rypande the reynes and hert."—*O. Eng. Allit. Poems*; *Cleanness*, 102.

2. To separate by tearing or cutting the parts; to tear or cut open or off; to rend, to split.

"Sails ripped, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost."—*Cowper*: *My Mother's Picture*.

3. To take out or away by cutting or tearing.

"Macduff was from his mother's womb Untimely ripped."—*Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, v. 7.

4. To undo the seams of by cutting the stitches without slitting the fabric.

\* *II. Fig.*: To open for examination or disclosure; to search to the bottom, to bring to light, to rake up. (Followed by *up*.)

"I don't like ripping up old stories."—*Byron*: *Vision of Judgment*, lxx.

**rip-saw, s.** A ripping-saw (q. v.).

\* **rip (2), \*rippe, v.t.** [A.S. *rypan*; Goth. *raupjan*; O. H. Ger. *roufan*.] To rob, to pilage.

"To rippen him and rafen."—*Ormulum*, 10, 212.

**rip (3), v.t.** [Prob. a variant of *rap* (q. v.).] To swear profanely.

**rip (1), \*ripp (1), s.** [RIP (1), v.] A rent made by ripping; a tear, a rent.

"The curlew being quite dead, with a great rip down its back."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1883.

**rip (2), s.** [Icel. *hríp*.] A wicker basket to carry fish in.

"Yet you must have a little rip beside Of willow twigs the finest you can wish."—*Lawson*: *Secrets of a King*.

\* **rip (3), ripp (2), s.** [A.S. *rip*, *ryf*, from *rypan*, *rypan* = to reap (q. v.).] A handful of unthreshed corn. (*Scotch*.)

"Hae, there's a rip to thy auld baggie."—*Burns*: *To the Auld Mare Maggie*.

**rip (4), s.** [Cf. Dut. *rap* = scab; Dan. *rips* = ruffraff.]

1. A term of contempt; a base, low, mean, or worthless person; a contemptible creature.

2. An animal of no value, as a worn-out horse; anything of no value.

"Lilliputian peers With wasted carcases their ribs beset."—*Parrish of Fashion*.

**ri-pär'-y-an, a. & s.** [Lat. *ripa* = a bank.]

*A. As adj.*: Pertaining to the banks of a river.

*B. As subst.*: One who dwells on the banks of a river.

"Annoyances to riparians and danger to small craft on the river."—*Field*, July 24, 1883.

**riparian-nations, s. pl.** Nations owning opposite banks, or different parts of the banks of the same river. (*Wharton*.)

**riparian-proprietors, s. pl.** Proprietors owning lands bounded by a river or water-course.

**ri-pär'-y-òs, a.** [Lat. *riparius* = that frequents the banks of rivers.]

*Bot.*: Growing by water.

**ripe, \*rype, a.** [A.S. *ripe*, prop. = fit for reaping, from *rypan* = to reap; cogn. with Dut. *ryp* = ripe; *ryppen* = to ripen; Ger. *reif* (O. H. Ger. *riŕf*) = ripe, *reifen* = to ripen.]

1. Ready for reaping or gathering; matured sufficiently for use; mature; come to perfection in growth. (Said of things grown and used for food.)

"Fraye ye Lord of the ripe corn that he sende work men into his ripe corn."—*Wycliffe*: *Matthew* ix.

2. Advanced or brought to the state of being fit for use; matured; as ripe cheese, ripe wine.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, plumpness, or the like.

"Those happiest smiles That played on her ripe lips."—*Shakespeare*: *Lea*, iv. 2.

4. Mature.

"The noble dame . . . Cheered the young knights, and counsel gave Held with the chiefs of ripper age."—*Scott*: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, III. 21.

\* 5. Fully developed; matured, supple; as, a ripe humour.

6. Complete, finished, consummate; as, a ripe scholar.

**fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.**

7. Ready for action or effect; mature.

"The question had long been ripe for settlement."  
—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 14, 1888.

"B. Fully qualified by gradual progress and improvement.

"At thirteen years he was ripe for the university."  
—*Full*.

\* **ripe**, *s.* [Lat. *ripa*.] A bank.

"The right ripe of the river that there cometh down."  
—*Leland: Itinerary*, iv. 110.

\* **ripe** (1), **rype** (1), *v. i. & t.* [RIP, *a.*]

**A. Intrans.**: To become ripe; to mature, to ripen.

"And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe."  
—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 7.

**B. Trans.**: To make ripe; to ripen.

"No sun to ripe the bloom."  
—*Shakespeare: King John*, ii.

\* **ripe** (2), \* **rype** (2), *v. t.* [A.S. *ripan*.] To rob, to pillage.

**ripe** (3), \* **rype** (3), *v. t.* [RIP (1), *v.*] To ransack, to search.

"But we must ripe his pouches a bit, and see if the tale be true or no."  
—*Scott: Guy Rannering*. (Introd.)

**ripe-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ripe*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.

"It fits us, therefore, ripe-ly."  
—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

**rip-en**, *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *ripan*.] [RIP, *a.*]

**A. Intransitive**:

**I. Lit.**: To become or grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.

"Apples and grapes gathered before they be ripe, and laid on heaps together, will ripen well enough afterwards."  
—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 128.

**II. Fig.**: To become ripe or mature; to approach or come to perfection or maturity; as, A scheme ripens for execution.

**B. Transitive**:

**I. Lit.**: To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature. (*Pope: Sappho to Phaon*, 9.)

**II. Figuratively**:

**1.** To bring to perfection.

"When to ripened manhood he shall grow,  
The greedy sailor shall the seas forgo."  
—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Past*, iv. 48.

**2.** To mature, to fit, to prepare.

"Further ripened in the knowledge of God's word."  
—*Pur: Acts*, p. 361.

**ripe-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ripe*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

**I. Lit.**: The quality or state of being ripe, or come to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity.

"They never come to their maturity and ripe-ness."  
—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. iii, ch. iv.

**II. Figuratively**:

**1.** Full growth.

"Time, which made them their fame outlive,  
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give."  
—*Ben Jonson: On Mr. Abraham Cowley*.

**2.** Perfection, maturity, completeness.

"A thousand thousand blessings,  
Which time shall bring to ripeness."  
—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII*, v. 4.

**3.** Complete maturation or supuration, as of an ulcer or the like.

**4.** Fitness, qualification.

"Men must endure  
Their going hence, even as their coming hither:  
Ripeness is all."  
—*Shakespeare: Lear*, v. 2.

**ri-plid-é-lite**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*rhípis*), genit. *ῥιπίδος* (*rhípidos*) = a fan, and *λίθος* (*líthos*) = a stone; Ger. *ripidolith*.]

**Min.**: The same as CLINOCHLORE and PROCHLORE (q.v.).

**ripidolite-slate**, *s.*

**Petro.**: A variety of chlorite slate or schist in which ripidolite (q.v.) forms the chloritic constituent.

**rip-i-é-nist**, *s.* [Eng. *ripen*(o); *-ist*.]

**Music**: A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts.

**rip-i-é-nô**, *s.* [Ital. = full.]

**Music**:

**1.** An additional or filling-up part. Any part which is only occasionally required for the purpose of adding to the force of a tutti is said to be ripieno.

**2.** A mixture stop on Italian organs: as, *ripieno di due, tre, quattro, cinque*, &c., a mixture stop of two, three, four, five ranks, &c.

\* **rip-i-ér**, \* **rip-pér** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (2), *s.*; *-er*.]

**Old Law**: One who brought fish to market in inland towns.

"I can send you a speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next ripper, that rides that way with mackerel."  
—*Chapman: Widow's Tears*.

\* **ri-pôte**, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *ripota*.]

**Fencing**: The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

\* **rip-pér** (1), *s.* [RIPPER.]

**rip-pér** (2), *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

**I. Literally**:

**1.** One who rips, tears, or rends.

**2.** A tool for edging slates for roofing.

**3.** A ripping-tool (q.v.).

**II. Fig.**: A first-class person or thing; specif., of a well-delivered ball in cricket. (*Slang*.)

"He would bowl such a ripper that old Mr. Tamplin gave him a trial for the county."  
—*London Society*, Oct. 1886, p. 284.

**rip-ping**, *pr. par. & a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective**:

**1. Lit.**: Cutting, tearing, rending.

**2. Fig.**: First-class, capital. (*Slang*.)

"Another ripping gallop."  
—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

**ripping-bed**, *s.* A stone-saw (q.v.).

**ripping-chisel**, *s.*

**Wood-work**: A crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.

**ripping-iron**, *s.*

**Nautical**:

**1.** A hook for tearing old oakum out of the seams.

**2.** An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottoms of ships.

**ripping-saw**, *s.* A saw for cutting wood lengthwise of the grain.

**ripping-tool**, *s.* An instrument for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.

**rip-ple** (1), *v. i. & t.* [A non-nasalised form of *rimple* or *rimpl*, from A.S. *hrymple* = a wrinkle (cogn. with O. Dut. *rimpel* = a wrinkle, *rimplen* = to wrinkle), from *hrympan* = to wrinkle; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hrympan*, M. H. Ger. *hrympan*; Ger. *rumpfen* = to wrinkle.] [RIMPLE, RUMPLE.]

**A. Intransitive**:

**1.** To assume a wrinkled or ruffled surface, as water when running over a rough bottom; to run in small waves or undulations.

"Rising, rippling on the pebbles."  
—*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xxii.

**2.** To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom.

"No motion but the water's sound."  
—*Rippling against the vessel's side*.

*Moore: First of Warrumpers*.

**B. Trans.**: To fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl.

**rip-ple** (2), \* **rip-el-en**, *v. t.* [RIPPLE (2), *s.*] To clear or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.

**rip-ple** (3), *v. t.* [A dimin. of *rip* (1) (q.v.).] To scratch slightly.

"Having slightly rippled his arm."  
—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 361.

**rip-ple** (1), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] Weakness or pains in the loins or back. (*Scotch*.)

**rip-ple** (2), \* **re-pylle**, *s.* [Eng. *rip* (1), *v.*; suff. *-le*; cf. Sw. *repa* = to ripple flax; Dut. *repe* = a ripple, *repen* = to beat flax; *repelen* = to ripple flax; Low. Ger. *repe*; Ger. *rißel* = a ripple, *rißeln* = to ripple flax.]

**1.** An instrument, with teeth like a comb, through which flax is drawn to remove the capsules and seeds, when the lint of the plant is to be used.

**2.** An instrument for removing the seeds from broom-grass. (*Amer.*)

**rip-ple** (3), *s.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

**I. Lit.**: The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.

"To sink down to the bed of the river without making so much as a ripple on its glassy surface."  
—*Daily Telegraph*, July 10, 1884.

**2. Fig.**: A sound like that of water running gently over a rough bottom: as, a ripple of laughter.

**ripple-drift**, *s.*

**Geol.**: An undulated structure often seen in mica schist, probably identical with the ripple-mark (q.v.) of certain sandstones. (*Seeley*.)

† **ripple-grass**, *s.*

**Bot.**: *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIB-GRASS.]

**ripple-mark**, *s. pl.*

**Geol. (Pl.)**: Furrows, on sandstone of all ages, produced by the ripple of the tide on what was once the sandy shore of an ancient sea, or water from eight to ten feet, or, in rarer cases, from 800 to 450 feet deep. Beach ripple may generally be distinguished from ripples due to currents by frequent changes in its direction.

**ripple-marked**, *s.* Having ripple-marks (q.v.).

\* **rip-plét**, *s.* [Eng. *ripple*(le); dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little ripple.

**rip-pling**, *pr. par. & a.* [RIPPLE (1), *v.*]

**rip-pling-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rippling*; *-ly*.] In a rippling manner; with ripples.

\* **rip-ply**, *a.* [Eng. *ripple*(le); *-ly*.] Having ripples; rippling.

"She steered light  
Into a shady, fresh, and ripply cove."  
—*Keats*.

**rip-rap**, *s.* [A redupl. of *rap* (q.v.).]

**Civ. eng.**: A foundation of loose stones, thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

**ript**, *pa. par. & a.* [RIP (1), *v.*]

\* **riptowell**, *s.* [First element = *reap*; etym. of second element doubtful.]

**Feud. Law**: (See extract.)

"Riptowell was a gratuity or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn."  
—*Fornham: Law Dictionary*.

**ri-sa-lé**, *s.* [Hind.] A troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**ris-al-dar**, *s.* [Hind. *rasala-dar*.] The commander of a troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**rise** (pa. t. \* *roos*, rose, pa. par. *risen*), *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *risan* (pa. t. *ras*, pl. *risan*, pa. par. *risen*; cogn. with Dut. *rijsen*; Icel. *risa*; O. H. Ger. *risan*; Goth. *risjan* (pa. t. *reis*, pa. par. *risans*) in the comp. *ur-riisan* (= A.S. *drisjan*, Eng. *arise*).] [RAISE.]

**A. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

**1.** To move or pass from a lower to a higher position; to move upwards, to ascend, to mount up: as, Smoke rises, a bird rises in the air, &c.

**2.** To change from a sitting, lying, kneeling, or reclining posture to an erect one; to become erect, to stand up.

"Rise, take up thy bed and walk."  
—*John v. 8*.

**3.** To get up from rest.

"With that he hasted him to rise  
Anon."  
—*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

**4. Specif.**: To ascend from the grave; to come to life again. (*Luke xxiv. 46*.)

**5.** To bring a sitting or session to an end; to adjourn: as, The House rose at eight o'clock.

**6.** To grow upwards; to attain a height; to stand or reach in height; to ascend: as, The tower rises to a height of 100 feet.

**7.** To have an upward direction; to slope upwards.

"Ash, on banks or rising grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly."  
—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**8.** To reach or attain a higher level by increase of bulk; to swell: as, The tide rises.

**9.** To swell or be raised in the process of fermentation, as dough or the like.

**10.** To have the appearance or effect of rising; to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.

"He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good."  
—*Mark v. 44*.

**11.** To become apparent; to come into sight; to make an appearance; to appear: as, Colour rises in the cheeks.

**12.** To become audible.

"A hideous gabble rises loud  
Among the builders."  
—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 84.

**böll, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

13. To have origin, source, or beginning; to arise, to originate; to be produced; to spring.  
 \* 14. To return by revolution.  
 "Nor would the various seasons of the year,  
 By turns revolving, rise and disappear."  
*Blackmore: Creation, iv.*

15. To increase in force or intensity; to become stronger: as, The wind *rose*; his anger *rose*.

16. To increase in sound or volume; to become louder or stronger: as, The noise *rose*.

17. To increase in value; to become dearer or more valuable; to advance in price: as, Corn *rose*.

18. To increase in amount; to become larger or greater: as, His expenses *rose*.

19. To become brighter or more cheerful: as, His spirits *rose*.

20. To become excited or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; espec. to rebel, to revolt. (Frequently with *up*.)  
 "Let us rise up against Edom."—*Obadiah* i. 1.

21. To set to work; to betake one's self to work. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Nehem.* ii. 18.)

22. To take up a higher social position; to advance in position, rank, dignity, power, wealth, or the like; to be promoted; to thrive.  
 "Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall."  
*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.*

23. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase or improve in dignity, power, or interest. (Said of style, thought, or discourse.)  
 "Your author always will the best advice  
 Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise."  
*Ascomen: Essay on Verse.*

24. To come by chance; to happen, to occur: as, A thought *rose* to his mind.

## II. Technically:

1. *Music*: To ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher: as, To *rise* a semitone.

2. *Print*: To be capable of being safely raised from the imposing stone. (Said of a forme which can be lifted without any of the type falling out.)

*B. Trans.*: To cause to rise.

"An angler rose a fish, and, in place of the usual mode, kept on casting over him."—*Fleld, Jan. 30, 1884.*

## rise (1), s. [Rise, v.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of rising; ascent; specif., the rising of a fish to the fly.

"I certainly had not expected a rise to my first cast."—*Fleld, April 4, 1884.*

2. Ascent, elevation; degree of ascent: as, the rise of a hill.

3. The distance through which anything rises; height ascended: as, The rise of the river was six feet.

4. Any place raised or elevated above the ordinary level; an elevated place; a rising ground.

"To deck this rise with fruits of various tastes."  
*Philips: Cider, l. 84.*

5. Appearance above the horizon.

"From the rise to set."—*Shakespeare: Henry V., iv. 1.*

6. Spring, source, origin, beginning: as, the rise of a stream.

7. Increase, advance, augmentation.

"The rise of their nominal price is the effect, not of any degradation of the value of silver, but of the rise in their real price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. I, ch. xi.*

† 8. Advance in rank, honour, dignity, fame, or position; promotion or improvement in social position.

"Wrinkled benches often talked of him  
 Approvingly, and prophesied his rise."  
*Tennyson: Spenser's Field, 41.*

9. Increase of sound in the same key; a swelling of the voice.

10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale: as, a rise of a tone or a semitone.

11. The height to which one can rise; elevation of thought, mind, language, style, &c.

## II. Technically:

1. *Arch*: The elevation of an arch above the springing-line.

2. *Carp*: The height of a step in a flight of stairs.

3. *Mining*: A perpendicular shaft or winze excavated from below upward.

¶ (1) *Rise of land*: [UPHEAVAL].

(2) *To take (or get) a rise out of a person*: To get a laugh at his expense; to make him ridiculous. The expression has reference to the rise of a fish to a fly. (*Slang Dict.*)

\* *rise* (2), \* *risse*, s. [A.S. & Icel. *risa*.] A branch, a twig, a shoot, a sprout.

"Ther be under rise lith."—*Layamon, 740.*

*risen*, pa. par. or a. [*Rise, v.*]

*ris'ér*, s. [Eng. *ris(e)*, v.; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who rises.

"The lie *Rise*, where the palace stands  
 Of th' early riser, with the rolie hands."  
*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xli.*

## II. Technically:

1. *Carp*: The upright board of a step.

2. *Mining*: A shaft excavated upward.

3. *Found.*: An opening through a mould, into which metal rises as the mould fills; a head.

\* *rishe*, s. [*Rush, s.*]

*rish'-i* (Eng. pl. *rish'-is*), *rik'-hi*, s. [*Sansc.* = a sage, a saint.]

## 1. Hindoo Mythology:

(1) *Pl.*: Seven ancient sages credited with the composition of the Vedic Hymns. The *risi* of a mantra (q.v.) in any of the Vedas is the sage by whom it was composed or recited. In later times the whole Brahmanical caste pretended to trace their descent from the seven Vedic *Rishis*, but the Veda itself speaks of Royal *Rishis* (Rajarshis), who were probably of the Warrior caste.

(2) *Sing.*: Any Brahmanical sage considered to be infallible. (*Banerjee.*)

2. *Hindoo Astron.*: The seventh asterism of Ursa Major, or the sage to whom belongs any one of its seven conspicuous stars.

*ri h'-ta, ri'-tah*, s. [*Mahratta, Hind., &c.* *riha* = various species of *Sapindus*.]

*Bot., &c.*: (1) *Sapindus emarginatus*; (2) an Indian medicinal oil obtained from the Soap-nut, *S. detergens*; (3) the seed of *Acacia concinna*.

*ris-i-bil'-i-ty*, s. [Eng. *risible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being risible; proneness to laugh.

"How comes lowliness of style and the familiarity of words to bestow much the property of satyr, that without them a poet can be no more a satyr, than without risibility he can be a man."—*Dryden: Juvenal. (Ded.)*

*ris'-i-ble*, a. [*Fr.*, from Lat. *risibilis* = laughable, from *risum*, sup. of *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; prone to laugh.

"Laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man that he is risible."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. Exciting laughter; laughable, ridiculous.

"A few wild blunders, and risible absurdities."—*Johnson: Preface to his Dictionary.*

3. Belonging or relating to the phenomenon of laughter: as, the risible faculty.

*ris'-i-ble-ness*, s. [Eng. *risible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being risible; risibility.

*ris'-i-blely*, adv. [Eng. *risible*(ly); -ly.] In a risible or laughable manner; laughably.

*ris-i-gál'-lo*, s. [*Ital.*] [REALGAR.]

*ris'-ing*, pr. par., a., & s. [*Rise, v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. Ascending, mounting; moving upwards.

2. Advancing or increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or position: as, a rising man.

3. Growing up; advancing towards maturity or adult years: as, the rising generation.

II. *Her.*: A term applied to birds when in a position, as if preparing to take flight. [*Bous-ART.*]

## C. As substantive:

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who or of that which rises; a mounting up or ascending; ascent; specif., the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.

2. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection.

3. An insurrection, sedition, revolt, or mutiny; an assembling in opposition to government or authority.

"To trust to a general rising of the population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.*

4. That which rises; as, a tumour on the body.

## II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A narrow stroke in a boat, beneath the thwarts.

2. *Mining*: The same as *RISER*, II. 2.

3. *Ship-build.* (*Pl.*): Thick planks supporting the timbers of the decks.

*rising-anvil*, s.

*Sheet-metal Working*: A double beak-iron.

*rising-arch*, s. A rampart arch.

*rising-floors*, s. pl.

*Shipbuild.*: The floor-timbers which rise fore and aft from the plane of the midship floor.

*rising-hinge*, s. A hinge so constructed as to elevate the foot of an opening door, to avoid the carpet.

*rising-line*, s.

*Shipbuild.*: A curved line on the drafts of a ship, marking the height of the floor-timbers throughout the length, and thereby fixing the sharpness and flatness of a vessel's bottom.

*rising-main*, s. The vertical pipe from a pump in a well to the surface of the ground.

*rising-rod*, s.

*Steam-eng.*: A rod in the Cornish steam-engine which rises as the catcract piston descends, by means of levers; it then lifts catches by which the sectors are released, and the weights are enabled to open or shut the equilibrium or exhaust valves.

*rising-square*, s.

*Shipbuild.*: A square upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the keel.

*rising-wood*, s.

*Shipbuild.*: A timber worked into the seat of the floor and into the keel to steady the floor-timber.

*risk*, \* *risque*, s. [*Fr. risque*, from Sp. *risco* = a steep rock, from Lat. *resco* = to out back: *re* = back, and *esco* = to cut; Ital. *risico*, *risico*, *risigo*; Sp. *risico* = risk; Low Lat. *risicus*, *risico*; Port. *risco* = a rock, risk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hazard, danger, peril; chance of harm or injury. (Frequently in the phrase, *to run a risk*, i.e., to incur a hazard, to encounter danger.)

"Money out at interest runs a greater *risque* than land does."—*Locke: On Learning and Interest.*

2. *Comm.*: The hazard or chance of loss, as of a ship, goods, or other property; hence, used for the degree of hazard or danger.

*risk*, v.t. [*Fr. risquer*; Sp. *arriescar*, *arriesgar*.] [*Risk, s.*]

1. To put in risk or hazard; to put to chance; to hazard.

"And, proud to make his firm attachment known,  
 To save your life would nobly risk his own."  
*Cooper: Truth, 300.*

2. To venture on; to dare to undertake: as, To risk a battle.

*risk'-ér*, s. [Eng. *risk*; -er.] One who risks or ventures.

"What courses other riskers took."  
*Butler: Hudibras, III. 2.*

\* *risk'-ful*, a. [Eng. *risk*; -ful(ly).] Full of risk or danger; hazardous, risky.

*risk'-y*, a. [Eng. *risk*; -y.] Full of risk; dangerous, hazardous.

"Such a risky matter as that."—*Wilde Collins: The Moonstone, pt. I, ch. xxi.*

*ri-gór'-i-al*, a. [*Lat. risus* = laughter, from *rideo* = to laugh.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter.

*risorial-muscle*, s.

*Anat.*: The *risorius*, usually regarded as a part of the *Platysma myoides* muscle of the cheek which produces smiles. Called also Smiling muscle.

*ri-gót'-tò*, s. [*Ital.*, from *riso* = rice.]

*Cook*: A dish consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.

\* *risse*, pret. of *v.* [*Rise, v.*]

*ris'-sè-ite*, s. [After H. Risso; suff. -ite (*Mit.*).]

*Mit.*: The same as BURATITE (q.v.).

*Ris-sò*, s. [A. Risso, an Italian naturalist; he made the Mediterranean fauna his life-long

study, and published *L'Ichthyologie de Nice* in 1810, and *L'Histoire Naturelle de l'Europe Méridionale* in 1827.]

**Risso's grampus, s.**

**Zool. & Palesont.** A genus of *Littorinidae*. Shell minute, white or horny, pointed, many-whorled; aperture rounded, operculum sub-spiral. Known species: recent, about seventy, world-wide in distribution, but especially from the northern hemisphere; fossil, one hundred, from Britain and France, from the Permian of Britain onward. Forbes and Hanley enumerated forty-five real or doubtful recent species as British.

**ris-sô'-g, s. [Risso.]**

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**ris-sô'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *risso*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]**

**Zool.** A family of *Holostomata*. (*Tule*.) Often merged in *Littorinidae*.

**ris-sô'-i-ng, s. [Mod. Lat. *risso*(a); Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -ina.]**

**Zool. & Palesont.** A sub-genus of *Rissoa*. Aperture channelled in front. Recent species, sixty-six; fossil, ten, from the Bath Oolite onward.

**ris'-sôle, s. [Fr.]**

**Cook.** An entrée consisting of savoury mince of any kind, enclosed in pastry and fried.

**ri'-sûs, s. [Lat. = laughter.] (See compound.)**

**risus-sardonius, s.**

**Pathol.** A kind of grin on the features in tetanus. It was anciently attributed to the eating of the *Sardoa*, *Sardous*, or *Sardonis herba*, i.e., the *Sardonia* herb, which had leaves like parsley and was sweet; it may have been a *Ranunculus*. The sardonic grin is a very unfavourable symptom in lesion of the nerves.

**rit, ritt, s. [Prob. the same as *rut* (q.v.).]**

A slight incision made in the ground with a spade, &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. (*Scotch*.)

**rit, ritt, v.t. or i. [Rit, s.]**

To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future digging; to rip, to scratch, to cut. (*Scotch*.)

**ri'-tq, s. [Etym. not apparent.]**

**Ichthy.** A genus of *Siluridae*, group *Bagrina*, from the East Indies. The region in front of the dorsal spine is covered with a series of scutes.

**ri-tar-dân'-dô, a. [Ital.]**

**Music.** A direction to play or sing slower and slower.

**rite, s. [Lat. *ritus* = a custom; Fr. *rit*, *rite*.]**

A solemn act of religion; an act performed in divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a form, especially in religion or ceremony; a religious ceremony; a ceremonial.

"Many precious rites . . .  
Are gone, or stealing from us."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. II.

**¶ Congregation of Rites:**

**Roman Church.** A Congregation instituted by Sixtus V. towards the close of the sixteenth century. Its object is to promote a general uniformity (consistent, however, with the permission of innumerable differences of detail according to the customs and traditions of different nations) in the externals of divine worship. Secondly, it deals with the canonisation and beatification of saints, and is then extraordinary. (*Addis & Arnold*.)

**\*rite'-ly, adv. [Eng. *rite*; -ly.]**

In accordance with ritual; with all due rites and ceremonies.

**ri-tên-â'-tô, a. [Ital.]**

**Music.** A direction to play or sing more slowly.

**\*rith-er, s. [RUDDER.]**

**ri-tor-nâl'-lô, ri-tor-nôlle', s. [Fr.]**

**ritornelle; Ital. *ritornello*, dimin. from *ritorno* = return, *ritornare* = to return.]**

**Music.** Properly a short repetition, as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. The word is now generally used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

"Confinde the organist to a slightly ornamented refrain, or *ritornello*, at the end of each stave or stanza."—*Bacon: Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 213.

**\*ri'-trât'-tô, s. [Ital.]**

A picture. (*RETRACT, s.*)

"A *ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity herself."—*Bernes: Friarism*, iv. 184.

**ritt, v. or s. [Rit, v. or s.]**

**rit'-tôr, s. [Ger.]**

A knight; a title given to a knight.

"The *Ritter's* colour went and came."  
*Campbell: The Ritter Bann*.

**†rit'-tôr'-lô, a. [See def.]**

Of or belonging to the physicist Ritter, who, in 1801, first discovered the existence of Actinic rays. An old synonym of Actinic (q.v.).

**rit-tîng'-âr-îte, s. [After Herr Rittinger; suff. -îe (Min.).]**

**Min.** A rare mineral occurring in small rhombic tables, with native arsenic, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Schenitz, Hungary. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 1.5 to 3; lustre, sub-metallic to adamantine; colour varying, dull honey-yellow to hyacinth-red, sometimes blackish in parts; streak, orange-yellow. Composition not definitely ascertained, but consists essentially of arsenic, selenium, and silver.

**rit'-q-âl, \*rit'-q-âl, a. & s. [Fr. *rituel*, from Lat. *ritualis*, from *ritus* = a rite; Sp. *ritual*; Ital. *rituale*.]**

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to rites; consisting of rites.

"Instant I bade the priests prepare  
The ritual sacrifice and solemn prayer."  
*Prior: Solomon*, iii. 662.

2. Prescribing or regulating rites.

"The ritual laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens or unclean persons."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 453.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A book in which the rites and ceremonies of a church, or of any special service, are set down.

2. The manner of performing divine service in any particular church or communion; ceremonial.

"As the apostles assembled to consider whether the Gentile converts were to be bound to any part of the Jewish ritual."—*Sp. Barclay: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 32.

**rit'-q-âl-îsm, s. [Eng. *ritual*; -ism.]**

1. The system of ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; ritual.

2. The observance of prescribed rites or forms in religion.

3. A name sometimes used as synonymous with Tractarianism (q.v.), more properly applied to the practices of a section of High Churchmen, who sought to make the revival of Catholic doctrine manifest to the people by ornate ritual, and especially by the adoption of Eucharistic vestments.

"It was out of such circumstances . . . that what was afterwards called *Ritualism* took its rise."—*Buns: Dict. Sects*, p. 136.

**rit'-q-âl-îst, a. & s. [Eng. *ritual*; -ist.]**

**A. As adj.:**

1. Ritualistic (q.v.).

"The second stage of the *Ritualist* movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book."—*Buns: Dict. Sects*, p. 136.

**B. As subst.:**

A person attached to strict observance of ritual; specif. one who promotes the Catholic revival in the Church of England. (*See*.)

"A corresponding movement throughout the country in the direction which the *Ritualists* had taken."—*Buns: Dict. Sects*, p. 300.

**rit'-q-âl-îst'-lô, a. [Eng. *ritualist*; -ic.]**

1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to ritual.

2. Pertaining or relating to the ritualists.

**rit'-q-âl-îy, adv. [Eng. *ritual*; -ly.]**

By rites; by or according to any particular rite.

**ri'-vq, s. [Icel. *rífa*.] [Rive, v.]**

A rift, a cleft. (*Orkney and Shetland Islands*.)

**\*ri'-vage (age as *ig*), s. [Fr., from *rive* (Lat. *ripa*) = a bank.]**

1. A bank, a shore, a coast.

"You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold  
A city on the inconstant billows dancing."  
*Shakspeare: Henry V.*, III. (Intro.)

2. A toll paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels thereon.

**ri'-vâl, s. & a. [Fr. *river*, from Lat. *rivus*, from *ritus* = a stream, a river.]**

Properly those who dwell on opposite banks of the same river or stream. Such people are under strong temptation to quarrel about water privileges; hence the word rivals came to mean those in competition with each other, and disposed to quarrel even though no river might be near." (*Trench: Study of Words*, p. 198.) Sp. *river*; Ital. *rivale*.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. One who strives to reach or obtain something which another is also seeking to gain, and which only one can possess; a competitor for the same object as another.

"Hath in any, but in her, love-fellowship maintained friendship between rivals?"—*Milnes: Arcadia*, bk. I.

2. One who emulates or strives to equal or surpass another in excellence; a competitor, an emulator; as, *rivals* in eloquence.

3. An associate, a companion, a comrade.

"If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, the *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, I. 1.

**B. As adj.:** Striving or seeking to reach or obtain the same object; emulous; standing or being in competition for the same object.

"You are two *rival* enemies."  
*Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. 1.

**\*rival-hating, a.**

Hating any rival; jealous.

"With *rival-hating* envy, set you on."  
*Shakspeare: Richard II.*, I. 2.

**ri'-vâl, v.t. & i. [RIVAL, s.]**

**A. Transitive:**

1. To stand or be in competition or rivalry with another; to strive to reach or gain something before or in opposition to.

2. To strive to equal or surpass; to emulate.

"Awakes the *rival's* nightingale."  
*Thomson: Hymn on Solitude*.

**\*B. Intrans.:**

To be a competitor or rival.

"Barquandy,  
We first address'd to'rd you, who with this king  
Have *rival'd* for our daughter."—*Shakspeare: Lear*, I. 1.

**\*ri'-vâl-îsm, s. [Eng. *rival*; -ism.]**

A female rival.

"Oh, my happy *rivalism*!"—*Richardson: Pamela*, IV.

**\*ri'-vâl-î-ty, s. [Fr. *rivalité*, from Lat. *rivalitatem*, accus. of *rivalitas*, from *rivalis* = rival (q.v.).]**

1. The quality or state of being a rival; rivalry, emulation.

2. Association, equality, copartnership.

"Omar, having made use of him in the wars, presently denied him *rivality*."—*Shakspeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 5.

**ri'-vâled, pa. par. or a. [RIVAL, v.]**

**ri'-vâl-rî, s. [Eng. *rival*; -ry.]**

The act of rivaling; a state of competition or emulation; a striving or effort to reach or obtain the same object which another is pursuing, and which only one can possess; an endeavour to excel or surpass another in excellence.

"To muse o'er *rivalries* of yore."  
*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, IV. 32.

**ri'-vâl-ship, s. [Eng. *rival*; -ship.]**

The quality or state of being rivals; rivalry, competition, emulation.

"A kind of *rivalship* against Thomas Aquinas."—*Waterland: Works*, IV. 404.

**rive (1), \*ryve (1), v.t. & i. [Icel. *rífa* (pa. t. *rífi*, pa. par. *rífan*); cogn. with Dan. *rive*; Sw. *ríva*; to scratch; Dut. *rijsen*; O. H. Ger. *riban*; Ger. *reiben*.]**

**A. Trans.:** To split, to cleave, to rend asunder forcibly.

"A bolt that should but *rive* an oak."  
*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, v. 5.

**B. Intrans.:** To be broken, split, or rent asunder; to open.

"And now—O! would that earth would *rive*  
And close upon me while alive."  
*Scott: Robbery*, v. 30.

**\*rive (2), \*ryve, v.t. [ARRIVE.]**

To sail to; to come, to arrive.

**rive, s. [Rive (1), v.]**

A rift, a split, a rent, a tear.

**bôll, bôy; pout, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shap. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bøl, døl.**

**riv-el**, *v.t.* [A.S. *gerifian* = to wrinkle, a frequent. from *riw* (q.v.); Dut. *ruiselen*, *ruiselen*.] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, to corrugate, to pucker.

"While every worm industriously weaves  
And winds his web above the rival'd leaves."  
Compar.: *Poetasterium*, 166.

\* **riv-el**, \* **riv-el-ling** (3), \* **ryv-el-ling**, *s.* [RIVEL, *v.*] A wrinkle.

"It had no vein no ryeeling."—*Wycliffe*: *Ephesians*, v.

\* **riv-él-ling** (3), *s.* [RIVEL, *s.*]

\* **riv-el-ling** (3), *s.* [Eng. *rive(r)*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little river; a rivulet, a streamlet, a brook. (Prob. a misprint for *riverling*.)

"Which, as maine fouds from smallest currents flow,  
Derives her sweets to th' rivellings below."  
Braithwaite: *Nature's Embassage*, p. 278.

\* **riv-el-ling** (3), *s.* [A.S. *riſling*.] A rough kind of shoe, formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom, for that reason, the term itself was sometimes applied in contempt.

"Sum as left na thing  
Boute his riven riveeling."  
Wright's *Political Songs*, p. 207.

**riven**, *pa. par. or a.* [RIVE, *v.*]

\* **riv-ér** (1), *s.* [Eng. *river* (1), *v.*; -er.] One whose river or rends.

**riv-ér** (2), \* **riv-ere**, *s.* [Fr. *rivière* = a river. The original meaning was a shore or bank, from Low Lat. *riparia* = (1) the sea-shore, a bank; (2) a river: prop. fem. of *riparius* = riparian (q.v.); Sp. *ribera* = a shore, a sea-coast; Port. *ribeira* = a meadow near the bank of a river; *ribeiro* = a brook; Ital. *rivera* = a sea-shore, a bank, a river.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A large and abundant stream; a copious flow.

"Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law."—*Psalms* cxxx. 126.

II. Technically:

1. *Geog.*: A large stream of water flowing over a certain portion of the earth's surface, and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or another river. A river is generally a stream of considerable size formed by the union of several brooks, streams, or rivulets. When several streams join, so as to produce a river of considerable size, this last is called the principal river, and the minor rivers of which it is composed are called its tributaries, affluents, branches, or feeders. The district drained by such a system of streams or rivers is termed a river-basin (q.v.). Rivers generally have their sources in springs, or from the gradual melting of the snow and ice which perpetually cover the summits of the most elevated ranges of mountains. The channel or cavity in which a river flows is called its bed, and the solid land which borders the bed is its banks. The termination of the course of a river, or where it discharges itself into the sea, another river, &c., is called its mouth.

The following table shows the length and area of some of the principal rivers:—

	Length in miles.	Area of Basin, Sq. miles.
Mississippi, with Missouri	4,500	1,344,000
Nile	4,100	750,000
Amazon	3,750	2,575,000
Yang-tee-Kiang	3,600	700,000
Yankee	3,400	1,020,000
La Plata	3,200	1,342,000
Obi	2,000	1,357,000
Danube	1,735	300,000
Volga	400	557,700
Thames	250	6,160

Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. I., ch. vi.) considered rivers as harbours of refuge for certain fishes, and as standing to the ocean in the same relation as islands do to continents.

2. *Geol.*: Rivers may in some cases be aided in hollowing out their beds by existing ravines and fissures, in others their whole channel is scooped out by themselves. The most rapid movement of the water is at the surface, friction retarding the lower and lateral currents. A velocity of three inches per second at the bottom is sufficient to tear up fine clay, six inches per second fine sand, twelve inches per second fine gravel, and three feet per second stones as large as an egg. Hence the transporting power of a river is enormous, especially when in flood. The material carried forward is deposited in the estuary at the mouth of the stream, and tends to form a delta (q.v.). Rivers have existed in all geological periods; one is traceable in the Carboniferous rocks of the Forest of Dean.

3. *Law*: Rivers are divided into navigable and non-navigable, the former being held to be the property of the crown, the latter the property of those through whose lands they flow. A Rivers Commission was appointed in 1865, reported at length in 1874, and a Pollution of Rivers Act was passed in 1876.

**river-basin**, *s.* [BASIN, *s.*, B. II. 2. (b).]

**river-bed**, **river-channel**, *s.* The bed, bottom, or channel of a river

**river-bullhead**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Cottus gobio*, the Miller's thumb (q.v.).

**river-crah**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The genus *Thelphusa* (q.v.).

**river-craft**, *s.* Small craft or vessels which ply on rivers, but do not put out to sea.

**river-crayfish**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Asiaticus fluviatilis*.

**river-deity**, *s.*

*Compar. Relig.*: A river-god (q.v.).

"Praying the river-deity to let them cross."—*Taylor*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 210.

**river-delta**, *s.* [DELTA.]

**river-dolphina**, *s. pl.*

*Zool.*: The family *Platanistidae* (q.v.).

\* **river-dragon**, *s.* A crocodile. (So called by Milton (*P. L.*, xii. 191), in allusion to Ezekiel xxix. 8.)

**river-driver**, *s.* A name given by lumbermen to one whose business is to conduct logs down running streams.

\* **river-ducks**, *s. pl.*

*Ornith.*: The Anatinae. (Swainson.)

**river-god**, *s.*

*Compar. Relig.*: A river personified, and worshipped as a deity. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

"Odysseus invokes the river of Scheria; Skamandros had his priest and Spercheios his grove; and sacrifice was done to the rival of Hrakles, the river-god Acheloon."—*Taylor*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 212.

**river-hog**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The genus *Potamocheilus*, sometimes called Bush-hogs. *Potamocheilus penicillatus* is the Red River-hog.

"The river-hogs in the distance (*Potamocheilus edwardsi*), allied to African species, indicate a later immigration from the mainland [to Madagascar] than in the case of most of the other mammals."—*Wallace*: *Geog. Diet. Anim.*, I. 278.

**river-horse**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Hippopotamus amphibius*.

"They are the river-horse and the crocodile, those celebrated inhabitants of the Nile."—*Young*: *Notes on the Paraphrase of Job*.

**river-ice**, *s.*

*Geol.*, &c.: Ice floating down a river. It is capable of carrying with it, or moving forward, not merely gravel and pebbles, but boulders of large size.

**river-jack viper**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Vipera rhinoceros*, from West Africa. The head is flat, with a longish horn on each side of the snout. In captivity it is very irritable, and puffs itself out and hisses fiercely when visitors approach the case in which it is confined.

**river-lamprey**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Petromyzon fluviatilis*.

**river-limpet**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The genus *Ancylus* (q.v.).

**river-meadow**, *s.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

**river-mussel**, *s.*

*Zool.*: The genus *Unio* (q.v.).

**river of death**, *s.*

*Compar. Religions*: An expression frequently met with in anthropological writings, and derived from the fact that, in very many forms of religion, the passage from the present to another state of existence is thought to be effected by the actual crossing of a river. The belief existed in classical times (cf. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 134, 145, with *Od.* μ. 22), and is very widely spread among races of low culture in the present day (*Taylor*: *Prim. Cult.*, ch. xii., xlii.). Allusions in Christian allegory and hymnology, which seem to embody this notion, probably refer to the passage of the Jordan by the Jews before entering the Land of Promise.

**river-plain**, *s.* A plain by a river.

**river-shrew**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Potamogale velox*.

**river-side**, *s.* The bank of a river.

**river-snail**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Paludina vivipara*.

**river-terrace**, *s.*

*Geol.*: A terrace along the side of a river. There is a steep cliff a few yards high supporting a flat terrace, corresponding in appearance to the adjacent alluvial plain. The terrace is apparently horizontal, but really has a slope corresponding to that of the river. Sometimes two or three such terraces exist one above the other. They are produced by the slow and intermittent upheaval of the land. (*Lyell*.)

**river-tortoise**, *s.* [MARSH-TORTOISE]

**river-wall**, *s.*

*Hydr.-eng.*: A wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either (1) to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks; (2) to prevent overflow of the land adjacent; or (3) to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller sectional area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

**river-water**, *s.* The water of a river, as distinguished from spring-water, &c.

**river-weed**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Podostemon*. (*Amer.*)

\* **riv-ér**, *v.t.* [RIVERA, *s.*] To hawk by a river; to fly hawks at river fowl.

\* **riv-ér-ain**, *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to a river; situated on or near to a river; bordering on a river.

"General Prendergast has made short work of the long-talked-of riverain defences known as the Menhala position."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1885.

\* **riv-ér-ét**, *s.* [Eng. *river*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little river; a rivulet, a stream.

"Whose violet veins in branched rivers flow."  
*Drayton*: *Barons Wars*, vi. 14.

\* **riv-ér-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *river*, *s.*; -hood.] The quality or state of being a river. (*Hugh Miller*, in *Annandale*.)

\* **riv-ér-ine**, *a.* [RIVERAIN.]

\* **riv-ér-ling**, *s.* [Eng. *river*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little river, a stream.

"All her hidden crystal riverlings."  
*Splendor*: *De Bortas*, third day, first week, 128.

**riv-ér-y**, *a.* [Eng. *river*, *s.*; -y.]

1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

"Branched with riverly veins, meanderlike that glide."  
*Drayton*: *Poly-Olbon*, a. 10.

2. Abounding in rivers.

**riv-et**, \* **rev-et**, *v.t.* [RIVET (1), *s.*] [Fr. *river*.]

I. Literally,

1. To fasten with a rivet or rivets.

"Their graves and pouldrons others rivet fast."  
*Drayton*: *Barons Wars*, II.

2. To clinch; to fasten firmly.

"In rivetting, the pin you rivet in should stand up-right to the place you rivet it upon."—*Moore*.

II. *Fig.*: To fix or fasten firmly.

"Toil on from watch to watch, bidding my eye,  
Fast rivetted on science, sleep defy."  
*Churchill*: *Gotham*, III.

**riv-et** (1), \* **rev-et**, \* **ryv-et**, *s.* [Fr., from *river* = to rivet; a word probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Icel. *ri/a* = to tack together.]

A short bolt with a flat or rose head, employed for uniting two plates or thin pieces of material. The stub end is swaged to prevent its withdrawal. When used for joining pieces of leather, as in making belting, an annular disc, termed a burr, is placed over this end previous to swaging, in order to give a greater bearing. Rivets are cut from round metal rods, and formed by special machinery. In riveting iron plates together, as in boilers, tanks, &c., the rivet is made red-hot, and while a sledge is held against the head, the end is swaged down by striking directly with a riveting-hammer, or a species of die called a snap-head is interposed. In riveting together wooden surfaces, they may be lined with metallic plate, or washers may be placed under the head and the swaged burr, to prevent the indentation of the wood.

"Rivet of steel and iron clasp."  
*Scott*: *Bridal of Triermain*, I. 18.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wö, wët, häre, camel, hër, thäre; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, uníte, cür, räle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

**rivet-boy, s.** The boy employed in the operation of riveting to take the rivets from the furnace.

**rivet-outer, s.** A jaw tool for cutting off flush the stub ends of rivets or bolts.

**rivet-hearth, s.** A shallow, round fuel-tray, mounted on three legs, and having a circular bellows beneath it for blowing the fire in which rivets are made red-hot.

**rivet-joint, s.** A joint formed by a rivet or rivets.

\* **riv-ēt** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] Bearded wheat. (Tusser: *Husbandrie*, p. 49.)

**riv-ēt-ēr, s.** [Eng. rivet, v.; -er.] One who rivets.

**riv-ēt-ing, riv-ēt-ing, pr. par., a., & s.**  
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or operation of fastening with a rivet or rivets.

2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

**riveting-hammer, s.** A hammer for swaging a rivet when in position. It has a long, flat-faced head and a narrow peen.

**riveting-machine, s.**

**Boiler-making:** A machine in which the operation of riveting boiler or other metallic plates is performed by steam-power.

**riveting-set, s.** A punch with a hollow face, used for swaging the head of rivets.

**riv-ing, pr. par. or a.** [RIVE (1), v.]

**living-knife, s.**

**Coopering:** A frow (q.v.).

**living-machine, s.** A machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain; for hoops, staves, splints, as the case may be.

\* **ri-vō, interj.** [Etym. doubtful.] An exclamation in Boeotian revelry.

*Rio!* says the drunkard.—Shakspeare: *1 Henry IV.* II. 4.

**ri-vōse, a.** [Lat. *rivus* = a river.]

**Zool., &c.:** Having furrows more or less sinuate like the course of a river.

**ri-vō-tite, s.** [After Prof. Rivot, of Paris; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A very compact amorphous mineral of a yellowish to grayish-green colour. Hardness, 3.5 to 4; sp. gr. 3.55 to 3.62; fracture uneven, fragile. An analysis yielded: antimonic acid, 42.0; protoxide of silver, 1.18; protoxide of copper, 39.50; carbonic acid, 21.0; lime, a trace, from which the formula  $2\text{SbO}_3 + (\text{CuO}, \text{AgO})\text{CO}_2$  is calculated.

**ri-v-ū-lēt, s.** [Lat. *rivulus*, dimin. from *rivus* = a river.]

**I. Ord. Lang.:** A small stream; a brook, a streamlet.

"The shades . . .  
Through which me to refresh the gentle rivulets run."  
Dryden: *Mosses Etymologum*, Nymph. 6.

**II. Entom.:** A British geometer moth, *Emmelleteria affinitata*.

**ri-v-ū-lin, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rivul(a)*; -in (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** A mucilaginous substance obtained from a freshwater alga, *Rivula tuberosa*.

\* **rix-ā-tion, s.** [Lat. *rixatio*, from *rixatus*, pa. par. of *rixor* = to brawl, to quarrel.] A brawl, a quarrel.

\* **rix-ā-trix, s.** [RIXATION.] A quarrelsome, bawling woman; a common scold.

**rix-dō-lar, s.** [Dan. *riksdaler*, *riksdaler*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, from *reichs*, genit. of *reich* = an empire, and *thaler* = a dollar (q.v.).]

1. A silver coin made at the British mint for use in the island of Ceylon. It is valued at 1s. 6d., and is divided into twelve fanams of 1½d. each.

2. A silver coin used at the Cape of Good Hope, divided into eight schillings, and worth about 1s. 6d. sterling.

**rix-ōm, s.** [RHIZOME.]

**Her.:** The grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other corn.

**rix-særed, a.** [Etym. doubtful.] Half-dried and salted: as, *rixæred fish*. (Scotch.)

**roāch** (1), \* **roche, s.** [A.S. *reohha*, *reohche*; cogn. with Dut. *rog* = a ray; O. Dut. *roch* = a skate; Dan. *roks* = a ray; Sw. *rocka*; Ger. *roche*; Lat. *raia* = a ray.]

**Ichthy.:** *Leuciscus rutillus*, common throughout Europe north of the Alps, and found in great numbers in the Sea of Azov and the Caspian. Colour most brilliant at spawning-time, especially in males. Upper part of body bluish-green, inclining to black; sides, brighter, sometimes silvery-yellowish; belly silvery-white; ventrals and anals red; dorsal and caudal gray, with red spots, and often with a blackish border. Length about ten inches, but large specimens may measure fifteen. Roach are gregarious, and associate with Bream and Rudd, often breeding with them. They are not much esteemed as food fish in England; in Russia dried roach is a national dish, and the roe of the Caspian Roach is made into caviare, large quantities of which are annually exported.

¶ As sound as a roach: Perfectly sound. (Perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *roche* = a rock.)

"The Roach spawns in April and May in Frumla, May in Austria, and June in England, when the scales of the male become rough. The fishes then assemble in weedy places in shoals, and exhibit those lively movements which have given rise to the adage, *As sound as a roach*. It is not often said to depend on medieval etymology, but it had been supposed that the Roach was incapable of becoming diseased, and was hence named after St. Roch, the legendary *Maculaplex*.—Seely: *Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, p. 144.

**roāch** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

**Naut.:** The upward curve of the foot of a sail, made in order to clear the stays, spars, &c.

**roāch** (3), s. [See def.] A cockroach (q.v.).

**roāch** (4), **rōche, s.** [Fr. *roche* = a rock.]

\* 1. A rock. (Palgrave.)

2. Refuse gritty stone, or a bed in position resembling it. The highest bed in the Portland Oolite is called the Roach bed. (Etheridge.)

**roād, \* rode, \* roode, s.** [A.S. *rád* = a journey, an expedition, a road, from *rád*, pa. t. of *riðan* = to ride. *Ráid* and *roād* are thus doublets.]

\* 1. An incursion, an expedition, a raid.

"The foot who will make road upon us."  
Shakspeare: *Henry V.* I. 2.

\* 2. The act of riding; a journey, a ride.

"With easy roads he came to Leicester."  
Shakspeare: *Henry VIII.* IV. 2.

3. An open way or public passage; a way for passengers; ground appropriated to public traffic, and forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, vehicles, cattle, &c. Roads are variously constructed, according to the state of civilization and resources of the country through which they pass, and according to the nature and amount of the traffic to be provided for by them. [MACADAM, TURNPIKE, STREET.] As a generic term *road* includes highways, streets, lanes, &c. The Romans were the great constructors of roads among the ancients: their roads were pavements resting on a foundation of rough stones consolidated into one mass by liquid mortar or grout. The four great Roman roads in Britain were:—

1. Watling Street: from Kent, by way of London, to Cardigan Bay, in Wales.

2. Ikenild Street: from St. David's, Wales, by way of Birmingham, Derby, and York, to Tynemouth.

3. Fosse Way: from Cornwall to Lincoln.

4. Ermin Street: from St. David's to Southampton.

4. A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore; a roadstead. (Generally in the plural.)

"Peering in maps for ports and roads."  
Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

5. A means of access or approach; a path.

"Slave to no sect, who takes no private road;  
But looks through Nature up to Nature's God."  
Pope: *Essay on Man*, IV. 281.

¶ (1) *By road*: By walking or riding along the highway, as distinguished from travelling by sea or by rail.

"A few returned by rail, and the remainder by road."  
Field, Feb. 15, 1884.

(2) *On the road*: Passing, travelling.

(3) *To take the road*: To set out on a journey.

(4) *To take to the road*: To become a highway-robber.

**road-bed, s.**

1. *Rail.-eng.:* The bed or foundation on

which the superstructure of a railway rests. The substructure of the way consists of the embankment, bridges, piling, ballast, &c., and supports the superstructure, which consists of the rails, ties, chairs, frogs, crossings, &c.

2. *Civ.-eng.:* In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

"The road in England is always well kept, the road-bed is often like a rock."  
Burroughs: *Pepacton*, p. 244.

**road-book, s.** A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

\* **road-harrow, s.** A machine for dragging over roads when they are much out of repair, to replace the stones, gravel, &c., disturbed by the traffic.

**road-locomotive, s.** A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.

**road-metal, s.** [METAL, s. A. II. 1. (1).]

**road-roller, s.** A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

**road-runner, s.**

**Ornith.:** *Geococcyx californianus*. Its powers of running are so great that it is often hunted on horseback.

**road-scraper, s.** A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

\* **road-steamer, s.** A road-locomotive.

**road-sulky, s.** A light vehicle or trap accommodating only one person. (SULKY, s.)

**road-surveyor, s.** A public officer whose duty is to supervise the roads in a district, and see that they are kept in good order.

† **road-weed, s.**

**Bot.:** The genus *Plantago*, especially *Plantago major*, which grows on hard roads.

**road-worthy, a.** Fit for the road or travelling.

**roād, rōde, v. t. & i.** [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *road*, s. (q.v.), or from Lat. *roto* = to revolve, through Fr. *roder*, or Sp. *rodear*. Cf. *Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 816.]

A. Trans. To rouse.

"When pursued or roaded by a dog, they may be raised once."  
Wilson & Bonaparte: *American Ornithology* (ed. 1833), III. 12. (Note.)

B. Intransitive:

1. (See extract.)

"A good retriever . . . who will road or follow the foot-scent of game well."  
Meyrick: *House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 98.

2. To fly in a body.

"To shoot wildfowl roading in, half an hour after sunset."  
Notes & Queries, 6th ser., xi. 188.

\* **roād-lōse, a.** [Eng. *road*; -less.] Destitute of roads.

"Marching often across a roadless country as fast as sheep in retreat."  
St. James's Gazette, Jan. 16, 1884.

**roād-mān, s.** [Eng. *road*, and *man*.] A man who works upon the roads.

**roād-side, s. & a.** [Eng. *road*, and *side*.]

A. As subst.: The side or borders of a road.

"By the roadside fell and perished,  
Weary with the march of life."

Longfellow: *Footsteps of Angels*.

B. As adj.: Situated or being on the side of a road.

"Roadside waste, roadside pasture, and roadside turf belong presumably to the adjoining landowner."  
Field, Oct. 17, 1883.

**roād-stēad, s.** [Eng. *road* and *stead*.] The same as *ROAD*, s. 4.

"Curses the roadstead, and with gale  
Of early morning lifts the sail."

Scott: *Kobay*, II. 12.

**roād-stēr, s.** [Eng. *road*; suff. -ster.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A horse well fitted for travelling, or commonly employed in travelling, specif. applied to a trotter.

2. One who is much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

3. One who rides along the roads instead of following the hounds across country. (Hunt. Slang.)

"Once in a way the roadsters and shirkers are distinctly favoured."  
Field, April 4, 1884.

4. A tricycle or bicycle built more heavily than one for racing purposes, to withstand the wear and tear of travelling on the high road.

"It was a substantial roadster."  
Field, Dec. 4, 1884.

II. Naut.: A vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. (Smyth.)

**bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, pell, chorua, qhīn, benq; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

**road'-way, 'rôde'-wâ, s.** [Eng. road, and way.] A highway, a road; espec. the part of a highway used by vehicles, horses, &c.

"Never a man's thought in the world keeps the roadway better than thine."—*Shaksp.*: *Henry IV.*, II. 2.

**roam, 'ram-en, 'rom-en, v. i. & t.** [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a theoretical A.S. *rāmian* (not found): to stretch after; hence, to seek, to journey or rove about; cf. O. H. Ger. *rāmen*, *rāman* = to aim at, to strive after. "It can hardly be doubted that the use of the word *Rome*, on account of the frequent pilgrimages to it" (Skeat).]

**A. Intrans.**: To wander about without any definite purpose, object, or direction; to rove about, to ramble.

"How eager are my thoughts to roam  
In quest of what they love!"  
*Cowper*: *Olney Hymns*, xlii.

**B. Trans.**: To range, to wander, to rove over.

"Now she roams  
The dreary waste."—*Cowper*: *Task*, I. 548.

**\* roam, s.** [ROAM, v.] The act of roaming, roving, or wandering; a ramble.

"The boundless space, through which these rovers take  
Their restless roam."—*Young*: *Night Thoughts*, ix.

**roam'-er, s.** [Eng. roam, v.; -er.] One who roams or roves about; a rover, a wanderer, a vagrant.

**roan, 'roane, 'roen, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *rouen* (Fr. *rouan*), a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *ruano* = roan; Ital. *roano*, *rovano*.]

**A. As adj.**: Of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed; now generally used of a mixed colour having a decided shade of red. (Applied to horses or cattle.)

"How shall I answer thee and cry  
For a roan gelding, twelve hands high?"  
*Butler*: *Budibras*, II. 2.

**B. As substantive**:

1. A roan colour; the colour described in A.  
2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan colour.

"Proud, prancing on his roan."  
*Byron*: *English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

3. **Leather**: Sheepskin tanned with sumach; the process is similar in its details to that employed for morocco leather, but lacks the graining given to the morocco by the grooved rollers in the finishing. It is used largely for bookbinding and sometimes for shoes.

**roan-antelope, s.**

**Zool.**: *Agoceros leucophaeus*, from the open plains of South Africa. It is about six feet long, forty inches high at the shoulder; heavily built, with upright mane, long ears, and scimitar-shaped horns; hide black, which colour reflected through the ashy-gray gives the animal its popular Dutch name *Blauw-boc* (Blue Buck).

**roan, s.** [ROWAN.]

**roar, 'rore, v. i. & t.** [A.S. *rārian*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *rēren*; Dut. *reeren*. From the same root as Lat. *latro* = to bark; Sansc. *rd* = to bellow.]

**A. Intransitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. To cry with a loud continued voice; to bellow, as a beast; to shout. (*Jeremiah* II. 15.)  
2. To cry aloud, as in pain or distress.

"Therast be roved for exceeding paine."  
*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 17.

3. To make a loud, continued, and confused noise, as the waves, the wind, a crowd of people, or the like.

"I am the Lord thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves roared."—*Isaiah* II. 10.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; to shout in laughter.

\* 5. To act riotously. [ROARING-BOYS.]

**II. Vet.**: To make a loud noise in breathing. [ROARING, s., 2.]

**B. Trans.**: To shout out loudly; to cry aloud; to call out or proclaim loudly.

"Rear these accusations forth."  
*Shaksp.*: *Henry VI.*, III. 1.

**roar, 'rore, s.** [ROAR, v.]

1. A full loud cry or noise, as the cry of a beast; a shout.

"The roar of a whole herd of lions."  
*Shaksp.*: *Tempest*, II. 1.

2. The cry, as of a person in pain or distress.

3. A loud, continued, and confused sound,

as of the waves, the wind, a crowd of persons, or the like.

"The ceaseless roar  
Which rushes on the solitary shore."  
*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, IV. 96.

\* 4. A tumult.

"Perceiving his enemies daily to increase upon him, and all the countries about to be in a roar."—*Forster*, p. 666.

5. A shout or outcry of mirth or laughter.

"Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar."—*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

**roar'-er, s.** [Eng. roar, v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who roars, shouts, or bawls.

"The roarer is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and a strong voice."—*Rambler*, No. 16.

\* 2. One who acts riotously; a noisy, riotous person.

"A lady to turn roarer, and break glasses!"  
*Mansinger*: *Remapado*, I. 2.

\* 3. A wave, a billow.

"What care these roarers for the name of king?"—*Shaksp.*: *Tempest*, I. 1.

**II. Vet.**: A broken-winded horse.

"If a horse is a roarer . . . he will usually make a grunting noise when taking a fence."—*Sidney*: *Book of the Horse*, p. 366.

\* **roar'-le, a.** [RORY.]

**roar'-ing, 'ror-ing, 'ror-yng, pr. par., a., & s.** [ROAR, v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective**:

**I. Literally**:

1. Shouting, noisy.

2. Characterized by noise or riot; riotous.

"A mad roaring time."—*Burns*: *Oven Time*.

**II. Fig.**: Going on briskly; brisk, active; highly successful; as, a roaring trade. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

**C. As substantive**:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A loud, continued, or confused noise; a loud cry, as of a beast; a shout, as of laughter. (*Proverbs* xix. 12.)

2. **Veterinary**:

(1) A peculiar sound emitted during respiration by some horses. When of a chronic type, it most frequently arises from a paralysed condition of the dilator muscles of the left side of the windpipe, and is very often hereditary. (*Sidney*.)

"Their horses make much noise, and roaring is almost unknown among them."—*Globe*, Nov. 6, 1886.

(2) The act of making breathing loud. ([1])

¶ **The roaring game**: Curling. (*Scotch*.)

\* **roaring-boys, s. pl.** An old name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians, who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohawks of later times.

\* **roar'-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. roaring; -ly.] In a roaring manner.

**roast, 'rost, 'roste, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *roastir* (Fr. *roûir*), from Ger. *rösten* = to roast, from *rost* = a grate, a gridiron, or from Irish *roistín* = a gridiron, *roaim* = to roast, *rost* = roast meat; Gael. *roist*, *roist*; Wel. *rhositio*; Bret. *rosta* = to roast.]

**A. Transitive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

**I. Literally**:

(1) To cook, dress, or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, &c.

(2) To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, to roast coffee.

(3) To heat to excess; to heat violently.

"Roasted in wrath and fire."—*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, II. 2.

2. **Fig.**: To banter, quiz, or chaff severely; to tease unmercifully. (*Colloq.*)

"Bishop Atterbury's roasting Lord Coningsby about the topic of being priest-ridden."—*Ep. Atterbury*: *Epistolary Correspondence*, II. 417.

**II. Metall.**: To expose, as metallic ores, to a protracted heat below fusion, in order to expel sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.

**B. Intransitive**:

1. To cook or dress meat by roasting.

"He cooks roasts, and eathe, and broils, and fries."  
*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, *Prolog.* 518.

2. To become roasted or fit for the table by exposure to fire.

**roast, s. & a.** [ROAST, v.]

**A. As subst.**: That which is roasted, as a joint of meat; that part of a slaughtered animal which is chosen for roasting, as the shoulder or leg of mutton, sirloin of beef, &c.

"On holy days an egg or two at most,  
But her ambition never reach'd to roast."  
*Dryden*: *Cock & Fox*, 26.

**B. As adj.**: Roasted; as, roast beef.

¶ \* (1) **To cry roast meat**: Not to be able to keep one's good fortune to one's self.

(2) **To rule the road**: To have or take the lead or mastery; to be master or chief. (Prob. for *to rule the roost*.)

"Suffolk, the new-made duke, that rules the roost."  
*Shaksp.*: *Henry VI.*, I. 1.

**roast-beef plant, s.**

**Bot.**: *Iris fetidissima*. [IRIS.]

**roast-bitter, s.** A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of burnt bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic substances.

**roast'-er, s.** [Eng. roast; -er.]

1. One who or that which roasts.

\* 2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.

"We kept a roaster of the sucking pigs."—*Blackmore*: *Lorna Doone*, ch. I.

**roast'-ing, pr. par. or a.** [ROAST, v.]

**roasting-bed, s.**

**Metall.**: A floor or bed of refractory substance on which ores are roasted.

**roasting-furnace, s.**

**Metall.**: A furnace in which ore is heated to drive off the sulphur and other volatile particles.

**roasting-jack, s.**

**Domestic**: An old fashioned device for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

\* **rob, s.** [Fr., from Sp. *rob*, from Arab. *robb* = a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit.

"The conserve or rather the rob that is made of them."—*Venerer*: *Vita Recta ad vitam longam*, p. 171.

**rob, 'robbe, v. i. & t.** [O. Fr. *robber*, *rober*. The original sense was to depoil the slain in battle, to strip, to rob, from O. Fr. *robe*, *robe* = a robe; so Eng. *roave* (became) is formed in a similar manner from A.S. *redf* = clothing; O. Sp. *robar*; Sp. *robar*; O. H. Ger. *roubôn*, *roupon*; Ger. *rauben*; Dut. *roven*.]

**A. Transitive**:

1. To deprive, strip, or plunder of anything by unlawful force or violence, or by secret theft; to strip or deprive of anything by stealing; to deprive unlawfully.

"Thel robbiden hym and woundiden hym and wenten away."—*Wycliffe*: *Luke* x. 30.

2. To plunder, to pillage; to steal anything from.

"Like a thief to come to rob my grounds."  
*Shaksp.*: *Henry VI.*, IV. 10.

3. To deprive, to strip.

"That all the rest it seem'd they robbed bare  
Of bounty, and of beauty, and all virtues rare."  
*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 4.

\* 4. To steal.

"To rob love from any."  
*Shaksp.*: *Much Ado About Nothing*, I. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To steal, to plunder, to pillage. "Men and women slough, and robbed through the land."  
*Robert de Brunne*, p. 28.

\* **rob-altar, s.** A sacrilegious plunderer.

**rob'-and, rob'-bin, s.** [For rope-band.]

**Naut.**: A piece of plaited rope, called sennit, used for fastening the head-rope of a sail to the jackstay; a rope-band.

**Rob'-ben Is'-land** (s. silent.) [See def.]

**Geog.**: An island off the Cape of Good Hope, used as a penal station.

**Robben Island-snake, s.**

**Zool.**: *Coronella phocaenum*.

**rob'-ber, 'rob-bour, s.** [O. Fr. *robbeur*.] [ROB, v.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. One who robs or steals from another; one who commits a robbery; a thief.

"Who, turning to the robber band,  
Bade four, the bravest, take the brand."  
*Scott*: *Robbery*, III. 21.

**fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian, s, o = ô; oy = â; qu = kw.**

2. One who takes that to which he has no right; one who strips or deprives another of anything by violence or wrong.

**II. Law:** One who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or threats, and with a felonious intent.

**robber-crab, s.**

**Zool.:** *Birgus latro*. [BIRGUS.]

**\* rob-berds-man, \* rob-bers-man, s.** [ROBERDSMAN.]

**rōb-bēr-y, \* rob-er-le, s.** [O. Fr. *roberie*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act or practice of robbing or of taking anything from another by violence or wrong; a plundering, a pillaging; theft.

"Each place abounding with fowls injuries,  
And fill'd with treasure roakt with robbery."  
*Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

2. **Law:** (See extract).

"The felonious and forcible taking, from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear. (1) There must be a taking, otherwise it is no robbery. (2) It is immaterial of what value the thing taken is; a penny as well as a pound, thus forcibly extorted, makes a robbery. (3) Lastly, the taking must be by force, or a previous putting in fear; which makes the violation of the person more atrocious than privately stealing. This previous violence, or putting in fear, is the criterion that distinguishes robbery from other larcenies."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv., ch. 17.*

**rōb-bīn (1), s.** [Ceylon.]

**Comm.:** The name given to the package in which Ceylonese, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. (*Simmonds*.)

**rōb-bīn (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] The spring of a carriage. (*Simmonds*.)

**rōb-bīn (3), s.** [ROBAND.]

**rōbe, s.** [Fr., from M. H. Ger. *roub*, *roup*; O. H. Ger. *raup*; Ger. *raub* = booty, spoil, a garment; cogn. with A.S. *red* = spoil, clothing; Icel. *rau* = spoil; Ital. & O. Sp. *roba*; Sp. *ropa*; Port. *roupa*.]

1. A kind of gown or long loose dress worn over other dress, especially by persons in high position, or engaged in any ceremonial, ordinance, or rite; a gown of state or office, as of judges, priests, &c.; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

"The vesta, the robes, and heaps of shining gold."  
*Pope: Homer; Odyssey viii. 464.*

2. A dressed buffalo skin. A pack of robes is ten skins tied in a pack, this being the state in which they are brought to market.

**† Master of the Robes:** An officer of the royal household, whose duty is to order and supervise the robes of the sovereign. Under him are several officers, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three groomers, a page, a brusher, a furrier, a sempstress, a laundress, a starcher, and a standing wardrobe-keeper, at Windsor Castle, St. James's, and Hampton Court palaces, &c. Under a queen the duties are performed by a Mistress of the Robes, who is the highest in rank of the ladies in the service of the queen.

**† Gentlemen of the robe (or of the long robe):** Barristers.

**robe-maker, s.** A maker of official robes for judges, the clergy, barristers, members of a university, &c.

**rōbe, v. t. & i.** [ROBE, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Lt.:** To invest with a robe or robes; to dress with magnificence; to array.

"Lying robed and crowned,  
Worthy a Roman spouse!"  
*Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 163.*

**II. Fl.:** To clothe, to dress, to invest, to cover: as, The fields robed with green.

**B. Intrans.:** To put on robes; to array one's self in a robe or robes.

**\* rōb'-ērds-mān, \* rōb'-bērds-mān,**

**\* rōb'-ērds-mān, s.** [Said to be named after Robin Hood, the celebrated outlaw of Sherwood Forest.] In the old statutes, a term applied to any bold robber or night thief. In *Piers Plowman* they are termed Roberdes knaves.

"Robbermen, or Roberdemen, were a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes (s. Edw. 1. &c.), of whom Coke says, that Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard I., on the borders of England and Scotland by robbery, burning of houses, rapine and spoil, &c., and that these Roberdemen took name from him."—*Tomlins: Law Dictionary.*

**rōb'-ert, s.** [HERB-ROBERT.]

**Rōb'-er-tin, Rōb'-er-tine, s.** [See def.]

**Church Hist.:** One of an order of monks, so named after Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1187.

**rōb'-in, s.** [A familiar dimin. from *Robert*.] [JACKDAW.]

1. The Redbreast (q.v.).

\* 2. A trimming on the front of the dress.

"Robins, and caps and sheets."  
*Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 257.*

**† (1) Robin run in the hedge:**

**Bot.:** *Nepeta Glechoma*.

(2) **Round-robin:** [ROUNDROBIN.]

**Robin Goodfellow, s.** A "drudging fiend" and merry domestic fairy, famous for mischievous pranks and practical jokes. At night-time he will sometimes do little services for the family over which he presides. The Scotch call this domestic spirit a brownie; the Germans, kobold or Knecht Ruprecht. The Scandinavians called it Nisæ God-dreng. Puck, the jester of Fairy-court, is the same.

"Either I mistake your shape and making quite,  
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite  
Called Robin Goodfellow...  
Those that Rob-robin call you, and sweet Puck,  
You do their work, and they shall have good luck."  
*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, II. 1.*

**Robin Hood, s.** A celebrated outlaw in the reign of Richard I.; hence, a character in May-day and other games.

**robin-redbreast, s.** [REDBREAST.]

**robin-ruddock, s.** The robin-redbreast.

**robin-wake, s.**

**Bot.:** The same as WAKE-ROBIN (q.v.).

**robin's pincushion, s.** The bedegar of the dog rose.

**rōb'-i-nēt (1), s.** [Fr.]

**Steam-eng.:** A term for some of the cocks of the steam-engine, as the gauge, brine, and trial cocks.

**\* rōb'-i-nēt (2), s.** [Eng. robin; dimin. suff. -et.]

1. A robin-redbreast.

"The mavin, merl, and robbin."  
*Dragon: Muses Elphinstone, Nymph. viii.*

2. **Old Arm.:**

A military engine for hurling darts and stones.



ROBINET.

**rōb'-īng, pr. par. or a.** [ROBE, v.]

**robing-room, s.** A vestary; a room where robes of state or ceremony are put on or off: as, a judge's robing-room.

**rō-bīn'-ī-a, s.** [Named after John Robin, a French botanist, herbalist to Henry IV.]

1. **Bot.:** A genus of Galeaeae. North American trees, bearing deciduous, pinnate leaves, and nodding racemes of white or roseate flowers; calyx with five lanceolate teeth, the two upper approximate; legume many-seeded. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, a native of the United States, is the Bastard or False Acacia, called in America the Locust-tree. It is from fifty to eighty feet high, with loose racemes of fragrant flowers. The leaves, root, and inner bark are sweet. The wood is hard and durable, and used for trenails. In the south of France it is grown to furnish vine props. *R. atropurpurea* is the Rose Acacia of the Southern United States.

2. **Palaeobot.:** Found in the European Pliocene.

**rō-bīn'-ī-a, s.** [Mod. Lat. *robinia*; -ī-a.] Derived from *Robinia Pseudacacia*.

**robinio-acid, s.**

**Chem.:** An acid found in the root of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. It forms a syrupy mass, but becomes crystalline in contact with absolute alcohol.

**rō-bīn'-ī-ān, s.** [Mod. Lat. *robinia*; -ī-ān.] [Chem.]

**Chem.:** A yellow colouring matter found in the wood of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. Obtained by precipitating the aqueous decoction with basic acetate of lead, and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid.

**rōb'-īn-ī-ne, s.** [Mod. Lat. *robinia*; -ī-ne.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{25}H_{30}O_{16}$ . A yellow colouring matter found in the blossom of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. To extract it, the recently-gathered flowers are boiled in water, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue repeatedly exhausted with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in delicate straw-yellow crystals having a silky lustre, melts to a yellow liquid at 195°, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, but dissolves readily in alkalis and alkaline carbonate. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark brown by ferric chloride, and it reduces cupric oxide in a boiling alkaline solution.

**robinine-sugar, s.**

**Chem.:**  $C_{12}H_{20}O_{16}$  (?). A sweet brown syrup, obtained by heating robinine with dilute acids. It does not crystallize, smells of caramel when heated, and yields with nitric acid a large quantity of picric acid.

**rō'-ble, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Bot., &c.:** Wood for shipbuilding, from a Bignoniad, *Catalpa longissima*, and *Platymiscium platyachyum*, one of the Dalbergieae.

**\* rōb' & dā'-vī, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rob, s.*] A drink so called.

"Sherry nor Rob-dary here could flow."

*Taylor, the Water-port.*

**\* rōb'-ōr-ant, a. & s.** [Lat. *roborans*, pr. par. of *roboro* = to make strong, from *robur* = strength.]

**A. As adj.:** Strengthening.

**B. As subst.:** A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

**\* rōb'-ōr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *roboratus*, pa. par. of *roboro* = to make strong.] To make strong; to give strength to; to strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"Ancient privileges... which herein are roborated and confirmed."—*Fulter: Hist. Cambridge, II. 26.*

**\* rōb'-ōr-ā-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *roboratio*.] [ROBORATE.] The act of strengthening, confirming, or establishing.

**\* rō-bōr'-ē-an, \* rō-bōr'-ē-ōis, a.** [Lat. *roborans*, from *robur* = strength, also an oak.] Made of oak; strong.

**rō-būr, s.** [Lat. = (1) hardness, strength, (2) the common oak, *Quercus robur*.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Robur Caroli or Carolinum, s.**

**Astron.:** King Charles's Oak, a southern constellation, formed by Halley in 1676 from a portion of Argo Navis.

**rō-būst, a.** [Fr. *robuste*, from Lat. *robustus* = strong, from O. Lat. *robus*; Lat. *robur* = strength; Sp. & Ital. *robusto*.]

1. Possessed of great strength; strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular, vigorous.

"A robust, bolstersome rogue knock him down."  
*Howell: Letters, bk. I, s. 11, lit. 22.*

2. Indicating great strength and vigour.

"His robust, distended chest."  
*Young: Paraphrase of Job.*

3. Sound, vigorous: as, robust health.

4. Requiring vigour or strength: as, robust employment.

\* 5. Violent, rough, rude.

"Romp-loving miser  
Is half'd about in gallantry robust."  
*Thomson: Autumn, 529.*

**\* rō-būst-lōus (1 as y), a.** [Eng. *robust*; -lōus.]

1. Robust, strong, vigorous, stout, sturdy.

"These redundant locks,  
Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down."  
*Milton: Samson Agonistes, 568.*

2. Rough, boisterous.

"The men do sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and rough coming on."—*Shakespeare: Henry V., III. 7.*

**\* rō-būst-lōus-lī (1 as y), adv.** [Eng. *robustious*; -lī.] In a robust manner; with force or vigour; stoutly, sturdily, roughly, boisterously.

"If they come in robustiously... are received for the braver fellows."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

**\* rō-būst-lōus-nēs (1 as y), \* rō-būst-lōus-nēs, s.** [Eng. *robustious*; -nēs.] The quality or state of being robust; robustness; muscular strength; vigour.

"That robustness of body."—*Sandys: State of Religion, sig. a. 2.*

**rō-būst-lī, adv.** [Eng. *robust*; -lī.] In a robust manner; with great strength or vigour.

**bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, goll, choruss, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.**  
**-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shūn; -tion, -sion = -shūn. -olous, -tious, -sious = -shūs. -ble, -dile, &c. = bpl, del.**

**rō-būst-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *robust*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being robust; muscular strength or vigour: the condition of the body when in full flesh and sound health.

"Beef may confer a robustness on my son's limbs, but will hobnob his intellects."—*Arbutnot & Pope*.

\* **rō-būst-ōis**, *a.* [Eng. *robust*; -*ous*.] Robust. (*Dryden*: *Don Sebastian*, l. 1.)

**rōo, rukh**, *s.* [Arab. *rukḥ*; see def.]

*Arab. Mythol.*: A huge white bird, one claw of which is as big as the trunk of a large tree, and capable of carrying off an elephant and devouring it. Adolf Erman suggests that the fossil tracks of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, which have a faint resemblance to the bill of a gigantic bird, created the idea of the roc, which would then technically be a myth of observation.

**rōo-am-bōle**, *† rōk-am-bōle*, *s.* [Fr. *rombole*; Ital. & Sp. *rombola*; Sw. *rücken-boll*; Ger. *rockenballe* = rye-bulb: *rocken* = rye, and *bolle* = bulby, because it is bulbous and grows among rye.]

*Bot. & Hort.*: (1) *Allium Scorodoprasum*, a plant with bulbs like garlic, but with the cloves smaller. It is used for the same purposes as the shallot, garlic, &c. A native of Denmark, not much cultivated in England. (2) *Allium Opio-scordodon*, from Greece. Sometimes the two are considered to be identical.

**rōo-pēl-lā**, *s.* [Port. *roca* = a rock. Named from the place of growth.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Usneidae. Dull gray lichens, with a pelate disc, open from the front, and seated on a carbonaceous stratum. They grow on rocks by the sea. *Rocella tinctoria* is the Archil, Orchil, or Orchiella lichen. *R. fuciformis*, used, like the former, for a dye-plant, is less valuable. They occur in the extreme south of England.

**rōo-pēl-lān-lī-ide**, *s.* [Eng. *roccell*(ic); *anti*(ine), and suff. -*ide*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{22}N_2O_2 = \left( \frac{C_{17}H_{20}O_2}{C_3H_2} \right) \cdot N_2$

Phenyl-roccellamide. A crystalline body obtained by heating roccelle acid with an excess of aniline, distilling, and treating the black residue, left in the retort, with alcohol. It forms colourless laminae, melts to a colourless liquid at 53°, is insoluble in water, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid, but soluble in alcohol.

**rōo-pēl-līe**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *roccella*(a); -*ic*.] Contained in, or derived from plants of the genus *Rocella*.

**roccelleic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{17}H_{20}O_2 = \left( \frac{C_{17}H_{20}O_2}{H_2} \right) \cdot O_2$

A fatty acid discovered in 1830 by Heeren in *Rocella tinctoria*, and other species of the same genus. It crystallizes in white rectangular four-sided plates, or in short needles, melts at 132° to a colourless liquid, is tasteless, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. It is very slightly affected by reagents, but it decomposes carbonates. The roccellates of the alkali metals are soluble in water. The barium salt,  $C_{17}H_{20}BaO_4$ , is a bulky white powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. The silver salt,  $C_{17}H_{20}AgO_4$ , obtained by precipitation, is a white amorphous mass, which darkens on exposure to light.

**roccelleic-anhydride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $C_{17}H_{20}O_3$ . A faintly yellow, neutral oil, obtained by heating roccelleic acid between 220° and 280°, mixing the brown mass with dilute soda-ley, and treating with ether. It dissolves easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

**rōo-pēl-līn-līn**, *s.* [See def.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{16}O_7$  (?). A crystalline substance extracted from *Rocella tinctoria* by hydrochloric acid and boiling alcohol. It forms a mass of silky needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether, but soluble in boiling alcohol. Hot nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

\* **roch**, *v.t.* [Fr. *roche* = a rock.] To harden like a rock.

"Thee winter's coldness thee river hardlye roching."—*Shakespeare*: *Conceits*, p. 124.

\* **roche** (1), *s.* [Fr.] A roach.

\* **rōche** (2), *s.* [Fr.] A rock.

**roche-alum**, *s.* [ROCK-ALUM.]

**roche-lime**, *s.* Quicklime.

**roches-moutonnées**, *s. pl.*

*Geol.*: Projecting eminences of rock which have been smoothed and worn into the shape of flattened domes by a glacier passing over them. They are called *moutonnées* because their small rounded bosses resemble the backs of a flock of sheep.

**Rō-phēlle**, *s.* [See def.]

*Geog.*: A fortified sea-port of France, the capital of the department of Charente-inférieure.

**Rochelle-powder**, *s.* [SEIDLITZ-POWDER.]

**Rochelle-salt**, *s.* [SODIO-POTASSIC TARTRATE.]

**rōch-ēt** (1), \* **rōtch-ēt**, *s.* [Fr. *rochet*, from

O. H. Ger. *roch*, *brock* (Ger. *rock*) = a coat, a frock: cf. Ir. *rocan* = a mantle, a cloak; Gael. *rochall*.]

1. An ecclesiastical garment of fine white linen, differing from the surplice in being shorter, and open at the sides. It was formerly worn by priests and acolytes, but is now worn by bishops under the chimere.

"The *rochet* is also derived from the albe. . . As the surplice is an augmentation of the albe, so the *rochet* is a diminution of the same, being shorter, and either with tighter sleeves, or without sleeves. It is well known that the clergy and bishops were required formerly by the decrees of Synods to wear their albes constantly; hence the *rochets*, which were merely reduced albes, were introduced from reasons of commodity. . . They were also worn by canons and canons, also by choir children."—*Pugin*: *Gloss. Eccles. Ornament & Costume*.

\* 2. A bishop.

"Wrapping the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*."—*Milton*: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. I, ch. v.

\* 3. A loose round frock or upper garment, the original of the ecclesiastical vestment.

\* **rōch-ēt** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *roche* = a roach; dimin. suff. -*et*.] A kind of fish, by some taken for the roach, by others for the piper-fish, one of the gurnards.

"Of *rochets*, whittings, or common fish."—*Brown*: *Britannicus Pastoralis*, II. I.

\* **rōch-ētte**, *s.* [ROCHET (1), *s.*]

**roch-ing**, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful. Prob. from Fr. *roche* = a rock (q.v.).] (See compound.)

**roching-oak**, *s.* A wooden cistern, lined with lead, in which alum is crystallized after having been previously dissolved in water or by the action of steam.

**rōch-lād-ār-īte**, *s.* [After Herr Rochleder; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

*Min.*: A resinous substance originally extracted by alcohol from melanchyme (q.v.). Colour, reddish-brown; transparent to translucent; melting point, 100°. Composition: carbon, 76.79; hydrogen, 9.06; oxygen, 14.15 = 100. Found also in large masses in the lignite of Zweifelsreuth, Eger, Bohemia.

**rōck** (1), \* **rooke** (1), \* **rok**, \* **rokke** (1), *s.* [Icel. *rokk* = a distaff; Sw. *rok*: Dan. *rok*; O. H. Ger. *rocho*; M. H. Ger. *rooke*; Ger. *rocken*. Prob. from Dan. *rokke* = to rock (q.v.).] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax, wool, &c., is arranged, from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

"With her rooke, many a knocks  
She gave him on the crown."—*Sir T. More*: *Servant & Prent.*

**rōck** (2), \* **rooke** (2), \* **roche**, \* **rokke** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *roke*, *roche*, *roc*, from Irish & Gael. *roc* = a rock; Bret. *rock*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter which constitutes the earth's crust, as distinguished from clay, sand, gravel, peat, &c.

"Down his wan cheek a briny torrent flows,  
So silent fountain, from a rock's tall head."—*Pope*: *Boomer*; *Iliad* IX. 18.

(2) In the same sense as II.

(3) A stone of any size; a pebble. (*Colloq.* or *humorous*.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A cause or source of peril or disaster (from vessels being wrecked on rocks): as, This is the rock on which he split.

(2) A defence; a means of safety or protection; an asylum, a refuge. (*Scriptural*.)

"They remembered that God was their rock."—*Psalms* LXXVIII. 25.

(3) A kind of hard sweetmeat.

(4) The same as ROCK-PIGEON (q.v.).

"Being a bit slow in firing a fast rock escaped him."—*Fidd*, April 4, 1888.

II. *Geol.*: Any portion of the earth's crust, coherent or incoherent, any sedimentary stratum or any dyke or overlying mass of volcanic or plutonic mineral matter. The older writers drew a distinction between rocks and soils. Both are now regarded as rocks. So are blown sand, silt, mould, and peat; though the last is soft, spongy, and of vegetable origin. Were the vegetable character to exclude it, coal would have to be omitted too. Most rocks, originally soft, have become hard and compact by losing their moisture, and being subjected to pressure. As a rule a rock is not a bed of some simple mineral. In most cases there are crystals cemented together by imperfectly crystalline or amorphous matter, or there is a mixture of angular and rounded grains, also bound together by mineral matter. (*MINERAL*.) Viewed as to composition, there are three leading classes of rock: Siliceous or Arenaceous, some formed of loose sand, others of hard sandstone, with all intermediate grades; Argillaceous rocks, i.e. rocks of clay, or more specifically having one-fourth alumina to three-fourths silica; and Calcareous rocks composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, some of them proved, and most of the others suspected, to be originally composed of various organisms. Viewed as to their origin, Lyell long recognized four kind of rocks: Aqueous or Sedimentary, Volcanic, Metamorphic, and Plutonic (all which see). A fifth category has now been superadded, viz. Aërial or Æolian, formed by the action of wind. Aqueous, Æolian, and Metamorphic rocks are, as a rule, stratified; Volcanic and Plutonic rocks generally unstratified: the last two are called igneous. Some stratified rocks are unfossiliferous, others fossiliferous. For the stratigraphical or chronological order of the latter, see Fossiliferous. Much light has recently been thrown on the composition and origin of rocks, by subjecting thin sections of them to microscopic examination. (*GEOLOGY*.)

¶ **Rock-cork** = *Mountain-cork*; **Rock-milk** = *Mountain-milk*; **Rock-soap** = *Oropion*; **Rock-oil** = *Petroleum*.

¶ **On the rocks**: Quite out of funds; in want of money.

**rock-alum**, *s.*

*Min.*: Sometimes applied to the massive form of alum. [Cf. *Rock Salt*.]

**rock-basin**, *s.*

*Geol.*: (1) A hollow, shaped more or less like a basin, in a rock. It may have been scooped out by a glacier; (2) A basin in a rock produced apparently by the movement of gravel, &c., driven forward by water. They occur sometimes in rocks to which the sea has access, and sometimes in granite or other rocks of mountain regions.

**rock-bird**, *s.*

*Ornith. (Pl.)*: The genus *Rupicola* (q.v.).

**rock-bound**, *a.* Hemmed in, or surrounded with rocks: as, a *rock-bound coast*.

**rock-butter**, *s.*

*Min.*: Impure efflorescences oozing from some alum shales in various localities, having the consistency of butter. Analyses show relations to Halotrichite (q.v.), with which species Dana places them.

**rock-cavy**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Cavia rupestris*, found near the upper waters of rivers in the rocky districts of Brazil. It is about thirteen inches in length.

**rock-cist**, *s.*

*Bot.*: The genus *Helianthemum*.

**rock-cod**, *s.* A cod caught on a rocky sea-bottom. They are considered to be of better flavour than fish from a sandy bottom.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thäre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

**rock-cook, s.**

*Ichthy.*: The Small-mouthed Wrasse, *Labrus caelestis*. It is about four inches long, and is taken occasionally in the Crab-pots on the Cornish coast.

**rock-cress, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Arabis* (q.v.); \* (2) *Crithium maritimum*.

**rock-crowned, a.** Crowned or surmounted with rocks; as, a rock-crowned height.

**rock-crystal, s.**

*Min.*: The limpid varieties of quartz (q.v.).

**rock-demon, s.**

*Compar. Relig.*: A demon supposed to inhabit dangerous rocks, often identified with the rocks themselves.

"An early missionary account of a rock-demon was shipped by Mr. Hutton. Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being."—*Hydr.*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 202.

**rock-dee, s.** A species of Alpine deer.

**rock-dove, rock-pigeon, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Columba livia*. [COLUMBUS.]

**rock-drill, s.** A tool for boring rock by a chisel movement or rotary motion.

**rock-fire, s.**

*Pyrotech.*: An incendiary composition which burns slowly and is difficult to extinguish. Used for setting fire to ships, buildings, &c. It is composed of three parts resin, four sulphur, ten nitre, one regulus of antimony, and one turpentine.

**rock-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: (1) The Black Goby; (2) a name given to various species of Wrasse (q.v.).

\* **rock-free, a.** Free from or without rocks.

"Whose shores, me thought, on good advantage stood, For my recoil, rock-free, and fence'd from wind."—*Chapman*: *Homage*; *Odyssey* vii.

\* **rock-goat, s.** A goat which makes its home among the rocks; a wild goat.

**rock-harmonicon, s.**

*Music.*: An instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking graduated lengths of rock-crystal with a hammer.

\* **rock-hearted, a.** Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

**rock-honey, s.** Honey made by bees having their nests or abodes among the rocks. (Cf. *Psalm* lxxxi. 16.)

"Then summer lengthen'd out his season bland, And with rock-honey flow'd the happy land."—*Wordsworth*: *Descriptive Sketches*.

**rock-hopper, s.**

*Ornith.*: (See extract).

"In this scrub one of the crested penguins, probably *Eudyptes chrysocoma*, called by the sailors in common with other species of the genus *Eudyptes*, the rock-hopper, has established a rookery."—*C. Wyville Thomson*: *Voyage of the Challenger*, II. 150.

**rock-kangaroo, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: The genus *Petrogale* (q.v.).

**rock-leather, s.** The same as ROCK-CORK (q.v.).

**rock-lily, s.**

*Bot.*: *Selaginella convoluta*.

**rock-limpet, s.**

*Zool.*: The genus *Patella* (q.v.). [LIMPET.]

**rock-lychnis, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Viscaria* (q.v.).

**rock-manakin, s.**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Rupicola* (q.v.).

**rock-maple, s.**

*Bot.*: *Acer saccharinum*.

**rock-meal, s.**

*Min.*: A white cotton-like variety of carbonate of lime, occurring as an efflorescence, falling into a powder when touched.

**rock-moss, s.**

*Bot.*: A lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*. [CUD-BEAR.]

**rock-pigeon, s.**

*Ornithology*:

1. The Rock-dove (q.v.).

2. (Pl.) Sand-grouse (q.v.).

**rock-plant, s.**

*Bot.* (Pl.): Plants growing on or among

naked rocks. Most have diminutive roots and derive their chief support from the air through their leaves and stems. Examples: Lichens, Mosses, &c., various houseleeks (Crassulaceae), &c. The latter are often cultivated in rockeries for their fine flowers.

**rock-rabbit, s.**

*Zool.*: *Hyrax capensis*. [HYRAX.]

"The South African Hyrax is termed by the colonists Klip Daa, or Rock-rabbit, and is found in considerable plenty . . . on the sides of the Table mountain."—*Wood*: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, I. 160.

**rock-rat, s.**

*Zool.*: The genus *Petromys* (q.v.).

\* **rock-ribbed, a.** Having ribs of rocks. (Bryant.)

**rock-roofed, a.** Roofed or arched over with rock.

**rock-rose, s.**

*Bot.*: (1) The genus *Cistus*; (2) the genus *Helianthemum*; (3) *Convolvulus Dorycnium*; (4) (Pl.) the order *Cistaceae*. (Lindley.)

**rock-ruby, s.** A name given by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a tinge of blue.

**rock-salt, s.**

*Geol.*: Salt deposited as a geological stratum. In Britain it is of Triassic age. Red clays containing it, along with gypsum, are from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet in Cheshire and Lancashire, lenticular masses of pure rock-salt being in some places nearly a hundred feet thick. It arose probably by the slow evaporation of sea-water in shallow gulfs or bays separated from the ocean by sand bars over which the waves occasionally broke, the thickness being produced by the slow subsidence of the land surrounding the gulf. Beds of rock-salt occur also in Germany, Austria, Poland, Russia, Spain, Algeria, Abyssinia, and America.

**rock-samphire, s.**

*Bot.*: *Crithium maritimum*.

**rock-serpent, s.** [ROCK-SNAKE.]**rock-shaft, s.**

*Steam-engine*:

1. A shaft with tappets which raise the levers of the puppet-valves in a certain class of steam-engines.

2. The shaft, with levers, used for working the slide-valves, the notch of the eccentric rod dropping into a stud fixed in one of the levers; the links of the slide-valve spindle being attached to the opposite lever on the same shaft.

**rock-shelter, s.**

*Anthrop.*: A natural opening in a rock, utilised by man for temporary shelter or permanent residence. In some slight degree, the custom still survives in Périgord, masonry being added to render the residence more healthy and comfortable.

"The very many observations which we have been able to make in the caverns and rock-shelters of Périgord."—*Lartet & Christy*: *Reliquiae Aquitanicae* (ed. T. B. Jones), p. 54.

**rock-slaters, s. pl.**

*Zool.*: The genus *Ligia*. [SLATER, II.]

**rock-snake, rock-serpent, s.**

*Zool.*: A name given in some of the British possessions to any individual of the genus *Python* (q.v.). Rock-snakes are among the largest of living reptiles; specimens of eighteen and twenty feet long have been brought to Europe, and trustworthy statements of the occurrence of individuals measuring thirty feet are on record; but their size and strength are often much exaggerated. They kill their prey by constriction, and swallow it whole, commencing with the head. During the digestion the animal is lazy and unwilling even to defend itself when attacked.

"Rock-snakes are mostly arboreal, and prefer localities in the vicinity of water, to which the animal resorts for the purpose of drinking. They move, climb, and swim with equal facility."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 144.

**rock-staff, s.** The lever of a forge-bellows or other vibrating bar in a machine.

**rock-tar, s.** Rock-oil; petroleum.

**rock-temple, s.** A temple cut out of the solid rock, as at Ellora and other places in Hindustan.

**rock-thrush, s.**

*Ornith.*: The genus *Petrocincla* (q.v.).

**rock-tripe, s.** [TRIPE DE ROCHE.]**rock-violet, s.**

*Bot.*: *Chroolepus Jolithus*.

**rock-wood, s.** The same as FOSSIL-WOOD, 2.

**rock-work, s.**

1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the asperities of rocks.

2. A natural wall or mass of rock.

3. A rockery (q.v.).

**rock (3), s.** [ROC.]

**rock (1), \* rokke, v.t. & t.** [Dan. *rokke* = to rock, to shake, allied to *rykke* = to pull, to tug, from *ryk* = a pull, a tug; cf. Ger. *rücken* = to move by pushing; *ruck* = a pull, a jolt, a jerk; Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.]

**A. Transitive:****I. Literally:**

1. To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath. It differs from *swing* in that the latter expresses the vibratory motion of something suspended, and from *shake* in denoting a slower and more uniform motion.

"He took her in his arms, and rocking her to and fro, in faith, mistress, said he, it is high time for you to bid us good night for ever."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, III.

**2. To shake.**

"The god whose earthquakes rock the solid ground."—*Pope*: *Homage*; *Illad* xiii. 62.

3. To move backwards and forwards in the arms, chair, cradle, &c., in order to induce sleep.

"Rocked to rest on their mother's breast."—*Shelley*: *The Cloud*.

4. To abrade the surface of a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint. [CRADLE, s. B. 5.]

"There were secrets in the rocking of the copper plate which were only known to Englishmen."—*Fall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 18, 1894.

**\* II. Fig.: To lull, to quiet.**

"Sleep rock thy brain!"

*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, III. 2.

**B. Intrans.**: To be moved backwards and forwards.

"The rocking town

Supplants their footsteps."—*Philips*: *Cider*, I.

**rock (2), v.t.** [ROCK (2), s.] To throw stones at; to stone. (Amer.)

**rock-a-way, s.** [Eng. rock, v., and away.]

*Vehicles*: A kind of four-wheeled, two-seated carriage, with full standing top.

**rock-è-lây, rock-lây, s.** [See def.] A roque-laure (q.v.). [Scotch.]

**rock-ër, s.** [Eng. rock (1), v.; -er.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which rocks.

"His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept

Was weary, and without a rocker slept!"—*Dryden*: *Cock & Fox*, 128.

2. A rocking-horse (q.v.).

3. A low skate with a rounding sole.

**II. Technically:****1. Furniture:**

(1) A curved piece into which the two legs on the same side of a rocking-chair are inserted.

(2) A curved piece underneath a child's cradle.

2. *Eng.*: A cradle. [CRADLE, s. B. 5.]

3. *Mech.*: A trough in which particles of ore are separated from earth by agitation in water. [CRADLE, s. B. 4.]

4. *Chem.*: The congelation of a liquid is assisted by a slight agitation of its particles, which is effected in the ordinary process of freezing ice-cream by imparting an alternating semi-rotation to the vessel containing it.

5. *Steam-eng.*: A rock-shaft (q.v.).

**rock-er-cam, s.**

*Mach.*: A vibrating cam.

**rock-er-shaft, s.** [ROCK-SHAFT.]

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tions, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

**rock-er-y**, *s.* [Eng. rock (2), *s.*; -ery.] An artificial mound of fragments of rocks, stones, and earth, raised in gardens or pleasure-grounds, for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns, &c.

\* **rock-ét** (1), *s.* [ROCHET, (1).]

**rock-ét** (2), \* **rok-at**, *s.* [Fr. *roquette*, from Ital. *ruchetta*, dimin. from *ruca* = garden-rocket, from Lat. *eruca* = a sort of colewort.]

*Bot.*: A name given to various Cruciferae: (1) the genus *Hesperis* (q.v.), and specif. *Hesperis matronalis*, the Italian species, cultivated since 1597 in English gardens; (2) the genus *Diplotaxis* (q.v.) (*Sir J. Hooker*); (3) the genus *Eruca*, and specif. *Eruca sativa* (*Louison*); (4) *Sisymbrium Irio*.

**rock-ét** (3), \* **rok-ette**, *s.* [O. Ital. *rochette* = a bobbin to wind silk on, a rocket, dimin. from *rocca* = a distaff or rock; so named from its long, thin shape, somewhat resembling a bobbin for winding silk; Dan. & Sw. *raket*; Ger. *rakete*, *rakete*.]

1. A cylindrical tube of paper or metal filled with a compressed mixture of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, which on being ignited, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes; as

(1) *In war*: A military rocket is a projectile made and filled like a common rocket, but with a case of sheet-iron or Atlas metal, and a hollow head containing powder, thus forming a "shell." The sizes in use in the service are the 9-pounder and 24-pounder. Formerly they were guided by the usual long rocket-stick screwed into a socket in the iron base of the case, but latterly this has been done away with, and the gas in issuing from the three vents impinges on three semicircular shields, causing the rocket to rotate, and steadying it.

(2) For saving life at sea, by conveying a line to a stranded vessel.

(3) As signals, or for mere pyrotechnic display.

(4) For killing whales. [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

2. The lever by which a blacksmith's bellows are inflated.

\* 3. A tilting-spear, having its point covered, so as to prevent injury.

"Bady to taste, and to abide all comers curtesy to rou with rockets."—*Berners: Proseart; Cronycle*, vol. II, ch. cxxxiii.

**rocket-bird**, *s.* (See extract.)

"In the mango topos were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Trochilina paradis*), generally called the rocket-bird by our countrymen."—*Field*, April 4, 1884.

**rocket-case**, *s.* A stout case of cardboard or cartridge-paper for holding the materials of a rocket.

**rocket-drift**, *s.*

*Pyrotech.*: A cylinder of wood tipped with copper, employed for driving rockets.

**rocket-harpoon**, *s.* [HARPOON-ROCKET.]

**rock-ét-ér**, *s.* [Eng. rock (3); -er.] A term applied to a bird, as a pheasant, which, when flushed, rises rapidly straight up in the air.

"It is nonsense to say that a rocketeer is easily disposed of."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1884.

**rock-ét-ling**, *a.* [Eng. rock (3); -ing.] Blowing straight up in the air, as a rocketeer.

"I standing with some gentlemen, saw a rocketing pheasant, mixed clean with both barrels, come down a duster with the third."—*Field*, April 4, 1884.

**rock-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. rocky (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being rocky or abounding with rocks.

**rock-ing**, **rock-in**, *s.* [Eng. rock (1), *s.*; -ing.] A country evening party, so-called from the practice once prevalent of the females taking their rocks with them and spinning.

(*Scott.*) "On Fasten-ee we had a rockin."

*Burns: Epistle to A. Lapraik.*

**rock-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ROCK (1), *v.*]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).

**C. As substantives**:

1. The act of one who or that which rocks; the act or state of moving or swaying backwards and forwards.

2. The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under stratum of a road. (*Prov.*)

3. The motion of a steel mill on a copper cylinder intended for calico-printing, when the pattern of the mill is to be repeated on the copper a number of times at intervals.

4. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate preparatory to scraping a mesotinto. [ROCK (1), *v.*, A. I. 4.]

**rocking-chair**, *s.* A chair mounted on rockers, so as to allow a backward and forward oscillation.

**rocking-horse**, *s.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers, for the use of children.

**rocking-shaft**, *s.* [ROCK-SHAFT.]

**rocking-stone**, *s.* A stone so balanced on a natural pedestal that it can be moved backwards and forwards without its equilibrium being permanently disturbed. Some rocking-stones seem to have been produced by the deposition of a huge slab of rock borne across an expanse of sea by a glacier, and which was detached on the shallowest part of a shoal when the iceberg took the ground. Upheaval afterwards raised it to its present position. Some rocking-stones have been made artificially, in imitation of those which have originated naturally. Popular opinion in Scotland and Iceland formerly supposed rocking-stones to be inhabited by a demon. Called also Logan or Loggan.

**rocking-tree**, *s.*

*Wearing*: The axle from which the lay is suspended.

\* **rock-yah**, *a.* [Eng. rock (2), *s.*; -yah.] Somewhat rocky.

"His caracase on rockish pinnacle hanged."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 714.

**rock-land-ite**, *s.* [After Rockland, New York, where found; suff. -ite. (*Min.*)]

*Min.*: The same as SERPENTINE (q.v.).

**rock-less**, *a.* [Eng. rock (2), *s.*; -less.] Destitute of or free from rocks.

"I'm clear by nature as a rockless stream."—*Dryden: Duke of Guise*, III. 1.

**rock-ling**, *s.* [Eng. rock; -ling.]

*Ichthy.*: A popular name for any species of the genus *Motella* (q.v.).

"The pelagic ova of the grey gurnard, the rockling, and the lesser weaver show all globules."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1884.

**rock-y** (1), *a.* [Eng. rock (1), *v.*; -y.] Shaky, insecure, unsteady; hence, unfortunately, awkwardly. (*Slang.*)

"Let him keep the fact of things having gone rocky with him as dark as he can."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1884.

**rock-y** (2), *a.* [Eng. rock (2), *s.*; -y.]

1. Full of rocks; abounding with rocks.

"What could I do, alas! encompassed round With steepy mountains and a rocky ground?"—*Scott: Orlando Furioso*, II.

2. Made or consisting of rocks or stone.

"The rocky pavement glittered with the snow."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xliii. 219.

\* 3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard, stony, obdurate, hard-hearted, hard as a rock.

"Thy rocky and wreck-threatening heart."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 100.

**Rocky Mountain**, *a.*

*Geog. & Zool.*: Belonging to, characteristic of, or having its habitat in the Rocky Mountains, which stretch from the mouth of the Mackenzie river, in the Arctic Ocean, to the Anahuac mountains of Mexico.

**Rocky Mountain Locust**:

*Zool.*: *Caloptenus spretus*. It is very destructive to fruit crops in the west and north-west of the United States.

**Rocky Mountain Pike**:

*Zool.*: *Lagomys princeps*, a small rodent about six inches long, grayish-brown above, yellowish-brown on sides, grayish below. The American Indians call it Little Chief Hare, a circumstance which influenced Sir John Richardson, who first described the animal, in his choice of a specific name.

**ro-oë-oë**, *s.* [Fr. from *rouille* = rock-work, from the character of the style.]

*Art.*: A florid, debased kind of ornament, which succeeded the style adopted by Louis XIV. and XV., and which exaggerated the main features and peculiarities of that fashion. It is chiefly remarkable for the lavish abundance of its details, which are thrown together without propriety and due connection. Scroll

and shell ornaments abound; sometimes rock-work pavilions, birds and fishes, combined with enormous flowers. The term is sometimes employed to denote a bad taste in design and ornament generally. (*Fairholt.*)

\* **roo-o-lo**, *s.* [ROQUELAURE.]

**ro-ouu**, *s.* [ROUCOU.]

\* **roo-quet**, *s.* [ROCHET (1).]

**roë**, **rodde**, *s.* [The same word as rood (q.v.).]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A long, slender stem of any woody plant, especially when cut and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight, slender stick; a cane.

"And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a rod, he shall be flogged; he shall be surely punished."—*Exodus* xxi. 20.

2. Hence used more or less figuratively for—

(1) An instrument of punishment; punishment, chastisement.

"And a public school I really saw / Where the rod was never used."—*Frank: Utopia*.

(2) A kind of sceptre or badge of office.

"The rod and bird of peace and all such emblems."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, IV. 1.

(3) A long, slender, and tapering wand or stick, or two or more such sticks joined end on end for fishing; a fishing-rod.

(4) Hence, used for the act or art of fishing.

"There is indeed a 'new world' opened to the lover of gun and rod from the old lands across the sea."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 604.

(5) A fisher; one expert with the fishing-rod; a rodder.

"The late Sir F. Sykes, a first-rate rod, was run out and broken, with one hundred yards, on the same spot, but a few days before."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1884.

(6) A scale of wood or metal employed in measuring distances.

(7) An enchanter's wand; a wand possessing the power of enchantment. (*Milton: Comus*, 816.)

3. A unit of lineal measure used in land surveying. It is equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  yards, or  $\frac{1}{16}$  feet. A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to  $27\frac{1}{4}$  square feet.

\* 4. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe, a race. (*Psalms* lxxiv. 2.)

**II. Mach.**, &c.: A straight, slender piece of wood or metal, as the ramrod, wiping-rod, rifling-rod, used by gunsmiths and armourers; the coupling-bar or lengthening bar of a drill-stock; a boring-bar, a connecting-rod, &c.

¶ (1) **Rods and cones of the retina**:

*Anat.*: Elongated cylindrical rods, and short thick cones, situated between the external membrane and the pigmentary layer of the retina.

(2) **Rods of Corti**:

*Anat.*: Two sets of stiff, rod-like bodies, the inner and outer rods of Corti, within the epithelium covering the basilar membrane of the ear. Together they constitute the Organ of Corti.

(3) **To kiss the rod**: [Kiss, *v.* ¶ (4).]

**rod-chisel**, *s.* A chisel on the end of a withe or rod, used by the smith in cutting hot metal.

**rod-coupling**, *s.*

*Well-sinking*: A device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring Artesian or oil wells, &c., so as to form a continuous shaft.

**rod-fisher**, *s.* One who fishes with a rod, an angler.

"It proved a most remunerative mode of fishing and, because a greater number of flies could be worked on the line, a more injurious one to the rod-fisher than the ordinary lath could possibly be."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1884.

**rod-fishing**, *s.* Angling with a rod and line.

"Rod-fishing is permissible until the end of October."—*Globe*, Sept. 3, 1884.

**rod-holder**, *s.* A rod-fisher.

"They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or rod-holders."—*Vanvleet's Technical Education*, pt. xii., p. 264.

**rod-iron**, *s.* Rolled, round iron for nails, fencing, &c.

\* **rod-knights**, *s. pl.* Servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. (*Cowell.*)

**fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, häre, camel, här, thäre; pine, pît, sûre, air, marine; gö, pô, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Syrian. se, ce = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.**

**rod-planer**, *s.* A special machine-tool for planing locomotive connecting-rods, guide-bars, and similar work.

**rod-dan**, *s.* [ROWAN.] (Scotch.)

\* **rod-dy**, *a.* [Eng. rod; -y.] Full of rods or twigs.

**rode**, *pret. of v.* [RIDE, *v.*]

\* **rode** (1), *s.* [RAID.]

\* **rode** (2), *s.* [ROOD.]

\* **rode** (3), *s.* [A. S. *rudu* = redness; cf. *ruddy*.] Complexion, redness.

**rode**, *v.t. & t.* [ROAD, *v.*]

**ro-dent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *rodens*, *pr. par. of rodo* = to gnaw.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Gnawing.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the order Rodentia (q.v.).

**B. As subst.:** An animal that gnaws; specif., any member of the order Rodentia (q.v.).

**rodent-ulcer**, **rodent-cancer**, *s.*

**Pathol.:** An ulcer generally appearing first in a small and irritable pimple about the eyelids, the malar bone, upper lip, scalp, rectum, vulva, or uterus. It is irritable, and spreads when scratched, till at last it leads to frightful disfigurement. It rarely appears before the fiftieth year of life. Excision will sometimes extirpate it permanently.

**ro-dens-ti-q** (tas sh), *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *rodens*, *pr. par. of rodo* = to gnaw.] (RODENT.)

1. **Zool.:** An order of terrestrial, diphyodont, placental mammals, rarely arboreal or natorial, of small size; two long curved incisors in each jaw, growing from persistent pulps. No canines; molars and premolars rarely more than four in each jaw. Feet usually pentadactylous, armed with claws; hallux, when present, not differing from other digits. The incisors are adapted for continuous gnawing, and their action is assisted by the longitudinal position of the condyle of the lower jaw, in consequence of which the jaw can be moved backwards and forwards. They are divided into two sub-orders: (1) *Simplidactylata*, which never have more than two incisors in the upper jaw; and (2) *Duplidactylata*, which, when adult, have two rudimentary behind the normal incisors in the upper jaw.

2. **Palaeont.:** The oldest remains are from the Upper Eocene of Europe and America; but as all the remains of the Rodentia can either be classed in, or are closely related to existing families, their first appearance must be sought for much farther back in time.

**ro-de-ti-q** (tas sh), *s.* [Named after H. J. A. Rodet, a French botanist, 1810-75.]

**Bot.:** A genus of *Achyranthes*. The natives of India eat the bright crimson berries and also the young shoots, the latter fried in ghee.

**rod-i-yag**, *s. pl.* [Native name.]

**Anthrop.:** A section of the native population of Ceylon. [VEDDAH.]

The *Rodigas* have a stronger claim than the *Veddahs* to be considered aborigines. They are more robust and vigorous than the rest of the islanders. They are found only in the interior, and are regarded by the Singalese with horror, though they are not, perhaps, in all more than 1,000 of them. Their language is widely different from that of the other races. — *Brown: Peoples of the World*, iv. 127, 128.

**rod-i-mel**, *s.* [Gr. *rhodon* (rhodon) = a rose; *mel* (meli) = honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey. (*Sisimonda*.)

\* **rod-i-mont**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Ital. *Rodomonte*.] (RODOMONTE.)

**A. As subst.:** A vain boaster, a braggart, a bully.

— *St. Jude* argues with the *rodomonte* of his time. — *Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.

**B. As adj.:** Boasting, boastful, bombastic, braggart.

**rod-i-mön-täde**, *s.* [Fr. *rodomontade*, from Ital. *rodomontata* = boasting, brag. Called after *Rodomonte*, the brave but boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. He is called *Rodomonte* in *Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato*.] Vain-boasting, brag, bluster, rant.

— "Wherever he came he pressed horses in defiance of law, swore at the monks and postillions, and almost raised mobs by his insolent *rodomontades*." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

\* **rod-i-mön-täde**, *v.t.* [RODOMONTE, *s.*] To boast, to brag, to bluster, to rant.

\* **rod-i-mön-täde-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e)*; -ist.] A blustering braggart, an empty boaster.

— "When the *rodomontadist* had ended his story, it was dinner-time." — *Terry: Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 167.

\* **rod-i-mön-tä-dō**, *s. & a.* [RODOMONTE, *s.*]

**A. As subst.:** Boasting, brag, bluster, *rodomontade*.

— "All these glorious words, generous, brave, &c., are nothing but empty flash and mere *rodomontade*." — *Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii, ch. iii.

**B. As adj.:** Blustering, boastful, braggart.

— "The duke of Epiron, in a kind of a *rodomontade* way." — *Howell: Letters*, bk. i, § 2, let. 24.

\* **rod-i-mön-tä-dör**, *s.* [Eng. *rodomontad(e)*; -or.] A braggart, a boaster.

— "The greatest talkers and *rodomontadors* of Spain." — *Guthrie: Geography*, Spain.

\* **rod-i-stär**, *s.* [Eng. rod; suff. -stär.] An angler, a rod-fisher.

— "It is the intention of a number of our local *rod-stärs* to leave the city for different streams." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1892.

**rod-wood**, *s.* [Eng. rod, and wood.]

**Bot.:** *Latia Guaidonia*, a Jamaica plant.

¶ Black Rodwood is *Eugenia pallens*, Red Rodwood *E. azillaris*, and White Rodwood *Calyptranthes Chytraculia*.

\* **rod-y**, *a.* [BUDDY.]

**roe** (1), \* **ro**, *s.* [A. S. *rāh*, *rāh-deor*; cogn. with Icel. *rá* = a roe, *rābuck* = a roebuck; Dan. *raa*, *raabuk*; Sw. *rá* = a roe, *rā-bock* = roebuck; Dut. *roe* = a roe, *reebok* = roebuck; Ger. *reh*, *rebbok*.]

1. A roebuck (q.v.).

— "The roe's much swiftness doth no more avail, Nor help him now, than if he were a snail." — *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, Act i, sc. 3.

2. The female of the hart.

**roe** (2), \* **roan**, \* **rowne**, *s.* [Prop. *roan*, the *n* being dropped from the erroneous idea that it was a plural suffix, as in *ozen*, *shoon*, &c.; Icel. *Aragn*; Dan. *rogn*; Sw. *rom*; Ger. *rogen*.]

1. The spawn or sperm of fishes. (That of the male is termed *milt* or *soft roe*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*.)

— "Here comes Romeo, Without his roe, like a dried herring." — *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

2. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

**roe-stone**, *s.* [OOLITE.]

**roe-bück**, **roe-bukka**, *s.* [ROE (1).]

**Zool.:** *Capreolus caprea*, an elegant, small, and almost tailless deer, still surviving in the woods of Westmoreland and Cumberland and in Scotland, and common in the north of Europe and Asia below the snow-line. The adult male stands about two feet high at the shoulder; colour reddish-brown in summer, becoming yellowish-gray in winter; large patch of white on the rump. The antlers, about a foot long, are nearly close at the base, and possess three points. In disposition the Roebuck is wild and shy, and its flesh makes indifferent venison. The female produces two or three at a birth. [CAPREOLUS.]

**roebuck-berry**, *s.*

**Bot.:** The fruit of *Rubus saxatilis*.

\* **röed**, *a.* [Eng. *roe* (2); -ed.] Filled or impregnated with roe.

**roe-mär-i-q** (or *oe* as *o*), *s.* [Named after Dr. J. Roemer, Professor of Botany at Landshut, in Germany, who died A.D. 1820.]

**Bot.:** A genus of *Papaveraceae*. Annual herbs with yellow juices, much-divided leaves, two sepals, four petals, two to four lobes of the stigma, a linear two- to four-valved capsule, and many seeds. *Ramaria hybrida*, which has hairy sepals and violet-purple flowers with a black disc, is a native of Central and Southern Europe, and a colonist in England.

**roe-mär-ite** (or *oe* as *o*), *s.* [After A. Roemer, of Clausthal; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystalline to granular masses at the Ram-

melsberg mine, Goelar, Hartz. Hardness, 2.75; sp. gr. 2.15 to 2.18; lustre, greasy to vitreous; colour, brown to yellow; translucent; taste, astringent. The mean of two analyses showed that it is essentially a hydrated sulphate of the proto- and sesquioxides of iron, with nearly 2 per cent. of zinc.

**roep-pär-ite** (or *oe* as *o*), *s.* [After W. T. Reepner, who analysed it; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A member of the group of chrysolites (q.v.), containing much of the protoxides of iron, manganese, and zinc. Found in crystals at Stirling Hill, Sussex Co., New Jersey, U.S.A.

**roees-lär-ite** (or *oe* as *o*), *s.* [After Dr. C. Roessler, of Hanau; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A mineral occurring in thin crystalline plates, with fibrous structure; also as vermiciform efflorescences. Hardness, 2 to 3; lustre, vitreous to dull; colourless; transparent, becoming opaque on exposure. Comp.: arsenic acid, 89.65; magnesia, 13.80; water, 46.55; which is equivalent to the formula  $(\text{MgO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O})_2\text{AsO}_5 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Found in the copper-slate at Bieber, with pharmacolite, &c.

**roet-tä-ite** (or *oe* as *o*), *s.* [After Rottia, Voigtlander, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** An amorphous mineral found associated with phosphate of nickel. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 2.358 to 2.370; colour, apple to emerald-green. Analysis appears to indicate its composition to be that of a nickel-gymnolite or genthite (q.v.).

\* **rofe**, *pret. of v.* [RIVE.]

**ro-gä-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rogationem*, accus. of *rogatio* = an asking, from *rogatus*, *pa. par. of rogo* = to ask; Sp. *rogacion*; Ital. *rogazione*.]

\* 1. **Rom. Law:** The demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.

\* 2. A supplication; a litany.

— "He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use, and addeth unto them that which the present necessity required." — *Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

**rogation-days**, *s. pl.* The Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding Ascension-day, so called probably from the use of special rogations or litanies on those days.

**rogation-flower**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Polygala vulgaris*.

**Rogation-Sunday**, *s.* The Sunday preceding Ascension-day.

**rogation-week**, *s.* The week in which the Rogation-days occur.

\* **rö-gä-tör-y**, *a.* [Lat. *rogatus* (us), *pa. par. of rogo* = to ask; Eng. adj. suff. -ory.] Seeking information; engaged in collecting information.

**rogatory-letters**, *s. pl.*

**Law:** A commission from one judge to another requesting him to examine a witness.

**rö-gän-stäin**, *s.* [Ger. *rogen* = roe, spawn, and *stein* = stone.]

**Geol.:** A marly limestone, of Oolitic structure, found in the Bunter (Lower Trias) of Germany.

\* **rö-gär-i-qn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. named after its maker or inventor.] A kind of wig.

— "The sportful winds to mock the headless man, Tosses away his picked *rogation*." — *Sp. Hall: Baiters*, iii. 5.

**rög-ärg-ite**, *s.* [After Prof. W. B. Rogers; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A mineral substance resulting from the decomposition of samarskite (q.v.), occurring as a thin mammillary crust. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr. 3.813; colour, white. Approximate analyses indicate its composition to be a hydrated columbate of yttria.

\* **rogge**, *v.* [Icel. *rugga* = to rock a cradle.] To shake, to rock.

**rogue**, \* **roge**, *s.* [A word of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. & Gael. *ruas* = pride, arrogance; Fr. *rogue* = arrogant, proud, saucy, rude; Bret. *rog*, *rog* = arrogant, proud.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A tramp, a vagrant.

— "Who had all the rabblement of *rogues* and beggars, and such tumultuous people, at their commandment." — *North: Plutarch*, p. 261.

**bül**, **böy**; **pöat**, **jöwä**; **eat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bench**; **ge**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aq**; **expect**, **Xemophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.  
-clan, -tian = **shap**. -tion, -sion = **shün**; -tion, -sion = **shün**. -clous, -tlous, -sious = **shün**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **hel**, **döl**.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal. (Applied especially to males.)
3. A term of slight affection or tenderness. "You sweet little *rogue*."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.* II. 4.
4. A wag; a sly fellow. "You have two servants—Tom, an arch, sly *rogue*."—*Copper: Truth*, 201.
5. A wild elephant, living a solitary life, and remarkable for its vicious temper. (*Tennent.*)
6. A horse of an uncertain temper, and not to be depended on.
7. A plant which falls short of a standard required by gardeners, nurserymen, &c. (*Darwin.*)

**II. Law:** A sturdy beggar; a vagabond, a vagrant. They were formerly liable to be punished by whipping, and having the ears bored with a hot iron.

**¶ Rogues & vagabonds:**

**Law:** A term including certain classes of persons, such as fortune-tellers, persons who collect alms under false pretences, persons who desert their families and leave them chargeable to the parish, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, persons wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and the like. Such persons are liable to be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labour.

**rogue-money, s.** An assessment on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, prosecuting them, and maintaining them in prison. (*Scotch.*)

**rogue's march, s.** A tune played when a bad character is drummed out or discharged with disgrace from a regiment or ship of war.

**rogue's yarn, s.** A worsted thread laid up in the middle of each strand of British dockyard rope to prevent theft. A different colour is used in each dockyard, in order to trace the maker of rope which proves defective.

**\* rogue, v. t. & i. [ROGUE, s.]**

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To wander about as a tramp; to live the life of a vagrant or vagabond.

"If he be but once so taken idly *roguing*, he may punish him with the stocks."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

2. To act the rogue; to play roguish tricks.

**B. Transitive:**

1. To call a rogue; to denounce or brand as a rogue or cheat.

"To *rogue* and ridicule all incorporeal substance."—*Cudworth: Intellect. System.*

2. To uproot or destroy, as plants which fail to come up to a required standard.

**rög-när-ý, s. [Eng. rogue; -ry.]**

\* 1. The life of a vagrant or tramp; vagabondism.

"To live in one land is captivity. To run all countries is a wild *rogue*."—*Dante: Essay s.*

2. Knaveish or dishonest tricks; cheating, fraud.

"A flim more senseless than the *rogue* Of old aurapley and angury."—*Buller: Budbras*, II. 2.

3. Wagery; mischievous or arch tricks.

**rögue-ship, s. [Eng. rogue; -ship.]**

1. The qualities of a rogue; roguery.

2. A roguish personage.

"I would lose a limb to see their *rogue*ships totter."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Night Walker*, III.

**rög-nish, a. [Eng. rogue; -ish.]**

\* 1. Vagrant, wandering, vagabondish.

2. Knaveish, fraudulent, cheating, dishonest.

3. Wagghish, arch; slightly mischievous.

"He was, to wit, a little *roguish* page."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, I. 25.

**rög-nish-lý, adv. [Eng. roguish; -ly.]** In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knaveishly, mischievously, wantonly.

"His hair *roguishly* wasteth all."—*Granger: On Eccles.*, p. 202.

**rög-nish-ness, s. [Eng. roguish; -ness.]** The quality or state of being roguish; knaveishness, archness, cunning.

**\* rög-ny, a. [Eng. rogu(e); -y.]** Roguish, knaveish, wanton.

"A shepherd's boy had gotten a *rogue* trick of crying. 'A roll!' and rolling the country with false alarms."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

**rö-hän, rö-hin-s, s. [Hind. rohan; Beng. rohina.]**

*Bot.*: *Soymida febrifuga*.

**röh-tö-loh-thý-í-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. rohitchh(y); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]**

*Ichthy.*: A group of Cyprinidae; anal very short, with not more than six branched rays; dorsal behind ventrals; mouth without barbels; pharyngeal teeth in triple series. There is but one genus, *Rohitchhina*, with a single species (*Rohitchhina microlepis*), from Borneo and Sumatra.

**röh-tö-loh-thý-s, s. [First element rohitee, a barbarous word coined by Bykes for a genus of Cyprinidae now lapsed, and Gr. ἰχθύς (ichthys) = a fish.] [ROHITCHHYNA.]**

**\* roi-al, a. [ROYAL.]**

**\* roigne, s. [Fr. rogne = itch, scab.]** A scab, a mange, scurf. [*ROMION.*]

**\* roignous, a. [Fr. rogneux.] [ROIGNZ.]** Scabby, mangy, rough.

**röll, \* rolle, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful.]** Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *roder*, a form of *roler* = to roll (q.v.).

**A. Transitive:**

1. To render turbid, as by stirring or shaking up the sediments.

"The spring . . . has just been *rolled* by a frog or muskrat."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 69.

2. To excite to a certain degree of anger; to annoy, to rile. (*Prov.*)

"His spirits were very much *rolled*."—*North: Life of Lord Grafton*, II. 28.

3. To perplex. (*Prov.*)

**\* B. Intrans.**: To roam about; to roam, to romp.

"Were wont to *rome* and *rolle* in clusters."—*Shakespeare: Descript. of Ireland*, p. 21.

**\* röll, \* rolle, s. [Etym. doubtful.]** A Flemish horse.

**röll-ý, a. [Eng. röll, v.; -y.]** Turbid, muddy; having the sediment stirred up.

"Its currents too *roll* from the shower for fly-fishing."—*Burroughs: Peapack*, p. 28.

**\* roin, s. [ROIGNE.]**

**\* roin-fish, a. [ROYNISH.]**

**\* rölnt, v. t. [AROYNT.]**

**\* rölst, \* royst, v. t. [O. Fr. ruste = a rustic, from Lat. rusticum, accus. of rusticus = rustic (q.v.).] [ROISTER, v.]** To bluster, to swagger, to bully.

"I have a *rolling* challenge sent."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2.

**\* rölst-är, v. t. [Fr. rustre, another form of O. Fr. ruste = a rustic.] [ROIST.]** To bluster, to swagger, to act the bully.

"Among a crew of *rolsting* fellows."—*Swift: Todd.*

**\* rölst-är, \* royst-är, s. [ROISTER, v.]**

1. A bully, a swaggerer, a blustering, noisy fellow, a rake.

"He went to the royal court, laid aside his books, and for a time, so long as his money lasted, became a *royster*."—*Wood: Athens Ozon*, vol. I.

2. A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

**\* rölst-är-är, s. [Eng. roister; -er.]** A bold, blustering, noisy fellow; a roisterer.

**\* rölst-är-lý, a. & adv. [Eng. roister; -ly.]**

**A. As adj.**: Like a roisterer; blustering, swaggering, violent.

"They [women] delighted altogether in the garb and habit and *rolsterly* fashions of men."—*Harker: Life of Williams*, p. 25.

**B. As adv.**: In a blustering, bold, or bullying fashion.

**rök'-am-böle, s. [ROCAMBOLE.]**

**\* roke, \* rokke, v. i. or t. [ROCK (1), v.]**

**\* röke (1), s. [ROOK.]**

**\* röke (2), s. [REEK.]**

1. Mist, damp, fog, smoke.

2. A vein of ore.

**röke-age (age as lä), rö'-keö, s. [N. Amer. Ind. rookhie = meal.]** Indian corn, parched, pounded up, and mixed with sugar. Called also yokeage. (*Amer.*)

**rök'-ä-läy, s. [A corrupt. of roquelaure (q.v.).]** A short cloak.

"And my mother's auld maketh and my red *roke*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. XVI.

**rök-är, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. röke (2), s.; -er.]** The same as ROCKING (q.v.).

**\* rö-kötte, s. [ROCKET.]**

**\* rokke, s. [ROCK, s.]**

**rök-ý, a. [Eng. rok(e) (2), s.; -y.]** Misty, foggy, damp, cloudy.

**rö-län'-drä, s. [Named after David Rolander, a pupil of Linnaeus who travelled to Surinam.]**

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Rolandrea. Only known species *Rolandra argentea*, the Silver-leaved Rolandra, from the West Indies.

**rö-län'-drö-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. rolandr(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -es.]**

*Bot.*: A sub-tribe of Veroniaceae.

**röle, s. [Fr. = a roll, a scroll, a character in a play, from Lat. rotulus = a wheel.]** A part or character represented on the stage by an actor; hence, any part or function played by any one, a character or part assumed.

"He was one of those men of extraordinary ambition and vanity, who must play a great *role* of some sort in their generation."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1874, p. 691.

**¶ Title rôle:** The part or character in a play which gives its name to the play; as, Hamlet, in the play of *Hamlet*; Macbeth, in that of *Macbeth*, &c.

**röll, \* roll-en, \* roule, \* rowle, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. roler (Fr. rouler), from Low Lat. rotulo = to roll, to revolve, from Lat. rotula, dimin. of rota = a wheel; Sp. rolar, arrollar; Port. rolar; Ital. rotolare; Dut. & Ger. rollen; Dan. rulle; Sw. rulla.]**

**A. Transitive:**

1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to impel forward by turning over and over on a supporting surface.

"And they said, We cannot, until all the flocks be gathered together, and till they *roll* the stone from the wall's mouth."—*Genesis* XLII. 2.

2. To move anything on its axis.

3. To move in the arc of a circle.

"*Rolling* his greedy eyeballs in his head."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 288.

4. To wrap round on itself by rolling; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by rolling.

"Grind red lead, or any other colour with strong work, and so *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils."—*Feuchtmann: On Drawing*.

5. To inwrap; to bind or wrap up in a bandage or the like.

"Counting out of the water, she *rowleth* herself into a yellow cloth of fourteen braces long."—*Backus: Voyages*, II. 220.

6. To press or level with a roller; to spread out or level with a rolling-pin or roller; as, To *roll* a field.

\* 7. To revolve; to turn over and over in one's mind.

"Put off in haste he *rolleth* up and down. The beauties of thine forehead new and bright."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12, 771.

8. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, rolling motion; as, A river *rolls* its waters to the sea.

\* 9. To utter; to give utterance or expression to in a prolonged, deep sound.

"Who *roll'd* the palm to windy skies."—*Pennycuik: In Memoriam*, IV. 11.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To move or be moved along a surface by revolving; to rotate or revolve as on an axis; to turn over and over.

"*Rolling* in dust and gore."—*Milton: P. L.*, XI. 460.

2. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as, Years *roll* on.

3. To move or turn on wheels; as, The carriage *rolled* along.

4. To turn; to move in a circle; to revolve.

"The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, V.

5. To ride in a carriage.

"The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress Of business roused, or pleasure, are their time, May *roll* in chariots."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. II.

6. To be formed into a cylinder or ball.

7. To spread out under a roller or rolling-pin; as, Dough *rolls* well.

8. To be tossed about from side to side; to rock, as in rough water.

"The case of a vessel *rolling* at sea among waves."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. LVII, p. 29 (1872).

9. To move in alternate swells and depressions, as waves or billows.

"Icy seas, where scarce the waters *roll*."—*Pope: Windsor Forest*, 200.

fäte, fät, färe, smidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wöt, häre, campl, här, thäre; pine, pīt, säre, sūr, marine; gö, pöt, er, würe, wplf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cūr, räle, fäll; trý, Sýrian. *ae*, *oe* = *ö*; *ey* = *ä*; *qu* = *kw*.

## 10. To tumble or fall over and over.

"Down they fell  
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd."  
*Milton: P. L., vi. 364.*

## \* 11. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.

"Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,  
What different sorrows did within thee roll."  
*Prior: Solomon, II. 320.*

## 12. To wallow, to tumble; as, A horse rolls.

## 13. To emit a long, deep sound like the roll of a drum, &amp;c.

"All day long the noise of battle rolled."  
*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur I.*

## \* 14. To wander, to roam.

"Man shall not suffer his wife go *roule* about."  
*Chaucer: G. T., 3, 338.*

## \* 15. To be enrolled.

"In the last list, I presume, you *roll*."—*Poote: The Liar, I. 1.*

¶ (1) To roll a drum: To beat a drum so as to produce a sound like that of a rolling body. [ROLL, s., 12.]

(2) To roll over: To kill, to shoot.

"It is sheer nonsense to say . . . that it is a simple task to roll rabbits over dead as they shoot across a narrow drive."—*Field, Dec. 4, 1894.*

**roll, \*rolle, \*roule, \*rowle, s.** [In some senses directly from the verb to roll (q.v.), in others from O. Fr. *rolle*, *roule* (Fr. *roule*) = a roll, from Low Lat. *rotulus*, accus. of *rotulus* = a roll, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel; Sp. *rollo*, *rol*, *rolde*; Port. *roto*; Ital. *rotolo*, *ruotolo*, *ruollo*.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.

2. That which rolls; a flow in alternate rising and falling. (*Thomson: Autumn, 17.*)

3. That which rolls, or is made or used for rolling; a roller.

"Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a roll to break the clots."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Something made or formed by rolling; something formed into or resembling a cylindrical body formed by rolling.

"Large rolls of fat about his shoulders clung,  
And from his neck the double dewlap hung."  
*Addison.*

5. A document which is or may be rolled up.

"Behold, an hand was sent unto me; and, lo, a roll of a book was therein."—*Ezekiel II. 9.*

6. Hence, an official document generally.

"Search was made in the house of the rolls."—*Ezekiel VI. 1.*

7. A register, a list, a catalogue, a category.

"I am not in the roll of common men."  
*Shakespeare: Henry IV., III. 1.*

8. A quantity of cloth, &c., rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form: as, a roll of silk.

9. A small piece of dough rolled up into a cylindrical form before being baked: as, a French roll.

10. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

\* 11. A large, thick curl: as, To wear the hair in rolls.

12. The beating of a drum so rapidly that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage rolling along a rough pavement; any prolonged, deep sound.

"And it passed, like a glorious roll of drums."  
*Longfellow: Haze's Dream.*

¶ A roll on the kettle-drum is produced by alternate single strokes of the sticks; on side-drums the roll is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. (*Grove.*)

\* 13. Round of duty: particular office, function, or duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

"In human society, every man has his roll and station assigned him."—*L'Estrange.*

## II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: A brass wheel, engraved on the edge, for hand embossing or gilding where a continuous line or pattern is to be impressed upon the cover or back of a book.

2. *Build.*: A strip with a rounded top laid over a roof at the ridge or at lateral joints, to raise the sheet lead at those points.

3. *Engr.*: The cylindrical die in a transferring-press.

4. *Metal.*: One of a pair, or series of rollers arranged in pairs, between which ores are crushed.

5. *Metal-working*: One of the pair of cylinders between which metal is passed to draw it into a bar, or to flatten it out into a sheet. [ROLLING-MILL.]

6. *Paper-making*: A cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub.

7. *Wool-working*: A carding of wool, delivered broadside from the cards, and somewhat compacted in the process. Rolls are prepared for hand-spinning.

¶ (1) *Master of the Rolls*: [MASTER, ¶ 10.]

(2) *Rolls of Court, of Parliament, &c.*: The parchments (kept in rolls) on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the particular body, and which constitute the records of such public body.

(3) *The Rolls*: A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain immunities, and hence called the Liberty of the Rolls: the name being derived from the rolls or records deposited in its chapel.

**roll-about, a.** Fat and podgy, so as to roll about when walking.

**roll and fillet, s.**

*Arch.*: A rounded moulding with a square fillet on its face. It is common in the Early Decorated style, and passes by various gradations into the ogee (q.v.).

**roll-blotter, s.** A roller around which sheets of blotting-paper are fastened, and a handle in whose forks the ends of the roller axis are journaled.

**roll-box, s.**

*Spinning*: In the jack-frame, the rotary can or cylinder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

**roll-call, s.** The act of calling over a list of names, as of students, soldiers, &c.

**roll-joint, s.** A sheet-metal joint in which the parts are rolled upon one another and pressed tight.

**roll-lathe, s.**

*Mach.*: A lathe for turning off rolls for rolling-mills, calendaring-machines, and for other purposes.

**roll-moulding, s.**

*Arch.*: A moulding used in Gothic architecture, the upper half of which extends over the lower half, as if it were formed of a thick substance rolled up.

\* **roll-able, a.** [Eng. roll, v.; -able.] Capable of being rolled.

**roll-er, \*rowl-er, s.** [Eng. roll, v.; -er.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which rolls; specif., a cylindrical body turning on its axis, and used for various purposes, as for smoothing, crushing, levelling, spreading out, or the like.

(1) A heavy cylindrical implement, of wood, stone, or (most frequently) of metal, set in a frame, and used for crushing clods, compressing and smoothing the surface of grass fields, or the like, levelling the surface of roads, paths, walks, &c.

"A level lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

(2) A rolling-pin (q.v.).

2. That upon which something may be rolled up: as, the roller of a window-blind.

3. That in which anything may be rolled; a bandage; specif., a long, broad bandage used in surgery.

"Fasten not your roller by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient."—*Warman: Surgery.*

4. That upon which anything is rolled, so as to diminish friction.

(1) A round piece of wood, &c., put under a heavy weight. [II. 4.]

(2) The wheel of a roller-skate.

(3) The wheel or castor of a table, chair, or the like.

\* (4) A go-cart.

"He could run about without a rousler or leading-string."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen, II. 50.*

5. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen after the subsidence of a storm.

"Under favourable conditions he may run in immediately behind a roller, and by quick work keep well ahead of the following one, and so reach the beach in safety."—*Scrivener's Magazine, January, 1880, p. 228.*

## II. Technically:

1. *Metal-working*: A circular object in a machine acting as a carrier, a cutter, a die, an impression-cylinder, or a flattener.

2. *Music*: The studded barrel of the musical box or chime-ringing machine.

3. *Naut.*: A cylindrical anti-friction bar

which revolves as a hawser or rope traverses against it, and thus saves the rope from wear.

4. *Ordn.*: A cylinder of wood, used as a winch in mounting and dismounting guns.

5. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the family *Corsaciidae*. Their popular name is derived from their habit of turning somersaults in the air, like a Tumbler Pigeon. Called also Roller-bird. [CORACIAC.]

"A most remarkable feature in the distribution of this family is the occurrence of a true roller (*Corsacias temminckii*) in the island of Celebes."—*Wallace: Geog. Distrib. Anim., II. 312.*

6. *Print.*: [INKING-ROLLER.]

7. *Saddlery*: The broad, padded surcingle used as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in its proper position, generally made of twilled web with leather billets and chapes.

8. *Zool. (PL)*: The family *Tortricidae* (q.v.). Called also Short-tails and Short-tailed Burrowing Snakes.

¶ *Ground Rollers*:

*Ornith.*: The genus *Atelornis*, from Madagascar. Their flight is very weak, and they come out only at dusk.

**roller-barrow, s.** A barrow mounted on a wide roller so as to cause no injury to the grass.

**roller-bird, s.** [ROLLER, s., II. 5.]

**roller-bolt, s.** The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

**roller-bowl, s.**

*Wool*: A device at the delivery end of a wool-carding machine, for rolling the slivers detached by the doffing-knife from the longitudinal hand-cards of the doffing-cylinder. The rolling compacts the slivers into cardings or rolls, which are delivered upon an apron, and are removed to the slubbing-machine, where they are joined endwise and receive a slight twist.

**roller-die, s.** A die of cylindrical form, used in transferring steel-plate engravings for bank-note printing, and also the patterns to the rolls used in calico-printing.

**roller-gin, s.**

1. A gin in which the cotton is drawn away from the seed by pinching-rollers, in contradistinction to the saw-gin (q.v.).

2. *Hoisting*: A gin provided with a roller on which the rope winds, and with a ratchet and pawl to sustain the weight.

**roller-lift, s.**

*Print.*: A small wheel to raise the rollers from the ink surface in a machine.

**roller-mill, s.** A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding and pressing.

**roller-mould, s.**

*Print.*: A mould in which composition ink-rollers are cast.

**roller-skate, s.** A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

**roller-stock, s.**

*Print.*: The frame upon which composition rollers are cast.

**roll-ey, s.** [Prob. from roll, v.]

*Mining*: A large truck in a coal-mine, holding two corves as they arrive on the trams from the workings. A number of rolleys are coupled together and hauled by a horse to the bottom of the engine-shaft.

**rolley-way, s.**

*Mining*: A tramway in a mine.

**roll-yok, v. t.** [A dimin. from roll, v. (q.v.).] To move or play about in a careless, merry fashion; to swagger, to be jovial.

"Grant's faithful dog Monday, who *rollicks* in the drifts in his native nakedness."—*Scrivener's Magazine, August, 1877, p. 330.*

**roll-yok-ing, a.** [ROLLICK.] Swaggering, jovial, merry.

"He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set."—*Theodore Hook: Jack Brag.*

**roll-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [ROLL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.  
"These fixed up high behind the rolling wain."  
*Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 100.*

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = sham. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

2. Waving, undulating; rising and falling alternately.

"Beyond the country gradually changes from flat to rolling prairie."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 404.

3. Making a continuous noise like the roll of a drum: as, a rolling fire of artillery.

#### C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of moving or being moved by turning over and over; revolution, rotation; the act of levelling or smoothing with a roller.

#### II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: The process of flattening the pack of gathered signatures by hammering or passing through the rolling-press.

2. *Metal.*: The process of drawing out or flattening metal by passing between rollers.

**rolling-barrel**, *s.* A barrel in which the ingredients for making gunpowder are pulverized. It has an axis at each end, on which it rotates, and a door for the introduction and removal of materials.

**rolling-chocks, rolling-cleats**, *s. pl.* *Naut.*: Jaws on a yard to steady it against the mast when a ship rolls.

**rolling-coulter**, *s.* A sharp-edged wheel which is attached to the beam of a plough, and cuts downwardly through the grass and soil to divide the furrow-slice from the land.

#### rolling-frame, *s.*

*Dyeing*: The frame with rollers by which cloth is drawn through the dye-beck.

**rolling-friction**, *s.* The resistance which a rolling body meets with from the surface on which it rolls.

#### rolling-hitch, *s.*

*Naut.*: A hitch round a spar, log, or cask, so that a pull upon the rope will roll the same.

**rolling-mill**, *s.* A combination of machinery used in the manufacture of malleable iron and other metals of the same nature. By it the iron, which is heated and balled in the puddling furnace, is made into bars or sheets. It consists of rollers, journaled in pairs in metallic boxes in the iron standards or cheeks, and capable of being set toward or from each other by means of set-screws. The grooves in the rolls are so made as to be coactive in giving the required form to the heated iron passing between them. The face of each roller has a series of grooves gradually decreasing in size towards one end. The iron is passed through each in succession, being thus gradually reduced in size and increased in length. By this operation two objects are effected: (1) the scoria and other impurities are expelled, and (2) the required form, whether of plate, bolt, or bar, is given to the metal.

**rolling-pendulum**, *s.* A cylinder caused to oscillate in small excursions on a horizontal plane. It was designed as a time-measurer, but is of no practical value.

**rolling-pin**, *s.* A wooden cylinder having a projecting handle at each end, by which dough is rolled into sheets suitable for pie-crust, &c.

#### rolling-plant, *s.* [ROLLING-STOCK.]

#### rolling-press, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.*: A machine introduced as a substitute for hammering. [BEATING, C. II. 1.]

2. *Print.*: The copperplate printing-press in which the plate and bed pass beneath a roller by means of rotation applied to the latter.

#### rolling-stock, rolling-plant, *s.*

*Rail.-eng.*: The carriages, waggons, vans, locomotives, &c., of a railway.

"All the rolling-stock being reserved for the exclusive transport of troops and military material."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 30, 1885.

#### rolling-stone, *s.*

1. *Lit.*: A stone so placed that at intervals it is displaced from its resting-place, and rolls.

2. *Fig.*: A person who cannot settle in any situation or employment, but is perpetually moving about.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss: A person always moving about does not find a home, household convenience, memorials of friendship, or even money, &c., accumulating around him."

"The stone that is rolling can gather no moss. For master and servant oft changing is loam."

*Tusser: Points of View*, 30.

#### rolling-tackle, *s.*

*Naut.*: A tackle which keeps a yard over to leeward when the ship rolls to windward. It is hooked to the weather quarter of the yard, and to a lashing on the mast near the aluiga.

**rōl-lin'-y-a**, *s.* [Named after Rollin, a professor in Paris.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Anonaceae. Known species about twenty, nearly all from Brazil. The natives use the wood of *Rollinia multiflora*, which is like lance-wood, for making spears.

**rōl-lōok**, *s.* [BOWLOCK.]

**rōl'-y-pōl'-y**, \* **rōl'-y-pōl'-ly**, \* **rōl-ly-pōo-ley**, \* **row-ly-pow-ly**, \* **rou-ly-pou-ly**, *a. & s.* [A redupl. of *roll* (q. v.).]

#### A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Shaped like a rolypoly; round, pogy.

"Squashy rolypoly pudding, with all the jam boiled out and the water boiled in."—*E. J. Webster: Biast.*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.*: Unstable, unsteady.

#### B. As substantive:

\* 1. A game in which a ball rolled into a certain place won.

"Let us begin some diversion: what d'ye think of rolypoly or a country dance?"—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*.

2. A sheet of paste, spread over with jam, and rolled into a pudding.

\* 3. A vulgar fellow.

"These two rolypolies."

*Dickens: Satiricisms*, III. 118.

\* **rōm'-age** (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [RUMAGE.] To search, to rummage.

"Upon this they fell again to rumage the will."—*Shaksp.: Tale of a Tub*, l. 2.

\* **rōm'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [ROMAGE, v.] Bustle, turmoil.

"Of this post-haste and rumage in the land."

*Shaksp.: Hamlet*, l. 1.

**Rō-mā'-le**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *Romaine*; Mod. Gr. *Romaiké*, from *Lat. Roma* = Rome.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Modern Greek vernacular language, or to those who speak it.

B. As *subst.*: The vernacular language of Modern Greece; the language spoken by the uneducated and the peasantry, so called from being the language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. It is a corruption of ancient Greek, the characters used being the same.

**rō-māl'**, *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *rāmdī* = a handkerchief, a towel.]

*Fabric*: An Indian silk fabric.

**Rōm'-an**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Romanus*, from *Roma* = Rome; Fr. *Romain*; Sp. & Ital. *Romano*.]

#### A. As adjective:

##### I. Literally:

1. Pertaining or relating to Rome or the Roman people.

2. Pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion.

3. Applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from italic; also to numerals expressed in letters, and not in the Arabic characters.

##### II. Fig.: Resembling the Roman people;

hence, noble, distinguished, brave, patriotic.

"Burke, in whose breast a Roman ardour glowed."

*Carver.*

#### B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.

"This man is a Roman."—*Acts* xxii. 28.

2. A Roman Catholic.

"Whether doth the Jew romanize, or the Roman Judaize, in his devotions?"—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 137.

3. A Roman letter or type, as distinguished from an italic letter.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans*:

*New Test. Canon*: The first in arrangement (not in date) of St. Paul's Epistles. It was written from Corinth (cf. xvi. 13 with 1 Cor. i. 14; 2 Tim. iv. 20) on his third missionary journey, apparently in the spring of A.D. 58, a year after the First, and half a year after the Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and a few months after the Epistle to the Galatians (cf. Rom. xv. 25, 26 with Acts xix. 21, xx. 1-3, xxi. 15). In writing it he employed an amanuensis, Tertius (Rom. xvi. 22), and sent

it by the hand of Phoebe, a servant to the church at Cenchrea, the port of Corinth (verse 1). When Paul penned it he had never been to Rome (Acts xix. 21; Rom. i. 10-13, &c.), and had not, therefore, directly founded its church. Among those present on the day of Pentecost, there were "strangers of Rome, Jews, and proselytes" (Acts ii. 10). If, as is possible, some of them returned home after seeing the miracle, and listening to the impassioned preaching of St. Peter, they may have been the first to sow the seeds of Christianity in the metropolis, and Peter have been the indirect founder of the Roman Church. The tradition that he founded it more directly, A.D. 41, originated with Jerome, who died A.D. 420, and is difficult to reconcile with Acts xv. 7-11, and Gal. ii. 1-9. It is remarkable that St. Paul makes no allusion in his epistle to any pastor of the Roman Church, as if it had not been organized under ecclesiastical officers. The Church seems to have been partly Jewish (ii. 14-17, vii. 1), and partly Gentile (i. 6, 18, xi. 13). The epistle opens with an introduction in which Paul declares his apostleship (i. 1-7), commends the faith of the Roman Christians, whom he earnestly desires to visit (8-13), proclaims that he is not ashamed of the gospel of Christ (14-17), and then glides almost insensibly into the most systematic treatment of Christian doctrine and practice to be found in the New Testament. Trying the Roman and other parts of the Gentile world by the light of nature (19-20), he shows how fearfully corrupt the heathens then were, and how destitute of excuse for their conduct (18-32). The Jew is next shown to have flagrantly violated the Divine law revealed to him, and it is proclaimed that all the world stands guilty before God (ii. 1, 11-19). Justification is in no case to be obtained by the "deeds of the law" (20), but is granted freely by God's grace to those who have faith in the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ (23-31). After showing that the same principle was in force in the times of Abraham and of David (iv.), he enumerates some of the blessings which faith brings in its train: as, peace (v. 1), patience, experience, hope, and eternal life (2-21). Nor does the doctrine of free grace encourage its recipients to carelessness of moral practice. Paul and other believers are dead to sin, and are spiritual men continually in conflict with it (vi., vii., viii. 1-15). Led by the Spirit of God, admitted to the privileges of sonship, aided in prayer by the Spirit of God, they shall never be separated from the love of Christ, and through him shall be more than conquerors (16-39). The doctrine of the Divine sovereignty is next treated of with respect to nations and individuals, passionate desire being expressed for the salvation, ultimately to take place, of the Jewish people (ix.-xi.). Then follow practical exhortations with respect to Christian conduct in the several relations of life—as to friends, to enemies and persecutors, to the Roman civil authorities, to the church in general, and to weaker brethren in particular (xii.-xv. 13). After intimating more minutely than before his own intended movements (14-38), and sending many salutations from himself and his companions (xvi. 1-23), he closes with a benediction (24-27). No eminent critic has disputed the genuineness of the epistle, which is acknowledged even by Baur. It is first alluded to by Clement of Rome, A.D. 95, by Ignatius, by Polycarp, by various Gnostics, by Justin Martyr, by the writer of the epistle to Diognetus, &c., till finally Irenaeus, about 185, refers to it by name. [PAULINE THEOLOGY.]

**Roman-alum**, *s.* An alum extracted from the volcanic rocks of the solfaterra near Naples, and containing more alumina than the common alum.

#### Roman-architecture, *s.*

*Arch.*: The Composite order. During the first centuries of the Roman state the buildings erected are to be ascribed to the Etruscans, Etruscan art forming the basis of Roman architecture; subsequently, in the time of the Scipios, the taste for Grecian art was mingled with it. Greek architects were soon introduced into Italy; and thus Roman architecture, like Roman art in general, conformed as nearly to the Grecian as the Roman genius permitted it to do. The reticulated masonry [OPUS RETICULATUM] is peculiar to Roman architecture. It consists of square cuneiform stones or tiles, with the broad ends facing outwards, and arranged in lines, which do not run horizontally, but intersect each other like

fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. *a*, *o* = *ō*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

net-work. The base and the corners of these walls consist of horizontal layers of square-stone, and there are sometimes intersecting belts of the same kind of material in the middle of the network itself. Amongst all the forms which the Romans borrowed from foreign sources, the art of vaulting, which they learnt from the Etruscans, was that which they most skillfully adapted and developed, and rendered the most distinctive expression of the peculiarity of their own style. Two modes of construction consequently appear side by side in Roman architecture, viz., the Italian arch and the Grecian column.



ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

**Roman-balance.** *s.* An instrument for weighing, consisting of a lever having arms of unequal weight on the respective sides of its point of suspension, and a bob which traverses the longer and graduated limb.

**Roman-candle.** *s.* A species of fire-work consisting of a tube partially filled with alternating perforated stars and small charges of gunpowder. Fire communicated to the upper end ignites the charges successively, which throw out the stars until all are discharged.

**Roman Catholic.** *a. & s.*

**A. As adj.:** Of or belonging to the Roman Catholics. [*B.*]

**B. As substantive:**

1. *Church Hist. (Pl.).* The adherents of the Church which is Roman in its centre and catholic in its circumference. The word Catholic, meaning Universal, was used in early Christian and medieval times for the great ecclesiastical organization with which the vast mass of Christians were connected. When the Reformation took place, the Protestants refused to admit that the Church which they had left was entitled to call itself Catholic, and prefixed the adjective Roman, whilst its adherents claimed the designation Catholic without any limiting adjective. All admit it to be catholic in the sense of being the largest Church in Christendom, and all other episcopal Churches acknowledge the validity of the orders of its clergy. The number of Roman Catholics in the world has been estimated at 152,000,000, which is far too low; at 213,518,063, at 214,370,000, and at 218,000,000. Taking the second of these estimates, the distribution of Roman Catholics over the world is believed to be: in Europe, 150,684,050; Asia, 8,311,800; Africa, 2,656,205; America, 51,422,566; Australia and the adjacent islands, 443,442, making a total of 213,518,063.

The radical difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics lies in their conception of the Church. The latter hold that the Roman Church is the Church of the New Testament, with authority to define articles of faith, and that all bodies not in communion with her are either heretical or schismatic. Protestants' views differ widely—from that of the High Churchman who, while denying the universal jurisdiction of the Pope, admits that as Bishop of Rome he is *primus inter pares*, to that which considers him the Man of Sin and the Antichrist of Scripture. From this fundamental difference all others necessarily follow. Roman Catholics hold the Apostles, the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass (q.v.), Seven Sacraments [SACRAMENT, *s.*, II. 2.], the necessity of Confession [PENANCE], the existence of a Purgatory (q.v.), the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the Infallibility of the Pope.

2. *Law:* [EXEMPTION, PENAL-LAWS, ¶ 1, RECURANT.]

**Roman Catholicism.** *s.* The system, principles, doctrines, or rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Roman-cement.** *s.* A compound of pozzuolan and lime.

**Roman-collar.** *s.*

*Eccles.:* A collar made of a parallelogram of lawn or fine linen, bound at the edge and

stitched. It is worn by clerics and priests over a black, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet stock. It is of quite modern date, and was originally only the shirt-collar turned down over the stock.

**Roman-law.** *s.* The Civil law; the system of jurisprudence of the ancient Roman Empire.

¶ Roman law, like every other law, originated in custom. Its first great stage of development was reached in the publication by the Decemviri of the Twelve Tables, *b.c.* 451. These were supplemented rather than superseded under the republic and the empire. Under the former, enactments made in the *Comitia Centuriata* and the *Comitia Tributa*, the *Senatus Consulta*, and the *Magisterial Edicts*, and under the latter, the *Imperial Constitutions* had the force of law. Finally the Justinian Code, *A.D.* 529, gave symmetry to the whole. The Roman law has more or less affected the legislation of all European countries.

**Roman-literature.** *s.*

*Literature:* For nearly 500 years from the accepted date of the foundation of Rome its people had no literature, and when at length they attempted to supply the great want, they wrote in Greek, and in a servile manner followed Greek models. Ennius, who was born *b.c.* 249, laid the foundation of a genuine Latin literature. It gradually developed, culminating in the Augustan age. Cicero flourished *b.c.* 60; Caesar, 54; Cornelius Nepos, 44; Virgil and Horace, 28; Livy and Ovid, 14. About *A.D.* 180 the Roman literature began to decline, and by 589 it was in the last stage of decay.

**Roman-ochre.** *s.* A pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow colour, transparent and durable. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-colour painting. The colouring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter.

**Roman-school.** *s.*

*Art:* The style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaele exhibit this school in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school.

**Roman-type.** *s.*

*Print:* The ordinary printing type as opposed to italic (q.v.).

**Roman-use.** *s.*

*Ecclesiast.* The order of the Mass as offered in the Roman Church, and preserved from an earlier use in the missal. [SARUM-USE.]

**Roman-vitriol.** *s.* Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

**Roman-white.** *s.* A very pure white pigment.

**rō-mānç', ro-maunç, s. & a.** [*O. Fr. romans, roman, romant*] = (1) Roman, (2), the Roman language, (3) romance, from Low Lat. *romanticus* = in a Roman manner or tongue, from Lat. *Romanus* = Roman (q.v.); *Sp. & Port. romances*; *Ital. romanza*; *Fr. romances* = romance, *roman* = a romance.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A tale in verse, told in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal, as the tales of the court of Arthur, of Amadis of Gaul, &c.; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe; a fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

"If what is called a metrical romance, in its most extensive acceptation, be properly defined a fabulous narrative or fictitious recital in verse, more or less marvellous or probable, it may be fairly concluded that this species of composition was known at a very early period to the Greeks, and, in process of time, adopted from them by the Romans."—*Ritter: Romances*, vol. I.

2. A sort of novel, especially one dealing with surprising or marvellous adventures usually befalling a hero or heroine; a tale picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society.

"To love an altar built,  
Of twelve vast French Romances, neatly gilt."  
*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, II. 28.

3. A fiction, a lie, a falsehood.

4. Romantic ideas or actions; a tendency of the mind towards what is romantic,

mysterious, or wonderful; an intermixture of the wonderful and mysterious in literature.

5. A simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love story; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

**B. As adj.:** Pertaining to or descriptive of the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, being chiefly founded upon the Latin, as spoken in the provinces subject to Rome. The Romance (or Romanic) languages include the French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian.

**rō-mānç', v.t.** [ROMANCE, *s.*]

1. To tell romantic or extravagant stories; to draw the long bow.

2. To be romantic; to behave romantically or fancifully; to build castles in the air.

**rō-mānç'-er, s.** [Eng. *romancer*]; -*er*.]

1. One who romances; one who invents or tells extravagant stories; a liar.

2. A writer or composer of romances.

"The fictions of the Arabs were adopted by the Troubadours and first Gothic romancers."—*Nichols: The Lastest*, bk. IX.

**rō-mānç'-rō, s.** [*Sp.*] A general name for a collection of national ballads or romances.

**† rō-mānç'-lo-ol, a.** [Eng. *romand(e)*; -*lool*.] Resembling or having the character of the romances of the middle ages; romantic.

**rō-mānç'-ist, s.** [Eng. *romand(e)*; -*ist*.] A writer or composer of romances; a romancer.

"The charge, which had Voltaire for its patron, that 'Gill Blas' was a plagiarist of previous Spanish romancers."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1886.

**\* rō-mānç'-gŷ, a.** [Eng. *romand(e)*; -*y*.] Romantic.

"An old house, situated in a romancy place."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 118.

**Rō-man-ççe', s.** [ROMAN.] The language of the Wallachians, spoken in Wallachia, Moldavia, and parts of Hungary.

**rō-man-ççe'que (que as k), \* rō-man-çak, a. & s.** [*Fr. romanesque*.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc [II. 1.]

2. Pertaining to or denoting the style of architecture and ornament so called, prevalent during the later Roman Empire.

3. Embodying romance; representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance; presenting fantastic and imaginary representations, as of animals or foliage.

4. Pertaining to romance; romantic.

**B. As substantive:**

1. The common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

2. (See extract).

"*Romanesque* [is] a general term for all the debased styles of architecture which sprang from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture."—*Glossary of Architecture*.

3. A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed.

**romanesque-architecture, s.**

*Arch.:* A general term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth centuries. Of these there are two divisions: (1) The debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh centuries, and including the Byzantine modifications of the Roman, and (2) the late or Gothic Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, comprising the later Byzantine, the Lombard, and the Rhenish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The former is a pretty close imitation of the Roman, with modifications in the application and distribution of the peculiar features; the latter is Gothic in spirit, having a predominance of vertical lines, and various other new features. [RHENISH-ARCHITECTURE.]

**rō-mān'-lo, a.** [ROMAN.]

1. Pertaining to the Roman languages or dialects, or to the nations or races speaking them; romance.

"The Italic branch is represented among living languages only by the *Romanic* dialects, so called as being all descended from the dialect of Rome, the Latin."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. x.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

**bol, boy; pōut, jōwī; cat, qell, chorua, qhā, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f**  
**-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -sious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

\* **Rō-man-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *Roman*; -ish.] Pertaining to Romanism; Roman, popish.

"Bulls or letters of election only serve in the *Romish* countries."—*Ap[osto]le: Parergon*.

\* **Rō-man-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Roman*; -ism.] The tenets and teachings of the Church of Rome; Roman Catholicism.

"Thus Papists have the common faith . . . and their own proper *Romanism*, to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets."—*Brevint: New Ways to Salvation*, p. 8.

† **Rō-man-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *Roman*; -ist.] An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic. (*Fox: Actes*, p. 241.)

\* **rō-man-ise**, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *Roman*; -ise.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or idioms.

"He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them."—*Dryden*.

2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To use Latin words or idioms.

"So apishly *romanizing*, that the word of command still was set down in Latin."—*Milton: A receptacle*.

2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech. (See extract under *ROMAN*, B. 2.)

\* **rō-man-is-er**, *s.* [Eng. *Romanis(e)*; -er.] One who romanizes; one who converts or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.

**rō-mānsh, rō-mānsh, rō-mānsh**, *s.* [For *Romanish*, from *Roman* (q.v.).] A dialect spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland. It is based on, or corrupted from the Latin.

\* **rō-mānt**, \* **rō-mānt**, \* **ro-maunt**, *s.* [Fr. *roman*, the *t* being excrescent, as in *tyrant*, &c.] A romance.

"The Latin tongue, as is observed by an ingenious writer, ceased to be spoken in France about the ninth century, and was succeeded by what was called the *romance* tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were emphatically called *romances* or *romans*, though this name was at first given to any piece of poetry."—*Percy: Reliques*, iii. 31.

**rō-mān-tic**, \* **rō-mān-tick**, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*; Sp. & Ital. *romantico*.]

1. Of or pertaining to romance; partaking of the nature of romance; marvellous, extravagant, fanciful, wild.

"I cannot but look on an indifference of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere *romantic* fancy."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 8.

2. Given to extravagant or fanciful ideas; fanciful.

"Far more than people of *romantic* dispositions will readily admit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Pertaining to romances, or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, fictitious, imaginary, ideal, chimerical.

"Fiction's fair *romantic* range."

*Scott: Marmion*, v. (Intro.)

4. Wildly picturesque; full of wild, fantastic, and striking scenery; as, a *romantic* landscape.

**romantic-school**, *s.*

**Literature:**

1. A school of poetry founded in Germany, about 1808, by the brothers Schlegel.

2. A similar school in France, represented by Victor Hugo, Dumas, and some novelists. (*ROMANTICISM*.)

\* **rō-mān-tic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *romantic*; -al.] Romantic.

"This theology of Epicurus was but *romantic*."—*Outworth: Intel. System*, bk. i, ch. ii.

† **rō-mān-tic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *romantic*; -ly.] In a romantic manner; fancifully, wildly, extravagantly.

\* **rō-mān-tic-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *romantic*; -ism.]

1. The quality or state of being romantic; specif. applied to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms, which originated in Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.

"His style may be described as a mixture of the classical and the romantic; its classicism being that of Mendelssohn and its *romanticism* that of Schumann."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1883.

2. That which is romantic; romantic feeling, actions, or expressions.

**rō-mān-tic-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *romantic*; -ist.] One who supports or is imbued with romanticism.

"Much of the genial intercourse between all classes, which ignorant *romanticists* praise in the past."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1882.

\* **rō-mān-tic-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *romantic*; -ly.] In a romantic manner; romantically.

\* **rō-mān-tic-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *romantic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being romantic.

**rōm-a-nŷ, rōm-a-nŷ, rōm-ma-nŷ**, *s.* (Gipsy *Rom* = a man, a husband; connected by Paspati with the name of the Indian god Rama, while Miklosich identifies it with Sansc. *dama*, *domba* = a low-caste musician.)

1. A gipsy.

2. The language spoken by gipsies. (It is nowhere to be found pure now, being in every case much corrupted by intermixture with the languages of the nations among whom the gipsies have lived.)

"Whether *Romani* is derived from Indt. *Marathi*, &c. can only be determined by minute investigations, which, long neglected, are now being carried on by various Orientalists. They have at least established that *Romani* stands in the relation of a sister, not a daughter, to the seven principal Indian dialects."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), x. 614.

**rō-mān-s-a** (s as ts), *s.* [Ital.]

*Music*: A romance (q.v.).

**rō-mān-s-ŷ-rŷ** (s as ts), *s. pl.* [Ital. = *romancists*.] A school of Italian poets, who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, and especially those relating to Charlemagne and his knights. Ariosto is the chief poet of the school.

**rō-mān-s-ŷ-vite** (s as ts), *s.* [After Count Romanzov; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A brown variety of essonite (q.v.), from Kimito, Finland.

\* **rom-aunt**, *s.* [ROMANT.]

\* **rom-bel**, *s.* [RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumour.

**rōm-bōw-line**, *s.* [RUMBOWLINE.]

\* **rōme**, *v.t.* [ROOM.]

\* **rōme**, *s.* [ROOM.]

**rōme-ine, rōme-ite**, *s.* [After the crystallographer, Romé de l'Isle; suff. -ine, -ite (*Min.*).]

*Min.*: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons, mostly very minute, with various others at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont. Hardness, about 5.5; sp. gr. between 4.714 and 4.675; colour, hyacinth-red and honey-yellow. Compos.: antimony, 62.24; oxygen, 16.32; lime, 21.44 = 100, which corresponds with the formula  $3\text{RO}, \text{SbO}_3, \text{SbO}_2$ .

**rōme-kin, rōm-kin**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *rummer*.] A kind of drinking-cup.

\* **rōme-pēn-nŷ, rōme-soŷt, rōme-shŷt**, *s.* [A.S. *Rōme-scott, Rōme-feok, Rōmpen-nŷ, Rōmpenig*.] [SHOT (2), s.] The same as *PETER-PENCE* (q.v.).

"The usual tribute of *romescot*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vi.

**Rōm-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *Rom(e)*; -ish.] Pertaining or belonging to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church. (Used with a slightly contemptuous force, as the *Romish* church, *Romish* ritual, &c.)

\* **rōm-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *Rome*; -ist.] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.

"The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii, ser. 8.

**rōmp**, *s.* [ROMP, v.]

1. A rude, awkward, forward girl, fond of boisterous or rough play.

"First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive, *Hoydens* and *romps*, led on by General Olive."—*Churchill: The Rivalry*.

2. Rude or rough play or frolic.

"Only, like a child, to be on the *romp* again immediately."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1883.

**rōmp**, *v.t.* [Another form of *ramp* (q.v.).] To play about rudely, noisily, and boisterously; to frolic about; to indulge in *romps*.

"I found the creature *romping* and rolling in full liberty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1883.

**rōmp-ing**, *pr. par. or a.* [ROMP, v.]

**rōmp-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *romping*; -ly.] In a romping manner; like a romp; rompishly.

**rōmp-īsh**, *a.* [Eng. *romp*; -ish.] Given or inclined to romping.

"The *romps* and audacity with which this merry company of maidens boarded and took possession of the ship."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1883.

**rōmp-īsh-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rompish*; -ly.] In a romping manner; like a romp.

**rōmp-īsh-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rompish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being romping; a disposition to indulge in rough or boisterous play.

"She would immediately snatch off my perriwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 187.

**rōm-pu, rōm-peŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *rompu*, pa. par. of *rompre* (Lat. *rumpo*) = to break.]

*Her.*: Applied to an ordinary when broken, parted asunder, or fracted; as, a chevron or bend *rompu*.

\* **rōn-dache**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Old Arm.*: A large circular shield for foot-soldiers, entirely covering the upper part of the body, with a slit at the top for seeing through, and another at the side to pass the sword through.

**ronde**, *s.* [Fr.]

*Typog.*: A kind of round, cursive character in imitation of French writing, similar to our old Chancery engrossing hand.

This line is set in *Ronde*.

**rōn-deau** (eau as ō), **rōn-dŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *rond*, from *rond* = round.]

1. A poem written in iambic verse of eight or ten syllables, and in thirteen lines; it must have but two rhymes. It contains three stanzas, the first and third of which have five lines each, and the second three; there is also a refrain, consisting of the first word or words in the first line, added, without rhyming with anything, to the end of the eighth line and of the thirteenth line. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. *Music*:

(1) A piece of music vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation, as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

"*Ronde* form differs from sonata or symphonic form, in that the first part is not marked for repeat. The original subject does not modulate, but reappears in its key-chord at the close of the first period, and again after the modulation of the second subject, so that it must be heard three times."—*Reinher & Barret: Musical Dictionary*.

(2) A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.

**rōn-dŷl**, *s.* [O. Fr., from *rond* = round; Sp. *rondel*; Ital. *rondello*.]

1. A poem in fourteen lines, properly of eight syllables. There should be but two rhymes throughout; those in the first, fourth, fifth, ninth, and twelfth lines, and those of the second, third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh lines should correspond. The seventh and eighth, and thirteenth and fourteenth lines are repetitions of the first and second. (*E. Gosse*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)

2. Something round; a rondle.

3. The same as *RONDEAU*, 1.

\* 4. *Fort.*: A small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.

**rōn-dŷ-lŷ-tŷ** (t as sh), *s.* [Named after Wm. Rondelet, M.D. (1507-1566), a naturalist of Montpellier.]

1. *Bot.*: A large genus of *Hedyotidæ*. Shrubs with white, yellow, blue, pink, roseate, or scarlet flowers; mostly from the hotter parts of America. The bark of *Rondeletia febrifuga* is given at Sierra Leone in fevers.

2. *Perfumery*: A perfume, named from *Rondeletia odorata*, found in Mexico and Cuba, but not really prepared from that plant.

**rōn-dŷlle**, *s.* [RONDLE, II. 8.]

\* **rōn-dŷr**, *s.* [Fr.] Rondure (q.v.).

**rōn-dŷe, rōn-dŷl**, *s.* [O. Fr. *rondel*, from *rond* = round (q.v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

\* 1. Anything round; a circle.

**fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēre, oamēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūh, cūte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**











**rose-beetle, s.**Entom. : *Cotonia aurata*. [COTONIA.]**rose-bud, s.** [ROSEBUD.]**rose-bug, s.**

Entom. : The Rosechafer (q.v.). (Amer.)

**rose-camphor, s.**

Chem. : The stearoptene of rose oil. It crystallizes in laminae, melting at 85°, and boiling between 280° and 300°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether and essential oils. It dissolves in potash and acetic acid, but is very slightly acted on by hydrochloric and nitric acids.

**rose-campion, s.**Bot. : The genus *Lychnis*.

**rose-carnation, s.** A carnation with rose-coloured stripes. (Tennyson : *In Memoriam*, c. 7.)

**rose-catarrah, rose-fever, s.**

Pathol. : A catarrh or slight fever like hay-asthma, prevailing in parts of the United States, where roses are extensively cultivated. It resembles, but is not identical with, Hay-fever (q.v.).

**rose-chafer, s.** [ROSECHAFER.]

**rose-cheeked, a.** Having red or rosy cheeks. (Shakspeare : *Venus & Adonis*, 3.)

**Rose-checked Kingfisher :**

Ornith. : *Ispidina picta*, from the Ethiopian region. It feeds principally on grasshoppers and small locusts.

**rose-cold, s.** Rose-catarrah (q.v.).**rose-coloured, a.**

1. Lit. : Having the colour of a rose.

"They sang over her head the rose-coloured bridal veil."—Moore : *Light of the Harrow*. (Conn.)

2. Uncommonly beautiful ; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing ; rosy.

**rose-copper, s.** [ROSETTE, II. 4.]\* **rose-cross, s.** A Rosicrucian (q.v.).**rose-cut, s.**

Gem-cutting : A mode of cutting gems in which the back is left flat and the face is cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon. It is adopted for thin stones.

**rose-diamond, s.** The rose-diamond is flat below, and its upper surface has twenty-four triangular facets. The centre has a hexagonal arrangement, and the base of each triangle is joined to another whose apex touches the margin. The intervening spaces are cut into twelve facets in two zones. The upper or projecting is the crown ; the lower portion, the teeth.

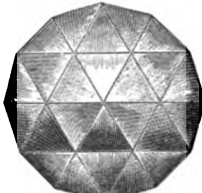


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FACETS OF A ROSE-DIAMOND.

**rose-drop, s.**

1. A lozenge flavoured with rose-essence.

2. An ear-drop.

3. A grog-blossom (q.v.).

**rose-elder, s.** The Guelder-rose (q.v.).

**rose-engine, s.** A lathe in which the rotary motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the tool combine to produce a variety of curved lines. The mechanism consists of plates or cams set on the axis of the lathe, or suitably rotated and formed with wavy edges or grooves which govern the motion of the cutting point toward or from the centre.

**rose-faced, a.** Having a red or rosy face.**rose-festival, s.** [ROSIERE.]**rose-fever, s.** [ROSE-CATARRH.]

**rose-fish, s.** A commercial name for a Norway haddock.

**rose-fly, s.**

Entom. : The Rosechafer (q.v.).

**rose-gall, s.**

Veget. Pathol. : A gall produced by *Rhodites rosæ*.

**rose-garnet, s.**

Min. : A rose-red variety of garnet (q.v.), found at Xalostae, Mexico. An analysis indicates a relationship to the lime-aluminogarnets or essonite (q.v.).

**rose-head, s.** The same as ROSE, s., A. I. 2. (5).

**rose-hued, a.** Of the hue of roses. (Tennyson : *Arabian Nights*, 140.)

**rose-iron, s.**

Min. : An iron-glance or hematite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystals in several localities in Switzerland.

**rose-knot, s.** An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to resemble a rose.

**rose-lake, s.** A richly tinted pigment, prepared by precipitating lac and madder on an earthy basis. Called also Rose-madder.

**rose-lashing, s.**

Naval. : A kind of lashing or seizing employed in woodling spars. So termed from its form.

**rose-lathe, s.** A rose-engine (q.v.).**rose-leaf, s.** The leaf of a rose.**rose-lichen, s.**

Bot. : *Parmelia kamschadalits*. It is used in calico-printing to give a perfume and a rose-tint to the fabric. About twenty-five tons are annually exported from the hilly parts of India, where it grows. (Atkinson.)

**rose-lip, s.** A lip of a ruddy or rosy colour.

**rose-madder, s.** [ROSE-LAKE.]**rose-mallow, s.**Bot. : *Althæa rosea*, the Hollyhock.

**rose-maloes, s.** The liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientalis*.

**rose-moulding, s.**

Arch. : A kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

**rose-nail, s.** A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

\* **rose-noble, s.** An old English gold coin, stamped with the impression of a rose. They



ROSE-NOBLE.

were first coined in the reign of Edward III., and were current at 6s. 8d. They were also coined by Edward IV., of the value of 8s. 4d.

"The succeeding kings coined rose-nobles and double rose-nobles."—Camden : *Remains*.

**rose-oil, s.**

Chem. : A volatile oil extracted from several species of roses, especially *Rosa centifolia* and *R. moschata*. It is a thick, yellowish, fragrant liquid, solidifying at a low temperature to a buttery mass of transparent, shining laminae, and having a sp. gr. 0.8912 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with geranium oil, but this may be detected by exposing the oil to iodine vapour, which does not alter the colour of rose oil, but imparts a deep brown colour if geranium oil is present, even in minute quantity.

**rose-opal, s.**

Min. : A rose-coloured opal, occurring with the quincite (q.v.), the colour being attributed to organic matter.

**rose-parrakeet, s.**

Ornith. : *Platycercus ezimius*, a native of Australia.

**rose-pink, s.**

1. A coarse kind of lake, produced by dyeing chalk or whitening with a decoction of Brazil wood, &c. It is a pigment much used by paper-stainers and in the commonest distemper paintings, &c., but too perishable to merit the attention of artists.

2. A rosy pink colour or hue.

**rose-plantain, s.**Bot. : *Plantago major rosæ*.**rose-quartz, s.**

Min. : A rose-red variety of quartz, mostly found massive, in veins. Colour attributed to the presence of titanitic acid, but Dana and others suggest it may be partly due to manganese.

**rose-rash, s.** [ROSEOLA.]**rose-red, a.** Red as a rose.

\* **rose-rial, s.** A name for English gold coins of various reigns and values ; a rose-noble. The rose-rials of James I. were of the value of 30s.

**rose-ringed parrakeet, s.**

Ornith. : *Palaeornis torquatus*, from Africa, India, and Ceylon. It is about sixteen inches long ; green, with a black band from the chin nearly to the nape, rose-coloured collar round the back of neck. In the female a narrow collar of emerald-green replaces the rose colour.

**rose-root, s.** [ROSEWORT.]**rose-sawfly, s.**Entom. : The genus *Hylotoma*.**rose snowball-tree, s.**Bot. : *Viburnum Opulus roseum*.

**rose-steel, s.** A kind of steel of cementation whose interior part exhibits, when fractured, a different texture from that of the exterior.

**rose-tulip, s.**Bot. : *Tulipa rosea*.**rose-water, s. & a.**

A. *As subst.* : Water distilled from rose leaves in the proportion of two gallons of water to ten pounds weight of fresh petals from *Rosa centifolia*.

"Let one attend him with a silver basin,  
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers."  
Shakspeare : *Feast of the Sheen*. (Induct. I.)

B. *As adj.* : Having the odour or character of rose-water ; hence, affectively delicate, fine, or sentimental.

**rose-willow, s.**Bot. : *Salix purpurea*.**rose-window, s.**

Arch. : A Catherine-wheel or Marigold-window. [CATHERINE-WHEEL, s.]

**\* rose, v.t.** [ROSE, s.]

1. To make of a rose colour ; to redden ; to cause to flush or blush.

"A maid yet rosy over with the virgin crimson of modesty."—Shakspeare : *Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. To perfume, as with roses.

"To rose and lavender my hordness."  
Tennyson : *Queen Mary*, III. 4.

**rope, pref. of v.** [RISE, v.]

**rope-rose, s. pl.** [Lat. *rosa* (a) = a rose ; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot. : A sub-order of Rosaceæ, having the carpels free from the tube of the calyx and the stipules united to the petiole. It is divided into four families : Rosidæ, Potentillidæ, Spiræidæ and Sanguisorbidæ.

\* **rope-rose, s. pl.** \* **rope-rose, s.** [Lat. *rosæus*, from *rosa* = a rose.] Resembling a rose in colour or smell ; roseate.

"The stones are rosæd, and  
Of the white rock."—Davenant : *The Wit*, II. 1.

\* **rope-rose, a.** [Lat. *rosæus*, from *rosa* = a rose ; Ital. and Sp. *rosado* ; Fr. *rosat*.]

1. Rosy ; full of roses ; made or consisting of roses.

"The most renowned  
With curious rosæte anademæ are crown'd."  
Dryden : *The Ruins of Elysium*, Nymph. 4

2. Rosy, resembling a rose, rose-coloured.

"Nor ever in sought earthly dip,  
But the morn's dew, her rosæte lip."  
Moore : *Light of the Harrow*.

**roseate-term, s.**Ornith. : *Sterna dougallii*.

**rope-bud, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and bud.] The bud of a rose ; the flower of the rose just appearing.

**rope-bush, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and bush.] Any of the shrubs or bushes which fall under the genus *Rosa*.

**rope-gha-fur, s.** [Eng. *rose*, and chafer.]

Entom. : A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Cetoniinæ.





of the projecting jaws of the Platanistidae and the Ziphioid whales, the pointed part of the carapace of the Macrourus, and of similar organs.

4. *Roman Antiq.*: The beak or prow of a vessel; a sort of ram, to which were attached sharp-pointed irons, the head of an animal, &c., and which was fixed to the bows of a ship of war, either above or below the water line, and used for purposes of attack on other vessels.

5. *Distill.*: The beak of a still, connecting the head with the worm.

6. *Surg.*: A crooked pair of forceps with beak-like jaws.

**rōs-q-lā** (pl. **rōs-q-lā**), *s.* [Dimin. from *Lat. rosa* = a rose (q.v.).]

*Botany*:

1. A number of leaves or petals packed together like the petals of a garden rose.

2. (Pl.): Little warts on the thallus of lichens.

**rōs-q-lāte**, *a.* [Mod. *Lat. rosulatus*, from *rosula* (q.v.).]

*Bot.*: Having rosulae packed closely together like a rosette.

**rōs-y**, \***ros-le**, *a.* [Eng. *ros(e)*: -y.]

*Literally*:

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

"Like a young envoy sent by Health,  
With rosy gifts upon her cheek."  
*Moore: Paradise & the Peri.*

\*2. Made in the form of a rose.

3. Pale pure red.

*II. Fig.*: Very favourable.

"The future looks most rosy."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1888.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Rosy-coloured*, *rosy-checked*, &c.

**rosy-bosomed**, *a.* Having the bosom of a rosy colour, or filled with roses.

"*Rosy-bosom'd Spring*."—*Thomson: Spring*, 1, 10.

**rosy-cross**, *s.* The red cross of the Rosicrucians (q.v.).

¶ *Knights of the Rosy-cross*: The Rosicrucians.

\***rosy-crowned**, *a.* Crowned with roses.

**rosy-drop**, *s.*

*Path.*: Carbuncled face, *Acne rosacea*.

**rosy feather-star**, *s.* [COMATULA.]

**rosy-fingered**, *a.* Having rosy fingers. (Imitated from Homer's favourite epithet for the dawn.)

"Nor did the rosy-finger'd morn arise,  
And shed her sacred light along the skies."  
*Pope: Homer: Odyssey xiii.* 31.

**rosy-footman**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British moth, *Calligenia miniata*, one of the Lithosiidae. Called also Red Archer.

**rosy-kindled**, *a.* Blushing. (*Tennyson: Elaine*, 392.)

**rosy-marbled moth**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Erastria venustula*.

**rosy-marsh**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

**rosy-minor**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Miana litorea*. General colour of the upper wings gray, tinged with rosy.

**rosy-rustle**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Hydræcia micacea*.

**rosy-tinted**, *a.* Tinged with rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Two Voices*, 60.)

**rosy-wave**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia emularia*.

**rosy-white**, *a.* White, with a faint tinge of rose-colour. (*Tennyson: Æneid*, x. 176.)

\***rōs-y**, *v.t.* [Rosy, *a.*] To make of a rosy colour; to flush.

**rōt**, \***rot-en**, \***rot-i-en**, \***rotte**, *v.t. & t.* [*A.S. rotian*; cogn. with *Dut. rotten*; *Icel. rotina*; *Sw. ruttna*; *Dan. raadne* = to become rotten; *Sw. rōta* = to make rotten.]

*A. Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To become rotten or putrid, to decompose, to putrefy.

"What I loved, and long must love,  
Like common earth can rot."  
*Byron: And Thou art Dead.*

2. *Fig.*: To decay morally, to moulder, to rust.

*B. Transitive*:

1. To make rotten or putrid, to decompose, to cause to putrefy, to bring to corruption.

2. To cause to take rot, to affect with rot, as sheep.

3. To expose to a process of partial rotting: as, To rot flax. [RETTING.]

4. Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation = hang, confound: as, "Od rot it."

**rōt**, *s.* [Rot, *v.*]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act, state, or process of rotting; putrefaction, putrid decay, corruption.

(2) A disease very hurtful to the potato, potato disease.

2. *Fig.*: Nonsense, trash, bosh. (*Slang*.)

*II. Technically*:

1. *Pathol.*: A disease in sheep and other graminivorous animals, produced by the hydatids *Fasciola hepatica* and *Distoma lanceolatum*, often living in great numbers in the gall, ducts, and bladder of the animal. The latter parasite has been detected in the human subject.

"His cattle must of rot and murren die."  
*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 179.

2. *Veg. Pathol.*: [DRY-ROT.]

¶ (1) *Knife grinder's rot*: [KNIFE-GRINDER.]

(2) *White-rot*: [HYDROCYTLE.]

**rot-gut**, *s. & a.*

*A. As subst.*: A slang term for bad beer or other liquor.

"They overwhelm their panch daily with a kind of rot-gut, we with a better dreggish small liquor."—*Harvey*.

*B. As adj.*: A term applied to bad beer or other liquor.

**rō-tā**, *s.* [Lat. = a wheel.] [ROTARY.]

*I. Ordinary Language*:

1. A roll or list showing the order of rotation in which individuals are to be taken; a roster.

2. A school-roll.

*II. Technically*:

1. *Roman Church*: A tribunal within the Curia, formerly the supreme court of justice and the universal court of appeal. It was instituted by John XXII., in 1326, and regulated by Sixtus IV. (1471-84) and Benedict XIV. (1740-58), and to it were referred those spiritual causes from foreign countries, now settled on the spot by judges delegated by the See of Rome. It consists of twelve members, called Auditors, presided over by a Dean, and is divided into two colleges or senates. Prior to 1870 one of these was a court of appeal for civil suits tried in different cities of the Papal States; the other was a court of final appeal from (1) the appeal courts of the Papal States; (2) all spiritual courts, in the secular affairs belonging to their competence; and (3) the lower senate. The decisions of the Rota, which form precedents, have been frequently published.

"The explanation of the name is said to be (*Ducange*) that the marble floor of the chamber in which the Rota used to sit was designed so as to exhibit the appearance of a wheel."—*Adelphi & Arnold: Cash Dict.*, p. 388.

2. *Eng. Hist.*: The name of a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659. He advocated the election of the principal officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation.

"A Parliament which may make old men grieve,  
And children that never shall be born complain—  
I mean such as dy'd before they did live,  
Like Harrington's Rota, or the engine of Vane."  
*Loyal Songs* (ed. 1721), li. 118.

**Rota-club**, *s.*

*Eng. Hist.*: The same as ROTA, II. 2.

\***rō-tā-qō-sē**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. *Lat. rotacens*; *Lat. rota* = a wheel.]

*Bot.*: Linnaeus's fifty-second natural order of plants. Genera: *Gentiana*, *Lysimachia*, *Anagallis*, &c.

**rō-tā-qīam**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥοτακισμός* (*rotakismos*).] An exaggerated pronunciation of the letter *r*, produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue; burr. It is common in the north of England, especially about Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**rō-tā-form**, *a.* [*Lat. rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

*Bot.*: The same as ROTATE (q.v.).

\***rō-tāi**, *a.* [*Lat. rota* = a wheel.]

1. Of or pertaining to wheels or vehicles.

"The Cannabière is in a chronic state of vocal and rotal tumult."—*G. A. Sala, in Illustrated London News*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 438.

2. Pertaining to circular or rotatory motion; rotary.

**rō-tā-lī-q**, *s.* [Mod. *Lat.*, from *Lat. rota* = a wheel.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: The typical genus of the family Rotalina (q.v.). Test spiral and turritoid; shell-substance compact and very finely porous. Each chamber is enclosed by a complete wall of its own, and there are canal-like spaces between the two lamellae forming each septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk, attaining its maximum in the Tertiary, and has many recent representatives.

**rō-tā-līd-ō-q**, *s. pl.* [Mod. *Lat. rotalia*; *Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -idea*.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: An order of Lankester's Reticularia (q.v.), section Perforata. Test calcareous, perforate, free or adherent. Typically spiral and rotaliform. Aberrant forms evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular, some of the higher modifications with double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. There are three families: Spirillinina, Rotalina, and Tinoporina. Widely distributed in space; range in time from the Carboniferous onward.

**rō-tā-lī-form**, *a.* [Mod. *Lat. rotali(a)*, and *Lat. forma* = shape.]

*Zool.*: Coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 847.)

**rō-tā-lī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. *Lat. rotalia*; *Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina*.]

*Zool. & Palæont.*: The typical family of Rotalidea (q.v.), with numerous genera. Test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, very rarely irregular or acervuline. From the Carboniferous onward.

**rō-tā-line**, *a. & s.* [ROTALINA.]

*A. As adj.*: Belonging to or characteristic of the family Rotalina. (*Nicholson*.)

*B. As subst.*: Any individual of the family Rotalina (q.v.).

"One of the earliest representatives of the Rotalinae."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 118.

**rō-tā-rŷ**, *a.* [As if from a *Lat. rotarius*, from *rota* = a wheel; cogn. with Gael. or Irish *roth*; Welsh *rhod*; Ger. *rad*, a wheel.] Having a motion on its axis, as a wheel; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.

**rotary-battery**, *s.*

*Metal.*: A stamping battery for crushing ores. The stamps are arranged circularly around a vertical shaft, which carries around an inclined plane that raises and lets fall each stamp in succession.

**rotary-blower**, *s.* A form of blower in which the blast of air is obtained by the rotation of a piston or pistons, or of a fan.

**rotary-cutter**, *s.*

1. *Metal.*: A toothed disc on a mandrel, between the centres of a lathe. Used in cutting gears, milling, &c.

2. *Wood*: A cutting head in a planting-machine.

**rotary-engine**, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the piston. The varieties are numerous, but, in practice, rotary engines are not found to be any more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.

**rotary-fan**, *s.*

*Pneumatics*: A blowing-machine with rotary vanes.

**boil**, **boy**; **pout**, **jōwī**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**.—**ing**.  
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

**rotary-puddler, s.**

**Metal.**: An apparatus in which iron is puddled by rotary mechanism instead of by hand labour.

**rotary-pump, s.** A pump whose motion is circular. There are various kinds; in some the cylinder revolves or rotates, as the case may be, moving in a circular path or rotating on its own proper axis. The more common form of rotary pump is that in which the piston or pistons rotate on an axis. [PUMP, s.]

**rotary-valve, s.** A valve which acts by a partial rotation, such as the four-way cock or the faucets used in the Worcester, Savary, and early Newcomen steam-engines.

**rō-tā-scope, s.** [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument, on the same principle as the gyroscope, invented by Prof. W. R. Johnston of Philadelphia about 1832. [GYROSCOPE.]

**\*rō-tāt'-s-ble, a.** [Eng. *rotate*(s); -able.] Capable of admitting of rotation.

"The rotatable lever socket has a collar."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanism*, s. v. *Reichelt-Jack*.

**rō-tāte, a.** [Lat. *rotatus*, pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round, from *rota* = a wheel.]

**Bot.**: Wheel-shaped. Used of a calyx, a corolla, &c., of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, as the corolla of *Veronica* or of *Galium*.

**rotate-plane, rotate-plane, a.**

**Bot.**: Wheel-shaped and flat without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. [Lec.]

**rō-tāte, v. i. & t.** [ROTATE, a.]

**A. Intransitive:**

\* 2. To turn or move round a centre, to revolve.

\* 2. To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.

**B. Trans.**: To cause to turn round or revolve, as a wheel.

**rō-tā-tion, s.** [Lat. *rotatio*, from *rotatus*, pa. par. of *roto* = to turn round like a wheel; Fr. *rotation*; Sp. *rotación*; Ital. *rotazione*.] [ROTATE, a.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of turning, rotating, or moving round as a wheel does, the state of being so turned.

2. A return of events, calls to duties, &c., in a series, according to a *rota* or in a similar way, as the retirement of a certain number of a directorate from office at fixed intervals.

**II. Technically:****1. Agric.**: [¶ (4)].

2. **Astron.**: The turning of a planet round on its imaginary axis, like that of a wheel on its axle. In the infancy of astronomy it was assumed that the earth was at rest, and that the sun and stars moved round it from east to west. After note had been taken of the fact that when a boat is gently gliding along a canal or tranquil lake, the sensation to one on board is as if the boat were stationary, and objects on the bank moved past in the opposite direction, a second hypothesis became worth consideration, viz., that the apparently stationary earth might be like the moving boat, and the heavens resemble the really stationary banks. It gathered strength when it was considered that the earth was not a sphere but an oblate spheroid, as if rapid whirling had bulged it out at the equator, that Jupiter was yet more flattened at the poles than the earth, and that the direction of the trade-winds, cyclones, &c., seemed the result of rotation. In 1851 Foucault completed the proof by making visible to the eye that a pendulum with a very long string alters its direction in a way which cannot be accounted for except by rotation. [GYROSCOPE.] The rotation of the earth is performed with a uniform motion from west to east, and occupies the interval in time which would elapse between the departure of a star from a certain point in the sky and its return to the same point again. The only motions which interfere with its regularity are the Precession of the Equinoxes and Nutation (q.v.). The time taken for rotation of the earth measures the length of its day (q.v.). So with the other planets. The sun also rotates as is shown by the movement of spots across its disc. [SUN.] The earth's rotation

slightly increases the force of gravity in moving from the equator to the poles. Sir Wm. Thomson, reasoning from some small anomalies in the moon's motion, inferred that ten millions of years ago the earth rotated one-seventh faster than it does now, and that the centrifugal force then was to that now as 64 to 49.

3. **Bot.**: A rotatory movement of a layer of protoplasm, investing the whole internal surface of a cell, as well seen in Chara, &c. It was first investigated by Corti in 1774. Called more fully *intercellular rotation*.

**4. Physiology:**

(1) The movement of a bone round its axis, without any great change of situation. [Quain.]

(2) The moving of the yolk in an ovum at a certain stage of development on its axis in the surrounding fluid. This was first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1695. [Owen.]

¶ (1) *Angular velocity of rotation*: [ANGULAR VELOCITY.]

(2) *Axis of rotation*: [AXIS.]

(3) *Centre of spontaneous rotation*: [CENTRE, ¶ (35).]

(4) *Rotation of crops*:

**Agric.**: The cultivation of a different kind of crop each year, for a certain period, to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. If a plant requiring specially alkaline nutriment be planted year after year in the same field or bed, it will ultimately exhaust all the alkalis in the soil and then languish. But if a plant be substituted in large measure requiring siliceous elements for its growth, it can flourish where its alkaline predecessor is starved. Meanwhile the action of the atmosphere is continually reducing to a soluble condition small quantities of soil, thus restoring the lost alkalis. Manure will replace lost elements more quickly. The period of rotation is often made four years. [FOURCROURE.] By the neglect of rotation soils in parts of Sicily, Asia Minor, Campania, and Spain, which were once highly productive, are now barren.

\* **rō-tā-tion-al, a.** [Eng. *rotation*; -al.] Pertaining to rotation.

"The rotational moment of momentum."—*Bell: Story of the Heavens*, p. 154.

**rō-tā-tive, a.** [Fr. *rotatif*.] Turning, as a wheel; rotary.

**rō-tā-tō, pref.** [Lat. *rotatus* = whirled round.] (See etym.)

**rotate-plane, s.** [ROTATE-PLANE.]

**rō-tā-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *rotatus*, pa. par. of *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: That which moves in, or gives a circular motion.

2. **Anat.**: A muscle imparting rotatory motion. Eleven pairs of small muscles are called *rotatores spinæ* or *vertebrarum* (rotators of the spine or of the vertebrae).

"This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators."—*Wiemann: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. viii.

† **rō-tā-tōr-i-s, s. pl.** [ROTATOR.]

**Zool.**: The Rotifera. [Ehrenberg.]

† **rō-tā-tōr-i-an, s.** [ROTATORIA.] One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a rotatorian."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 154.

**rō-tā-tōr-y, a. & s.** [Eng. *rotat*(e); -ory.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by or exhibiting rotation; rotary.

"The ball and socket joint allows a rotary or sweeping motion."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

\* 2. Going in a circle; following in rotation or succession: as, rotatory assemblies.

\* **B. As subst.**: One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"By it the Rotatoria fix the posterior extremity of the body."—*Van der Hoeven: Zoology* (ed. Clark), i. 194.

**rotatory-engine, s.** [ROTARY-ENGINE.]**rotatory-muscle, s.**

**Anat.**: A rotator (q.v.).

**rotatory-polarization, s.** [POLARIZATION, ¶.]

**rōtch, s.** [Welsh provincial name.]

**Geol.**: Mudstone.

"That disjointed incoherent state of mudstone, the rock of the natives, so useless to the mason and the miner, and so cold and profuse to the agriculturist."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. v.

**rōtche, s.** [Dut. *rotj* = a petrel.]

**Ornith.**: *Mergulus melanoleucus*, the Little Auk. [AUK, MEAULUS.]

**rōtch'-ēt, s.** [ROCHET.]

**rōtch'-y, a.** [Eng. *rotch*; -y.] Composed of, or resembling rotch (q.v.).

"What the inhabitants term rotch or rotchy land."—*Murchison: Silurian System*, pt. i., ch. ix.

\* **rōte** (1), s. [O. Fr., from O. H. Ger. *arotin*, *rotā*; M. H. Ger. *rotte*; Low Lat. *rota*, *rotta*, *chrolta*, from Welsh *crwth*; Eng. *crowd* = a fiddle.]

**Musical**: An old stringed musical instrument; a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol.

"Wal coude he singe and plaien on a rote."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 227. (Frol.)

\* **rōte** (2), \* **roate, s.** [O. Fr. *rote* (Fr. *route*) = a road, a route (q.v.), whence O. Fr. *routine* (Fr. *routine*) = routine (q.v.).]

1. The frequent repetition of words, phrases, or sounds without any attention to their signification or to principles or rules; a mere effort of memory; repetition of words from memory only; a parrot-like repetition of what one has learnt. (Only in the phrase *by rote*.)

"Instead of teaching it prayers by rote . . . I would read to it."—*Mrs Carter: Letters*, iii. 134.

\* 2. A part mechanically committed to memory. [Swift.]

\* 3. A regular row or rank. [Prov.]

\* **rote** (3), s. [Root, s.]

\* **rote** (4), s. [A.S. *rotan*; Icel. *rautā*.] The roaring of the sea, as it breaks upon a shore.

\* **rōte** (1), \* **roate, v. i.** [ROTZ (2), s.]

1. To learn by heart or rote.

"Speak to the people  
Words rote in your tongue."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

2. To repeat from memory.

"If by chance a tune you rote."—*Drayton*.

\* **rōte** (2), v. i. [Lat. *roto* = to rotate (q.v.).] To go out by rotation.

"A third part of the senate, or parliament, should rote out by ballot every year."—*Buchan Gray: Note on Rudbros*, ii. s. 1, 104.

**rō-tē-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rota* = a wheel.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Turbinidae (q.v.), with fifteen species from India, the Philippines, China, and New Zealand. Shell lenticular, polished; spire depressed; base callous; uncinct numerous, sub-equal. [Woodward.] Tate includes under *Rotella* the four sub-genera: *Isanda*, *Chrysostoma*, *Microthycus*, and *Umbonella*.

\* **rot-en, a.** [ROTTEN.]

**rōtheln** (as *reth'-eln*), s. [Ger.] [MEASLES.]

**rōth'-ēr, a. & s.** [A.S. *ryther* = a bovine beast.]

**A. As adj.**: Bovine.

**B. As subst.**: An ox.

"It is the pasture lands the rother's side."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, iv. 2.

**rother-beasts, s. pl.** Horned beasts.

"The cruel boars to fall

Upon the herds of rother-beasts had now no lust at all."—*Golding: Ovid: Metamorphoses*.

**rother-soil, s.** The dung of horned beasts. [Prov.]

**rōth'-ēr, s.** [RUDDER.]

**rother-nail, s.**

**Shipbuild.**: A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. [Bailey.]

**rōth-lis'-gen-dē** (th. st), **rōth-tōdt-lis'-gen-dē** (th. dt as t), s. [Ger. = Red Layer, Red Dead-layer, so called by the German miners, because their ores disappear in the red rocks below the Kupferschiefer.]

**Geol.**: A series of strata of Lower Permian age, constituting with the Zechstein the Dyas of Continental geologists. It occurs on the south side of the Hartz, and is divided into an Upper, Middle, and Lower series. It is the equivalent of the British Permian Red Sandstone.

**rōth'-ōff-ite, s.** [After Herr Rothoff; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A yellowish to liver-brown variety

**fāte, fāt, fāre, fāmidet, whāt, fāll, fāther**; **wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre**; **pine, pāt, sīre, sir, marine**; **gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sēm**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll**; **trȳ, Sȳrian**. **ae, oe = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

of garnet, found at Longban, Sweden. Dana places it with his andradite (q.v.) division of the garnets, as a manganese lime-iron garnet.

**rō-tī-ār**, *s.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *fero* = to bear.]

**Zoology:**

1. Wheel-animalcule: a genus of the family Philodinae. Free-swimming forms, which can also creep like leeches. They have two wheel-like rotary organs, and the body is somewhat spindle-shaped and very contractile. *Rotifer vulgaris* is the common Wheel-Animalcule, first observed by Leuwenhoeck in 1702. It has a white body,  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch long, gradually narrowed to the foot. The anterior part has a proboscis, ciliated at the end, and the two eyes are placed there. There are two wheels at the sides of the front part of the body.

2. Any individual of the Rotifers (q.v.).

"In most of the free Rotifers the trochal disk is large."—*Buxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 171.

**rō-tī-ār-ē**, *s.* pl. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotifer*, *a.* = wheel-bearing.]

**Zool.:** Wheel-animalcules; a group of Metazoa, which have been variously classified. Ehrenberg arranged them according to the peculiarities of their trochal discs, and Dujardin according to their methods of locomotion. They are now often made a class of Vermes, with four families, Philodinae, Brachionidae, Hydratines, and Floscularidae. They are microscopic animals, contractile, crowned with vibratile cilia at the anterior part of the body, which, by their motion, often resemble a wheel revolving rapidly. Intestine distinct, terminated at one extremity by a mouth, at the other by an anus; generation oviparous, sometimes viviparous. [SUMMER-ROGS.] The nervous system is represented by a relatively large single ganglion, with one or two eye-spots, on one side of the body, near the mouth, and there are organs which appear to be sensory. They are free or adherent, but never absolutely fixed animals.

"The Rotifers as low Metazoa with nascent segmentation, naturally present resemblance to all those groups which in their simpler forms converge towards the lower Metazoa."—*Buxley: Anat. Invert. Animals*, p. 172.

**rō-tī-forma**, *a.* [Lat. *rota* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Shaped like a wheel.

2. Bot.: The same as ROTATE, *a.* (q.v.).

**rō-tūn-dō**, *a.* [Ital.]

**Music:** Round, full.

**rōt-tā**, *s.* [Low Lat.] [ROTE (1), *s.*]

**Music:** A rota.

**rōt-t-boel-lē-sē**, **rōt-t-boel-lē-sē**, *s.* pl. [Mod. Lat. *rotibolli* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -es.]

**Bot.:** A tribe of Gramineae (q.v.).

**rōt-t-boel-lē-g**, **rōt-t-boel-lē-g**, *s.* [Named after C. F. Rottböll, Prof. of Botany at Copenhagen, author of a work on grasses, &c. He died in 1797.]

**Bot.:** The typical genus of Rottboelliae.

**rōt-tēd**, \*rot-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [Rot, *v.*]

**rōt-tēm**, \*rot-en, \*rot-un, *a.* [Icel. *rotinn*; Sw. *rotten*; Dan. *raaden*.]

1. Literally:

1. Putrid, decayed; decayed by the process of decomposition; putrefied.

"That like fruit [medlar] is even longer the wren, till it be rotten in mulluk, or in straw."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, s. 370.

2. Fetid, ill-smelling, stinking.

"Beak of the rotten Jew."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, III. 2.

3. Unsafe or untrustworthy through age or decay; as a rotten plank.

II. Figuratively:

1. Unsound, corrupt, deceitful, treacherous.

"A rotten case abides no handling."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, IV. 1.

2. Untrustworthy; not to be trusted.

3. Defective through wear or exposure; not sound.

"Breaking his oath and resolution, like A twist of rotten silk."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, V. 1.

4. Yielding beneath the feet; not sound or hard.

"They were left milled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way."—*Rollin: History of the Turks*.

**rotten-boroughs**, *s.* pl. A name given to certain boroughs in England which, previous to the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, retained the privilege of returning members to Parliament, although the constituency consisted of a mere handful of electors. In one case (Old Sarum) the borough did not contain a single inhabitant.

**rotten-stone**, *s.* [TRIPOLI.]

**rōt-tēn**, *s.* [Fr. *raton*.] [RAT, *s.*] A rat. (Scott.)

"I had them s regularly entered, first w/ rotters."—*Scott: Guy Rennie*, ch. xxi.

**rōt-tēn-lē**, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *rotten*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

\* *A.* As adj.: Rotten, crumbly.

"A rottenly mould."—*Poet: Husbandry*, p. 44.

\* *B.* As adv.: In a rotten manner.

**rōt-tēn-nēs**, \*rot-tēn-nēs, *s.* [Eng. *rotten*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rotten; putrefaction, unsoundness.

"The machinery which he had found was all rust and rottenness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**rōt-tiār-ē**, *s.* [Named after Dr. Rottier, an eminent Dutch missionary and naturalist.]

**Bot.:** A genus of Euphorbiaceae. *Rottiera tinctoria* is a tree very common in India, and occurring also in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Arabia. The three-lobed fruit is covered with a red mealy powder, called in India Kamala (q.v.). As people in India occasionally paint their faces with the red powder, the tree itself is sometimes called the Monkey's face tree. It is used in the north-west provinces of India for tanning leather. It yields a clear limpid oil, useful as a cathartic.

**rōt-tiār-in**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rotlier* (a); *-in* (Chem.).]

**Chem.:**  $C_{11}H_{10}O_2$ . A yellow crystalline substance extracted from the colouring matter of *Rottiera tinctoria* by ether. It forms silky crystals, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, melts when heated, and then decomposes. Alkalies dissolve it with a deep red colour.

**rōt-tō-lō**, *s.* [Sp.] A weight used in various parts of the Mediterranean. In Aleppo the ordinary rotolo is nearly 5 lbs.; that for weighing silk varying from 1½ to 1½ lbs. In Malta the rotolo is 1 lb. 12 oz. avoirdupois.

**rōt-t-ū-lā**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

**Anat.:** The knee-pan; the patella.

**rōt-t-ū-lār**, *a.* [ROTULA.]

**Anat.:** Pertaining or relating to the rotula or knee-cap.

"The rotular groove is narrow and elevated."—*Trans. Amer. Philol. Society*, 1872, p. 129.

**rō-tūnd**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, from *rota* = a wheel; Fr. *rotonde*; Sp. *rotondo*, *redondo*; Ital. *rotondo*, *ritondo*.] [ROUND, *a.*]

\* *A.* As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Round, circular, spherical.

"The cross figure of the Christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the rotund of the heathen: the eye is much better filled at first entering the rotund, but such as are built in the form of a cross give us a greater variety."—*Addison: On Italy*.

\* 2. Complete, entire. (Of *Hor.*, Sat. II. 86.)

II. Bot.: [ROUNDISH.]

\* *B.* As subst.: A rotunda (q.v.).

"They are going to build a rotund."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, IV. 2.

**rō-tūn-dā**, *s.* [Ital. *rotonda*; Sp. *rotunda*; Fr. *rotonde*.]

**Arch.:** A circular building or apartment covered by a dome, as the Pantheon at Rome, the large central apartment in the Capitol of Washington, &c.

"I want to see the Rotunda at Rome."—*Addison: On Italy*.

**rō-tūn-dāte**, *a.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ate*.]

**Ord. Lang. & Bot.:** Rounded off. (Used as a rule of parts normally more or less angular.)

**rō-tūn-dī-fō-lī-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus* = round, and *folium* = a leaf.] Having round leaves.

**rō-tūnd-i-tē**, *s.* [Fr. *rotundité*, from Lat. *rotunditas*, accus. of *rotunditas*, from *rotundus* = round; Sp. *rotundidad*; Ital. *rotundità*, *ritundità*.]

1. Rotundness, roundness; spherical form, circularity.

"Strike fast the thick rotundity of the world!"—*Shakespeare: Lear*, III. 2.

\* 2. Roundness, completeness, entirety.

**rō-tūnd-nēs**, *s.* [Eng. *rotund*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rotund; rotundity.

**rō-tūn-dō**, *s.* [Ital. *rotondo*.] A rotunda (q.v.).

**rō-tūn-dō**, *pref.* [ROTUND.] Roundly.

**rotundo-ovate**, *a.*

**Bot.:** Roundly egg-shaped. (Loudon.)

**rō-tū-rī-er** (er as ē), \***ro-tur-er**, *s.* [Fr., from *roture* = a piece of ground broken up, from Lat. *ruptura* = a rupture (q.v.).] A person of mean birth; a plebeian or commoner, as distinguished from a noble or person of good birth.

"A vineyard-man, and a roturer."—*Hensell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 12.

**rot-bie**, **rū-bie**, **ru-bel**, *s.* [Russ. *rubl*.] The Russian unit of monetary value. It is divided into 100 copecks. Its value is best derived from the gold imperial, or 10-ruble piece, which weighs 13.088 grammes, and is .916 fine; giving for the ruble 13.088 grammes, worth in sterling 39.388d., or 8s. 3½d.

**rouge**, *s.* [RUCHK.] A gossamer quilling or frill of silk, net, lace, &c., for trimming ladies' dresses.

**rōu-ōū**, *s.* [BRAZ. *urucu*, the native name.] [ANNOTTO.]

**rōu-ē**, *s.* [Fr., literally = wheeled, broken on the wheel; prop. *pa. par.* of *rouer* = to break on the wheel, from Lat. *rota* = a wheel. The origin of the word is attributed to the libertine Duke of Orleans, who ruled over France during the interval between the death of Louis XIV. and the accession of Louis XV. He boasted that his satellites were of such a character that they, one and all, deserved to be broken on the wheel. He therefore called them *roués*. They, for their part, alleged that the word expressed their devotedness to their chief, which was so great that they would consent to be broken on the wheel for his sake. (Trench: *Study of Words*, pp. 122, 123.)] A person of dissipated or profligate habits, but not so abandoned in manners and character as to be excluded from society; a rake.

**rou-en**, *s.* [ROWEN.]

\* **rōu-ēt** (ē silent), *s.* [Fr.] A small, solid wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for the purpose of discharging them.

**rouge** (g as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rubeus* = red.]

\* *A.* As adj.: Red.

\* *B.* As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, and used to impart artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips. It is applied by means of a camel's hair pencil, powder-puff, or a hare's foot. (The last method is chiefly used in theatrical making up.) When rouge is properly prepared, it is said that its application does not injure the skin. (Cooley.)

2. Chem.: [FERRIC-OXIDE.]

**rouge-croix**, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called from the Red Cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.

**rouge-dragon**, *s.* One of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment, so called after the Red Dragon, the supposed ensign of Cadwaladr, the last king of the Britons.

**rouge et noir**, *s.* [Fr. = red and black.] A game of cards played by a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two being coloured red and two black. The player stakes his money on rouge or noir by placing it on the red or black spots. Also called *Trente-un* or *Trente et quarante*. [TRENT-UN.]

**rouge-plant**, *s.*

**Bot.:** *Rivina tinctoria*, one of the Phytolaccaceae, with a white flower, a native of Caraccas.

**ball**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **gell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shūn**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **-shūs**. **-ble**, **-dile**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.



\* **rough-work** (pa. t. and per. pa. *rough-worked*), v. t. To work coarsely over, without regard to nicety, delicacy, or finish.

"Continue till you have rough-worked all your work from end to end."—*Mason: Mechanical Exercises*.

**rough-wrought**, a. Worked coarsely or roughly; not finished off.

**rough** (gh as f), v. t. [ROUEN, a.]

1. To make rough, to roughen: as, To rough a horse's shoes. Usually done by inserting nails or studs therein to prevent the animal slipping in frosty weather.

2. To protect a horse against slipping, by furnishing with roughed shoes.

"If you do have them roughed, the frost may break up the very first day."—*Slaney: Book of the Horse* (ed. ind.), p. 160.

3. To give a rough appearance to.

4. To execute or shape out roughly; to rough-hew; to rough-work. (Followed by out.)

"I had the first four acts roughed out and quite fit for reading."—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1881.

5. To break in, as a horse, especially for military purposes.

¶ To rough it: To put up with hardships; to live without proper accommodation.

"Roughing it for a month or so in this wild region."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 469.

**rough-en** (gh as f), v. t. & i. (Eng. *rough*; -en.)

A. Trans. To make rough.

"And now, though strained and roughened, still hung wildly sweet to dale and hill."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, lv. 21.

B. Intrans. To grow or become rough.

**rough-er**, s. [ROWER (2).]

**rough-le** (gh as f), s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *rough*, a.] A withered bough; a sort of rude torch; dried heath.

"Laying the roughies to keep the cold wind free you."—Scott: *Guy Rannering*, ch. lii.

**rough-ling** (gh as f), pr. par., a., & s. [ROUEN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of making rough.

2. Hat-making: The hardening of a felt hat-body by pressure, motion, heat, and moisture.

**roughing-hole**, s. A rough-hole (q. v.).

**roughing-in**, s.

Plaster.: The first coat of three-coat plastering when executed on brick.

**roughing-mill**, s.

1. A lapidary's wheel, used in roughing down the surfaces of gems to make facets. It is of iron, mounted on a vertical axis, and its upper disc is touched with diamond-dust for the harder gems.

2. A grinding-mill used by lapidaries, consisting of a small copper disc, with a face turned true and flat, in which spicules of diamond are imbedded by hammering.

**roughing-rolls**, s. pl.

Metal-working: The first set of rolls in a rolling-mill, which operate upon the bloom from the tilt or shingling-hammer or the squeezer, as the case may be, and reduce it to the bar form.

**rough-ling** (gh as f), s. pl. [ROWEN.]

**rough-ish** (gh as f), a. [Eng. *rough*, a.; -ish.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Somewhat rough, rather rough.

"The . . . shell is thick, hard, and roughish."—*Crozier: The Sugar Cane*, bk. iv. v. 227. (Note.)

2. Bot.: Slightly covered with short, hardish points, as the leaves of *Thymus Asinos*.

**rough-ly** (gh as f), adv. [Eng. *rough*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a rough manner; with inequalities on the surface; not smoothly or evenly.

"Roughly hewed, Rude steps ascending from the dell."—Scott: *Robbery*, li. 14.

2. Harshly, severely, hardly, cruelly.

"Life has pass'd With me but roughly since I heard thee last."—Cooper: *My Mother's Picture*.

3. Sharply or harshly to the taste.

4. Harshly to the ear, discordantly.

5. Boisterously, rudely, violently, tempestuously.

6. Not with exactness or precision: as, to give a number *roughly*.

**rough'-ness**, \* **rough-ness**, s. [Eng. *rough*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being rough, or having inequalities on the surface; unevenness of surface; ruggedness.

"While yet the roughness of the stone remains."—Dryden: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* l.

2. Harshness or asperity of temper; coarseness or brusqueness of manners; cruelty.

"Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breeds fear; but roughness breeds hate."—Bacon.

3. Coarseness of dress or appearance.

4. Violence, tempestuousness, boisterousness.

5. Want of polish or finish; ruggedness.

"The speech . . . is round without roughness."—E. K.: *Sp. to Master Henry*.

6. Harshness to the taste; sharpness, asstringency.

"Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and incoerced roughness, as aloes."—Browne.

7. Harshness to the ear; discordancy.

"Our syllables resemble theirs in roughness and frequency of consonants."—Swift.

\* **rought**, pret. of v. [REACH, v.]

\* **rouke**, v. t. [RUCK.] To lie close, to cower.

**rou-lade**, s. [Fr.]

Music: An embellishment; a flourish; an ornamental passage of runs.

\* **roule**, v. t. [ROLL, v.]

**rouleau**, as **rô-lô** (pl. **rouleaux** (Eng.), as **rô-lô**; **rouleaux** (Fr.), as **rô-lô**), s. [Fr.] A little roll; a roll of colus made up in paper.

**rôu-lôte**, s. [Fr.=a little wheel, a castor, from *rouler*=to roll.]

1. A game of chance played at a table, in the centre of which is a hole surmounted by a revolving disc, the circumference of which is divided generally into thirty-eight compartments, coloured red and black alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The banker or person in charge sets the disc in motion, and causes a ball to revolve in the opposite direction; this ball, after a few revolutions, drops into one of the compartments, and determines the winning number or colour. The players can stake their money on any number or group of numbers, or on any colour. If a player stakes his money on a single number and is successful he wins thirty-six times his stake. The amount won varies in other cases according to circumstances.

2. An instrument used in engraving, mechanical drawing, and plotting, for making dotted lines. It has a wheel with points, which, for use on paper, is dipped into indelible ink, so that the points impress a series of black dots or marks as the wheel revolves.

**Rou-lin**, s. [François Désiré Roulin, a French naturalist of the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

**Roulin's tapir**, s.

Zool.: *Tapirus villosus*, the Hairy Tapir, found on the inner range of the Cordilleras.

\* **roum**, a. & s. [ROOM.]

A. As adj.: Wide, spacious, roomy.

B. As subst.: Room, space.

**rôum**, s. [Assamese.] A blue dye stuff from Assam obtained from a species of *Ruellia*.

**rôu-mânsh**, s. [ROMANSH.]

\* **roum'-ër**, a. or adv. [ROOMER.]

\* **roun**, \* **rôun**, \* **rôune**, v. i. & t. [A.S. *runian*=to whisper, from *run*=a rune, a secret colloquy, a whisper.] [ROUND (2), v., RUNE.]

A. Intrans. To whisper.

"Afterwards when they were stepped from the bar, they tapped to be heard *roune* and *roune* to ether, that they had given good evidence for aquitale of their fellow, with whom they self had been at the same robbery."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 306.

B. Transitive:

1. To address or speak to in a whisper.

2. To utter in a whisper. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,751.)

\* **roun**, \* **rôune**, s. [ROUN, v.] A whisper; speech, song.

"With bloemen and with birdes *roune*."—*Relig. Antiq.*, l. 541.

**rounge**, s. [Of. Fr. *ronce*=a bramble; *ronche*=a round, a step, a rack.]

Print.: A winch with roller and strap by which the carriage or bed of a press is run in and out under the platen.

**rôun-ô-é-val**, \* **rûn-ô-é-val**, a. & s. [From *Roncesvalles*, a town in Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees, where the bones of the gigantic heroes of Charlemagne's army were pretended to be shown.]

A. As adj.: Large, strong.

"Dig garden And set as a daintie thy *runcial* pease."—Tusser: *Husbandry*.

B. As substantive:

1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

2. A pea; now called a marrow-fat, from its size.

"And another, stumbling at the threshold, tumbled in his dish of *rouncivale* before him."—Brome: *A Jovial Crew*, iv. 2.

\* **rôun'-gîe**, s. [Low Lat. *runcinus*.] A common hackney horse.

**round**, a., adv., s., & prep. [O. Fr. *roond* (Fr. *round*), from Lat. *rotundus*, from *rota*=a wheel; Dan. *round*; Ger., Dan., & Sw. *rund*.] [ROTUND.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical, globular: as, a *round* ball.

2. Having all parts of the circumference at an equal distance from the centre; circular.

"At the round table."—Shakespeare: *2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

3. Cylindrical: as, The barrel of a gun is *round*.

4. Having a curved form, especially that of an arc of a circle or ellipse: as, a *round* arch.

5. Smoothly expanded; swelling, full, plump, corpulent.

"The justice, in fair *round* belly."—Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

6. Not broken or fractional; not given as exactly or precisely correct: as, To speak in *round* numbers.

7. Large, considerable.

"'Tis a good *round* sum."—Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

8. Full, brisk, quick, smart.

"Our most bitter foes were to be seen approaching at a *round* trot."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 6, 1863.

\* 9. Continuous, full, and open in sound; smooth, flowing, harmonious.

"His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings."—Pett.

\* 10. Consistent and complete; candid, fair, frank.

"*Round* dealing is the honour of man's nature."—Bacon.

\* 11. Open, plain, candid.

"You found ready and *round* answers."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

12. Free and plain; plump.

"Either a *round* oath, or a curse, or the corruption of one."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

B. As adverb:

1. On all sides. (Luke xix. 43.)

2. In a circular form or manner; circularly.

"He that is giddy thinks the world goes *round*."—Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

3. In circumference: as, a tree ten feet *round*.

4. Through a circle or party, as friends, &c.

"A health! let it go *round*."—Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

5. In course of revolution.

"The time is come *round*."—Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, v. 2.

\* 6. From first to last; throughout the whole list.

"She named the ancient heroes *round*."—Swift.

7. Not in a direct line or route; by a line or course longer than the direct route: as, To go *round*.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, or a globe.

"Fairer mover on this mortal *round*."—Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, 268.

**boil**, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwî**; **cat**, **çall**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bançh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -ing. -cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion, -sion = **shûn**; -tion, -çion = **zhûn**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shûs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

2. The act or state of giving or passing round, as round a circle or party; as, The joke made the round of the table.

3. The aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons, and coming back to where the series began; thus, the playing of a card each by a company at table is a round.

"The second round for the Tait silver club."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1888.

4. A constantly recurring series of events; a series of events, &c., which come back to the point of commencement; a revolution.

"In the perpetual round of strange mysterious change."

*Longfellow: Rain in Summer.*

\* 5. An assembled group.

"Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a round of politicians."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 1.

6. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

"Such new Utopians would have a round of government, as soon as the like in the church, in which every speak becomes uppermost in its turn."—*Holday*.

7. A dance in which the performers are ranged in a ring or circle.

\* 8. A roundelay, a song.

\* 9. A toast; a health to pass round.

10. The walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentries, to see all are on the alert, and that everything is safe and in proper order; hence, the officer or guard who performs this duty.

"[He] day and night keeps watchful round."

*Scott: Bride of Triermain*, III. 1.

11. The walk or beat of a person who habitually traverses the same ground, as, of a postman, a policeman, milkman, &c. (Generally in the plural.)

"He contented himself with taking his rounds periodically, giving ample warning of his approach to misdoers by vociferating the hour."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 48.

12. That part of a pugilistic encounter lasting from the beginning till a temporary pause is called on account of one of the competitors being knocked down, or thrown or falling, or between one such pause and another; a bout.

\* 13. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

"A gentle round fill'd to the brim."

*To this and other friends I drink.*

*Buckling.*

\* 14. A kind of target for archery shooting.

"I lost the challenge at shooting at rounds, and won at rovers."—*Coronel: Records*, bk. II.

II. Technically:

1. *Brewing*: A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded. The rounds receive the beer from the fermenting tun, and discharge the yeast at their bungholes into a discharging-trough.

2. *Joinery*:

(1) The rung of a ladder.

"But when he once attains the utmost round."

*He then unto the ladder turns his back.*

*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar*, II. 1.

(2) A stretcher (q.v.).

3. *Manège*: A volt or circular tread.

4. *Military*:

(1) A general discharge of firearms by troops, in which each man fires once.

(2) Ammunition for firing once: as, Ten rounds were served out to each man.

5. *Music*: A composition in which several voices starting at stated distances of time from each other, sing each the same music, the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. It differs from a canon, therefore, in that it can only be sung at the unison or octave. It differs from a catch, which is like it in construction, only in the character of the words. The catch should be amusing, the round may be even sacred. A round may be written out in the form of a canon, if it is of an elaborate construction, or has an independent accompaniment. When sung at the unison, a round is said to be for equal voices.

6. *Ordn.*: A projectile with its cartridge, prepared for service.

D. *As preposition*:

1. On every side of; all around.

"The centre, if I may so say, round which the capitals of the inhabitants of every country are continually circulating."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. IV., ch. II.

2. About; circularly about; about in all parts.

"Skirt the country round."—*Shakspeare: Macbeth*, v. 2.

¶ 1. *All round*:

(1) Over the whole place; in every direction.

(2) In every detail or particular: as, He is good all round.

2. *A round of beef*: A cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

\* 3. *Gentlemen of the round*: Gentlemen soldiers, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guard; a disbanded soldier gone a-begging.

\* 4. *To be round with*: To speak plainly or frankly; to be open or candid.

"Sir Toby, I must be round with you."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

5. *To bring one round*:

(1) To restore one to consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one side or party to another.

6. *To come round*:

(1) To recover consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To change one's opinion or party

7. *To get round*: [Gtr (2), v., ¶ 22.]

8. *To turn round*: To change one's side; to desert one's party.

\* 9. *To lead the round*: To be a ringleader.

**round-all**, *s.* A somersault.

**round-backed**, *a.* Having a round or stooping back.

**round-buddle**, *s.*

*Metal.*: A circular frame for working on metalliferous slimes.

**round-chisel**, *s.* An engraver's tool having a rounded belly.

**round-dance**, *s.* A dance, in which the couples wheel round the room, as a polka, a waltz, &c.

**round-edge file**, *s.* A file with a convex edge, for filing out or dressing the interdental spaces of gear-wheels.

**round-faced macaque**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Macacus cyclops*, from Formosa. It is closely allied to *M. rhesus* (Rhesus), but has shorter limb-bones. Furs slate-coloured, thick and woolly; tail hairy, about a foot long; head round, ears small, face flat; forehead naked, dark whiskers, and a strong beard.

**round-file**, *s.* A file circular in its cross-section. [JOINT-FILE, RAT-TAIL FILE.]

**round-fish**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Salmo (Coregonus) quadrilateralis*. The specimen on which Sir John Richardson based his description was about eighteen inches long. It is not highly prized for food.

"Our voyagers named it the round-fish, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilateralis* on account of a flattening of the back, belly, and sides being superadded to its general sub-fusiform shape."—*Sir J. Richardson: Fauna Boréal-Americana*, III. 204.

**round-game**, *s.* A game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each playing on his own account.

**round-head**, *s.* [ROUNDHEAD.]

**round-house**, *s.* [ROUNDHOUSE.]

**round-knife**, *s.*

1. [CURRIER'S KNIFE.]

2. *Saddlery*: The ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler, sharp on its convex edge.

**round-nosed chisel**, *s.* A rifle (q.v.).

**round-nosed plane**, *s.*

*Join.*: A coarse-work bench-plane, the sole of which is rounding.

**round-number**, *s.* A number which may be divided by ten without a remainder; also a number not exact, but sufficiently near the truth to serve the purpose.

¶ In round numbers: Approximately.

**round-off file**, *s.* A small parallel, half-round file, whose convex side is safe, and having a pivot at the end opposite the tang.

**round-plane**, *s.*

*Join.*: A plane with a round sole for making rounded work, such as stair-rails, beads, &c.

**round-robin**, *s.* [ROUNDRÖBIN.]

**round-seam**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A seam made by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping.

† **round-shot**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: Spherical balls of iron or steel, usually cast. They are solid, while case and shell are hollow.

**round-shouldered**, *a.* Having round or stooping shoulders; round-backed.

**round-spliced**, *s.*

*Naut.*: Splicing so carefully done that the shape of the rope is scarcely altered.

**Round Table**, *s.* The table round which King Arthur and his knights sat, and from which they derived their title.

¶ *Knights of the Round Table*: The name given in the Arthurian legends to a company of twenty-four (or, according to another version, twelve) knights instituted by Arthur. They were bound on certain days to appear at Court.

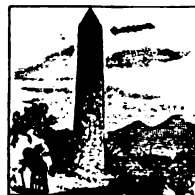
**round-tool**, *s.*

*Wood-turning*: A round-nosed chisel for making concave mouldings.

**round-top**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A platform at the mast-head; a top.

**round-tower**, *s.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, and generally having a conical top. They are frequently met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland. They rise from 30 to 130 feet in height, and vary from 20 to 30 feet in diameter. The object for which they were built is uncertain, but they were probably intended to be used as strongholds, into which people might retreat with their goods in time of danger. They were erected between the ninth and twelfth centuries.



ROUND-TOWER.

**round-trade**, *s.* A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter, in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also Bundle-trade.

**round-turn**, *s.*

*Naut.*: One turn of a rope around a timber; or of one cable around another, caused by the swinging of the ship when at anchor.

**round-up**, *s.*

*Shipbuild.*: The convexity of a deck.

**round-winged maulin**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British moth, *Nudaria senex*, one of the Lithosiidae.

**round-winged white-wave**, *s.*

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Cabera ezanthesaria*.

**round-worm**, *s.*

*Zoology*:

1. *Sing.*: The genus *Ascaris* (q.v.), spec. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round-worm, being from six to fourteen inches long.

2. *Pl.*: A popular name for those worms of the class Nematelminthes (q.v.), which have bodies of some thickness. So called to distinguish them from the Threadworms.

**round** (1), *v.t. & t.* [ROUND, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

\* 1. To make round, circular, spherical, or cylindrical.

"Worms with many feet, which round themselves into balls."—*Bacon: Nat. History*.

\* 2. To surround, to encircle, to encompass.

"For she his hairy temples then had rounded With coronet of fresh and fragrant flowers."

*Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, IV. 1.

\* 3. To give a circular or spherical form to; to raise in relief.

"The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded."—*Addison: On Medals*.

4. To move round or about anything; to pass, go, or travel round.

"Neither of them succeeded in even rounding the turning buoy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1883.

5. To collect together. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"[Cattle] that have been ranging the open plains... have just been rounded up, and are at last penned in a corral."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 280.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wā, wēt, hōre, camēl, bār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. *ae*, *oe* = *ō*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

6. To mould into smoothness; to make full, smooth, and flowing.

"These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terse, solid style, rounded into periods and sentences."—*Shelf: Miscellaneous*.

\* 7. To make full or complete; to complete.

**B. Intransitive:**

\* 1. To grow or become round.

"The queen, your mother, rounds space."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, II. 1.

\* 2. To go round, as a guard. (*Milton*.)

3. To turn round.

"The men who met him rounded on their heels."—*Tennyson*.

\* 4. To become complete or full; to develop into the full type.

¶ (1) To round a horse:

*Manège*: To make a horse carry his shoulders or haunches compactly or roundly, upon a greater or smaller circle, without traversing or bearing to a side.

(2) To round in:

*Naut.*: To pull upon a slack rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.

(3) To round off: To finish gracefully, as a speech, with a well-rounded period.

(4) To round to:

*Naut.*: To turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

(5) To round up:

*Naut.*: To haul up; usually to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.

**round (2), \*round, v. i. & t.** [The same as *ROUND*, the d being excrement, as in *sound*, *expound*, &c.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To whisper.

"They're here with me already; whis'ring, rounding; Scilla is so forth."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

2. To tell tales; to inform. (*Slang*.)

**B. Transitive:**

\* 1. To whisper to; to address in a whisper.

"Talking with another . . . and rounding him in the ear."—*P. Holland: Plinio*, bk. vii., ch. liii.

2. To utter in a whisper.

¶ 1. To round on:

(1) To inform against.

(2) To abuse, to rate.

(3) To swear to.

2. To round up: To rebuke.

**round-a-bout, a. & s.** [Eng. *round*, a., and about.]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Indirect, loose; not direct.

"That support may be given in a hesitating, round-about way."—*Standard*, Nov. 6, 1886.

\* 2. Ample, extensive.

"For want of having large, sound, roundabout sense."—*Locke: On the Understanding*.

\* 3. Encircling, encompassing.

**B. As substantive:**

1. A large horizontal wheel or frame furnished with small wooden horses or carriages, on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. An arm-chair, with a rounded back.

3. A kind of surcoat.

4. A close-fitting body-jacket; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, &c.

\* 5. A circular dance.

\* 6. A scene of incessant change, revolution, or bustle.

**round-arm, a.** [Eng. *round*, a., and arm.]

*Cricket*: A term applied to a style of bowling, first introduced about 1825, in which the arm is swung round, more or less horizontally; as, *roundarm bowling*, a *roundarm bowler*.

**round-del, \*round-dell, \*round-die, s.** [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondelle*, *rondeau*), from *round* = round. So called from the first tune coming round again.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything round in form or figure; a circle.

"The Spaniards, waiting themselves, gathered their whole fleets close together into a rounded."—*Hochstet: Popeye*, I. 598.

II. *Technically*:

\* 1. *Ancient armour*:

(1) The small circular shield carried by

soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was composed of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes, covered with leather or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and either concave or convex, and with or without an umbo or boss. It was held in the hand to ward off a blow, and was sometimes only a foot in diameter.

(2) The guard of a lance.

(3) A round guard for the armpit.

2. *Fort.*: A bastion of a circular form.

3. *Her.*: A sub-ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield; secondly, when the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures as a roundel ermine, a roundel chequy and azure. Otherwise roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures. When blazoned, or they are called bezants; when argent, plates; when vert, pomels; when azure, hurts; when sable, agresses or pellets; when gules, torteaux; when tenné or tawny, oranges; when sanguine or murry, guses.

4. *Poetry*: A roundelay (q.v.).

"Come, now a roundel, and a fairy song."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 2.

5. *Ord.*: A disc of iron having a central aperture, through which an assembling-bolt passes. It serves to separate the stock and cheeks.

**round-è-lây, s.** [O. Fr. *rondelet*, dimin. from *rondel*; *rond* = round.] [ROUNDÉL.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rime, and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the beginning of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. [RONDEAU.]

2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated.

"For sonnet, rhyme, and roundelay, Renowned in haughty Henry's court."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 12.

3. The tune to which a roundelay was sung.

4. A dance in which all joined hands in a circle.

**round-ër (1), s.** [Eng. *round*, a.; -er.]

1. One who rounds.

\* 2. A round.

"Was off amid a rounder of 'Thank's, mah'm, thank's.'—*Blackmore: Christened*, ch. xxxiii.

3. (*Pl.*): A game played by two parties or sides on a piece of ground marked off into a square or circle, with stations for a batter and bowler, and three goals or stopping places at equal distances from each other and the batter's station. The object of the batter is to strike the ball as far as possible away with a short bat held in one hand, so as to be able to make a complete circuit of the ground, passing through each goal, or as far as any one of the goals, before the ball is returned by one of the fielders. A complete circuit of the ground made at once counts a run. The batter is out if the ball, after being hit by him, is caught by one of the fielders, or if he is struck by the ball thrown by a fielder while running between any of the goals.

4. A rock-boring tool having a cylindrical form and indented face.

5. A plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

\* **round-ër (2), s.** [Eng. *round* (2), v.; -er.] One who whispers.

**round-händ, s. & a.** [Eng. *round*, a., and hand.]

**A. As substantive:**

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed round and full.

2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is swung round more or less horizontally; as distinguished from underhand. [ROUNDARM.]

**B. As adj.**: Applied to the style of bowling described in A. 2.

**round-head, s. & a.** [Eng. *round*, a., and head.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Eng. Hist.*: A term applied by the Cavaliers, or adherents of Charles I., during the Civil War of 1642, to the Puritans or adherents of the Parliamentary party, from their wearing their hair cut short, while the Cavaliers allowed their hair to fall on to their shoulders.

"The Roundheads he regarded both with political and with personal aversion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

**B. As adj.**: Pertaining or belonging to the Parliamentary party in the Civil War.

"Animated by the Roundhead spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

**round-head-éd, a.** [Eng. *round*, a., and head.]

1. Having a round head or top: as, a round-headed arch.

\* 2. Pertaining or belonging to the Round-heads or Parliamentarians.

"The roundheaded rebels of Westminster Hall."—*Scott: Robby*, v. 20.

\* 3. Obstinate, strong, perverse.

"Marry who thou wook, to make a shrew to shroud thee from the stormy roundheaded opinion, that sways all the world, may let fall on thee."—*Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. I.

**round-house, s.** [Eng. *round*, a., and house.]

\* I. *Ord. Lang.*: A watch-house, a station-house, a lock-up.

"I was three times in the roundhouse."—*Poole: The Minor*, I. 1.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Nautical*:

(1) A small deck above the level of the quarter-deck or spar-deck, as the case may be, at the after end of the vessel; a poop. Sometimes termed the coach.

(2) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

2. *Rail.*: A circular house with stalls for locomotives around a turn-table.

**round-îng, pr. par., a., & s.** [ROUND (1), v.]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

\* **B. As adj.**: Round, roundish; nearly round.

"A flexible mallow, entreneh'd, Rounding, capacious of the juicy hord."—*Philips: Ode*, II.

**C. As substantive:**

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making round.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bookbind.*: The process of giving a convex shape to the back of a book, hollowing the fore edge at the same time.

2. *Naut.*: A service (q.v.).

**rounding-ads, s.** A kind of adze with a curved blade.

**rounding-gauge, s.**

*Hat-making*: A tool for cutting hat-brims.

**rounding-jack, s.** A stand on which a hat is fixed to have its brim trimmed to shape and size.

**rounding-machine, s.**

*Cooper*: A machine for giving a circular form to the heads of casks.

**rounding-plane, s.**

*Carp.*: A tool which is a connecting-link between the tools of the carpenter and those of the turner. It has a plane-bit which is presented tangentially to the circumference of the circular-hole, so that the wood enters in a rough octagonal form and leaves it rounded, being rotated as it passes there-through. By this, or similar means, the handles of umbrellas, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, and brooms are made; as well as round office-rulers, chair and ladder-rounds, and many articles of similar shape.

**rounding-tool, s.**

1. *Forging*: A top or bottom tool with a semi-cylindrical groove forming a *swage* for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, &c.

2. *Saddlery*: A tool consisting of a pair of jaws with corresponding, semi-cylindrical notches, which form, when closed, a series of circular openings of varying sizes, through which leather straps are passed to be rounded.

**buil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist.** ph = f.  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.





2. To transport by rowing in a boat.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To labour with an oar or oars.

"The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row."  
*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* x.

2. To be moved by means of oars.

"A galley . . . rowed up to the flag-ship."—*Niebo: Discovery of India*.

¶ (1) **Row dry:** An order given to the oarsmen to row in such a manner as not to splash the water.

(2) **Rowed of all:** An order to cease pulling and lay in the oars.

**row-boat, s.** A boat propelled by rowing.

"Then each took bow and bolts in hand,  
Their row-boat launch'd and leapt to land."  
*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iii. 12.

**row-lock, s.** [ROWLOCK.]

**row-port, s.**

**Naut.** (Pl.) Small ports near the water's edge for the sweeps or large oars, whereby a vessel is rowed during a calm.

**row (3), v.i.** [ROLL.] To roll, to revolve.

"I trust bowls will row right, though they are awoe  
asie o'euw."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xvi.

**row (4), v.t.** [Row (4), s.] To involve in a row; to abuse, to scold.

\* **row, a.** [ROUGH.]

\* **row-a-ble, a.** [Eng. row (3), v.; -able.] Capable of being rowed over or upon.

"That long barren fen  
Once rowable."—*Ben Jonson: Horace: Art of Poetria*.

**row-an, rō-an, s.** [Sw. rōnn; Dan. rōn; cf. Lat. Ornus.]

**Ord. Lang. & Bot.** The Rowan-tree (q.v.).

"How clung the rowen to the rock."  
*Scott: Marmion*, li. (Intro.)

**rowan-tree, s.** The Mountain Ash (q.v.).

**ro-wa-nah, s.** [Hind. rawannah.] A permit or passport. (*East Indies*.)

**row-dō-dow, s.** [ROWDYDOW.]

**row-dy, s. & a.** [From Row, (4), s.]

**A. As subst.** A noisy, rough fellow; a rough. "A drunken, gambling, cut-throat rowdy."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

**B. As adjective:**

1. Rough, riotous, blackguardly, ruffianly.

"Leaning with rowdy grace on the bar."—*Scrimgeour: Magnolia*, March, 1878, p. 684.

2. Coarsely showy; flashy, gaudy.

**row-dy-dow, s.** [From the noise of the beat of a drum.] A continuous noise. (*Vulgar*.)

**row-dy-dō-dy, a.** [Rowdydow.] Noisy, turbulent.

**row-dy-ish, a.** [Eng. rowdy; -ish.] Characterized by rowdiness; rough.

**row-dy-ism, s.** [Eng. rowdy; -ism.] The conduct or behaviour of a rowdy or rough; ruffianism.

"That contingent of rowdiness which swells every large crowd."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886.

\* **row-el, \* row-ell, s.** [Fr. *rouelle*, from Low Lat. *rotella*, dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]

**I. Ord. Lang.** A little ring, circle, or wheel; specif.:

(1) The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.

"Lord Marmion turned, well was his need!  
And dashed the rowel in his steel."—*Scott: Marmion*, vii. 14.

(2) The flat ring in a horse's bit.

"The iron rowels into frothy foam he bit."  
*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. vii. 27.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Farr.** A roll of hair, silk, or leather, corresponding to a seton in surgery.

2. **Agric.** The spiked wheel of the Norwegian harrow and other soil pulverizers.

**rowel-head, s.** The axis on which the rowel turns. (*Shakesp.* 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.)

**row-el, v.t.** [ROWEL, s.]

**Farr.** To insert a rowel in.

"Rowel the horse in the chest."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

**row-el-ing, pr. par. or a.** [ROWEL, v.]

**roweling-needle, s.**

**Farr.** An instrument used in farriery to insert a rowel through the skin of a horse.

**roweling-scissors, s.**

**Farr.** An instrument used in inserting rowels in the flesh of horses.

**row-en, rō-en, row-ing, rough-ing, s.** [Prob. from Mid. Eng. row = rough.]

1. A stubble-field left unploughed till after Michaelmas or thereafter, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage.

"Turn your cows, that give milk, into your rowens till snow comes."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. Aftermath; the second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.

"The rowen grass afterwards cometh up so thick and high for pasture and forage."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxviii.

**row-er, s.** [Eng. row (2), v.; -er.] One who rows; one who manages a boat with oars.

"Of the unhappy rowers some were criminals who had been justly condemned to a life of hardship and danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

**row-et, row-ett, s.** [ROWEN.]

**rowl, rowie, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

**Nautical:**

1. The sheave of a whip-tackle.

2. A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.

**Row-le-y, s.** [See Def.]

**Geog.** A parish in Staffordshire, three miles S.E. of Dudley, containing the Rowley Hills.

**Rowley-rag, s.**

**Geol.** Prismatic and columnar basalt in the Rowley Hills. [RAGSTONE.]

\* **row-lit, s.** [Fr. *roulette*.] A small wheel.

**row-lock (pron. rāl-lōck), s.** [Eng. row (2), v., and lock.]

**Naut.** A crotch or notch on the gunwale of a boat, against which the oar works in rowing. Various devices are used: (1) Two short pegs or posts rising from the gunwale; (2) an iron stirrup pivoted in the gunwale; (3) an iron pin in the gunwale, and the oar fastened to it by a thong; (4) a pin in the gunwale passing through a hole in the oar; (5) a notch in the gunwale.

**row-ly-pōw-ly, s.** [ROLLYPOLLY.]

\* **rown, \* rowne, v.t. or i.** [ROUN.]

\* **rown-er, s.** [Eng. rown; -er.] One who whispers; a whisperer. (*Foe: Ales*, p. 505.)

**rowte, v.t.** [ROUT (2), v.]

**rowth, s. & a.** [ROUTH.]

**Rox-būrh, s.** [A southern county of Scotland, adjoining Northumberland, and the title of a dukedom. John Ker, the third duke (1740-1804), was a noted bibliophile, and the binding known as Roxburgh-style was so named because first employed in his library.] (See etym. and compound.)

**Roxburgh-style, s.**

**Bookbinding:** A style of binding consisting of a plain leather (generally morocco) back, with the lettering in gold high up, plain cloth or marbled paper sides, the top of the book gilt-edged, but the fore-edge and tail left white, and trimmed, not cut.

**rox-būrh-i-a, s.** [Named after Wm. Roxburgh, M.D., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1793 to 1814.]

**Bot.** The sole genus of Roxburghiaceæ (q.v.), with four species from India. The stems are a hundred fathoms long. The roots, prepared with limewater, are candied by the Hindoos, but their flavour is insipid.

**rox-būrh-i-ā-ō-s, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rozburghi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acea.]

**Bot.** Roxburghworts; a suff. of Dictyogens. Twining shrubs with tuberous roots (?), reticulated and coriaceous leaves, with primary ribs connected by secondary veins. Perianth large, petaloid, in four divisions. Stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled, with two many-seeded placentas from the base of the pericarp, which is one-celled, two-valved. One genus, with four species, from India.

**rox-būrh-wōrt, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rozburgh(ia)*, and Eng. wort.]

**Bot.** (Pl.) The Roxburghiaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

\* **roy, a.** [ROYAL.]

\* **roy, s.** [Fr. *roi*.] A king.

**roy-el, \* roi-al, \* roy-all, \* re-al, \* ri-al, \* ri-all, a. & s.** [O. Fr. *real*, *roial*, (Fr. *royal*), from Lat. *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

**A. As adjective:**

1. Of or pertaining to a king; pertaining, or attached to the crown; regal.

"The royal blood of France."  
*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

2. Established, founded, or maintained by the king or the crown. [REGIUS.]

3. Becoming or befitting a king; kingly, princely. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.)

4. Noble, generous, illustrious.

"How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio?"  
*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

\* 5. Noble, magnificent.

"Our royal, good, and gallant ship."  
*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

6. Applied to a stag having antlers with twelve times.

"A royal stag, or animal with twelve times, is not now uncommon."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

**B. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary Language.**

\* 1. A rial (q.v.).

2. One of the shoots of a stag's head; a royal antler (q.v.).

3. A royal stag.

"In the time intervening from the sixth year of his existence, the stag destined to be a royal has a conspicuously good head."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

**II. Technically:**

1. **Naut.** A mast and sail next above the top-gallant.

"We were under royals at four o'clock in the afternoon."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 15, 1886.

2. **Ordn.** A small mortar.

3. **Paper:** A size of drawing and writing paper, measuring 23½ x 12 inches, and weighing according to quality. Often used adjectively: as, royal octavo, royal quarto.

¶ **The Royals:**

**Mil.** The name given to the first regiment of foot in the British Army, now called the Royal Scots, and supposed to be the oldest regular troops in Europe.

**Royal Academy, s.** A society designed to promote the arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving. In 1765, a charter was granted to "The Incorporated Society of Artists." Dissensions almost immediately arose, its more eminent members withdrew, and on Dec. 10, 1768, obtained from the king a charter for the "Royal Academy of Arts, in London," now known as the Royal Academy. The first exhibition of their paintings took place at Somerset House, in 1769. In 1834 the Society was removed to the National Gallery, then just erected in Trafalgar Square. [ACADEMICIAN, ACADEMY.]

**Royal Academy of Music:** A society founded in 1823, which gave its first concert in 1828, and was incorporated in 1830.

**royal-antler, s.** The third branch of the horn of a deer.

**royal-arch, s.** A degree in freemasonry.

**royal-arms, arms-royal, s. pl.**

**Her.** The personal arms borne by the successive sovereigns of a country, as distinguished from those which they bear in their public capacity, namely, the arms of the country over which they rule.

**royal-assent, s.** [ASSENT, s. B.]

**Royal Astronomical Society, s.** A society for astronomical research, which was founded in London in 1820, and received its charter in 1831.

**royal-bay, s.**

**Bot.** *Laurus nobilis* or *indica*.

**royal-blue, s.** A deep-coloured and beautiful smalt, and also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamelling, in which uses it is very permanent; but in water and oil its beauty soon decays, as is in uncommon case with other vitrified pigments. It is not in other respects an eligible pigment, being, notwithstanding its beautiful appearance, very inferior to other cobalt blues.

**royal bounty, s.** A fund from which money is granted to female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded on duty.

**royal-burgh, s.** [BURGH.]

**âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hère, campl, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôr, or, wûre, wpl, wôr, wô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. a, æ = ô; æ = â; qu = kw.**

**royal-charter, s.** A charter granted by the sovereign, and conveying certain rights and privileges to the subjects, as a charter granted to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions.

**Royal Family, s.** The family of the sovereign, specif. the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal. With regard to the other princes and princesses, the term Royal Family has two meanings. In the wider one it comprehends all those who are by any possibility inheritable to the crown. In the narrower one it is limited to those who are within a certain degree of propinquity to the reigning prince, and to whom therefore the law pays extraordinary respect. (*Blackstone: Comment., bk. I., ch. 4.*)

**royal-fern, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Osmunda*.

**royal-fish, s.** [*FISH-ROYAL*]

**royal-glass, s.** Painted glass.

**royal-grant, s.** A grant of letters patent from the crown.

**Royal Humane Society, s.** [*HUMANITY*]

**Royal Institution, s.** An institution founded in London by Count Rumford, Sir Joseph Banks, and others, March 9, 1799, and incorporated Jan. 13, 1800. It is designed to diffuse knowledge, to facilitate the general introduction of mechanical inventions, and teach by lectures and experiments the application of science to the common purposes of life. It has, as a rule, had for its lecturers some of the first scientific men of the age.

**royal-mantle, s.**

*Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Anticlea sinuata*.

**royal-mast, s.**

*Naut.*: The fourth mast from the deck; a royal.

\* **royal-merchant, s.** A term formerly applied to merchants who founded principalities which their descendants enjoyed, as the Grimaldi of Venice, the Medici of Florence, &c.; also applied to one who managed the mercantile affairs of a state or kingdom.

**royal-mines, s. pl.** Mines of gold and silver.

**royal-oak, s.**

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An oak in Boscombe Wood in which Charles II. is said to have taken shelter after the battle of Worcester, hence a frequent public-house sign.

2. *Astron.*: *Robur Carolinum*. (*Halley.*)

**Royal Observatory, s.** [*OBSERVATORY, 1.*]

\* **royal-rich, a.** Rich as a king; rich or gorgeous enough for a king.

**Royal Society, s.** A society for prosecuting research in general and physico-mathematical science in particular, founded in London in 1660. In 1645, a few friends, including Drs. Wilkins and Wallis, established a scientific club in the metropolis, which maintained a chequered and intermittent existence sometimes in London at others in Oxford, till at length being revived at the Restoration it became the parent of the Royal Society. At a meeting of the club, held Nov. 28, 1660, the formation of a new society was resolved on, and its scope and constitution defined. Its first public action took place on Dec. 5, 1660, and the members, in 1662, obtained a charter, and were incorporated as the Royal Society. Charles II. flattered himself that he was its founder, and among the names of its fellows was that of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Sir Isaac Newton was elected a fellow in Jan., 1672, admitted in Feb., 1673, and in 1703 became president. The first number of the *Philosophical Transactions*, recording the work of the society, appeared on March 6, 1665. After 1800 the annual volume took the place of occasional numbers. In 1709, a bequest from Sir Godfrey Copley led to the establishment of the Copley gold medal, and a donation from Count Rumford, in 1796, resulted in the foundation of the Rumford gold and silver medals. Two more medals were established by George IV. in 1825. The Linnean Society branched off from it in 1788, the Geological Society in 1807, and the Royal

Astronomical Society in 1820. For a considerable time the number of the members stood at 600; latterly, however, only fifteen members have been annually elected, so that the number of fellows will in a few years be reduced below 500. With the exception of a small Roman Academy, the Royal Society of London was the first of the kind established, the Royal Academy of Science at Paris not having arisen till 1666.

¶ (1) *The Royal Society of Edinburgh*: A Scotch society of a similar type, which was incorporated in 1783, having been developed from the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, commenced in 1739.

(2) *Royal Society of Literature*: A society founded under the patronage of George IV. in 1823, and chartered in 1826. It awards gold medals.

**royal-standard, s.** [*STANDARD.*]

**royal-tiger, s.** [*TIGER.*]

**royal-yard, s.**

*Naut.*: The fourth yard from the deck, on which the royal is set.

\* **roy-al-ét, \*roy-é-lét, s.** [A dimin. from *royal* (q.v.).] A petty king or sovereign; a kinglet.

"There were . . . two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave."—*Fulter: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 10.

\* **roy-al-ism, s.** [*FR. ROYALISME.*] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government.

**roy-al-ist, s. & a.** [*FR. ROYALISTE.*]

*A.* *As subst.*: An adherent or supporter of monarchical government; specif. applied to:

(1) An adherent of Charles I. and Charles II. in the Civil War, as opposed to a Roundhead (q.v.).

"His majesty and all *royalists* must necessarily yield, that the ports, forts, navy, ammunition, armies, and revenues thus yielded on by the parliament, though his majesty's in point of possession, yet are not his, but the kingdom's in point of right and interest."—*Fryne: Sovereign Power of Parliament*, pt. II, p. 12.

(2) An adherent of the Bourbon family after the French Revolution.

*B.* *As adj.*: Supporting monarchical government; belonging to the Royalists.

\* **roy-al-ize, v. t. & i.** [*ENG. ROYAL; -IZE.*]

*A. Trans.*: To make royal.

"Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king. To royalize his blood, I spilt mine own."—*Shaksp.: Richard III.*, I. 2.

*B. Intrans.*: To bear royal sway.

"If long he look to rule and royalize."—*Sylvestre: Magnificence*, 79.

**roy-al-ly, adv.** [*ENG. ROYAL; -LY.*] In a royal manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

"It shall be so my care To have you royally appointed."—*Shaksp.: Winter's Tale*, IV. 2.

\* **roy-alm, s.** [*O. FR., FR. ROYALME.*] A kingdom, a realm (q.v.).

"The establishment and continuation of peace and tranquillity in this *royalme* for ever."—*Udal: New Testament*, p. 4. (*Prof.*)

**roy-al-ty, \*roy-al-te, \*roy-al-tie, s.** [*O. FR. REALTE, REALTE, ROYALTE (FR. ROYALTE),* from Lat. *regalitate*, accus. of *regalis*, from *regalis* = regal (q.v.).]

1. The state, character, or dignity of a king; the condition of a person of royal rank.

"Is this the *royalty* of Albion's king?"—*Shaksp.: Henry VI.*, I. 2.

2. The state of being of royal birth; royal extraction.

"By the *royalties* of both your bloods."—*Shaksp.: Richard II.*, III. 2.

3. Deportment becoming or befitting a king; kingly character.

"Pallas had put by, With her faire rod, Ulysses' *royalty*."—*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey* xvi.

4. The person of a king; majesty; a title applied to kings.

"Thus his *royalty* doth speak in me."—*Shaksp.: King John*, v. 2.

5. The Sovereign, or a member of the Royal Family (the abstract put for the concrete); as, *Royalty* was present.

6. A right or prerogative of a sovereign; especially a signoride due to a king from a manor of which he is lord.

"With the property were connected *royalties*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. A tax paid to the crown or to the landlord on the produce of a mine.

8. A tax paid to a person who holds a grant of a patent from the crown for the use of such patent; it is generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured; a percentage paid to the owner of an article for its use; hence, a percentage of profits paid to an author for the privilege of reprinting his works.

"Houses which not only paid no *royalty* to authors but freely availed themselves of the experience and outlay of American publishers who had paid *royalty*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 123.

\* 9. An emblem of royalty.

"Did give him that *royalty* he wears."—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.*, IV. 2.

10. A royal manor; a manor.

"Some extraordinary takes of salmon have been secured in the *Avon royalty* here this week."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1884.

11. A kingdom, a domain, a province, a sphere.

\* 12. The area occupied by a royal burgh; (pl.) the bounds of a royal burgh. (*Scotch.*)

**roy-é-na, s.** [Named after Adrian Van Royen, once Professor of Botany at Leyden.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ebenaceæ. *Royena lucida* is a white-flowered greenhouse plant.

**roy-lé-s, s.** [Named after John Forbes Royle, Esq., Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Balarunpora.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Ballotiæ. The leaves of *Roylea elegans* are used in India as a bitter tonic febrifuge.

\* **royne (1), v. t. & i.** [*FR. ROYNER.*] To bite, to gnaw.

\* **royne (2), v. t.** [*FR. GROGNER.*] To growl, to mutter.

"Yet did he murmur with rebellious sound, And softly *royne* when savage choler can rebound."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. ix. 32.

\* **royn-yah, a.** [*FR. ROYNEUS* = mangy, from *rogn* = mange, scab, from Lat. *rubiginem*, accus. of *rubigo* = rust.] Mangy, scurvy, paltry, mean.

"The *royneish* clown, at whom so oft Your grace was wont to laugh."—*Shaksp.: As You Like It*, II. 2.

\* **roys-tér, s.** [*ROISTER.*]

1. A roisterer.

2. A drunken spree or frolic.

\* **roys-tér-ér, s.** [*ROISTERER.*]

\* **roys-tér-ous, a.** [*ENG. ROYSTER; -OUS.*] Unruly, revelling.

"The *roysterous* young dogs."—*Cervantes: Past & Present*, bk. II., ch. xv.

**Royt-tón, s.** [*See def.*]

(*Geog.*): A market town partly in Hertfordshire and partly in Cambridgeshire.

**Royton-crow, s.**

*Ornith.*: *Corvus cornix*, long considered a separate species. [*Crow, s.*, III. 2. (B).]

"Evidence accumulated during many years, through the observation of ornithologists of many countries and of many schools, seems at last to compel the conclusion that no specific distinction can be maintained between the birds long known scientifically as *Corvus corone* and *Corvus cornix*, and in English as the Black or Carrion-Crow, and the Gray, Hooded, or *Royton-Crow*."—*Farrall: Brit. Birds* (ed. 2d), II. 274.

\* **roy-té-lét, s.** [*FR. ROULETTE*, from *roi* = a king.] A petty king.

"Causing the American *royalets* to turn all homages to that king and the crown of England."—*Baylis.*

\* **royt-yah, a.** [Perhaps for *riotish* or *roustish*.] Wild, irregular.

"No woad presumed to show its *roystiah* face."—*Bosworth: Pycche*, p. 62.

**rô-selle, s.** [*ROSELLE.*]

**rô-ét, s.** [*ROSIN.*] (*Scotch.*)

**rûb, \*rubbe, v. t. & i.** [*Gael. rub* = to rub; Ir. & Gael. *rubadh* = a rubbing; Wel. *rhwb* = to rub; *rhwb* = a rub; Ir. *ruboir*; Gael. *rubair* = a rubber; Dan. *rubbe* = to rub.]

*A. Transitive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move or pass along, or over the surface of, with pressure or friction; to apply friction to.

"She rubs her hands."—*Shaksp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To clean by rubbing; to wipe.

"Rub your chain with crumbs."—*Shaksp.: Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

3. To remove by rubbing or friction; to chafe.

"Bene, with holding in the nocks of their shafts hard, rubbe the skins of their fingers."—*Ascham: Theophilus*, bk. II.

**boil, boy; pout, jow; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.**

4. To spread a thin coating or covering over the surface of; to smear.

"What would make one suspect that they rub the marble with it, it is observed that the count is stronger in the morning than at night."—*Addison: On Italy.*

\* 5. To polish, to retouch, to touch up. (Followed by over.)

"The whole business of our redemption is to rub over the damned copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul."—*South.*

\* 6. To hinder, to cross, to obstruct, to interfere with.

"Tis the duke's pleasure,  
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,  
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd."

*Shakspeare: Lear, II. 2.*

\* 7. To touch hard; to gall, to chafe; to fret or tease with gibes or sarcasms.

"He who before he was exiled, was afraid, after being persecuted, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Montaigne.*

## II. Building, &c.

1. To polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere.

2. To smooth, as the dipped surface of a brick with a piece of rough-grained stone.

## B. Intransitive:

### I. Literally:

1. To move or pass along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate.

2. To fret, to chafe, to make a friction.

"This last allusion gall'd the panther more,  
Because indeed it rubb'd upon the sore."  
*Dryden: Hind & Panther, III. 122.*

\* 3. *Bowls:* To incline or turn in towards the jack.

II. *Fig.*: To move or pass with difficulty; to get along with difficulty. (Followed by along, on, or through): as, He can just manage to rub along.

¶ Things are rubbed sometimes for purposes of convenience; but they are chafed, fretted, and galled injuriously: the skin is liable to chafe from any violence; leather will fret from the motion of a carriage; when the skin is once broken, animals will become galled by a continuance of the friction.

### ¶ 1. To rub down:

(1) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by rubbing or friction; to render less prominent.

(2) To clean by rubbing; to curry: as, To rub down a horse.

\* 2. To rub off: To go off in a hurry. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 861.)

3. To rub out: To remove or erase by friction: as, To rub out marks.

### 4. To rub up:

(1) To polish, to burnish.

(2) To rouse to action; to excite, to awaken.

## rub, s. [RUB, v.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of rubbing; friction: as, To give anything a rub with a cloth.

### 2. Figuratively:

(1) That which impedes, obstructs, or renders motion difficult; an obstruction, an impediment.

"We doubt not now  
But every rub is smoothed on our way."

*Shakspeare: Henry V., II. 2.*

\* (2) A difficulty, a cause of uneasiness, a pinch.

(3) An unevenness of surface; an inequality.

"To sleep! perchance to dream: ay, there's the rub!"  
*Shakspeare: Hamlet, III. 1.*

(4) A reverse, a hardship, a difficulty.

"We have met with some notable rubs already, and what are yet to come we knew not."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. II.*

(5) A sarcasm, a jibe, a taunt.

(6) A rub-stone (q.v.).

### II. Technically:

1. *Bowls:* Inequality of ground which hinders the motion of the bowl.

2. *Cards:* The same as RUBBER (q.v.).

"Can you one?" inquired the old lady. "I can," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Double, single, and the rub!"  
*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. VI.*

rub-a-dub, s. The sound of a drum when beaten. (From the sound.)

rub-iron, s. A plate on a carriage or wagon-bed, against which the fore-wheel

turns when turning short. Called wheel-guard plate in a field-artillery carriage. One is placed on each side of the stock.

rub-stone, s. A stone, usually of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone; specif., the flat stone on which the carrier's knife is ground to an edge.

† rū-bāge, † rū-bāsse, s. [Lat. *rubens* = red.]

*Min.*: (1) Rock-crystal from Brazil, enclosing red scales of hematite or gothite; (2) rock-crystal which, when heated and plunged into a cool coloured solution, becomes fissured, and admits the red colouring matter; (3) rubicelle (q.v.); (4) Rose-quartz (q.v.).

rū-ba'-tō, a. [Ital. = stolen.]

*Music*: A style of singing or playing in which some of the notes are nudily lengthened, and others proportionately contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

\* rūb-bage (ag as īg), \* rūb-bidge, s. [RUBBISH.]

rubbed, pa. par. or a. [RUB, v.]

## rubbed-work, s.

*Build.*: Brick- or stonework smoothed with stone or sand and water.

rub'-ber, s. [Eng. rub, v.; -er.]

### I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which rubs; an instrument used in rubbing or cleaning; a polisher:

(1) One who rubs.

"Mistress Younglove, the grave rubber of your mistress' loss."—*Bonville & Pitt: Bonville's Lady.*

(2) An instrument used in rubbing, as a coarse towel for rubbing the body after bathing.

"The servants . . . lay  
The rubbers, and the bathing shawl display."  
*Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 2.*

(3) A coarse file.

"The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a rubber."  
—*Mason.*

(4) A whetstone or rub-stone.

(5) A roll of cloth charged with emery, rottenstone, or other abradant or polishing material, for surfacing plates.

2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three, or the game which decides the contest.

"The rubber of matches between the two famous running men."—*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 1, 1884.*

3. An inequality or unevenness of ground; a rub, an obstruction.

4. Hence, obstruction, difficulty, hardship.

5. That which rubs or grates on the feelings: a rub, a sarcasm, a gibe, a taunt.

6. (Pl.) A disease in sheep, causing great heat and itching. Called also Scab, Shab, or Ray.

7. India-rubber (q.v.).

8. Hence, used for:

(1) An overshoe made of india-rubber. (*Amer.*)

(2) A small block or piece of caoutchouc used for erasing pencil marks.

(3) An india-rubber tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

(4) The ball used in the game of lacrosse. It is about the size of a billiard ball.

"He secured the rubber again, and made a second attempt at goal, which missed."—*Field, March 4, 1884.*

### II. Technically:

#### 1. Electricity:

(1) That part of an electrical machine which rubs against the cylinder or disc.

(2) The moving pad or piston of an electro-phorus.

2. *Mason.*: A board or block used in grinding or polishing. In the mouldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for filets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work.

A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble.

3. *Naut.*: A tool for flattening the waggons seams in sail-making.

4. *Vehicles*: The part of the waggon-lock which presses against the wheels.

## rubber-cloth, s.

1. Fabric covered with caoutchouc.

2. Caoutchouc in sheets.

rubber-file, s. A heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds. They are of square or triangular section, and used for coarse work. When they have three flat faces and one rounded, they are known as half-thick files.

rubber-knife, s. A rubber-saw (q.v.).

## rubber-mould, s.

1. A flask or former for shaping plastic rubber.

2. A vulcanite mould for shaping plates for artificial dentures, &c.

rubber-saw, s. A circular knife used in cutting india-rubber. It is not properly a saw, but is so termed in the trade. It is driven at high speed, and kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water.

\* rūb-bidge, s. [RUBBISH.]

rūb'-bish, pr. par., a., & s. [RUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

### C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of wiping the surface with pressure.

2. That which is obtained by rubbing; specif., an impression of an inscription obtained by rubbing.

"Mr. Bontell in his work on Brasses and Slabs, says that no one can attain to intimate knowledge of these things unless he takes actual rubbings himself."  
—*Church Times, Feb. 24, 1882.*

3. The process of straightening the wires for needles.

### rubbing-paunch, s.

*Naut.*: A piece of wood nailed on the fore-side of a mast to prevent injury to the latter by yards or spars in raising or lowering.

rubbing-post, s. A post set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

## rubbing-stone, s.

*Bricklaying*: A grit-stone, which is placed upon the bricklayer's bench, and upon which stones are rubbed smooth after being dressed by an axe to a shape suitable for gauged arches, domes, niches, or similar work.

rūb'-bish, \* rūb'-bidge, \* rob'-euz, \* rob'-ows, \* rub-bage, \* rub-bish, s. [O. Fr. *robel*, pl. *robeuz* or *robeaux*.]

1. Fragments; pieces broken or imperfect; ruins of buildings.

"A fine ruin is one thing, and a heap of rubbish another."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey.*

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or useless.

3. Confusion, mingled mass.

"That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in rubbish and confusion."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

4. Nonsense: as, That is all rubbish.

### \* rubbish-walling, s. [RUBBLE-WORK.]

rūb'-bish-īng, a. [Eng. *rubbish*; -ing.] Trashy, worthless, rubbishy.

"It was a good army bell tent, and seemed a palace to me after the rubbishy little impostor."—*Field, April 4, 1884.*

rūb'-bish-īy, a. [Eng. *rubbish*; -y.]

1. Containing rubbish; consisting of rubbish.

"Clearing woody, rubbishy turf."—*W. P. Hunter: Geological Essay, p. 418.*

2. Trashy, worthless.

rūb'-ble, s. [RUBBISH.]

1. Pieces of rough stone; rubbish.

"Pieces of timber, bars of iron, many stones, together with all the rubble and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile."—*Dean King: Sermon, p. 2.*

2. Stones of irregular shape and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used to fill up behind the face courses of walls or in coarse masonry, also masonry of such stuff; rubble-work.

"We lay the foundation of our houses with rubble up to the level of the earth."—*Scribner's Magazine, October, 1873, p. 204.*

3. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.

4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. (*Prov.*)

### rubble-stone, s. (See extract.)

"Rubble-stones owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, depositing in a hurry and with great precipitation."  
—*Woodward.*

šāte, šāt, šāre, šamidat, whāt, šāl, šāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, šūre, šīr, marīno; gō, pēt, or, wōra, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, šāl; trī, šīrian. še, ēe = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**rubble-wall, s.** A wall built of rubble-work.

**rubble-work, rubble-walling, s.**

*Mason.*: Masonry in which stones are used in the rough, without being dressed to size, unless on their exposed faces.

\* **rūb-bly, a.** [Eng. *rubbly*(e); -y.] Abounding in small, irregular stones; containing, or of the nature of rubble.

**rū-bē-se, s. pl.** [Lat. *rub(us)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. -es.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Rosaceae. Calyx persistent, coriaceous; carpels many; ovules, two in each carpel, pendulous; fruit of one or many small drupes.

**rū-bē-ān-hy-dric, a.** [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *anhydric*.] Derived from, or containing sulphuretted hydrogen and cyanogen.

**rubeanhydric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*: A sulphhydrate of cyanogen,  $C_2N_2H_2S_2$  (*Berselius*). Prepared by passing cyanogen gas and sulphydric acid into alcohol. It is deposited from the solution in yellow-red shining crystals, very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

\* **rū-bēd-in-ōis, a.** [Lat. *rubedo*, genit. *rubedinis* = redness.] Reddish.

\* **rū-bē-fā-qī-ent** (or *q as sh*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *rubefaciens*, pr. par. of *rubefacio* = to make red: *rubeo* = to be red, and *facio* = to make.]

*A.* As adj.: Making red, reddening.

*B.* As substantiv:

*Med.*: A substance for external application, causing redness, but not followed by blister. The chief are: a weak solution of ammonia, compound camphor liniment, mustard, oil of turpentine, &c.

**rū-bē-fāc-tion, s.** [From Lat. *rubefactus*, pr. par. of *rubefacio* = to make ruddy.] The production of a red colour in water. In fresh water this is effected by *Astaria homatodes*, a species of Daphne, by some Naidina, and by Red Snow (q.v.). In salt water it is done by *Trichodesmum*, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

\* **rū-bē-lēt, s.** [Eng. *ruby*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little ruby.

"A blushing, pretty-peeping rubulet."  
*Herriot: R. Roperiana, p. 342.*

**rū-bē-lāne, s.** [Lat. *rubell(us)* = somewhat red; suff. -ane (*Minn.*)]

*Min.*: An altered Biotite (q.v.), occurring in an altered porphyritic dolerite in Bohemia.

**rū-bēlle' (1), s.** [Ger., from *reiben* = to rub.]

*Metal.*: An iron plate on which ores are ground to test them, or prepare for test by assay.

**rū-bēlle' (2), s.** [Ger. *rubellan*.] A red colour in enamelling.

**ruble-enamel, s.** A process in which the design, after having been worked out in relief on the plate, or otherwise, of earthenware, is covered with an enamel of one colour. Those parts of the design where the lightest colour, while those where the impression of the design has been deepest appear darkest.

**rū-bē-lite, s.** [Lat. *rubell(us)* = reddish; suff. -ite (*Minn.*)]

*Min.*: A red variety of tourmaline (q.v.), occurring in crystals mostly transparent and containing lithia.

**Rū-bēng, s.** [See def.] A celebrated Flemish painter (1577-1640).

**Rubens' brown, s.** A pigment still in use in the Netherlands under this appellation. It is an earth of a lighter colour, more ochreous texture, and of a warmer or more tawny hue than the Vandyke brown of the London shops. It works well both in water and oil, and much resembles the brown used by Teniers.

**rū-bē-ō-lā, s.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *ruber* = red.]

*Med.*: The measles (q.v.).

**rū-bē-ō-lōid, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rubecula*; -oid.] Resembling rubecula or measles.

**rū-bēr-ite, s.** [Lat. *ruber* = red; suff. -ite (*Minn.*)]

*Min.*: The same as *CUPRITE* (q.v.).

**rūb-ē-rūth-rīa, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia)*, and Eng. *erythric*.] Contained in, or derived from madder.

**ruberithric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{22}H_{10}O_{10}$ . A yellow substance existing in madder root, and extracted by a complicated process from the filtrate, obtained when the decoction of madder is treated with neutral acetate of lead, and the alizarin precipitate removed. It forms yellow prisms of silky lustre, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. By boiling with dilute acids ruberithric-acid is converted into alizarin and glucose.

\* **rū-bēs-ō-ōnce, s.** [RUBESCENT.] A growing or becoming rubescent; the state of being red; a blush.

\* **rū-bēs-ō-ōnt, a.** [Lat. *rubescens*, pr. par. of *rubescere*, incept. from *rubeo* = to be red; *ruber* = red.] Growing or becoming red; tendency to redness.

\* **rū-bēs-ūs, s.** [Lat. = red, reddish.]

*Geomancy*: A figure constellation-like, representing Mars direct. When Mars is retrograde he is called *Puella*. (*Chaucer*.)

**rū-bī-ē, s.** [Lat. = madder; *rubens* = red.]

*Bot.*: Madder; the typical genus of Rubiaceae, or a genus of Gallaecae. Corolla rotate, campanulate, or funnel-shaped, four to five cleft, stamens four or five, fruit a two-lobed berry. About fifty species are known, chiefly from temperate regions. One, *Rubia perigrina*, a plant with yellowish flowers, is British. *R. tinctoria* is madder. From *R. cordifolia*, called also *R. Munjista*, come the roots called *Munjeeth* (q.v.). *R. sikkimensis* yields a dye. *R. Relboun* is the Madder of Chili. The roots of *R. angustissima* are also highly coloured. *R. noxi* is said to be poisonous. (*MADDER*.)

**rū-bī-ā-ō-ōs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aces.]

*Bot.*: An order of plants founded by Jussieu in 1789. Monopetalous plants, with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules; stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes; ovary inferior compound. Lindley separated it into Gallaecae and Cinchonaceae (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker recurs to the old arrangement.

**rū-bī-ā-y-ō, a.** [Eng. *rubiac(ia)*; -ia.] Derived from, or containing rubiacin.

**rubiacic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{22}H_{10}O_{17}$ . Produced, according to Ferriac, by boiling rubiacin or rubiafin with ferrous nitrate or chloride, and adding hydrochloric acid, which throws down impure rubiacic acid. It is purified by reprecipitation. The acid is obtained as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, and reconverted into rubiacin by sulphuric acid.

**rū-bī-ā-y-in, s.** [Eng. *rubiac(ia)*; -in (*Chem.*)]

*Chem.*:  $C_{22}H_{10}O_{16}$ . Madder-orange. A yellow colouring matter, discovered by Runge in madder root. It crystallizes in light yellow plates or needles having a strong reddish-green lustre, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow liquid, and in alkalis forming purple solutions. It is of little use as a dye, a piece of mordanted calico being scarcely coloured by it.

**rū-bī-ē-dīn, s.** [Eng. *rubiad(ip)in*.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{18}H_{14}O_6$ . A substance produced, together with glucose, by the action of alkalis on rubiacin. It crystallizes in yellow needles or rectangular plates, which are slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a yellow solution, and aqueous ammonia dissolves it at the boiling heat with blood-red colour.

**rū-bī-ē-dī-pīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; Eng. (*oxyth*ose), and -in (*Chem.*)]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{12}O_8$  (?). One of the compounds formed by the fermentation of madder with erythrozym. After the removal of alizarin, rubretin, rubiafin, &c., it is obtained, along with rubiagin, from which it is separated by solution in cold alcohol. It is a yellowish-brown fatty substance, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, the latter forming a blood-red soapy liquid.

**rū-bī-ē-fīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; *f* connect, and -in (*Chem.*)]

*Chem.*:  $C_{22}H_{10}O_9$  (?). A substance isomeric with rubiadin, and produced by the fermentation of rubian. It is separated, along with veratrin, from alizarin, &c., by the action of acetate of copper, and from veratrin by boiling with stannous oxide. It crystallizes from the stannous solution in yellow shining plates and needles which behave in all respects like rubiacin.

**rū-bī-ē-gīn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; *g* connect, and -in (*Chem.*)]

*Chem.*: Produced by the fermentation of rubian, and separated from rubiadipin by cold alcohol. It is obtained as yellow granules or grouped needles, insoluble in boiling water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Alkalis dissolve it with blood-red colour, and neutral acetate of lead throws down orange-coloured grains from its alcoholic solution. Formula uncertain.

**rū-bī-ē-ūn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia)*; Eng. suff. -an.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{12}O_{12}$ . A glucoside, discovered by Schunck in madder root in 1847. It yields, under the influence of acids, alkalis, or madder ferment, alizarin, with other colouring matters, and glucose. It is a dry, brittle, amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish, and of a deep yellow colour in thin layers, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Its solutions are very bitter. Heated above 180° it gives off orange-red vapours of alizarin. Oil of vitriol dissolves it with blood-red colour.

**rū-bī-ān-īa, a.** [Eng. *rubian*; -ia.] Contained or derived from rubian (q.v.).

**rubianic-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{20}H_{10}O_{14}$  (?). Produced by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis, and obtained by treating rubian with baryta water, collecting the barium compound formed, decomposing the latter with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing from boiling water. It forms lemon-yellow silky needles, tastes bitter, reddens litmus, dissolves easily in boiling water and in alcohol, but not in ether.

**rū-bī-ān-in, s.** [Eng. *rubian*; -in.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{22}H_{10}O_{12}$ . Obtained by boiling aqueous rubian with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving out alizarin, &c., with boiling alcohol from the colouring matters produced, and continuing the treatment of the solid residue with boiling alcohol, from whence rubianin crystallizes in lemon-yellow coloured needles with silky lustre, moderately soluble in boiling water, very slightly in alcohol.

\* **ru-bī-ble, s.** [RIBIBLE.]

**rū-bī-ōan, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] A term applied to a horse that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but so that this gray or white is not predominant there.

\* **rū-bī-ōā-tive, s.** [Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] That which produces a reddish or ruby colour.

**rū-bī-ōālle, s.** [Fr., from Ital. *rubicello*, dimin. from *rubino* = a ruby.]

*Min.*: A jeweller's name for a yellowish or orange-red transparent spinel (q.v.).

**rū-bī-ōhlōr-īa, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rub(ia)*, and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*).] Contained in, or derived from *Rubia tinctorum*.

**rubicloric-acid, s.**

*Chem.*:  $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$  (?). An acid found in the root and leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*, and separated from an aqueous solution by basic acetate of lead in presence of ammonia. It forms a colourless or slightly yellow mass, having a faint nauseous taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and is converted by heating with hydrochloric acid into dark green flocks of chlorarubin.

**Rū-bī-ōn, s.** [Lat.] A small stream of Italy, falling into the Adriatic to the north of Ariminum. It formed in part the northern boundary of *Italia Propria*, and on this account the Roman generals were forbidden to pass the Rubicon with an armed force, under dreadful imprecations, and to do so was considered equivalent to a declaration of war. According to the story, Caesar crossed the

būl, bōy; pōnt, jōwī; oāt, gell, chorua, qhīn, bēnch; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lāg. -cian, -tian = shām. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Rubicon with his army at the breaking out of the civil war with Pompey, exclaiming, "The die is cast!" Hence the phrase, *To cross (or pass) the Rubicon* = to take a decisive step in any enterprise. The position of the Rubicon has not been clearly ascertained; some identify it with Flumeniso, some with Lusa, and others with Fisatello.

**rû-bi-ôund**, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubeo* = to be red; Fr. *rubiconde*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclining to redness, ruddy. (Said especially of the face.)

"And this way turns his rubicund, round face."  
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, v.

2. *Bot.*: Blushing, rosy-red.

**rû-bi-ôund-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *rubicund*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being rubicund.

**rû-bid-ô-hy-dran**, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red, and Gr. *ûdôr* (*ûdôr*) = water.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{12}O_{14}$ . A substance produced in the preparation of rubianic acid, and obtained as a reddish-yellow, transparent, bitter gum, yielding with water a yellow solution from which it is not precipitated by any metallic salt except basic acetate of lead.

**rû-bid-ine**, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red; -*ine* (*Chem.*).]

*Chem.*:  $C_{11}H_{17}N$ . An organic base belonging to the pyridine series, and contained with several others in coal tar. It is a colourless liquid of oily consistence and faint odour, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether, has a sp. gr. of 1.017, and boils at 230°. Its salts have a tendency to assume a reddish tint on exposure to the air.

**rû-bid-î-um**, *s.* [Lat. *rubidus* = dark red.]

*Chem.*: A monad metallic element belonging to the potassium group, discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860. Symbol Rb; atomic weight, 85.4; sp. gr. 1.52. It has been detected in mineral waters, in several lepidolites, and in the ash of many plants, as tobacco, tea, and coffee. It may be obtained from the saline residue in the preparation of lithia from lepidolites, by adding platinum chloride, and dissolving out the potassium compound by repeated boiling with water. The chloroplatinate of rubidium is reduced with hydrogen, and the purified chloride of rubidium, mixed with calcium tartrate and soot, is heated in a furnace, the volatilised metal being collected in a receiver containing mineral naphtha. It is a white metal with silvery lustre, soft to the touch, and melting at 38.5°. Exposed to the air, it becomes covered with a gray film, and soon takes fire. When thrown on water it takes fire even more readily than potassium, and burns with a flame like the latter.

**rubidium-chloride**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $RbCl$ . Obtained by adding hydrochloric acid to the hydrate and slowly evaporating. It forms cubic crystals which have a vitreous lustre, are permanent in the air, and anhydrous.

**rubidium-hydrate**, *s.*

*Chem.*:  $RbHO$ . Formed by decomposing the sulphate of rubidium with barium hydrate, and evaporating the filtrate in a silver retort. It is obtained as a white porous mass, which deliquesces rapidly in the air, possesses caustic properties as powerful as hydrate of potassium, and is soluble in alcohol.

**rû-bied**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUBY, *v.*]

**rû-bif-îe**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facto* = to make.] Making red; rubificent.

"While the several species of rays as the *rubifac*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each."—Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. II, ch. II.

**rû-bi-fi-cation**, *s.* [Eng. *rubify*; *c* connective, and suff. -*ation*.] The act of making red; rubification.

"Desatiation, rubification, and fixation."—Howell: *Letters*, II, 42.

**rû-bi-form**, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of red.

"Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubiform* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the directest lines."—Newton: *Opticks*.

**rû-bi-fy**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* (pass. *fo*) = to make.] To make red.

"White wine vinegar is to be preferred . . . if it be rubbed by macerating the leaves of red roses in it."—Venner: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 150.

**rû-bî-în-ôee**, *a.* [Lat. *rubigo*, genit. *rubiginis* = rust.]

*Bot.*: Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown. Used spec. of a surface covered by glandular hairs.

**rû-bî-în-ôis**, *a.* [RUBIGINOUS.] Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty, mildewed.

**rû-bî-gô**, *s.* [Lat.]

*Bot.*: An old genus of Coniomycetous Fungals. *Rubigo alnea* is found on the underside of the leaves of decaying alders.

**rû-bî-hy-dran**, *s.* [RUBIDHYDRAN.]

*Chem.*:  $C_{10}H_{12}O_{14}$ . A substance formed by treating rubian with acid carbonate of barium. It is a brown-yellow transparent gum, with bitter taste, dissolves easily in water, less soluble in alcohol.

**rû-bîn**, *s.* [Sp.] A ruby (q.v.).

"Twixt the perles and rubins."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II, III.

**rû-bîn-dên-îe**, *a.* [Etym. not apparent.]

**rubindenoic-acid**, *s.* [ISAMIC-ACID.]

**rû-bîn-îe**, *a.* [Fr. *rubinique*, from *rubine* = a metallic preparation of a ruby colour.] (See compound.)

**rubinic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: Rufo-catecholic acid. When a solution of catechin in an alkaline carbonate is exposed to the air, and hydrochloric acid added, rubinic acid is precipitated in red non-crystalline flocks. It is a fugitive substance and blackens during the washing and drying. It combines with the alkalis to form salts.

**rû-bî-ôis**, *a.* [Lat. *rubeus*.] Red, ruddy, rubied.

"Diana's lip  
Is not more moist and rubious."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I, 4.

**rû-bî-rôt-în**, *s.* [Eng. *rubican*], and Gr. *πύριον* (*rhêsin*) = resin.]

*Chem.*:  $C_7H_8O_2$ . A substance obtained as a bye product in the preparation of rubian, and also produced by boiling chlororubian with alkalis. It forms a reddish-brown resin, melting at 100°; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in alcohol, also in alkalis, and in oil of vitriol with orange-red colour. It does not dye mordanted fabrics.

**rû-bî-lîte**, *s.* [After Rubislaw, Aberdeen, where found.]

*Min.*: A compact granular mineral of a dark-green colour. It belongs to the indefinite substances classed under chlorite (q.v.).

**rû-bî-tân-nîe**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rubica*, and Eng. *tannic*.] (See compound.)

**rubitannic-acid**, *s.*

*Chem.*: A tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*.

**rû-bîe**, *s.* [ROUBLE.]

**rû-bar**, *s.* [Lat.] Redness.

"A rubor of his countenance."—North: *Examen*, 162.

**rû-brîe**, **rû-brîeche**, **rû-brîck**, **rû-brîcke**, *s.* [Fr. *rubrique* (O. Fr. *rubriche*), from Lat. *rubrica* = (1) red earth, (2) a rubric, a title written in red; from *ruber* = red; Sp., Port., and Ital. *rubrica*.]

\*1. Red earth, red ochre.

"The same in sheep's milk with *rubriche* and soft pitch."—Topsell: *Hist. Beasts*, p. 132.

2. That portion of any work, which, in the early manuscripts and typography was coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence specifically—

\* (1) The title-page, or parts of it, the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red.

"No date prefix"

Directs me in the story *rubric* set."

Milton: *P. R.*, IV, 302.

\* (2) In law-books, the title of a statute, because formerly written or printed in red.

\* (3) The title of a chapter or main division.

"Under the rubric 'Illusions of Perception,' we have an excellent account of the most recent scientific theory of perception."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 15, 1881.

(4) In prayer-books and other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, still frequently printed in red letters.

"It is prescribed in the rubric of this day's service that if there be a sermon at all, and not a homily, it shall be upon this argument, The Duty of Subjection."—Sharp: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 2.

\* (5) An ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

3. That which is established, fixed, or settled by authority; an authorised injunction; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority.

"Let him your rubric and your feast prescribe."

Cooper: *Progress of Error*, 182.

**rû-brîe**, **rû-brîck**, **rû-brîsche**, *v.t.*

[RUBRIC, *s.*]

1. To adorn with or write in red; to rubricate.

"Item, for *rubricating* of all the books."—Paston Letters, II, 232.

2. To enact as by a rubric; to place or set in the calendar.

"Rubricating what saints he list."—Adams: *Works*, II, 254.

**rû-brîe**, **rû-brîck**, **rû-brîe-ai**, *a.*

[RUBRIC, *s.*]

1. Red, marked with red.

"The light and rays which appear red . . . I call rubric, or red-making."—Newton: *Optics*.

2. Placed in rubrics.

"No rubrical directions are anywhere given."—Watson: *English Poetry*, III, 192.

3. Pertaining to the rubrics.

\*4. Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

"My father won't become a rubric martyr."—Walpole: *To Mann*, III, 82.

**rû-brîe-ai**, *a.* [RUBRIC, *a.*]

**rû-brî-ô-î-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *rubrical*; -*ity*.] A matter connected with the rubrics; a point of ritual. (*C. Kingsley*: *Yeast*, ch. vi.)

**rû-brî-ô-ite**, *v.t.* [RUBRICATE, *a.*] To mark or distinguish with red.

"The one he doth rubricate on his with his red letters."

—Pope: *Acad.*, p. 252.

**rû-brî-ô-ite**, **rû-brî-ô-î-ô-d**, *a.* [Lat. *rubricatus*, *pa. par.* of *rubrico* = to mark with red; *rubrica* = red earth; *ruber* = red.] Marked with red.

"The rest that stand rubricate in old calendars."—Spelman: *Original. of Terms*, ch. II.

**rû-brî-ô-ian**, **rû-brî-ô-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *rubric*; -*ian*, -*ist*.] One versed in the rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

**rû-brî-ô-î-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *rubric*; -*ity*.] Redness.

"The rubricity of the Nile."—Geddes.

**rû-brî-nî-trie**, *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *nitic*.] (See compound.)

**rubinitric-acid**, *s.* [PICRAMIC-ACID.]

**rûb-sen**, *s.* [Ger., contract. from *rubescens* = rape-seed, from *rube* = rape, and *samen* = seed.] Rape-seed.

**ruben-cake**, *s.* An oil-cake, made from the seeds of *Brassica pruncea*, and much used on the Continent.

**rû-bûs**, *s.* [Lat. = a bramble.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Potentillide (*Lindley*); of Rubus (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs, almost always prickly. Flowers in panicles or solitary, white or red. Calyx five-cleft; petals five; style short, sub-terminal. Fruit of several single-seeded juicy drupes, in a protuberant fleshy receptacle. Known species about 100, chiefly from the north temperate zone. In Salter's descriptive table (1850) the number of British species is stated to be 23; Hooker and Arnott (d. 1855) reduce them to five, and Sir Joseph Hooker (1870) to four: *Rubus Chamaemorus*, the Mountain Raspberry or Cloudberry; *R. saxatilis*, the Stone-bramble; *R. idæus*, the Raspberry (q.v.), and *R. fruticosus*, the Common Bramble, under which are placed 21 sub-species. In North America the leaves of *R. villosus* are employed as an astringent. The leaves of *R. arcticus* have been used as a substitute for tea. Several Himalayan species or sub-species have edible fruits.

**rû-bý**, **rû-bîe**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *rubí*, *rubis* (Fr. *rubis*), from Low Lat. *rubinus*, accus. of *rubinus* = a ruby, from Lat. *ruber* = red; *rubeo* = to be red; Sp. *rubí*, *rubín*; Port. *rubim*; Ital. *rubino*.]

*A. As substantive:*

*I. Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

"His ample forehead bore a coronet  
With sparkling diamonds and with rubies set."  
Dryden: *Palomont and Arctis*, III, 14.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêr, hêre, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = ä; qu = kw.

2. *Figuratively:*

\* (1) Redness.

"Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks."

*Shakspeare: Macbeth, III. 4.*

(2) Something resembling a ruby; a blain, a blotch, a carbuncle.

"He's said to have a rich face and rubies about his nose."—*Capitain Jones.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Horology:* The jewel of a watch. The end-stone is usually a ruby in first-class work.

2. *Min.:* A transparent variety of Sapphire (q.v.) of a red colour, much esteemed as a jewel. The scarcest of precious stones, and known in commerce as Oriental ruby, to distinguish it from Balas ruby (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* A size of type, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

This line is set in Ruby type.

B. *As adj.:* Of the colour of a ruby; red.

"Wounds, like dumb monkeys, do cry their ruby lips."—*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar, III. 1.*

**ruby-blende, s.** [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

**ruby-copper, s.** [CUPRITE.]

**ruby-mica, s.**

*Min.:* A variety of Göthite, occurring in translucent fiery-red scales on limonite, near Siegen, Prussia.

**ruby-silver, s.** [PYRARGYRITE, PROUSTITE.]

**ruby-spinel, s.** [BALAS-RUBY.]

**ruby-tail, s.**

*Entom.:* *Chrysis ignita*, the Common Gold Wasp. [CHRYSID.]

**ruby-tiger, s.**

*Entom.:* A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*. Fore wings reddish-brown, with a black spot; hind wings blackish, or dull pink; the hind margin and two central spots black; expansion of wings an inch and a quarter. The larva is rusty-brown, with brownish hairs, and feeds on ragwort and other plants.

**ruby-wood, s.**

*Bot. & Comm.:* Red saunders-wood (q.v.).

\* **ru-by, v.t.** [RUBY, s.] To make red.

"With sanguine drops the walls are rubbed round."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey xx. 484.*

**ru-ger-vine, a.** [Mod. Lat. *ruccus*]; Eng. suff. -ine. Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Rucervus*; having antlers like those of the genus *Rucervus*.

"Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate rucervine type."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist., III. 61.*

**ru-ger-vus, s.** [Mod. Lat. *ru(s)*, and Lat. *cervus* (q.v.).]

*Zool.:* An East Indian genus of Cervidae, or a sub-genus of *Cervus*. It is allied to *Rusa*, but differs from it in having the bifurcate beam of the antlers further sub-divided. *Rucervus schomburgkii* is Schomburgk's Deer, *R. duvaucelli* the Swamp Deer, and *R. eldi* Eldi's Deer.

**ru-che, ru-che-ying, ru-ch-ying, s.** [Fr. *ruche* = a beehive, from the quillings resembling honeycombs.] Quilled or quillered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses and bonnets.

"The brim being formed of a large loose ruckling."—*Queen, Sept. 24, 1888.*

**ruck (1), v.t.** [ROCK (1), s.] To wrinkle, to crease.

\* **ruck (2), \* rucke, v.t.** [Cf. Dan. *ruge* = to brood.] To cower; to lie or sit close; to squat, as a hen upon eggs.

"On the house did rucke the messenger of ill success and lucke."—*Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.*

**ruck (1), s.** [Icel. *hrukka* = a wrinkle.] A wrinkle, a crease, a fold, a plait.

**ruck (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] An undistinguished crowd; the common crowd or herd. "The cracks having decisively singled themselves out from the ruck."—*Field, March 4, 1884.*

**ruck (3), s.** [ROCK.]

\* **ru-co-ti-tion, s.** [Lat. *ruclatus*, pa. par. of *ruco* = to belch.] The act of belching; a belch.

"Famous ruclations or vapours."—*Egypt: Castel of Feich, bk. iv., ch. xii.*

\* **rüd, \* rüdd, s. & a.** [A.S. *rudu* = redness; Icel. *rodht*, from *rauðr* = red.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Redness, blush; hence, a complexion.

"Fast, with a redd rudd."

To her chamber ood shoe fies."—*Percy: Reliques, III. 1, 1.*

2. Red ochre.

B. *As adj.:* Red, ruddy, rosy.

"Sweet blushes stain'd her rudd-red cheeks, Her eyes were black as aloe."—*Percy: Reliques, III. 1, 2.*

\* **rüd, v.t.** [RUD, s.] To make red; to redden.

**rü-däs, s. & a.** [Fr. *rude* = rude, coarse.]

A. *As subst.:* A coarse, foul-mouthed woman; a ruddy. (Scotch.)

B. *As adj.:* Bold, masculine, coarse. (Applied to women.)

"The auld carlin, a rudes wife she was."—*Scott: Antiquary, p. 480.*

**rüd-böck-ÿ-s, s.** [Named after Olaus Rudbeck and his son, Professors of botany in the University of Upsal; the former died 1702.]

*Bot.:* The typical genus of Rudbeckiaceae (q.v.). Handsome border annuals or perennials from North America.

**rüd-böck-ÿ-ö-s, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *rudbeckia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ae.]

*Bot.:* A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideae.

**rüdd, s.** [From its ruddy coloration.]

*Ichthy.:* *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, the Red-eye (q.v.).

\* **rüdde, s.** [A.S. *rudu* = redness.] Complexion.

"His ruddle is like scarlet in grain."—*Chaucer: C. T., II. 1044.*

**rüd-dör, \* rod-er, \* röth-ör, s.** [A.S. *rödher* = a paddle, from *rowan* = to row; cogn. with Dut. *roer*; Sw. *roder*, *ror*; Dan. *ror*; Ger. *ruder*.]

I. *Literally:*

\* 1. A paddle.

2. That by which a ship is steered; a flat frame hung to the stern-post of a vessel and affording a means of steering. The rudder is moved by a tiller or a wheel.

"Swept from the deck, and from the rudder torn."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 408.*

3. *Agrie.:* A sieve for separating the chaff from the grain. (Prob. a corruption of *riddle*.)

II. *Fig.:* That which guides, governs, or directs the course of anything.

**rudder-band, rudder-brace, s.**

*Naut.:* That part of a rudder-hinge which has bands to brace the rudder and an eye for the pintle on the part attached to the stern-post.

**rudder-brace, s.** [RUDDER-BAND.]

**rudder-breaching, s.**

*Naut.:* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons.

**rudder-case, s.** [RUDDER-TRUNK.]

**rudder-chain, s.**

*Naut.:* One of the chains whereby the rudder is fastened to the stern quarters. They are shackled to the rudder by bolts just above the water-line, and hang slack enough to permit the free motion of the rudder. Their use is to prevent the rudder being lost in the event of its becoming unshipped. They also sometimes lead inboard, to be used in steering should the rudder-head or tiller give way.

**rudder-check, s.** [CHOCK.]

**rudder-coat, s.**

*Naut.:* A canvas clothing to the rudder-stock, which keeps the sea from passing through the trunk in the counter.

**rudder-fish, s.** [PILOT-FISH.]

**rudder-head, s.**

*Naut.:* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

**rudder-hole, s.**

*Naut.:* A hole in the deck, through which the head of the rudder passes.

**rudder-nail, s.**

*Naut.:* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

**rudder-pendant, s.**

*Naut.:* A continuation of the rudder-chain,

secured by a staple around the quarter, under the moulding. In the end of the pendant a thimble is spliced, to which may be hooked a tackle, in case the tiller or head of the rudder is carried away.

**rudder-perch, s.** A name given to a certain fish, said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

**rudder-port, s.**

*Shipbuilding:* A helm-port (q.v.).

**rudder-stock, s.**

*Naut.:* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-posts by the rudder-bands.

**rudder-tackle, s.**

*Naut.:* A tackle employed for operating the rudder in case its head is carried away, or for working a make-shift rudder.

**rudder-trunk, rudder-case, s.** A casing of wood fitted or boxed firmly into the helm-port.

† **rüddeg, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *rude* = rus.]

*Bot.:* (1) *Calendula officinalis*; (2) *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

**rüd-died, a.** [Eng. *ruddy*; -ed.] Made ruddy or red.

**rüd-di-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ruddy*; -ly.] In a ruddy manner; with a ruddy or reddish appearance.

"Many a hand's on a richer hill, But none on a steel more ruddily gilt."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxvi.*

**rüd-di-nöes, \* rüd-di-nesse, s.** [Eng. *ruddy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ruddy; redness of complexion; that degree of redness which is characteristic of good-health. (Applied especially to the complexion or colour of the human skin.)

"The ruddiness upon her lip is wet."—*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale, v. 2.*

**rüd-die (1), rüd-die, rüd-die, s.** [From the same root as *ruddy*.] A species of red earth, coloured by sesquioxide of iron. It is used for marking sheep.

"Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and that in greater or less proportion. It is of a greater or less specific gravity, consistency, or hardness."—*Woodward.*

\* **ruddle-man, s.** One who digs ruddle. "Benighted like a ruddle-man, a gypsy, or a chimney-sweep."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 470.*

\* **rüd-die (2), s.** [RIDDLE (2), s.] A riddle, a sieve.

"The holes of the sieve, ruddle, or try."—*P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 84.*

**rüd-die (1), v.t.** [RUDDLE, s.] To mark with ruddle.

"A fair sheep newly ruddled."—*Lady Montagu: To Lady Rich, Oct. 10, 1718.*

\* **rüd-die (2), v.t.** [RADDLE, v.] To twist.

**rüd-döc, rüd-döck, \* rüd-döcke, \* rüd-dök, s.** [A.S. *rudduc*; cogn. with Welsh *rhuddog*; Cornish *rudoc* = a redbreast.]

1. The redbreast (q.v.).

"The tame ruddocks and the coward kites."—*Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.*

\* 2. A gold coin, so called from its colour. "So he have golden ruddocks in his bags."—*Lilly: Midas, II. 1.*

**rüd-dy, \* rod-i, \* rod-y, a.** [A.S. \* *rudig*, allied to *rüd* = red (q.v.).]

1. Of a red or reddish colour; red.

"Not so the ruby flames with ruddy gleam."—*Boile: Orlando Furioso, bk. x.*

2. Of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the skin when in full health; fresh-coloured.

"Where all the ruddy family around Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail."—*Goldsmith: Traveller.*

3. Of a reddish or orange colour.

"The ruddier orange, and the paler lime."—*Cooper: Task, III. 374.*

**ruddy-highlier, s.**

*Entom.:* A British geometer moth, *Ypsipetes rubricala*.

\* **rüd-dy, v.t.** [RUDDY, a.] To make ruddy or red.

"It ruddled all the cope-wood glen."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi.*

**rüde, a.** [Fr., from Lat. *rudem*, accus. of *rudis* = rough, raw, rude wild, untilled; Sp. *rudo*; Port. & Ital. *rude*.]

**bull, boy, pout, jowl; cat, coll, chornu, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -alan, -tian = -ahan. -tion, -sion = -shün; -tion, -sion = -shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shüs. -ble, -dle, -le = -bel, -del.**

1. Characterized by roughness: not nicely or delicately finished, smoothed, or polished; rough, coarse, rugged; unformed by art, taste, or skill. (Applied to material things.)

"The heaven-born child  
All meanly wrapped in the rude massier lies."  
*Milton: The Nativity.*

2. Rough or coarse in manners, unpolite, impudent, uncourtuous, uncivil, boorish.

"They were rude even to brutality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

3. Characterized by roughness or coarseness; uncivil, insolent.

"You are to blame . . .  
To use so rude behaviour."  
*Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.*

4. Ignorant, untaught, unpolished, clownish.

"Where the rude villager, his labour done,  
In verse spontaneous chants some favoured name."  
*Scott: Don Roderick. (Intro. ix.)*

5. Wanting or deficient in good taste, grace, or elegance; unpolished. (Said of language, style, &c.)

"Rude and unpleasant be the lays."  
*Cooper: Path of xxxvii.*

6. Violent, tempestuous, boisterous, rough. (Applied to the sea, weather, &c.)

"Firmly he roots him the ruler it blow."  
*Scott: Lady of the Lake, II. 12.*

7. Fierce, impetuous: as, the rude shock of armies.

\* 8. Harsh, severe, inclement: as, a rude winter.

\* 9. Robust, strong.

"What the penny-liners call rude health."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast, ch. xiii.*

**rude-growing**, *a.* Rough, wild.

"Whose mouth is covered with rude-growing briars."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, II. 4.*

**rude-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *rude*; *-ly*.]

1. In a rude, severe, or rough manner; without finish or polish; coarsely.

"They were all apparelled alike, and that very rudely and homely."—*More: Utopia, bk. II. ch. vi.*

2. With rudeness, incivility, or insolence; coarsely, boorishly.

"You began rudely."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, I. 1.*

3. Violently; with violence; fiercely.

"Rudely break  
Her worshipp'd image from its base."  
*Moore: Light of the Harrow.*

**rude-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rude*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rude, coarse, or rough; coarseness of finish; roughness, unevenness.

2. Coarseness of manners, conduct, or language; incivility; want of politeness, courtesy, or civility.

"He generally affected in his manners and in his housekeeping a rudeness beyond that of his rude neighbours."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

3. Want of polish, grace, or elegance; incivility, ignorance.

\* 4. Violence, impetuosity.

"The great swing and rudeness of his point."  
*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, I. 2.*

\* 5. Boisterousness, tempestuousness, severity.

"You can hardly be too sparing of water to your housed plants; the not observing of this, destroys more plants than all the rudenesses of the season."— *Evelyn: Calendar.*

**rû-dent-éd**, *a.* [Lat. *rudens*, genit. *rudentis* = a rope, a cable.]

*Her.*: The same as **CABLED** (q.v.).

**rû-dén-ture**, *s.* [Fr.] [RUDENTED.]

*Arch.*: Cable-moulding (q.v.).

\* **rû-dér-é-ry**, *a.* [Lat. *rudervarius*, from *rudus* = stones broken small, and mixed with lime for plastering walls, &c.] Belonging or pertaining to rubbish.

\* **rû-dér-é-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *rudervatio*.] [RUDERVARY.] The act of laying of pavement with pebbles. (*Bailey*.)

\* **rû-dés-by**, *a.* [RUDK.] A coarse, rough fellow.

"A mad-brain rudely full of spleen,  
Who wou'd in hate, and means to wed at leisure."  
*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, III. 2.*

**Rû-dê-heim-ér**, *s.* [See def.] One of the most highly esteemed white Rhine wines, so called from being made from grapes grown at Rudesheim, a town in Nassau, on the banks of the Rhine.

**rû-di-mént**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudimentum* = a thing in the rough state, a first attempt from *rudis* = rude (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *rudimento*.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. That which is unformed or undeveloped; the principle which lies at the bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

"Infectious as impure, your blighting power,  
Taints in its rudiments the promised flow."  
*Cooper: Conqueror, 42.*

2. An elementary or first principle of any art; especially, in the plural, the first elements or elementary notions of any branch of science or knowledge; first steps.

"In these thy first essays, and rudiments of arms."  
*Pope: Virgil, Æneid xi.*

**II. Biol.**: A part or organ, the development of which has been arrested. [Vestigium.]

"With hornless heads of cattle and sheep, another and singular kind of rudiment has been observed, namely, minute horns dangling attached to the skin alone . . . With cultivated plants it is far from rare to find the petals, stamens, and pistils represented by rudiments, like those observed in natural species."—*Darwin: Variation of Anim. & Plants, ch. xxiv.*

\* **rû-di-mént**, *v.t.* [RUDIMENT, *a.*] To furnish with or instruct in the rudiments or first elements, principles, or rules; to settle in first principles.

"It is the right discipline of knight-errantry, to be rudimented in losses at first."—*Bayton: Pastorous Notes, p. 27.*

**rû-di-mént-ál**, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, *a.*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary.

"Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours."—*Spectator.*

**rû-di-mént-ér-ry**, *a.* [Eng. *rudiment*, *a.*; *-ary*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to rudiments or first principles; dealing with or consisting in first principles; elementary.

2. In the state, form, or condition of a rudiment; in an undeveloped state or stage; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

**rudimentary-organs**, *s. pl.*

*Biol.*: Organs in animals and plants which do not attain full development, as the mammae of males among the mammalia and the pistil in male forets of some of the Composite; or which occur in the embryo and not in the adult, as the teeth of fetal whales.

"In order to understand the existence of rudimentary-organs, we have only to suppose that a former progenitor possessed the parts in question in a perfect state, and that under changed habits of life they become greatly reduced."—*Darwin: Descent of Man (ed. 1884), p. 25.*

**rûd-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *rud(e)*; *-ish*.] Somewhat rude; rather rude.

\* **rûd-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *rud(e)*; *-ity*.] Rudeness.

**rûd-mâs-dây**, *s.* [For *rood-mass-day*, from *rood* = a cross.] The feast of the Holy Cross, of which there were two annually; viz., one on May 8, the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross; the other on Sept. 14, Holyrood-day, or the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

**rû-döl-phine**, *a.* [See def.] A term applied to certain astronomical tables, composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe. So named in honour of Rudolph II., Emperor of Bohemia.

**rûe**, *\*row*, *\*rowe*, *v.t. & i.* [Prop. *ruue*, from A.S. *Arwean*; cogn. with O. Sax. *Arwean*; O. H. Ger. *Arwean*; Ger. *reuen*; Dut. *rouwen*. From the same root as Lat. *crudus* = raw; *crudeus* = cruel; Eng. *crude*, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To grieve for; to regret, to lament, to repent.

"Ill-fated race! how deeply must they rue  
Their only crime, vicinity to you."  
*Cooper: Herold.*

\* 2. To pity.

"Rue the tears I shed."  
*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, I.*

\* 3. To cause to grieve; to make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful.

"For though I made you sorrow in a pistol it would me not."—*Wycliffe: 3 Cor. xlvii.*

4. To repent of, and withdraw, or attempt to withdraw from: as, To rue a bargain.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To have compassion.

"And God so wily on my soul rue,  
As I shall even judge ben, and trewe."  
*Chaucer: C. T. I. 1064.*

2. To become sorrowful, penitent, or grieved.

\* **rue-bargain**, *s.* The forfeit paid by one who withdraws from a bargain.

**rûe** (1), *\*rume*, *s.* [Fr. *rue*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *ruda*; Lat. & Ital. *ruda*; Gr. *ῥυή* (*rhûê*) = rue.]

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Ruta* (q.v.). The common Rue is *Ruta graveolens*, a half-shrubby plant, two or three feet high, of a fetid odour, and an acrid taste. The bluish-green leaves are pinnate, the flowers yellow, the first that comes forth generally with ten stamens, the next with eight. A native of Southern Europe, but grown in gardens in the East and West Indies, in England, &c.

"Here, in this place,  
I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace."  
*Shakesp.: Richard II., III. 4.*

2. *Pharm.*: Rue, or Rue-oil (q.v.), is a powerful topical stimulant, an antispasmodic, an emmenagogue, and perhaps an anthelmintic. It is used internally in flatulent colic, hysteria, epilepsy, &c., and as an emetic, and externally as a rubefacient.

**rue-oil**, *s.*

*Chem.*: The essential oil of Common Rue, obtained by distilling the plant with water. It is rather viscid, has a disagreeable odour and bitter taste, boils at 228°, and solidifies about 0° to shining crystalline laminae. The crude oil is chiefly composed of a hydrocarbon and one or two ketones of the paraffin group. The more volatile portion of the oil has the composition of turpentine oil.

\* **rûe** (2), *s.* [RUE, *v.*] Sorrow, repentance.

**rûe-fûl**, *\*reu-fol*, *\*reu-full*, *\*ru-full*, *a.* [Eng. *rue* (2), *a.*; *-full*.]

1. Causing to rue, lament, or grieve; mournful, sad, touching, lamentable.

"A rueful sight, the wild shore strewn with wrecks."  
*Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.*

2. Expressing or characteristic of sorrow or pity; pitiful.

"With rueful chere I saw where Hector stood."  
*Surry: Virgil; Æneid II.*

3. Full of lamentations or mourning.

"Coxytus, named of lamentation loud  
Heard on the rueful stream."  
*Milton: P. L., II. 560.*

**rûe-fûl-ly**, *\*ru-fal-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *rueful*; *-ly*.] In a rueful manner; mournfully, sorrowfully, piteously.

"They cause me to cry so ruefully."  
*Chaucer: Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.*

**rûe-fûl-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rueful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rueful; sorrowfulness, mournfulness.

**ruell**, *s.* [REWEL.]

\* **rû-êlle**, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *rue* = a street.] A bed-chamber in which persons of high rank in France, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held receptions in the morning, to which those distinguished for learning, wit, &c., were invited; hence, a circle or coterie where the events of the day were discussed.

"The poet who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the rue."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid. (Prod.)*

**rû-êl-ê-nê**, *s.* [Named after John Ruelle, botanist and physician to Francis I.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of Ruellieae (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla somewhat campanulate with five equal spreading segments, stamens didynamous, included; capsule two-celled, six to eight-seeded. The species are numerous. Some furnish a blue dye like indigo, especially *Ruellia indigotica*, cultivated in consequence in China.

**rû-êl-ê-nê**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ruellia*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

*Bot.*: A tribe of Acanthaceae.

**rûe-wört**, *s.* [Eng. *rue* (1), *a.*, and *wort*.]

*Bot. (Pl.)*: The Rutaceae (q.v.).

\* **rû-êl-ê-nê**, *gent.* [Lat. *rustaceus*, pr. par. of *rusticus*, incept. form from *rustus* = red.] Reddish; tinged with red; rather rusty; nearly reddish-brown.

**rûf** (1), *\*ruffe*, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; prob. from the same root as Icel. *rjuf* (pa. t. *ruuf*) = to break, to rip up; A.S. *reafan* = to reave (q.v.); cf. Dut. *ruif* = a fold; Sp. *rufo* = frizzled, curled.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A large collar of muslin or linen, plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly worn by both sexes.

"They were come to that height of excess herein that twenty shillings were u'd to be paid for starching of a ruf."—*Rosset: Letters, bk. I., § 4, let. 22.*

**fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôr, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; öy = ä; qu = kw.**

\* 2. *Figuratively* :

(1) Something puckered or plaited like a ruff.

"Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread."  
Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 407.

(2) A state of roughness or unevenness; ruggedness.

"As fields set all their bristles up; in such a ruff wert thou."  
Chapman: *Homage*; *Ilad*.

(3) Hence, riotous conduct; festivity.

"So they being in this ruff and jollity, news came suddenly that Aratus was come."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 48.

(4) An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

"Princes that, in the ruff of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army."  
—St. A. *L'Esperance*.

(5) The top of a loose boot turned over.

"Why, he will look upon his boot, and sing; mused the ruff, and sing."—Shakespeare: *Al's Well*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Mack* : An annular ridge, formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent ending motion. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set screws, &c., and are then called loose ruffs.

2. *Ornithology* :

(1) *Machetes pugnax*, a spring and summer visitor to England, Ireland, and the North of Europe, having its winter home in Africa. It is rather larger than a snipe; general plumage ash-brown, spotted, or mottled with black, but no two specimens are alike. In the breeding season the neck is surrounded by a frill or ruff of numerous long black feathers, glossed with purple, and barred with chestnut.

Whilst probably serving primarily as an attraction to the hen-birds, this frill acts also as a shield, for the polygamous Ruffs are intensely pugnacious, and furious battles take place between them for the possession of the females, which are called Reeves, and are more uniform in coloration, and smaller than the males. The nest is usually of coarse grass, in a moist swampy place, the eggs four in number. Large numbers are caught and fattened in Holland, and sent to England, where they are rapidly becoming rare, owing to the destruction of their favourite haunts, the fens, by drainage.

(2) A breed of the Jacobin. The feathers fall more backward off the head, and lie in a rough and confused manner, whence the pigeon has its name. (Moore: *Columbarium*.)

*ruff-wheel*, s.

*Metall.* : An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher.

*ruff* (2), s. [Port. *rufin* = a game with dice, a ruff.]

\* 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

2. The act of trumping, when you have no card of the suit led.

"What folly must inspire the wretched taste,  
So many precious trumps on ruffs to waste."  
Whist.

*ruff* (3), s. [RUFFLE.]

*ruff* (4), s. [A contract from *ruffle* (2), s. (q.v.).] A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffe.

"The drum beats a ruff, and so to bed."—*Paraphrase*: *Recruiting Officer*, v.

*ruff* (1), v.t. [RUFF (1), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language* :

\* 1. To ruffe, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Whiles the proud bird, ruffing his fathers wyde  
And brushing his faire breast, did her invade."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, iii. xi. 22.

2. To applaud with the hands or feet. (Scotch.)

II. *Falconry* : To hit without trussing.

*ruff* (2), v.t. or i. [RUFF (2), s.] To trump instead of following suit.

¶ To over-ruff : To put a higher trump on a suit trumped already by an adversary.

*ruffe*, s. [See def.]

*Ichthy.* : *Acerina cerna*, from the rivers of Europe. It is olive-green, marbled and spotted with brown, and resembles the Perch in habits. The name is said to be derived from the harsh sensation caused by its ctenoid scales.

*ruffed*, a. [RUFF (1), s.]

*ruffed-grouse*, s. [BONASIA.]

*ruffed-lemur*, s.

*Zool.* : *Lemur varius*; called also the Black-and-White Lemur.

*ruf-fi-an*, \* *ruf-fi-on*, \* *ruf-fy-an*, \* *ruf-y-an*, s. & a. [Fr. *ruffen* (O. Fr. *ruffen*, *ruffen*); cf. Ital. *ruffano*; Sp. *ruffan*.]

A. *As substantive* :

\* 1. Originally, one who sets forward an infamous traffic between the sexes and is, as might be predicted, personally a libertine; a pimp, a pander, a paramour.

2. A brutal fellow; a rough ready for any crime; a robber, a cutthroat, a murderer.

"With honourable ruffians in their hire."  
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, l. 22.

\* B. *As adj.* : Pertaining to, or characteristic of a ruffian; brutal, ruffianly.

"Each village inn has heard the ruffian boast."  
Crabbe: *Parish Register*.

\* *ruf-fi-an*, v.t. [RUFFIAN, s.] To play or act the ruffian; to raise tumult; to rage.

"If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea."  
Shakespeare: *Othello*, ii. 1.

\* *ruf-fi-an-age* (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -age.] Ruffians collectively; rascaldom.

"Recorded by the vilest ruffianage."—*Palgrave*: *Hist. Norm. & Eng.*, iv. 678.

\* *ruf-fi-an-ing*, \* *ruf-fi-an-ying*, s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -ing.] Ruffianly conduct.

"Repeat of light ruffianing."—*Udall*: *Peter*.

\* *ruf-fi-an-ish*, a. [Eng. *ruffian*; -ish.] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

\* *ruf-fi-an-ism*, s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -ism.] The character, qualities, or conduct of a ruffian.

"He too will have to use force and penalties to repress ruffianism."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 26, 1885.

\* *ruf-fi-an-like*, a. [Eng. *ruffian*; -like.] Ruffianly.

\* *ruf-fi-an-ly*, a. [Eng. *ruffian*; -ly.] Like a ruffian; befitting or becoming a ruffian.

"His fond disguising of a Master of Art with ruffianly hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company."—*G. Harvey*: *Four Letters touching Robert Greene*, p. 7.

\* *ruf-fin*, a. & s. [RUFFIAN.]

A. *As adj.* : Disordered.

"His ruffin raiment all was stained with blood."  
Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. iv. 24.

B. *As subst.* : A ruffian, a ruffler.

\* *ruf-fin-ous*, a. [Eng. *ruffin*; -ous.] Ruffianly, outrageous.

"To shelter the said monument from all the ruffinous pride."  
Chapman: *Homage*; *Ilad* vi.

\* *ruf-fie* (1), \* *ruf-fel-yn*, v.t. & i. [RUFF (1), s.] [Dut. *ruffelen* = to ruffe, to wrinkle.]

A. *Transitive* :

1. To contract into plaits or folds; to pucker, to wrinkle.

"A small piece of fine ruffed linen, running along the upper part of the stays before."—*Addison*.

2. To furnish or adorn with ruffles.

"Her elbows ruffed, and her totting form  
Ill propp'd upon French heels."  
Cowper: *Task*, iv. 648.

3. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement or order of; to rumple, to disarrange; to make uneven; to throw into disorder.

"With sudden wing and ruffed breast,  
The eagle left his rocky nest."  
Byron: *Songs of Corinth*, xxxiii.

4. To disturb the surface of; to cause to rise in waves.

"The whitening surface of the ruffed deep."  
Pope: *Homage*; *Ilad* ii. 178.

\* 5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

"I ruffed up his leaves in heap, and found  
Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminable."  
Chapman.

\* 6. To throw into disorder by attacking; to rout.

"At Passage I have seen these  
Ruffles the Tartars as they fled by furie."  
Bourne & Fleet: *Logal Subject*, l. 2.

7. To discompose, to disturb, to agitate.

"There were an Antony  
Would ruffe up your spirits."  
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

8. To disturb.

"Adjusting the ruffed relations between the Sultan and his rebellious vassal."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1855.

\* B. *Intransitive* :

1. To grow rough or turbulent; to be noisy or boisterous.

"The bleak winds do sorely ruffe."  
Shakespeare: *Lea*, ii. 4.

2. To play loosely; to flutter.

"On his right shoulder his thick mane reel'd,  
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind."  
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iii. 128.

3. To act roughly; to be rough; to be in contention.

"They would ruffe with Jurors, and enforce them to find as they would direct."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

¶ To ruffe one's feathers (or plumage) :

1. *Trans.* : To irritate; to make angry; to put out.

2. *Intrans.* : To become irritated, angry, or fretted.

\* *ruf-fie* (2), v.t. [O. Dut. *ruffelen* = to pander; Low Ger. *ruffeln*; Prov. Ger. *ruffeln* = to pander; Dan. *ruffe* = a pander; Low Ger. *ruffeler* = a pimp.] To put on airs; to swagger.

"Lady, I cannot ruffe it in red and yellow."  
Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 4.

\* *ruf-fie* (3), v.t. [RUFFLE, s.] To beat the ruffie on; as, To ruffie a drum.

\* *ruf-fie* (1), s. [RUFFLE (1), v.]

1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill.

"The person who works the lace of a pair of fine ruffles, for example, will sometimes raise the value of, perhaps, a pennyworth of lace to £20 sterling."—*Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation, commotion.

"Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent ruffle or commotion of the blood."  
—*Watts*.

\* 3. A tumult, a mêlée.

"This caplayne moche stayed the ritle, notwithstanding twenty or more yerosus were alynes in the ruffe."—*Bail*: *Henry VIII.* (an. 19).

¶ *Ruffle of a boot* : The turned-down top, hanging loosely over like a ruffie.

\* *ruf-fie* (2), s. [Prob. from the sound.] A low, vibrating beat of the drum, not so loud as the roll, used on certain military occasions, as a mark of respect. (Frequently contracted into *ruf*.) [RUFF (4), s.]

\* *ruf-fie-less*, a. [Eng. *ruffle*; -less.] Without ruffles.

\* *ruf-fie-ment*, s. [Eng. *ruffle*; -ment.] The act of ruffling.

\* *ruf-fier* (1), s. [Eng. *ruff* (e) (1), v.; -er.]

1. A sewing-machine attachment for forming ruffles in goods.

2. A sort of heckle for flax.

\* *ruf-fier* (2), s. [Eng. *ruff* (e) (2), v.; -er.] A bully, a swaggerer.

"Publicans which supplied her courtians and ruffiers with appropriate mental food."—*J. A. Symonds*: *Renaissance in Italy*, ch. x.

\* *ruf-fier-y*, s. [Eng. *ruffle*, v.; -ry.] Noise, disturbance. (Stanhurst.)

\* *ru-fi-gal-lic*, a. [Eng. *ruff*(n), and *gallic*.] Derived from gallic acid.

*ruffgallic-acid*, s.

*Chem.* :  $C_{14}H_9O_9 = \begin{cases} C_6H(OH)_3 \\ C_2O_2 \\ C_6H(OH)_3 \end{cases}$  Para-ellagic acid.

Obtained by heating gallic acid with strong sulphuric acid to 70° or 80°. It crystallizes in small, shining, red prisms, containing two molecules of water, sublimates above 120°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. With alkalis it forms a soluble red compound, and dyes cloth, mordanted with alum, a beautiful red colour.

\* *ru-fi-mor-ic*, a. [Eng. *ruff*(n); *mor*(intannic), and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing morintannic acid.

*ruffimoric-acid*, s.

*Chem.* : Produced by boiling morintannic acid with hydrochloric acid, and leaving the solution to itself for some time. The brick-red precipitate is washed with water dissolved























**B. As substantive:**

**Church Hist. (Pl.):** The name given to Christians who use the Greek liturgy, translated into Old Slavonic, but profess obedience to the Pope. They are descendants of converts from the Russian Church, who have kept their old rites and discipline.

"The Ruthenians have a married secular clergy, and religious who follow the Rule of St. Basil. The Bishops are usually taken from the monks."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 170.

**rū-thēn'-yo, a.** [Eng. *ruthenium*]; -ic.] Derived from ruthenium (q.v.).

**ruthenic-acid, s.** [RUTHENIUM-OXIDES (4).]

**rū-thē-ni-ūm, s.** [See extract.]

"In 1828 Osann stated that he had discovered three new metals in the platinum ore from the Ural. To one of these he gave the name of ruthenium, from the name of Russia."—*H. E. Roscoe: Treat. on Chemistry*, II. (pt. II.), 443.

**Chem.:** A tetrad metallic element discovered by Osann in 1828, and first isolated by Claus in 1846. Symbol, Ru. Atomic weight 104. It occurs in platinum ores, chiefly in osmiridium, and is separated from the latter by heating to redness a mixture of this ore and common salt in a current of moist chlorine. By digestion in cold water an extract is obtained from which ammonia throws down the oxides of ruthenium and osmium. The latter is expelled by heat, and the former converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash, which yields oxide of ruthenium on addition of nitric acid. On ignition in a stream of hydrogen the oxide is reduced to the metallic state in the form of porous fragments. With the exception of osmium it is the most refractory of all metals, but can be fused in the hottest part of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. It then has a density of 11 to 11.4, and is scarcely attacked by nitro-muriatic acid.

**ruthenium-chlorides, s. pl.**

**Chem.:** Ruthenium forms three chlorides: (1) Dichloride,  $RuCl_2$ ; produced when powdered ruthenium is ignited in a stream of chlorine. It remains as a black crystalline powder, insoluble in water and in all acids. (2) Trichloride,  $RuCl_3$ ; prepared by dissolving in hydrochloric acid the black precipitate obtained from ruthenate of potassium by addition of an acid. It is a yellow-brown crystalline mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol. With sulphocyanide of the alkalis it yields a red coloration, changing to deep violet on heating. (3) Tetrachloride,  $RuCl_4$ ; known only in combination in its double salts, e.g.,  $K_2RuCl_6$ , which crystallizes in regular transparent octahedrons.

**ruthenium-oxides, s. pl.**

**Chem.:** Ruthenium forms five oxides: (1) Protoxide,  $RuO$ , obtained by calcination of the dichloride, has a dark-gray colour, and is not acted on by acids. (2) Sesquioxide, or ruthenous oxide,  $Ru_2O_3$ , produced when pulverised ruthenium is heated in contact with the air, has a deep blue colour, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Dioxide, or ruthenic oxide,  $RuO_2$ , formed by roasting the disulphide. It is a black-blue powder with a tinge of green. (4) Trioxide,  $Ru_2O_3$ , commonly called ruthenic acid, is known in combination with potash, and is produced when ruthenium is fused with potash and nitrate of potassium. (5) Tetroxide,  $RuO_4$ , produced by passing chlorine into a solution of the fused mass obtained by heating ruthenium with potash and nitre. This volatile oxide passes over and condenses on the neck of the retort. It is golden-yellow and crystalline, volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, melts at  $56^\circ$ , boils at  $100^\circ$ , and is heavier than sulphuric acid. Is sparingly soluble in water.

**ruthenium-sulphide, s.** [LAURITE.]

**rūth-ēr-fōrd-ite, s.** [After Rutherford county, North Carolina, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.:** A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and grains. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 5.68 to 5.69; colour, blackish-brown; lustre, vitreo-resinous; opaque, but translucent in thin fragments; fracture, conchoidal. Stated to contain 58.5 per cent. of titanic acid and 10 per cent. of lime.

**rūth-rūl, a.** [Eng. *ruth*; -ful (I).]

1. Full of ruth, pity, or tenderness; compassionate, merciful.

\* 2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

"O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!"—*Shakspeare: Henry VII.*, II. 2.

\* 3. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

**rūth-rūl-lý, adv.** [Eng. *ruthful*; -ly.] In a ruthless manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly, piteously.

**rūth-rūss, a.** [Eng. *ruth*; -less.] Having or feeling no ruth or pity; pitiless; insensible to the miseries or sufferings of others.

"Struggling in vain with *ruthless* destiny."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

**rūth-rūss-lý, adv.** [Eng. *ruthless*; -ly.] In a ruthless manner; pitilessly, cruelly.

"Like Herod, he had *ruthlessly*

Slaughtered the Innocents."—*Longfellow: Birds of Killingworth*.

**rūth-rūss-ness, s.** [Eng. *ruthless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ruthless; insensibility to the miseries or sufferings of others; pitilessness.

**rūt-īo, a.** [Mod. Lat. *rutia*]; Eng. suff. -ic.] Contained in, or derived from rue.

**rutic-acid, s.** [CAPRIC-ACID.]

**rū-tī-gū-lý, s.** [Formed on analogy of *motacilla*, from Lat. *rutillus* = red, shining, and *cillo* = to set in motion.]

**Ornith.:** The modern synonym of *Phenicura* (q.v.). Twenty species, from Palearctic and Oriental regions to Senegal and Abyssinia, and east to Timor.

**rū-tī-gū-lī-ness, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *ruticilla*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iness.]

**Ornith.:** A sub-family of Sylviidae (q.v.).

**rūt-īl, s.** [RUTILE.]

**rūt-īl-ý, s.** [RUTELA.]

\* **rūt-īl-ant, a.** [Lat. *rutilans*, pr. par. of *rutilo* = to make or be reddish; *rutilus* = red; Fr. *rutillant*; Sp. & Ital. *rutillante*.] Shining, glistening.

"Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture."—*Reynolds: Spices*, bk. II., ch. IV., § 1.

\* **rūt-īl-ate, v. t.** [Lat. *rutillatus*, pa. par. of *rutillo*.] [RUTILANT.] To shine, to glitter.

**rūt-īle, s.** [Lat. *rutilus* = fiery red.]

**Min.:** A widely distributed mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, occasionally massive. Crystallization tetragonal. Much twinned, by repetition of the same twin often assuming a geniculated appearance. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; sp. gr. 4.18 to 4.25; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, red to reddish-brown, yellowish, black; streak, brown; transparent to opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal to uneven. Compos.: oxygen, 39; titanium, 61 = 100, corresponding with the formula  $TiO_2$ . Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary, which includes the brownish-red and other shades; sp. gr. 4.18-4.22, and the acicular varieties (sagenite or crispite, q.v.), often enclosed in rock crystal; (2) Ferriferous: colour black, (a) nigrine, (b) limenurite; (3) Chromiferous, colour grass-green, owing to oxide of chromium. Found distributed in granite, gneiss, mica-schists, and sometimes in granular limestones.

**rūt-īl-in, s.** [Eng. *rutile*]; -in (Chem.).]

**Chem.:** The resinous substance produced by the action of strong sulphuric acid on salicin.

**rūt-īlī-ness, s. pl.** [RUTELINÆ.]

**rūt-īl-ite, s.** [RUTILE.]

**rūt-īn, s.** [Mod. Lat. *rutia*; -in (Chem.).]

**Chem.:**  $C_{20}H_{30}O_{16}$ . Melin. Rutinic acid. Vegetable yellow. A glucoside widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom. It has been separated from garden rue, capers, and walnuts. It is deposited from a boiled vinegar extract of the plant in an impure state, and on recrystallization from weak acetic acid and treatment with charcoal it is obtained nearly pure. It forms pale yellow delicate needles, which melt at  $120^\circ$ , and dissolve easily in boiling water, alcohol, and acetic acid. Rutin is coloured dark-green with ferric chloride, and when boiled with dilute mineral acids is converted into sugar and quercetin.

**rutin-sugar, s.**

**Chem.:** A sugar isomeric with glucose, and produced when rutin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. After removal of the sulphuric

acid, and the quercetin, which is also formed, it can be obtained as a colourless uncrystallizable syrup by precipitation with ether from an alcoholic solution. It has no action on polarized light, is not fermentable, but reduces cuprate of potassium in the cold.

**rūt-īn-īo, a.** [Eng. *rutin*; -ic.] (See compound.)

**rutinic-acid, s.** [RUTIN.]

**rūt-īd, pa. par. or a.** [RUT, v.]

**rūt-tēr (1), s.** [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; -er.] One who ruts.

\* **rūt-tēr (2), s.** [Dut. *ruiter*; Ger. *reiter* = a rider.] A horseman, a horse-soldier, a trooper. "The prince finding his *ruiter* alert."—*Mr. R. W. Hume: Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 37. (1618.)

\* **rūt-tēr-kin, s.** [A dimin. or contemptuous form of *ruiter* (2).] (See etym.)

"Such a rout of regular *ruiterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering."—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. G. vi.

\* **rūt-tī-ōr, s.** [Fr. *roulier*, from *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A direction for the route or road, whether by land or sea.

2. An old traveller, acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

\* **rūt-tīsh, a.** [Eng. *rut* (1), v.; -ish.] Lustful, libidinous, lecherous.

"A foolish idle boy; but for all that very *rutish*."—*Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, IV. 2.

**rūt-tīsh-ness, s.** [Eng. *rutish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rutish.

**rūt-tīl, s.** [RATTLE, s.]

**rūt-tōn, s.** [Native name.] (See compound.)

**rutton-root, s.** An Indian dye-root, *Maharanga Emodi*.

**rūt-tý (1), a.** [Eng. *rut* (2), s.; -y.] Full of ruts; cut up by wheels.

"The impediment of the *rusty* cart track overcome."—*Poet.*, Feb. 12, 1804.

\* **rūt-tý (2), a.** [For rooty.] Full of roots.

"Whose *rusty* benches . . . variable flowers."—*Spenser: Prothalamion*, 12.

**rūt-týl, s.** [Eng. *rut* (in); -yl.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{10}H_{19}O$ . Capryl. The radical of rutic or capric acid. The name is incorrectly applied to Decyl (q.v.).

**rūt-týl-ēne, s.** [Eng. *rutyl*; -ene.]

**Chem.:**  $C_{10}H_{19}$ . A hydrocarbon, polymeric with acetylene, produced by the action of alcoholic potash on tribromide of diamylene. It is a colourless liquid having an agreeable odour, is lighter than water, and boils about  $150^\circ$ . It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is a very unstable compound.

**rý-āc-ē-līte, s.** [REYACOLITE.]

\* **ry-al, s.** [RIAL.]

\* **ry-bauld, s. & a.** [RIBALD.]

\* **rý-dēr, s.** [RIDER.]

**rye (1), \* roye, s.** [A.S. *ryge*; Icel. *rúgr*; Sw. *råg*; Dut. *rogge*; Ger. *roggen*. From the Teutonic type *ryga* = rye.]

1. Bot. : *Secale cereale*. The glumes are one-nerved and shorter than the spikelet, the rachis is very tough. Not known in a wild state. It is the prevailing grain cultivated in the south of Sweden and Norway, in Denmark, Holland, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia. It is cultivated to a small extent in England. It grows on poor light soils unsuitable for wheat. The value of rye is about two-thirds that of wheat; its nutritious properties are to those of wheat as about 64 to 71. When formerly mixed with wheat it was called *Meslin*. It is the chief grain from which Hollands is distilled. When rye is attacked by ergot it is said to be spured.

2. A disease in a hawk.

**rye-grass, s.**

Bot. & Agric. : The genus *Lolium*, specif. *L. perenne*, an excellent grass to mix with others for permanent pastures, or to be sown free from admixture as part of the rotation of crops. The variety *L. italicum* is more valuable than the normal type.

bēl, bōy; pōāt, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorua, phin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



from Egypt (Deut. v. 12-15). Two lambs instead of one were offered when it came (cf. Num. xviii. 3-4 with ver. 9). Isaiah (lvi. 2, lviii. 13) strongly advocated its observance. [SABBATH-BREAKING.]

2. *New Test.*: Always in the gospels, and as a rule in the other books, Sabbath means the seventh day of the week. By this time its observance had become very rigid and punctilious, and Jesus himself was constantly denounced by the Pharisees and others as a Sabbath-breaker (Matt. xii. 1-2; Mark ii. 2-3, &c.). In self-defence he laid down this principle: "The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath: therefore the Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath" (cf. Matt. xii. 8 with Mark ii. 28). In the epistles the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath is left optional with Christians (Col. ii. 16-17); the day for them is the Lord's day (q.v.) (Rev. i. 10).

3. *Theol. & Church Hist.*: For the first three centuries the Christian fathers in general drew a distinction between the Sabbath and the Sunday or Lord's day, regarding the former as Jewish and obsolete, and the latter as a divinely instituted day, joyous in its character as commemorating Christ's resurrection. But from the days of the first and ambiguous edict of Constantine on the subject:

"Let all judges, inhabitants of the cities, and artificers, rest on the venerable Sunday [dim. sabbatum]. But husbandmen may freely and at their pleasure apply to the business of agriculture."

there was an increasing tendency to transfer to the Sunday and, in a less degree, to saints' days and minor festivals the restrictions of the Jewish Sabbath. The third Council of Orleans (A.D. 538) strove to check this tendency, but in the same century we find legends of miraculous judgments on those who worked on the Sunday (*Migne: Patrol.*, lxxii. 61). The idea of the "Christian Sabbath" seems to be enunciated for the first time in Alcuin (*Homil.* xviii. post Pent.). Smith (*Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1, 532) says "that the general teaching of the schoolmen follows the express declaration of Aquinas, 'that the observance of the Lord's Day in the New Law supersedes the observance of the Sabbath, not by obligation of the (divine) law, but by the ordinance of the Church and the custom of the Christian people.' The Reformers generally were opposed to Sabbatarian views, which, however, more or less modified, have found a place in Protestant churches generally, and reached their height in the Puritan period. Sabbath observance is stricter in Scotland than in England, and in England than on the Continent. (For the practice of many Londoners in Byron's time see *Childe Harold*, l. lxxi., lxx.) [SABBATARIAN CONTROVERSY.]

¶ In the middle ages Sabbath meant only Saturday. According to the elder Disraeli, it was first used in England for Sunday in 1554.

4. *Law*: [SABBATH-BREAKING].

5. The Sabbatical year among the Israelites.

"In the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord."—*Leviticus* xxv. 4

\* 6. A time of rest; intermission of pain or sorrow.

"Never any sabbath of release  
Could free his travels and afflictions deep."  
—*Daniel: Civil Wars.*

*B. As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Sabbath, or to sacred text.

"When the bells of Rylstone play'd  
Their Sabbath music—'God manye thanks!'"  
—*Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone*, vii.

**Sabbath-breaker**, *s.* One who breaks, violates, or profanes the Sabbath by neglecting the religious observance of that day.

"The sinner is the greatest sabbath-breaker, because his plough goeth every Sunday."—*Bacon: Essays.*

**Sabbath-breaking**, *s. & a.*

*A. As subst.*: The act of breaking, profaning, or violating the Sabbath—

1. *Jewish times*: Moses, by the divine command, punished with death a man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath (Num. xv. 32-36). Nehemiah put an end to secular work among the Jews and the heathen Tyrians who came to traffic at Jerusalem (Neh. xiii. 15-22).

2. *Christian times*: The edict of Constantine [SABBATH] of course carried with it penalties on those who disregarded it. Legislation in favour of the Sabbath naturally followed in most Christian countries. In England,

statutes on the subject were passed under Athelstan, Henry VI., Charles I., &c. By the statute 39 Chas. II. c. 7, still in force:

"No person is allowed to work on the Lord's day, or use any boat or barge, or expose any goods to sale, except in case of public business, milk at certain hours, and works of necessity or charity, on forfeiture of 5s. Nor shall any driver, carrier, or the like travel upon that day, under pain of 20s."

The Act 21 Geo. III., c. 49, passed in 1781, chiefly at the instance of Beilby Porteus, Bishop first of Chester, then of London, was primarily directed against Sunday promenades for which money was taken, and meetings for discussing points of Scripture. It is put in force when Sunday evening meetings of a kind objected to by Sabbatarians are attempted.

"Profanation of the Lord's day, vulgarly (but improperly) called sabbath-breaking."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. i. ch. 4.

*B. As adj.*: Breaking, or given to breaking the Sabbath.

**Sabbath day's journey**, *s.*

*Judaism*: A very short journey, so as not to interfere with the rest of the Sabbath. The Mosaic law does not precisely define it. Practically it was fixed at 2,000 yards, because the fields of the suburbs for the pasture of the Levites' flocks and herds measured 2,000 yards across. (Acts i. 12.)

**Sabbath-school**, *s.* [SUNDAY-SCHOOL.]

\* **sabb-bath-less**, *a.* [Eng. *sabbath*; *-less*.] Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour.

"Yet this incessant and sabbathless pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

**sabb-bāt-i-q**, *s.* [Named after L. Sabbati, an Italian botanist.]

*Bot.*: A genus of Gentianaceæ. Calyx and corolla five to twelve partite. Handsome North American plants, containing a pure bitter principle. The young stems of *Sabbatia angularis* are given in the United States as a vermifuge.

**sabb-bāt-ic**, **sabb-bāt-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *sabbaticus*, from *sabbatum* = sabbath (q.v.); Fr. *sabbatique*; Sp. & Ital. *sabbatico*.] Pertaining or relating to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath; bringing or enjoying an intermission of labour.

"The famous sabbatical river for six days bears all before it with a mighty torrent, and carries stones of such incredible bigness that there is no passing over it: the admirable nature of that river is, that it keeps the sabbath and rests all that day."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, ser. 5.

**sabbatical-year**, *s.*

*Judaism*: The name given to every seventh year, during which the Hebrews were not to sow their fields or prune their vineyards (cf. Exod. xxiii. 10, 11; Lev. xxv. 2-7; Deut. xv. 1-11; xxxi. 10-13).

\* **sabb-bat-ism**, *s.* [Gr. *σαββατισμός* (*sabbatizmos*), from *σαββατίζω* (*sabbatizō*) = to keep the Sabbath; Lat. *sabbatizmus*; Fr. *sabbatisme*; Sp. & Ital. *sabbatismo*.] Observance of the Sabbath; rest, intermission.

"This is that sabbatism, or rest, that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience."—*Morse: Conjectures on Sabbatism*, p. 119 (1668).

† **sabb-bat-ise**, *v.t.* [Gr. *σαββαίζω* (*sabbatizō*).] [SABBATISM.]

"The tendency to sabbatize the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement."—*Smith: Christ. Antiq.*, ii. 1, 562.

**sabb-bat-tōn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *sabatine*, from *sabat*.]

*Old Arm.*: A round-toed, armed covering for the foot, worn during a part of the sixteenth century.

**sabb-bire**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber; a beam.

**sabb-dar-īf-sp**, *s.* [From the specific name of the plant.]

*Bot.*: *Hibiscus Sabdarifa*.

**Sa-bē-qn**, *a. & s.* [SABIAN (2).]

**Sā-bē-īm**, *s.* [SABIANISM.]

\* **sā-bēl-ine**, *a.* [Low Lat. *sabellinus*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling sable (q.v.).

**sa-bēl-lā**, *s.* [Lat. *sabulum*.]

*Zool.*: The typical genus of the sub-family Sabelline. Mouth transverse, across gills; gills two, feathery; funnel conch-shaped,

spiral, and large. Stopper cylindrical. Front tubercles with hooks and bristles. Tube gelatinous, covered with sand. The Fan Sabella (*Sabella penicillus*, sometimes called *Amphitrite ventiliabrum*) is common on the British coast. [AMPHITRITE, 2.]

† **sāb-ēl-lā-nā**, *s.* [Lat. *sabulum* = gravel.]

*Geol.*: Coarse sand or gravel.

**Sa-bēl-lī-qn**, *a. & s.* [See def.]

*A. As adj.*: Of or pertaining to any form of Sabellianism.

*B. As subst.*: One who adopts any form of Sabellianism (q.v.).

**Sa-bēl-lī-qn-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Sabellian*; *-ism*.]

*Church Hist.*: The name given to any form of doctrine which denies a real distinction between the Persons of the Trinity:

1. *Patristianism* (q.v.).

2. The doctrine of the adherents of Sabellius (an African presbyter of the third century), if not of Sabellius himself. It resolved the doctrine of the Trinity into three manifestations of God to man, and taught that the same Person was the Holy Ghost when manifesting himself to the Christian Church, and, by parity of reasoning, the Son, when he appeared in Christ. Thus Patristianism was avoided, but the Incarnation, as well as the Trinity, was denied, for the manifestation of God in Christ could differ only in degree, not in kind, from his union with other holy men. Akin to this teaching was that of Marcellus (bishop of Ancyra in the early part of the fourth century), who made the Logos a mere attribute of God, manifesting itself in the Creation, the Incarnation, and the sanctification of Christians.

**sāb-ēl-lī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

*Zool.*: A sub-family of Serpuidæ (q.v.).

**sā-bēr**, *s.* [SABRE.] (*Amer.*)

**sā-bī-q**, *s.* [Bengalee *soobā*, the name of one species.]

*Bot.*: The typical genus of *Sabiaceæ*. Shrubs with climbing branches, entire leaves, and small greenish flowers, from Asia.

**sā-bī-qā-pō-sē**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sabi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acere*.]

*Bot.*: A small order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Climbing plants, with alternate exstipulate leaves; flowers few, in short axillary panicles; sepals five, small, persistent, with coloured dots; petals five, with rows of red glandular dots, persistent; stamens, equal in number to the petals, and opposite to them; filaments, short; drupes, two, rounded, sub-reniform; seed solitary.

**Sā-bī-qn** (1), **Sa-bē-qn**, **Sa-bē-qn** (1), *a. & s.* [See def.]

*A. As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Saba, the chief city of that part of Arabia now called Yemen.

*B. As subst.*: An inhabitant or native of Saba. They were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, &c., which they imported from India.

**Sā-bī-qn** (2), **Sa-bē-qn** (2), **Sa-bāi-qn**, *a. & s.* [SABIANISM.]

*A. As substantive*:

1. A professor of Sabianism (q.v.).

2. A name erroneously given to the Oriental sect called Christians of St. John. [JOHN (1), ¶ 1.]

*B. As adj.*: Of or belonging to Sabianism (q.v.), or to the Christians of St. John. [A. 2.]

**Sā-bī-qn-ism**, **Sa-bē-qn-ism**, **Sā-bē-īm**, **Tsā-bē-īm**, *s.* [According to the professors of Sabianism, derived from Tsabi, the son or brother of Enoch, but more probably from *ṣāb* (*seba*) [SABAOTH], implying that they worshipped the host of heaven.]

*Compar. Relig.*: A faith which recognized the unity of God, but worshipped angels or intelligences supposed to reside in the stars, and guide their motions, whence the lapse, at least on the part of the common people, to the worship of the stars became easy. They had sacrifices and sacred days, and believed in a future state of retribution. They were once numerous in Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, and their



orthosulphamibenzosic acid. It may be prepared by oxidizing orthotoluene with potassium permanganate. It forms white crystals, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 220° with partial decomposition. Its sweetness exceeds that of cane-sugar; one part in 10,000 of water being distinctly perceptible. When taken into the system, it passes through unchanged.

**sacchar-ine**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *saccharin*, from Lat. *saccharum* = sugar (q.v.).]

**A. As adj.**: Pertaining to sugar; having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

\* **An essential saccharine salt**, sweating from ... most plants. — *Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii.

† **B. As subst.**: The uncrystallizable sugar of maltwort.

**saccharine compounds**, *a. pl.*

**Physiol.**: Compounds consisting of, or containing a large proportion of sugar. The great use of these compounds, cane-sugar, glucose, honey, &c., is, so far as the animal economy is concerned, to support the respiratory process, and thereby maintain bodily temperature. The production of heat in the body is the result of a chemical change in the elements of the sugar, new compounds being produced. Some of these act only as heat-producers on the respiratory process, whilst others assist in repairing wasted tissue.

**saccharine-fermentation**, *s.* The fermentation by which sugar is converted into alcohol.

**sacchar-ite**, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar; suff. *-itis* (Min.).]

**Min.**: A granular massive variety of Andesite (q.v.), according to Dana; but by some mineralogists it is referred to Labradorite. Probably the result of an alteration of a plagioclase rich in lime. Forms veins in serpentine at Frankenstein, Silesia.

\* **sacchar-ise**, *v.t.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar; Eng. verb. suff. *-ize*.] To form or convert into sugar; to saccharify.

\* It is hoped the reader will pardon the introduction of the verb *saccharise*. — *Granger: Sugar-cane*, l. (Note.)

**sacchar-oid**, **sacchar-oid-al**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar, and Gr. *eidos* (eidos) = form, appearance.]

**A. As adj.** (Of both forms): Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar; as, *saccharoid carbonate of lime*, &c.

**B. As substantive**:

**Chem.** (Of the form *saccharoid*): A name given by Kane to a sweetish substance, probably identical with orcin, produced by the decomposition of Heeren's pseudoerythrin (ethyl orsellinate). (*Watts*.)

**sacchar-um**, **sacchar-um**, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*; o connect., and Eng. meter.]

**Chem.**: A form of hydrometer for testing liquids heavier than water. It consists of a bulb having a smaller bulb beneath, weighted with mercury or shot, and a graduated stem above. In water it sinks to a certain mark, but in syrup it rises in proportion to the density of the latter. It is used for determining the specific gravity of brewers or distillers worts, &c.

**sacchar-um**, **sacchar-um**, *s.* [Eng. *saccharometer*; *-y*.] The act, art, or process of determining the amount of sugar in saccharine solutions.

**sacchar-ose**, *s.* [Eng. & c. *saccharum*; *-ose*.] [CANE-SUGAR.]

**saccharose salts**, *a. pl.*

**Chem.**: Salts produced by heating cane-sugar with organic anhydrides; thus acetic anhydride gives saccharose octacetate,  $C_{12}H_{14}(C_2H_3O_2)_8O_{11}$ , a white amorphous insoluble powder. On heating with water it is converted into acetic acid, dextrose, and levulose.

**sacchar-um**, *s.* [Lat. *saccharum*, *saccharon* = sugar, from Gr. *sáxapov* (*sakcharon*) = sugar (q.v.).]

1. **Bot.**: Sugar-cane; a genus of grasses, tribe Andropogoneae. Inflorescence in loose panicles, with lanceolate spikelets; glumes two-valved, two-flowered, enveloped in long wool; lower neuter with one pale, upper hermaphrodite with two. Mostly tropical or

sub-tropical. Known species about sixty-two. *Saccharum officinarum* is the Common Sugar-cane (q.v.). Other Indian species—*S. fuscum*, *S. Mara*, *S. Munja*, *S. semidacumbens*, *S. canaliculatum*, and *S. spontaneum*—have fibres used in the manufacture of ropes, strings, mats, and paper. The leaves and seeds are employed for thatch, and the culms of some for native pens.

2. **Chem.**: A term formerly synonymous with sugar, but now used almost exclusively to denote an invert sugar prepared from cane sugar by the action of acids. It is largely used by brewers.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Eng. *sacchar(ose)*, and *u(mic)*.] Derived from or containing saccharum and ulmic acid.

**saccharumic acid**, *s.*

**Chem.**:  $C_{14}H_{12}O_{11} = C_{14}H_{12}O_9 \cdot 2H_2O$ . Formed, together with gluconic acid, by the action of baryta on grape sugar, aided by heat. It is obtained as a yellowish-brown powder, having an astringent taste, and is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solution on exposure to the air gradually darkens, and deposits a brown substance.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Eng. *sacch(arym)*, and *u(mic)*.] (See compound.)

**saccharumic acid**, *s.* [SACCHARUMIN.]

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Eng. *sacch(arym)*, and *u(mic)*.]

**Chem.**: A brown substance obtained in the decomposition of sugar by dilute acids.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Lat. *saccus* = a sac, and *fero* = to bear.]

**Bot.**: Bearing a sac.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Lat. *saccus* = a sac, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a sac.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [SACCUS.] Furnished with a sac or pouch, or any sac-like process or organ.

† **sacchar-um**, *a.* [Lat. *saccus* = a sac, and *mod.* Lat. *branchiata*.]

**Zool.**: An order of Tunicata, with five families. Mantle united to the tunic at the two orifices, elsewhere commonly more or less detached; branchia, a dilated vascular sac, with a tentacular orifice. (*Owen*.)

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Lat. *branchia* = gills.]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Silurina (q.v.), with four small species, from East Indian rivers. There is a lung-like extension of the branchial cavity, which receives water; it is surrounded by contractile, transverse, muscular fibres, by which the water is expelled at intervals.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Mod. Lat. *labium* (q.v.).]

**Bot.**: A large genus of Sarcanthidae; named from a pouch in their lip. Beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from India and Madagascar, now frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

† **sacchar-um**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *saccharum* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idax*.]

**Zool.**: Pouched Rat; a family of Rodentia. According to Lilljeborg, it contains six genera and thirty-three species; but the family is more often broken up, and its constituents distributed among the sub-families of Geomyidae.

\* **sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *mūs* (mus) = a mouse.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Saccomyidae, founded by P. Ouvier. It is ignored by Coues.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *petalon* (*petalon*) = a petal (q.v.).]

**Bot.**: A genus of Anonaceae. *Saccharatum tomentosum* is a large Indian tree with a straight stem and a thick bark. It yields a gum of the false tragacanth or hog-gum series, and the leaves are used as fodder.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Lat. *pharynx* (q.v.).]

**Ichthy.**: A genus of Murænidae (q.v.), with a single species, *Saccharatus agellum*, a deep-sea Conger-eel, of which only three specimens have been observed. Muscular system very feebly developed; bones thin and soft, wanting in organic matter; head and gape enormous; stomach distensible in an extra-

ordinary degree; vent at end of trunk. The specimens known have been found floating on the surface of the North Atlantic with their stomachs much distended, having swallowed some other fish many times their own weight. They attain a length of several feet. (*Günther*.)

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *pterus* (*pterus*) = a wing.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Emballonuridae, group Emballonura, from the Neotropical region. Allied to the typical genus (*Emballonura*); but in the males there is an alar glandular sac, the lining membrane of which secretes an unctuous reddish substance, with a strong ammoniacal odour, which is probably of use in attracting the females (in whom the sac is rudimentary or absent). There are six species, divided by Peters into four sub-genera, according to the position of the wing-sac: *Saccolaryx leptura* and *S. bilineata* = *Saccolaryx* proper; *S. canina* and *S. leucophaea* = *Pteropteryx*; *S. picta* = *Balanopterix*; and *S. calcarata* = *Centronycteris*.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = the body.]

**Palaeont.**: A genus of Comatulidae. Free Crinoids from the Jurassic rocks.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Pref. *sacco-*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Muridae, sub-family Crinetinae, differing from the typical genus in having the tubercles of the molar teeth arranged in threes. There are two species, *Sacostomus lapidarius* and *S. fuscus*, from Mozambique.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Eng. *saccu(e)*; *-ar*.] Like a sac, saccelliform.

\* It finally arrives at a small saccular cavity. — *Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. vii.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Eng. *saccu(e)*; *-ated*.] Furnished with sacculi or little sacs.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Lat. *sacculus*, dimin. from *saccus* (q.v.).] A little sac or sack; a cyst, a cell.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *saccus* = a bag.] [SACCO-.]

**Zool.**: A genus of Rhizocephala (q.v.), with the habits of that group. The name is also applied to any individual of the genus.

\* A curious opinion, quite recently expressed by a naturalist, M. Girard . . . is that the Peltogaster of the Pagurus has become a Sacculina on the crab; the host having been transversed, its acolyte has done the same thing under the same influence. — *Forbes: Denon's Animal Parasites*, p. 60.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Lat. = a sack, a bag, from Gr. *sákchos* (*sakchos*) = coarse hair, a sack; *sákchos* (*sakchos*) = to pack or load.]

**Bot.**: The corona of a flower.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Lat., dimin. from *sacrum* = a sacred place, prop. neut. sing. of *sacer* = sacred (q.v.).]

1. **Rom. Arch.**: A small unroofed enclosure containing an altar sacred to a deity.

2. **Eccles. Arch.**: A small monumental chapel within a church; generally taking the form of a square canopied enclosure, with open sides formed by stone screens, the tomb in the centre being used as an altar, and, having an altar screen at its head. Within these chapels, masses were said for the repose of the souls of those buried there.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Lat. *sacerdotalis* = pertaining to a priest, from *sacerdos*, genit. *sacerdotis* = a priest, from *sacer* = sacred, and *do* = to give; Sp. and Port. *sacerdotal*; Ital. *sacerdotale*.] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.

\* The ancient Fathers are still more particular in expounding the sacerdotal consecration, and the divine sanctification consequent thereupon. — *Waterland: Works*, vol. vii., p. 23.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Eng. *sacerdotal*; *-ism*.] Sacerdotal system or spirit; the character or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests of the sacerdotal order; tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood.

**sacchar-um**, *a.* [Eng. *sacerdotal* (*ism*); *-ist*.] A supporter of the sacerdotal system; specif., a High Churchman.

\* The battle will have to be fought out between the Liberatorists and the Sacerdotalists. — *Echo*, Feb. 25, 1855.

**ból, bóy; pòut, jówi; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.**











worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt.

"On with your cloak and safeguard." *Ram Alley*, l. 1.

## II. Technically:

### 1. Railway Engineering:

(1) A rail-guard at a switch or crossing.

(2) A cowcatcher (q.v.).

2. Paper: [SAFETY-PAPER].

3. Zool.: (See extract).

"The name of monitor is sometimes given to American Lacertian lizards, especially of the genus *Salvator* (Dum. & Bibi), more properly called *Safeguards*, corresponding in part to *Tupinambis* (Daud.) and *Telus* (Merr.), and to *Monitor* (Fitz.)." — *Ripley & Dens*: *American Cyclopaedia*, xl. 740.

**safé-guard** (u silent), **safé-gard**, **save-guard**, **save-guard**, v.t. [SAFEGUARD, a.] To make safe or secure; to secure, to protect, to guard.

"The government intends to do everything in its power to safeguard those interests." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1884.

**safé-ly**, **sauif-lyche**, **save-ly**, adv. [Eng. safe; -ly.]

1. In a safe manner; in a manner free from danger or hazard.

"Go safely on to seek thy son."

*Shaksp.: Tempest*, II. 1.

2. Without hurt, injury, or damage; in good condition.

"Safely in harbour is the king's ship."

*Shaksp.: Tempest*, II. 1.

3. So as to prevent danger or escape; in close or safe custody; securely.

"To keep him safely till his day of trial."

*Shaksp.: Richard II.*, IV. 1.

**safé-ness**, s. [Eng. safe; -ness.] The quality or state of being safe; the state of being safe or of conferring safety; freedom from danger or hazard; safety.

**safé-ty**, **safé-te**, **sauif-te**, s. [O. Fr. *saurete*, from Lat. *salvatem*, accus. of *salvus*, from *salvus* = safe.]

1. The quality or state of being safe or free from injury, damage, or hurt; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

"Hath passed in safety through the narrow seas."

*Shaksp.: Henry VI.*, IV. 4.

2. The quality or state of being free from liability to danger or injury; freedom from danger; a state or condition out of harm's way.

3. The quality or state of not causing danger or hazard; the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, ensuring against harm, or the like; safeness: as, The safety of an experiment.

4. Preservation from escape; safe custody.

"Hold him in safety." *Shaksp.: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 2.

**safety-arch**, s. A discharging-arch (q.v.).

**safety-belt**, s. A life-belt.

**safety-bridle**, s.

**Saddlery**: A bridle designed to afford the means of promptly checking horses in the event of their attempting to run away.

**safety-buoy**, s. A life-buoy.

**safety-cage**, s. A hoisting and lowering chamber for mines, having guards which arrest the descent if the rope break or overwind.

**safety-car**, s.

1. A life-car (q.v.).

2. A safety-cage (q.v.).

**safety-chain**, s.

**Rail**: A slack chain which attaches a truck to a car-body. (*Amer.*)

**safety-funnel**, s. A glass funnel with a long neck for introducing acids, &c., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts, and under a pressure of gas.

**safety-fuse**, s. [FUSE (1), a. (8).]

**safety-guard**, s.

**Rail-eng**: An axle-guard to keep the wheels on a track at a switch.

**safety-hoist**, s.

1. Hoisting gear on the differential-pulley principle which will not allow the load to descend by the run.

2. A catch to prevent the fall of a cage when a rope breaks.

**safety-hook**, s. A device to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or by a sudden jerk.

**safety-lamp**, s. A lamp for the purpose of giving light in mines where fire-damp prevails. The commonest form is that invented by Sir H. Davy, in 1816. The principle of his lamp lies in the fact that flame will not pass through a fine network of wire or gauze. The flame of the lamp is enveloped by a cylinder of wire-gauze, the apertures in which must not exceed  $\frac{1}{16}$  of an inch square, through which the air passes freely, even if charged with fire-damp. When the lamp is lighted and introduced into an atmosphere mixed with fire-damp, the size and length of the flame are first increased. When the inflammable gas becomes as much as one-twelfth of the volume of air, the cylinder becomes filled with a feeble blue flame, within which the flame of the wick burns brightly; its light continues till the fire-damp increases to one-sixth, or one-fifth, when it is lost in the flame of the fire-damp which fills the cylinder with a pretty strong light; but when the foul air constitutes one-third of the atmosphere, it is no longer fit for respiration. In some forms of the lamp a glass cylinder is placed inside the wire gauze; this resists air-currents, and ensures a steadier light. Experience, however, has shown that Davy's lamp is not an absolute protection against the danger of explosion from fire-damp, and a perfect safety-lamp is still a desideratum.

**safety-lintel**, s. A name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

**safety-lock**, s.

1. Lock: A lock so contrived as not to be opened by a picklock or without the proper key.

2. Fire-arms: A lock provided with a stop or catch to prevent accidental discharge.

**safety-match**, s. A match tipped with a chemical preparation which will not ignite except through the application of great heat or when rubbed on a specially prepared surface covered with a detonating preparation.

**safety-paper**, s. A paper chemically or mechanically prepared, so that its colour or texture will be changed by being tampered with.

**safety-pin**, s. A pin having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

**safety-plug**, s.

1. Steam: A fusible plug (q.v.).

2. Fire-arms: A device to prevent barrels from bursting by the expansion of their contents, or gases generated therein.

**safety-rail**, s.

**Rail-eng**: A guard-rail (q.v.).

**safety-rein**, s.

**Saddlery**: A rein to be used in case the horse attempts to run away. It usually has a special purchase of some kind intended to draw the bit violently into the angles of the mouth, to throw a blind over the eyes, to draw a choking strap around the throat, &c.

**safety-stop**, s.

1. A device on a pulley or sheave, to keep it from running backward.

2. A stop-motion in a spinning-machine, knitting-machine, loom, &c., which arrests the motion in case of the breakage of a sliver, yarn, or thread, as the case may be.

**safety-strap**, s.

**Saddlery**: An extra back band passing over the seat of a gig-saddle, having holes through which the terrets pass to keep it in position, the ends being buckled to the shaft-tug; used as a safeguard on light trotting harness.

**safety-switch**, s.

**Rail**: A switch which returns automatically to its normal position after having been moved.

**safety-tube**, s.

**Chem**: A straight or bent tube adapted to a gas-generating apparatus, to prevent the liquid into which the delivery tube dips, from passing back into the vessel in consequence of diminished internal pressure.

**safety-valve**, s.

**Steam-eng**: A valve which automatically opens to permit steam to escape or air to enter the boiler in order to prevent its ex-

plosion or collapse. Of these there are two kinds, the one internal, opening to the inner side when the pressure of steam is less than a given weight; the other opening to the outside when the pressure of steam exceeds a given weight. The latter is the more important, and consists commonly of a lever of the third class pivoted at one end; the valve, which is on a stem projecting from the lower side of the lever, is conical, and fits into a corresponding seat. The lever has notches for receiving the hook or loop of a weight which is suspended therefrom, and may be moved from one notch to another, like the weight of a steelyard, so that a greater or less amount of steam pressure may be required to lift the valve from its seat. In locomotive engines, it is fixed at one end to a stud, and rests on the valve at a short distance from this stud. Its length is proportioned to the area of the valve, and a spring-balance indicates the pressure in pounds per square inch on the boiler above atmospheric pressure. Safety-valves are also used with boilers of various kinds, air and gas engines, proving-pumps, and hydraulic presses. Locomotive-engines have two valves placed on the boiler for the escape of steam when it exceeds certain limits. One of them is placed beyond the control of the driver, and is called the lock-up valve. The other is regulated by a lever and spring-balance at a little lower pressure than the lock-up valve.

**saf-fi-an**, s. [Russ.]

**Leather**: A dyed leather made at Astracan and other parts of Asiatic Russia. It is principally prepared from goatskins, and the colours used are red and yellow. The articles used in its preparation are lime, dog's dung, and bran.

**saf-flor-ite**, s. [Ger. *safflor* = saffron; suff. -ite.]

**Mtn**: A variety of Smaltite (q.v.), containing over 10 per cent. of iron.

**saf-flor**, s. [SAFFLOWER.]

**saf-flor-er**, s. [Eng. *saf* (from), and *flower*; Ger. *safflor*, *safflor*.]

**Bot**: [CARTHAMUS.]

**saf-fron**, **saf-fran**, **saf-roun**, s. & a. [Fr. *saffron*, *saffras*, from Arab. *safurán* = saffron.]

**As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A colour. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

**II. Technically**:

1. **Bot**: *Crocus sativus*, a species with light purple flowers, which come out in autumn. It grows in the south of Europe and in parts of Asia.

2. **Chem**: The dried stigmas of the saffron crocus, used in dyeing and for colouring tinctures. They have an orange-red colour, an aromatic odour, a bitter taste, and impart a yellow colour to water, alcohol, and oils. It was formerly met with in two forms, viz., hay-saffron and cake-saffron, but the former is now alone in demand. It is often adulterated with the florets of the safflower, or the marigold, but these are easily detected by their different shape and colour.

3. **Pharm**: Saffron is slightly stimulant. In England it is used in the treatment of exanthemata, but chiefly as a colouring agent in preparing medicines and in cookery. The natives of India use saffron as a remedy in fever, melancholia, catarrhal affections of children, and as a colouring matter in some dishes.

**B. As adj**: Having the colour of the flowers of saffron; yellow. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

"This companion with the saffron face."

*Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors*, IV. 4.

† **Meadow saffron**: [COLCHICUM.]

**saffron-coloured**, a.

**Bot**: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red, deeper than that of orange, and with a dash of brown.

**saffron-wood**, s.

**Bot**: *Elaeodendron croneum*. (South African.)

**saf-fron**, v.t. [SAFFRON, a.] To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

"Ribbands, bella, and saffron linnen."

*Ben Jonson: Song*, 22.

**ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, coll, chorns, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f**  
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.



four or five; petals four or five, entire or emarginate, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; styles four or five; capsule four- to five-valved. Known species eight, from the temperate zones. Six are British: *Sagina apetala*, *S. procumbens*, *S. saxatilis*, *S. nivalis*, *S. subulata*, and *S. nodosa*. All but *S. saxatilis* and *S. nivalis*, which are Alpine species, are common.

\* **sag-in-ā-te**, v.t. [Lat. *saginitus*, pa. par. of *sagino* = to fatten, to feed.] To pamper, to fatten, to glut.

\* **sag-in-ā-tion**, s. [SAGINATE.] Feeding, fattening.

"They use to put them for sagination, or, in English, for feeding."—*Topell: Four-footed Beasts*, p. 31.

\* **sag-it-tā**, s. [Lat. = an arrow.]

\* 1. Arch: The keystone of an arch.

2. Astron.: The Arrow; a small northern constellation, one of the forty-eight ancient asterisms. It is situated between the bill of the Swan and Aquila, and is traversed by a branch of the Milky Way. A nebula in Sagitta was resolved by Sir Wm. Herschel, in 1783, into a cluster of stars. (*Dunkin*.)

\* 3. Geometry:

(1) The versed sine of an arc. (From the resemblance of an arrow standing upright on the string of a bow.)

(2) The abscissa of a curve.

4. Zool.: The sole genus of Chaetognaths, with several species, found on the surface of the ocean all over the world. They are transparent unsegmented worms, about an inch long, without parapodia, but the chitinous cuticle is produced into a finely striated lateral fin on each side of the body and tail. At each side of the head are strong claw-like chitinous processes which serve as jaws. The genus presents analogies with both the Nematodes and the Annelids; but its development is, in some respects, unlike anything at present known in either of these groups. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, ch. xi.)

\* **sag-it-tā-l**, a. [Lat. *sagittalis*, from *sagitta* = an arrow.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Pertaining to or resembling an arrow.

2. Anat.: Of or belonging to the suture between the parietal bones of the skull. The name sagittal is given to this suture because it seems to meet the coronal suture as an arrow meets the string of a bow.

"In the gorilla and certain other monkeys, the cranium of the adult male presents a strongly-marked sagittal crest."—*Barnes: Descent of Man*, p. 33.

\* **sag-it-tār-i-yā**, s. [Fem. sing. of Lat. *sagittarius* = pertaining to an arrow. So named from the shape of its leaves.]

Bot.: Arrowhead; a genus of Alismaceae. Monocotyled; stamens and styles many; achenes one-seeded, compressed, margined, collected into a head. Known species about fifteen. One, *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, is British. It has white flowers and purple anthers, and is found in ditches, canals, &c. Various species are astringent. *S. sinensis* is cultivated for food in China.

\* **sag-it-tār-i-yā**, s. [Lat. = an archer.]

Astron.: The Archer (♐); the ninth sign of the Zodiac, and the third of the southern signs, containing eight visible stars in two quadrangles. In the latitude of England it is so low that it can be recognized only on very clear nights and when near the meridian; in latitude 34° S. it is only a few degrees north of the zenith. A line from Deneb through Altair will intersect Sagittarius.

\* **sag-it-tār-y**, s. & a. [Lat. *sagittarius* = an archer.]

A. As substantive:

1. Class. Mythol.: A centaur, who is represented as coming to the assistance of the Trojans.

"The dreadful sagittary  
Appeals our numbers."

(*Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 3.)

2. The arsenal at Venice, or the residence there of the military and naval commanders. So called from the figure of an archer over the gate. (*Shaksp.: Othello*, i. 1.)

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to an arrow; used for making arrows.

"With such differences of rods, vallatory, sagittary, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judea."—*Brown: Miscellaneous Tracts* I.

\* **sag-it-tā**, a. [Lat. *sagitta* = an arrow.] Shaped like the head of an arrow; arrow-headed (q.v.).

\* **sag-it-tāt-ēd**, a. [SAGITTATE.] Resembling an arrow; sagittal.

sagittated—calamary, s.

Zool.: The genus *Ommastrephes*, and especially *Ommastrephes sagittatus*, used for bait in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. Gould says that "so swift and straight is their progress, that they look like arrows shooting through the water."

\* **sā-gō**, s. [Malay. *sagu*, *sigū*.]

Foods: The soft inner portion of the trunks of the Sago-palm (q.v.). They are cut into pieces about two feet long, which are split into halves and the soft centre extracted, and pounded in water till the starch separates. [SAGO-STARCH.] It is then washed, and becomes soft meal. This is shaken in a bag till it becomes granulated or pearled sago. Six or eight hundred pounds of sago are made from a single tree. A less amount is obtainable from *Caryota wrens*, the East-tard Sago-tree, from *Phoenix farinifera*, and, in Java, from the pith of the Gebang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, and some of the Cycads.

sago-palm, s.

Bot. & Comm.: Any palm furnishing Sago. Specif., *Metroxylon leve*, which is spineless, and *M.* (or *Sagu*) *Rumphii*, which is spinous, besides being smaller. The former grows in the East Indies, the latter in Moluccas, Sumatra, and Borneo. Granulated sago, prepared from its pith, is imported into India, and used as a diet for invalids. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*) The illustration shows the tree and its fruit.



SAGO-PALM.

sago-starch, s.

Chem.: The starch extracted from the stem of *Sagu Rumphii*, and probably of other species of palm. The granules are in size as large as those of arrow-root, somewhat elongated in form, rounded at the larger end, compressed or truncated at the smaller, and varying in length from .0008 to .0020 of an inch. The hilum, which is situated at one end of the granule, is in some a minute circle, in others a slit or cross. Sago is largely used in the manufacture of the so-called soluble coccos, and is also frequently added to the cheaper varieties of arrow-root.



SAGO-STARCH.  
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

\* **sā-gō-in**, **sā-gōn-in**, s. [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

\* **sāg-rā**, s. [Gr. *Σάγρος* (*Sagros*) = a river of Brutium, on the east coast of the peninsula.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the Sagridæ (q.v.). They have greatly-developed hind legs, and are called in consequence Kangaroo-beetles. Their colours are brilliant red, purple, or green. Found in the tropics of Asia and Africa.

\* **sāg-rī-dā**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sag(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdā.]

Entom.: A family of Eupodæ. Mandibles terminating in a sharp point; lingua deeply emarginate or bilobed.

\* **sā-gū-ōr-ūs**, s. [Malay *sagu* = the name of various palms (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Arecæe. *Saguerus saccharifer* (*Arenca saccharifera*) is from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and is very common in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the Moluccas, and Philippines. The spadices are wounded and then pounded without detaching them from the tree. This causes them to yield a quantity of saccharine matter, which

may be boiled into sugar or be converted by fermentation into an intoxicating liquor. When the trees are exhausted by this drain on their energies, sago is obtained from the trunk, as much sometimes as 150 or 200 pounds from a single tree. The cabbage-like bunch of young leaves at the summit of the stem is eaten, the leaf-stalks yield strong and useful fibres, and the midrib of the leaves is used for pens and for tubes through which to blow arrows. (*Lindley*.)



HAUM.

\* **sā-gūm**, s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers, as distinguished from the paludamentum or cloak worn by the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was of peace.

\* **sā-gūm**, s. [Malay *sagu* = the name of various palms.]

Bot.: A genus of Calameæ, sometimes made a sub-genus of *Metroxylon*. Spikes terminal; seeds with internal markings like nutmegs. *Sagu lavis*, of Rumphius (*Metroxylon Sagu*), and *S. genuina* yield the finest sago. They form great forests in the Moluccas. The bristles of *S. Maris*, a Malay plant, are dried and used for sewing linen garments.

\* **sā-gū**, a. [Eng. *sag(e)*, s.; -y.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

\* **sā-hib**, s. [Hind., from Arab. = master, lord.] The common term used by natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans. The feminine form is Sahibah.

\* **sāh-lī-ite**, s. [After Sala (old spelling, Sahla), Sweden, where found; suff. -īte (Min.).]

Min.: A name formerly applied to a greyish-green variety of pyroxene from Sala; but now adopted by Dana and others for a group, viz., the lime-magnesia-iron pyroxene.

\* **sā-lī**, **sā-lī**, s. [For etym. and def. see extract under SAJOU.]

\* **sā-lō**, s. [Fr. *saique*, from Turk. *shāika*.]

Naut.: A Levantine vessel like a ketch, but without top-gallant sail or mizen-top-sail.

\* **said** (as *as*), pret. of v., pa. par., & a. [SAV, v.]

A. As pret. & pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Declared, uttered, spoken.

2. Before-mentioned, aforesaid. (Used chiefly in legal documents.)

"King John succeeded his said brother in the kingdom of England and duchy of Normandy."—*Hale*.

\* **sāle**, v.t. or i. [SAV, v.]

\* **sā-lī-gā**, s. [Native name.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Bovideæ, with one species, *Saiga tartarica*, from eastern Europe and western Asia. [COLUS.] They differ so much from all other antelopes that some naturalists have made them a distinct family. (*Wallace*.)

2. Any individual of the genus *Saiga*. They are about the size of a fallow-deer, tawny yellow in summer and

light gray in winter; horns, found only in the male, less than a foot long, slightly lyrate and annulated. The nose is large, fleshy, and probosciform, and the nostrils are widely expanded, so that the animals have to walk backwards as they feed.

sāga—antelope, s.

Zool.: The same as SAIGA, 1. (2.)

"The large animals in the centre are the remarkable *saiga-antelope*."—*Wallace: Geog. Dict. Anim.*, l. 312.

bēl, bōy; pōāt, jōwī; cat, qāl, chorū, qhīn, bēq; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aq; expōet, Xēnophon, exist. -īng. -cian, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = ahūn, -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.









\*sal-et, s. [SALLET.]

\*sa-lwe, \*sa-lue, v.t. [Fr. *saluer*.] To salute (q.v.).

"The busy larks, the messenger of day,  
Saluted in his song the morrow gray."  
Chaucer: C. T., 1, 464.

\*säl-e-wörk, s. [Eng. *sale* and *work*.] Work done or made for sale; hence, used for work carelessly done.

"I see no more in you than in the ordinary  
Of Nature's salicework."  
Shaksp.: *As You Like It*, III. 3.

\*salfo, v.t. [SAVE.]

Sä-l'-an (1), a. & s. [See def.] [SALIC.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who settled on the Sala (now the Yssel), from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

B. As subst.: A member of the tribe described under A.

Sä-l'-an (2), a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.

Salian-hymns, s. pl. Hymns which were sung at the annual festival by the Salii, in honour of Mars, and other deities, and distinguished men. They were accompanied by warlike dances, clashing of shields, &c.

Sä-l'-ant, a. [SALIENT.]

\*sä-l'-aunee, \*sä-l'-anee, s. [SALLY.] An assault, a sally, an onslaught.

"Why with no fierce sallance  
And fell intent, ye did at start me meet."  
Spenser: F. Q., II. 1. 24.

Sä-l'-yo, a. [Fr. *salique* = of or pertaining to the Salic tribe.] A term applied to a law or code of laws established by the Salian Franks; specif., applied to one chapter of the Salian code regarding succession to certain lands, which was limited to heirs male, to the exclusion of females, chiefly because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of the Salic law to the succession of the crown.

Sä-l'-yö-pö-sö, Sä-l'-yün'-ö-sö, s. pl. [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ, -ineæ.]

Bot.: Willowworts; an order of Dicotyledonous, Exogens, alliance Amentales. Trees or shrubs, having alternate simple leaves, with the primary veins deliquescent, often with glands on the edges or on the stalks; stipules deciduous or persistent; flowers dioecious, amniotaceous, naked or with a membranous cup-like calyx; stamens two to thirty, distinct or monadelphous; anthers two-lobed. Ovary superior, one-celled, many-seeded; style one or none; stigma two or four; seeds very small, with long silky hairs from their base. Distribution, the north temperate and Arctic zones, and on mountains further south. Known genera two, *Salix* and *Populus* (q.v.). Species 220 (Lindley), 180 (Str. J. Hooker.)

Sä-l'-yö-cootus (oe as sh), a. [Mod. Lat. *salicæus* (a); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Belonging or relating to the willow or to the natural order Salicaceæ (q.v.).

\*Sä-l'-yör'-i-q, s. [Mod. Lat., from *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow.]

Ornith.: A genus of Silviidae. Six species are British: *Salixia locustella*, the Grass-hopper Warbler (now *Acrocephalus navius*); *S. turdoides*, the Thrush-like Warbler (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*); *S. phragmitis*, the Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*); *S. luscinioides*, Savi's Warbler (*Acrocephalus luscinioides*); *S. arundinacea*, the Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*), and *S. galactodes*, the Rufous Warbler (*Aëdon galactodes*).

Sä-l'-yö-tüm, s. [Lat., from *salix*; genit. *salicis* = a willow.] A willow bed or plantation.

Sä-l'-yün, s. [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow; -in (Chem.).]

Chem.:  $C_{13}H_{18}O_7 = C_6H_7O(OH)_4.C_6H_4CH_2OH$ . A substance discovered by Leroux, and existing ready formed in the bark and leaves of most varieties of willow and several poplars. It may be produced artificially by the action of nascent hydrogen on helicin, or by boiling populin with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colourless prisms of bitter

taste, melts at 198°, and is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether and oil of turpentine. Heated to 260°, it gives off water together with acid vapours, and leaves a yellow residue, insoluble in water, finally turning brown and carbonising. [SALIX.]

Sä-l'-yün'-ö-sö, s. pl. [SALICACEÆ.]

Sä-l'-yö-tüm'-äl (o as sh), Sä-l'-yö-tüm'-äl, Sä-l'-yö-tüm'-öll, s. [Lat. *salix* = a willow.]

Music: An organ stop of soft and delicate quality, supposed to be similar in character with the *salicis fistula*, or withy-pipe. It is generally placed in the choir organ, but sometimes in the swell, in either case replacing the dulciana, which it greatly resembles.

Sä-l'-yö-r-när'-i-q, s. [Named by Cuvier, from a fancied resemblance to *Salicornia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salicorniadeæ (q.v.). Surface divided into rhomboidal or hexagonal spaces, with irregularly placed avicularia.

Sä-l'-yö-r-när'-i-q-dm, s. [Mod. Lat. *salicornaria*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. Zool.: A family of Polyzoa. Ctenecium erect, dichotomously divided, with cylindrical branches and cells disposed around an imaginary axis.

2. Palæont.: From the Tertiary onward.

Sä-l'-yö-r-när'-i-q, s. [Lat. *sal*, genit. *salis* = salt, and *cornu* = a horn. Named from the saline properties of the genus, and the horn-like branches.]

Bot.: Marsh-sapphire, Glasswort; a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Annual or perennial leafless herbs, with cylindrical, jointed, succulent stems. Flowers bisexual, minute, in threes at the base of the internodes. Perianth fleshy, three- or four-lobed; stamens one or two; styles two. Fruit a compressed utricle, enclosed in the enlarged perianth. From salt marshes, &c., chiefly in the temperate zones. Known species five or six. Two are British, *Salicornia herbacea* and *S. radicans*. Various species furnish soda in large quantities; *Salicornia brachiata*, common along the coasts of India and those of Indian salt-lakes, does so. [SALJI, 1.] *S. indica* (*Arthrocnemum indicum*) might be similarly used.

Sä-l'-yö-r-yil, s. [Eng. *salicyl* (y); Gr. *salix* (oem) = odour, and *sal* -yl.]

Chem.:  $C_7H_5O_2$ . A monatomic radicle which may be supposed to exist in salicyl and its derivatives.

Sä-l'-yö-yil, s. [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow; -yl.]

Chem.:  $C_7H_4O$ . The diatomic radicle of salicylic acid and its derivatives, unknown in the free state.

salicyl acetic-acid, s.

Chem.:  $C_9H_8O_4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_7H_5O_2 \\ C_2H_3O \end{array} \right\} O_2$ . Aceto-

salicylic acid. Discovered by Gerhardt, and obtained by heating salicylic acid with chloride of acetyl. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, and reacts with ferric salts like salicylic acid.

salicyl sulphuric-acid, s. [SULPHO-SALICYLIC-ACID.]

Sä-l'-yö-yil'-äm'-ic, a. [Eng. *salicyl*, and -amic.] Derived from or containing salicyl and ammonia.

salicylamic-acid, s.

Chem.:  $C_7H_7NO_3 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} H_3 \\ C_7H_5O_2 \end{array} \right\} N$ . A weak

acid produced by the action of strong alcoholic ammonia on wintergreen oil (methylsalicylic acid). It crystallizes in yellowish white laminae, having a strong lustre, insoluble in cold water, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 132°, and boils at 270°. Strong acids and alkalis convert it into acid salicylate of ammonia.

Sä-l'-yö-yil'-ä-mide, s. [Eng. *salicyl*, and -amide.]

Chem.:  $C_7H_7NO_3 = C_6H_4.OH.CO.NH_2$ . Produced by the action of ammonia on ethereal salicylates. It crystallizes in yellow plates, and melts at 142°.

Sä-l'-yö-yil'-öte, s. [Eng. *salicylic* (ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of salicylic-acid.

salicylate of soda, s.

Chem.:  $2NaC_7H_5O_2.H_2O$ . Sodium salicylate, prepared by mixing 100 parts of pure salicylic acid with sufficient water to form a paste, and then adding 104 parts of pure sodium carbonate. It forms small, colourless, or nearly colourless, crystalline scales, inodorous, and possessing a sweetish saline taste, soluble in fifteen parts of cold water and six parts of alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, the solutions being neutral or very faintly acid. Perchloride of iron colours a concentrated solution reddish brown, and a dilute solution violet. Like salicylic-acid, it is a powerful antiseptic, and is frequently added to beers, wines, &c., to preserve them. It is highly recommended as a specific for rheumatism, the dose varying from 10 to 30 grains.

Sä-l'-yö-yil'-ic, a. [Eng. *salicyl*; -ic.] Derived from the willow.

salicylic-acid, s.

Chem.:  $C_7H_5O_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_7H_4O_2 \\ H \end{array} \right\} O_2$ . Spinolyle acid. Ortho-hydroxy-benzoic acid. A dibasic acid existing ready formed in the flowers of *Spirea Ulmaria*, and obtained synthetically by the oxidation of saligenin, or by heating sodium phenol to 180° in a stream of carbon anhydride. It has a sweetish-sour taste, and crystallizes in colourless four-sided prisms; is slightly soluble in cold, more so in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 158°, and sublimes at 200° in slender needles having a strong lustre. Ferric salts impart to its aqueous solution a deep violet colour. The salicylates are all crystalline and soluble. Salicylic acid is employed as an antiseptic and antiputrefactive agent. One grain added to each ounce of a fermenting liquid will at once arrest fermentation. It has the power of preserving for a time milk, fresh meat, albumen, &c., and is used in the surgery, either alone or mixed with starch, to destroy the fetid odour of cancerous surfaces or uncleaned wounds.

salicylic-aldehyde, s. [SALICYLOL.]

salicylic-anhydride, s. [SALICYLIDE.]

salicylic-ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Ethers produced by distilling salicylic acid with an alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. (1) Methylsalicylic acid,  $C_8H_8O_3$ . Gauthieric acid. This ether, which exists ready formed in oil of wintergreen, is a colourless oil, having a penetrating odour and a sweet aromatic taste, sp. gr. 1.18 at 10°, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 227°. (2) Ethylsalicylic acid,  $C_9H_{10}O_3$ . A colourless oil, sp. gr. 1.184 at 10°, sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 225°. (3) Amylsalicylic acid,  $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$ . A colourless, strongly refracting liquid, having an agreeable odour, heavier than water, and boiling at 270°.

Sä-l'-yö-yil'-ide, s. [Eng. *salicyl*; -ide.]

Chem.:  $C_7H_5O_2$ . The anhydride of salicylic acid, obtained by treating dry sodium salicylate with phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous mass, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated, it melts to a transparent liquid, which, on cooling, solidifies to a translucent mass.

Sä-l'-yö-yil'-i-mide, s. [Eng. *salicyl*, and -imide.]

Chem.:  $C_7H_5NO = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} C_7H_4O_2 \\ H \end{array} \right\} N$ . A yellow crystalline powder, produced by the action of heat on salicylamic acid. It does not melt at 200°, is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and aqueous ammonia, but dissolves in alcoholic ammonia, forming a yellow solution. Ferric chloride colours it purple.

Sä-l'-yö-yil'-ite, s. [Eng. *salicyl*; -ite.]

Chem. (PL.): Compounds formed by the action of salicyl on metallic oxides and hydrates, those of the alkali metals being moderately soluble in water, the others insoluble. (1) Salicylite of ammonia,  $C_7H_5(NH_4)O_2$ , obtained by shaking salicyl with strong ammonia at a gentle heat, crystallizes in yellow needles, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at 115°. (2) Salicylite of copper,  $C_{14}H_{10}Cu^2O_4$ , is obtained by agitating an

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wö, wöt, häre, camöl, här, thäre; pine, pät, säre, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöl, wörk, whö, söm; müte, öth, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; trý, sýrian. æ, ö = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.





























































































an interpretation, a comment, from *exolā* (*scholē*).] [SCHOLY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A marginal note, comment, or remark; an explanatory comment; specif., an explanatory note annexed to the Greek and Latin authors by the early grammarians.

"Many a *scholium* of the ancients, and many a folio of criticism translated from the French."—*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning*, ch. vii.

2. *Geom.*: A remark made upon one or more preceding propositions, which tends to point out their connection, their use, their restriction, or their extent.

\* *schō-lŷ*, \* *schō-lŷe*, s. [Fr. *scholie*, from Lat. *scholium*.] A scholium (q.v.).

"Without scholy or glosses of ours."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*, bk. v., § 22.

\* *schō-lŷ*, v. i. & t. [SCHOLY, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To write comments; to comment; to schollaze.

"The preacher should want a text, whereupon to scholy."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*.

B. *Trans.*: To annotate; to write comments on.

"To scholy them, to vary them with sundry forms of speech."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity*, bk. iii., § 4.

*Schōm-būrgk*, s. [Sir Robert Schomburgk, a German naturalist and geographer (1804-1865).]

*Schomburgk's deer*, s.

*Zool.*: *Rucervus schomburgkii*, a little-known species from Siam. The antlers are extremely elegant, the long brow-tyne being followed by a short beam which bifurcates into two equal branches, each of these bifurcating in a similar manner.

*schōl* (l), \* *schole*, \* *school*, \* *scoule*, s. & a. [A.S. *schōl*, from Lat. *schola* = school, from Gr. *σχολή* (*scholē*) = rest, leisure . . . disputation, a place where lectures are given, a school; O. Fr. *escole*; Fr. *école*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola*; Ital. *scuola*; Dut. *school*; Dan. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; Icel. *skoli*; O. H. Ger. *skola*; M. H. Ger. *schule*; Ger. *schule*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A place where lectures were delivered by the ancient philosophers.

"Which tables hang in the philosopher's *schoule* or walking-place."—*F. Holland: Plutarch*, bk. xxv., ch. 2.

2. A place, house, or establishment where instruction is given in arts, sciences, languages, or any other branch of learning; a place of education and training in mental or mechanical arts.

3. The pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the discipline and direction of one or more teachers.

"Like a school broke up,  
Each hurries towards his home."

*Shaksp.: A Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

4. One of the seminaries founded in the middle ages for the teaching of logic, metaphysics, and theology. They were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning. [SCHOLMAN.]

"The signification of words, logic, and the liberal sciences, as they have been handled in the schools."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

5. A state of instruction.

"Set thee to school to an ant."—*Shaksp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

6. Exercises of instruction; school-work.

"How now, Sir Hugh, no school to-day?"—*Shaksp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

7. A large room or hall in English universities in which examinations for degrees and honours are held.

8. Hence, the examinations therein held.

"The authorities have thought good to have his schools on the day of the race."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

9. Any place or sphere of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

"The world."

Best school of best experience.

*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 222.

10. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, &c.; the system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers; as, the Socratic school of philosophy, the Dutch school of painting, &c.

11. A system or state of matters or manners prevalent at a certain time; method or cast of thought.

"A gamekeeper of the old school."—*Field*, Oct. 22, 1885.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining or relating to a school or to education; as, school customs.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Schoolmen; as, school divinity.

¶ Education in the earliest periods seems to have been mainly domestic; the parents imparted it, and its character was religious (cf. Gen. xviii. 19; Exod. xiii. 14). Scholars are mentioned in 1 Chron. xiv. 8 and Mal. ii. 12, but nowhere in the Old Testament is there a word for school, though, according to Dr. Ginsburg, eleven words having that meaning were introduced into Hebrew between the return from Babylon and the close of the Talmudic period. The words for school in most European languages being from the same root, and the Maltratta *sal* = school, being apparently so, schools among the Aryans must be carried back to a remote period. Among the ancient Greeks, both boys and girls were taught at public schools (cf. Acts xix. 9; Gal. iii. 24, 25), as was the case with the Romans. The view that India has for centuries possessed a system of village schools, attended by all the boys, is much beyond the truth, and even now only a fraction of the Indian population can read. The missionaries instituted vernacular schools, the government founded some of its own with the Bible excluded, and one or two Indian administrators aided the native schools. In 1854 Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Lord Halifax, sent out from London a dispatch on the subject, which led to the subsidizing of every efficient school, and ultimately gave a great impulse to education. The number of schools in China has been greatly exaggerated.

In England the procedure of the law courts called "benefit of clergy" (q.v.) shows that for centuries there was scarcely a layman even of rank who could read. Schools therefore were designed chiefly for the education of ecclesiastics. Some were founded in the seats of bishoprics or archbishoprics; thus, Canterbury school existed at least as early as 1321, and Winchester school and college in 1387. There were various endowed schools in connection with religious foundations, and schools for teaching "grammar" and singing in connection with the chantries. The dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII., and of the chantries under Edward VI. led to the establishment of several endowed public and grammar schools. Those founded under the latter ruler are called King Edward's Schools. They still remain, and are wealthy. Eton College was founded in 1541, Christ's Hospital or the Blue-coat School in 1552, Winchester re-founded in 1560, Rugby founded in 1567, and Harrow in 1585. These "grammar" schools, i.e., schools for teaching Latin and Greek, were, as a rule, for poor orphans, but the education given was one suitable to the upper and middle classes, and in practice they have scarcely affected the lower classes. During mediæval times the view that ignorance is the mother of devotion had helped to keep the masses ignorant. To this succeeded the middle and upper class prejudice, not now often avowed, but secretly held by many, that to teach the poor would render them discontented with their lot. The first great improvement arose from the establishment in 1783 in England of Sunday-schools (q.v.). In 1806 Joseph Lancaster founded the British and Foreign School Society, and in 1811 the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell the National School Society, the former supported chiefly by Nonconformists, and the latter by Churchmen. Prior to 1816 Robert Owen founded the first, or one of the first, British Infant Schools. In 1832 Parliament voted £20,000 to assist the National and British societies in the erection of school buildings. The grant became annual, and in 1839 was raised to £80,000, a committee of the Privy Council being appointed for its administration. In 1846 the grant was raised to £100,000, and the pupil teacher system commenced. By 1859 the continually rising grant had reached £286,920. In that year the Duke of Newcastle's Commission was appointed to investigate the state of education in England. In 1860 it reported that 9,378 schools existed open to the inspection of the Committee of Council, and attended by 101,545 scholars. On Feb. 17, 1870, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., introduced an Elementary Education Act. [EDUCATION, ¶.] In the year ending Aug., 1885, the schools inspected in England and Wales were 18,895, having accommodation for 4,998,718 children, and 4,421,143 on the register; scholars present at inspection, 3,992,074; average daily attendance, 3,371,325; total expenditure, exclusive of loans for permanent works, £5,593,068.

In Scotland the success of John Knox in obtaining for educational purposes a considerable share of the endowments taken from the Roman Church led to the establishment of the parish schools, from which some of the clever scholars went direct to the universities. Scotland was for centuries the best educated country in Europe, till Prussia excelled it. On Aug. 9, 1870, it obtained an Act analogous to the English Education Act, only School Boards were to be instituted in every parish, and the use of the Shorter Catechism was permitted. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1885, there were, in the inspected elementary schools, 592,266 scholars on the registers, with an average attendance of 455,655; expenditure £775,550.

On Sept. 23, 1845, an Irish National Education Board was incorporated, designed to educate the children of Roman Catholics and Protestants together, and ultimately soften religious asperities. By Dec., 1852, its schools had increased to 4,875, with 540,310 scholars, about six-sevenths of them Roman Catholic. The schools were unpopular with a section of Roman Catholics. An agitation against them arose in 1859, and in 1869 Cardinal Cullen denounced them, and claimed government support for a Catholic university. [UNIVERSITY.] The English Education Act of 1870 was not extended to Ireland. The Commissioners report that on Dec. 31, 1885, they had 7,936 schools in operation, with an average daily attendance of 502,454. The expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1886, was £907,011 13s. 10d.

National education has been established in most of the Continental States and in America. In some of these education is free.

¶ (1) *Board school*: A school established under the authority of a School Board, in accordance with the Elementary Education Act (1870). [EDUCATION.] It does not require any religious observance or attendance on Sundays as imperative on the children; the time for religious instruction must be specified, and any child may be withdrawn from such instruction. The school must at all times be open to the government inspector. Its income is derived from rates, government grant, and school fees.

(2) *Common school*: In the United States, the name for a primary or elementary school, supported by a general rate.

(3) *High school*: An indefinite term, generally supposed to mean a school where a rather superior education is given; usually the chief public school in a town.

(4) *Normal school*: [NORMAL.]

(5) *Parochial schools*: In Scotland, schools established in accordance with legislative enactments in different parishes, for the purpose of providing cheap education for the masses. They are now called public schools, and the management of them has been transferred to the school-boards.

(6) *Public schools*: In England, a name of indefinite application given to certain schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, Westminster, &c., which are attended by a large number of pupils, mostly sons of persons of rank and wealth.

(7) *Schools of the Prophets*: [PROPHET, ¶ 2.]

(8) *Ragged Schools*: [RAGGED-SCHOOLS.]

\* *school-author*, s. An old name for one of the Schoolmen.

*school-board*, s. A body of persons, male or female, elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish, to provide accommodation for the instruction of every child in their district, and having power to compel the attendance of every child between the ages of five and fourteen at the board schools, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for elsewhere, or unless the child shall have obtained a certificate of proficiency from the government inspector. Children of the age of thirteen who have passed the seventh standard may be allowed to attend only half time at school. The School Board can make rates for the provision and maintenance of the board schools. [EDUCATION.]

*school-book*, s. A book used in schools.

*school-boy*, s. & a.

A. *As substant.*: A boy belonging to or attending a school. (Cotton: *Morning Quatrains*.)

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōw; oet, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dile, &c. = bēl, dēl.









































5. A heavy shower. (*Scotch.*)  
 "He will have a wet journey, seeing it is about to po a scud."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. II.

6. A small number of larks, less than a school. (*Prov.*)

**scud'-dër, s.** [Eng. *scud*, v.; -er.] One who scuds.

**scud'-dick, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]  
 1. Anything of small value. (*Prov.*)  
 2. A shilling. (*Slang.*)

\* **scud'-dle, v.t.** [A freq. of *scud*, v. (q.v.).]  
 To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation; to scuttle.  
 "How the missus did huddle, and scuddle, and run."—*Antony: New Bath Guide*, xiii.

**scud'-lar, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A scullion. (*Scotch.*)

**scud'-dō (pl. scud'-dī), s.** [Ital. = a shield, a crown, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield; so called from its bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued.]  
*Nomenclature:*  
 1. The former unit of value in the Roman States; divided into 10 paoli, or 100 bajocchi, equal to about 4s. 8d. It is now superseded by the Italian scudo of 10 lire, which assimilates it to the French system.  
 2. An Austrian silver coin worth about 4s. 3d.  
 3. A Neapolitan silver coin worth about 4s.  
 4. A Genoese gold coin worth about 4s.

**scuff, s.** [*Sourr.*] The back part of the neck; the scruff. (*Prov.*)  
 "One of the biggest . . . was seized by the scuff of the neck."—*Letton: What will he do with it*, bk. x, ch. vii.

**scuff, v.t. & i.** [*Sw. skuffa* = to push, to shove (q.v.); O. Dut. *schuffelen*; Dut. *schuiven* = to shove.]  
 A. *Intrans.*: To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; to shuffle. (*Prov.*)  
 B. *Trans.*: To graze gently; to pass with a slight touch. (*Scotch.*)

**scuff'-fle (1), s.** [*Sourr.*, v.]  
 1. A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; a confused quarrel or contest in which the parties struggle blindly or confusedly; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority.  
 "A scuffle ensued, in which Parson was knocked down."—*Coat: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.  
 2. A tumult, a confusion.  
 "But by that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great scuffle."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.  
 3. A child's pinafore or bib. (*Prov.*)

**scuff'-fle (2), s.** [*Dan. skuffe* = to hoe.] A garden hoe. (*Prov.*)

**scuffle-harrow, s.**  
*Agric.*: A harrow with cutting shares instead of mere teeth.

**scuffle-hoe, s.**  
*Agric.*: A thrust-hoe having the blade in line, or nearly so, with the handle.

**scuff'-fle, v.t.** [A frequent of *scuff* (q.v.).]  
 1. To fight or struggle tumultuously or confusedly; to struggle or contend with close grapple.  
 "We'll scuffle hard before he perish."—*Deacon & Plot: Philister*, v. I.  
 2. To shuffle, to scrape.  
 "The rude will scuffle through with ease enough."—*Cooper: Two Years Ago*, 240.

\* **scuffle-hunter, s.** (See extract.)  
 "Those who are distinguished by the nick-name of scuffle-hunters prattle about the wharfs, quays, and warehouses under pretence of asking employment as porters and labourers; but their chief object is to pilage and plunder whatever comes in their way."—*Folio of the Metropolis* (1797), p. 64.

**scuff'-fär (1), s.** [Eng. *scuff*(e), v.; -er.] One who scuffles.

**scuff'-fär (2), s.** [Eng. *scuff*(e) (2), s.; -er.]  
*Agric.*: A cultivator, a scarifier (q.v.).

**scuff, s.** [Of *Iscl. skoft*; Goth. *skuffs* = hair.] The back part of the neck.

**scugg, v.t.** [*Dan. skygge* = to shade; *Sw. skugga*; *Iscl. skuggi* = a shadow, a shade.] To hide, to shelter.

**scugg, s.** [*Scoug, v.*] The declivity of a hill; a shelter.

**scull'-dud'-dër-y, a. & s.** [Etym. doubtful.]  
 A. *As adj.*: Relating to what is unchaste. (*Scotch.*)  
 "Can find out something but a wee bit scudderdery for the beauty of the Kirk-brother."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvi.  
 B. *As substantive* (*Scotch.*):  
 1. Fornication, adultery.  
 2. Grossness, obscenity.

**sculk, sculk'-ër, &c.** [*SKULK, SKULKER, &c.*]

\* **scull (1), s.** [*SKULL*]

**scull (2), s.** [A variant of *school* (q.v.).] A school or shoal of fish.  
 "Fish . . . in sculls that oft Milton: *P.L.*, vii. 602.

**scull (3), s.** [*Iscl. skjola* = a pail, a bucket; cf. *scull* (4), s.] [*SKUL*]. A shallow fish-basket.  
 "She mean get the scull on her back, and awa' w' the fish."—*Scott: A Antiquary*, p. 240.

**scull (4), s.** [Etym. doubtful. Skeat connects it with Lowland Scotch *skul*, *skoll* = a goblet or large bowl; *Dan. skjal* = a bowl, a cup; *Sw. skål*; *Iscl. skál* = a bowl.]  
 1. A boat, a cock-boat.  
 "Go over to White Hall in a scull."—*Pope: Dunciad*, March 21, 1694.  
 2. A short oar rowed with one hand, two being handled by a single man, as in river-wherries and match-boats. Also an oar used over the stern by a rocking action obliquely against the water.  
 "Getting his scull jammed by striking a wave."—*Fild, Sept. 14, 1894*.  
 3. One who sculls a boat.  
 "Like rowing scull, he's fain to love. Look one way and another move."—*Burton: Fiddlers*, I. iii. 881.

† **Silver scull:**  
*Aquatics*: A pair of small silver sculls given as a challenge prize for scullers at several regattas.

**scull, v.t. or i.** [*SCULL* (4), s.] To impel or propel a boat by sculls, or by a single oar over the stern.

**scull'-ër, s.** [Eng. *scull*, v.; -er.]  
 1. One who sculls or rows with sculls; one who propels a boat by an oar over the stern. [*SCULL* (4), s., 2.]  
 "This has been divided between a junior and a senior sculler race."—*Daily News*, Sept. 12, 1891.  
 2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.  
 "Her scull already was consign'd to fate, And shivering in the leaky sculler's mate."—*Dryden: Virgil; George IV*, 788.

**scull'-ër-y, \*skull'-ër-y, s.** [According to Skeat, from Eng. *sculler*, with suff. -y; cf. *scyllare*, *dyche-wecheare*.] (*Prompt. Parv.*) A.S. *scyllian*. The change from *scyllery* or *scyllery* to *scullery* was helped by some confusion with O. Fr. *scuelle* Lat. (*scutella*) = a dish; *scuteller* = a place where dishes or bowls are kept.]  
 1. A place or room in a house where dishes, pots, kettles, and other culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, and where the dirty work of the kitchen is done; a back-kitchen.  
 "For it fell chiefly in the kitchen and office adjoining, as the scullery."—*Seymour: Scotch. Mem. Rem.*, vi., ch. xxi.  
 2. Offal, filth.  
 "The scot and scullery of vulgar insolence."—*Gasden: Tears of the Church*, p. 24.

**scull'-låg, s.** [*SCULL*, v.] Moving or worked from side to side, like the scull in the stern of a boat.  
 "The motions consist in a sculling action of the tail."—*Ford & Bowman: Physical Anat.*, I. 64.

**scull'-lön (1 as y), \*scul-i-on, \*scul-y-on, s.** [*Fr. scouillon* = a dish-cloth, from Lat. *scopa* = a broom.]  
 1. *Lit.*: The lowest domestic servant, who does the work of the scullery.  
 "He [Richard the Second] would not move at their request, the meanest scullion out of his kitchen."—*Langbehn: Hist. of Eng.*, let. 4.  
 2. *Fig.*: A low, mean, dirty fellow.

\* **scull'-lön-ly (1 as y), a.** [Eng. *scullion*; -ly.] Like a scullion; hence, low, mean, base, contemptible.  
 "His scullionly paraphrase on St. Paul."—*Milton: Coleridge*.

\* **sculp, v.t.** [*Lat. sculpo* = to carve.] [*SCULPTUR, s.*] To sculpture, to carve, to engrave.  
 "O that the tace of my just complaint Were sculp with steel on rocks of adamant."—*Spenser: Paraphrase of Job*.

**sculp'-ër, s.** [*SCORPER*]

**sculp'-pin, skul'-pin, s.** [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *scorpion*; cf. *scorpion-fish*.]  
*Ichthy.*: *Acanthocottus virginianus*, ranging from the coast of New Brunswick to Virginia, from ten to eighteen inches long, of which the head is about one-third. Light or greenish-brown above, with irregular blotches. The name is also extended to any species of *Acanthocottus*, a genus formed by Girard to include marine species of *Cottus*.  
 "The common bullhead or sculpin is well known to every boy as a scavenger among fishes."—*Spicer & Deane: Amer. Cyclop.*, iii. 67.

\* **sculp'-tile, a.** [*Lat. sculpsilis*, from *sculpo* = to carve.] Formed by sculpture or carving.  
 "In a silver medal is upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against sculpsile images."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. ix.

**sculp'-tör, s.** [*Lat.*, from *sculpo* = to carve.] One who sculpsiles; one who cuts, carves, or hews figures in wood, stone, or like materials.  
 "A marble carver by the sculptor's hands."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad*, vii. 604.

\* **sculp'-trés, s.** [Eng. *sculptor*; -ess.] A female sculptor; a female artist in sculpture.

**sculp'-tu-räl, a.** [Eng. *sculptur*(e); -al.] Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving.  
 "Sculptural contour of head."—*Poe: Spectator* (*Works*, II. 344).

\* **sculp'-tu-räl-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sculptural*; -ly.] By means of sculpture.

**sculp'-ture, s.** [*Fr.*, from Lat. *sculptura*, prop. fem. sing. of *sculpturus*, fut. par. of *sculpo* = to carve; Sp. & Port. *escultura*; Ital. *scultura*.]  
 1. The art of cutting, carving, or hewing wood, stone, or similar material into the figures of men, beasts, or other things. It also includes the modelling of figures in clay, wax, or other material, to be afterwards cast in bronze or other metal.  
 "Zeuxis found first the portraiture, And Frontonius the sculpture."—*Cooper: O. A.*, iv.  
 2. A piece of sculpture; carved work; a figure cut or carved in wood, stone, or similar material, representing some real or imaginary object.  
 "What are to him the sculptures of the shield?"—*Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses*, xiii.

† **The origin of sculpture is lost in antiquity. An admirable material for early effort was found in clay, so widely diffused in many lands [TERRA-COTTA], to which, as knowledge advanced, were added wax, gesso, marble, bronze, &c. Hence the rudiments of sculpture are found among all races of mankind. The idolatry of the Old World gave it a great impulse, from the necessity which it produced of representing gods. [IDOL.] Innumerable highly-antique sculptures remain belonging to the Egyptians; they are not confined to gods, but represent men engaged in their several occupations. To a certain extent it is the same with the Assyrian sculptures. Those of India are known chiefly in connection with Buddhism and the Later Brahmanism; they are more exclusively connected with religion. All these are mediocre specimens of art. It was reserved to the Greeks, and specially to the Athenians, to carry sculpture to the highest perfection, which Phidias did, about a.c. 442, and Praxiteles, about a.c. 363. The works of the former were characterized by sublimity, those of the latter by beauty. Praxiteles was the first who ventured to produce a wholly nude figure. The conquest and spoliation of Greece by the Romans, a.c. 146, led to the removal of Greek masterpieces to Rome. This ultimately created a certain taste for sculpture among the Romans, especially under the Emperor Augustus, but, as sculptors, the Romans never equalled the Greeks. Under the later emperors the art declined; under the barbarian invaders who next succeeded to power it all but expired. It was revived in Italy in the thirteenth century by Pisano, and gradually spread to other European countries. Among Italian sculptors were Donatello (1385-1400), Michael Angelo (1474-1564), and Canova (1757-**

**fäte, fät, färe, smidst, whät, fäll, fäther:** wä, wät, häre, campl, här, thäre; pine, pät, säre, sär, marine; gö, pö, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whä, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; trý, Sýrian. **se, ce = e; ey = ä; qu = kw.**











**sea-jelly, s.** The Jelly-fish (q.v.).

**sea-kale, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Crambe maritima* and the genus *Crambe*.  
*"Leaves of the brown sea-kale."*  
*Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xxi.*

**sea-king, s.** [Ice. *seakonungr* = a sea-king, a viking.] A king of the sea; specif., one of the piratical Northmen who infested the coasts of Western Europe, in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking (q.v.).

**sea-lace, sea-points, s. pl.**  
*Bot.*: An algal, *Chorda filum*.

**sea-lamprey, s.** [LAMPREY.]

**sea-language, s.** Language used by seamen.

**sea-lark, s.**  
*Ornith.*: *Anthus obscurus*. The English name appears to have been given by Walcott (*Synops. Brit. Birds*, ii. 192).

**sea-lavender, s.**  
*Bot.*: The genus *Statice* (q.v.).  
*"The sea-lavender that lacks perfume."*  
*Crabbe: The Borough.*

**sea-lawyer, s.** A seaman who possesses or fancies that he possesses a knowledge of marine law, and is probably therefore difficult to govern. (*Naut. slang.*)

**sea-leech, s.**  
*Zool.*: The genus *Pontobdella* (q.v.).

**sea-legs, s. pl.** The ability to stand or walk on the deck of a vessel out at sea on a stormy day. It is acquired when one has become accustomed to the roll of the vessel and keeps time with it.  
*"It was Martin's turn . . . to hear poor Mark Tapley in his wandering fancy making love-remonstrances to Mrs. Lupin, getting his sea-legs on the 'Brew' . . . and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once."*—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

**sea-lemons, s. pl.**  
*Zool.*: The family *Doridæ* (q.v.).  
*"Specimens of the . . . sea-lemons may at any time be found creeping about on sea-weeds, or attached to the under surface of stones at low-water."*—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 306.

**sea-leopard, s.**  
*Zool.*: *Stenorkhynchus leptonyx*, a seal from Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Southern Pacific. An old male, now preserved in the Sydney Museum, measured twelve feet in length, light silvery-gray with yellowish-white in patches, back and sides darker, and better lighter. The nails on the hind feet are almost obsolete. The False Sea-leopard, or Weddell's Seal, is the *Leptonyx weddellii*, of Gray.

**sea-letter, s.** A document from the Custom-house, carried by every neutral ship on a foreign voyage. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes, and its destination. Called also a Sea-brief.

**sea-lettuce, s.**  
*Bot.*: A modern book name for *Ulva lactuca*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

**sea-level, s.** The level of the surface of the sea.

**sea-lily, s.**  
*Zool.*: Any individual of the Eucerinidæ (q.v.).

**sea-lion, s.**  
*1. Zool.*: A popular name for the genus *Otaria* (q.v.); specif., *Otaria Eumetopias*, Gray's Steller, the Hair Seal of the Pribilof, or Steller's Sea-lion. The male attains a length of eleven or twelve feet, and a weight of about 1,000 lbs. Colour golden rufous, darker behind, limbs approaching black. It is destitute of fur, and its skin therefore is of little value, but the hide, fat, flesh, sinews, and intestines are all useful to the Alutian Islanders. The hides yield excellent leather, oil-vessels are made from the stomachs, the sinews are used for threads for binding skin-canoes, and the flesh is considered a delicacy. Sea-lions are found round Kamtschatka and the Asiatic coast to the Kurile Islands, and there is a colony of them at San Francisco protected by the American government.  
*2. Her.*: A monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.  
*\* sea-lizards, s. pl.*  
*Paleont.*: The *Enaliosauria* (q.v.).

**sea-leach, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: *Motella vulgaris*.

**sea-long-worm, s.** [LINKUS.]

**sea-louse, s.**  
*1. A Crustacean, Pediculus marinus.*  
*2. Various Isopod Crustacea; as, Cymothoe, parasitic on marine animals.*

**sea-maggie, s.** The Sea-pie (q.v.).

**sea-maid, s.**  
*1. A mermaid.*  
*2. A sea-nymph.*  
*"The sea-maid rides the waves."*  
*Cooper: On the Queen's Fleet to London.*

**sea-mantis, s.**  
*Zool.*: *Squilla mantis*.

**sea-mark, s.** An elevated object or mark of some description on the land visible at sea, and used to direct ships, and serving as a guide to vessels entering a harbour; as a beacon, a lighthouse, &c.  
*"They were executed at diverse places upon the sea-coast, for sea-marks or light-houses, to teach Perkin's people to avoid the coast."*—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

**sea-mat, s.** [FLUSTRA.]  
*Sea mat-grass.*  
*Bot.*: *Potamogeton pectinatus*.

**sea-membrane, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Rhodomenia palmata*.

**sea-mew, sea-maw, s.** Any sea-gull. [LARUS.]  
*"I saw a white object dart from the top of the cliff like a sea-mew."*—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

**sea-mile, s.** A nautical or geographical mile; it is the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or of a great circle of the globe.

**sea-milkwort, s.**  
*Bot.*: The genus *Glaux*, specif. *Glaux maritima*. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

**sea-monster, s.**  
*1. Ord. Lang.*: A monster or monstrous animal inhabiting the sea; a huge or hideous marine animal.  
*2. Ichthy.*: *Chimæra monstrosa*.

**sea-moss, s.**  
*1. Bot.*: *Corallina officinalis*.  
*"Some scurvygrass do bring . . . From Shippey sea-moss some, to cool his boiling blood."*—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, a. 18.  
*2. Zool. (Pl.)*: The Bryozoa (q.v.).

**sea-mouse, s.** [APHRODITE.]

**sea-mud, s.** Ooze; a rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is used as a manure.

**sea-mule, s.** The sea-mew or sea-gull.

**sea-mussel, s.**  
*Zool.*: The genus *Mytilus*, and especially *Mytilus edulis*.

**sea-navel, s.** A popular name for a small shell-fish resembling a navel.

**sea-needle, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: The genus *Belone*, and especially *Belone vulgaris*.

**sea-nettles, s. pl.**  
*Zool.*: The class *Acalephæ* or *Medusæ*. The term Fixed Sea-nettles has occasionally been applied to the Actiniadæ. The resemblance to nettles is in their stinging properties.

**sea-nymph, s.**  
*Class Mythol.*: A nymph or goddess supposed to inhabit and have a certain measure of power over the sea; one of the Oceanides.

**sea-oak, s.**  
*1. The same as SEA-WRACK (q.v.).*  
*2. The genus Halidrys.*  
*Sea-oak Coralline:*  
*Zool.*: *Sertularia pumila*, found on the fronds and stems of sea-weeds on the British coasts.

**sea-onion, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Scilla maritima*.

**sea-ooze, s.** [OOZE.]

**sea-orb, s.** The Globe-fish (q.v.).

**sea-otter, s.**  
*Zool.*: *Enhydra marina*, from Behring's

Straits and Kamtschatka. It is covered with a very fine chestnut-brown fur, which is an article of considerable traffic between Russia and China.

**Sea-otter's Cabbage:**  
*Bot.*: *Nereocystis Luthkeana*.

**sea-owl, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: The Lump Fish (q.v.).

**sea-pad, s.** The Star-fish (q.v.).

**sea-panther, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: A translation of the Dutch *seepaard*, the name given, at the Cape of Good Hope, to *Agrius torvus*, from its brown skin with black spots.

**sea-parrot, s.** A name sometimes given to the puffin, from the shape of its bill.

**sea-parasol, s.**  
*Bot.*: An umbelliferous plant, the Sea-side Prickly Samphire, *Echinophora spinosa*. It formerly existed in Lancashire and Kent, but is now extinct upon our shores. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

**sea-pass, s.** A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to prove their nationality and protect them from molestation.

**sea-pea, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Lathyrus maritimus*, the *Pisum maritimum* of Linnaeus.

**sea-pen, sea-rod, s.** [PENNATULA.]

**sea-perch, s.**  
*Ichthyology:*  
*1. The genus Serranus (q.v.).* The majority of the species are not more than two feet long, but some grow to double that length; and instances are on record of bathers having been attacked by a gigantic species not uncommon at the Seychelles and at Aden, and persons have died from the injuries so received.  
*2. The genus Labrax (q.v.).*

**sea-pheasant, s.** The pintail-duck.

**sea-pie (1), sea-pye, s.**  
*Ornith.*: The Oyster-catcher (q.v.), *Haematopus ostralegus*; so called from its black and white plumage. [MAOPIE.]

**sea-pie (2), s.** A dish composed of paste and meat in alternate layers, boiled together.

**sea-piece, s.** A piece or picture representing the sea or some scene connected with it.

**sea-pike, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: Any fish of the genus *Belone*, and especially the gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris*.

**sea-pincushion, s.** The egg-case of the Skate.

**sea-pink, s.**  
*Bot.*: The genus *Armeria* (q.v.). *Armeria maritima* is Thrift, Common Sea-pink, or Seagillflower.

**sea-plant, s.** A plant naturally inhabiting the sea.

**\* sea-plash, s.** The waves of the sea.  
*"Through sea-plash stormy we marched."*  
*Shakespeare: Virgils; Arnold III. 161.*

**sea-poacher, s.** [ASPIDOPHORUS.]

**sea-points, s. pl.** [SEA-LACES.]

**sea-pool, s.** A pool of salt-water left by the sea.  
*"I heard it wished that all that land were a sea-pool."*—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

**sea-porcupine, s.**  
*Ichthy.*: A common popular name for any plectognathous fish, from the spines with which the body is studded.

**sea-puddings, s. pl.** The same as SEA-CUCUMBERS (q.v.).

**sea-purse, s.**  
*1. Zool.*: The leathery envelope in which the ova of most of the Chondropterygii are deposited.  
*"The young are deposited in a similar manner to the sharks, in their horny cases of a square form, with four projecting horns giving them the form of a butcher's tray. These cases are very frequently picked up on the sea-shore, and are sometimes called sea-purses. In Cumberland they are called skate-burrows, on account of their form."*—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, iv. 580.  
*2. Bot.*: *Codium bursa*.

fäte, fät, färe, ämidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wöt, häre, campl, här, thäre; pine, pif, aire, sir, marine; gö, pö, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ä; qu = kw.

































































































9. To intersperse or variegate with anything.  
"As with stars, their bodies all  
And wings were set with eyes."  
*Milton: P. L., vi. 764.*
10. To fix or make immobile.  
"Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs."  
*Garth: Japhis & Ananias.*
11. To establish in some post or office; to appoint.  
"The Lord hath set a king over you."—1 Samuel xii. 12.
12. To put from one state to another; to make or cause to be, do, or act.  
"I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians."—Isaiah xli. 2.
13. To fix or settle authoritatively; to prescribe, to appoint, to predetermine, to assign.  
"Let us run the race that is set before us."—Hebrews xii. 1.
14. To fix or determine, as the thoughts or affections.  
"Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth."—Colossians iii. 2.
15. To place in estimation; to estimate, to value, to prize. (*Proverbs i. 25.*)
16. To regulate or adjust: as, To set a watch by the sun.
17. To fit to music; to adapt with notes: as, To set a song to music.
- \* 18. To pitch; to lead off, as a tune in singing.  
"I should be very willing to be his clerk, for which you know I am qualified, being able to read and to set a psalm."—*Fielding: Joseph Andrews, bk. I., ch. vi.*
19. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.  
"I only recommended that my arm and leg should be set, and my body anointed with oil."—*Berbert.*
20. To put in order; to put in proper trim for use: as, To set a razor = to give it a sharp or fine edge; to set a saw = to incline the teeth laterally to right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade.
21. To place in order; to frame.  
"After it was framed, and ready to be set together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by hand with candles through that hot and sandy country."—*Smiles: Hist. Turkes.*
22. To propose for choice.  
"All that can be done is to set the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice."—*Pilloton.*
23. To apply or use in action; to employ.  
"Set his knife into the root."  
*Shakspeare: 3 Henry VI., ii. 4.*
24. To write or note down.  
"His faults observed,  
Set in a note-book."  
*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.*
25. To attach; to add to; to join to; to impart.  
"Time hath set a blot upon my pride."  
*Shakspeare: Richard II., iii. 2.*
26. To instigate; to urge on.  
"Set  
The dogs of the street to bay me."  
*Shakspeare: Cymbeline, v. 4.*
27. To cause, to produce, to contrive.  
"Set dissension 'twixt the son and sire."  
*Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis, 1,160.*
- \* 28. To put or place in opposition; to oppose.  
"Will you set your wit to a fool's?"—*Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1.*
- \* 29. To offer for a price; to expose for sale.
- \* 30. To let or grant to a tenant.
- \* "They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they set their grounds."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*
- \* 31. To stake at play; to wager, to risk, to hazard.  
"Desperate and mad, at length he sets  
Those darts, whose points make gods adore."  
*Prior: Cupid & Ganymede, 26.*
- \* 32. To offer a wager to.  
"Who sets me else? by heaven! I'll throw at all."  
*Shakspeare: Richard II., iv. 1.*
33. To embarrass, to perplex, to puzzle; to bring to a mental standstill.  
"Shew how hard they are set in this particular."—*Addison.*
34. To make stiff or solid; to convert into curd; to curdle.
35. To become, as to manners, merit, station, &c.; to become, as a dress; to fit, to suit. (*Scotch.*)  
"Keep back, sir, as best sets ya."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxvii.*
36. To point out by stretching out the tail: as, A dog sets birds.
- II. Technically:
1. Nautical:
- (1) To loosen and extend; to spread: as, To set the sails.
- (2) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, To set the land.
2. Printing:
- (1) To place in proper order, as types; to compose.
- (2) To put into type, as a manuscript. (Generally with up.)
3. Intransitive:
1. To be fixed hard, closely, and firmly.  
"A gathering and setting of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth to set hard one against another."—*Bacon.*
2. To plant; to place roots or shoots in the ground.  
"In gardening near this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and set wet."  
*Old Proverb.*
3. To congeal, to solidify, to concreate.  
"That sild substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness."—*Bogge.*
- \* 4. To fit music to words.  
"I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your ladyship can set."  
*Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.*
5. To go down or descend below the horizon; to sink, to decline.  
"When the sun was setting."—*Luke iv. 40.*
6. To flow; to have a certain course or direction; to run: as, The current sets eastward. (*Lit. & fig.*)
- \* 7. To point out game, as a sporting dog; to hunt game by the aid of a setter.  
"When I go hawk-ing or setting, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridge."—*Bogge.*
- \* 8. To undertake earnestly; to apply one's self. (*Hammond.*)
- \* 9. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; to start; to go forth.  
"The king is set from London, and the scene is now transported to Southampton."  
*Shakspeare: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)*
10. To face one's partner in dancing.
11. To fit or suit a person: as, The dress sets well. (*Collog.*)
- ¶ 1. To set about: To begin; to take the first steps in.
2. To set against: To oppose; to place in comparison, or as an equivalent.  
"This perishing of the world in a deluge is set against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*
3. To set aside:
- (1) To put aside or out of the question for a time; to omit or pass over for the present.  
"Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that."—*Pilloton.*
- (2) To reject.  
"I'll look into the pretensions of each, and show upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and set aside all the rest."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*
- (3) To abrogate, to annul, to quash: as, To set aside a verdict.
4. To set at defiance: [DEFIANCE, ¶].
5. To set at ease: To put at ease; to quiet; to tranquillize.
6. To set at naught: [NAUGHT, 2, ¶ (2)].
7. To set a trap or snare: To prepare and place a trap to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.
8. To set at work: To cause to enter on work; to show how to proceed with work; to start on work.
9. To set by:
- (1) To put aside; to set aside.
- \* (2) To regard, to esteem.  
"David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much set by."—1 Samuel xviii. 26.
10. To set down:
- (1) To place on the ground or floor.
- (2) To deposit or place a passenger: as, A cabman sets down his fare at a certain place.
- (3) To snub; to check or rebuke; to slight.
- (4) To enter in writing; to note; to register.
- (5) To explain, to set forth, to fix, to establish.  
"Some rules were to be set down for the government of the army."—*Clarendon.*
- (6) To consider, to rank, to class: as, To set one down as stupid.
11. To set eyes on: To fix the eyes on; to behold, to see.
12. \* To set fire on, To set fire to: To apply fire to; to set on fire; to cause to burn.  
"Set fire on barns and haystacks."  
*Shakspeare: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.*
13. To set forth:
- (1) Transitive:
- \* (a) To prepare and send out.  
"The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallees, set forth by the Venetians."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*
- (2) To represent in words; to present or put forward for consideration.
- (c) To promulgate, to publish.
- \* (d) To show; to make a show of.  
"Set forth a deep repentance."  
*Shakspeare: Macbeth, i. 4.*
- (e) To arrange, to dispose.  
"Up higher to the plain, where we'll set forth  
In best appointment our regiments."  
*Shakspeare: King John, ii.*
- \* (f) To praise, to recommend.  
"I'll set you forth."  
*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.*
- (2) Intrans.
- (1) To move forward; to start; to set out.  
"I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldst set forth out of doors with me."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*
- \* 14. To set forward:
- (1) Trans.: To advance, to promote.
- (2) Intrans.: To set out, to start.  
"The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari set forward."—*Numbers x. 17.*
15. To set in:
- \* (1) Trans.: To put in the way to begin; to give a start to.  
"If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself."—*Collier.*
- (2) Intransitive:
- (a) To begin: as, Winter sets in in December.
- (b) To become settled in a particular state.  
"Then it set in rainy."—*Field, April 4, 1838.*
- (c) To flow towards: as, The current sets in towards the shore.
16. To set in order: To put in order, to arrange, to adjust.  
"The rest will I set in order when I come."—1 Corinthians xii. 34.
17. To set little (or much) by: To have a poor (or high) opinion of; to value little (or highly).
18. To set off:
- (1) Transitive:
- \* (a) To remove.  
"Every thing set off  
That might so much as think you enemies."  
*Shakspeare: 3 Henry IV., iv. 1.*
- (b) To adorn, to decorate.  
"Claudian sets off his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories."—*Addison: On Italy.*
- (c) To show off to the best advantage.  
"Shew more goodly, and attract more eyes,  
Than that which hath no foil to set it off."  
*Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.*
- \* (2) Intrans.
- (1) To start, to set out, to enter on a journey.
19. To set on (or upon):
- (1) Transitive:
- (a) To incite, to encourage.
- (b) To employ, as on a task; to place or put to some work.
- \* (c) To determine with settled purpose.
- (2) Intransitive:
- (a) To begin a journey or an enterprise.
- (b) To make an attack; to assault.  
"And then I'll set upon him."  
*Shakspeare: Coriolanus, v. 1.*
20. To set on fire: [12].
21. To set on foot: To start, to originate, to set a-going.
22. To set out:
- (1) Transitive:
- (a) To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to mark out.
- \* (b) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.  
"The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallees, and ten galeasses."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*
- (c) To publish, as a proclamation.
- (d) To assign, to allot.
- (e) To adorn, to embellish, to set off.  
"An ugly woman, in a rich habit set out with jewels, nothing can become."—*Dryden.*
- (f) To show, to display, to set off, to recommend.
- (g) To show, to prove.
- (h) To recite; to state at large.
- (2) Intransitive:
- (a) To start on a journey or course; to start, to begin.

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.  
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.



































4. The act of passing close to or along; the act of grazing or passing so close as nearly to touch.

5. Hence, an exceedingly narrow miss, failure, or escape. (Often with close or near.)

"It was a desperately close shave when Mr. Graham decided for Deliverance."—*Field*, April 4, 1884.

6. A false report or alarm started, with a view to deceive; a trick, a cheat.

"According to camp reports, or camp shaves, as they are more expressively termed."—*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 14, 1854.

#### shave-grass, shave-wood, s.

*Bot.*: *Equisetum hyemale*. So called, according to Wm. Coles, because it was "used by fletchers and combmakers to polish their work." (*Prior*.)

**shave-hook, s.** A triangular plate of steel, with sharpened edges, used in scraping the surfaces of metal which are to be soldered, so that the solder may adhere.

**shave (2), s.** [SHAW.] A small coppice. (*Defoe*: *Tour thro' Great Britain*, I, 168.)

**shave-ling, s.** [Eng. *shave*; dimin. suff. -ing.] A man shaved; hence, used contemptuously for a monk or religious.

"Alas! we must leave these dear desolate home, To the spurns of Uri, the shavelings of Rome."—*Macaulay*: *Moncontour*.

**shav-en, pa. par. or a.** [SHAVE, v.]

**shav-er, s.** [Eng. *shave*(s); -er.]

1. One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

"I am a barber, and I'd have you know A shaver too sometimes, no mad one though."—*Buckley*: *A Barber*.

\*2. A robber, an extortioner; one who fleeces.

"They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the most part by theft. . . by these shavers the Turks were stripped of all they had."—*Knox*: *Hist. Turkey*.

3. A humorous fellow; a wag.

"A cunning shaver."—*Steele*: *Conscious Lovers*. (*Prol.*)

4. A jocular name for a young boy; a youngster.

**shav-ye, s.** [SHAVE, s.] A trick, a prank, a shave.

**shav-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [SHAVE, v.]

**A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

**C. As substantive:**

1. The act of one who shaves.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

"In one corner was a pile of six coffins; in another a dog enjoyed a restful sleep on a pile of shavings."—*Century Magazine*, Dec. 1874, p. 514.

**shaving-brush, s.** A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

**shaving-box, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Feuillea*, or *Fevillea*. [*FEUILLEA*.]

**shaving-cup, s.** A cup with compartments for hot water and soap, for convenience in shaving.

**shaving-horse, s.** [*HORSE*, s., I. 2 (1).]

**shaving-tub, s.**

*Bookbind.*: The box beneath the cutting-press to catch the shavings.

**shaw, \*shawa, \*shawa, s.** [A.S. *scoga* = a shaw; cogn. with Icel. *skógr*; Sw. *skog*; Dan. *skog*; cf. also Icel. *skuggi*; A.S. *scua*, *scwa* = a shade, shadow.]

1. A thicket, a small wood; a shady place, a grove. (*Scott*.)

"But ooh! that night, among the shaws, She got a fearful settlin'!"—*Burns*: *Ballad*.

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato, turnip, &c. (*Prov.*)

**shaw, v.t.** [SHOW, v.]

**shaw-fowl, s.** An artificial fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

**Shá-wə-né-gə', Sháw-né-gə', Shá-wə-né-gə', a.** Of or belonging to the Shawnee, a tribe of North American Indians, now located on the Indian Territory, west of the Missouri.

**Shawanese-salad, s.** The eatable leaves of *Hydrophyllum virginicum*.

**\*shaw-bubbe, s.** [SHABUR.]

**shawl, s.** [Pers. *shál*; Fr. *châle*.] An outer garment covering the upper part of the person; commonly used by ladies, but not infrequently by men. In the latter case it represents the outer garment of the Scotch Highlanders, the plaid, which term in time has come to be applied to any kind of checkered goods similar in pattern to the tartan of which the Highlander's plaid was made. Shawls are made of various materials, as wool, silk, crape, &c., plain or embroidered. The cheaper kinds are generally of wool, and are woven in the usual manner. The best shawls made are those of Cashmere; they are now successfully imitated in Europe, their manufacture being introduced into England about 1784, by a manufacturer at Norwich.

**\*shawl, v.t.** [SHAWL, s.] To cover or wrap with a shawl.

"Shawling the young betroth."—*Miss Edgeworth*: *Abandon*, ch. III.

**\*shawl-less, a.** [Eng. *shawl*; -less.] Without a shawl.

"Standing shawlless and bonnetless."—*E. Browne*: *Wuthering Heights*, ch. IX.

**shawm, shálm** (i silent), **\*shaume, \*shawme, \*shal-mie, s.** [O. Fr. *chalemie* = a little pipe made of a reed or of a wheaten or oaten straw, also *chalemelle, chalmeau*, from *chaume* = a straw; Lat. *calamus* = a reed, from Gr. *καλαμός* (*kalamos*) = a reed; *καλαμή* (*kalame*) = a stalk or straw of corn; cogn. with Eng. *halum* (q.v.); Ger. *schalmel*.]

*Music*: An ancient wind instrument, similar to the clarinet.

"In prayers and hymns to heaven's eternal King, The cornet, flute, and shawme, assisting as they sing."—*Osney*: *Windsor Castle*.

**shay, s.** [See def.] A vulgar corruption of chaise (q.v.).

**shā-ya, chā-ya, s.** [CHAY, (1).]

**shē, \*sohe, \*shoe, \*soho, \*sho, pron.** [A.S. *seō*, fem. of *se*, used as the definite article, but originally a demonstrative pronoun, meaning *that*; cogn. with Dut. *zij* = she; Icel. *hún*, *sjá*, fem. of *ad*, demons. pronoun; Ger. *sie* = she; Goth. *so*, fem. of *sa*, demons. pronoun; Russ. *siya*, fem. of *sei* = this; Gr. *ἡ* (*hē*), fem. of *ὁ* (*ho*) = the; Sansc. *sā* = she, fem. of *sas* = he. The proper A.S. word for *she* is *hēo*, fem. of *hē* = he (q.v.). *Her* is used as the possessive, dative, and objective cases of *she*.] [HEA (1), HEEA.]

1. The nominative feminine of the personal pronoun of the third person, and used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified as a female; the woman or female referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of.

"For contemplation he and valour form'd, For softness she and sweet attractive grace: He for God only, she for God in him."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, IV, 336.

2. Used absolutely as a noun for woman or female.

"You are the cruellest she alive."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, I, 4.

¶ *She* is commonly used as a prefix to denote the female of the second part of the compound: as, *she-ass*, *she-bear*, *she-cat*, &c.

**\*she-atheist, s.** A female atheist. [*ATHEIST*.]

"Atheists have been but rare; since Nature's birth Till now, she-atheists never appeared on earth."—*Young*: *Satire*, VI, 410.

**she-oak, s.**

*Bot.*: *Collitris quadrivalvis*.

**\*she-school, s.** A girls' school. (*Fuller*: *Church Hist.*, VI, 297.)

**\*she-slip, s.** A young female scion, branch, or member.

**\*she-society, s.** Female society.

**she-world, s.** The female inhabitants of the world or of a particular part of it.

**shē-g, s.** [Native name.] [GALAM.]

**shea-tree, s.** [BITTER-TREE, 2.]

**shead-ing, sheed-ing, s.** [A.S. *scēdian* = to divide; Goth. *skaidan*; Ger. & Dut. *scheiden*; Eng. *shed*, as in *watershed*.] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division, in

which there is a coroner or chief constable. There are six sheadings in the island.

**sheaf (1), \*scheef, \*sheef, \*sheffe, sheave, s.** [A.S. *scēaf*; cogn. with Dut. *schœf*; Icel. *skaw*; Ger. *schaub*. The A.S. *scēaf* is from *scēd*, pa. t. of *scēfan* = to shove; hence, a sheaf is a bundle of things shoved together.]

1. A quantity or bundle of things bound or held together; specifically:

(1) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

"The fashion is to cut with a hook or scythe the straw in the middle; and between every two sheaves they sit down, and then crop off the ears."—*P. Holland*: *Pleide*, bk. xviii, ch. xxx.

(2) A bundle or number of arrows; as many as will fill the quiver.

"They will look at his verie bow, and sheaves of arrows, as at straws, and wondrous things."—*P. Holland*: *Pleide*, bk. xviii, ch. xxxii.

2. A collection or quantity of things close or thick together; a quantity or number generally.

"And hence in fair remembrance worn, You sheaf of spears his crest has borne."—*Scott*: *Lay of the last Minstrel*, IV, 4.

\*3. A quantity of steel, containing thirty gads.

"The one is often sold for the other, and like tale used in both, that is to say, thirty gads to the sheaf, and twelve sheaves to the burden."—*Holme*: *Decript. of England*, bk. II, ch. xi.

**sheaf (2), s.** [SHEAVE, s.] The wheel in the block of a pulley; a sheave.

**\*sheaf, sheafe, v.t. & i.** [SHEAF (1), s.]

**A. Trans.**: To collect and bind in sheaves; to make sheaves of.

**B. Intrans.**: To collect and bind straw, &c., into sheaves.

"They that reap must sheaf and bind."—*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, III, 2.

**\*sheaf-y, a.** [Eng. *sheaf* (1), s.; -y.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling sheaves.

"Whose golden locks a sheafy garland bear."—*Gay*: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* VI.

**sheal (1), s.** [A variant of *shell* (q.v.).] A husk or pod. (*Prov.*)

**sheal (2), sheel, s.** [Icel. *skáli* = a hut, a shed.]

1. A hut or small cottage for shepherds, or for fishermen on the shore or on the banks of a river; a sheeling.

2. A shed for sheltering sheep on the hills during the night.

3. A summer residence, especially one erected for those who go to the hills for sport, &c. (*Scott*.)

**sheal, v.t.** [SHEAL (1), s.] To shell; to take the husk or shell off.

"That's a sheeled penceod."—*Shakespeare*: *Learn*, I, 4.

**sheal-ing (1), s.** [Eng. *sheal*, v. -ing.] The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, or the like. (*Prov.*)

**sheal-ing (2), s.** [SHEELING.]

**shear, \*scher-en, \*shere** (pa. t. \**schar*, \**schar*, sheared, \**shore*, pa. par. \**schoren*, *shoren*), v.t. & i. [A.S. *sceran*, *sciran* (pa. t. *scær*, pl. *scæran*, pa. par. *scæran*); cogn. with Dut. *scheren*; Icel. *skera*; Dan. *skære*; Ger. *scheren*; Ger. *schärr* (keirr). Allied to *scar*, *score*, *scrap*, *scrape*, *share*, *shred*, *score*, *short*, &c.]

**A. Transitive:**

**I. Literally:**

1. To cut or clip something from, by means of a shears, scissors, or like instrument; specifically applied to the cutting of wool from sheep or their skins, or the clipping of nap from cloth.

"Laban went to shear his sheep."—*Genesis* XXXI, 18.

2. To separate by shears; to cut or clip off from a surface, with a shears, scissors, or like instrument.

"His berde be little schere first."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 180.

3. To cut down, as with a sickle; to reap. (*Scott*.)

**II. Fig.**: To strip of property, as by exactions or excessive sharpness; to fleece.

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To use shears.

2. To cut, to penetrate.

3. To turn aside, to deviate, to shear.

**bell, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -ciou, -tious, -sious = shüs, -hle, -dle, &c. = bel, del.**

**shear, \*shear, s.** [SHEAR, v.]

1. An instrument to cut with. Now only used in the plural, *shears* (q.v.).

"Short of the wool, and naked from the shear."  
*Orphee: Virgil; Georgic III. 674.*

2. A year, as applied to the age of a sheep, from the yearly shearing: as, a sheep of one shear, or of two shears, &c.

3. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs.

**shear-bill, s.** [SKIMMER, s., II. 2.]

**shear-grass, s.**

*Bot.*: *Triticum repens*.

**shear-hog, sharrag, sherrug, s.** A ram or wether after the first shearing. (*Prov.*)

**shear-hook, s.**

*Naut.*: An instrument with prongs and hooks, placed at the extremities of the yards of fire-ships to entangle the enemy's rigging.

**shear-hulk, s.** [SHEEP-HULK.]

**shear-plan, s.** [SHEEP-PLAN.]

**shear-steel, s.** Blister-steel, heated, rolled, and tilted to improve the quality. Several bars are welded together and drawn out. The bar is sometimes cut, jagged, reheated, and again tilted. This may be repeated. The terms Single-shear and Double-shear indicate the extent to which the process is carried. It is named from its applicability to the manufacture of cutting-instruments, shears, knives, scythes, &c.

**\*sheard, s.** [SHARD.]

**shear-er, s.** [Eng. *shear*, v.; *er*.]

1. One who shears.

"Kicked the shearer out of the shearer's hand."  
*Boyle: Works*, v. 472.

2. One who reaps corn. (*Scotch*.)

**shear-ying, pr. par., a., & s.** [SHEAR, v.]

**A. & B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

**C. As substantive**:

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. The act or operation of clipping or cutting with a shears or by a machine: as, the shearing of a sheep, the shearing of metallic plates, &c.

2. The proceeds of the operation of clipping by shears: as, the shearing of a flock.

3. A sheep that has been but once sheared; a shearing.

4. The act or operation of reaping. (*Scotch*.)

"His men were gone home to the shearing, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in."  
*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

**II. Mining**: The making of vertical cuts at the ends of a portion of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass. [*HOLING*.]

**shearing-machine, s.**

1. *Woolen-manuf.*: A machine through which cloth is passed after leaving the gill-mill, to shorten the nap evenly, so as to secure a smooth surface.

2. *Mach.*: A machine for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metal.

**shearing-table, s.**

*Husbandry*: A bench for holding sheep while being sheared. (*Amer.*)

**shear-ying, s.** [Eng. *shear*, v.; *dimin. suff. -ing*.] A sheep that has been but once shorn.

"Disposed of several shearing at from 100 to 300 guineas each."  
*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1888.

**\*shear-man, s.** [Eng. *shear*, and *man*.] One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

"Thy father was a plasterer;

And thou thyself a sheerman."  
*Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

**\*shearn, s.** [SHEARN.]

**sheary, s. pl.** [SHEAR, s.]

**I. Ordinary Language**:

1. A cutting-instrument, operating like scissors, but on a larger scale and somewhat differently shaped. In one variety the edges of the blades are bevelled, and the handles adapted for thumb and fingers respectively, instead of being duplicates. They are adapted for tailors' use. Tinnin's shears have relatively shorter jaws, and are either grasped in the hand, or one leg placed in the vice while the other is worked by hand. They are used

for cutting tin-plate and sheet-metal of moderate thickness. The shears used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves by the elasticity of the metal. Garden shears and grass shears have long wooden handles to which the blades are attached at an angle of about 45°.

2. The ways or track of a lathe upon which the lathe-head, puppet-head, and rest are placed, and on which the latter is adjusted in the common lathe or slides in the traversing lathe.

\* 3. The same as *SHEERS* (q.v.).

\* 4. A wing. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 5.)

**shear-tail, s.** [Eng. *shear* s., and *tail*, s.]

1. *Ornith.*: The genus *Thaumastura* (q.v.): brilliantly coloured Humming-birds from Central America. The slender Shear-tail (*Thaumastura encarta*) has the tail deeply forked; in *Cora's Shear-tail* (*T. corae*) the two central tail-feathers are double the length of the next pair, the others being regularly graduated, and the exterior pair the shortest.

2. *Entom.*: *Hadena dentina*, a widely-distributed British night-moth.

**shear-wā-tēr, sheor-wā-tēr, shōre-wā-tēr, s.** [See def.]

*Ornith.*: The popular name of any species of the genus *Fumina* (q.v.), found distributed over nearly all seas, usually at no great distance from land, to which however they only resort at the breeding season. Four Shearwaters visit the United Kingdom, but only one, *Puffinus anglorum*, the Manx Shearwater, is at all common. It is a plain-looking bird, about the size of a pigeon, black above and white beneath. Sir T. Browne (*Willughby's Ornithologia* (ed. Ray), p. 334) calls it, "a Sea-fowl which doth, as it were, *radere aquam* shear the water, from whence perhaps it has its name." Their habits appear to be the same all over the world, laying a single white egg in a hole under ground. The young are clothed with thick long down, are extremely fat, and are said to be good eating.

"A sea-fowl called a shearwater, somewhat billed like a cormorant, but much lesser; a strong and fierce fowl, hovering about ships when they cleanse their fish."  
*Browne: On Norfolk Birds*.

**sheat, s.** [Ger. *scheid*, *scheid*, *scheid*, *scheid*.] (See compound.)

**sheat-fish, s.**

*Ichthy.*: A name applied to any fish of the family Siluridae (q.v.), but specifically to *Silurus glanis*, called also the Silurid, with the exception of the Sturgeon, the largest European freshwater fish, and the only European member of the family. It occurs in the Rhine, and is common in Germany, Poland, Styria, the Danube, and the rivers of southern Russia. It attains a weight of from 300 to 400 lbs., and the flesh of the young fish is firm, flaky, and well-flavoured. The fat is used in dressing leather, and the air-bladder is made into gelatine. The Marquis of Bath presented two specimens to the Zoological Society of London in 1885.

"A mighty sheat-fish smokes upon the festive board."  
*Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. 2.

**sheath, \*sheathe, s.** [A.S. *scōða*, *scōðh*, *scōðh*; cogn. with Dut. *scheeds*; Icel. *skeidhir* (fem. pl.); Dan. *skeide*; Sw. *skida*; Ger. *scheide*.]

**I. Ord. Lang.**: A case for the reception of a sword or long knife, or similar instrument; a scabbard.

"Putte thou this sword into thy sheathe."  
*Wycliffe: John* xviii.

**II. Technically**:

1. *Bot.*: A petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs. Called also a vagina. The toothed sheaths of Equisetaceae are formed by the coalescence of the leaves at their base.

2. *Entom.*: The wing-case of an insect.

3. *Hydr.-eng.*: A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.

\* **sheath-claw, s.**

*Zool.*: The English translation of Mod. Lat. *Thecadactylus* (q.v.).

**sheath-winged, a.** Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous.

"Vaglinipennos or sheath-winged insects, as beetles."  
*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

\* **sheath, v.** [SHEATH, v.]

**sheath-bill, s.** [Eng. *sheath*, s., and *bill* (I), s.] Named by Pennant, in 1781, from the fixed horny sheath inclosing the base of the bill; this sheath is almost level in *Chionis alba*, but rises in front in *C. minor* like the pommel of a saddle.]

*Ornith.*: The genus *Chionis*, made known by the naturalists of Cook's second voyage, a specimen of *Chionis alba* having been met with on New-Year Island, on Dec. 31, 1774. It resembles a pigeon in size and general appearance; plumage pure white; bill yellow at base (see def.), passing into pink at tip; round the eyes the skin is bare, and dotted with cream-coloured papillae; legs bluish-gray. In the Falkland Islands it is called the Kelp-pigeon. Another species was discriminated in 1842 by Dr. Hartlaub; it is smaller than *C. alba*, with similar plumage, but having the bill and bare skin of the face black and the legs much darker. The sealers of Kerguelen Land call it the Sore-eyed Pigeon, from its prominent fleshy orbit.

**sheathe, \*sheath, \*sheathe, v.** [SHEATH, v.]

1. To put up into a sheath or scabbard; to inclose, cover, or hide in a sheath or case, or as with a sheath or case.

"He who hath drawn his sword against his peace, ought to throw away the scabbard, never to think of sheathing it again."  
*Clarendon: Civil War*, III. 110.

2. To inclose or cover up with a defensive covering.

"Many a bosom, sheathed in brass."  
*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v. 28.

3. To protect by a casing or covering; to case or cover as with boards, metal, &c.

"Iron ships may be sheathed with copper or alloy by attaching to the iron skin a complete wooden surface to hold the sheathing-nails."  
*Knight: Dict. Mechanic*.

4. To cover up, to hide.

"Her eyes, like marigolds, had sheathed their light."  
*Shakspeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 307.

\* 5. To take away sharpness or acridity from; to obviate the acridity of; to blunt, to obtund.

"Other substances, opposite in acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or sheath those sharp salts; as pease and beans."  
*Arbuthnot*.

**¶ To sheathe the sword**: To make peace, to put an end to war or enmity. [*HATCHET*, s., ¶ (I).]

**sheathed, pa. par. & a.** [SHEATH, v.]

**A. As pa. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective**:

**I. Ord. Lang.**: Put into a sheath; inclosed in or covered with a sheath or case.

"All sheathed he was in armour bright."  
*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 17.

**II. Bot. (Of a stem, &c.)**: Embraced by a sheath.

**sheath-er, s.** [Eng. *sheath*(s); *-er*.] One who sheathes.

**sheath-ying, pr. par., a., & s.** [SHEATH, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.**: (See the verb).

**C. As substantive**:

1. The act of one who sheathes.

2. That which sheathes or covers: specif., in shipbuilding, a covering, usually thin plates of copper or an alloy containing copper, to protect the bottom of a wooden ship from worms. Lead was used for the purpose nearly two thousand years ago.

**sheathing-nail, s.**

1. *Corp.*: A nail, in size 6d. to 8d., used to nail on sheathing for shingling or slating.

2. *Naut.*: A cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin, used for nailing on the metallic sheathing of vessels. They are flat and polished on the head, countersunk beneath.

**sheathing-paper, s.** A large and coarse paper made for an inner lining of the metallic sheathing of vessels.

**sheath-less, a.** [Eng. *sheath*; *-less*.] Without a sheath or covering; drawn from the sheath; unsheathed.

"A thousand swords had sheathless shone, And made her quarrel all their own."  
*Byron: Paradise*, x.

\* **sheath-y, \*sheath-ly, a.** [Eng. *sheath*; *-y*.] Forming or resembling a sheath or case.

"The short and sheathy cases on their backs."  
*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

**šte, šit, šire, amidst, whāt, šāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, šire, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, šōn; mūte, šūb, šūre, unīte, šūr, rūle, šūll; trī, šyrian, a, o = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.**

**sheave**, *s.* [Dut. *schijf* = a slice, a disc, a quoit, a wheel; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skiva* = a slice, a disc; Prov. Eng. *skive* = a slice.]

1. The grooved wheel in the shell of a block or pulley over which the rope runs. In wooden blocks, it is generally of lignum-vitæ, and has a brass bushing, called a *coak*, which runs on the pin.

2. *Locksmith*. A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.

**sheave-hole**, *s.*

*Naut.*: A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

**sheave**, *v.t.* [Eng. *sheaves*, pl. of *sheaf* (q.v.).] To bring together into sheaves; to collect and bind in a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect or bring together.

"As for the work itself, it is sheaved up, from a few gleanings in part of our English fields."—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum* (1655). (Frol.)

**sheaved**, *a.* [SHEAVE.] Made of straw.

"For some, untucked descended her shavened hat, Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside."—*Shakespeare: Lover's Complaint*, xl.

**shēb'-an-dēr**, *s.* [Hind. *shahbandar*.] A harbour-master. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

**shē-been**, *s.* [Irish.] A low public-house; an unlicensed house of a low character where excisable liquors are sold.

**shē-been'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen*; -*ēr*.] One who keeps a shebeen.

**shē-been'-līg**, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen*; -*līg*.] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen.

**shē'-chī'-nāh**, **shē'-kī'-nāh**, *s.* [East Aramean ܫܝܚܢ (*shekhinah*) = the majesty of God, the presence of God's Holy Spirit, from ܫܫܬ (*shekhan*), ܫܫܬ (*shekhan* = to rest).] A word not in the Old Testament, but used by the later Jews, and from them borrowed by the Christians technically to describe the visible presence of Jehovah above the mercy-seat and between the cherubim in the tabernacle and Solomon's temple, but absent from that built under Zerubbabel [MERCY-SEAT] (Exod. xxv. 8, Psal. lxxx. 1, &c.), though it was expected to be restored when the Messiah came (Hag. ii. 7, 9, Mal. iii. 1). The shekhinah is associated with glory (Num. xiv. 10; xvi. 19, 42), which again is sometimes described as "the angel of the Lord" (Exod. xiv. 19).

**shēek'-lā-tōn**, *s.* [CICLATOUN.]

**shēd**, **\*shēad**, **\*shēde** (pa. t. \**shadde*, *shēd*, *shēde*, pa. par. \**shad*, *shēd*, v.t. & i. [A.S. *scēddan*, *scēddan* (p. t. *scēd*, *scēdd*, pa. par. *scēddem*, *scēddem*; cogn. with Ger. *schēiden*; Goth. *skaidan*.)

**A. Transitive:**

\* 1. To separate, to divide.

"He mille eched vs o sander."

*Robert de Brunne*, p. 174.

2. To cause or suffer to flow out; to pour out; to let fall. (Said especially of blood or tears.)

"For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me, Shall be my brother."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

3. To throw off; to cause to flow off with-out penetrating: as, A roof *sheds* rain-water.

4. To cast off; to throw off, as a covering.

"Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late, are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or shed them betimes."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

\* 5. To emit; to give or pour out; to diffuse.

"Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray, And fiercely shed intolerable day."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

\* 6. To sprinkle, to intersperse: as, hair *shed* with gray.

**B. Intransitive:**

\* 1. To fall; to be poured out.

"But wiche a rain down from the welken *sheddeth* That slow the fire, and made to him escape."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 14, 66.

2. To let fall or cast off seed, a covering, &c.

"The shedding trees began the ground to strow."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 420.

**shēd** (1), *s.* [SHED, v.]

1. A division, a parting: as, the *shed* of the hair.

2. The act of shedding, pouring out, or causing to flow; only in composition, as *bloodshed*.

\* 3. The slope of a hill. [WATERSHED.]

**shed-line**, *s.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of the watershed.

**shēd** (2), *s.* [Another form of *shade* (q.v.).]

1. A lean-to frame building of one story; a slight or temporary building; a penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a hovel, a hut.

"The people living on the ridges of the hills in a kind of shed very slightly built."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.: as, a railway *shed*, a *shed* on a wharf.

3. The space between the upper and lower warps, forming a raceway for the shuttle.

**shed-fork**, *s.* A pitchfork. (Prov.)

**shed-roof**, *s.* A lean-to; the simplest kind of roof, having but one inclined side.

**shēd'-dēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shed*, v.; -*ēr*.] One who sheds or spills.

"A shedder of blood shall surely die."—*Exek. xviii*, 10.

**shēd'-dīng** (1), *s.* [SHED, v.]

1. The act of one who sheds; a pouring out; a casting off.

2. That which is shed or cast off.

3. A division.

"We got out to that shedding of the roads."—*Black: Adventures of a Phantom*, ch. xxix.

**shēd'-dīng** (2), *s.* [Eng. *shed* (2), *s.*; -*īng*.] A collection of sheds; a shed.

"Comfortably housed under canvas *shedding*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1884.

**shēol**, *v.t.* [SHEAL, v.]

**shēol**, *s.* [SHEAL (2), *s.*]

**shēol'-līg**, *s.* [SHEALING.]

**shēol'-līg**, *pr. par. or a.* [SHEAL, v.]

**sheeling-hill**, *s.* Rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed. (Scotch.)

"Whatever dispensation of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the sheeling-hill."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

**shēon**, **\*shene**, **\*sheene**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *scēne*, *scōne*, *scōne*, *scōne* = fair; cogn. with O. S. *scōnt*; Dut. *schoon*; Ger. *schön*; Goth. *shōuns*. Allied to *show*, not to *shine*.]

**A. As adj.**: Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"And now they never meet in grove, or green, By fountain clear, or spangled star-light shēon."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

**B. As subst.**: Brightness, splendour, glitter.

"The shēon of their spears was like stars on the sea, When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee."—*Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib*.

**\*shēon'-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *shēon*; -*lī*.] Brightly, brilliantly. (Browning.)

**shēon'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *shēon*; -*y*.] Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"[We] skim the shēon'y waves."

*Blackie: Highlands & Islands*, p. 74.

**sheep**, **\*sheep**, **\*sheep**, **\*shepe**, *s.* [A.S. *scēap*, *scēp* (sing. and pl.); cogn. with Dut. *schap* = a sheep, a simpton; Ger. *schaf*; O. H. Ger. *scap*. Origin generally referred to Pol. *shep*; Bohem. *skopec* = a wether, a castrated sheep (whence Pol. *skopowinka* = mutton), from *skopiti* = to castrate; cf. Ital. *castrato* = mutton.]

**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Used in contempt for a silly, bashful fellow.

(2) (Pl.): God's people, as being under the government and care of Christ, the Good Shepherd. (*John* x. 11.)

(3) A congregation, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor; a flock.

**II. Zool.**: The genus *Ovis* (q.v.), or any individual of that genus, particularly *Ovis aries*, the Common Sheep, or any of its numerous breeds. Sheep form a small group of Cervicorn Ruminants, characterized by their thick, heavy, transversely-ridged horns, curved spirally outwards, and by their peculiar physiognomy, quite distinct from that of their nearest allies. They have been known and domesticated from remote antiquity, and it is now almost impossible to ascertain the ancestral stock from which they are descended; probably they have a mixed origin from several wild species, and were introduced into Britain in prehistoric times. Wild sheep are essentially mountainous; they have their head-quarters in Asia, with species in Africa and North

America. They are gregarious, and this character is retained in the domesticated state. The male of the sheep is called a *ram*, and the female a *ewe*; the former often exhibits great pugnacity, rushing straight at a foe, and butting with its strongly-armed forehead. The sheep is one of the most profitable domestic animals, nearly every part serving some useful purpose; the fleece yields wool, the flesh is used for food, the skin is made into leather for bookbinding and gloves, or into parchment, and the intestines into strings for musical instruments. [CARROT.] The milk was formerly much used, as it is still in some countries; and cheese is made from it on the continent. The disposition of the sheep is patient and peaceable, its constitution is sufficiently hardy to endure extremes of temperature, it thrives on a variety of pastures, and sheep-farming, both for the production of wool and mutton, is an important industry in all agricultural countries. The ewe generally brings forth one lamb, frequently twins, sometimes three, at a birth. The lambing season is generally in early spring, but sometimes late in the winter, in order to furnish young lambs to the market. In Great Britain the breeds of sheep are numerous: the Dishley, or Improved Leicesters, are in high repute for weight of carcass and fattening qualities. The Lincoln, the Cotswold, the Teeswater, and Romney Marsh are heavy breeds, exceeding the Leicester in quantity of wool and hardness of constitution; the Shortwooled Southdowns have a close-set fleece of fine wool, and their mutton is of superior quality. They were first bred on the chalky downs in the south of England, and have since spread all over the country; in Hampshire, Shropshire, and Dorsetshire local breeds replace the Southdowns. The Black-faced, the Cheviot, and the Welsh sheep are mountain breeds; the Cheviot are the least hardy of the three, but they all yield excellent mutton. The Iceland sheep have three, four, and sometimes five horns; the Broad-tailed sheep of Asia have the tail so loaded with fat on each side as to weigh seventy or eighty pounds. As the tail is considered a great delicacy, the shepherd sometimes protects it from being injured by dragging on the ground by attaching to it a small board on rough wheels. The Fat-rumped sheep of Southern Tartary has a similar development of fat on the rump. The Wallachian sheep is noted for the size of its horns; and the Astracan and Circassian sheep yield the fur known as Astracan (q.v.). Among the wool-producing breeds one of the most important is the Merino (q.v.).

"With domesticated sheep the presence or absence of horns is not a firmly-fixed character: for a certain proportion of the Merino ewes bear small horns, and some of the rams are hornless; and in most breeds hornless ewes are occasionally produced."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1884), p. 324.

**sheep-berry**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Viburnum Lentago*; a small American tree, with flat cymes of white flowers and edible fruit.

**\*sheep-bite**, *v.t.* To nibble like a sheep; hence, *fig.*, to practise petty thefts.

"Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you; show your sheep-biting face, and be hanged."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v.

**\*sheep-biter**, *s.* A petty thief; a surly, morose fellow.

"Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come to some notable shame?"—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

**sheep-dip**, *s.* A sheep-wash (q.v.).

**sheep-dog**, *s.* A shepherd's dog; a collie (q.v.). [SHEPHERD'S DOG.]

**sheep-faced**, *a.* Sheepish, bashful.

**sheep-farm**, *s.* A sheep-run (q.v.).

**sheep-farmer**, *s.* The proprietor or tenant of a sheep-farm; one who breeds sheep for the market or for their wool.

"Wool is the chief object of the Australian sheep-farmer."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 663.

**sheep-farming**, *s.* The act or occupation of breeding sheep for the market or for the sake of their wool.

"The great object of sheep-farming in Britain at this time was the production of wool."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 662.

**\*sheep-headed**, *a.* Dull, stupid, silly; simple-minded.

**sheep-holder**, *s.* A cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn. (*Amer.*)

**bēl**, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **qall**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **benqh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**īng**. -**cian**, -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**. -**cious**, -**tious**, -**scious** = **shūn**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

**sheep-laurel, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Kalmia augustifolia*. [KALMIA.]

**sheep-louse, s.** The same as SHEEP-TICK, 2 (q.v.).

**sheep-market, s.** A place where sheep are sold.

**sheep-master, s.** An owner of sheep; a flock-master.

**sheep-pen, s.** An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

**\* sheep-pick, s.** A kind of hay-fork.

**sheep-pox, s.**  
*Anim. Pathol.*: *Varicella ovina*; a disease in sheep, akin to, but not identical with, small-pox in man. In June, 1862, it was very fatal at Allington, in Wiltshire, till Professor Simonds successfully treated it by inoculation.

**sheep-rack, s.** A portable iron rack for containing food for sheep.

**sheep-run, s.** A large tract of country for pasturing sheep. (Originally Australian.)  
*"The leaseholder of a sheep-run."*—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1884.

**\* sheep-reeve, s.** A shepherd. (*Pastor Letters*, i. 175.)

**sheep-shank, s.**  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The shank or leg of a sheep.  
 2. *Naut.*: A peculiar mode of taking up the slack of a rope and shortening it temporarily. The rope is doubled in three parts, a hitch is taken over each bight with the standing part and jammed taut.  
*"To think one's self has sheep-shank:* To be conceited. (Scotch.)  
*"I doubt na, friend, y'll think ye're nae sheep-shank, Ance ye were stirked o'er true back to back."* Burns: *The Brigs o' Ayr*.

**sheep-shearer, s.** One who shears or clips the wool from sheep.

**sheep-shearing, s.**  
 1. The act of shearing sheep.  
 2. The time when sheep are shorn; also a feast or festival made on that occasion.  
*"Used also adjectively, as in the example."*  
*"Our sheep-shearing feast."*—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

**sheep-silver, s.**  
 1. *Feud. Law*: A sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be relieved from service of washing the lord's sheep.  
 2. A popular name for mica. (Scotch.)

**sheep-skin, s.**  
 1. *Lit.*: The skin of a sheep, either made into parchment, for which it is often used as a synonym, or tanned. When subjected to the latter process, it is in demand for many of the commoner uses of leather—shoe-binding, bookbinding, and wash-leather.  
*"But the destruction of more paper and sheep-skin would not satisfy the bigots."*—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.  
 2. *Fig.*: A diploma; so called from being originally written or engrossed on parchment, prepared from the skin of a sheep.

**sheep-split, s.** The divided skin of a sheep; one half is a thin skin, and the other a split.

**sheep-stealer, s.** One who steals sheep.

**sheep-stealing, s.** The act of stealing sheep. It is a felony.

**sheep-tick, s.**  
*Entomology*:  
 1. [MELOPHAGUS].  
 2. A louse, *Trichocephalus sphaeroccephalus*, parasitic upon sheep.

**sheep-walk, s.** A pasture for sheep; a tract of land for pasturing sheep, of less extent than a sheep-run (q.v.).  
*"Sheep-walks populous with bleating lambs."* Cowper: *Faust*, vi. 111.

**sheep-walker, s.** One who holds or keeps a sheep-walk.  
*"The sheep-walkers of Turanaki will find it to their interest to dispose of their produce by way of Auckland."*—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1884.

**sheep-wash, s.** A preparation used to wash sheep, either to free them from vermin, or to preserve the wool.

**\* sheep-whistling, s.** Whistling after sheep; tending sheep. (*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

**sheep's bane, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.

**sheep's beard, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Arnica montana*; a genus of Compositae, from the south of Europe. Three are cultivated in British gardens.

**sheep's bit, sheep's bit scabious, s.** [SHEEP'S SCABIOUS.]

**sheep's eye, s.** A modest, bashful, or diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer.  
*"To cast a sheep's eye:* To direct a wishful or leering look. (Usually of a bashful lover.)

**sheep's head, s.**  
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The head of a sheep.  
 2. *Bot.*: *Rhodymenia palmata*. (Scotch.)  
 3. *Ichthyology*:  
 (1) *Sargus oris*, an important food-fish, which occurs abundantly on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. It attains a length of about thirty inches and a weight of fifteen pounds, and feeds on shell-fish, detaching them from the rocks with its incisors and crushing them with its powerful molar teeth. The head has a distant resemblance to that of a sheep.  
 (2) *Coryna ocula*, a freshwater Scianoid, of little value for the table.

**sheep's scabious, s.**  
*Bot.*: The genus *Jasione* (q.v.).

**sheep's sorrel, s.**  
*Bot.*: *Rumex acetosella*.

**sheep'-cot, sheep'-cote, s.** [Eng. sheep, and cot or cote.]  
 1. A small inclosure for sheep; a sheep-pen.  
*"But cottage, herd, or sheepcote, none He saw."* Milton: *P. R.*, II. 327.  
 \*2. The cottage of a shepherd. (*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 3.)

**sheep'-fold, s.** [Eng. sheep, and fold, s.] A fold or pen for sheep.  
*"There, by the sheepfold, sometimes he was seen."* Wordsworth: *Michael*.

**\*sheep'-hook, s.** [Eng. sheep, and hook.] A shepherd's crook.  
*"Thou a scepter's hair, That thus affect'st a sheephook!"* Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

**sheep'-ish, a.** [Eng. sheep; -ish.]  
 \*1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to sheep.  
 2. *Fig.*: Like a sheep; bashful, diffident; timid to excess; meekly diffident.  
*"Two or three sheepish young men slouched awkwardly on the platform."*—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1884.

**sheep'-ish-ly, adv.** [Eng. sheepish; -ly.] In a sheepish manner; bashfully; over modestly or diffidently.  
*"Billy, my dear, how sheepish you look!"* Pope: *Wife of Bath*, 183.

**sheep'-ish-ness, s.** [Eng. sheepish; -ness.] The quality or state of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive timidity or diffidence.  
*"Sheepishness and ignorance of the world, the faults imputed to a private education."*—*Locke: On Education*, § 69.

**\*sheep'-y, a.** [Eng. sheep; -y.] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish.

**sheer, \*sheere, \*shere, a. & adv.** [Icel. *skerr* = bright, clear; Dan. *skær*; allied to Icel. *skirr* = clear, bright; A.S. *scir*; Goth. *skairs*; Ger. *schier*.]  
*A. As adjective*:  
 \*1. Bright, shining.  
*"The sheer sonne."* Lydgate: *Stories of Thebes*, l.  
 \*2. Pure, unmixed.  
*"They had scarcely sunk through the uppermost course of sand above, when they might see small sources to boil up, at the first troubled, but afterwards they began to fly sheer and clear water in great abundance."*—*P. H. Holland: Ling.*, p. 119.  
 \*3. Being only what it seems or pretends to be; unmingled, simple, mere, pure, downright: as, sheer nonsense.  
 4. Applied to very thin fabrics of cotton or muslin.  
 5. Straight up and down; perpendicular, precipitous.  
*"Parched on its flat-topped rock of sandstone and basalt, naturally sheer in some places."*—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1884.  
*B. As adv.*: Clean, quite, completely, right, at once.  
*"Bow'd their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts, Or torn up sheer."* Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 419.

**sheer (1), v. & i.** [SHEAR, v.]

**sheer (2), v. & i.** [Dut. *scheren* = to shear, . . . to withdraw or go away.]

*Naut.*: To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside: as, A ship *sheers* from her course.

*"(1) To sheer alongside:* To come gently alongside any object.  
 (2) *To sheer off:* To turn or move aside to a distance; to move off; to go away.  
 (3) *To sheer up:* To turn and approach to a place or ship.

**sheer, s.** [SHEER (2), v.]

1. *Shipbuilding*:  
 (1) The upward curvature of the lines of a vessel toward the bow and stern. Sharp vessels generally have more than full-built ones; small vessels more than large ones; and merchantmen more than men-of-war. When the deck is perfectly flush from stem to stern, a vessel is said to have a straight sheer.  
 (2) The after-strake of a vessel.  
 2. *Naut.*: The position of a ship riding at single anchor with the anchor ahead. When riding at short scope of cable, when she swings at right angles to the cable, exposing a larger surface to the wind or current, and causing the anchor to drag, she is said to break her sheer.  
*"(1) To quicken the sheer:* Shipbuild.: To shorten the radius which strikes out the curve.  
 (2) *To straighten the sheer:* Shipbuild.: To lengthen the radius.

**sheer-batten, s.**  
 1. Shipbuild.: A strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to those planks being bolted on.  
 2. *Naut.*: A horizontal batten seized to the shrouds above the dead-eyes to keep the latter from turning.

**sheer-boom, s.**  
*Lumbering*: A boom in a stream to catch logs and direct them towards a log-pond. [BOOM (2), s., III.]

**sheer-draught, sheer-draft, s.**  
*Shipbuild.*: The same as SHEER-PLAN (q.v.).

**\*sheer-hook, s.** [SHEAR-HOOK.]

**sheer-hulk, s.**  
*Naut.*: An old vessel fitted with sheers for taking out and putting in masts of vessels. [SHEERS.]

**sheer-lashing, s.**  
*Naut.*: The mode of lashing together the legs of the sheer at the cross. The middle of the rope is passed around the cross, the ends passed up and down respectively, then returned on their own parts and lashed together.

**sheer-line, s.**  
 1. Shipbuild.: The line of the deck at the side of the ship.  
 2. *Mil.*: The stretched hawser of a flying bridge along which the boat passes.

**sheer-mast, s.**  
*Naut.*: A mast formed of a pair of spars, between which the yard of the sail is slung.

**sheer-mould, s.**  
*Shipbuild.*: A long, thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

**sheer-plan, s.**  
*Shipbuild.*: The plan of elevation of a ship, whereon is described the outboard works, as the wales, sheer-rails, ports, drifts, heads, quarters, post, and stem, &c., the hang of each deck inside, the water-lines, &c.

**sheer-rail, s.**  
*Shipwright*: A rail surrounding a ship on the outside, under the gunwale. Also called a Waist-rail.

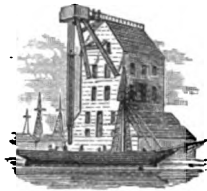
**sheer-strake, s.**  
*Shipbuild.*: The strake under the gunwale in the top side.

**\*sheer'-ly, adv.** [Eng. sheer, a.; -ly.] At once, quite, completely, sheer. (*Barum & Fict.: Mad Lover*, v. 1.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hāre, camel, hēr, thāre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, ōūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

**sheery, \*sheery, s. pl.** [The same word as *shear*, s., and so called from the resemblance to a pair of shears.]

**Naut.**: An apparatus consisting of two masts, or legs, secured together at the top, and provided with ropes or chains and pulleys; used principally for masting or dismantling ships, hoisting in and taking out boilers, &c. The legs are separated at their feet to form an extended base, and are lashed together at their upper ends, to which the guy-ropes and tackle are attached. The sheers have one motion on the steps describing an arc, and are inclined from the perpendicular to a greater or less extent as required, by slackening or hauling on the guy-ropes or fall of the shear-tackle. Temporary sheers are made of two spars lashed together at the top and sustained by guys. Permanent sheers are sloped together at top and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. They are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on a shear-hulk (q.v.).



SHEERS.

† **sheer-wa-tër, s.** [SHEARWATER.]

**sheet, \*sheete, \*schete, \*shete, s.** [A.S. *scete*, *scyle* = a sheet, original meaning = a projection, being allied to *scēd* = a corner, a nook of ground, a fold of a garment, from *scētan* = to shoot (q.v.); cf. A.S. *scēta* = the foot of a sail; Icel. *skaut* = a sheet, a corner of a square cloth, sheet, or rope attached to a sail; Dut. *sheet* = a shoot, sprig, bosom, lap; Sw. *skot* = the sheet of a sail.]

#### I. Ordinary Language:

1. A large, broad, and thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, glass, iron, &c.; specifically—  
(1) A broad and large piece of cloth, as of linen or cotton, used as part of the furniture of a bed.

"O'er the blanched sheet her raven hair  
Lies in disordered streams."

*Matthew Arnold: Priam and Iseult, II.*

(2) A broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages. Sheets of paper are of various sizes; as royal, demy, foolscap, &c. [PAPER.]

"A sheet of blank paper that must have this new  
imprimatur clapt upon it."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 448.

(3) (Pl.) A book or pamphlet.

"To this the following sheets are intended for a full  
and distinct answer."—*Waterland*.

(4) A sail.

2. Anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface.

"Such sheets of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder,  
I never remember to have heard."

*Shakespeare: Lear, III. 2.*

**II. Naut.**: A rope attached to the clew of a sail in order to extend it. Lower square sails, or courses, have another rope, the tack (q.v.).

¶ (1) A sheet in the wind: Slightly intoxicated; somewhat tipsy. (*Colloq. & slang*.)

(2) In sheets:

Print: Lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded but not bound. (Said especially of printed pages.)

**sheet-anchor, \*shoot-anchor, s.** [Orig. and properly *shoot-anchor*, i.e., an anchor to be shot out or lowered in case of great danger.]

1. *Lit. & Naut.*: The largest anchor of a ship, let go in cases of extreme danger.

2. *Fig.*: The chief support; the last refuge or resort for safety.

"This saying they make their shoot-anchor."—*Cromwell: Answer to Gardiner*, p. 117.

#### sheet-bend, s.

**Nautical:**

1. A double hitch, formed by laying the bight of one rope over that of another, passing its two parts under the two parts of the other, and upward through its bight crosswise and overlaying it.

2. The strongest cable on board ship; bent to the sheet-anchor.

#### sheet-cable, s.

**Naut.**: The cable attached to the sheet-anchor; the strongest and best cable in the ship.

**sheet-copper, s.** Copper in broad, thin plates.

**sheet-glass, s.** A kind of crown-glass, formed first into an elongated spheroidal form, and then swung around in a vertical circle and reheated two or three times, until the end not attached flies open, and the glass assumes the form of a hollow cylinder. The cylinders are cut longitudinally with a diamond, and placed in a furnace, where they open out into sheets under the influence of heat. Glass made in this way is also known as cylinder, broad, spread, or German glass.

**sheet-iron, s.** Iron in broad, thin plates.

**sheet-lead, s.** Lead formed in broad, thin plates.

#### sheet-lightning, s.

**Elect. & Meteor.**: Lightning which, not being compressed by a dense atmosphere, is free to expand into a sheet of flame. [LIGHTNING, II.]

**sheet-pile, s.** The same as SHEETING-PILE (q.v.).

#### \*sheet, v.t. [SHEET, s.]

1. To furnish with a sheet or sheets.

2. To cover or wrap in a sheet; to shroud.

"Where damps hang mould'ring on the ivied wall,  
And sheeted ghosts drink up the midnight dew."

*Smollett: Last Days*.

3. To cover, as with a sheet; to shroud.

"Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,  
The barks of trees thus brows'd."

*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, I. 4.*

#### \*sheet-ēd, a. [Eng. sheet; -ed.]

1. Shrouded or wrapped in a sheet. (*Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 1.*)

2. Formed into or resembling a sheet.

"Blasts from Niffelheim  
Lifted the sheeted mist."

*Longfellow: Tegner's Drapa.*

#### \*sheet-ēn, a. [Eng. sheet; -en.] Made of sheeting. (Davies: Paper's Complaint, 250.)

**sheet-fil, s.** [Eng. sheet; -ful(l).] As much as a sheet will hold; enough to fill a sheet.

#### sheet-īng, s. [Eng. sheet; -ing.]

1. *Fabric*: Common calico, bleached or unbleached. Sometimes made of double width for sheets.

"Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks in another, sheeting in a third, fine wearing linen in a fourth, coarse in a fifth."—*Berkeley: The Querist*, § 522.

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A lining of timber or metal for protection of a river-bank. Timber is the usual material, and consists of sheet-piles or of guide piles and planking, fortified by anchoring to the bank in the rear.

3. *Tobacco*: The act or process of laying the leaves flat to be piled in books.

4. *Wool-man.*: A form of batting; a process of bringing the fibre into an even sheet.

#### sheeting-pile, sheet-pile, s.

*Hydr. eng.*: A plank, tongued and grooved, driven between two principal piles, to shut out the water. The exterior piles of a cofferdam or other structure, serving to sustain a filling in of earth, masonry, or other material.

#### \*sheet-ŷ, a. [Eng. sheet; -y.] Forming a sheet or broad expanse; broad.

"Were the Niagara thus broken, at least if some considerable parts of it were not left broad and sheety, it might be a grand scene of confusion."—*Gilpin: Four to the Lakes*, vol. I, § 2.

#### \*shefa, s. [SHEAF, s.]

**sheikh, sheikh, s.** [Arab. *sheikh* = an elder, a chief.] The head of a Bedouin family of importance with its retainers, or of a clan or tribe. He is sovereign within the portion of the desert occupied or traversed by his people, but, if too despotic, can be kept within bounds by the knowledge that a portion of his clan may transfer its allegiance to some other sheik. When war exists, the sheiks of a region confederate together and choose one of their number as a sheik or chief. The position of Abraham with his allies, Aner and Eshcol of Mamre, much resembled that of an Arab sheik with his confederates (Gen. xiv. 13, 14). When a traveller passes through the territories of a sheik he pays for guidance and safe conduct, a process which requires repetition whenever the petty dominions of some new sheik are reached.

**sheik-ul-islam, s.** The highest Muhammadan ecclesiastical functionary in Turkey, in whom the primacy is vested.

**sheil, sheil'-īng, s.** [SHEAL, SHEALING.]

**sheil'-drake, s.** [SHELDRAKE.]

**she-kār-ry, s.** [SHIKAREE.]

**shek'-el, s.** [Heb. שֶׁקֶל (*sheqel*) (see def.), from שָׁקַל (*shaqal*) = to weigh, to weigh out.]

1. *Hebrew weights*: The fundamental weight in the Hebrew scale. It is believed to have weighed 8.78 drs. avoirdupois, 10 dwt. troy. Half a shekel was called a bekah, which was divided into ten gerahs. Three hundred shekels constituted a talent.

2. *Hebrew money*: A coin, believed to have been worth 2s. 3.37d., or 54.74 American cents, but money was then, perhaps, ten times as valuable as now. Shekels of the Maccabees period still exist. In shekels of three years, struck under Simon Maccabaeus, the obverse has a vase, over which are the Hebrew letters aleph, shin with a beth, and shin with a gimel; the reverse, a twig with three buds and an inscription, Jerusalem Kodushah, or Hakedushah (Jerusalem the Holy). The character is the Samaritan. Other so-called shekels in the square Hebrew letters are considered forgeries.

**she-kī-nah, s.** [SHECHINAH.]

**sheild, s. & a.** [A.S. *scýld*, *scild*.]

\*A. *As* subst.: A shield.

B. *As* adj.: Speckled, flecked, piebald. (*Prov.*)

**sheild-duck, s.**

**Ornithology:**

1. The Shelduck (q.v.).

2. *Mergus serrator*, the Red-breasted Merganser.

"In Ireland this species is more or less common in winter... being generally known to the fishermen and fowling by the name of *sheild-duck*, and occasionally as *Spear-Wiggon*, on account of the sharp serrated bill."—*Farrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 468.

**sheild'-ā-le, sheild'-āp-le (le as el), s.** [SHEILD, a.] The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

\***sheilde, s.** [SHIELD, s.] A French crown, so called from having the figure of a shield on one side.

**sheil'-drake, s.** [From East Anglian *sheild* = parti-coloured (*Ray: Eng. Words*, p. 74); the Old Norse name was *skjöldungr*, from *skjöldr* = (1) a patch, (2) a piebald horse. Some make *skjöldr* = a shield, and refer it to the shield-like patch on the breast of the bird, thus accounting for the English form *sheildrake*.]

**Ornith.**: *Tadorna cornuta* (or *rupestris*) of modern ornithologists; *Anas tadorna* (Linn.). It is somewhat larger than an ordinary duck, with a fleshy protuberance at the base of the bill, whence its specific name. It is a very handsome bird; head and upper neck dark glossy green, broad white collar, below which a broader band of bright bay extends from the back across the breast; outer scapulars, primaries, a median abdominal stripe, and a bar on tip of middle tail-quills black; inner secondaries and lower tail-coverts gray; speculum rich bronze-green; rest of plumage white. The female is smaller, and less brilliantly coloured. It frequents sandy coasts in Britain, Europe, North Africa, ranging across Asia to Japan; nesting under cover, usually in a rabbit-hole. The Ruddy Sheldrake (*Tadorna caerulea*) sometimes strays to the British Islands, but is a native of Barbary, south-eastern Europe, and central Asia. Its colour is an almost uniform bay, the male with a black ring round the neck. The Common Sheldrake breeds freely in captivity, crossing readily with other species, and the offspring show a remarkable tendency to reversion.

\***sheild-trōme, \*sheild-trume, \*sheild-trōne, \*shel-trōne, \*shel-troun, \*shel-trun, \*schil-trum, s.** [A.S. *scild-truma* = a shield-troop, from *scild* = a shield, and *truma* = a troop of men.] A body of troops used to protect anything; a guard, a squadron.

**sheil'-druck, s.** [SHELDRAKE.]

**Ornith.**: The female of the Sheldrake (q.v.).

**sheilf, \*schelfe, \*shelfe, s.** [A.S. *scýfe* = a plank or shelf, cogn. with Low Ger. *schelfe* = a shelf, *schelfern* = to scale off, to peel; cf. Dut. *schelfe* = a shell; Ger. *schelfe* = a husk, a paring, a shell; Icel. *skjálf* = a shelf.]

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ledge for holding articles secured to a wall, &c.; a board or platform of boards secured horizontally to a wall, &c., or on a frame apart, to hold vessels, books, or the like; a ledge.

"These shelves admit not any modern book."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iv. 140.

2. A projecting layer of rock; a stratum lying horizontally.

3. A rock or ledge of rocks rendering the water shallow; a shoal, a sandbank. [In this sense there is a confusion with *shelves*, 2.]

"Sure of his pilot's loss, he takes himself  
The helm, and steers aloof, and shuns the shelf."  
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* v. 1, 122.

II. Shipbuild.: An inner timber following the sheer of the ribs and bolted to the inner side of the ribs to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams.

¶ To lay (or put) on the shelf: To put aside as out of use, or date, or unfit for further service.

\* **shelf**, v. t. [SHELF, s.] To put or lay on a shelf; to shelve.

\* **shelf**-y, a. [Eng. shelf; -y.]

1. Full of or abounding with sandbanks or rocks rising nearly to the surface, and so rendering navigation dangerous.

"Gildes by the syrens' cliffs, a shelfy coast,  
Long infamous for ships and sailors lost."  
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Æneid* v. 1, 122.

2. Full of strata of rock; having rocky ledges cropping up.

"The tillable fields are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them; and in some so shelfy, that the team hath much ado to fasten its root."  
—*Arrows*: *Survey of Cornwall*.

**shell**, \* *schelle*, \* *shelle*, s. [A.S. *scell*, *scyll*; cogn. with Dut. *schel*; Icel. *skel*; Goth. *skalja* = a tile. Allied to *scale* (1), s.]

## I. Ordinary Language:

1. The hard outside covering of anything, especially that which serves as the covering of certain fruits and animals: as—

(1) The outside or covering of a nut.

(2) In the same sense as II. 8.

"These [torches] being laid aside, shells of fishes succeeded, which they sounded in the manner of trumpets."  
—*Potter*: *Antiquities of Greece*, bk. iii, ch. ix.

(3) The covering or outside layer of an egg.

"Think him as a serpent's egg . . .  
And kill him in the shell."  
Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar*, II. 1.

2. Any framework or exterior structure, regarded as not being completed or filled in; a carcase.

"The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the shell of a house that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection."  
—*Addison*: *On Italy*.

3. Any slight hollow structure or vessel, incapable of sustaining rough usage.

4. A coarse kind of coffin; or a thin interior coffin inclosed by the more substantial one.

5. The exterior plates of a steam-boiler.

6. In the same sense as II. 5.

\* 7. A musical instrument, such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to the classic legend, of strings stretched across a tortoise-shell.

"The hollow of that shell,  
That spoke so sweetly, and so well."  
Dryden: *M. Cæsar's Day*.

\* 8. Outward show without inward substance or reality.

"So devout are the Romanists about this outward shell of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-consecrated."  
—*Swift*: *Parergon*.

9. A name given to one of the forms at several public schools.

10. A shell-jacket.

"He had been measured for more things than I had ever heard of—tunic and shells and mourning-jackets and caps."  
—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1892.

## II. Technically:

1. *Calico-work*: An engraved copper roller used in calico printing.

† 2. *Entom.*: An elytron (q.v.).

"Converted into cases or shells (elytra)."  
—*Guérin-Meneville*: *Insects* (1840), p. 61.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) The wooden outer portion or casing of a block, which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin, which is the axis of the sheave or sheaves.

(2) A kind of thimble dead-eye block employed in joining the ends of two ropes.

4. *Optics*: A concave-faced tool of cast-iron,

in which convex lenses are ground. The glasses are attached to the face of a runner, which is worked around with a circular swinging stroke, so as not to wear either the glasses or the shell into ridges.

5. *Ordn.*: A hollow projectile containing a bursting-charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse. Invented at Venlo, 1495; used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, 1522. Shells are usually made of cast-iron, and for mortars and smooth-bore cannon are spherical; but for rifled guns they are, with the exception of Whitworth's and a few others, cylindrical and have a conoidal point. Palliser shells are made of "chilled" cast iron, and are much harder. Shells are caused to take the grooves in a rifled gun; to receive a rotary motion, by means of studs, as in the French and early Woolwich and Armstrong systems; by a leaden casing, as in many of Armstrong's first guns, and, more recently, by means of a disc or ring, the sabot, which is expanded in the act of firing. Those on the Whitworth principle are polygonal in section, corresponding to the bore of the gun, which they accurately fit.

6. *Ornith.*: [EGG-SHELL].

7. *Weaving*: The bars of the lay, which are grooved to receive the reed.

8. *Zool.*: A calcareous defence for the soft and vulnerable bodies of the various animals, specif., of the Mollusca. The relation of the shell to the breathing-organ is so close that Mr. S. P. Woodward regarded the former as a pneumoskeleton, essentially a calcified portion of the mantle, with the breathing organ as the most specialised part. So many molluscs have shells that the whole sub-kingdom has been called Testacea, or popularly "shell-fish"; but some are without shells, while the great Crustaceous sub-class of the Entomostraca possess them, and the fossil bivalve, hingeless shell of the Crustaceous genus *Bathoria* was long mistaken for the hinged shell of *Posidonomya*, a true mollusc. Shells are said to be external when the animal is contained in them, and internal when they are concealed in the mantle. In form, the shells of molluscs may be univalves or bivalves. Formerly there was a category also of multivalves, including the cirripedes; but these are now classed with the crustacea. Shells are composed of carbonate of lime with a little animal matter. The former is derived from the food. In structure they may be fibrous, laminated, horny, or glossy and translucent; in lustre they may be dull, porcellaneous, or nacreous. The shell is formed by the mantle. The more it is exposed to light the brighter it is. [For their geological value see Fossil.] The distribution of sea-shells in the ocean is easily accounted for: fresh-water shells, in Darwin's view, are transferred to new regions by adhering, as young ones often do, to the feet of water-birds. The means for dispersing land-shells are less effective, and in fact they are often confined to single islands or similar limited areas. [CARAPACE, ECHINODERMATA, FORAMINIFERA, TEST, TORTOISE-SHELL, &c.]

**shell-sugar**, s. A pump-bit (q.v.).

**shell-bark**, s.

*Bot.*: *Carya alba*. [SHAG-BARK, HICKORY.] Thick Shell-bark Hickory is *Carya sulcata*.

**shell-binder**, s.

*Zool.*: *Terebella conchilega*, plentiful on some parts of the British coast. The tube is of great length, and built up almost entirely of sand.

**shell-bit**, s. A wood-boring tool used in a brace. It has a semi-cylindrical form, terminates in a sharp edge, and has a hollow shank.

**shell-board**, s. A frame placed on a cart or wagon for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, &c.

**shell-boat**, s. A boat with a light frame and thin covering; one kind of racing-boat.

**shell-button**, s. A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turn-over seam at the edge, and usually covered with silk or cloth; also a button made of mother-of-pearl.

**shell-cameo**, s. A cameo cut on a shell instead of a stone, the shells used having different layers of colour, so as to exhibit the peculiar effects of a cameo.

**shell-fish**, s. pl. A popular, but incorrect,

name for marine or fluviatile animals used for food, and having a defensive covering. This may be a carapace, as in the Crab, the Lobster, and the Crayfish; a spiral or conical univalve shell, as in the Whelk and Limpet respectively; or a bivalve shell, as in the Oyster and Mussel.

"Crabs and other shell-fish which abound don't pay the carriage."  
—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1882.

¶ Sometimes the name is limited to the Mollusca, and Woodward (*Mollusca* (ed. 1880), p. 28) says that this popular name, "though not quite accurate, cannot be replaced by any other epithet in common use."

**shell-flower**, s.

*Bot.*: *Chelone glabra*, a variety of *Chelone obliqua*. The corollas, which are in spikes, are tubular and inflated.

**shell-fougass**, s.

*Fort.*: A mine charged chiefly with shells, and covered with earth. [FOUGASS.]

**shell-gauge**, s.

*Ordn.*: An instrument for verifying the thickness of hollow projectiles.

**shell-gold**, s. Chips or thin laminae of gold prepared by beating; applied to surfaces for decorative purposes.

**shell-gun**, s. A gun or cannon for throwing bombs or shells.

**shell-hook**, s.

*Ordn.*: A pair of tongs with hooks, which are inserted into the ears of a shell, and by which it is carried to the mortar.

† **shell-insects**, s. pl. [SHELLED-INSECTS.]

**shell-jacket**, s.

*Mil.*: An undress military jacket.

**shell-lac**, s. [SHELLAC.]

**shell-lime**, s. Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

**shell-limestone**, s.

*Geology*:

1. *Gen.*: A limestone composed mainly of shells. A stratum of this type is at present forming in shallow water at Shell Ness, on the east of Shetland. [Seeley.]

2. *Spec.*: Muschelkalk (q.v.).

**shell-marl**, s.

*Geol.*: A deposit of clay, peat, and other substances mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes. In the shell-marl of certain small lakes in Scotland remains occur of the stag, the ox, the bear, the horse, the sheep, the dog, the fox, the wolf, and the cat. The beaver has been found in shell-marl in Perthshire and Berwickshire.

**shell-mounds**, s. pl.

*Anthrop.*: Kitchen-middens (q.v.).

"Outlying villages are still heaping up shell-mounds like those of far-part Scandinavian antiquity."  
—*Tytler*: *Prim. Caled.* (ed. 1872), II. 61.

**shell-out**, s. A game at billiards.

**shell-parrakeet**, s.

*Ornith.*: *Melopittacus undulatus*, an Australian species, easily distinguished by its breast of lovely green, and back delicately banded with black and yellow. It differs essentially from all other parrots in warbling a low, continuous, and not unively melody, something like the English Whitethroat. It breeds in confinement very readily, if properly treated. The first living specimen was brought to England by Gould in 1840; but since that period a thousand pairs have sometimes been landed in a single venture. Called also Undulated and Waved Grass Parrakeet.

**shell-proof**, s. Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.

**shell-pump**, s. A sand-pump (q.v.).

**shell-road**, s. A road, the upper stratum of which is composed of a layer of broken shells.

**shell-sand**, s. Sand consisting mainly of comminuted shells.

**shell-work**, s. Work composed of or ornamented with shells.

**shēl**, v. t. & i. [SHELL, s.]

*A. Transitive*:

1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell: as, To shell nuts.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūra, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. To separate from the shell: as, To *shell* maize.

3. To throw or hurl bomb-shells into, upon, or among: as, To *shell* a town.

\* **B. Intransitive:**

1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

"The claws were cured, and the scale *shelled* off."—*Woman*.

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering.

¶ To *shell out*: To pay up or hand over money, &c.: as, The thieves made him *shell out*. (*Colloq.*)

**shell-apple, s.**

1. The common Crossbill, *Loxia curvirostris*. (*Prov.*)

2. The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

**shell-lac, s.** [Eng. *shell*(l), and *lac*(q.v.).]

**Chem.**: Lac purified by melting and straining through coarse cotton bags. It occurs in commerce in thin, translucent, hard flakes, varying in colour from yellowish brown to black, sp. gr. 1.189, and is soluble in alcohol, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, potash, soda, and borax, but insoluble in ammonia. A bleached or white variety is prepared by dissolving crude lac in potash or soda, filtering and passing chlorine gas into the filtrate till all is precipitated; this is then collected, washed with water, slightly heated, and then twisted into sticks. Shellac is chiefly used in varnishes, lacquers, and in the manufacture of sealing-wax.

**shelled, pa. par. & a.** [SHELL, v.]

**A. As pa. par.:** (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Stripped or deprived of the shell; having shed or cast the shell.

2. Provided with a shell or shells.

† **shelled-insects, s. pl.**

**Zool.**: A name sometimes given to the Crustacean group Entomostraca (q.v.), from the fact that most of its members are more or less entirely invested in a shelly envelope.

**shell-less, a.** [Eng. *shell*(l); -less.] Destitute of a shell; having no shell.

"I found a pair of tree-toads, male and female, and a large *shellless* mussel."—*Burroughs: Fopation*, p. 201.

**shell-ling, pr. par., a., & s.** [SHELL, v.]

**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb).

**C. As subst.:** A commercial name for groats. (*Simmonds.*)

**shell-meat, s.** [Eng. *shell*, and *meat*.] Food covered with a shell, as eggs, nuts, &c.

"Shellmeats may be eaten after foul hands without any harm."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 284.

**shell-lum, s.** [SHELLUM.]

**shell-ly, a.** [Eng. *shell*; -ly.]

1. Abounding with shells; covered with shells. (*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 18.)

2. Consisting of a shell or shells.

"Their *shelly* treasures, and their golden coast."—*Granger: Sulphora*, Poem 1.

3. Of the nature of a shell.

"This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature."—*Goldsmith: Hist. Earth*, vol. 1v., ch. v.

**Shel'-tā, s.** [See def.] An ancient Celtic language, said by Mr. C. G. Leland to be peculiar to tinkers, but extensively understood and spoken by most of the confirmed tramps and vagabonds in Great Britain. (*Academy*, Nov. 20, 1886, p. 347.)

**shel'-tār, s.** [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *sheldtrome* (q.v.).]

1. That which protects, defends, or covers from injury or annoyance; a protection, a defence.

"They wish the mountains now might be again thrown on them, as a *shelter* from his ire."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 447.

2. A place or position which affords cover or protection; cover, protection, security.

"He seeks the *shelter* of the crowd."—*Scott: The Chase*, 23.

**shel'-tār, v. t. & i.** [SHELTER, s.]

**A. Transitive:**

1. To provide or supply with shelter, cover, or protection from injury, danger, or annoyance; to protect, to cover, to secure.

"To *shelter* thee from tempest."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 323.

2. To place in shelter or under cover; often with the reflexive pronoun, to betake one's self to shelter or cover. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

3. To cover from notice.

"*Shelter* passion under friendship's name."—*Prior*. (*Todd.*)

**B. Intransitive:**

1. To take shelter; to shelter one's self.

"Come, *shelter*."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

2. To give or afford shelter.

**shel'-tāred, a.** [Eng. *shelter*; -ed.] Protected, covered, or shut in from any thing that can injure, annoy, or inconvenience; especially, protected by natural or artificial means from inclement weather.

"In that *sheltered* cove."—*Globe*, Nov. 12, 1886.

**shel'-tār-ār, s.** [Eng. *shelter*, v.; -ar.] One who or that which shelters, covers, or protects.

"His *shelterers* be blent."—*Walter Scott: In Life*, i. 124.

\* **shel'-tār-less, a.** [Eng. *shelter*; -less.] Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

"Now sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies."—*Roscoe: Jane Shore*, v.

\* **shel'-tār-y, a.** [Eng. *shelter*; -y.] Affording shelter.

"The warm and *sheltering* shores of Gibraltar and Barbary."—*White: Seaborn*, p. 84.

**shel'-tā-pā-nik, s.** [SHELTOPUSIK.]

**shel'-tā-shel'-tā, s.** [Prob. so called from *Sheldand*.] A very small but strong horse in Scotland; a pony.

"On a Highland *shetty*, that does not help me much faster forward."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. 1v.

**shelve (1), v. t.** [Eng. *shelves*, pl. of *shelf* (q.v.).]

1. To place on a shelf or on shelves.

"The too accurate disposing or *shelving* of his books."—*Comment on Chaucer* (1643).

2. To furnish or provide with shelves.

3. *Fig.*: To lay or put aside as out of use or unfit for active employment; to dismiss; to pass by or over.

"Seems to have suffered especially from the *shelving* process."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1884.

**shelve (2), v. t.** [Orig. from Icel. *skjalgr* = wry, oblique; M. H. Ger. *schelch*; O. Dut. *schelwe* = one who squints.] To slope, to incline downwards gradually, as a bank.

"There upon that *shelving* beach, the weary Trojans dragged their weary ships."—*Globe*, Nov. 12, 1886.

\* **shelve, s.** [SHELVE, v.] A shelf, a ledge.

"On a crag's uneasy *shelve*."—*Keats*.

**shelveq, s. pl.** [SHELVE, s.]

**shelv-ing, a. & s.** [SHELVE (2), v.]

**A. As adj.:** Sloping; inclining gradually downward.

"Not cautious coasting by the *shelving* shore."—*Cooper: An Oak: Secundum Artem*.

\* **B. As subst.:** A rock or sandbank; a ledge of rocks.

"At his stern he saw the bold Cloanthus near the *shelving* draw."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid* v. 218.

**shelv-ing, s.** [SHELVE (1), v.]

1. The act or operation of fitting up shelves, or of placing upon a shelf or shelves.

2. Materials for shelves; the shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.

\* **shelv-y, a.** [Eng. *shelve*(v); -y.] Shelving, sloping.

"The mountain's *shelvy* side."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 183.

\* **shem-er-ing, s.** [SHIMMER, v.] An imperfect light, a glimmering.

**Shēm'-ite, s.** [Eng. *Shem*; -ite.] A descendant of Shem, the eldest son of Noah.

**Shē-mit'-yo, Shēm'-it'-yah, s.** [Eng. *Shem-it*(e); -ic, -iah.] The same as SEMITIC (q.v.).

**Shēm'-it'-yam, s.** [SEMITISM.]

\* **shēnd, seend-em, sehend-em, v. t.** [A.S. *scendan*, *scyndan*; O. Dut. *schenden*; O. H. Ger. *scendan*, *scentan*, from A.S. *scendan*, *scand*, *seond*, *seond* = disgrace; Goth. *skanda*; O. H. Ger. *scanda*, *scanta*.]

1. To disgrace, to degrade, to blame, to reproach, to revile, to put to shame.

"The famous name of kinhood fowly *shend*."—*Spenser: P. Q. II.*, vi. 41.

2. To injure, to damage, to hurt, to destroy.

"Loss of time *shendeth* us."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 442.

3. To surpass, to overpower.

"That did exsoll  
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*  
The lesser stars."—*Spenser: Prothalamion*, 122.

\* **shēnd'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *shend*; -ful(l).] Ignominious, disgraceful.

\* **shēnd'-fūl-ly, shēnd'-fūl-liche, adv.** [Eng. *shendful*; -ly.] In an ignominious or disgraceful manner.

\* **shēnd'-fūl-nēss, s.** [Eng. *shendful*; -ness.] Ignominy, disgracefulness.

\* **shēnd'-nēss, shēnd'-ness, s.** [Eng. *shend*; -ness.] Disgrace, ruin, ignominy.

"With *seendness* inon."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 242.

\* **shēnd'-ship, shēnd'-schepe, schen-schepe, schen-schipe, s.** [Eng. *shend*; -ship.] Ignominy, disgrace, ruin.

"If a man norische long here it is *schenschipe* to him."—*Wycliffe: 1 Corinth*, xi.

\* **shēne, a.** [SHEEN, a.]

**shēnt, pa. par. or a.** [SHEEND.]

**shē-ōl, s.** [Heb. שְׂחָל שְׂחָל (*sheol*) = a subterranean cavern, from שָׁחַל (*shaal*) = to be hollow.]

**Jewish Belief:** The place of the dead. For its use in the A.V. see HADES, 2., and HELL, 2. (1). In the R.V. the word "Sheol" is generally left untranslated in the text, while "grave" is put in the margin. For instance, in Ps. ix. 17, "The wicked shall be turned into hell" (A.V.), becomes "The wicked shall return to Sheol" (R.V.).

**shēp'-ard-ite, s.** [After C. U. Shepard; suff. -ite (Min.).]

**Min.**: A name given by Haidinger to a mineral substance found in a meteorite by Shepard, and supposed by him to be a sesquioxide of chromium.

\* **shepen, schipne, shepne, s.** [A.S. *scypen*.] A stable, a stall.

**shēp'-hērd, shēp-hard, s.** [A.S. *scēp-hyrde* = a keeper of sheep; from *scēp* = a sheep, and *hyrde*, *hyrde* = a keeper.]

1. *Lit.*: A man employed in the tending, feeding, and guarding of sheep.

2. *Fig.*: A pastor; one who exercises spiritual care over a district, community, or congregation.

**shepherd-god, s.** A name applied to Pan.

"Anon he stained the thick and spongy sod  
With wine in honour of the *shepherd-god*."—*Keats: Endymion*, l. 229.

**Shepherd Kings, s. pl.** The chiefs of a nomadic tribe of Arabs, who established themselves in Lower Egypt some 2,000 years B.C. Manetho says they reigned 511 years, Eratosthenes says 470 years, Africanus, 284 years, Eusebius, 103 years. Some say they extended over five dynasties, some over three, some limit their sway to one; some give the name of only one monarch, some of four, and others of six. Bunsen places them B.C. 1639; Lepsius, B.C. 1842; others, B.C. 1900 or 2000.

**shepherd's bag, shephord's purse, s.**

**Bot.**: *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

† **shepherd's beard, s.** [SHEEP'S-BEARD.]

**shepherd's club, s.**

**Bot.**: *Verbascum Thaprus*.

**shepherd's cross, s.**

**Bot.**: *Teesdalia nudicaulis*. (*Prior*.)

**shepherd's crook, s.** A shephook. A

long staff with an iron crook fixed on its upper end. It is used by shepherds to catch or hold sheep.

**shepherd's dog, sheep-dog, s.**

**Zool.**: A popular name for many varieties of *Canis familiaris* used to tend and drive sheep. The English Shepherd-dog has a longish head, with a sharp muzzle, and good breadth over the forehead; his ears are slightly raised, and his coat is short and woolly; tail usually long and bushy; he is less faithful and sagacious than the Collie. [*Collie*, s. 1. 2.] The Drover's Dog is larger and stronger, and has usually a strain of Mastiff blood. Special breeds of Sheep-dogs are found on the Continent.

**bēl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; oāt, pēll, ohornus, qhīn, bēnph; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, sē; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -fion, -gion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -hle, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

**shepherd's knot, s.**Bot.: *Potentilla Tormentilla*.**shepherd's myrtle, s.**Bot.: *Ruscus aculeatus*.**shepherd's needle, s.**Bot.: (1) *Scandix Pecten*; (2) the genus *Geranium*. (Bullein.)**shepherd's plaid, s.**

1. A kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft.

2. A kind of woollen cloth, woven in this pattern, and generally made into shepherd's plaids, and often into trousersings, &amp;c.

**shepherd's pouch, s.**Bot.: *Capella Bursa-pastoris*.**shepherd's purse, s.**Bot.: (1) *Capella Bursa-pastoris*; (2) the genus *Thlaspi*.**shepherd's rod, shepherd's staff, s.**Bot.: (1) *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (2) *D. pilosus*. (Britten & Holland.)**shepherd's tartan, s.** [SHEPHERD'S PLAID.]**shepherd's watch, s.**Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.**shepherd's weather-glass, s.**Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.**\*shēp'-hērd, v.t.** [SHEPHERD, s.]

1. To tend or guide, as a shepherd.
2. To attend or wait on; to gallant.

**shēp'-hērd-ēss, s.** [Eng. shepherd; -ess.]  
A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

"No shepherdess, but Flora  
Peering in April's front."  
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

**shēp'-hēr-dī-s, s.** [Named after Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Liverpool Botanical Garden.]Bot.: A genus of Elaeagnaceae. Small dioecious shrubs from North America. *Shepherdia canadensis* is covered with rusty scales.**\*shēp'-hērd-īsh, a.** [Eng. shepherd; -ish.]  
Resembling a shepherd; suiting or becoming a shepherd; rural, pastoral, rustic.

"He would have drawn her elder sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her shepherdish attire."  
Sidney: *Arcadia*.

**\*shēp'-hērd-īsm, s.** [Eng. shepherd; -ism.]  
Pastoral life or occupation.**\*shēp'-hērd-īng, s.** [Eng. shepherd; dim. suff. -īng.]  
A young shepherd.

"Let each young shepherdling,  
Walk by, or stop his ear, the whilst I sing."  
Brown: *Britannias Pastoralis*, l. 2.

**\*shēp'-hērd-īy, a.** [Eng. shepherd; -īy.]  
Pastoral, rural; belonging to, or becoming a shepherd. (Jer. Taylor.)**\*shēps'-tēr, s.** [Eng. sheep; -tēr.] One who shapes; a sempstress. (Witchal.)**Shēp'-wāy, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See ¶.)

\* ¶ Court of Shepway:

Law: A court formerly held before the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to hear appeals from those ports which had separate franchises. The civil jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 48.

**shēr-ard'-ī-s, s.** [Named by Dillenius after James Sherard, a botanist, who had botanical gardens at Eltham, Kent. (London.) Named by Dillenius after his patron, William Sherard, LL.D. (1659-1728), consul at Smyrna. (Paxton, &c.) The two Sherards were brothers.]

Bot.: Field-madder; a genus of Galiaceae. Calyx funnel-shaped; stamens four; fruit crowned with the calyx. There is a single species, *Sherardia arvensis*, a small slender-branched and spreading plant, with a small sessile umbel of pale blue flowers. Found in Britain in corn-fields, &c., flowering from April to October.

**shēr-bēt, s.** [Arab. sharbat = a draught, a drink, a beverage, from shariba = he drank.]  
An eastern cooling drink, made of fruit juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavoured.

"When'er, at Haram hours,  
I take him cool sherbets and flowers."

Moore: *Fire-Workshippers*.**shērd, s.** [SHARD.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A fragment. (Obsolete, except in the compound pot-sherd.)

2. Hort. (Pl.): The fragments of pottery employed by gardeners to drain their flower pots.

**\*shēre, v.t.** [SHEAR, v.]**\*shēre, a.** [SHEER, a.]**shē-roef, shē-rif, shē-riff' (1), shēr-rife, s.** [Arab.]

1. A descendant of Muhammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali.

2. A prince or ruler, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

**shēr-īff (2), \*sche-rif, shēr-ēve, \*shē-rife, \*shē-royve, \*shī-rife, \*shē-rife, \*shrieve, s.** [A. S. scir-gerefa = a shire-reeve, from scir = a shire (q.v.), and gerefa = a reeve (q.v.).]

1. In England, the chief officer of the Crown in every county or shire, to whom the charge of the county is committed by letters patent. He is appointed (except in the case of London and the county of Middlesex) by the Crown out of three names submitted for each county by the judge who goes on circuit. [PRICKING, ¶.] Unless specially exempted, or in case of legal disability, the person nominated is bound under penalty to serve the office. As keeper of the Queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and during his year of office is superior in rank to any nobleman in the county. He is especially intrusted with the execution of the law and the preservation of the peace in his county, for which purposes he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county. [POSSE COMITATUS.] Personally the sheriff performs only such duties as are purely honorary, as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or duties of dignity or public importance, as presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings. The ordinary functions, such as execution of writs, &c., are discharged through an under-sheriff, who is often popularly known as the High-sheriff.

"Originally the high sheriff was the official deputy of the Crown, for the execution of the county to which he belonged—of law and order and of the Crown's decrees. Did the Crown require an armed force, the sheriff levied it. The sheriff was responsible for providing that the royal writ of summons should run in his shire, that it should be duly served and obeyed. When the courts of law, as representing the Crown, had recorded a judgment, it was the duty of the sheriff to enforce it. He was the incarnation of police, militia, high bailiff, &c., rolled into one. He was the precursor, in days of more primitive civilisation, of forces and functions most of which have now passed from his hands. To this day he is still the recipient of the Royal writ for election of a member of Parliament, and is responsible for the conduct of the same. He still enforces, through his under-sheriffs, the judgments of the superior courts; he seizes the goods of judgment debtors, though he has been relieved (by the abolition of imprisonment for debt in 1869) of the odious duties of *custos ad satisfaciendum*; and he is still responsible for the due carrying out of the sentence *per coll.* in the case of criminals sentenced to capital punishment. Also, and this is the most onerous and least useful of his functions—he is still the nominal guardian and escort of the Crown, represented by judges in eyre, when county assizes are being held. Up to the days of railroads, the sheriff actually escorted their lordships from one confine of his county to the other, meeting his neighbouring brother sheriff on the county border, and there receiving from him or transferring to him his august charges. In older days his 'javelin men' were really armed and necessary force, requisite to ensure the safety of the Crown and its deputies on the march."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. A law officer in Scotland, whose functions seem to have been originally, like those of the sheriffs in England, mainly executive, but who now is judge in a county court. At one time the office was hereditary; but this arrangement was abolished by 20 Geo. II., c. 43, s. 20, and it is now in the appointment of the Crown. While the heritable jurisdiction lasted, the sheriff was allowed to appoint one or more substitutes, and the privilege still continues. Nearly all the sheriffs are now practising lawyers resident in Edinburgh, sheriff-substitutes acting for them as local judges in the several counties. In civil matters the latter can deal with actions regarding damage done by undue exercise of the rights of property, actions on debt or obligation, small debts under £12, &c.; an appeal lying from the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff himself without new pleadings; and from the latter, with fresh pleadings, to the court of session. The sheriff-substitute can also try criminal cases when a conviction will not

involve more than two years' imprisonment. The lord-lieutenant of a Scotch county sometimes receives the honorary title of sheriff-principal.

**sheriff-clerk, s.** In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

**\*sheriff-geld, s.** A rent formerly paid by a sheriff.

**sheriff-officer, s.** In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, and the like.

**\*sheriff-tooth, s.** A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts; a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. (Wharton.)

**shēr-īff-al-tī, shēr-īff-dōm, shēr-īff-shīp, shēr-īff-wīck, s.** [Eng. sheriff; -ally, -dom, -ship, -wick.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

"Not only writs or orders were sent to the nobility and clergy in the several shrievalties and bailiwicks, but to the commons, to assemble and take into consideration how to redress grievances, and support the publick expense."—*Botolphsbroke: Dissertation upon Parties*.

**shēr-rīfe, s.** [SHERIFF.]**\*shēr-rie, s.** [SHERRY.]**sherris-sack, s.** Sherry.

"A good sherris-sack hath a two-fold operation in it: it accends me into the brain."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

**shēr-rī, s.** [From the town of Xeres, near Cadix, in Spain, whence it was brought. The original form of the word was *sherris*, the final s of which was dropped from a mistaken idea that it was the plural ending, as in the case of *peas for peace*, &c.]

1. Comm.: A favourite Spanish white wine, prepared from small white grapes grown in the province of Andalusia, those which furnish the better qualities being cultivated in the vineyards of Xeres. In the manufacture of sherry the grapes are not gathered until they are quite ripe, and the fermentation is continued until nearly all the sugar has been converted into alcohol. At first it is of a pale straw colour, but it darkens with age. Sherries may be divided into natural, containing from 20 to 26 per cent. of proof spirit, and fortified, containing from 30 to 40 per cent.; the reason given for the addition of so much spirit is that the wine will not otherwise stand the voyage. Sherry is not adulterated to any great extent, but many of the cheap sherries sold in England are mixtures of low-classed sherries with ordinary white wine, the strength being increased by the addition of alcohol.

2. Pharm.: Sherry is used in many of the wines of the pharmacopoeia, as *Vinum ferri*, &c.

**sherry-cobbler, s.** Sherry, sugar, and food water sucked up through a straw.**shēr-rī-vāl-līg, s. pl.** [A corrupt of Fr. *chevalier* = a horseman.] Pantalons of thick cloth or leather worn buttoned round each leg over other pantalons when riding. (Amer.)**\*shērite, s.** [SHIRT.]**\*sheto, v.t.** [SHOOT, v.]**shēth, s.** [Perhaps connected with *sheath* (q.v.).]

**Agric.:** That portion of a plough, sometimes called the post or standard, which is attached at its upper end to the beam and at points below affords places of attachment for the share, mould-board, and land-side in ordinary ploughs. In shovel-ploughs it fills a similar function as the part to which the share or shovel is secured.

**Shēt'-land, s.** (See def.)

1. Geog.: A group of about 100 islands, twenty-three of which are inhabited, lying to the north-east of Scotland.

2. Zool.: A Shetland-pony (q.v.).

"A tricky Shetland, who goes through a 'piece' with the big gray."—*Daily News*, Dec. 14, 1884.

**Shetland-pony, s.**

Zool.: A very small variety of the Horse (q.v.), with flowing manes and tails, peculiar to Shetland. They are very strong, and capable of enduring great fatigue, but do not average more than eight hands in height.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sūre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, oīr, rāle, fāl; trī, Sīrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

**Shet-land-ër, s.** [Eng. *Shetland*; -er.] A native or inhabitant of Shetland. (*Chambers' Cyclop.* viii. 678.)

\* **shette, \*shet, v.t.** [SHUT.]

**sheugh** (gh guttural), s. [Cf. Ger. *schacht* = the shaft of a mine.] A ditch, a stank, an open drain. (*Scottish*.)

"And a' the bonny engines, and wheels, and the coven, and sheughs, down at Glanwitherstun."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

**show, showed, shown, &c.** [SHOW, SHOWED, SHOWN, &c.]

**show-bread, s.** [SHOW-BREAD.]

\* **show-el, \*show-ello, s.** [Prob. from *show* = show.] An example; something held up to give warning of danger (*Nares*); a scarecrow (*Trench*).

"So are these bug-bears of opinions brought by great clerks into the world to serve as *show-ells*, to keep them from those faults, whereto also the vanity of the world, and weakness of senses, might pull them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 253.

**show-ër (ew as ö), s.** [Eng. *show*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who shows.

2. *Scots Law*: A person named by the court in jury cases, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the six viewers when a view is allowed. [VIEWER.]

**shows, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"And other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shows*, being the refuse of a flaxmill."—*Scott: Press Works* (1848), xxi. 143.

**shay-tan, s.** [Arab.] A Muhammadan name for the devil or a devil.

**shf-gh, s.** [SHITE.]

**shib-bô-lêth, s.** [Heb. = (1) an ear of corn; (2) a river, from *shôbêl* = to increase, to grow, to flow.]

1. A word used as a test or criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former, through not being able to pronounce the letter *sh*, pronouncing the word as *sibboleth* (*Judges* xii.).

"No many died  
Without reprove adjudg'd to death,  
For want of well pronouncing *sibboleth*."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 288.

2. *Fig.*: The criterion, test, or watchword of a party; that which distinguishes one party from another, usually some peculiarity in things of little importance.

"Opportunism survived as the *sibboleth* of a faction."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1886.

\* **shid-dër, s.** [HIDDER.]

**shide, \*shyde, \*schide, s.** [A.S. *scide*; cogn. with Icel. *skida*; Ger. *schid*. From the same root as *sheath* and *shed*, and a doublet of *skid*.] A piece split off; a splinter; a billet of wood.

"Beams of ash, and shides of oke."—*Phaer: Translation of Virgil*.

**shie, v. & s.** [SHY, v.]

**shiel, s.** [SHEAL.] A shed; a small cottage. (*Scottish*.)

"The swallows flinking round my shiel,  
Amuse me at my spinning wheel."—*Burns: Ben & her Spinning Wheel*.

**shiel, v.t.** [A variant of *shell* (q.v.).] To take out of the shell or husk; to shell.

**shield, \*scheide, \*sheide, \*shilda, s.** [A.S. *scild*, *sceld* = a shield; cogn. with Dut. *schild*; Icel. *skjöldr*, pl. *skildir*; Dan. *skjold*; Sw. *sköld*; Goth. *skildus*; Ger. *schild*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A broad piece of defensive armour, borne on the arm or before the body; a buckler. Shields were of various forms and sizes, triangular, square, round, oval, &c., and were made of leather, or of wood covered with leather. They formed a good defence against arrows, darts, spears, &c., but are, of course, useless against rifle-bullets.

"His pond'rous shield,  
Ethereal temper, many, large, and round,  
Behind him cast."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 324.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any thing which protects, defends, or shelters; a defence, a protection, a shield.

"His truth shall be thy shield."—*Psalms* xci. 4.

(2) One who defends or protects; a defender, a protector.

"Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield and thy exceeding great reward."—*Genesis* xv. 1.

\* (3) A spot more or less resembling or suggesting a shield. (*Spenser*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany*:

(1) (*Pl.*): The reproductive bodies of lichens; apothecia.

(2) A broad table-like process in the flowers of *Stapelia*, &c.

2. *Her.*: The escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms. Shields, except in the case of single ladies and widows, by whom the lozenge shape only is used, are of various forms.

3. *Husband.*: A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plough to keep clods from rolling on to the young plant.

4. *Mining, &c.*: A framework for protecting a miner in working an adit; it is pushed forward as the work progresses.

**shield-bearer, s.** A young man who carried his master's shield.

**shield-bugs, s. pl.**

*Entom.*: The family Scutata. They owe their scientific and popular name to the large size of the scutellum.

**shield-fern, s.**

*Bot.*: The genus *Aspidium*.

**shield-shaped, a.** Having the form or figure of a shield; acute (q.v.).

\* **shield-ship, s.**

*Naut.*: A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing. Superseded by the turret-ship (q.v.).

**shield-slayer, s.**

*Zool.*: Cassidina, a genus of Cursorial Isopoda.

**shield-tail, s.**

*Zool.*: Any individual of the Uropetidae (q.v.).

**shield, \*schelde, \*schilde, \*shilde, v.t.** [SHIELD, s.]

1. To cover, defend, or protect with, or as with a shield; to shelter or protect from any thing hurtful or annoying.

"Heaven shield your grace from woe."  
—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

\* 2. To ward off.

"Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the sweet soil of Europe, they brought with them their usual weeds, fit to shield the cold to which they had been inured."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

\* 3. To forbid, to forswear, to avert.

"God *shilde* that he died suddenly."  
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 547.

**shield-less, a.** [Eng. *shield*, s.; -less.] Destitute of a shield; unprotected.

\* **shield-less-ly, adv.** [Eng. *shieldless*; -ly.] In a shieldless manner; without protection.

**shield-less-ness, s.** [Eng. *shieldless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shieldless or unprotected.

**shiel-ing, s.** [SHEALING.]

**shift, \*schifte, v.t. & t.** [A.S. *scifian*, *scyftan* = to divide; cogn. with Dut. *schiften* = to divide, separate, turn; Icel. *skifta* = to part, share, divide, shift, change; Sw. *skifta* = to divide, change, shift; Dan. *skifte* = to divide, shift; *skifte* = a division, an exchange; Icel. *skipti* = a division, an exchange, a shift; *skifta* = to cut in pieces; *skifta* = a slice; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skifta*.]

A. *Transitive*:

\* 1. To divide, to part, to distribute.

"To which God of his bounteous wolds *skift*  
Coronates two, of sources well smelling."  
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, v. 15, 651.

2. To separate; to put asunder or apart; to remove.

"Hastilich he *schifte* him."  
—*Piers Plowman*, xx. 166.

3. To get rid of.

"Mercy also, as well as she could, did what she could to *shift* them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

4. To transfer to another: as, To *shift* the blame.

5. To move or transfer from one place to another.

"The shift he mark'd lay toiling sore,  
And *shifted* off her stooping side."  
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, l. 14.

6. To change in position.

"We'll *shift* our ground."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, l. 1.

7. To change, as clothes.

"I would advise you to *shift* a shirt."

—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, l. 2.

\* 8. To dress in fresh clothes.

"As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *shift* me."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry IV.*, v. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

\* 1. To divide, to distribute.

"God clepeth folk to him in sondry wise,  
And everich hath of God a proper gift,  
Som this, som that, as that him liketh *shift*."

—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 5, 657.

2. To move; to change place or position: as, The wind *shifts*. (Used also in this sense in Music.) [SHIFT, s., II. 4.]

3. To change; to give place to other things; to pass into a different form, state, or the like.

"The sixth age  
*Shifts* into the lean and slippered pantaloon."

—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 7.

\* 4. To digress.

"Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, III. 2.

5. To change dress, and, particularly, the under garments.

"She begs you just would turn you while she *shifts*."  
—*Young: Satires*, v. l. 41.

\* 6. To practise indirect methods.

"All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions."—*Baleph*.

7. To resort to expedients; to adopt such and such a course in time of difficulty; to contrive, to manage, to fare.

"These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark, how should I *shift* them?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

¶ 1. To *shift* about: To change about from side to side; to vacillate.

2. To *shift* off:

(1) To put away; to disengage or disencumber one's self of.

(2) To defer, to delay; to put off, to postpone.

**shift, \*shifte, s.** [SHIFT, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A moving or changing of place; a move.

"With other two *shifts* of the camp the contract was completed."—*Field*, April 4, 1855.

2. A change; a substitution of one thing for another.

"Fortune in her *shift* and change of mood."

—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, l. 1.

3. A change of clothing; applied specifically to a change of underclothing; a woman's under garment, a chemise.

4. A turning from one thing or resource to another; hence, an expedient tried in time of difficulty; a contrivance, a resource, a plan.

"But in the autumn of 1851 all these *shifts* were exhausted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

5. A mean or petty refuge; a last resource or expedient; a trick to escape detection, evil, or responsibility; fraud, trickery.

"Guilty thou art of murder and of theft . . .  
Guilty of treason, forgery, and *shifts*."

—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 220.

6. A squad or turn of men to take a spell of work at stated intervals; the working time of such squad or relay of men; a spell or turn of work: as, a day-*shift* and a night-*shift*. A double shift or single shift indicates two sets or one set of men to a work. A three-turn shift consists of three relays, working eight hours each.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: An alteration or variation in the succession of crops: as, a three years' *shift*, a four years' *shift*. [ROTATION, ¶ 4.]

2. *Build.*: A mode of arranging the tiers of plates, bricks, timbers, planking, &c., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.

3. *Mining-eng.*: A fault or dislocation, accompanied by depression of one portion, destroying the continuity; a slip.

4. *Music*: A change of the position of the hand in violin playing, by which the first finger of the player has to temporarily become the nut. Shifts are complete changes of four notes; thus, the first shift on the violin is when the first finger is on a of the first string; the second shift, when it is on d above. The intermediate points on which the finger can be placed are called positions.

¶ To make *shift*: [MAKE, v., ¶ 30.]

\* **shift-got, a.** Got or gained by shifts or tricks.

"The ding-thrift heire his *shift-got* summe mispent,  
Comes drooping like a penniless penitent."  
—*Sp. Hall: Satire*, iv. 8.

**bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.**

**shift-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; -*able*.] Capable of being shifted, moved, or changed.

**shift-är**, *s.* [Eng. *shift*; -*er*.]

**I. Ordinary language:**

1. *Lit.*: One who shifts or changes: as, a scene-shifter.
2. *Fig.*: One who plays tricks or practises artifice; a trickster.

As well may free them from the name of shifters.  
—*Beaum. & Flac.*: *Bloody Brother*, iv. 2.

**II. Technically:**

1. *Knitting-machine*: One of the beardless needles (or awns, as they have no eyes) which, by suitable mechanism under the control of their attendant, operate to disengage the outer loops of the course and put them on the next inner or the next outer needles for narrowing or widening.

2. *Naut.*: A person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

**shifter-bar**, *s.*

*Knitting-machine*: A bar having stops or projections, whose office it is to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the other.

**shift-ling**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHIFT, *v.*]

**A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

**B. As adjective:**

1. Changing place or position.

"Others steer'd, or turn'd the sails,  
To receive the shifting gales."

—*Cooper*: *Procedure of Dishes*, *Love*.

2. Resorting from one expedient to another; fickle, changeable, vacillating.

**C. As substantive:**

**I. Ordinary language:**

1. The act or state of removing or changing; change, removal.

"Hereby it is clear, that the godly fathers, and bishops in old time, disliked much this shifting of matters to Rome." —*Jewel*: *Works*, p. 166.

2. The act of having recourse to equivocal expedients or shifts; evasion, artifice, trickery.

**II. Naut.**: The parting of tackle-blocks which have been pulled together.

**shifting-bar**, *s.*

*Print.*: A cross-bar removably dovetailed into a chase. Shifting-bars are generally used in the imposition of ornaments. [ODDMENT, 2.]

**shifting-beach**, *s.* A beach of gravel liable to be moved or shifted by the action of the sea or a current.

**shifting-centre**, *s.* The same as META-CENTRE (q.v.).

**shifting-gauge**, *s.* An adjustable gauge.

**shifting-plank**, *s.*

*Ordn.*: An osken plank, used, in conjunction with the rollers, blocks, and other implements, for shifting cannon from one level to another.

**shifting-rail**, *s.*

*Vehicles*: An upper rail or lazy-back to a carriage, removable at pleasure.

**shifting-sand** (or *sands*), *s.* Loose-moving sand; a quicksand.

**shifting (or secondary) use**, *s.*

*Law*: (Use, *s.*)

**shift-ling-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *shift*; -*ly*.] In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; with deceit or evasion.

**shift-less**, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; -*less*.] Destitute of expedients; having no expedients or resources; unable to shift for one's self.

"To shield the shiftless people around him from the results of their own imprudence and improvidence." —*Berliner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 287.

**shift-less-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *shift*; -*less*.] In a shiftless manner.

**shift-less-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *shiftless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being shiftless.

**shift-y**, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; -*y*.]

1. Inclined to shift or change; changeable, shifting.

2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or resources; well able to shift for one's self.

3. *In a bad sense*: Full of shifts, tricks, or evasions; given to shifting or trickery.

**Shi-ite**, *s. & a.* [Arab. *shiah* = a party, a faction, a number of separatists.]

**A. As substantive:**

*Muhammadanism* (Pl.): One of the two great divisions of Muhammadana. They reject the Sunna, or body of tradition regarding the prophet, while this is accepted by the Sunnites, or Sonnites. They assert that Muhammad, before his death, named his adopted son Ali to the Caliphate, and therefore reject Abu Bekr, Omar, and Othman, the first three caliphs who held the dignity before Ali's election. Persia is the leading Shiite nation, and one source of its often being at variance with Turkey is that the latter power is Sunnite. Many Shiites exist also in India, though the Sunnites are there more numerous.

**B. As adj.**: Of or belonging to the party described under A.

**shi-kär-reö, shö-kär-rö**, *s.* [Hind. *shikari*.] A native attendant hunter; hence a sportsman generally.

**\*shilde, \*shelde, v. & s.** [SHIELD.]

**shilf**, *s.* [Gen. *schilf* = sedge.] Straw. (Prov.)

**shill**, *v.t.* [Icel. *skjál*; Dan. *skjal* = a shelter, protection.] To put under cover, to shiel. (Prov.)

**shil-lö-lah, shil-lä-lah, shil-lä-ly**, *s.*

[From *Skillelagh*, a barony in the county Wicklow, famous for its oaks.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used as a cudgel. (Irish.)

"One civilised nation catches its shillelagh when another trails its coat." —*Boke*, Sept. 2, 1884.

**shill-ling, shill-yng, shyll-ing**, *s.* [A.S. *scilling*, *scylling*; cogn. with Dut. *schelling*; Icel. *skilling*; Dan. & Sw. *skilling*; Goth. *skillinga*; Ger. *schilling*, from the same root as Icel. *skilja* = to divide; Dan. *skille*; cf. Sw. *skiljemyn*; Dan. *skillemyn* (from *skilja*, *skille* = to divide, and *myn* = coin); and Ger. *scheldemünze* (from *schelden* = to divide, and *münze* = coin), all meaning small change.]

*Numis.*: A British coin of currency and account, now equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of the pound sterling. It has varied considerably in value at different times, from four pennies to twenty pence. In 1560 the pound troy was coined into sixty shillings, in 1600 into sixty-two shillings, and by the Act, 56 George III., it was ordered to be coined into sixty-six shillings, which is the rate at which shillings are now struck. The term shilling was also applied to a weight equivalent to the twentieth part of a pound; thus, the statute of Henry II., A.D. 1206, decreed that "if the corn be at twelpence a quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh six pounds sixteen shillings," i.e., six pounds and 1/3 of a pound.

"The first current shilling or silver piece of twelve pence stamped within memory, were coined by K. Henrie the eight, in the twentieth year of his reigne." —*Hollinshead*: *Descrip. of Eng.*, bk. II., ch. xiv.

**shilling-dreadful**, *s.* A short novel, of a sensational character, published in one volume, and sold for a shilling.

"Mr. Stevenson is writing another shilling-dreadful." —*Athenaeum*, Nov. 14, 1884, p. 628.

**shil-ly-shil-ly, shilli-shalli**, *v.t.* [A reduplication of *shall I*, and hence = *shall I, shall I not I?* To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.

**\*shil-ly-shil-ly, \*shill-I-shall-I**, *adv. & s.* [SHILLYSHALLY, *v.*]

**A. As adv.**: In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

"I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make I keep it; I don't stand shilly-shally; then, if I say, I'll do it." —*Congress*: *Way of the World*.

**B. As subst.**: Foolish trifling, irresolution.

**shil-pët, shil-pit**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Weak, washy, insipid. (Scottish.)

"We pronounced the claret shilpët, and demanded brandy with great vociferation." —*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. Of a sickly, white colour; feeble-looking.

**\*shil-wit**, *s.* [CHILDWIT.]

**shil-ly**, *adv.* [SHVLY.]

**shim**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Mach.*: A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit. It is sometimes used in adjusting the parts of a journal-box to the crank-pin or wrist either in the original fitting or in taking up lost motion.

2. *Stone-working*: One of the plates in a

jumper-hole to fill out a portion of the thickness not occupied by the wedges or feathers.

3. *Agric.*: A shallow plough for breaking the surface of land and killing weeds.

**shim-mör, \*shim-är**, *v.t.* [A.S. *scymrian*; frequent. from *sciman*, *scimian* = to shine; *scima* = a light, brightness; cogn. with Dut. *schemeren*; Sw. *skimra*; Ger. *schimmern*.] To emit a tremulous light; to gleam, to glisten.

"Stagnant lifeless, dreary, dismal,  
Lighted by the shimmering moonlight."

—*Longfellow*: *Hiawatha*, ix.

**shim-mör**, *s.* [SHIMMER, *v.*] A tremulous light or gleam.

**shin, \*shine, \*shyn**, *s.* [A.S. *scina*; cogn. with Dut. *schien*; Sw. *sken-ben* = shin-bone; Dan. *skinne-ben*; Ger. *schiene*; O. H. Ger. *scina*, *scena*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, applied especially to the human leg; the forepart of the crural bone. [TIBIA.]

"Nay, I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit, till I break my shine against it." —*Shakspeare*: *As You Like It*, II. 4.

2. *Rail-eng.*: A fish-plate.

**shin-bone**, *s.* The bone of the shin; the tibia.

"I find I'm but hurt in the leg, a dangerous kick on the shin-bone." —*Beaum. & Flac.*: *Honour Man's Fortune*, II. 1.

**shin-boot**, *s.*

*Manège*: A horse-boot having a long leather shield to protect the shin of a horse from being injured by the opposite foot; used on trotting horses. (Amer.)

**shin-leaf**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Pyrola elliptica*.

**shin-plaster**, *s.* A bank-note, especially one of a low denomination; a piece of paper-money. (Amer.) According to Bartlett, from an old soldier of the Revolutionary period having used a quantity of worthless paper currency as plasters for a wounded leg.

**shin-rapper**, *s.* One who disables a horse by a blow on the splint-bone.

"Every great stable in England had the fear of the poisoner, the shin-rapper, and the nobler constantly in view." —*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1884.

**shin**, *v.t. & t.* [SHIN, *s.*]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm. (Usually followed by *up*.)

2. To borrow money. (Amer.)

**B. Trans.**: To climb by embracing with the arms and legs, and pulling one's self up; to swarm up.

**\*shin-dle**, *s.* [Lat. *scindula* = a wooden tile, from *scindo* = to cut, to cleave, to split; Ger. *schindel*.]

1. A shingle. [SHINGLE (1).]

"Cornelius Nepos writeth, that the houses in Rome were no otherwise covered over head but with shindles." —*P. Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. 2.

2. A roofing slate.

**\*shin-dle**, *v.t.* [SHINDLE, *s.*] To cover or roof with shingles.

**shin-dy**, *s.* (Etym. doubtful. Leland suggests a derivation from the Gipsy *chingares* or *chindi* = a quarrel.)

1. A row, a spree. (Slang.)

"Hear them for miles kicking up their wild shindy." —*Barham*: *Ingoldsby Legends*; *Ingoldsby Penance*.

2. A liking, a fancy. (Amer.)

3. The same as SHINTY (q.v.).

**shine, \*schine, \*schyne, \*shyne** (pa. t. *\*shined, \*schone, \*schoon, \*shoon, \*shone*, pa. par. *\*shinen, \*shone*), *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *scinan* (pa. t. *scda*, pa. par. *scinen*); cogn. with Dut. *schijnen*; Icel. *skina*; Dan. *skinne*; Sw. *skina*; Goth. *skreinan*; Ger. *schinein*.]

**A. Intransitive:**

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to gleam; to beam with steady radiance.

"The moon shines bright." —*Shakspeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. To be bright; to glitter; to be brilliant.

"But all thing, which that shined as the gold, No is no gold, as I have heard it told." —*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 14, 22.

3. To be gay or splendid; to be beautiful.

4. To be eminent or conspicuous.

"A quality wherein, they say, you shine." —*Shakspeare*: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

**šite, šit, šäre, šmidt, whät, fäh, fäther**; **wö, wët, häre, camel, här, there**; **pine, pít, sire, sir, marine**; **gö, pët, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön**; **müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; trý, Sýrian**. *se, oe = ö; oy = ä; qu = kw.*

5. To be noticeably visible or apparent; to be prominent.

"Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined."  
Milton: *On his Deceased Wife*.

**B. Trans.**: To cause to shine or be bright.  
(Vulg.)

¶ To shine is a steady emission of light; to *glitter* is an unsteady emission of light, occasioned by the reflection on transparent or bright bodies. The sun and moon *shine* whenever they make their appearance; but a set of diamonds *glitter* by the irregular refraction of the light on them. *Shine* specifies no degree of light, it may be barely sufficient to render itself visible, or it may be a very strong degree of light; *glare* on the contrary denotes the highest possible degree of light; the sun frequently *glares*, when it *shines* only at intervals; and all naked light, the strength of which is diminished by any shade, will produce a *glare*.

¶ To cause the face to shine:

Script.: To be propitious.

**shine**, *s.* [SHINE, *v.*]

\* 1. The state of shining; brilliancy, brightness, splendour, lustre.

"And careless eye the blood that dims its shine."  
Byron: *Corinair*, l. 2.

\* 2. Fair weather; sunshine.

"Remember me in shine and shower,  
In sorrow and in glee."  
Fraud: *Remember Me*.

\* 3. A row, a quarrel. (In this sense perhaps a corrupt of *shindy*, *q.v.*) (Slang.)

"There's mostly a shine of a Sunday evening."  
H. Kingsley: *Ravenshoe*, ch. xii.

¶ (1) To kick up a shine: To make a row.

(2) To take the shine out of: To cast into the shade; to excel, to surpass.

**shin'-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *shin(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

\* 1. Lit.: One who or that which shines.

\* 2. Fig.: A coin, especially a bright one; a sovereign. (Slang.)

"The ballot and all other principles are, it appears, to be thrown over in the forthcoming election, and the *shiners* are to be the only interest."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 9, 1857.

II. Ichthy.: (1) A popular name for any species of *Leuciscus*; (2) *Abramis americanus*. (Amer.)

**shin'-nēss**, *s.* [SHYNESS.]

**shin'-ey**, *s.* [SHINE.] Money. (Slang.)

"We'll soon fill all both pockets with the shins in California."—*Reade: Never too Late to Mend*, ch. 1.

**shin'-gle** (1), \* **shyn'-gle**, \* **shyn'-gil**, *s.* [A corrupt of *shindle* (*q.v.*).]

1. *Build*: A thin piece of wood, having parallel sides, and thicker at one end than the other, commonly used as a roof-covering, instead of slates, tiles, or metal. Shingles are laid with one-third of their lengths to the weather. They are usually eighteen inches long, and so have six inches of margin; this is the gauge of the shingle; the other two-thirds is cover. The excess over twice the gauge is the lap or bond.

"A very poor cathedral church, covered with shingles or tiles."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 128.

\* 2. Hide, skin.  
"She hath some black spots about her shingla."—*Boswell: Parley of Beasts*, p. 51.

**shingle-mill**, *s.* A saw-mill for cutting logs into shingles.

**shingle-nail**, *s.* A cut nail of proper size for fastening shingles on a roof.

**shingle-oak**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Quercus imbricata*.

**shingle-roofed**, *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

**shingle-wood**, *s.*

*Bot.*: *Nectandra leucantha*.

**shin'-gle** (2), *s.* [Norw. *singl* or *singling* = coarse gravel, small round stones. (*Wedge-wood*.)] Coarse round gravel on the sea-shore; the coarse gravel or accumulation of small rounded stones found on the shores of rivers or of the sea.

**shingle-trap**, *s.* A groin. [GROIN (1), *s.* 3.]

**shin'-gle**, *v.t.* [SHINOLE (1), *s.*]

1. To cover or roof with shingles.

"They shingle their houses with it."—*Enslin: Architecture*, bk. II, ch. iv, § 1.

2. To perform the process of shingling on. [SHINGLING.]

**shin'-glér**, *s.* [Eng. *shingl(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who covers or roofs houses with shingles.

2. One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles.

3. A workman who attends a shingling machine.

4. A machine for shingling iron; an eccentric wheel or roller, revolving within a concave, and pressing the dross out of the loop or ball from the puddling-furnace.

**shin'-gleq**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cingulum* = a girdle, from *cingo* = to gird.]

*Pathol.*: *Herpes zoster* (or *zona*), a cutaneous disease, forming a band of inflamed patches, with their clustered vesicles along the course of one or more intercostal nerves, encircling half the circumference of the body, generally on the right side, and stopping at the median plane. It leaves scars behind, and, especially in old people, obstinate neuralgic pains. There is a variety, *Herpes zoster frontalis* (or *ophthalmicus*, called *Brow Shingles*, which is characterized by small vesicles on the forehead, the upper eyelid, and the side of the nose. [HERPES.]

"Such are used successfully in erysipelas and shingles, by a slender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

**shin'-glīg**, *s.* [SHINOLE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of covering with shingles; a covering of shingles.

2. *Iron-work*: The operation of removing slag, &c., from puddled iron, and forming the ball into shape for the puddle-rolls.

**shingling-gauge**, *s.* A device for adjusting shingles in the proper position for nailing.

**shingling-hammer**, *s.* A tilt or other power hammer employed in shingling. [SHINGLING, 2.]

**shingling-hatchet**, *s.* A tool with a poll, used in nailing on shingles, a bit for occasionally trimming them to fit, and a claw for drawing the nails.

**shingling-mill**, *s.*

*Metal-work*: A rolling-mill or forge, where puddled iron is hammered to remove the dross, compact the grain, and turn out malleable iron.

**shingling-tongs**, *s. pl.* Heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane and used in moving the ball of red-hot iron to and beneath the trip or steam hammer.

**shin'-glī** (1), *a.* [Eng. *shingl(e)* (1), *s.*; -*y*.] Resembling shingles; appearing as if covered with shingles.

"The squirrel, on the shingly shag-bark's bough."  
Lowell: *Indian Summer Reverts*.

**shin'-glī** (2), *a.* [Eng. *shingl(e)* (2), *s.*; -*y*.] Consisting of or covered with shingle.

"Led me a rare chase across some shingly banks."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1858.

**shin'-līg**, \* **shyn'-līg**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHINE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Emitting light; bright, gleaming, glittering.

"No shining ornaments to have they to seek."  
Compter: *Hope*, 765.

2. Illustrious, eminent, prominent, distinguished.

II. Bot.: Having a smooth, even, polished surface, as many leaves.

C. *As substantive*:

1. Effusion or emission of light; brightness.

"The moon shall be dark, and the stars shall withdraw their shining."—*Isaiah* II, 10.

\* 2. The act or state of making one's self conspicuous by display of superiority; ostentatious display.

**shining-gurnard**, *s.*

*Ichthy.*: *Trigla lucerna*, probably named from the brilliant longitudinal silvery band on each side. The Cornish fishermen call it the Long-finned Captain, from the elongation of the second ray of the first dorsal fin.

\* **shin'-līg-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *shining*; -*ness*.]

The quality or state of being shining; brightness, splendour, lustre.

**shin'-mēr**, *s.* [Eng. *shin*; -*er*: that is, one who piles his shins or legs busily.]

1. One who goes about amongst his acquaintances borrowing money to meet pressing demands. The practice itself is called *shining*. (Amer. slang.)

\* 2. A stocking.

**shin'-noy**, *s.* [SHINTY.]

**Shin'-tō**, *s.* [Chinese = the way of the gods.]

*Comparative Religions*:

1. The religious belief of the people of Japan, prior to the introduction of Buddhism from Corea in A.D. 552. The new belief almost entirely absorbed the old, being, however, itself modified in the process. Shinto possesses no moral code. Motoori (1730-1801) maintained that the will of the Mikado was the criterion of right and wrong. Shinto holds the Mikado to be the direct descendant and representative of the Sun-goddess; has associated with it a system of hero-worship, and attributes spiritual agencies to the powers of nature. (See extract.)

"The three great commandments, issued by the department of religion in 1872, intended to be the basis of a reformed Shinto and natural religion, are as follows: (1) Thou shalt honour the gods, and love thy country; (2) Thou shalt clearly understand the principles of heaven and the duty of man; (3) Thou shalt revere the emperor as thy sovereign, and obey the will of his court. In its higher form, Shinto is a cultured and intellectual deity; in its lower form it consists in blind obedience to governmental and priestly dictates."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 558.

2. A Shintoist.

"The Shintoists believe in a past life, and they live in fear and reverence of the spirits of the dead."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 557.

**Shin'-tō-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *Shinto*; -*ism*.]

*Compar. Relig.*: The same as SHINTO, 1 (*q.v.*).

"The great end and aim of Shintoism is obedience to the edicts of the government, as shown in the sermons of lecturers and priests."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 558.

**Shin'-tō-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *Shinto*; -*ist*.]

*Compar. Relig.*: A believer in Shinto (*q.v.*).

"The Shintoists have very obscure notions about the immortality of the soul, a supreme creator, or a future state of rewards and punishments."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, ix. 558.

**shin'-tī**, *s.* [Gael. *shintag* = a skip, a bound.]

1. A game played in Scotland, corresponding to the English hockey (*q.v.*).

2. The club or stick used in playing such game.

**shin'-y**, \* **shinie**, *a.* [Eng. *shin(e)*; -*y*.]

1. Bright, clear, splendid, sunshiny.

"Like distant thunder on a shiny day."  
Dryden: *To the Duchess of York*.

2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy, brilliant.

"Shiny beach and pebbly bay."  
Blackie: *Lays of Highlanders*, p. 2.

**-ship**, *suffix*. [A.S. *scipe*.] A suffix denoting state, office, dignity, profession, art, or the like, as lordship, friendship, stewardship, horsemanship.

**ship** (1), \* **schip**, \* **schippe**, \* **shippe**, \* **shup**, *s.* [A.S. *scip*, *scyp* (*pl.* *scipu*); cogn. with Dut. *schip*; Icel. *skip*; Dan. *skib*; Sw. *skipp*; Goth. *skip*; Ger. *schiff*; O. H. Ger. *scif*. From the same root as *shape* and *shave*; Gr. *skaphe* (*skaphe*) = a digging, a trench, the hull of a ship, a ship, from *skaphein* (*skaphe*) = to dig, delve, hollow out; Lat. *scapha* = a bowl, a boat, a skiff.]

1. Strictly, a three-masted vessel with square sails on each mast, but applied in ordinary language to vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats, adapted for navigation. Ships are of various sizes, and fitted for various purposes, and are called by various names according to their rig and the purposes to which they are applied, as men-of-war, merchantmen, brigs, sloops, schooners, galleys, &c. A ship, strictly so called, has a bowsprit and three masts—main-mast, fore-mast, and mizzen-mast—each square-rigged, and composed of a lower-mast, a top-mast, and a top-gallant-mast. A ship is distinguished from a barque by the square sails on the mizzen, where a barque has only fore-and-aft sails. In order to meet the increase in size, and especially in length, some ships are now built with four masts. Ships were,

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; oot, gell, chorus, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -līg. -ōian, -tīan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

until comparatively recent times, constructed of wood, such as oak, pine, &c., but this material has to a very great extent been



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superseded by iron and steel, by the adoption of which lightness and strength are combined. Vessels of war are often constructed on the composite system, that is, of wood with a skin or coating of iron or steel.

"The proper definition of a ship is a vessel with three masts, each mast being square-rigged. She would be a ship, even if she did not carry anything above her cross-tree, for she is made so by her cross-jack and mizen topmast yard and mizen top; yet, if you add a fourth mast to a ship she is still a ship, even if it be what is termed a spanker mast—that is, a mast rigged like the mizen-mast of a barque."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24, 1883.

\* 2. A dish or utensil formed like the hull of a ship for holding incense.

¶ (1) *Armed ship*: [ARMED].

(2) *Ship of Guinea*: [GUINEA-SHIP].

(3) *Ship of the desert*: A poetical name for the camel.

(4) *Ship of the line*: A man-of-war, large and strong enough to take its place in a line of battle.

**ship-biscuit**, *s.* A kind of hard, coarse biscuit, prepared for long keeping and for use on board ship.

**ship-board**, *s.* A board or plank of a ship.

**ship-borer**, *s.* [SHIP-WORM.]

\* **ship-boy**, *s.* A boy who serves on board a ship.

"Upon the high and giddy mast  
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, III. 1.

**ship-breaker**, *s.* A person whose occupation is to break up vessels which are no longer fit for service.

**ship-broker**, *s.* A mercantile agent, who transacts all necessary business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargoes, &c.; also, an agent engaged in buying and selling ships; also, a broker who procures insurances on ships.

**ship-brokerage**, *s.* The occupation of a ship-broker.

"The question of ship-brokerage in France had formed the subject of frequent representations to the French government."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

**ship-canal**, *s.* A canal through which sea-going vessels or vessels of a large size can pass.

**ship-captain**, *s.* The commander or captain of a ship.

**ship-carpenter**, *s.* A carpenter who works at shipbuilding or repairing; a shipwright.

**ship-carpentry**, *s.* Shipbuilding (q.v.).  
"The Clyde has supplied an unusually rich store of primitive ship-carpentry."—*Wilson: Primitive Man*, ch. vi.

**ship-chandler**, *s.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other commodities for fitting out ships.

**ship-chandlery**, *s.* The business of a ship-chandler; the commodities sold by a ship-chandler.

**ship-fever**, *s.*

*Pathol.*: A popular name, and till 1759 the technical appellation for typhus when produced by overcrowding on board ship.

\* **ship-holder**, *s.* The owner of a ship; a ship-owner.

**ship-jack**, *s.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack, adapted for lifting ships and other heavy objects.

\* **ship-joiner**, *s.* A ship-carpenter.

**ship-letter**, *s.* A letter sent by private ship and not by mail.

**ship-money**, *s.*

*Eng. Hist.*: An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition, which had lain dormant for many years, was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. Ship-money was finally abolished during the same reign.

"Nay his attorney, a great antiquary, had much to do in this business of ship-money."—*Whitelock: Memoir, Charles I.*, p. 7.

**ship-owner**, *s.* One who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

**ship-pendulum**, *s.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used in the navy to ascertain the heel of a vessel, so that allowance may be made in laying a gun for the inclination of the deck.

**ship-propeller**, *s.* The same as SCREW-PROPELLER (q.v.).

**ship-rigged**, *a.*

*Naut.*: Rigged with square sails and spreading yards, like a three-masted ship.

**ship-shape**, *a.* or *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; after the manner of a ship; hence, well-arranged, neat, trim.

"Keep everything ship-shape, for I must go."—*Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 226.

\* **ship-tire**, *s.* A kind of female head-dress. Perhaps so-called from resembling a ship.

"The brow that becomes the ship-tire."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 4.

**ship-worm, ship-borer**, *s.*

*Zool.*: *Teredo navalis*. [TEREDO.]

"The ship-worm, as this mollusc is appropriately called, from its depredations on ships and all submerged wooden structures, is found in most seas."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, III. 484.

**ship-yard**, *s.* A yard or piece of ground near the water, in which ships or vessels are constructed; a shipbuilding yard.

"In the ship-yard stood the Master,  
With the model of the vessel."  
*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.

**ship's husband**, *s.* [HUSBAND, *s.*, II.]

**ship's papers**, *s. pl.* The papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of the ship and cargo. They are of two kinds: (1) Those required by the law of a particular country, as the certificate of registry, licence, charter-party, bills of lading, bills of health, &c., required by the law of England to be on board British ships; (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships, to indicate their title to that character.

**ship** (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of companionship.] [COMPANIONSHIP, II. 2.]

**ship**, *v.t. & t.* [SHIP (1), *s.*]

*A. Transitive:*

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to embark.

"More than one fifth of those who were shipped were flung to the sharks before the end of the voyage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. (*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, IV. 1.)

3. To engage for service on board a ship or other vessel: as, To ship seamen.

4. To fix in the proper place.

"A white boat full of water, with rowlocks shipped."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1883.

*B. Intransitive:*

1. To go on board a vessel, to make a voyage in it; to embark.

"After three months we shipped in a ship of Alexandria."—*Wycliffe: Bible*, xxviii.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

**ship-board**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1), and board.]  
1. The deck or side of a ship. (Used chiefly or only in the phrases, *On shipboard*, *a ship-board*.)

"Shall I fetch you stuff from shipboard?"—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, v.

2. A plank or board of a ship.

"They have made all thy shipboards of fir-trees."—*Isaiah*, xxvii. 4.

\* **ship—breach**, \***schip-broeche**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1), and breach.] Shipwreck.

"Thrice I was at schipbroeck, nyght and dai I was in the depresse of the see."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.*, xii. 11.

**ship—build—er**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1), and builder.] One whose occupation is to build ships and other vessels; a shipwright; a naval architect.

**ship—build—ing**, *a. & s.* [Eng. ship (1), and building.]

*A. As adj.*: Used in or for the construction and repair of vessels: as, a shipbuilding yard.

*B. As subst.*: The art or occupation of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind bearing masts, as distinguished from boat-building; naval architecture.

¶ Tradition alleges that shipbuilding was first successfully attempted in Egypt, and brought thence to Greece by Danaus, A.C. about 1485. In historic times the Phœnicians took the lead in the art. In England the first two-decked vessel built was the "Royal Harry," built in 1488; it had five masts. Port-holes were first introduced in France by Descharges, A.D. about 1500. Steamships were first constructed about 1812; they were of wood, the first two of iron were launched in 1833 and 1834, to ply upon the Humber. Now iron is being superseded by steel.

**ship—full**, \***ship—full**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1), and full.] As much or as many as a ship will contain; enough to fill a ship.

"The time will soon be upon us when the arrival of a shipful of such precious wares will excite curiosity."—*Full Mail Gazette*, Nov. 3, 1883.

† **ship—less**, *a.* [Eng. ship (1); -less.] Destitute of ships.

"It is by no means a shipless sea."—*Gray: To Dr. Wharton*, l. 63.

\* **ship—löt**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1); dimin. suff. -löt.] A little ship.

"Whither shiplets sometime doo resort for succour."—*Bokenham: Descript. Britain*, ch. xii.

\* **ship—man**, \***schip-man**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1), and man.]

1. A seaman, a sailor, a mariner.

"Hiram sent in the navy shipmen that had knowledge of the sea."—*1 Kings*, ix. 27.

2. The captain of a ship.

"A shipman was ther, woned for by west;  
For ought I wote, he was of Dertensouth."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 390. (Frol.)

\* **ship—mas—tör**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1), and master.] The master, captain, or commander of a vessel.

"The shipmaster came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God."—*Jonah*, i. 6.

**ship—mätö**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1), and mate.] One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

**ship—ment**, *s.* [Eng. ship (1); -ment.]

1. The act of shipping, or of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation.

"But, it was added, the shipments must not be delayed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Goods or commodities shipped or put on board a ship for transportation.

"American shipments were again heavy."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 24, 1884.

\* **ship—page** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. ship (1); -age.] Freightage. (*Walpole*.)

**shipped**, *pa. par. & a.* [SHIP, *v.*]

*A. As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

*B. As adjective:*

1. Put on board a ship; carried in a ship or ships.

2. Provided or furnished with a ship or ships.

"Is he well shipped?"—*Shakespeare: Othello*, II. 1.

**ship—pen**, **ship—pön**, *s.* [A.S. *scypen*, *scopen*.] A stable, a stall, a cowhouse. (*Pron.*)

**ship—pör**, *s.* [Eng. ship. *v.*: -er.]

1. One who puts goods on board a vessel for transportation.

\* 2. The master of a ship; a skipper, a seaman.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, häre, camel, hër, thäre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.











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