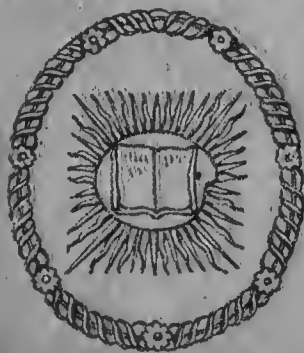


THE CENTURY
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON

Q -



RING

PART XVII

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

COPYRIGHT, 1890, BY THE CENTURY CO.
DESIGN COPYRIGHT, 1889, BY THE CENTURY CO.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPÉDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.









THE CENTURY DICTIONARY



THE
CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA LEXICON
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH.D., LL.D.
PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT
IN YALE UNIVERSITY

IN SIX VOLUMES
VOLUME V



PUBLISHED BY
The Century Co.
NEW YORK

420487
24.3.44



PE
1625
C4
1889a
pt. 17

Copyright, 1890, by THE CENTURY CO.

All Rights Reserved.

By permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son, publishers of The Imperial Dictionary by Dr. Ogilvie and Dr. Annandale, material from that English copyright work has been freely used in the preparation of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY, and certain owners of American copyrights having claimed that undue use of matter so protected has been made in the compilation of The Imperial Dictionary, notice is hereby given that arrangement has also been made with the proprietors of such copyright matter for its use in the preparation of THE CENTURY DICTIONARY.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| a, adj. adjective. | engin. engineering. | mech. mechanics, mechanical. | photog. photography. |
| abbr. abbreviation. | entom. entomology. | med. medicine. | phren. phrenology. |
| abl. ablative. | Epis. Episcopal. | mensur. mensuration. | phys. physical. |
| acc. accusative. | equiv. equivalent. | metal. metallurgy. | physiol. physiology. |
| accom. accommodated, accom- | eap. especially. | metaph. metaphysics. | pl., plur. plural. |
| modation. | Eth. Ethiopic. | meteor. meteorology. | poet. poetical. |
| act. active. | ethnog. ethnography. | Mex. Mexican. | polit. political. |
| adv. adverb. | ethnol. ethnology. | MGr. Middle Greek, medie- | Pol. Polish. |
| AF. Anglo-French. | etym. etymology. | val Greek. | poss. possessive. |
| agrl. agriculture. | Eur. European. | MHG. Middle High German. | pp. past participle. |
| AL. Anglo-Latin. | exclam. exclamation. | N. military. | ppr. present participle. |
| alg. algebra. | f., fem. feminine. | mineral. mineralogy. | Pr. Provençal (<i>usually</i> |
| Amer. American. | F. French (<i>usually mean-</i> | ML. Middle Latin, medie- | <i>meaning</i> Old Pro- |
| anat. anatomy. | <i>ing</i> modern French). | val Latin. | vençal). |
| anc. ancient. | Flem. Flemish. | MLG. Middle Low German. | pref. prefix. |
| antiq. antiquity. | fort. fortification. | mod. modern. | prep. preposition. |
| aor. aorist. | freq. frequentative. | mycol. mycology. | pres. present. |
| appar. apparently. | Fries. Friesic. | myth. mythology. | pret. preterit. |
| Ar. Arabic. | fut. future. | n. noun. | priv. privative. |
| arch. architecture. | G. German (<i>usually mean-</i> | n., neut. neuter. | prob. probably, probable. |
| archeol. archaeology. | <i>ing</i> New High Ger- | N. New. | pron. pronoun. |
| arith. arithmetic. | man). | N. North. | pron. pronounced, pronun- |
| art. article. | Gael. Gaelic. | N. Amer. North America. | ciation. |
| AS. Anglo-Saxon. | galv. galvanism. | nat. natural. | prop. properly. |
| astrol. astrology. | gen. genitive. | naut. nautical. | pros. prosody. |
| astron. astronomy. | geog. geography. | nav. navigation. | Prot. Protestant. |
| attrib. attributive. | geol. geology. | NGr. New Greek, modern | prov. provincial. |
| aug. augmentative. | geom. geometry. | Greek. | psychol. psychology. |
| Bav. Bavarian. | Goth. Gothic (Moesogothic). | NHG. New High German | q. v. <i>L. quod</i> (or <i>pl. que</i>) |
| Beng. Bengali. | Gr. Greek. | (<i>usually simply</i> G., | <i>vide</i> , which see. |
| biol. biology. | gram. grammar. | German). | refl. reflexive. |
| Bohem. Bohemian. | gun. gunnery. | NL. New Latin, modern | reg. regular, regularly. |
| bot. botany. | Heb. Hebrew. | Latin. | repr. representing. |
| Braz. Brazilian. | her. heraldry. | nom. nominative. | rhet. rhetoric. |
| Bret. Breton. | herpet. herpetology. | Norm. Norman. | Rom. Roman. |
| bryol. bryology. | Hind. Hindustani. | north. northern. | Rom. Romanic, Romance |
| Bulg. Bulgarian. | hist. history. | Norw. Norwegian. | (languages). |
| carp. carpentry. | horol. horology. | numis. numismatics. | Russ. Russian. |
| Cat. Catalan. | hort. horticulture. | O. Old. | S. South. |
| Cath. Catholic. | Hung. Hungarian. | obs. obsolete. | S. Amer. South American. |
| caus. causative. | hydraul. hydraulics. | obstet. obstetrics. | sc. <i>L. scilicet</i> , understand, |
| ceram. ceramics. | hydros. hydrostatics. | OBulg. Old Bulgarian (<i>other-</i> | supply. |
| cf. <i>L. confer</i> , compare. | Icel. Icelandic (<i>usually</i> | <i>wise called</i> Church | Sc. Scotch. |
| ch. church. | <i>meaning</i> Old Ice- | <i>Slavonic, Old Slavie,</i> | Scand. Scandinavian. |
| Chal. Chaldee. | <i>landic, otherwise call-</i> | <i>ed</i> Old Norse). | Scrip. Scripture. |
| chem. chemical, chemistry. | Old Norse). | OCat. Old Catalan. | sculp. sculpture. |
| Chin. Chinese. | ichth. ichthyology. | OD. Old Dutch. | Serv. Servian. |
| chron. chronology. | i. e. <i>L. id est</i> , that is. | ODan. Old Danish. | sing. singular. |
| colloq. colloquial, colloquially. | impers. impersonal. | odontog. odontography. | Skt. Sanskrit. |
| com. commerce, commer- | impl. imperfect. | odontol. odontology. | Slav. Slavic, Slavonic. |
| cial. | impv. imperative. | OF. Old French. | Sp. Spanish. |
| comp. composition, com- | improp. improperly. | OFlem. Old Flemish. | subj. subjunctive. |
| pound. | Ind. Indian. | OGael. Old Gaelic. | superl. superlative. |
| compar. comparative. | ind. indicative. | OHG. Old High German. | surg. surgery. |
| conch. conchology. | Indo-Eur. Indo-European. | OIr. Old Irish. | surv. surveying. |
| conj. conjunction. | indef. indefinite. | OIt. Old Italian. | Sw. Swedish. |
| contr. contracted, contrac- | inf. infinitive. | OL. Old Latin. | syn. synonymy. |
| tion. | instr. instrumental. | OLG. Old Low German. | Syr. Syriac. |
| Corn. Cornish. | interj. Interjection. | ONorth. Old Northumbrian. | technol. technology. |
| craniol. craniology. | intr., intrans. Intransitive. | OPruss. Old Prussian. | teleg. telegraphy. |
| craniom. craniometry. | Ir. Irish. | orig. original, originally. | teratol. teratology. |
| crystal. crystallography. | irreg. irregular, irregularly. | ornith. ornithology. | term. termination. |
| D. Dutch. | It. Italian. | OS. Old Saxon. | Teut. Teutonic. |
| Dan. Danish. | Jap. Japanese. | OSp. Old Spanish. | theat. theatrical. |
| dat. dative. | L. Latin (<i>usually mean-</i> | osteol. osteology. | theol. theology. |
| def. definite, definition. | <i>ing</i> classical Latin). | OSw. Old Swedish. | therap. therapeutica. |
| deriv. derivative, derivation. | Lett. Lettish. | OTeut. Old Teutonic. | toxicol. toxicology. |
| dial. dialect, dialectal. | LG. Low German. | p. a. participial adjective. | tr., trans. transitive. |
| diff. different. | lichenol. Lichenology. | paleon. paleontology. | trigon. trigonometry. |
| dim. diminutive. | lit. literal, literally. | part. participle. | Turk. Turkish. |
| distrib. distributive. | lit. literature. | pass. passive. | tytog. typography. |
| dram. dramatic. | Lith. Lithuanian. | pathol. pathology. | ult. ultimate, ultimately. |
| dynam. dynamics. | lithog. lithography. | perf. perfect. | v. verb. |
| E. East. | lithol. lithology. | Pers. Persian. | var. variant. |
| E. English (<i>usually mean-</i> | LL. Late Latin. | persp. perspective. | vet. veterinary. |
| <i>ing</i> modern English). | m., masc. masculine. | Peruv. Peruvian. | v. l. intransitive verb. |
| eccI., eccles. ecclesiastical. | M. Middle. | petrog. petrography. | v. t. transitive verb. |
| econ. economy. | mach. machinery. | Pg. Portuguese. | W. Welsh. |
| e. g. <i>L. exempli gratia</i> , for | mammal. mammalogy. | phar. pharmacy. | Wall. Walloon. |
| example. | manuf. manufacturing. | Phen. Phenician. | Wallach. Wallachian. |
| Egypt. Egyptian. | math. mathematics. | philol. philology. | W. Ind. West Indian. |
| E. Ind. East Indian. | MD. Middle Dutch. | philos. philosophy. | zoögeog. zoögeography. |
| elect. electricity. | ME. Middle English (<i>other-</i> | phonog. phonography. | zoöl. zoölogy. |
| embryol. embryology. | <i>wise called</i> Old Eng- | | zoöt. zoötomy. |
| Eng. English. | lish). | | |

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dale.
 ä as in far, father, guard.
 ā as in fall, talk, naught.
 á as in ask, fast, ant.
 ǣ as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bless.
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.
 é as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, blacuit.
 ī as in pine, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 ō as in note, poke, floor.
 ū as in move, spoon, room.
 ó as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).

ü as in pull, book, could.
 ü German ü, French u.
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 on as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā̇ as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē̇ as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ō̇ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ū̇ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that,

even in the months of the heat speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā̈ as in errant, republican.
 ē̈ as in prudent, difference.
 ï as in charity, density.
 ö as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ṻ as in Persia, peninsula.
 ṻ as in the book.
 ṻ as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

ʃ as in nature, adventure.
 ʒ as in arduous, education.
 ʒ as in leisure.
 z as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 th as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
 ly (in French words) French liquid (monillé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from.
 > read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
 √ read root.
 * read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read obsolete.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back¹ (bak), n. The posterior part, etc.
 back¹ (bak), a. Lying or being behind, etc.
 back¹ (bak), v. To furnish with a back, etc.
 back^{2†} (bak), adv. Behind, etc.
 back^{2†} (bak), n. The earlier form of bat².
 back³ (bak), n. A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for number, "st." for stanza, "p." for page, "l." for line, ¶ for paragraph, "fol." for folio. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only § 5.
 Chapter only xiv.

Canto only xiv.
 Book only iii.
 Book and chapter
 Part and chapter
 Book and line
 Book and page iii. 10.
 Act and scene
 Chapter and verse
 No. and page
 Volume and page II. 34.
 Volume and chapter IV. iv.
 Part, book, and chapter II. iv. 12.
 Part, canto, and stanza II. iv. 12.
 Chapter and section or ¶ vii. § or ¶ 3.
 Volume, part, and section or ¶ I. i. § or ¶ 6.
 Book, chapter, and section or ¶ I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

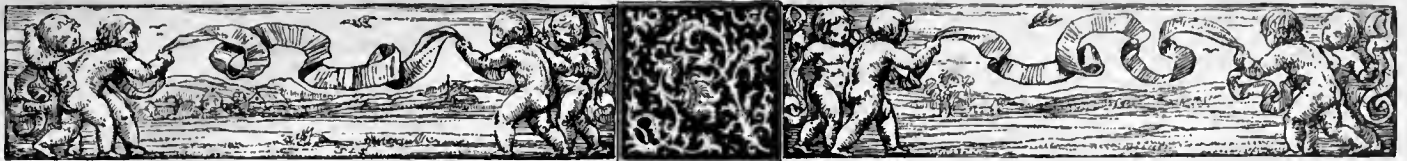
The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the sense or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [cap.] for "capital" and [l. c.] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.



1. The seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding position in the early Greek and in the Latin alphabet, as also in the Phœnician, where it was the nineteenth character. Its value in Phœnician was that of a deeper or more guttural *k*; and a like distinction of two *k*'s, less and more guttural (*kaf* and *gof*), is still made in the Semitic languages generally. But in Greek and Latin there was no such distinction to be maintained; hence the sign was abandoned in Greek (being retained only as an epismen, or sign of number, in its old place between π and ρ , and called *koppa*); while in Latin, on the other hand, it was kept, though without a value different from that of *k*, in the combination *qu*, equivalent to our *kw*; and so we have it also in English as a superfluous letter, simply because it existed in Phœnician with a real office. The comparative table of early forms (as given for the other letters: see especially *A*) is as follows:



Q occurs in English, as in Latin, only before a *u* that is followed by another vowel. The combination *quis* is pronounced either as *kw* (for example, *quinquennial*), or, the *u* being silent, as *k* simply (for example, *piqu*). The words containing it are nearly all of Latin or French origin; but there are a few common words (as *queen*, *queer*, *quench*, *quick*, *quoth*) in which *qu* has been substituted for the equivalent Anglo-Saxon *cw* or Teutonic *kw*, and a number of other words (Asiatic, African, American, etc.) in which *qu* represents a like combination. In the transliteration of some Oriental alphabets (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *q* represents the more guttural form of *k*. See *qu*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 500.—3. An abbreviation: (a) [*l. c.*] of *quadrans* (a farthing); (b) [*l. c.*] of *query*; (c) [*l. c.*] of *question*; (d) of *queen*; (e) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *squalls*; (f) in *Rom. lit.* and *inscriptions*, of *Quintus*.—4. A half-farthing: same as *cue*², 2 (a).

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, iv. 2. (*Nares*.)

To mind one's p's and q's. See *mind*.

qabbalah, *n.* See *cabala*.

Q. B. An abbreviation of *Queen's Bench*.

Q. C. An abbreviation: (a) of *Queen's Council* or *Queen's Counsel*; (b) of *Queen's College*.

Q. d., or **q. d.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quasi dicat*, as if he should say.

qd. An old contraction for *quod* or *quoth*. *Halliwell*.

Q. e., or **q. e.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod est*, which is.

Q. E. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

Q. E. F. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

Q. E. I. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat inveniendum*, which was to be found out.

Q. M. An abbreviation of *quartermaster*.

qm., or **qm.** An abbreviation of the Latin word *quomodo*, by what means.

Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *quartermaster-general*.

qr., or **qr.** An abbreviation: (a) of *quarter* (28 pounds); (b) of *quadrans* (farthing); (c) of *quire*.

Q. S. An abbreviation of *quarter-sessions*.

Q. s., or **q. s.** An abbreviation: (a) of *quarter-section*; (b) of the Latin phrase *quantum sufficit*.

Qt., or **qt.** An abbreviation: (a) of *quart*; (b) of *quantity*.

quf, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *qucuc* or *cue*¹.

In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom eyes, . . . *qu* perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 560.

qu. [(1) < ME. *qu-*, *qu-*, < OE. *qu-*, F. *qu-* = Sp. *cu-* = Pg. *cu-*, *qu-* = It. *qu-*, < L. *qu-* = Gr. κ (*κ*), sometimes π = Skt. *kw-*, *k-*, etc. (2) < ME. *qu-*,

qu-, *kw-*, *ku-*, *cu-*, *cw-*, < AS. *cw-* = OS. *kw-* = OFries. *kw-* = D. *kw-* = OHG. *kw-*, *cw-*, MHG. *kw-*, *qu-*, G. *qu-* = Icel. *kw-* = Sw. *kw-*, *qu-* = Dan. *kw-* = Goth. *kw-* (by Germans often written *kv-*, also rendered by *q-* or *qu-*; the Goth. character being single, namely, *u*—the resemblance to the Roman *u* being accidental). (3) < ME. *qu-*, *qu-*, *qu-*, *qu-*, *wh-*, *hw-*, < AS. *hw-* = OS. OFries. *hw-* = D. *w-* = G. *w-* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hw-*, etc.: see *wh-*. (4) Of various origin, ult. due to *c-* or *k-* or *ch-*.] 1. An initial and medial sequence in words of Latin origin, as in *quarrel*¹, *quarrel*², *quadrant*, *query*, etc.—2. An initial sequence in some words of Anglo-Saxon (or other Teutonic) origin, properly written *kw-*, or as originally *cw-*, but altered in the Middle English period to *qu-* in conformity with the spelling of French and Latin words with *qu-* (see *I*). It occurs in *quail*¹, *quake*, *quaim*, *queen*, *quell*, *quick*, etc. It does not occur medially except in composition.—3. An initial sequence in some Middle English or modern dialectal (Scotch) variants of words regularly spelled with *wh-*, as in *qual*, *quayle*, *quhal*, for *whale*; *quhilk* for *whilk* (which), *quhypp* for *whipp*, etc.—4. An initial sequence of various origin other than the above, as in *quaint*, *quassa*, *quay*, *quince*, *quip*, *quire*¹, *quire*², *quiver*², *quoin*, *quoit*, etc. See the etymology of these words.

qu. An abbreviation: (a) of *queen*, *quarterly*; (b) of *question*, or *quære*, *query*.

qua¹, *pron.* An old Scotch form of *who*.

Qua herd ever a warr aunter,
That he that nocht hadd bot of him
Agayn him suld becum sua grim?
M.S. Cott. Vespas. (A), iii. f. 4. (*Halliwell*.)

qua² (kwä), *adv.* [*L. quä* (often written *quä*), as far as, so far as, as, at or in which place, in what manner, how, orig. abl. fem. of *qui*, who, which: see *who*.] As being; so far as.

I know what that man's mind, *quä* mind, is, well enough.
M. Arnold, Friendship's Garland, vi.

The first thing to notice about this position is, that the Darwinian, *quä* Darwinian, has nothing to do with it.
Nature, XXXVII. 291.

qua³ (kwä), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *quad*², *quod*².] A jail; quod. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

quab¹, **quob** (kwob), *v. i.* [Var. of the earlier *quap*, *quop*: see *quap*¹, *quop*¹, and cf. *quate*.] To shake; tremble; quiver; throb; flutter.

After when the storme ys al ago,
Yet wol the watir *quappe* a day or two.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1767.

But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at prater?
How *quaps* the spirit? In what garb or ayre?
Fletcher, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell*.)

O, my eyes grow dim! my heart *quaps*, and my back
acheth.
Dryden, Limberham, iii. 2.

quab¹, **quob** (kwob), *n.* [*quab*¹, *v.* Cf. *quarc-mire*.] A bog or quagmire. *Halliwell*.

quab² (kwob), *n.* [Early mod. E. *quabbe*; < MD. *quabbe*, *quappe*, D. *kwab*, *kwabbe* = OLG. *quappa*, MLG. *quappe*, LG. *quabbe*, *quappe*, an eel-pout, = G. *quabbe*, *quappe*, an eel-pout, tadpole, = Sw. *quabba* = Dan. *kwabbe*, a burbot; so called from its active motions; from the verb represented by *quab*¹, *quap*¹. Cf. *quap*².] 1. A fish, the eel-pout or miller's-thumb. *Minsheu*.

—2. A gudgeon. Also *quabbling* and *quap*.

A quabbling or little *quabbe*, a fish, . . . goulön.
Minsheu.

quab³ (kwob), *n.* [*quab*¹, *v.*, as *squab*² < *squab*¹, *v.*] 1. A squab, or other unfledged young bird. See *squab*².—2. Something immature or crude.

A trifle of mine own brain, . . . a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*—'tis nothing else—a very *quab*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

qua-bird (kwä'bërd), *n.* [*qua* (imitative, like *equiv. quark, quawk*) + *bird*.] The American night-heron, *Nycticorax grisea nevica*.

quacha (kwä'chä), *n.* Same as *quagga*. *Imp. Dict.*

quachi, *n.* Same as *coati*.

quachil, *n.* [Native name.] A large pocket-gopher, *Geomys hispidus* (formerly *Saccophorus quachil*). It inhabits Central America and some parts of Mexico, and is larger than any of the United States species, being nearly or quite a foot long, with the tail three inches more; the tail and feet are nearly naked; the pelage is harsh and lusterless, of a uniform dull chocolate-brown, merely paler or grayer below; the upper incisors have each one deep furrow lying wholly in the inner half of the tooth. Its nearest relative is the Mexican tucan, *G. mexicanus*.

quack¹ (kwak), *v. i.* [*ME. *quakken* (?), *qucken* = MD. *quacken*, *qucken*, croak, quack, cry as a frog, goose, or quail, later *kwakken*, *kwaken*, D. *kwaken*, croak, as a frog, = MLG. *quaken* = G. *quacken*, *quaken*, quack, croak, babble, *quäcken*, *quäken*, cry, scream, = Icel. *kraka* = Sw. *kräka* = Dan. *krakke*, croak, quack; cf. L. *coaxare*, croak, Gr. *koáz*, a quacking (see *coaxation*); all imitative words. Hence freq. *quackle*¹, and ult. *quail*³.] 1. To utter a harsh, flat, croaking sound or cry, as a goose or duck; croak; now, usually, to cry as a duck.

He toke a gose fast by the nek,
And the goose thoo begann to *quack*.
Rel. Antiq., i. 4. (*Halliwell*.)

There were thirteen ducks, and . . . they all *quacked* very movingly.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, x.

2. To make an outcry: said of persons. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He slew the captain where he stood,
The rest they did *quack* an' roar.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 235).

quack¹ (kwak), *n.* [*ME. quakke*, *qucke* = G. *quack*, *quak* = Dan. *krak*; from the verb.] 1. A harsh, croaking sound.

He speketh thurgh the nose,
As he werc on the *quacke* or on the pose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 232.

2. The cry of a duck; a quacking.

He gave me a look from his one little eye, . . . and then a loud *quack* to second it.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, x.

quack² (kwak), *v.* [A particular use of *quack*¹, now associated with *quack*², *n.*, which is in part an abbr. of *quacksalver*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To talk noisily and ostentatiously; make vain and loud pretensions.

Seek out for plants with signatures,
To *quack* of universal cures.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. l. 323.

2. To play the quack; practise arts of quackery, as a pretender to medical skill.

Hitherto I had only *quack'd* with myself, and the highest I consulted was our apothecary.
B. Waverley, Hypochondriacal Disorders (1730), p. 7. (*Latham*.)

II. trans. 1. To treat in the manner of a quack; play the quack with.

If he [Mouro] has any skill in *quacking* madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now in the Pretender's court.
Walpole, Letters, II. 6.

Quackery, and the love of being *quacked*, are in human nature as weeds are in our fields.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 32.

2. To tamper with dishonestly; use fraudulently.

Mallet. My third Son . . . has an admirable *knack* at *quacking* Titles. . . . They tell me, when he gets an old good-for-nothing Book, he claps a new Title to it, and sells off the whole Impression in a Week.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

quack² (kwak), *n.* and *a.* [Partly < *quack*², *v.*, partly an abbr. of *quacksalver*, *q. v.*] **I. n.** 1. An impudent and fraudulent pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a knavish practitioner of medicine.

Quacks in their Bills, and Poets in the Titles of their Plays, do not more dissappoint us than Gallants with their Promises.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, III.

A potent *quack*, long versed in human ills,
Who first insults the victim whom he kills.
Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

These, like *quacks* in medicine, excite the malady to profit by the cure, and retard the cure to augment the fees.
Iring, *Knickerbocker*, p. 229.

Hence — 2. One who pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind which he does not possess; an ignorant and impudent pretender; a charlatan.

Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausihla speech and brushed raiment; hollow within! *quacks* political; *quacks* scientific, academical.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II, iii. 2.

= *Syn.* *Quack*, *Empiric*, *Mountebank*, *Charlatan*. A *quack* is, by derivation, one who talks much without wisdom, and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence, any ignorant pretender to medical knowledge or skill. *Empiric* is a more elevated term for one who goes by mere experience in the trial of remedies, and is without knowledge of the medical sciences or of the clinical observations and opinions of others; hence, an incompetent, self-confident practitioner. A *mountebank* is generally a *quack*, but may be a pretender in any line. *Charlatan* (literally 'chatterer') is primarily applied, not to a person belonging to any particular profession or occupation, but to a pretentious cheat of any sort.

II. a. Pertaining to or characterized by quackery of any kind; specifically, falsely pretending to cure disease, or ignorantly or fraudulently set forth as remedies: as, a *quack* doctor; *quack* medicines.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his *quack* medicine. *Whately*.

The attractive head
Of some *quack*-doctor, famous in his day.
Wordsworth, *Prelude*, vii.

In the eighteenth century men worshipped the things that seemed; it was a *quack* century.

Caroline Fox, *Journal*, p. 111.

They're set to the doing of *quack* work, and paid wages for dishonesty.
New Princeton Rev., II, 7.

quackened (kwak'nd), a. [Var. of *querkend*, accom. to **quack*, *quackle*². See *querken*.] Almost choked. [Prov. Eng.]

quackery (kwak'er-i), n.; pl. *quackeries* (-iz). [*quack*² + -ery.] The boastful pretensions or knavish practice of a *quack*, particularly in medicine; empiricism; charlatanry; humbug.

Such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning.
Porson, *Letters to Travis*, p. 41, note.

An epoch when puffery and *quackery* have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind.
Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*, I, 2.

quack-grass (kwak'gräs), n. Same as *quick-grass*, *quitch-grass*.

quackhood (kwak'hüd), n. [*quack*² + -hood.] Quackery. *Carlyle*, *Past and Present*, iii, 13. [Rare.]

quacking-cheat (kwak'ing-chët), n. [*quacking*, ppr. of *quack*¹, v., + *cheat*³.] A duck. *Dekker* (1616). (*Halliwel*.) [Old slang.]

quackish (kwak'ish), a. [*quack*² + -ish¹.] Like a *quack* or charlatan; dealing in quackery; humbugging.

The last *quackish* address of the National Assembly to the people of France.

Burke, *To a Member of the Nat. Assembly*, note.

quackism (kwak'izm), n. [*quack*² + -ism.] The practice of quackery. *Carlyle*, *Cagliostro*.

quackle¹ (kwak'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of *quack*¹.] To quack; croak. [Prov. Eng.]

Simple ducks in those royal waters *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, XI, i. 1. (*Davies*.)

quackle² (kwak'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of **quack*, imitative, like *choke*¹, of the sound of choking. Cf. *quackened*.] To suffocate; strangle; choke. [Prov. Eng.]

As he was drinking, the drink, or something in the cup, *quacked* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down, but strangled him presently.

Rev. S. Ward, *Sermons*, p. 153.

quacksalver (kwak'säv), n. [**quacksalve* (D. *kwaksalven*), a verb assumed from *quacksalver*.] A quacksalver.

A *quacksalve*,

A fellow that does deal with drugs.

Massinger, *Parliament of Love*, iv, 5.

quacksalver (kwak'sal-vër), n. [*D. kwaksalver* (= I.G. *kwaksalver*, > G. *quacksalber* = Sw. *quacksalvare* = Dan. *kvaksalver*), a quacksalver, < *kwaken*, quack, + *salver*, salver: see *salver*¹.] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his nostrums; a charlatan; a quack.

And of a Physician, That he is a *Quack-salver*, which signifieth a Quick Healer, yet for the common acceptance adjudged actionable.

Jos. Keble (1685), *Reports*, I, 62.

They are *quacksalvers*,
Fellows that live by venting oils and drugs.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II, 1.

These are not physicians indeed, but Italian *quack-salvers*, that, having drunk poison themselves, minister it to the people.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I, 390.

quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), a. [Ppr. of **quacksalve*, v., implied in *quacksalve*, n., and *quacksalver*.] Quackish; humbugging.

Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose.
Middleton, *Mad World*, II, 6.

Quacksalving, cheating mountebank!

Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, IV, 1.

quad¹, a. and n. See *qued*.

quad² (kwod'), n. [Abbr. of *quadrangle*.] 1. A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [*Colloq.*]

The *quad*, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle.
Trollope, *Warden*, v.

2. The quadrangle of a prison where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. More commonly spelled *quod*. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod*! Fiddlededee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it.

Disraeli, *Henrietta Temple*, vi, 21.

My dear Arminius, . . . do you really mean to maintain that a man can't put old Diggs in *quod* for snaring a hare without all this elaborate apparatus of Roman law?

M. Arnold, *Friendship's Garland*, vii.

quad² (kwod'), v. t. [*quod*², n.] To put in prison.

He was *quodded* for two months.

Hewitt, *College Life*, xix. (*Hoppe*.)

quad³ (kwod'), n. [Abbr. of *quadrat*.] In printing, a quadrat.

quad³ (kwod'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *quadded*, ppr. *quadding*. [*quod*³, n.] In printing, to fill with quadrats: as, to *quod* out a line.

quad⁴ (kwod'), n. An abbreviation of *quadruplex* in telegraphy.

quaddy (kwod'i), a. [Prob. for **quatty*, < *quat*¹ + -y¹.] Short and thick. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

quader, v. t. [*ME. quaden*, < *quad*, bad: see *qued*.] To spoil or destroy. *Halliwel*.

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honour quade.

Halle's Historiall Exposition (1565). (*Nares*.)

quader¹ (kwä'dër), v. i. [*OF. quadrer*, F. *quadrer* = Sp. *cuadrar* = Pg. *quadrar* = It. *quadrare*, < L. *quadrare*, make square or four-cornered: see *quadrare*.] To quadrate; match.

The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly.

Hist. Don Quixote (1675), p. 88.

quader² (kwä'dër), n. [G., square, < MHG. *quäder*, < L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*), square: see *quadr*¹.] The German name of a division of the Cretaceous: an abbreviation of *quadersandstein*, paving-sandstone. It is divided into Unter-, Mittel-, and Oberquader. The last is the equivalent of the Upper Chalk of England and France, and is familiar as being the rock which, by its peculiar erosion, has given rise to the picturesque scenery of Saxon Switzerland.

quader³ (kwä'dër), n. [*L. quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrare*.] In anat., the quadratus lobule, or præcuneus.

quadness, n. See *quedness*.

quadra¹ (kwod'rä), n.; pl. *quadrae* (-rë). [*L. quadra*, a square, a plinth, a fillet; fem. of (L.L.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrare* and *square*¹.] In arch., etc.: (a) A square frame or border in-



Quadra.—"Annunciation," by Luca della Robbia, in the Borgo San Jacopo, Florence.

closing a bas-relief; also, any frame or border. (b) The plinth of a podium. (c) Any small molding of plain or square section, as one of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

quadra², n. See *cuadra*.

quadrable (kwod'rä-bl), a. [*L.* as if **quadrabilis*, < *quadrare*, square: see *quadrare*, v.] In geom., capable of being squared; having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square; also, capable of being integrated in finite terms; capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms.

quadrad (kwod'rad), n. [*L. quatuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four*, + -ad¹.] Same as *tetrad*.

quadragenarius (kwod'ra-jë-nä'ri-us), a. [= F. *quadragnaire* = Sp. *cuadragnario* = Pg. It. *quadragenario*, < L. *quadragenarius*, pertaining to the number forty, consisting of forty, < *quadrageni*, forty each: see *quadrage*.] Consisting of forty; forty years old. *Imp. Dict.*

quadrage (kwod'ra-jën), n. [*L. quadrageni*, forty each, distributive of *quadrage*, forty, = E. *forty*.] A papal indulgence for forty days; a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance. *Imp. Dict.*

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadrages*, or Lent's of pardon: that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days!

Jer. Taylor, *Dissuasive from Popery*, I, II, § 4.

Quadragesima (kwod-rä-jës'i-mä), n. [= F. *quadragesime* = Sp. *cuadragesima* = Pg. It. *quadragesima*, < ML. *quadragesima*, Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, fem. of *quadragesimus*, *quadragesimus*, fortieth, < *quadrage*, forty, = E. *forty*.] Lent: so called because it continues forty days. See *Lent*¹.—**Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod-rä-jës'i-mäl), a. and n. [= F. *quadragesimal* = Sp. *cuadragesimal* = Pg. It. *quadragesimal* = It. *quadragesimale*, < ML. *quadragesimalis*, pertaining to Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, Lent: see *Quadragesima*.] I. a. Pertaining to the forty days of Lent; belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lenten.

Quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean
As ember weeks. *W. Cartwright*, *Ordinary*, III, 5.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. *South*, *Sermons*, IX, 134.

II. n. An offering formerly made to a mother church by a daughter church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

quadragesimst, n. [*L. quadragesimus*, fortieth: see *Quadragesima*.] A name for a section of the fourth volume of the English Law Reports of the time of Edward III., covering the last twelve years of his reign.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), n. [*F. quadrangle* = Sp. *cuadrangulo* = Pg. *cuadrangulo* = It. *quadrangolo*, < LL. *quadrangulum*, a four-cornered figure, a quadrangle, neut. of L. *quadrangulus*, *quadrangulus*, four-cornered, < *quatuor* (combining form *quadr-*, *quadr-*, the adj. *quadrus*, square, being later), + *angulus*, an angle, a corner: see *angle*³.] 1. A plane figure having four angles; a foursquare figure; a quadrilateral; in *mod. geom.*, a plane figure formed by six lines intersecting at four points. — 2. A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings: an arrangement common with public buildings, as palaces, city halls, colleges, etc.

My choler being over-blown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I, 3, 156.

At the Palais Royale Henry IV. built a faire *quadrangle* of stately palaces, arched underneath.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Feb. 4, 1644.

Julian hardly stopped to admire the smooth green *quadrangle* and lofty turrets of King Henry's College.

Farrar, *Julian Home*, v.

3. In *palmistry*, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head.—**Axis of a quadrangle**, one of the three lines passing each through two centers of the quadrangle.—**Center of a quadrangle**, one of the three points in which opposite sides of a quadrangle meet.—**In quadrangle**, in *her.*, arranged, as charges or groups of charges, so that four will occupy the four quarters of the escutcheon, with no lines of division between the quarters: as, or, four lions in *quadrangle* gules.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lär-li), a. [= F. *quadrangulaire* = Sp. *cuadrangular* = Pg. *quadrangular* = It. *quadrangolare*, < L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered: see *quadrangle*.] Four-cornered; four-angled; having four angles.

That the college consist of three fair *quadrangular* courts and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them.

Cowley, *The College*.

As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince's Palaces, . . . a very magnificent cloyster'd and *quadrangular* building.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 1, 1641.

Quadrangular lobe, the quadrangle lobe of the cerebellum.

quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lär-li), adv. In the form of a quadrangle.

quadrans (kwod'ranz), n.; pl. *quadrantes* (kwod-ran'tëz). [L., a fourth part, a quarter, a coin, weight, and measure so called: see *quadrant*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a copper (or, strictly, bronze) coin, the fourth part of the as. It bore on the obverse the head of Hercules, and on the reverse (like the other coins of the fibral series) a prow. It also bore three

pellets, to indicate that it was (nominally) of the weight of three unciae (ounces).—**Quadrans Muralis**, 'the Mural Quadrant,' an obsolete constellation, introduced by Lalande (1795).

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. quadrant*, < *AF. quadrant*, a farthing, *OF. quadrant*, a Roman coin (*quadrans*), also *quadrans*, *cadran*, a sun-dial, *F. cadran*, a sun-dial, *dial*, = *Sp. cuadrante* = *Pg. It. quadrante* = *D. kvadrant* = *G. quadrant* = *Sw. kvadrant* = *Dan. kvadrant*, a quadrant, < *L. quadrans* (*-tis*), a fourth part, a quarter, applied to a coin (see *quadrans*), a weight (a fourth of a pound), a measure (a fourth of a foot, of an acre, of a sextarius), < *quattuor* (*quadr-*) = *E. four*: see *four*.] **I. n.** 1. The fourth part; the quarter.

The sunne, who in his annual circle takes
A dayes full quadrant from the ensuing yeere,
Repayes it in foure yeeres, and equall makes
The number of the dayes within his sphere.
Sir J. Beaumont, End of his Majesty's First Year.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year allowed for this quadrant, or six hours supernumerary.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the figure included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity; the division of angular magnitude from zero to a right angle, or 90°.—3. An astronomical instrument for measuring altitudes, of ancient origin, and consisting of a graduated arc of 90° with a movable radius carrying sights, or the quadrant, carrying sights, might turn about a fixed radius. Picard in 1669 substituted a telescope for the sights, and Flamsteed (1689) introduced spider-lines in the focal plane of the object-glass. The quadrant was superseded by the mural circle, and this by the meridian circle.

Howe it commeth to passe that, at the beginninge of the eneyning twilight, if [the pole-star] is eleuate in that Region only fyve degrees in the moneth of June, and in the morninge tywilight to bee eleuate xv. degrees by the same *quadrante*, I doo not vnderstande.
R. Eden, *tr. of Peter Martyr* (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90]).

Those curious *Quadrants*, Chimes, and Dials, those kind of Waggones which are used up and down Christendom, were first used by them.
Howell, *Letters*, I. ii. 15.

The astrolabe and *quadrant* are almost the only astronomical instruments used in Egypt.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 277.

4. An instrument of navigation, for measuring the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the *reflecting quadrant*. It was invented by Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia in 1730, whence called *Godfrey's bone*, and perhaps independently by Hadley, an instrument-maker of London, about the same time. Among Hadley's papers after his death was found a description of a similar instrument by Newton, of earlier date. The quadrant is now nearly superseded by the sextant.

5. An instrument used in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range. In the older forms it has a graduated arc, and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Also called *gunners' quadrant* and *gunners' square*.

6. In *elect.*, a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 109 centimeters.—**Adams's quadrant**, **Coles's quadrant**, varieties of the back-staff, or **Davis's quadrant**.—**Collins's quadrant**, an instrument for finding the time of day at a fixed latitude, from the date and the altitude or azimuth of the sun, by means of a stereographic projection of a quarter of the celestial zone between the tropics.—**Davis's quadrant**, the back-staff, originally described by John Davis, the discoverer of Davis's Straits, in 1594, and still called by his name, though modified by Hooke, Bouguer, and others. The observer stood with his back to the sun, and, looking through sights, brought the shadow of a pin into coincidence with the horizon.—**Godfrey's quadrant**, **Hadley's quadrant**. See *def. 4.*—**Gunter's quadrant**, a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other material—a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.—**Horodictical quadrant**, a sort of movable sun-dial. Upon the plane of the dial are described, first, seven concentric quadrantal arcs marked with the signs of the zodiac, or days of the year, and, secondly, a number of curves the intersections of each of which with the circles are at the same angular distances from one radius that the sun is above the horizon at a given hour of the day in each of the declinations represented by the circles. The radius 90° from that first mentioned carries sights, and from the center hangs a plumb-line whose intersection with the proper circle marks the time of day.—**Mural quadrant**. See *mural*.—**Quadrant electrometer**. See *electrometer*.—**Quadrant electroscop**. See *electroscop*.—**Quadrant of altitude**, an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and can be moved round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes and other great circles.—**Sinical quadrant**, a diagram, with or without a movable arm, for solving plane triangles. An octant is sufficient.—**Spirit-level quadrant**, an instrument for

determining altitudes by the use of a spirit-level.—**Sutton's quadrant**. Same as *Collins's quadrant*.
II. † a. Four-sided; square. [Rare.]

The bishop with Gilbert Bourne his chaplaine, Robert Warrington his commissaire, and Robert Johnson his register, were tarying in a *quadrant* void place before the doors of the same chamber.
Foze, *Martyrs*, p. 1206, an. 1550.

Cross nowy quadrant. See *cross*.
quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *a.* [= *Sp. cuadrantal* = *Pg. quadrantal*, < *L. quadrantal*, containing the fourth part of, < *quadrans* (*-tis*), a fourth part, a quarter: see *quadrant*.] **I.** Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle: as, a *quadrantal space*.

Problems in Dialling, both Universal and Particular, and performed by the Lines inscribed on the *Quadrantal Part* of the Instrument.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 244.

2. Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value of a quadrans.—**Quadrantal dial**. See *dial*.—**Quadrantal triangle**, in *trigon.*, a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant, or 90°.

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *n.* [*L. quadrantal*, a liquid measure containing eight congii, also a cube, die, < *quadrantal*, containing a fourth: see *quadrantal*, *a.*] **I.** A liquid measure used by the Romans, equivalent to the amphora.—2. A cube. [Rare.]

quadrant-compass (kwod'rant-kum'pas), *n.* A carpenters' compass with a curved arm or are, and a binding-screw to hold the limbs in any position.

quadrantes, *n.* Plural of *quadrans*.
quadrantid (kwod'ran-tid), *n.* [*NL. Quadrantid* (*-tis*), sc. *Muralis* (see *quadrans*), + *-id*.] One of a shower of shooting-stars appearing January 2d and 3d, and radiating from the old constellation *Quadrans Muralis*.

quadrat (kwod'rat), *a.* and *n.* [Another form of *quadrante*; as a noun, in *def. 1*, < *F. quadrat*, *cadrat*, a quadrat, lit. a square: see *quadrante*.] **I. † a.** See *quadrante*.

II. n. 1. In *printing*, a blank type for the larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines, cast lower in height, so that it shall not be inked or impressed: made in four forms for all text type—en, em, two-em, three-em. Usually abbreviated to *quad*.

en quad. em quad. 2-em quad. 3-em quad.

The *low* quadrat, for letterpress work, is about three fourths of an inch high; the *high* quadrat, for stereotype work, is about ten twelfths of an inch high.

In the lower case, having fifty-four boxes, are disposed the small letters, together with the points, spaces, *quadrats*, etc.
Ure, *Dict.*, III. 643.

2. An instrument furnished with sights, a plummet, and an index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use. Also called *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*.—3. A series or set of four.

quadrata, *n.* Plural of *quadratum*.
quadrata (kwod'rat), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quadrat*; < *OF. quadrat* (*F. quadrat*, *cadrat*, as a noun: see *quadrat*); *OF. veruaculularly quarre* (> *E. quarry*), *F. carré* = *Sp. cuadrato* = *Pg. quadrado* = *It. quadrato* = *D. kvadrat* = *G. Sw. kvadrat* = *Dan. kvadrat*, a square; < *L. quadratus*, square (neut. *quadratum*, a square, *quadrata*), pp. of *quadrare*, make four-cornered, square, put in order, intr. be square, < *quadra*, a square, later *quadrus*, square, < *quattuor* = *E. four*: see *four*. Cf. *quarry*, a doublet of *quadrata*; cf. also *square*.] **I. a. 1.** Having four equal and parallel sides; square; arranged in a square; four-sided.

And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the entent to destroy kynge Henry.
Hall's Union (1548), Hen. IV., f. 13. (*Hallivell*.)

And searching his books, [he] found a book of astronomy . . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrata*.
Foze, *Martyrs*, an. 1558.

2. Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

Quadrata and cubical numbers.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

3†. Square, as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans; well-balanced.

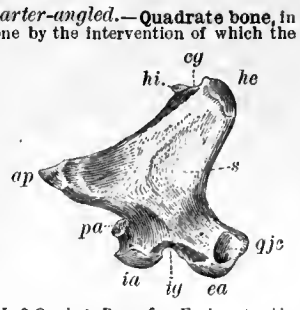
The Moralist tells us that a *quadrat* solid wise Man should involve and tackle himself within his own Virtue.
Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 58.

4†. Fitted; suited; applicable.

The word consumption, being applicable . . . to a true and bastard consumption, requires a general description *quadrata* to both.
Harvey, *Consumptions*.

5. In *her.*, of square form, or having square corners: thus, a cross *quadrata* in the center has four rectangular projections in its reëntrant

angles. Also *quarter-angled*.—**Quadrata bone**, in *zool.*, the special bone by the intervention of which the lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in which the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal. See *II. 3.*—**Quadrata cartilages**, small quadrangular cartilages often found in the nasal alve.—**Quadrata gyrus** or **lobulus**. See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Quadrata line**, **lobe**, **pronator**, etc. See the nouns.—**Quadrata muscle**, in *anat.*: (a) The quadratus femoris, or square muscle of the femur, of man, one of the six muscles collectively known in human anatomy as the rotatores femoris, arising from the ischium and passing to the intertrochanteric part of the femur, which bone it rotates outward. (b) The quadratus lumborum, or square muscle of the loins, lying on each side of the lumbar region, between the lower ribs and the pelvis. (c) The square muscle of the chin, which draws down the lower lip; commonly called *depressor labii inferioris*. (d) The quadratus nictitantis, one of the two muscles (the other being the pyramidal) on the back of the eyeball of birds, etc., subserving the movements of the nictitating membrane, or third eyelid. See *third eye* under *eye* 1.



Left Quadrata Bone of an Eagle, outer side, a little enlarged.

a, shaft or body of the bone; ap, pterygoid apophysis for muscular attachment; pa, articular facet for pterygoid bone; ia, ea, internal and external condyles for articulation with the lower jaw, separated by *cg*, trochlear groove; qj, quadratojugal cup for articulation of quadratojugal bone; hi, he, internal and external capitulum for articulation with squamosal bone, separated by *cg*, capitular groove.

II. n. 1. A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles; a square.
The one imperfect, mortall, feminine,
Th' other immortal, perfect, masculine;
And twixt them both a *quadrata* was the base,
Proportiond equally by seven and nine.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 22.

The powers militant
 . . . in mighty *quadrata* joint'd.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 62.

2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile.—3. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The os quadratum, or quadrata bone (see *I.*); the os pedicellatum, or pedicellate bone; the suspensorium, or suspensor bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw, in vertebrates below mammals. Also called by Owen and others the *tympanic bone*, and considered to represent that bone of a mammal; by most zoologists now identified with the malleus or greater part of the malleus of *Mammalia*, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage. In birds and reptiles the quadrata is a remarkably distinct bone, generally shaped something like an anvil or a molar tooth, with normally four separate movable articulations—with the squamosal above, the mandible below, the pterygoid internally, and the quadratojugal externally. Such vertebrates are hence called *quadratifera*. (See cuts under *Gallina*, and *quadrata*, *a.*) Below reptiles the quadrata or its equivalent assumes other characters, and its homologies are then disputed; so the bone which has at any rate the same function, that of suspending the lower jaw to the skull, is usually called by another name. See *epitympanic* and *hyomandibular*, and cuts under *hyoid* and *palatoguate*. See also cuts under *Python*, *poison-fang*, *Crotalus*, *Petromyzon*, *teleost*, *palatoguate*, and *acrodont*. (b) Any quadrata muscle.—4. In *musical notation*: (a) Same as *natural*, 2: so called because derived from *B quadratum* (which see, under *B*). (b) Same as *breve*, 1.

quadrata (kwod'rat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrated*, ppr. *quadrating*. [*L. quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare* (> *It. quadrare* = *Pg. quadrar* = *Sp. cuadrar* = *F. cadrer*, *OF. quadrer*, > *E. quader*, *q. v.*), make four-cornered, square: see *quadrata*, *a.* and *n.*] **I. † trans. 1.** To square; adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage.—2. To divide into four equal parts; quarter. *Moore*, *Hindu Pantheon* (1810), p. 249.

II. intrans. To square; fit; suit; agree: followed by *with*.

One that . . . has a few general rules, which, like mechanical instruments, he applies to the works of every writer, and as they *quadrata* with them pronounces the author perfect or defective. *Addison*, *Sir Timothy Tittle*.

But we should have to make our language over from the beginning, if we would have it *quadrata* with other languages.
F. Hall, *False Philol.*, p. 85.

quadrated (kwod'rat-ed), *p. a.* [*quadrata*, *v.*] In *quadrature*.

What time the moon is *quadrated* in Heaven.
Poe, *Al Araaf*, II.

quadrati, *n.* Plural of *quadratus*.
quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*quadrata* + *-ic*.] **I. a. 1.** In *alg.*, involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity or variable of the second degree; of two di-

mensions.—2. In *crystal*, tetragonal or di-metric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. See *crystallography*.—**Quadratic equation, group, logarithm, mean, modulus**, etc. See the nouns.—**Quadratic figure**, a figure of two dimensions; a superficial figure. See *cubical*.—**Quadratic reciprocity**, the relation between any two prime numbers expressed by the law of reciprocity (which see, under *law*).—**Quadratic residue**, a number left as remainder after dividing some square number by a given modulus to which the quadratic residue is said to belong. Thus, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are quadratic residues of 11, for $1 = 1^2 - 0 \cdot 11$, $3 = 5^2 - 2 \cdot 11$, $4 = 9^2 - 7 \cdot 11$, etc.; but 2, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are quadratic non-residues of 11.

II. n. 1. In *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second, the general form being

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0.$$

Such an equation has two solutions, real, equal, or imaginary, expressed by the formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a}.$$

2. pl. That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.—**Affected quadratic**, a quadratic equation having a term containing the unknown to the first degree, and another not containing the unknown.—**Simple quadratic**. See *simple*.

quadratically (kwod-rat'i-kl-i), *adv.* To the second degree.—**To multiply quadratically**, to raise to the second power.

Quadratifer (kwod-rā-tif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadratifer*: see *quadratiferous*.] Those vertebrates which have a distinct quadrate bone, as birds and reptiles; a series of *Vertebrata* intermediate between the higher *Malleifera* (mammals) and the lower *Lyrifera* (fishes proper and selachians).

quadratiferous (kwod-rā-tif'e-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *quadratifer*, *<* L. *quadratus*, the quadrate muscle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having a distinct quadrate bone, as an animal or its skull; of or pertaining to the *Quadratifer*.

quadratformis (kwod-rā-ti-fōr'mis), *n.; pl. quadratiformes* (-mēz). [NL., *<* L. *quadratus*, the quadrate muscle, + *forma*, form.] The square muscle of the coxal group; the quadratus femoris. *Cous.*

quadratipronator (kwod-rā-ti-prō-nā'tor), *n.* [*<* L. *quadratus*, square, + NL. *pronator*, q. v.] A square pronator of the forearm: same as *pronator quadratus*. See *pronator*. *Cous.*

quadraticubic (kwod-rā-tē-kū'bik), *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quadraticubic root**, the fifth root.

quadratojugal (kwod-rā-tō-jō'gal), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Connected with or representing elements of the quadrate and of the jugal or malar bone; common to these two bones: as, the *quadratojugal arch*: the *quadratojugal articulation*.

II. n. A bone of the zygomatic arch of birds, etc., interspersed between the quadrate bone behind and the jugal or malar bone before; generally a slender rod forming the hinder piece of the zygoma. By some it is identified with the squamosal of mammals—a determination to which few now assent. See cuts under *Gallinæ*, *giraffe-bone*, *temporo-mastoid*, and *Trenatosaurus*.

quadratmandibular (kwod-rā-tō-man-dib'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw: as, the *quadratmandibular articulation*. See cut under *Lepidosiren*.

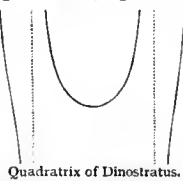
quadratopterygoid (kwod-rā-tō-ter'i-goid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate and pterygoid bones: as, the *quadratopterygoid articulation*.

quadratoquadratic (kwod-rā-tō-kwōd-rat'ik), *a.* Of the fourth degree.—**Quadratoquadratic root**, the fourth root.

quadrator (kwod-rā'tor), *n.* [*<* LL. *quadrator*, a squarer (used only in sense of 'stone-cutter, quarrier': see *quarrier*), *<* L. *quadrare*, square: see *quadrare*.] A circle-squarer.

quadratosquamosal (kwod-rā-tō-skwā-mō'sal), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the quadrate and the squamosal: as, the *quadratosquamosal articulation*.

quadratrix (kwod-rā'triks), *n.* [NL. (tr. Gr. *τετραγωνιστρια*), fem. of LL. *quadrator*, squarer: see *quadrator*.] In *geom.*, a curve by means of which can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.



Quadratrix of Dinostratus.

Dinostratus, to whom is ascribed the invention of the *quadratrix* for solving the two famous problems—the trisection of the angle and the quadrature of the circle. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 381.

Quadratrix of Dinostratus, a curve probably invented by Hippasus of Elis about 430 B. C., and named by Dinostratus a century later. Its equation is $r \sin \theta = a\theta$.—**Quadratrix of Tschirnhausen** (named from its inventor, Count E. W. von Tschirnhausen, 1651-1708), a curve of sines, having the distance between two successive intersections with the line of abscissas equal to the greatest difference of the ordinates.

quadratum (kwod-rā'tum), *n.; pl. quadrata* (-tā). [L., neut. of *quadratus*, square: see *quadrare*, a.] **1.** In *zool.*, the quadrate bone: more fully called *os quadratum*.—**2.** In *medieval music*, a breve.

quadrature (kwod-rā'tūr), *n.* [= F. *quadrature* = Sp. *cuadratura* = Pg. It. *quadratura*, *<* LL. *quadratura*, a making square, a squaring, *<* L. *quadrare*, pp. *quadratus*, square: see *quadrare*.] **1.** In *geom.*, the act of squaring an area; the finding of a square or several squares equal in area to a given surface.—**2.** A quadrate; a square space. [Rare.]

There let him [God] still victor sway, . . . And henceforth monarchy with thee divide Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds, His *quadrature*, from thy orbicular world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 381.

3. The relative position of two planets, or of a planet and the sun, when the difference of their longitudes is 90°.

But when armillæ were employed to observe the moon in other situations . . . a second inequality was discovered, which was connected, not with the anomalous, but with the synodical revolution of the moon, disappearing in conjunctions and oppositions, and coming to its greatest amount in *quadratures*. What was most perplexing about this second inequality was that it did not return in every *quadrature*, but, though in some it amounted to 2' 39", in other *quadratures* it totally disappeared. *Small*, Account of the Astronomical Discoveries [of Kepler (London, 1804), § 11.

Neptune . . . is in *quadrature* with the sun on the 23d. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 64.

4. A side of a square. [Rare.]

This citie [Cambaln] is foure square, so that every *quadrature* or syde of the wall hath in it three principal portes or gatea. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 25].

Indefinite quadrature, a rule for the quadrature of the circle, applicable to any sector of it.—**Mechanical quadrature**, an approximate quadrature of a plane surface, effected by the division of it by parallel lines into parts so small that they may be regarded as rectilinear or other quadrable figures; also, the integration of any expression by an analogous method.—**Method of quadratures**, the approximate integration of an expression between given numerical limits by the summation of parts in each of which the difference between the limits is so small that the integral is practically equal to that of some integrable expression.—**The problem of the quadrature, or the quadrature of the circle**, the problem of squaring the circle, of which there are two varieties: first, the *arithmetical quadrature*, exactly to express in square measure the area of a circle whose radius is some exact number in long measure; second, the *geometrical quadrature*, to describe or draw with the rule and compasses alone a square equal in area to a given circle. Both problems have been proved to be insoluble.

quadratus (kwod-rā'tus), *n.; pl. quadrati* (-tī). [NL., sc. *musculus*, the square muscle: see *quadrare*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, the musculus quadratus or quadrate muscle of (a) the femur; (b) the loins; (c) the chin; (d) the nictitating membrane. See *quadrare muscle*, under *quadrare*.—**Quadratus femoris**, a muscle situated at the back of the hip-joint, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into a line running from the posterior intertrochanteric ridge.—**Quadratus labii inferioris**. Same as *depressor labii inferioris* (which see, under *depressor*).—**Quadratus labii superioris**, the combined levator labii superioris alque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, and zygomaticus minor muscles, the three different parts being called *caput angulare*, *caput infraorbitale*, and *caput zygomaticum* respectively.—**Quadratus lumborum**. See *lumbus*.—**Quadratus menti**. See *mentum*.—**quadrauricular** (kwod-rā-rik'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), four, + *auriculā*, auricle: see *auricle*.] Having four auricles, as the heart of a mantilia.

quadrel (kwod'rel), *n.* [*<* ML. *quadrellus*, dim. of L. *quadrum*, a square: see *quarrel*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth molded to a square form and slowly and thoroughly dried in the shade. **2.** A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Prov. Eng.]

quadrelle (kwod-rel'), *n.* [*<* OF. *quadrelle*, an arrow, shaft, var. of *quarele*, *i.*, *quarel*, m., an arrow, crossbow-bolt, etc.: see *quarrel*.] A square-headed or four-edged missile.

quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-āl), *a. and n.* [For *quadrennial*, q. v.] **I. a. 1.** Comprising four years: as, a *quadrennial* period.—**2.** Occurring once in four years: as, *quadrennial* elections.

Both States [Montana and Washington] provide for a *quadrennial* election of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction. *The Century*, XXXIX. 506.

II. n. A fourth anniversary, or its celebration.

quadrennially (kwod-ren'i-āl-i), *adv.* Once in four years.

quadrenniate (kwod-ren'i-āt), *n.* [*<* *quadrennium* + *-ate*.] A period of four years; a quadrennium.

quadrennium (kwod-ren'i-um), *n.* [For *quadrennium*, q. v.] A period of four years.

Burdening girls, after they leave school, with a *quadrennium* of masculine college regimen. *E. H. Clarke*, Sex in Education, p. 125.

quadreivalent (kwod-rē-kwiv'a-lent), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + E. *equivalent*.] Same as *quadrivalent*.

quadri-. [L., also *quadrus*, sometimes *quatri-*, combining form of *quattuor*, = E. *four* (the independent adj. *quattuor* or *quatuor*, four-cornered, square, fourfold, *<* *quattuor*, four, being of later use): see *four*.] An element in many compounds of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'four.' In *quadrangle*, *quadrangular* (as in Latin), and in *quadrennial*, *quadrennium*, it is reduced to *quadr*-.

quadrarticulate (kwod'ri-ār-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, divide into single joints: see *articulate*.] Having four articulations or joints.

quadrabasic (kwod-ri-bā'sik), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + E. *basic*.] In *chem.*, noting an acid which has four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals.

quadrable (kwod'ri-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for the later *quadrable*, q. v.] Capable of being squared. [Rare.]

Sir Isaac Newton had discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrable* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688.

Derham, Physico-Theol., v. 1, note y.

quadric (kwod'rik), *n. and a.* [*<* LL. *quadrus*, square (*<* L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *-ic*.] **I. n.** In *alg.*, a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables. *Ternary* and *quaternary quadrics*, equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, real or imaginary, and to such surfaces the name *quadric* is also applied.—**Modular method of generation of quadrics**. See *modular*.

II. a. In *alg.* and *geom.*, of the second degree; quadratic. Where there is only one variable, the word *quadratic* is usually employed: in plane geometry, *conic*; and in solid geometry and where the number of non-homogeneous variables exceeds two, *quadric*. Thus, we say *quadric cone*, not *quadratic* or *conic cone*.—**Quadric inversion**. See *inversion*.—**Quadric surface**, a surface of the second order.

quadr capsular (kwod-ri-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule*, *capsular*.] In *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadracarinate (kwod-ri-kar'i-nāt), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + *carina*, keel: see *carina*, *carinate*.] In *entom.*, having four carinae, or longitudinal raised lines: specifically said of the face of an orthopteran insect when the median carina is deeply sulcate, so that it forms two parallel raised lines, which, with the two lateral carinae, form four raised lines.

quadricellular (kwod-ri-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + NL. *cellula*, cellule: see *cellular*.] Having or consisting of four cells.

quadricentennial (kwod'ri-sen-ten-ten'i-āl), *a. and n.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + ML. *centennis*, a hundred years old: see *centennial*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or consisting of a period of four hundred years.

II. n. The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred four hundred years before: as, the Luther *quadricentennial*.

quadriceps (kwod'ri-seps), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + *caput*, head: see *biceps*.] In *anat.*, the quadriceps extensor cruris of the thigh; the great muscle which extends the leg upon the thigh, considered as consisting of the rectus, cruræus, and vastus internus and externus. Called *triceps extensor cruris* when the cruræus is regarded as a part of the vastus internus, or when the rectus is separately enumerated. This great muscle forms nearly all the flesh upon the front of the thigh. See cuts under *muscle*.—**Quadriceps auræ**, the combined gastrocnemius externus and internus, soleus, and plantaris, forming the bulk of the muscle of the calf.

quadriciliate (kwod-ri-sil'i-āt), *a.* [*<* L. *quattuor* (*quadr*-), = E. *four*, + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*.] Having four cilia, or flagelliform appendages.

M. Thuret informs us that he has seen the biciliate spores germinate as well as the *quadriciliate*. *M. J. Berkeley*, *Introd. to Cryptog. Bot.*, p. 137.

quadricinium (kwod-ri-sin'i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadricinia* (-iā). [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *canere*, sing.] In *music*, a composition for four voices. Also *quatricinium*.

quadricipital (kwod-ri-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*< quadri-* (*-cipit-*) + *-al*.] Having four heads or origins, as a muscle; of or pertaining to the quadriceps.

quadricone (kwod'ri-kōn), *n.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *conus*, cone: see *conc.*] A quadric cone, or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point, one point of which describes a conic section.

quadricorn (kwod'ri-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. quadricornis*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*,



Quadricorn Sheep (*Ovis aries*, var. *quadricornis*).

+ *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having four horns or horn-like parts, as antennae; quadricornous. **II.** *n.* A quadricorn animal.

quadricornous (kwod-ri-kōr'nus), *a.* [*< quadri-* (*-corn*) + *-ous*.] Having four horns; quadricorn.

quadricostate (kwod-ri-kos'tāt), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *costate*.] Having four ribs or costae, in any sense.

quadricrescentic (kwod'ri-kre-sen'tik), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + E. *escent* + *-ic*.] Having four crescents; quadrierescentoid.

quadricrescentoid (kwod-ri-kres'en-toid), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + E. *escent* + *-oid*.] In *odontog.*, having four crescentic folds: noting a pattern of selenodont dentition.

quadricuspidal (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dal), *n.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *cuspid* (*-cuspid-*), a point: see *cuspidal*.] A ruled surface of the eighth order.—**Limited quadricuspidal**, a ruled surface of the fourth order, generated by the motion of a straight line cutting two given straight lines and touching a given quadric surface.

quadricuspidate (kwod-ri-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *cuspid* (*-cuspid-*), a point: see *cuspid*, *cuspidate*.] Having four cusps, as a tooth. *W. H. Flower*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV, 402.

quadricycle (kwod'ri-si-kl), *n.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + LL. *cyclos*, cycle: see *cycle*.] A four-wheeled vehicle intended to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

A *Quadricycle* for pedal propulsion on railways. *The Engineer*, LXV, 109.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-den'tāt), *a.* [*< L. quadriden(t)-s*, having four teeth, < *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *den(t)-s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having four teeth or tooth-like parts, as serrations.

quadriderivative (kwod'ri-dē-riv'a-tiv), *n.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + E. *derivative*.] A derivative invariant of the second order.

quadridigitate (kwod-ri-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + L. *digitus*, finger or toe: see *digit*, *digitate*.] Having four digits, whether fingers, toes, or other digitate parts; tetradactyl; quadrisulcate, as a hoofed quadruped.

quadriennial (kwod-ri-en'i-āl), *a.* [= F. *quadriennial*, *quatriennial* = Pg. *quatriennial*, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *annus*, a year.] Quadriennial.

quadriennially (kwod-ri-en'i-āl-i), *adv.* Quadriennially.

quadriennium (kwod-ri-en'i-um), *n.* [L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years, < LL. *quadrien-*

nis, of four years: see *quadriennial*.] A quadriennium.—**Quadriennium utile**, in *Scots law*, the four years allowed after majority within which may be instituted an action of reduction of any deed done to the prejudice of a minor.

quadrifarious (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us), *a.* [*< LL. quadrifarius*, fourfold, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*, etc. (see *bifarious*).] Set, arranged, or disposed in four rows or series: correlated with *unifarious*, *bifarious*, *trifarious*, and *multifarious*.

quadrifariously (kwod-ri-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a quadrifarious manner.

quadrifid (kwod'ri-fid), *a.* [*< L. quadrifidus*, split into four parts, four-cleft, < *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, split.] Four-cleft; deeply cut, but not entirely divided, into four parts: correlated with *bifid*, *trifid*, and *multifid*.

The mouth of the animal, situated at one of the poles, leads first to a *quadrifid* cavity.

W. E. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 530.

Quadrifidæ (kwod-rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft: see *quadrifid*.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths; one of the two prime divisions of noctuid moths in Guenée's classification. It includes all those families in which the median vein of the hind wings has four branches. It contains the largest of the noctuida, and the forms are mainly American and East Indian. The character which gives the name is not a stable one, and the term has nearly fallen into disuse.

quadrifocal (kwod-ri-fō'kal), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *foculus*, focus: see *focus*, *focal*.] Having four foci.

quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, four-leaved. (a) Having the leaves whorled in fours. (b) Same as *quadrifoliate*: an incorrect use.



Quadrifoliate Stem of *Asclepias quadrifolia*.

quadrifoliolate (kwod-ri-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *foliolus*, leaflet.] In *bot.*, having four leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

quadriform (kwod'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< LL. quadriformis*, four-formed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *forma*, form.] Having a fourfold aspect, as in shape, arrangement, etc.

We can also apply the principle of group-flashing as easily to a fourfold light as to a single light. According to the number of tiers employed, the arrangement was to be named *Biform*, *Triform*, *Quadriform*.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII, 815.

quadrifrons (kwod'ri-fronz), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *frons* (*-front-*), front: see *front*.] Having four faces. See *bifrons*.

quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fēr'kāt), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *furca*, fork: see *furca*, *furcate*.] Having four forks, tines, or branches; twice-forked; doubly dichotomous: correlated with *bifurcate* and *trifurcate*.

quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fēr'kāt), *a.* [*< quadrifurcate* + *-ed*.] Same as *quadrifurcate*.

quadriga (kwod-ri-gā), *n.*; pl. *quadrigæ* (-jē). [L., usually in pl. *quadrigæ*, contr. from *quadrijugæ*, a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke, pair, team: see *yoke*.] In *classical antiq.*, a two-



Quadriga.—"The Rape of Proserpine by Pluto," from a Greek red-figured vase.

wheeled chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympic games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with as the reverse type of Greek coins, especially those of Sicily, and is of frequent occurrence in sculpture and vase-painting.

The *quadriga* for which Praxiteles was said to have made the driver. *A. S. Murray*, *Greek Sculpture*, I, 182.

quadrigemina (kwod-ri-jem'i-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold: see *quadrigeminous*.] The quadrigeminous bodies of the brain, more fully called *corpora quadrigemina*. Below mammals they are represented

by the corpora biformia, or twin bodies. See *corpus*.

quadrigeminal (kwod-ri-jem'i-nal), *a.* [*< quadrigeminus* + *-al*.] Fourfold; especially, pertaining to the corpora quadrigemina.

Other fibres, arising in the optic thalamus and *quadrigeminal* body, descend, which preside over the reflex motions. *Frey*, *Histol. and Histochem.* (trans.), p. 594.

quadrigeminate (kwod-ri-jem'i-nāt), *a.* [*< quadrigeminus* + *-ate*.] 1. In *bot.*, growing in fours, as the cells of certain algæ.—2. In *anat.*, same as *quadrigeminous*.

quadrigeminous (kwod-ri-jem'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. quadrigeminus*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *geminus*, twin-born, twin: see *Gemini*, *geminat*.] 1. Consisting of four similar parts; having four parts, as one and the same thing; fourfold; quadrigeminal.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, specifically, pertaining to the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of any mammal, known in human anatomy as the *nates* and *testes*, which appear as two pairs of lobes or tubercles on the morphologically superior surface of the midbrain or mesencephalon, close to the pineal gland, behind the third ventricle, over the aqueduct of Sylvius. See *corpus* and *quadrigemina*.

quadrigenarius (kwod'ri-jē-nā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. quadrigeni*, *quadrigeni*, four hundred each, distributive of *quadringenti*, four hundred, < *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *centum* = E. *hundred*.] Consisting of four hundred.

quadriglandular (kwod-ri-glan'dū-lār), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *gland* (-s), gland: see *gland*.] Having four glands or glandular parts.

quadrijugate (kwod-ri-jō'gāt or -rij'ō-gāt), *a.* [*< quadrijugus* + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, pinnate with four pairs of leaflets: as, a *quadrijugate* leaf.

quadrijugous (kwod-ri-jō'gus or -rij'ō-gus), *a.* [*< L. quadrijugus*, belonging to a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke. Cf. *quadriga*.] Same as *quadrijugate*.

quadrilaminar (kwod-ri-lam'i-nār), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminar*.] Same as *quadrilaminat*.

quadrilaminat (kwod-ri-lam'i-nāt), *a.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminat*.] Having four laminæ, layers, or plates; four-layered.

Quadrilatera (kwod-ri-lat'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided: see *quadrilateral*.] In *Crustacea*, a group of crabs having a quadrate or cordate carapace. *Luttrell*.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quadrilaterus*, four-sided, < *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *latus* (*-lateral-*), side, flank: see *lateral*.] **I.** *a.* Having four sides; composed of four lines.—**Quadrilateral map-projection**. See *projection*.



Complete Quadrilateral.

II. *n.* 1. A figure formed of four straight lines. In the old geometry the lines are supposed to terminate at four intersections; in modern geometry the lines are regarded as infinite, and a plane quadrilateral as having six angles. Such a figure has three *diagonals* or *axes*, being straight lines through opposite vertices, and three *centers*, which are the intersections of the axes.

2. *Milit.*, the space enclosed between, and defended by, four fortresses: as, the Bulgarian *quadrilateral*. The most famous quadrilateral was that in northern Italy, inclosed by the fortresses of Peachiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago.

Field Marshal Radetsky . . . had collected under his own command all the Austrian forces scattered over the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and had concentrated them within the well-nigh impregnable stronghold formed in the very heart of these provinces by the fortresses of the *Quadilateral*. *E. Dicey*, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 85.

Inscriptible quadrilateral. See *inscriptible*.—**Plane quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral lying in a plane.—**Skew quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral that does not lie in a plane.

quadrilateralness (kwod-ri-lat'e-ral-nes), *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

quadriliteral (kwod-ri-lit'e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quattuor* (*quadri*-), = E. *four*, + *littera*, *littera*, letter: see *litteral*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of four letters, or of only four constant letters or consonants.

II. *n.* A word or a root consisting of four letters or containing four consonants.

Arabic roots are as universally (*i. e.*, almost universally) trilateral. . . . If we suppose ten thousand of them (without reckoning *quadriliteral*) to exist, and each of them to admit only five variations, . . . even then a perfect Arabic dictionary ought to contain fifty thousand words. *Sir W. Jones*, *Asiatic Dissertations*, I, 125.

quadrille (kwod-ril' or ka-dril'), *n.* and *a.* [*<* *F.* *quadrille*, *m.*, a game at cards, a square dance, music for such a dance, *<* *Sp.* *cuadrillo*, *m.*, a small square (cf. *F.* *quadrille*, *f.*, a troop of horsemen, *<* *Sp.* *cuadrilla*, a troop of horsemen, a meeting of four persons, *<* *It.* *quadriglia* = *Pg.* *quadrilha*, a troop of horsemen), *dim.* of *cuadro*, *m.*, *cuadra*, *f.*, *<* *L.* *quadram*, *n.*, *quadra*, *f.*, a square: see *quadrum*, *quadra*¹. Cf. *quarrel*².] **I. n. 1.** A game played by four persons with forty cards, which are the remainder of the pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

They taught him with address and skill
To shiue at ombre and quadrille.

Cavorthorn, Birth and Education of Genius.

Quadrille, a modern game, bears great analogy to ombre, with the addition of a fourth player, which is certainly a great improvement. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

2. A square dance for four couples, consisting regularly of five parts or movements, each complete in itself—namely, *le pantalon*, *Pété*, *la ponde*, *la tréaise* (or *la pastourelle*), and *la finale*. These parts are adaptations of popular society dances. They were combined in their present order about 1800, and were soon adopted in France, England, and Germany, giving rise to a quadrille mania similar to the later polka mania.

3. Any single set of dancers or maskers arranged in four sets or groups. [Rare.]

At length the four quadrilles of maskers, ranging their torch-bearers behind them, drew up in their several ranks on the two opposite sides of the hall.

Scott, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

4. Any square dance resembling the quadrille.—**5.** Music for such square dances. For the movements of the quadrille proper the rhythm is either sextuple or duple, and each section is usually 32 measures long. Quadrille music is usually adapted or arranged, not specially written for the purpose.

II. a. Same as *quadrillé*.

quadrille (kwod-ril' or ka-dril'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quadrilled*, ppr. *quadrilling*. [*<* *quadrille*, *n.*] **1.** To play at quadrille. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** To dance quadrilles.

While thus, like notes that dance away
Existence in a summer ray,
These gay things, born but to quadrille,
The circle of their doom fulfil.

Moore, Summer Fête.

quadrillé (ka-dré-lyá'), *a.* [*F.*, *<* **quadrille*, a small square, *<* *Sp.* *cuadrillo*, a small square: see *quadrille*.] Divided or marked off into squares; having a pattern composed of small squares: said of textile fabrics, writing-papers ruled with lines crossing at right angles, and the like.

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yón), *n.* [*<* *F.* *quadrillion*, *<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *F.* (*million*), *>* *E.* *million*¹.] The fourth power of a million according to the system of numeration called English; but the fifth power of a thousand according to the French system, commonly used in the United States.

quadrilobate (kwod-ri-ló'bát), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *NL.* *lobus*, *lobe*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, having four lobes or lobules.

quadrilobed (kwod-ri-ló'bd), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *NL.* *lobus*, *lobe*, + *-ed*².] Same as *quadrilobate*.

quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok'ü-lär), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *loculus*, a cell.] **1.** In *bot.*, having four cells or compartments; four-celled: as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zool.*, having four cavities or compartments: chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds.

quadriloculate (kwod-ri-lok'ü-lät), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *loculus*, cell: see *loculus*, *loculate*.] Same as *quadrilocular*.

quadriloge (kwod-ri-ló'j), *n.* [= *OF.* *quadrilogue*, *<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *Gr.* *lógos*, a saying, speaking, discourse: see *Logos*.] **1.** A book written in four parts, as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."—**2.** Any narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.—**3.** Any work compiled from four authors, as the "Life of Thomas a Becket." *Brewer*. [Rare in all senses.]

The very authors of the *quadriloge* itself . . . doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.
Lambard, Perambulation (1596), p. 515. (*Hallivell*.)

Quadrimani (kwod-rim'a-ní), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *pl.* of *quadrimanus*: see *quadrimanus*.] In *Latreille's* system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles, typified by the genus *Harpalus*, having the four anterior tarsi dilated in the males: distinguished from *Simplicimani* and *Patellimani*. See *Harpalinae*.

quadrimanous (kwod-rim'a-nus), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *quadrimanus*, four-handed, *<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *quadrumanus*.] Same as *quadrumanous*.

At this malicious game they display the whole of their *quadrumanous* activity.

Burke, Rev. in France, Works, III. 199.

quadrimentral (kwod-ri-mem'brál), *a.* [*<* *LL.* *quadrimentris*, four-limbed, four-footed, *<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *membrum*, a limb, a member.] Having four members (or parts) as limbs: as, most vertebrates are *quadrimentral*.

quadrin, **quadrinet** (kwod'rin), *n.* [*<* *ML.* *quadrinus* (?); cf. *L.* *quadrans* (*-t*-), the fourth part of an as: see *quadrans*, *quadrant*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 722.

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nó'mi-nál), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *nom(en)*, name (see *nomen*³), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, etc.] **I. a.** In *alg.*, consisting of four terms.

II. n. In *alg.*, an expression consisting of four terms.

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nom'i-nál), *a.* [*As* *quadrinomial* (*ial*) + *-ic-al*.] *Quadrinomial*.

quadrinominial (kwod-ri-nom'i-nál), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *nomen* (*nomín-*), name: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] Having four terms; *quadrinomial*.

quadrinuclate (kwod-ri-nü'klé-ät), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *nucleus*, a nucleus: see *nucleate*.] In *bot.*, having four nuclei, as the spores of some fungi.

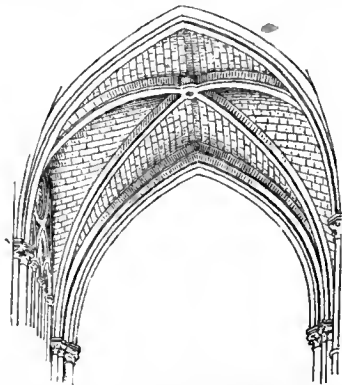
quadrinvariant (kwod-rin-vá'ri-ánt), *n.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *E.* *invariant*.] An invariant of the second order in the coefficients.

quadripara (kwod-rip'a-rä), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is bearing a child for the fourth time.

Quadriparæ (kwod-rip'a-ré), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *fem. pl.* of *quadriparus*: see *quadriparus*.] A group of birds proposed by E. Newman in 1875, being those which lay four eggs, and only four, and place them with the small ends together in the middle of the nest: it includes snipes, sandpipers, plovers, etc., and is practically equivalent to *Limicolæ*, *I.*

quadriparus (kwod-rip'a-rus), *a.* [*<* *NL.* *quadriparus*, *<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] In *ornith.*, laying four eggs, and only four; being of the *Quadriparæ*: as, *quadriparus* birds. *Newman*.

quadrupartite (kwod-ri-pär'tit), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF.* *quadrupartit*, *quadrupartit*, *<* *L.* *quadrupartitus*, *quadrupartitus*, divided into four parts, fourfold (*LL.* also as a finite verb, *quadrupartire*, divide into four), *<* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, separate, distribute: see *part*, *v.*, *partite*, etc.] **I. a.** Divided into four parts; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*, parted into four; divided to the base or entirely into four parts; in *arch.*, divided, as



Quadrupartite Vault—Nave of Amiens Cathedral, France.

a vault, by the system of construction employed, into four compartments. Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting.

Squire Headlong . . . was *quadrupartite* in his locality: that is to say, he was superintending the operations in four scenes of action—namely, the cellar, the library, the picture-gallery, and the dining-room.

Peacock, Headlong Hall, ii.

II. n. A book or treatise divided into four parts or treatises; a tetrabiblion: as, the last

two books of Ptolemy's *Quadrupartite*; the *quadrupartite* (four Gospels) of the New Testament. **quadrupartitely** (kwod-ri-pär'tit-li), *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadrupartite distribution.

quadrupartition (kwod-ri-pär-tish'ón), *n.* [*<* *L.* *quadrupartitio* (*-n*-), a division into four, *<* *quadrupartitus*, divided into four: see *quadrupartite*.] A division by four or into four parts.

Nor would it, perhaps, be possible to entirely deny the position of one who should argue that this convenient *quadrupartition* of the month was first in order of time.

Contemporary Rev., L. 528.

quadrupennate (kwod-ri-pen'át), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *L.* *quadrupartitio* (*-n*-), = *E.* *four*, + *penna*, wing: see *penna*, *penate*.] **I. a.** In *entom.*, having four wings—that is, four functional wings, an anterior pair being not converted into elytra or wing-cases.

II. n. A four-winged or quadrupennate insect.

quadriphyllous (kwod-ri-fil'ús), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *Gr.* *φύλλον* = *L.* *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having four leaves; *quadrifoliate*.

quadrifoliar (kwod-ri-plá'när), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *NL.* *planum*, a plane: see *planar*, *planar*.] Formed by four planes.—**Quadrifoliar coordinates.** See *coordinate*.

quadruplicate (kwod-rip'li-kät), *a.* and *n.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadruplicated (kwod-rip'li-kä-ted), *a.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadrupulmonary (kwod-ri-pul'mó-nä-ri), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *L.* *pulmo* (*-n*-), lung: see *pulmonary*.] In *Arachnida*, having two pairs of pulmonary sacs; tetrapneumonous: opposed to *bipulmonary*.

quadruplicate (kwod-ri-kwó'd'rik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *quadri* (*c*) + *quadric*.] **I. a.** Of the second degree in each of two variables or sets of variables.

II. n. A skew quartic curve, the intersection of two quadric surfaces. There are other quartics of this description.

quadriradiate (kwod-ri-rä'di-ät), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *radius*, ray (*>* *radius*, radiate): see *radiate*.] Having four rays, as a fish's fin; tetractinal, as a sponge-spicule; in *bot.*, having four radii or prolongations: as, a *quadriradiate* mass of chlorophyll.

quadrirème (kwod-ri-rém), *n.* [*<* *L.* *quadrirēmis* (*LL.* also *quadrirēmis*), a vessel fitted with four banks of oars, *<* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *remus*, oar: see *oar*¹.] A galley with four banks of oars or rowers, mentioned as in use occasionally among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

quadr sacramentalist (kwod-ri-sak-ra-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-al* + *-ist*.] Same as *quadr sacramentarian*.

quadr sacramentarian (kwod-ri-sak'ra-men-tä'ri-an), *n.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-arian*.] One of a small body of German Protestants in the middle of the sixteenth century, who held that the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, holy orders, and absolution are requisite for salvation.

quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek'shon), *n.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *sectio* (*-n*-), a cutting: see *section*.] A section into four equal parts.

quadriseptate (kwod-ri-sep'tät), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having four septa or partitions.

quadriserial (kwod-ri-sē'ri-ál), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] Set or arranged in four rows or series; four-rowed; quadrifarious; tetrastichous.

The production of the ambulacral element in some starfishes is much more rapid than general growth, thus producing a crushing together of the plates in the direction of the length, in some cases carried to such an extent that the tube-feet in each furrow become *quadriserial*.
Amer. Nat., Feb., 1890, p. 161.

quadrisetose (kwod-ri-sé'tós), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *seta*, *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*, *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing four setæ or bristles.

quadrspiral (kwod-ri-spi'ral), *a.* [*<* *L.* *quattuor* (*quadri*-), = *E.* *four*, + *spira*, a coil, a spire: see *spire*, *spiral*.] In *bot.*, having four spirals.

Elaters [of *Fimbraria*] rather short, uni-quadrspiral.
Underwood, Hepaticæ of N. A., p. 33.

Quadrifurcata (kwod-ri-sul-kä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *quadrifurcatus*: see *quadrifurcate*.]

A group of hoofed quadrupeds having four toes; the quadrilucate ungulate mammals.

quadrilucate (kwod-ri-sul'kät), *a.* [*NL. quadrilucatus*, < *L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulcate*.] Having four grooves, furrows, or sulci; specifically, in *mammal*, having a four-parted hoof; four-toed; quadridigitate.

quadrilucatic (kwod-ri-sul'kätik), *a.* [*< quadrilucate + -ic*.] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrilucates.

quadrilucical (kwod-ri-sul'kätikäl), *a.* [*< quadrilucatic + -al*.] Same as *quadrilucatic*.

quadrilucible (kwod-ri-sul'kätib), *n.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

A distinction without a difference could not sustain itself; and both alike disguised their emptiness under this pompous quadrilucible.

De Quincy, Roman Meals. (Davies.)

quadrilucic (kwod-ri-sul'kätik), *a.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *Gr. τακτικός*, pertaining to arrangement: see *tactic*.] Of the nature of a point on a surface or skew curve where four consecutive points are in one plane.—**Quadrilucic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*.

quadrilucular (kwod-ri-tü-bër'kü-lär), *a.* Same as *quadrilucate*.

By the suppression of one of the primitive cusps we arrive at the quadrilucular tooth. *Nature*, XL. 467.

quadriluculate (kwod-ri-tü-bër'kü-lät), *a.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having four tubercles: as, a *quadriluculate molar*.

quadrilucal (kwod-ri-v'älent), *a.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *valen(t)-s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In *chem.*, noting an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combining power, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic; tetratomic.

quadrilucalve (kwod-ri-valv), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *valva*, a door: see *valve*.] *I. a.* Same as *quadrilucular*.

II. n. One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

quadrilucular (kwod-ri-valv'ülär), *a.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *NL. valvula*, dim. of *L. valva*, valve: see *valve*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having four valves or valvular parts.

quadrivialis, *n.* Plural of *quadrivium*.

quadrivial (kwod-ri-v'äl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *via*, way: see *way*.] *I. a. 1.* Having four ways meeting in a point; leading in four directions.

A forum, with quadrivial streets.

B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

2. Belonging to the quadrivium: thus, *quadrivial astrology* is astrology in the sense in which astrology is a branch of the quadrivium—that is, astronomy.

II. n. One of the four arts constituting the quadrivium.

The *quadrivials*—I meane arithmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomic—& with them all skill in the perspectives, are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]. *Holmeshead, Descrip. of England*, ii. 3.

quadrivious (kwod-ri-v'üis), *a.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *via*, way: see *way*.] Going in four directions.

When the cheese was so rotten with them [vermin] that only the twigs and string kept it from tumbling to pieces and walking off quadriviously, it came to table. *C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, xxiv.

quadrivium (kwod-ri-v'üim), *n.*; pl. *quadrivia* (-ä). [*< LL. quadrivium, quadrivium*, the four branches of mathematics, a particular use of *L. quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet, neut. of *quadrivius*, having four ways: see *quadrivious*. Cf. *trivium*.] The collective name of the four branches of mathematics according to the Pythagoreans—arithmetic (treating of number in itself), music (treating of applied number), geometry (treating of stationary number), and astronomy (treating of number in motion). This Pythagorean quadrivium, preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, made up the seven liberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman empire.

quadrivoltine (kwod-ri-vol'tin), *n.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-)*, = *E. four*, + *It. volta*, turn, time, + *-ine*.] A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.

quadroon (kwod-rön'), *n.* [An alteration (simulating words in *quadri-*, *quadru-*) of *quarternoon*, < *Sp. cuarteron*, a quadroon, one who is one fourth black; also, a fourth part; < *quarto*, a fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth African blood.

quadro-quadro-quartic (kwod'rö-kwod'rök-wär'tik), *n.* [*< quadric + quadric + quartic*.] A non-plane curve formed by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

quadroxid, quadroxide (kwod-rok'sid, -sid or -sid), *n.* [*< L. quatuor (quadri-, quadr-)*, = *E. four*, + *oxid, oxide*.] In *chem.*, a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element, or a simple oxid containing four atoms of oxygen.

quadrum (kwod'rum), *n.* [*L.*, square, anything square in form, neut. of (*LL.*) *quadrus*, four-cornered, square: see *quadra*, *quadrate*.] In *music*, same as *natural*, 7.

quadruman, quadrumane (kwod'rö-man, -män), *n.* [*< F. quadrumane*, < *NL. quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanus*.] A four-handed quadruped; an animal capable of using all four feet as hands; specifically, a member of the *Quadrumana*.

Quadrumana (kwod-rö-mä-nä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanus*.] An order of *Mammalia* named by Blumenbach in 1791, including all kinds of apes, monkeys, and lemurs; the quadrumanous mammals: so called because their hind as well as fore feet can be used as hands. The term is scarcely used now, being superseded by *Primates*; but *Primates* includes both the *Bimana* (man alone) and the *Quadrumana* of the earlier systems. When the name was in vogue the *Quadrumana* were usually divided into *Catarrhini*, Old World apes and monkeys; *Platyrrhini*, New World monkeys; and *Strepsirrhini*, lemurs.

quadrumanous (kwod-rö-mä-nus), *a.* [*< NL. quadrumanus*, four-handed, < *L. quatuor (quadru-)*, = *E. four*, + *manus*, hand: see *manus*.] Four-handed; having all four feet fitted for use as hands: said of mammals, as opossums, etc.; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Quadrumana*. Also *quadrimanous*.

The strongly convex upper lip frequently seen among the lower classes of the Irish is a modified *quadrumanous* character. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 291.

quadruped (kwod'rö-ped), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. quadrupède* = *Pr. quadrupedi* = *Sp. cuadrupede*, *cuadrupedo* = *Pg. quadrupede* = *It. quadrupede*, *quadrupedo*, < *L. quadrupes, quadripes (-ped-)*, having four feet, a four-footed creature, < *quatuor (quadru-)*, = *E. four*, + *pes (ped-)* = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Four-footed; having four limbs fitted for sustaining the body and for progression; habitually going on all fours: opposed to *aliped* and *biped*: correlated with *quadrumanous* and *pedimanous*: chiefly said of mammals, but also of four-footed reptiles, as lizards and tortoises. Compare *quadrumanous*.

II. n. A four-footed or quadruped animal: especially, a four-footed mammal, as distinguished from a *biped*, as man or a bird.

quadrupedal (kwod'rö-pedäl), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. quadrupedal* = *Sp. cuadrupedal* = *Pg. quadrupedal*; as *quadruped + -al*.] *I. a.* Quadruped or four-footed; especially, going on all fours, or adapted or restricted to that mode of progression: as, the *quadrupedal* shape; *quadrupedal* locomotion.

II. n. A quadruped. [Rare.]

The coldest of any quadrupedal.

quadrupedated (kwod'rö-pe-dä-ted), *a.* [*< quadruped + -ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Made or become four-footed or like a beast; turned into a quadruped. [Rare.]

Deformed and luxate with the prosecution of vanities; quadrupedated with an earthy, stooping, grovelling covetousness. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, i. 399.

quadrupedism (kwod'rö-ped-izm), *n.* [*< quadruped + -ism*.] The state of being a quadruped; the condition of being four-footed, as a beast. [Rare.]

Among the Mahometans . . . quadrupedism is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation. *Southey, The Doctor*, cxcix. (Davies.)

quadruplane (kwod'rö-plän), *n.* [*< L. quatuor (quadru-)*, = *E. four*, + *planum*, a plane: see *plane*.] A plane quadrilateral having its opposite or alternate sides equal and one pair of these crossing each other.



quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. quadruple* = *Sp. cuadruplo* = *Pg. It. quadruplo*, < *L. quadruplus*, fourfold, *quadruplum*, a fourfold quantity, < *quatuor (quadru-)*, = *E. four*, + *-plus*, -fold: see *-fold*.] *I. a.* Fourfold; four times told.

A law that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

A quadruple Jacquard, or four separate Jacquards fixed in one frame. *A. Barlow, Weaving*, p. 275.

Quadruple counterpoint, in *music*, counterpoint in which four melodies are so contrived as to be mutually usable above or below one another by transposition. Twenty-four different dispositions of such melodies are possible. Compare *double* and *triple counterpoint* (which see, under *counterpoint*, 3).—**Quadruple crown**, a size of printing-paper, 30 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple demy**, a size of printing-paper, 35 × 45 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple foolscap**, a size of printing-paper, 27 × 34 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple medium**, a size of printing-paper, 38 × 48 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple post**, a size of printing-paper, 32 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple pot**, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 32 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple quaver**, in *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisquaver*.—**Quadruple ratio**. See *ratio*.—**Quadruple rhythm or time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by four beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.—**Quadruple royal**, a size of printing-paper, 40 × 50 inches. [Eng.]

II. n. A number, sum, etc., four times as great as that taken as the standard: as, to receive the quadruple of a given sum.

quadruple (kwod'rö-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrupled*, ppr. *quadrupling*. [*< F. quadrupler*, < *LL. quadruplare*, make fourfold, < *L. quadruplus*, fourfold: see *quadruple*, *a.*] *I. trans.* To make four times as much or as many; multiply by four; repeat four times; make, do, or cause to happen four times over.

The trade of Scotland has been more than quadrupled since the first erection of the two public banks.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

II. intrans. To become four times as much or as many; repeat itself four times.

quadruplet (kwod'rö-plet), *n.* [*< quadruple + -et*.] *I.* Any combination of four objects or parts grouped, united, or acting together: as, a *quadruplet* of springs, consisting of four elliptic springs coupled together and acting as one spring. Also called *quartet*.—*2.* One of four born at a single birth.

quadruplex (kwod'rö-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quadruplex*, fourfold, < *quatuor (quadru-)*, = *E. four*, + *plicare*, fold: see *PLICATE*.] *I. a.* Fourfold: applied to a system of telegraphy in which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

II. n. An instrument by means of which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

Sometimes abbreviated *quad*.

quadruplex (kwod'rö-pleks), *v. t.* [*< quadruplex, n.*] To make quadruplex; arrange for fourfold transmission.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will quadruplex it. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.)*, XIV. 6.

quadruplicate (kwod-rö-pli-kät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadruplicated*, ppr. *quadruplicating*. [*< L. quadruplicatus*, ppr. of *quadruplicare* (> *OF. quadruplier*, *quadrupliquer*), make fourfold, < *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] To make fourfold; double twice.

quadruplicate (kwod-rö-pli-kät), *a.* and *n.* [Also *quadruplicate*; < *L. quadruplicatus*, make fourfold: see the verb.] *I. a.* Fourfold; four times repeated: as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion. Also *quadruplicated*.

II. n. One of four things corresponding in all respects to one another, or to a common original.

quadruplication (kwod-rö-pli-kä'shön), *n.* [= *F. quadruplication* = *Sp. cuadruplicación* = *Pg. quadruplicação* = *It. quadruplicazione*, < *LL. quadruplicatio* (-n-), a making fourfold, < *L. quadruplicare*, make fourfold: see *quadruplicate*.] The act of making fourfold; a taking of four times the simple sum or amount.

quadruplicateure (kwod-rö-pli-kä-tür), *n.* [*< quadruplicate + -ure*.] The act of quadruplicating; also, that which is fourfold—that is, folded twice, so as to make four layers: correlated with *duplicateure*: as, the great omentum is a *quadruplicateure* of peritoneum.

quadruplicity (kwod-rö-plis'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. quadruplicitas* (-t-s), the character of being fourfold, < *L. quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] The character of being quadruplex.

This quadruplicity, these elements, from whom each body takes his existence. *Times Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

quadruply (kwod'rō-pli), *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold extent or amount.

If the person accused makes his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to . . . death; and out of his goods or lands the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

quære (kwē'rē), *n.* [*L.*, impv. of *quærere*, seek, seek to learn, question; as a noun, in accom. E. spelling, *query*: see *query*.] Same as *query*.

quæsītum (kwē-sī'tum), *n.*; pl. *quæsita* (-tā). [*L.*, neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*.] Something sought or required.

A thesis which an argument supposes to be in question is called *quæsītum*; and opposed to that is a thesis from which the argument proceeds—a thesis necessarily connected with the argument, but not in question: such a thesis is called a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVII. 747.

quæsta (kwēs'tā), *n.*; pl. *quæstæ* (-tē). [*ML.*, fem. of *L. quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*.] In the middle ages, one of a class of indulgences or remissions of penance which were granted by the Pope to those who contributed certain specified sums of money to the church.

quæstor, quæstorship, *n.* See *questor, questorship*.

quæstus, *n.* In law. See *questus*.

quaff (kwáf), *v.* [*Prob.* a reduced form, with change of orig. guttural *gh* to *f* (*ff*) (as in *dwarf, trough*, pron. as if *troff*, etc.), of *quaught*, drink, quaff: see *quaught*. There may have been some confusion with the Sc. *quaiigh, quegh, quech*, also *queff*, a cup, < Gael. *Ir. cuach*, a cup, bowl: see *quaiigh*.] *I. trans.* To drink; swallow in large draughts; drink of copiously or greedily.

Ho calls for wine, . . . quaff'd off the muscadell,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 174.

She who, as they voyaged, quaff'd
With Tristram that speeded magic draught.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

II. intrans. To drink largely or luxuriously.

Eate softly, and drinke mainerly,
Take heede you doe not quaffe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

They quaffe and drinke. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 211.

Near him rode Silenus on his ass,
Pelted with flowers as he on did pass,
Tiptsily quaffing.

Keats, Endymion, iv. (song).

quaff (kwáf), *n.* [*< quaff, v.*] The act of quaffing; also, the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a draught.

Now Alvida begins her quaff,
And drinks a full carouse unto her king.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

quaffer¹ (kwáf'ér), *n.* [*< quaff + -er*.] One who quaffs or drinks much.

quaffer², *v. i.* [*Cf. quaff* (?).] To drink greedily, or to dabble. [The sense is uncertain.]

Ducks, geese, and divers others have such long broad bills to quaffer and hunt in waters and mud.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 11, note.

quaffing-pot (kwáf'ing-pot), *n.* A drinking-vessel holding half a gill.

quafftide (kwáf'tid), *n.* Drinking-time. [Rare.]

Quaftyde approacheth,
And shows in nighttyme doo ringe in loyfe
Cithæron. *Stanhurst, Æneid*, iv. 314. (*Davies.*)

quag (kwag), *n.* [Abb. of *quagmire*.] A shaking, marshy soil; a quagmire.

On the left hand there was a very dangerous quag, into which if even a good man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on. Into that Quag King David once did fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 253.

=*Syn.* See *marsh*.

quagga (kwag'gi), *n.* [Also *quacha*; appar. S. African.] 1. An African solidungulate quadruped of the horse family, *Equus* or *Hippotigris* *quagga*, related to the ass and zebra, but not fully striped like the latter, not being banded on the hind quarters and legs. The ears are short, the head is comparatively small, the tail is tufted, and the color is a dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind quarters being of a lighter brown, the croup of a russet-gray, and the under parts of the body white. It will breed with the horse, and a mixed race of this kind existed in England some years ago. By the natives the flesh is esteemed palatable.

2. Burchell's zebra, *Equus* or *Hippotigris* *burchelli*, closely related to the above, but striped throughout like the zebra: more fully called *bonte-quagga*. See *cut* under *dauc*.

quaggle (kwag'gl), *n.* [*Dim. of quake*.] A tremulous motion. *Hallwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

quaggy (kwag'gi), *a.* [*< quag + -y*.] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy.

The watery strath or quaggy moss.
Collins, Superstitious of the Highlands.

The quaggy soil trembles to a sound like thunder of breakers on a coast.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 733.

quagmire (kwag'mir), *n.* [Appar. a var. of the earlier *quakemire*: see *quakemire*.] Soft, wet, boggy land that trembles under the foot; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

Whom the foul fiend hath led through fire and through flame, and through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.
Shak., *Lear*, iii. 4. 54.

Faith, I have followed Cupid's Jack-s-lantern, and find myself in a quagmire at last. *Sheridan, The Rivals*, iii. 4. =*Syn.* *Stough, Bog*, etc. See *marsh*.

quagmire (kwag'mir), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quagmired*, ppr. *quagmiring*. [*< quagmire, n.*] To entangle or sink in or as in a quagmire. [Rare.]

When a reader has been quagmired in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis!
Laconics (1701), p. 120. (*Latham.*)

A man is never quagmired till he stops; and the rider who looks back has never a firm seat.
Landon, Imaginary Conversations, Wellington and Sir Robert Inglis, p. 376.

quagmiry (kwag'mir-i), *a.* [*< quagmire + -y*.] Like a quagmire; boggy; marshy; fenny; quaggy. [Rare.]

They had twenty wigwams, hard by a most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so quagmiry as men could hardly crowd into it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, i. 279.

quahog, quahaug (kwa'-hog', -hâg'), *n.* [Also *cohog, eohaug, cohuuk, quohog, quog*, etc.; < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett) *poquaun-hoek*.] The large edible round clam of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Venus mercenaria*, much used for soups



Quahog (*Venus mercenaria*).

and chowders. See *clam*³, and *cut* under *dimyarian*.—**Blood-quahog**, the young or a small specimen of various species of *Arca*, or ark-shells; a bloody clam or hair-clam. [Narragansett Bay.]

quaiçh, *n.* See *quaiigh*.

quaid, *a.* or *pp.* An artificial contracted form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*¹. *Spenser*.

quaiçh, quaiçh (kwâçh), *n.* [Also *quegh, queigh, quech, quoech, queyeh, queff*: < Gael. *Ir. cuach*, a cup, bowl. *Cf. quaff*.] A shallow drinking-cup, made of small staves hooped together: it is usually of wood, but sometimes of silver. [Scotch.]

She filled a small wooden quaiçh from an earthen pitcher.
Scott, Pirate, vi.

Nor lacked they, while they sat at dine,
The music, nor the tale,
Nor goblets of the blood-red wine,
Nor mantling quaiçhs of ale.
Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

The girded quaiçh they brimmed for him.
Prof. Blackie, Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 171.

quail¹ (kwâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *quail*; < *ME. quelen* (pret. *quale*), < *AS. cwelan* (pret. *cwæl*, pp. *cwolen*), die (also in comp. *û-cwelan*, die utterly), = *OS. quelan*, die, = *MD. quelen* = *MLG. quelen*, suffer pain, pine, = *OHG. quelen*, *quelen*, *chelen*, MHG. *queln*, die, G. *quiten*, suffer pain; cf. *AS. cwalu*, destruction, *ME. quale*, murrain (see *quale*¹), and *AS. cwellan*, cause to die, kill, quell: see *quell*, which is the causative form of *quail*, and cf. *qualm*, from the same source.] *I. intrans.* 1†. To begin to die; decline; fade; wither.

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue quaid, and vice began to grow.
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 3.

The quailing and withering of all things.
Hakewell, Apology, p. 71.

2. To lose heart or courage; shrink before danger or difficulty; flinch; cower; tremble.

And with sharpe threats her often did assaile;
So thinking for to make her stubborn corage quaiçle.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40.

Plant courage in their quailing breasts.
Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, ii. 3. 54.

But Pelleas lifted up an eye so fierce
She quaid.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3†. To slacken.

And let not search and inquisition quail.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 20.

II. trans. To quell; subdue; overpower; intimidate; terrify.

Couetonsnesse quaiçleth gentleness.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

When somer toke in hand the winter to assail,
With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to quail.
Surrey, Complaint of a Lover.

The sword of the spirit Sathiam quaiçles,
And to attaine the conquest never failes.
Times's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

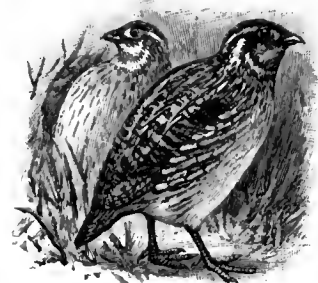
Am not I here to take thy part?
Then what has quaid'd thy stubborn heart?
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. iii. 204.

Resist—the thunder quaiçles thee!—crouch—rebuff
Shall he thy recompense!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 39.

quail^{2†} (kwâl), *v. i.* [*< ME. quaylen, qualen*, < *OF. coailler, F. cailler* = *Sp. cuajar* = *Pg. coahlar* = *It. quagliare, cagliare*, < *L. coagulare*, curdle, coagulate: see *coagulate*.] To curdle; coagulate. *Palsgrave*.

The cream is said to be quailed when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.
Batchelor, Orthoep. Anal., p. 140. (*Hallwell*.)

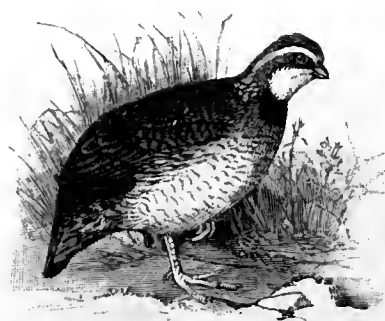
quail³ (kwâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quayle*, *Sc. quailzie*; < *ME. quaille, quayle, quayle*, < *OF. quaille, F. caille* = *Pr. calha* = *OSp. coalla* = *It. quaglia*, < *ML. quaquila*, also *quaquara, quaquadra, quisquila* (also, after *OF.*, etc., *qualia*), < *MD. quakele, quackel, D. kwakkel* (MD. also *quartel, D. kwartel*) = *MLG. quackele, LG. quackel*, a quail; so called in reference to its cry, < *MD. quacken, D. kwaken* = *MLG. quaken, quack*: see *quack*¹.] 1. A small gallinaceous bird of the Old World, related to the partridge, and belonging to the genus *Coturnix*. The common Messina or migratory quail of Europe and Africa is *C. communis* or *C. daetylonans*, highly esteemed for the table.



Common Migratory or Messina Quail of Europe (*Coturnix communis*).

The bill is much smaller and weaker than in the partridge, and the nasal fossæ are mostly feathered. The wings are pointed by the first, second, and third quills; the first is emarginate on the inner web; the tail is very short, soft, and slight, not half as long as the wing. The feet are small, with the tarsus shorter than the middle toe and claw, and slightly feathered above. The length of the bird is about 7 inches. The plumage is much variegated, the most conspicuous markings being sharp lance-linear stripes, whitish or buff, over most of the upper parts. This quail has several times been imported into the United States, but has failed thus far to become naturalized. There are many other quails of the same genus in various parts of the Old World, but none are indigenous to the New.

2. One of the various small gallinaceous birds more or less closely resembling the quail proper: loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, especially in the United States, to all the species of *Ortyx* or *Colinus*, *Lophortyx*, *Oreortyx*, *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, and other genera of American *Ortygine* or *Odontophorine*.



Bob-white, or Common Quail of America (*Ortyx virginiana*).

Among such, the species of bob-white, as *Ortyx virginiana*, the common partridge or quail of sportsmen, are the nearest to the Old World species of *Coturnix*. In the United States, wherever the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is called *pheasant*, the bob-white is called *partridge*: where that grouse is called *partridge*, the bob-white is known as *quail*. See also *cut* under *Callipepla*, *Cyrtonyx*, *Lophortyx*, and *Oreortyx*.

A certain minister in Bremen, . . . reproached with the name of *Quaker*, because of his singular sharpness against the formal lifeless ministers and Christians in the world. Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.

Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early *Quakers*. Lamb, A Quakers' Meeting.

3. A Quaker gun (which see, under *gun*¹).

The only other vessel in the port was a Russian government bark, . . . mounting eight guns (four of which were found to be *quakers*). R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 271.

4. In entom., one of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis castanea* is the common quaker, and *Mamestra nana* is the small quaker. Also *quaker-moth*.—**Quaker black-drop.** See *black-drop*.—**Quaker buttons.** See *button*.—**Stewed Quaker,** a posset of molasses or honey, stewed with butter and vinegar, and taken hot as a remedy for colds. [Colloq.]

A little sauceman of *stewed Quaker*, prepared by Sarah at the suggestion of the thoughtful Mrs. Hand, was bubbling on the stove. The Century, XXXV, 674.

The **Quaker City**, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania: so called in allusion to its having been founded by Quakers.

Quaker-bird (kwā'kér-bérd), *n.* The sooty albatross, *Diomedea* or *Phaebetria fuliginosa*: so called from its somber color.

Quaker-color (kwā'kér-kul'ér), *n.* The color of the drab or gray fabrics much worn by Quakers.

The upper parts are a uniform, satiny olive gray or *quaker-color*. Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 474.

Quakerdom (kwā'kér-dum), *n.* [*< Quaker + -dom.*] Quakers as a class; the world of Quakers, with their tenets, aims, manners, customs, etc. [Colloq.]

He [Derwent Coleridge] spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom*, congratulating them on their preference for the cultivation of the intellect rather than the accomplishments of the person. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 47.

Quakeress (kwā'kér-es), *n.* [*< Quaker + -ess.*] A female Quaker.

Every *Quakeress* is a lily. Lamb, A Quakers' Meeting.

quaker-grass (kwā'kér-grās), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

Quakeric (kwā'kér-ik), *a.* [*< Quaker + -ic.*] Pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerish. [Rare.]

The *Quakeric* dialect. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II, 190.

Quakerish (kwā'kér-ish), *a.* [*< Quaker + -ish*¹.] Pertaining to Quakerism; characteristic of or resembling the Quakers; Quaker-like.

Don't address me as if I were a beauty; I am your plain *Quakerish* governess. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Quakerism (kwā'kér-izm), *n.* [*< Quaker + -ism.*] The tenets, religious customs, and manners peculiar to the Quakers.—**Wet Quakerism,** the doctrine of those Friends who believe in the propriety and Scriptural sanction of baptism with water: used opprobriously.

Wet Quakerism is largely on the increase, even in the innermost circle. H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 3.

Quakerly (kwā'kér-li), *a.* [*< Quaker + -ly*¹.] Characteristic of or resembling Quakers; Quaker-like.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting. J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 1.

quaker-moth (kwā'kér-môth), *n.* An English collectors' name for certain modest-colored noctuid moths.

quakers (kwā'kérz), *n.* [Pl. of *quaker*.] The quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

quakery (kwā'kér-i), *n.* [*< Quaker + -y*³ (see *-ery*).] Same as *Quakerism*.

quaketail (kwā'két-ál), *n.* The yellow wagtail; any bird of the genus *Budytes*, as *B. flava*, *Macgillivray*; *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

quakiness (kwā'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being quaky or shaking: as, the *quakiness* of a bog.

quaking (kwā'king), *n.* [*< ME. quakyngre, < AS. cwacung, verbal n. of cwacian, quake: see quake.*] Trembling; fear; agitation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling. Ezek. xii, 18.

quaking-grass (kwā'king-grās), *n.* A grass of the genus *Briza*, especially *B. media*, an Old World plant sparingly introduced into the United States. The spikelets are treacherous on the slender branches of the panicle. Also called *quake-grass*, *quaker-grass*, *dodder-grass*, *cow-quake*, *dithering grass*, *jockey-grass*, and *maidenhair-grass*.—**Tall quaking-grass.** See *Glyceria*.

quakingly (kwā'king-li), *adv.* In a quaking or trembling manner.

But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

quaky (kwā'ki), *a.* [*< quake + -y*¹.] Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky; as, a *quaky* bog.

Poor old Twoshoes is so old and toothless and *quaky* that she can't sing a bit. Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Some Carp at Sans Souci.

quale¹, *n.* [ME., *< AS. cwalu*, slaughter, destruction (= OS. *quala*, *quale* = MD. *quaele*, D. *kwaal*, sickness, disease, = MLG. *quale*, LG. *quaal*, *kwaal* = OHG. *quala*, *chwala*, *chala*, MHG. *quale*, *kale*, G. *qual* = Icel. *kvöl* = Sw. *qual* = Dan. *kval*, pang, agony), *< cwealan*, die: see *quail*¹.] A plague; murrain. *Layamon*.

quale², *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quail*².

quale³, *n.* A Middle English dialectal form of *whale*¹.

quale⁴ (kwā'lē), *n.* [L., neut. of *qualis*, interrog., of what character or quality, of what sort; rel., of such a kind; indef., having some quality or other: see *quality*.] An object named or considered as having a quality.

Moreover, we can directly observe in our own organic sensations, which seem to come nearest to the whole content of infantile and molluscous experience, an almost entire absence of any assignable *quale*. J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 40.

qualifiable (kwol'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [*< F. qualifiable; as qualify + -able.*] Capable of being qualified, in any sense. *Barrow*.

qualification (kwol'i-fi-kā'shən), *n.* [= F. *qualification* = Sp. *calificación* = Pg. *qualificação* = It. *qualificazione*, *< ML. *qualificatio(n)-*, *< qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] 1. The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Baleigh*, Hist. World.

2. A quality adapting a person or thing to particular circumstances, uses, or ends.

The *qualifications* which conduce most to the fixity of a portion of matter seem to be these.

Strength, agility, and courage would in such a state be the most valuable *qualifications*. *Mandeville*, Fable of the Bees, Dialogue vi.

3. That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment; any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the *qualifications* of an elector.

The true reason of requiring any *qualification* with regard to property in voters is to exclude such persons as are in no mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own. *Blackstone*, Com., I, li.

They say a good Maid Servant ought especially to have three *Qualifications*: to be honest, ugly, and high-spirited. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I, 304.

Considerable efforts are, however, now being made to have the real gymnasium certificate recognized as a sufficient *qualification* for the study of medicine at least. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 17.

4. In *logic*, the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.—5. A qualifying—that is, partially negating or extenuating—circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any *qualification*.

It may be laid down as a general rule, though subject to considerable *qualifications* and exceptions, that history begins in novel and ends in essay. *Macaulay*, History.

But, all *qualifications* being made, it is undeniable that there is a certain specialization of the [nervous] discharge, giving some distinctiveness to the bodily changes by which each feeling is accompanied. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 495.

6†. Appeasement; pacification.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mintny; whose *qualification* shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio. *Shak.*, Othello, ii, 1, 282.

Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the exercise of some other public function. This condition in the case of suffrage has been common in ancient and modern times, and still prevails to a considerable extent in Europe. In the United States it has disappeared in the different States—the last one, Rhode Island, having abolished it (with a few exceptions) in 1888. In many States a small property qualification is a condition of service as a juror.

qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *qualificatif* = Pg. *qualificativa*; *< NL. qualificativus*, *< ML. qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] 1. *a.* Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying.

II. *n.* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

qualificator (kwol'i-fi-kā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *qualificateur* = Sp. *calificador* = Pg. *qualificador* = It. *qualificatore*; *< ML. qualificator*, *< qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts, an officer whose business it is to examine causes and prepare them for trial.

qualificatory (kwol'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< NL. *qualificatorius*, *< ML. qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] Of or pertaining to qualification. [Rare.]

Some teachers urge that we should have no examinations at all, . . . others that examinations should be solely *qualificatory*. *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 233.

qualified (kwol'i-fid), *p. a.* 1. Having a qualification; fitted by accomplishments or endowments; furnished with legal power or capacity: as, a person *qualified* to hold an appointment; a *qualified* elector.

Well *qualified* and dntiful I know him; I took him not for beauty.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii, 2.

He only who is able to stand alone is *qualified* for society. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Affected by some degree of negation, limitation, or modification; modified; limited; restricted: as, a *qualified* statement; *qualified* admiration.

The Quaker's loyalty, said the Earl of Errol at Aberdeen, is a *qualified* loyalty; it smells of rebellion. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II, 349.

3. *Eccles.*, noting a person enabled to hold two benefices.—**Estate of inheritance qualified.** See *estate*.—**Qualified acceptance.** See *acceptance*, 1(c)(2).—**Qualified fee, indorsement, oath, property.** See the nouns.—**Syn. I. Competent, Qualified, Fitted.** To be *competent* is to have the natural abilities or the general training necessary for any given work; to be *qualified* is to have, in addition to competency, a special training, enabling one to begin the work effectively and at once. He who is *competent* may or may not require time to become *qualified*; he who is not *competent* cannot become *qualified*, for it is not in him. *Fitted* is a general word; he who is *fitted* by nature, experience, or general training is *competent*; he who is *fitted* by special preparation is *qualified*.

qualifiedly (kwol'i-fid-li), *adv.* In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

qualifiedness (kwol'i-fid-nes), *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

qualifier (kwol'i-fi-ér), *n.* [*< qualify + -er*¹. Cf. *qualificator*.] One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains; specifically, in *gram.*, a word that qualifies another, as an adjective a noun, or an adverb a verb, etc.

Your Epitheton or *qualifier*, whereof we spake before, . . . because he serves also to alter and enforce the sense, we will say somewhat more of him.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

Qualifiers of the Holy Office, a body of monks, in the service of the Inquisition, who examined the evidence in regard to accused persons, and made reports to the tribunals. *Encyc. Brit.*

qualify (kwol'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *qualified*, ppr. *qualifying*. [*< OF. qualifier, callifier, qualificar*, F. *qualifier* = Sp. *calificar* = Pg. *qualificar* = It. *qualificare*, *< ML. qualificare*, *< L. qualis*, of what kind, + *-ficare*, *< facere*, make: see *quality* and *-fy*.] I. *trans.* 1. To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of.—2. To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

I determined to *qualify* myself for engraving on copper. *Hogarth*, in Thackeray's Eng. Humourists, Hogarth, [Smollett, and Fielding, note.]

Misanthropy is not the temper which *qualifies* a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to *qualify* a person for exercising the elective franchise.

The first of them, says he, that has a Spaniel by his Side, is a Yeoman of about an hundred Pounds a Year, an honest Man; He is just within the Game Act, and *qualified* to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

In 1432 it was ordered that the *qualifying* franchise should be within the county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. In *logic*, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.—5. In *gram.*, to express some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc.—6. To limit or modify; restrict; limit by exceptions; come near denying: as, to *qualify* a statement or an expression; to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

Sometimes words suffered to go single do give greater sense and grace than words *qualified* by attributions do. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

7. To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; diminish; assuage: as, to qualify the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire, But qualify the fire's extreme rage.

Shak., T. G. of V., II. 7. 22.

Although the seat of the Town be excessive hot, yet it is happily qualified by a North-east gale that bloweth from sea.

Sandys, Travails, p. 5.

8. To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to qualify liquors.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too.

Shak., Othello, II. 3. 41.

A set of feuars and bonnet lairds who . . . contrived to drink twopenny, qualified with brandy or whisky.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, I.

9. To temper; regulate; control.

This is the master-piece of a modern politician, how to qualify and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

It [the bittern] hath no fit larynx or throat to qualify the sound.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 27.

10. In Scotch law, to prove; authenticate; confirm.

The other [half of the goods forfeited] to be given to him who delates the recepters and qualifies the same.

Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 273. (Jamieson.)

If any individual could qualify a wrong, and a damage arising from it.

Thurlow, quoted in Boswell's Johnson (an. 1776).

=Syn. 2. To prepare, espacitate. See qualified.—6 and 7. To reduce.

II. intrans. 1. To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function.—2. To take the oath of office before entering upon its duties.—3. To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to qualify to what I have asserted. [U. S.]

qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), a. [= F. qualitatif = Sp. cualitativo = Pg. It. qualitativo, < LL. qualitativus, < L. qualita(-)s, quality: see quality.] Originally, depending upon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the possession of qualities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's Πνευματία (1652).

After this quantitative mental distinction [between men and women], which becomes incidentally qualitative by telling most upon the most recent and most complex faculties, there come the qualitative mental distinctions consequent on the relations of men and women to their children and to one another.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 374.

Qualitative analysis, in chem. See analysis.—Qualitative atrophy, degeneration of tissue combined with atrophy.—Qualitative definition, a definition by means of accidental qualities.

qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), adv. In a qualitative manner; with reference to quality; in quality.

qualified (kwol'i-tid), a. [*quality* + -ed².] Disposed as to qualities or faculties; furnished with qualities; endowed.

Besides all this, he was well qualified.

Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 104.

A dainty hand, and small, to have such power Of help to dizzy height; and qualified Divinely.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 184.

quality (kwol'i-ti), n.; pl. qualities (-tiz). [*OF. qualite, F. qualité = Sp. calidad, calidad = Pg. qualidade = It. qualità, < L. qualita(-)s, property, nature, state, quality (Cicero, tr. Gr. ποιότης), < qualis, interrog., of what kind, of what sort; rel., of such a kind, of such sort, such as, as; indef., having some quality or other; < quis, fem. abl. quā, who, what: see who.] 1. That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressible by an adjective admitting degrees of comparison, but not explicitly relative nor quantitative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are qualities. The precise meaning of the word is governed by its prominence in Aristotelian philosophy, which formed part of a liberal education till near the end of the seventeenth century, though the modified doctrine of Ramus was taught at Cambridge. Aristotle makes quality one of his categories, or highest genera, and thereby distinguishes it absolutely from substance, quantity, and relation, as well as from place, time, action, passion, habit, and posture. A quality is further said by Aristotle to be something which has a contrary, which admits of degree, and which is a respect in which things agree and also differ. But no writers, not even Aristotle himself, have strictly observed these distinctions; and Cicero, much followed by the Ramists, uses the word quite loosely. Quality has, however, always been opposed to quantity; and few writers call the universal attributes of matter or those of mind qualities.*

There is somewhat contrarie unto qualitie, as vertue is contrarie unto vice, wit unto folie, manhode unto coward-

ise. The thing containing or receiving any qualitie male be assted to receive either more or less. As one man is thoughta to be wiser then another, not that wisdom it self is either greater or lesse, but that it maie bee in some manne more and in some manne lesse. By qualitie things are compted either like or unlike. Those things are like whiche are of like qualitie and have proprieties bothe accordingly.

Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Our good or evil estate after death dependeth most upon the quality of our lives.

Hooke, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

Every sin, the oftener it is committed, the more it acqureth in the quality of evil.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 42.

Qualities do as well seem to belong to natural bodies generally considered as place, time, motion, and those other things.

Boyle, Origin of Terms, Pref.

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call quality of the subject wherein that power lies.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. 8.

The three qualities which are usually said to distinguish atom from atom are shape, order, and position.

W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 174.

2. One of those characters of a person or thing which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit. This use of the word, which comes from Aristotle, was much more common and varied down to the end of the eighteenth century than now. Good characters were called qualities more often than bad ones.

All the qualities that man Loves woman for.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 166.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair; Which swims against your stream of quality.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 34.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note The qualities of people.

Shak., A. and C., I. 1. 54.

You never taught me how to handle cards, To cheat and cozen men with oaths and lies; Those are the worldly qualities to live.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

You must observe all the rare qualities, humours, and compliments of a gentleman.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

Thou hast that pretty Quality of the familiar Fops of the Town, who, in an Eating-House, always keep Company with all People in 't but those they came with.

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

He is very great, and a very delightful man, and, with a few bad qualities added to his character, would have acted a most conspicuous part in life.

Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

3. A distinguished and characteristic excellence or superiority: as, this wine has quality.

We find spontaneity, also, in the rhymes of Allingham, whose "Mary Donnelly" and "The Fairies" have that intuitive grace called quality—a grace which no amount of artifice can ever hope to produce.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

In character the setter should display a great amount of quality, a term which is difficult of explanation, though fully appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 102.

4. Degree of excellence or fineness; grade: as, the food was of inferior quality; the finest quality of cloth.—5. A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

When ye will speake giuing euery person or thing besides his proper name a qualite by way of addition, whether it be of good or of bad, it is a figurative speach of audible alteration.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poessie, p. 147.

6. Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

A man of such perfection As we do in our quality much want.

Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 58.

I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, and mean to give all over when I come into England; for it is a very ticklish quality.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

Kneeling is the sinner's posture; if thou come hither in the quality of a sinner, . . . put thyself into the posture of a sinner, kneel.

Donne, Sermons, vii.

The saints would often leave their cells, And stroll about, but hide their quality, To try good people's hospitality.

Swift, Banius and Philemon.

A marriage, at the Halifax parish church, between John Bateman, of Hipperholme, in that parish, and a Margaret Aldersleye (no address or quality given).

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 189.

7. Persons of the same calling or fraternity. [Rare.]

To thy strong bidding task Ariel and all his quality.

Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 193.

8. Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of quality) or concretely (as, the quality). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.

Gentlemen of blood and quality.

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 95.

Two or three great silver flagons, made with inscriptions as gifts of the King to such and such persons of quality as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping things in order in the town.

Pepys, Diary, III. 120.

A nymph of quality admires our knight; He marries, bows at Court, and grows polite.

Pope, Moral Essays, III. 385.

9f. Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

The burning quality Of that fell poison.

Shak., K. John, v. 7. 8.

10f. Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.

My brother Troilus lodges there to-night: Rouse him and give him note of our approach, With the whole quality wherefore.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 44.

11. In logic: (a) The character of a proposition as affirmative or negative. [This use comes from Appuleius, a Latin writer of the second century.]

How is a simple proposition divided according to quality? Into an affirmative and negative proposition.

Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, III. 1.

(b) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused. [This use is due to Kant.]

In relation to their subject, that is, to the mind itself, they [concepts] are considered as standing in a higher or a lower degree of consciousness—they are more or less clear, more or less distinct; this . . . is called their quality.

Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, viii.

Accidental quality, a quality not distinguishing one species from another, but such that its subject might lose it without ceasing to be the same kind of substance.—Active, alterative, or alterant quality, a quality by force of which a body acts: thus, heat is an active quality of fire.—Affective quality. Same as affection, 6.—Categories of quality. See category.—Contingent quality, a derivative quality not necessarily involved in any primitive quality.—Contrariety of quality. See contrariety.—Corporeal quality, a natural quality of a kind of substance.—Cosmical quality, a quality of a body dependent upon the presence of some unperceived thing, as its color upon the presence of the luminiferous ether.—Elemental or first quality (tr. Gr. πρώτη διαφορη), one of the four qualities, hot and cold, moist and dry, which, according to Aristotle, distinguish the four elements, earth being dry and somewhat cold, water cold and somewhat moist, air moist and somewhat hot, fire hot and somewhat dry. Of these qualities, hot and cold are active, moist and dry passive. The hot segregates different kinds of substance, the cold brings them together; the moist has no definite boundary of its own, but readily receives one; the dry has its own boundary, and does not easily receive another. The effort of the Aristotelians constantly was to account for the properties of compound bodies by these first qualities, and this was especially done by physicians in regard to drugs.—Essential quality, a quality the essential difference of some species.—Imputed quality. See impute.—Intentional quality, a character the predication of which states a fact, but not the true mode of existence of that fact: thus, it is a fact that the celestial bodies are accelerated toward one another; but, if action at a distance be not admitted, attraction is an intentional quality.—Logical quality. See def. 10, above.—Manifest, occult, original qualities. See the adjectives.—Mechanical quality, a quality explicable upon the principles of mechanics.—Patible quality (tr. Gr. ποιότης παθητική), one that directly affects one of the senses.—Predicamental quality, quality in the strict sense, in which it is one of the ten predicaments or categories of Aristotle.—Primary quality, one of the mathematical characters of bodies, not strictly a quality, and not the object of any single sense exclusively. Locke enumerates these as solidity, extension, figure, motion or rest, and number.—Primitive quality, a quality which cannot be conceived to be a result of other qualities.—Quality of a sound. See timbre.—Quality of estate, in law, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised while the right of enjoyment continues.—Real quality. (a) A quality really existing in a body, and not intentional. (b) A quality really existing in a body, and not imputed.—Secondary quality. (a) A patible quality. (b) A derivative quality.—Secundo-primary quality, a character which in being known as it affects us is ipso facto known as it exists, as hardness.—Sensible or sensible quality. Same as patible quality.—Tactile quality. (a) A quality known by the touch. (b) A patible quality.—The quality, persons of high rank, collectively. [Now vulgar.]

I shall appear at the next masquerade dressed up in my feathers and plumage like an Indian prince, that the quality may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits.

Addison, Guardian, No. 112.

The quality, as the upper classes in rural districts are designated by the lower.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxv.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Quality, Property, Attribute, Accident, Characteristic, Character, Affection, Predicate, Mark, Difference, Diathesis, Determination. Quality is that which makes or helps to make a person or thing such as he or it is. It is not universal, and in one popular sense it implies an excellence or a defect. In popular speech a quality is intellectual or moral; in metaphysics it may be also physical. A property is that which is viewed as peculiarly one's own, a peculiar quality. An attribute is a high and lofty character: the attributes of God are natural, as omniscience, omnipotence, etc., and moral, as holiness, justice, mercy, etc. Accident is an abbreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality. (Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., vl.)

Characteristic is not a term of logic or philosophy; it stands for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: as, yellow in skin, horn, milk, etc., is a characteristic of Guernsey cattle. Characteristics may be mental, moral, or physical. Character is the most general of these words; a character is anything which is true of a subject. In another sense character (as a collective term) is the sum of the characteristics of a person or thing, especially the moral characteristics. The word always views them as making a unit

or whole, and has lower and higher uses. The other words are somewhat technical. *Affection* is used in various senses. *Predicate* and *mark* are very general words in logic. *Difference* is a character distinguishing one class of objects from others. *Diatheisis*, the corresponding Greek form, is applied in medicine to peculiarities of constitution. *Determination* is a more recent philosophical term denoting a character in general.

It would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to speak of the *attributes* of matter.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar *quality*; but it is frequently used as co-extensive with *quality* in general.

We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body, only of its accidents.

Affability is a general characteristic of the Egyptians of all classes.

To judge human character, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart.

quality-binding (kwol'j-ti-bin'ding), *n.* A kind of worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets and similar work.

quallet, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*¹.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [Also dial. *calm*; < ME. *qualm*, *quelm*, pestilence, death, < AS. *ewcalm*, death, slaughter, murder, destruction, plague, pestilence (= OS. *qualm*, death, destruction, = D. *kwalm*, suffocating vapor, smoke, = OHG. *qualm*, *chwalm*, MHG. *qualm*, *twalm*, slaughter, destruction, G. *qualm*, suffocating vapor, vapor, steam, damp, smoke, nausea, = Sw. *qualm*, suffocating air, sultriness, = Dan. *kwalm*, suffocating air, *kwalm*, nausea), < *ewelan*, die, whence *ewellan*, cause to die, kill; see *quail*¹, and cf. *quale*¹ and *quell*.] 1. Illness; disease; pestilence; plague.

A thousand slain, and not of *qualm* ystorve.

2. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faintness or suffering; a throe or throeb of pain.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me at the heart, And dimm'd mine eyes.

3. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

How now, Mistress Doll! Hostess. Sick of a *qualm*.

For who without a *qualm* hath ever look'd On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?

4. A scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction; uneasiness.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its *qualm*s, To hilt the painful malady with alms.

5. The boding cry of a raven.

As ravenea *qualm*, or schrychynge of thise owls.

qualm (kwäm), *v. i.* [*qualm*, *n.*] 1. To be sick; suffer from *qualm*s. [Rare.]

Above the rest, Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my *qualm*ing breast.

2. To cause pain or *qualm*s.

Sollicitude discomposes the head, jealousy the heart; envy *qualm*s on his bowels, prodigality on his purse.

qualmire (kwäl'mir), *n.* [A var. of *quarcmire*, appar. simulating *quail*¹, *qualm*.] Same as *quaymire*.

Whosoever seeketh it in an other place, and goeth about to set it out of men's puddels and *qualm*ires, and not out of the most pure and cleare fontaine itselfe.

qualmish (kwä'mish), *a.* [*qualm* + *-ish*¹.] 1. Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek.

2. Uneasy.

Elizabeth was not desirous of peace. She was *qualmish* at the very suggestion.

qualmishly (kwä'mish-li), *adv.* In a *qualmish* manner.

qualmishness (kwä'mish-nes), *n.* The state of being *qualmish*; nausea.

quamash (kwa-mash'), *n.* Same as *camass*.

quamash-rat (kwa-mash'rat), *n.* Same as *camass-rat*.

quamoclit (kwäm'ō-klit), *n.* [Mex.] 1. The cypress-vine, *Ipomœa quamoclit*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A section of the genus *Ipomœa*, including the cypress-vine, formerly regarded as a genus.

quam proxime (kwäm prok'si-mē). [L.: *quam*, as; *proxime*, most nearly, < *proximus*, nearest; see *proxime*.] As near as may be; nearly.

quandang (kwän'dang), *n.* [Australian.] A small Australian tree, *Fusanus acuminatus*, or

its fruit. The latter, called *native peach*, is said to be almost the only Australian fruit relished by Europeans. The kernel of the seed (quandang-nut) as well as the pulp is edible. Also *quandong* and *quandong*.

quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dä'ri), *n.*; pl. *quandaries* (-riz). [Origin unknown; perhaps a dial. corruption (simulating a word of L. origin with suffix *-ary*) of dial. *wandreth*, evil, plight, peril, adversity, difficulty: see *wandreth*. The change of initial *w-* to *wh-* (hw-) occurs in some dialectal forms, e. g. in *whant*, a frequently heard pron. of *want* (as, I don't *whant* it). Medial *w* often suffers dialectal change to *qu* (as in *quete* for *sweet*), and instances of the change of *wh-* to *qu-* are numerous (Sc. *qua*, *quha*, for *who*, *quhar* for *where*, etc.). The notion that *quandary* comes from F. *qu'en dirai-je*, 'what shall I say of it,' is absurd.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty, hesitation, or puzzlement; a pickle; a predicament.

I leave you to fudge . . . in what a *quandarie* . . . Pharisees was brought.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet Will bring me presently to that *quandary* I shall bid all adieu.

We are in a great *quandary* what to do.

quandary (kwon'da-ri or kwon-dä'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quandari*, ppr. *quandarying*. [*quandary*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To put into a *quandary*; bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

Metinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains.

II. *intrans.* To be in a difficulty or uncertainty; hesitate.

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world.

quandy (kwän'di), *n.*; pl. *quandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] A duck, the oldwife or south-southerly, *Harelda glacialis*. See *cut* under *Harelda*. [Massachusetts.]

quannet (kwän'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of file, used especially for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic printing.

2. A flat file set in a frame like a plane, used in the manufacture of combs.

Tortoise-shell handles . . . are smoothed with a float or single cut file, technically known as a *quannet*.

quanon, *n.* Same as *kanun*.

quant (kwant), *n.* [Also *quant*; < ME. *quante*, *whante*, a pole, stick, rod; cf. *ken*¹.] 1. A walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A pushing-pole with a flat board or cap on one end to prevent it from sinking into the mud, used by bargemen; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in marshes. The name is also given to the cap.

quanta, *n.* Plural of *quantum*.

quantitative (kwon'tä-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*.

The notions of quantity, and of the two most simple differences of *quantitative* things, rarity and density.

quantic (kwon'tik), *n.* [*L. quantus*, how great, how much (see *quantity*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. Quantics are classified according to their dimensions, as *quadratic*, *cubic*, *quartic*, *quintic*, etc., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, etc., degrees. They are further distinguished as *binary*, *ternary*, *quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, etc., variables. The word was introduced by Cayley in 1854.—*Order of a quantic*, the degree of a quantic.—*The equation of a quantic*. See *equation*.

quantical (kwon'ti-käl), *a.* Relating to quantics.

quantification (kwon'ti-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*NL.* as if **quantificatio(n)-*, < **quantificare*, quantify; see *quantify*.] 1. The act of attaching quantity to anything; as, the *quantification* of the predicate.—2. The act of determining the quantity.—*Quantification of the predicate*, the attaching of the signs of logical quantity, *every* and *some*, to the predicates of propositions. The resulting propositional forms, according to Hamilton, the protagonist of the opinion that this should be done in formal logic, are: All A is all B; any A is not any B; all A is some B; any A is not some B; some A is all B; some A is not any B; some A is some B; some A is not some B. But these forms include but one decidedly useful addition to the usual scheme (all A is all B), and are systematic only in appearance, as De Morgan has abundantly shown. The doctrine essentially implies that the copula should be considered as a sign of identity; the usual doctrine makes it a sign of inclusion. According to the most modern school of formal logicians, the question is not of great importance, but should be decided against the quantification of the predicate. Aristotle examined and rejected the quantification of the predicate,

on the ground that Every A is every B can be true only if A and B are one individual.

The doctrine of the *quantification of the predicate*, set forth in 1827 by Mr. George Bentham, and again set forth under a numerical form by Professor De Morgan, is a doctrine supplementary to that of Aristotle.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 223.

quantify (kwon'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quantified*, ppr. *quantifying*. [*NL.* **quantificare*, < *L. quantus*, how much, how many, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make; see *quantity* and *-fy*.] To determine the quantity of; modify or determine with regard to quantity; mark with the sign of quantity: as, to *quantify* a syllable or a verse: more especially a term in logic.—*Quantified proposition*. See *proposition*.

quantitative (kwon'ti-tä-tiv), *a.* [= F. *quantitatif* = Pr. *quantitatiu* = Sp. *cuantitativo* = Pg. It. *quantitativo*, < ML. *quantitativus* (Abelard), < *L. quantita(-s)*, quantity; see *quantity*.] Relating or having regard to quantity or measurement.

If the thing may be greater or less, . . . then *quantitative* notions enter, and the science must be Mathematical in nature.

Perhaps the best *quantitative* verses in our language . . . are to be found in Mother Goose, composed by nurses wholly by ear and beating time as they danced the baby on their kneec.

The logic of probability is related to ordinary syllogistic as the *quantitative* to the qualitative branch of the same science.

Quantitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Quantitative atrophy**. Same as *simple atrophy*.—**Quantitative feet**, *meters*. See *accentual feet*, under *accentual*.—**Quantitative geometry**. Same as *metric geometry* (which see, under *geometry*).—**Quantitative logic**, the doctrine of probability.

quantitatively (kwon'ti-tä-tiv-li), *adv.* In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

quantitativeness (kwon'ti-tä-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being quantitative.

In Geology, in Biology, in Psychology, most of the provisions are qualitative only; and where they are quantitative their *quantitativeness*, never quite definite, is mostly very indefinite.

Compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitative* parts.

quantitatively (kwon'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.

quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *quantities* (-tiz). [*ME.* *quantitee*, *quantite*, < *OF.* *quantite*, F. *quantité* = Sp. *cantidad* = Pg. *quantidade* = It. *quantità*, < *L. quantitas(-s)*, relative greatness or extent (tr. Gr. *ποσότης*), < *quantus*, how much, how many, < *quam*, how, in what manner, < *qui*, who, = E. *who*: see *who*, *what*, *how*¹.] 1. The being so much in measure or extent; technically, the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another; a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another; magnitude.

Thy zodiac of thin Astralabe is shapen as a compass wick that containeth a large brede, as aftur the *quantite* of thin astralabe.

Quantity and number differ only in thought (ratione) from that which has quantity and is numbered.

The science of number is founded on the hypothesis of the distinctness of things; the science of *quantity* is founded on the totally different hypothesis of continuity.

2. In the concrete, an object regarded as more or less; a quantum; any amount, magnitude, or aggregate, in a concrete sense: as, a *quantity* of water: sometimes erroneously used to denote that which should be enumerated rather than measured: as, a *quantity* of people.

Any perfectly regular system of objects whose relations are definable in advance, and capable of construction in the imagination, forms a system of quantity capable of being dealt with by mathematical reasoning. The quantities of the mathematician, being constructed according to a definition laid down in advance, are imaginary, and in that sense abstract; but as being objects of the imagination, and not merely of the discursive reason, they are concrete. Mathematical quantities are either discrete (as whole numbers) or continuous. They may also be multiple, as vectors.

They don't rightfully Iuggements in every cause, bothe of riche and pore, smale and grete, aftre the *quantitee* of the trespass that is mys don.

Forty thousand brothers Could not, with all their *quantity* of love, Make up my sum.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] than in ours.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind.

3. A large or considerable amount.

Warm antiscorbucal plants taken in quantities will occasion stinking breath. *Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 7, § 2.*

4†. A piece or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou remnant. *Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.*

5†. Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no quantity, Love can transpose to form and dignity. *Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 232.*

6. In *anc. orthoëpy, pros., and metrics*, the relative time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syllable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length. In ancient Greek and Latin pronunciation a long vowel or syllable occupied nearly, or in deliberate enunciation fully, twice the time of a short vowel or syllable, and the grammarians accordingly assumed the average short vowel or syllable as the prosodic unit (mora), and taught that a long vowel or syllable was equal to two short ones. Some vowels or syllables varied in time between these two limits and were called *common*, admitting of metrical use as either longs or shorts. In certain situations (elision, ecclipsis) vowels were much shorter in pronunciation than the average short, and, although audible, were disregarded in metrical measurement. A syllable was long either by nature or by position (see *longi, a, 5 (a)*). In the English pronunciation of Latin and Greek, quantity in the proper sense is entirely disregarded, except in so far as the length of the penult affects the accent according to the Latin rule; and English writers use the phrase *false quantity* for a false accentuation. Thus, to pronounce *rec-ti-gal* *vec-ti-gal* is called a "false quantity," but to pronounce the *a* alike in *piter* and *mäter* is not so designated.

All composed in a metre for Catullus, All in quantity, careful of my motion. *Tennyson, Experiments, Ildeceasyllabics.*

7. In *logic*, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See *proposition*, and *logical quantity*, below.—8. In *elect.*, the amount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the *strength of the current*. A battery is arranged for quantity when the positive poles of all the cells are connected and all the negative poles are connected, so that the current is the maximum when the external resistance is small.—**Absolute quantity**, quantity considered as belonging to an object in itself, without reference to any other.—**Auxiliary quantity**. See *auxiliary*.—**Broken quantity**, discrete quantity.—**Categorical quantity**, that accident which has parts outside of one another; the quantity of which Aristotle treats in his book of the Categories.—**Categories of quantity**. See *category, 1.*—**Commensurable quantities**, quantities having a common measure.—**Complex quantity**, a multiple quantity, or one which requires two or more numbers to state it; especially, an imaginary quantity of the form $A + Bi$, where $i^2 = -1$.—**Compound quantity**. See *compound, 1.*—**Constant quantity**, in *math.*, a quantity which remains invariably the same while others increase or decrease; a quantity which, though it may be indeterminate, is not studied in reference to its progressive variation.—**Continuous continued quantity**, a system of concatenated quantity which includes the limit of every convergent series of quantities it contains. See *continuity, 2.*—**Corporeal quantity**, quantity of space or spatial extension, as length, area, volume, etc.—**Definite quantity**, in *logic*, the quantification of a proposition in a more definite way than by the distinction of "some" and "all." There are various systems of definite quantity.—**Dimensive quantity**. Same as *corporeal quantity*.—**Discrete quantity**, quantity proceeding by discrete steps, belonging to a system such that its quantities are susceptible of being connected, one to one, with the whole or a part of the series of whole numbers. The system of ordinal numbers is the most familiar example of discrete quantity; another example is the system of ordinary vulgar fractions.—**Dissimilar quantities**, quantities such that no one is a real multiple of another.—**Dual quantity**, a system of quantity having only two values in any one direction, as in the Boolean algebra.—**Elliptic quantity**, a system of quantity (as the quantity of angles) in which there are no real infinite distances, but in which any quantity on being sufficiently increased returns into itself: so called because the ellipse has no real point at infinity.—**Extensive quantity**. See *extensive*.—**External or extrinsic quantity**. See *external*.—**Flowing quantity**. See *flowing*.—**Heterogeneous quantities**. See *heterogeneous*.—**Hyperbolic quantity**, a system of quantity containing such quantities that there are, in some directions at least, two different absolute limits, generally $+\infty$ and $-\infty$. Thus, if it were the property of a yardstick to shorten on receding from a fixed center, this might happen according to such a law that no finite number of layings down of the yardstick could carry the measurement beyond two limits in every, or in some, directions. Points lying beyond these, if such there were, would be at imaginary distances. Such measurement would make a system of hyperbolic quantity.—**Imaginary quantity**. See *imaginary*.—**Impossible quantity**. Same as *imaginary quantity*.—**Improper quantity**. Same as *intensive quantity*. Reid defines *improper quantity* as that which cannot be measured by its own kind—that is, everything not extension, duration, number, nor proportion.—**Incommensurable quantities**. See *incommensurable*.—**Indeterminate quantity**. See *indeterminate*.—**Inference of transposed quantity**. See *inference*.—**Infinite quantity**, a quantity infinitely greater than every measurable quantity. See *infinite*.—**Infinitesimal quantity**, a quantity infinitely less than every measurable quantity. See *infinitesimal, n.*—**Intensive quantity**. See *intensive*.—

Internal quantity. See *internal*.—**Intrinsic quantity**, the older name of *intensive quantity*.—**Irrational quantity**, a quantity not expressible by any whole number or fraction, but usually by means of a square or higher root of a rational quantity; in Euclid, however, by an irrational quantity is meant one incommensurable with the unit of the same kind. In this phrase, *irrational* [fr. Gr. ἀλογος] means 'inexpressible'; it does not mean 'absurd,' though these quantities are called *surd*.—**Like quantities**, quantities one of which multiplied by a scalar quantity gives the other.—**Limited quantity**, a system of quantities all finite, and having an absolute maximum and minimum in every direction.—**Logical quantity**, that character by virtue of which one term contains or is contained by another, and that in three senses: (a) *Quantity of extension*, or logical breadth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term is predicable of all the subjects of which another is predicable, and of more besides; or a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess the concept is applicable in all the cases in which another is applicable. (b) *Quantity of comprehension or intension*, or logical depth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term has all the predicates of another term, and more besides; or a relative character of a proposition such that when it is in excess the proposition is followed by all the consequents of another proposition, and more besides. (c) *Quantity of science* (Aquinas) or of *information*, a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess it has all the subjects and predicates of another concept, and more besides, owing to its being in a mind which has more knowledge. *Logical quantity* is to be distinguished from the *quantity of a proposition*.—**Mathematical quantities**. See *mathematical*.—**Measurable quantity**, a system of quantities every one of which can be stated to any desired degree of approximation by the sums of numerical multiples and submultiples of a finite number of units; a system of quantities embracing only finite quantities together with certain isolated infinities.—**Measure of a quantity**. See *measure*.—**Multiple quantity**, a quantity which can be exactly expressed only by means of two or more numbers, as a geographical position.—**Natural quantity**, quantity in a sense more concrete than the mathematical; quantity as joined to sensible matter, as when we speak of two different but equal quantities of water or lead.—**Negative quantity**, a fictitious quantity in mathematics, in most cases inconceivable, but never involving any logical contradiction in itself, supposed to belong to a line of quantity continuing the line of ordinary or positive quantity below zero for an infinite distance. In many cases a negative quantity has an interpretation: thus, the negative of a dollar owned is a dollar owed, the negative of a temperature above zero is the same degree of temperature below zero, etc.—**Numeral quantity**, number.—**Parabolic quantity**, a quantity belonging to such a system of quantity that on increasing through infinity it immediately reappears on the negative side of zero. Such are Cartesian coordinates in ordinary geometry.—**Permanent quantity**. See *permanent*.—**Physical quantity**, any character in nature susceptible of more or less, such as velocity, atomic weight, elasticity, heat, electric strength of current, etc.—**Positive quantity**. See *positive*.—**Predicamental quantity**. See *predicamental*.—**Proper quantity**. Same as *extensive quantity*.—**Propositional quantity**, the quantity of a proposition in logic. See *logical quantity*, above.—**Protensive quantity**, duration in time.—**Quantity of action**, the line-integral of the momentum.—**Quantity of an ellipse**. See *ellipse*.—**Quantity of curvature**, the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.—**Quantity of electricity**, in *electrostatics*, the amount of electricity upon a charged body. It depends upon the capacity of the body, which, in the case of a sphere, is proportional to the radius (see *capacity*), and upon the potential of the electricity. It is numerically equal to the product of these two factors. In electrostatics it is measured (in coulombs) by the amount of electricity furnished by a current in one second.—**Quantity of estate**, in *law*, the time during which the right of enjoyment of the property in question is to continue.—**Quantity of heat**. See *heat, 2.*—**Quantity of magnetism**, the strength of a magnetic pole; the force it exerts upon an equal pole at the unit distance.—**Quantity of matter**, the mass, as measured by weighing in a balance.—**Quantity of motion**. See *motion*.—**Questive quantity**, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral.—**Radical quantities**. See *radical*.—**Rational quantity**, a quantity expressible by a whole number or fraction multiplied by the unit of the same kind; in Euclid, a commensurable quantity.—**Real quantity**, that kind of quantity which extends from zero to infinity, and from infinity through the whole series of negative values to zero again.—**Reciprocal of a quantity**. See *reciprocal*.—**Reciprocal quantities**. See *reciprocal*.—**Scalar quantity**, the ratio between two quantities of the same kind; a real number. This is the definition of Hamilton, but subsequent writers sometimes include imaginaries among scalars.—**Semi-infinite quantity**, a system of quantity which is limited at one end and extends to infinity in the other.—**Similar quantities**, quantities of the same kind whose ratios are numbers.—**Sophistic quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Superinfinite quantity**, a system of quantity which extends through infinity into a new region. Hyperbolic quantity is a special kind of superinfinite quantity in which there are only two regions.—**Synecategorematic quantity**, quantity as expressed by a syncategorematic word, or generally by any word not a noun.—**Terminal quantity**, in *logic*, the quantity of a term, as opposed to the quantity of a proposition.—**Transcendental quantity**, intensive quantity as opposed to predicamental quantity: so called because different from the quantity treated by Aristotle under the category of quantity.—**Transposed quantity**, logical quantity transposed from one subject in the premise to another in the conclusion.—**Unidimensional quantity**, a system of quantities all of the same kind, otherwise called *simple quantity*.—**Unlike quantities**, quantities which have not a numerical ratio between them.—**Unlimited quantity**, a system of quantities such that, any two A and B being given, a third C exists such that B lies between A and C; a system of quantity which has no absolute maximum nor minimum in any direction.—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Variable quantity**, a quantity whose progressive changes are under consideration.—**Vec-**

tor quantity, the quantity which belongs to a right line considered as having direction as well as length, but which is equal for all parallel lines of equal length; any quantity capable of representation by a directed right line, without considering its position in space; a quantity whose square is a negative scalar.—**Virtual quantity**. Same as *intensive quantity*.

quantity-culture (kwon-ti-ti-kul'ūr), *n.* See the quotation.

Quantity-culture . . . means a culture, whether pure or not, where a great quantity or bulk of bacteria are growing. *Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 5.*

quantity-fuse (kwon-ti-ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse, 2.*

quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [*Quantivalence* (t) + *-ce*.] In *chem.*, the combining power or value of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, which is taken as the unit of measure: same as *valence*. Also called *atomicity*.

quantivalency (kwon-tiv'a-len-si), *n.* [As *quantivalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quantivalence*.

quantivalent (kwon-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [*L. quantus*, how much, how many (see *quantity*), + *valen* (t)-s, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] Chemically equivalent; having the same saturating or combining power.—**Quantivalent ratio**. Same as *oxygen ratio* (which see, under *ratio*).

quantoid (kwon'toid), *n.* [As *quant(ie)* + *-oid*.] The left-hand side of a linear differential equation whereof the right-hand side is zero.

quantong, *n.* Same as *quandang*.

quantum (kwon'tum), *n.*; pl. *quanta* (-tā). [*L.*, neut. sing. of *quantus*, how much, how many; see *quantity*.] 1. That which has quantity; a concrete quantity.

The objects of outer sense are all *quanta*, in so far as they occupy space, and so also are the objects of inner sense, in so far as they occupy time.

E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 411.

2. A prescribed, proper, or sufficient amount.

In judging the *quantum* of the church's portion, the world thinks every thing too much.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

Quantum meruit, as much as one has merited or deserved: the measure of recovery in law for services the price of which was not fixed by contract.—**Quantum sufficit**, as much as is sufficient. Abbreviated *q. s.*, or *quant. suff.*—**Quantum valebat**, as much as it was worth; the measure of recovery in law for goods sold when no price was fixed by the contract.

quantuplicity (kwon-tū-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (after *duplicity, triplicity*, etc.) < **quantplex*, < *L. quantus*, how much, + *plicare*, fold.] Same as *quosity*. *Wallis*.

quap¹, quop¹ (kwop), *v. i.* [*ME. quappen* = *Norw. kveppa* (pret. *krapp, kropp*), shake, quake, roek; akin to *quave, quaver*. Hence later *quab, quob¹*, *q. v.*] Same as *quab¹*. [Prov. Eng.]

quap^{2†}, n. Same as *quab^{2, 2}*.

Gō, gōi [It.], a fish called a *quap*—fish, ed. 1611, which is poison to man, and man to him. *Florio, 1598.*

quaquaversal (kwā-kwā-vēr'sal), *a.* [*NL. quaquaversus*, < *L. quaquā*, wheresoever, abl. fem. sing. of *quisquis*, whoever, whatever (< *quis*, who, + *quis*, who), + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, incline (see *verse*), + *-al*.] Inclined outward in all directions from a central point or area: used chiefly in geology, as in the phrase *quaquaversal dip*, a dipping in all directions from a central area.

quaquaversally (kwā-kwā-vēr'sal-i), *adv.* In a quaquaversal manner; in all directions from a central point or area.

The outer walls are stony ridges rising from 470 to 610 feet above sea-level, and declining *quaquaversally* to the fertile plateau which, averaging 400 feet high, forms the body of the island. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 695.*

quaquaversus (kwā-kwā-vēr'sus), *a.* Same as *quaquaversal*. *Brewster, Phil. Trans., 1852, p. 472.*

quaquinet, *n.* A form of *quaviver*.

There is a little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quaquinet* [tr. *L. aranei piscis*]. *N. Bailey, tr. of Erasmus's Colloq., p. 393. (Davies.)*

quar^{1†}, n. [*ME. quar, quarre*, etc.: see *quarry¹*.] An obsolete form of *quarry²*.

When temples lye like batter'd quars, Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers. *P. Fletcher, Poems, p. 136. (Halliwell.)*

A chrysolite, a gem, the very agate Of state and policy, cut from the quar Of Machiavel. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.*

The whole cite [Paris], together with the suburbs, is situate upon a *quarre* of free stone. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.*

quar^{1†}, v. t. [*quar¹, n.*] To block up.

But as a miller, having ground his grist, Lets down the flood-gates with a speedy fall, And *quarring* up the passage therewithal. *W. Browne, Britannia's Pastoral.*

quar^{2†}, n. An obsolete form of *quarry³*.

When the Falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With sudden souse her [a duck] to the ground shall
strike,
And, with the stroak, make on the sense-less ground
The gut-less Quar once, twice, or thrice rebound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Laws.

quar³ (kwär), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To coagulate: said of milk in the female breast. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

[Garden mint] is very good to be applied to the breasts that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from *quarring* and crudding in the breast.
Lyle, Dodoens, p. 246 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 84).

quarantinable (kwor'an-tên-a-bl), *a.* [*< quarantine + -able.*] Admitting of quarantine; amenable to or controlled by quarantine.

quarantine (kwor'an-tên), *n.* [Formerly also *quarantain*, *quarantaine*, also *carantane* (Lent); = D. *quarantaine*, *karantaine* = G. *quarantäne* = Sw. *karantän* = Dan. *karantäne* (< F.) = Sp. *cuarentena* = Pg. *quarentena* = Pr. *quarantena*, *carantena*, < OF. *quarantaine*, *quarentaine*, *quarantine*, F. *quarantaine* = Turk. *karantina*, < It. *quarantina*, *quarentina*, *quarantana*, *quarentana*, a number of forty, a period of forty days, esp. such a period of forty days, more or less, for the detention and observation of goods and persons suspected of infection, < ML. *quarantena*, *quarentena* (after Rom.), a period of forty days, Lent, quarantine, also a measure of forty rods (see *quarentene*), < L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = F. *quarante*), forty, = E. *forty*: see *forty*.] 1. A period of forty days. Specifically—(a) The season of Lent. (b) In *law*, a period of forty days during which the widow of a man dying seized of land at common law may remain in her husband's chief mansion-house, and during which time her dower is to be assigned. (c) See def. 2.

2. A term, originally of forty days, but now of varying length according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and known or suspected to be infected with a malignant contagious disease is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. The United States first adopted a quarantine law in February, 1739. This law required federal officers to assist in executing State or municipal quarantine regulations. On April 29th, 1878, a national quarantine law was enacted, authorizing the establishment in certain contingencies of national quarantines.

To perform their *quarantine* (for thirty days, as Sir Rd. Browne expressed it in the order of the Council, contrary to the import of the word, though in the general acceptation it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it).
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 26, 1663.

We came into the port of Argostoll on the twenty-second, and went to the town; I desired to be ashore as one performing *quarantine*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 179.

3. The enforced isolation of individuals and certain objects coming, whether by sea or by land, from a place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, with a view to limiting the spread of the malady. *Quain*.—4. Hence, by extension: (a) The isolation of any person suffering or convalescing from acute contagious disease. [Colloq.] (b) The isolation of a dwelling or of a town or district in which a contagious disease exists.

It was . . . a relief when neighbours no longer considered the house in *quarantine* [after typhus].
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

5. A place or station where quarantine is enforced.

He happened to mention that he had been three years in *Quarantine*, keeping watch over infected travellers.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 26.

6. The restriction within limits awarded to naval cadets as a punishment. [U. S.]—**Quarantine flag**, a yellow flag displayed by a ship, to indicate that she has been placed in quarantine or that there is contagious disease on board.—**Quarantine of observation**. See the quotation.

A *quarantine of observation*, which is usually for six or three days, and is imposed on vessels with clean bills, may be performed at any port.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 154.

Shot-gun quarantine, forcible quarantine not duly authorized by law. [U. S.]

quarantine (kwor'an-tên), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarantined*, ppr. *quarantining*. [*< quarantine, n.*] 1. To put under quarantine, in any sense of that word.—2. Figuratively, to isolate, as by authority.

The business of these [ministers] is with human nature, and from exactly that are they *quarantined* for years.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 13.

quaret, *n.* An obsolete form of *quirel*.
quare impedit (kwä're im'pe-dit). [So called from the L. words *quare impedit*, contained in the writ: L. *quare*, why (orig. two words, *quä rē*, for what cause; *quä*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what; *rē*, abl. of *res*, thing, cause); *impedit*,

3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *impedire*, hinder, impede: see *impede*.] In *Eng. law*, the writ (requiring defendant to show why he hindered plaintiff) used to try a right of presentation to a benefice.

quaret, *n.* See *quarrel*¹, *quarrel*², *quarrel*³.
quarelett, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrellet*.
quarellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrel*.

quarentenet, *n.* [*< ML. quarentena* (se. *terræ*), a furlong, an area of forty rods: see *quarantine*.] A square furlong. *Pearson*, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

quarert, *n.* Same as *quarry*².
quarier, *n.* See *quarrier*².

quark (kwärk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quack*.] Same as *quack*.

quarl¹ (kwär), *v.* A dialectal form of *quarrel*¹.
quarl² (kwär), *n.* [Prob. a contr. form of *quarrel*² (applied, as *square* is often applied, to an object of different shape).] In *brickmaking*, a piece of fire-clay in the shape of a segment of a circle or similar form: it is used in constructing arches for melting-pots, covers for retorts, and the like.

The erection of nine six-ton pots requires 15,000 common bricks, 10,000 fire-bricks, 160 feet of *quarles*, 80 fire-clay blocks, and 5 tons of fire-clay. *Ure*, Dict., III. 67.

The cover [of a retort] is usually formed of segments of stoneware, or fireclay *quarls*, bound together with iron.
Spens' Encyc. Manuf., I. 156.

quarl³ (kwär), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A medusa or jellyfish.

Some on the stony star-fish ride,
And some on the jellied *quarl*, that flings
At once a thousand streamy stings.
J. R. Drake, Colpitt Fay, st. 13.

quar-mant, *n.* A quarryman.

The sturdy *Quar-man* with steel-headed Cones
And massive Sledges slenteth out the stones.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Magnificence.

quarof, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whereof*. *Halliwel*.

quar-pitt, *n.* A stone-pit; a quarry. *Whalley*. [West of Eng.]

quarrel, *n.* and *r.* See *quar*¹.

quarrel, *a.* A Middle English form of *quarry*¹.
quarrel¹ (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < ME. *quarel*, *quarell*, *quarelle*, *quarel*, *querelle*, < OF. *querelle*, F. *querelle* = Pr. *querela*, *querella* = Sp. *querella* = Pg. *querela* = It. *querela*, < L. *querela*, a complaining, a complaint, < *queri*, pp. *questus*, complain, lament. Cf. *querent*¹, *querimony*, *querulous*, etc., from the same source.] 1. A complaint; a lament; lamentation.

Whennes comyn elles alle thysse foreyne Complayntes or *querelles* of pletynges? *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 3.

Thon lyf, thou luste, thou mannis hele,
Biholde my cause and my *querelle*!
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39. (*Holliwel*.)

As his frendes wepte for hym Iyenge on the byere they sayd with swete and deuoute *querelles*, which suffred her deuoute seruant to deye without confession and penance.
Golden Legend, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

If I shulde here answer to all these *querels* particularly and as the worthynesse of the thyng requirith, I myght fynde matter sufficient to make a volume of iuste quantite, and perhaps be tedious to summe.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 53).

2. An accusation; in *law*, a complaint; an action, real or personal.

The wars were scarce begun but he, in fear
Of *quarrels* 'gainst his life, fled from his country.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, l. 1.

3. Cause, occasion, or motive of complaint, objection, dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance with another.

My *quarrell* is growndid vppon right,
Which geueth me corage for to fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3210.

Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the King's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. l. 133.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. *Mark* vi. 19.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holinshed*.

Rejoice and be merry in the Lord; be stout in his cause and *quarrel*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 249.

What is your *quarrel* to "shallops"?
Gray, Letters, I. 301.

4. Cause in general; reason; plea; ground.

I vnderstand that Mastre Fytzwater hathe a *system*, a mayd, to mary; . . . ye may telle him, synse he wyll have my servyse, . . . syche a bargayn myght be mad. . . . for then he shold be swer that I shold not be flytting, and I had syche a *quarrell* to kepe me at home.
Paston Letters, III. 164.

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses, so as a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will.

Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

5. Altercation; an altercation; an angry dispute; a wrangle; a brawl.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence
As my young mistress' dog. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 3. 52.

If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

6. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; a feud.

England was, from the force of mere dynastic causes, dragged into the *quarrel*. *Freeman*, Norman Conq., V. 63.

The Persian Ambassador had had a *quarrel* with the court.
Greville, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

7. A quarreler. [Rare.]

Though 't [pomp] be temporal,
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance pang.
Shak., Hen. VIII., II. 3. 14.

Double quarrel, *eccles.*, a complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

No *double quarrel* shall hereafter be granted out of any of the archbishop's courts at the suit of any minister who-soever, except he shall first take his personal oath that the said eight-and-twenty days at the least are expired, etc.
95th Canon of the Church of England (1603).

To pick a *quarrel*. See *pick*¹.—To take up a *quarrel*, to compose or adjust a quarrel; settle a dispute.

I knew when seven justices could not take up a *quarrel*, but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an If, . . . and they shook hands.
Shak., As you Like It, v. 4. 104.

=Syn. 5 and 6. *Quarrel*, *Altercation*, *Affray*, *Fray*, *McLée*, *Brav*, *Broil*, *Scuffle*, *Wrangle*, *Squabble*, *Feud*. A *quarrel* is a matter of ill feeling and hard words in view of supposed wrong: it stops just short of blows; any use beyond this is now figurative. *Altercation* is the spoken part of a quarrel, the parties speaking alternately. An *altercation* is thus a quarrelsome dispute between two persons or two sides. *Affray* and *fray* express a quarrel that has come to blows in a public place: they are often used of the struggles of war, implying personal activity. *McLée* emphasizes the confusion in which those engaged in an affray or struggle are mingled. *Brav* emphasizes the unbecoming character and noisiness of the quarrel; while *broil* adds the idea of entanglement, perhaps with several: two are enough for a *brav*; at least three are needed for a *broil*: as, a *brav* with a neighbor; a neighborhood *broil*. A *scuffle* is, in this connection, a confused or undignified struggle, at close quarters, between two, to throw each other down, or a similar struggle of many. A *wrangle* is a severe, unreasoning, and noisy, perhaps confused, altercation. A *squabble* is a petty wrangle, but is even less dignified or irrational. A *feud* is a deeply rooted animosity between two sets of kindred, two parties, or possibly two persons. See *animosity*.

quarrel¹ (kwor'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quarrelled* or *quarrelled*, ppr. *quarrelling* or *quarrelling*. [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < OF. *quereler*, *quereller*, complain, complain of, accuse, sue, claim, F. *quereller*, quarrel with, scold, refl. have a quarrel, quarrel, = Pr. *querellar* = Sp. *querellar*, complain, lament, bewail, complain of, = Pg. *querelar*, complain, = It. *querelare*, complain of, accuse, indict, refl. complain, lament, < L. *querelari*, make a complaint, ML. *querelare*, complain, complain of, accuse, < L. *querela*, complaint, quarrel: see *quarrel*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To find cause of complaint; find fault; cavil.

There are many which affirm that they have sailed round about Cuba. But whether it bee so or not, or whether, enuying the good fortune of this man, they seeke occasions of *querelinge* ageynste hym, I can not iudge.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 90).

I would not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Viator. I hope we have no more of these Alps to pass over.

Fiscator. No, no, Sir, only this ascent before you, which you see is not very uneasy, and then you will no more *quarrel* with your way. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, II. 232.

All are prone to *quarrel*
With fate, when worms destroy their gourd,
Or mildew spoils their laurel.
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

2. To dispute angrily or violently; contend; squabble.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do honnry carp and *quarrel*. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4. 222.

And Jealousy, and Fear, and Wrath, and War
Quarrel'd, although in heaven, about their place.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 105.

If we grumbled a little now and then, it was soon over, for we were never fond enough to *quarrel*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 3.

3. To disagree; be incongruous or incompatible; fail to be in accordance, in form or essence

Some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed,
And put it to the foil. *Shak.*, Tempest, III. 1. 45.

Some things arise of strange and quarrelling kind,
The forepart lion, and a snake behind,
Covley, Davidis, ii.

To quarrel with one's bread and butter, to fall out with, or pursue a course prejudicial to, one's own material interests or means of subsistence. = *Syn.* 2. To jangle, bicker, spar.

II. trans. 1. To find fault with; challenge; reprove, as a fault, error, and the like. [Scotch.]

Say on, my bonny boy,
Ye'se nae be quarrell'd by me.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

2†. To disagree or contend with.

They [Pharisees] envied the work in the substance, but they quarrel the circumstance. Donne, Sermons, xviii.

Fitz. You will not slight me, madam?
Wit. Nor you'll not quarrel me?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

3. To affect, by quarreling, in a manner indicated by a word or words connected: as, to quarrel a man out of his estate or rights.

quarrel² (kwor'ol), *n.* [*<* ME. *quarrel*, *<* OF. *quarrel*, *quarel*, *carrel*, later *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square, = It. *quadrillo*, a square tile, a diamond, a crossbow-bolt, *<* ML. *quadrillus*, a square tile, a crossbow-bolt, dim. of L. *quadrum*, a square: see *quadrum*.] 1. A small square, or lozenge, or diamond; a tile or pane of a square or lozenge form. Specifically—(a) A small tile or paving-stone of square or lozenge form. (b) A small lozenge-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane set diagonally, used in glazing a window, especially in the latticed window-frames formerly used in England and elsewhere.



Quarrels of Window.—The form illustrated is the "short quarrel," the acute angle of the pane measuring 77° 19'.

And let your skynner cut both ye sortes of the skynnes in smale peeces triangle wyse, lyke halfe a quarrell of a glassow yndowe, Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

We are right Cornish diamonds. Trim. Yes, we cut

Out quarrels and break glasses where we go. Middleton and Rowley, Fair (Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. A bolt or arrow having a square or four-edged head, especially a crossbow-bolt of such form.



I sigh [saw] yet arwis reyne,
And grounde quarrels sharpe of steele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1823.

Schot sore alle y-vere;
Quarrels, arwes, they fly smerte;
The fyched Men thrug heed & herte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 461.

A seruaunt . . . was found shooting a quarrell of a crossbow with a letter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 87.

Here be two arblasts, comrades, with windlases and quarrels—to the barbican with you, and see you drive each bolt through a Saxon brain!
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

3. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the crossbow-bolt. (a) A glazier's diamond. (b) A kind of graver. (c) A stone-masons' chisel.

quarrel^{3†} (kwor'el), *n.* [Early med. E. also *quarrell*, *quarel*; *<* ME. *quarelle*, *querelle*, a quarry, a var. of *quarrer*, *<* OF. *quarrere*, a quarry: see *quarry*.] A quarry where stone is cut. Cath. Ang., p. 296.

quarreller, **quarreller** (kwor'el-er), *n.* [*<* ME. *querelour*, *<* OF. *querelour*, *querelour*, F. *querelleur*, *<* quereler, quarrel: see *quarrel*, *v.*] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

Quenche, fals *querelour*, the quene of heven the will quite!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 66.

Besides that he's a fool, he's a great *quarreller*.
Shak., T. N., l. 3. 31.

quarrellet (kwor'el-et), *n.* [*<* *quarrel*² + *-et*.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small lozenge.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow and where?
Then spoke I to my girl
To part her lips, and shew'd them there
The *quarrellets* of pearl.
Herrick, The Rock of Rubies and Quarrie of Pearls.

quarreller, *n.* See *quarreller*.
quarrelous, **quarrelous†** (kwor'el-us), *a.* [Also *quarrelous*; *<* ME. **querelous*, *<* OF. *querelos*, *querelous*, F. *querelleux*, *<* *querelle*, quarrel: see *quarrel*.] Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention; of things, causing or proceeding from quarreling.

Neither angry without cause, neither *quarrelous* without colour.
Lily, Euphues, Anal. of Wit, p. 145.

As *quarrelous* as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 162.

And who can tell what huge outrages might amount of such *quarrelous* and tumultuous causes?
G. Harvey, Four Letters, ii.

quarrel-pane (kwor'el-pān), *n.* Same as *quarrel*², 1 (b).

Roland Græme bath . . . broke a *quarrel-pane* of glass in the turret window.
Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

quarrel-picker (kwor'el-pik'ér), *n.* 1. One who picks quarrels; one who is quarrelsome. [Rare.]—2. A glazier: with punning allusion to *quarrel*², *n.*, 3 (a).

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* [*<* *quarrel* + *-some*.] Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant; also, proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition.

He would say I lied: this is called the Countercheck *Quarrelsome*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 85.

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Although a man by his *quarrelsomeness* should for once have been engaged in a bad action . . .
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 33, note.

quarrender (kwor'eng-dèr), *n.* A kind of apple. Davies. [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maximum of red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, l.

quarrer, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².
quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* [*<* *quarry*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being quarried.

The arable soil, the *quarriable* rock. Emerson.

quarried (kwor'id), *a.* [*<* *quarry*¹ + *-ed*.] Paved with quarries. See *quarry*¹, *n.*, 1 (a).

In those days the *quarried* parlour was innocent of a carpet.
George Eliot, Essays, p. 148.

quarrier¹ (kwor'i-er), *n.* [*<* ME. *quaryour*, *querrour*, *<* OF. *quarrier*, *<* LL. *quadrarius*, a stone-cutter, *<* *quadratus*, squared (*saxum quadratum*, a squared stone): see *quarry*². Cf. LL. *quadrator*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'squarer,' *<* *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrator*, *quadrare*.] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Aboue hym lefte he no masoun
That stoon coude leye, ne *querrour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4149.

The men of Rome, which were the conquerors of all nations about them, were now of warriors become *quarriers*, hewers of stone and day laborers.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 35. (Davies.)

When in wet weather the *quarrier* can sit chipping his stone into portable shape.
Harper's Mag., LXX. 243.

quarrier^{2†}, **quarrier†**, *n.* [Also *currier* (see *currier*²); *<* OF. **quarier*, ult. *<* L. *quadratus*, square: see *quarry*¹, *quart*, *square*.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center. Also called *quarion*.

All the endes of *quarriers* and prickets.
Ord. and Reg., p. 295. (Halliwell.)

To light the waxen *quarriers*
The ancient nurse is prest.
Romeus and Juliet. (Nares.)

quarry¹ (kwor'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrey*, *quary*; *<* ME. *quarry*, *quarrey*, *quarre*, square, thick, *<* OF. *quarre*, F. *carré*, square, *<* L. *quadratus*, squared, square; as a noun, L. *quadratum*, neut., a square, a quadrangle, LL. *quadratus*, *m.*, a square: see *quadrangle*, of which *quarry*¹ is a doublet.] 1. A square; quadrangle.

Quarred scheld, gode swerd of steil,
And lannce stef, biteand wel.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 111. (Halliwell.)

The simplest form of mould is that employed for stamping flat diamond-shaped pieces of glass for *quarry* glazing.
Glass-making, p. 88.

The windows were of small *quarry* panes.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 47.

2. Stout; fat; corpulent.

Thycke man he was yron, bot he nas nogt wel long;
Quarry he was, and wel ymade vorto be strong.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 412.

A *quarry*, fat man, obesus. Coles, Lat. Dict. (Halliwell.)

II. n.; pl. *quarries* (-iz). 1. A square or lozenge. Specifically—(a) A small square tile or paving-stone: same as *quarrel*², 1 (a).

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen *quarries*.
George Eliot.

(b) A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: same as *quarrel*², 1 (b).

The Thieves, . . . taking out some *Quarries* of the Glass, put their Hands in and rob the Houses of their Window Curtains.

Quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [L. 74.]

Hartley's rolled coloured-plate, and *quarries* stamped by mechanical pressure, are also largely used where translucency is required without transparency.
Glass-making, p. 92.

2†. A bolt or arrow with a square head: same as *quarrel*², 2.

quarry² (kwor'i), *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). [*<* ME. *quarrye*, also *quar*, altered, by confusion with *quarry*¹, from earlier *quarrer*, *quarere*, *quaver*, *quarere*, *<* OF. *quarriere*, F. *carrière*, *<* ML. *quadraria*, a quarry, a place where stones are cut or squared (suggested by LL. *quadrarius*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'a squarer': see *quarrier*¹), *<* L. *quadratus*, square, pp. of *quadrare*, make square, square: see *quarry*¹, *quadrangle*.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rock. The word *mine* is generally applied to the excavations from which metals, metalliferous ores, and coal are taken; from *quarries* are taken all the various materials used for building, as marble, freestone, slate, lime, cement, rock, etc. A *quarry* is usually open to the day; a *mine* is generally covered, communicating with the surface by one or more shafts. See *mine*².

Thei saie, a litel hem bl-side, a semliche *quarriere*,
Vnder an heig hel, at holwe newe diked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232.

That Stone rough in the Quarry grew
Which now a perfect Venus shews to View.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A *quarry* is an open excavation where the works are visible at the surface. Bainbridge, On Mines, p. 2.

quarry² (kwor'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarried*, ppr. *quarrying*. [*<* *quarry*², *n.*] To dig or take from a quarry: as, to quarry marble.

Part of the valley, if not the whole of it, has been formed by *quarrying* away the crags of marble and conglomerate limestone.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

Scarped cliff and *quarried* stone.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

quarry³ (kwor'i), *n.* [*<* ME. *querre*, *kyrre*, *<* OF. *cuiree*, *cuire*, F. *curée*, quarry, orig. the refuse parts of an animal slain, given to the hounds in its skin, *<* cuir, skin, hide, *<* L. *corium*, hide: see *corium*.] 1†. The refuse parts of an animal slain in the chase, given in the skin to the hounds: as, to make the *quarry* (to open and skin the animal slain, and give the refuse to the hounds).

And after, whenne the hert is splayed and ded, he un-doeth hym, and maketh his *kyrre*, and enquyrryth or rewardeth his houndes, and so he hath gret lyknyng.
MS. Bodl. 546. (Halliwell.)

Then fersly thay flocked in folk at the laste,
& quykly of the quelled dere a *querry* thay made.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

2. A beast of the chase when pursued or slain; any creature hunted by men or by beasts or birds of prey, especially after it has been killed.

I watch'd his eye,
And saw how falcon-like it tower'd, and flew
Upon the wealthy *quarry*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 1.

As a falcon from the rocky height,
Her *quarry* seen, impetuous at the sight,
Forth-springing instant, darts herself from high,
Shoots on the wing, and skims along the sky.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 92.

3. Hunted or slaughtered game, or any object of eager pursuit.

And let me use my sword, I'd make a *quarry*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 202.

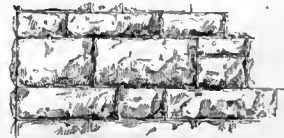
quarry^{3†} (kwor'i), *v.* [*<* *quarry*³, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To prey, as a vulture or harpy.

Like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

II. trans. To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried*. Beau. and Fl.
A soldier of renown, and the first provost
That ever let our Roman eagles fly
On swarthy Egypt, *quarried* with her spoils.
B. Jonson, Foetaster, v. 1.

quarry-faced (kwor'i-fäst), *a.* Rough-faced, as taken from the quarry: noting a type of building-stone and masonry built of such stone.



quarry-hawk (kwor'i-häk),

Quarry-faced or Rock-faced Masonry.

n. An old entered and reclaimed hawk. *Hal-luwell.*

quarrying-machine (kwor'i-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of gang-drill for cutting channels in native rock; a rock-drill. Such machines are usually combined in construction with the motor which operates them, and are placed on a railway-track for convenience in moving them along the surface of the stone to be cut.

quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.*; pl. *quarrymen* (-men). [*< quarry² + man.*] A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

quarry-slave (kwor'i-slāv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon. *Bryant, Thanatopsis.*

quarry-water (kwor'i-wā'tēr), *n.* The water which is mechanically held between the particles of a newly quarried rock, and which gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kept from exposure to the weather. A part of this water only disappears after the rock has been heated to the boiling-point, and this is usually called *hygroscopic moisture*. The quantity of quarry-water held by rocks varies greatly in amount, according to their composition and texture. Some rocks which are so soft that they can be cut with a saw or chisel when freshly quarried become much harder after exposure to the air for a few weeks.

The longer the stone (limestone) has been exposed to the air, the less fuel will be consumed in driving off its inherent moisture, or *quarry-water*.

Spenser's Encyc. Manuf., I. 619.

quart¹ (kwārt), *n.* [*< ME. quarte, < OF. quarte, F. quarte, < L. quarta (sc. pars), a fourth part; cf. OF. quart, F. quart, m., = Sp. cuarto = Pg. quarto = It. quarto, fourth, a fourth part, quarter; < L. quartus, fourth (= E. fourth), appar. for *quartus, with ordinal (superl.) formative -tus (E. -th), < quattuor = E. four: see four, and compare quadrate, quarter¹, etc.] 1. A fourth part or division; a quarter.*

And Camber did possess the Western quart.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gallon; also, a vessel of that capacity. Every gallon of liquid measure has a quart, and in the United States there is a quart of dry measure, although the use of the gallon of that measure is confined to Great Britain. In England the peck, or fourth part of a bushel, is sometimes called a *quart*.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 United States liquid quart | = 0.9463 liter. |
| 1 United States dry quart | = 1.1017 liters. |
| 1 imperial quart | = 1.1359 liters. |
| 1 Scotch quart | = 3.393 liters. |

Before the adoption of the metric system, there were measures of capacity corresponding to the quart in almost every part of Europe.

Go fetch me a quart of sack; put a toast in 't.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.

Vet would you . . . rail upon the hostess, . . .
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd quarts.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., II. 89.

Glass bottles of all qualities I buy at three for a half-penny, . . . but very seldom indeed 2d., unless it's something very prime and big like the old quarts.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

3. In *music*, the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the name of an instrument, it denotes one pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.

A succession of parallel quarts, quints, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds—that is, the fourth part of a quarter.—5. A Welsh measure of length or surface; a pole of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

quart² (kärt), *n.* [*< F. quarte, a sequence of four cards at piquet, also a position in fencing; particular uses of quarte, a fourth: see quart¹.*] 1. In *card-playing*, a sequence of four cards. A *quart major* is a sequence of the highest four cards in any suit.

If the elder hand has *quart major* and two other Aces, the odds are only 5 to 4 against his taking in either the Ten to his *quart*, or another Ace.

The American Hoyle, p. 136.

2. One of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing. A thrust in *quart* is a thrust, with the nails upward, at the upper breast, which is given direct from the ordinary position taken by two fencers when they engage, the left of their foils touching. A parry in *quart* guards this blow. It is produced by carrying the hand a few inches to the left without lowering hand or point.—**Quart and tierce**, practice between fencers, one thrusting in *quart* and tierce (see *tierce*) alternately, and the other parrying in the same positions. It is confounded with *lires au mur* (fencing at the wall), which is simply practice for the legs, hand, and eyes against a stationary mark, usually a piasiron hung on the wall.

The assassin stab of time was parried by the *quart* and *tierce* of art.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, iv. 7.

How subtle at tierce and quart of mind with mind!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, W. G. Ward.

quart³, *a.* [*ME. quart, quarte, quarte, quart, whert; origin obscure.*] Safe; sound; in good health. *Prompt. Parv., p. 420.*

quart³, *n.* [*ME. quart, quart, quarte; < quart³, a.*] Safety; health.

Againe alle our care hit is our *quert*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

A! worthy lorde, wolde thou take heede,
I am full olde and oute of *quarte*,
That me liste do no daies dede,
Bot yt gret mystir me garte. *York Plays, p. 41.*

With beante and with bodily *quarte*
To serve the I toke noone heede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Loue us heilth, & makith in *quart*,
And lifith us up in to heuene-riche.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

quartan (kwār'tan), *a. and n.* [*Early mod. E. also quartain; < ME. quarteyne, < OF. quartaine, F. quartaine = Pr. quartana, cartana = Sp. cuartana = Pg. quartão = It. quartana, < L. quartana (sc. febris), quartan fever, fem. of quartanus, of or pertaining to the fourth, < quartus, fourth: see quart¹.*] 1. *a.* Having to do with the fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: *as, a quartan ague or fever (one which recurs on the fourth day—that is, after three days).*

The *quartan-fever*, shrinking every limb,
Sets me a-capering straight.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 2.

The sins shall return periodically, like the revolutions of a *quartan ague*. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.*

II. *n.* 1. An intermittent ague that occurs every fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted, as on Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.

After you felt your seife deliuered of your *quartaine*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwesa, 1577), p. 13.

The *quarteyn* is gendrid of myche haboundance of malencoly that is corrupid withinne the body.
Booke of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

quartanert, *n.* [*ME. quartenarc, < ML. quartenarius, < quartana, the quartan: see quartan.*] One who has the quartan.

quartation (kwār-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. quartus, fourth (see quart¹), + -ation.*] The parting of gold and silver by the use of nitric acid. It is so called because an alloy consisting of more than one part of gold to three parts of silver is very little affected by the acid; hence it is necessary, in the case of alloys very rich in gold, to fuse them with so much additional silver that the gold shall form not more than a fourth of the whole.

In that operation that refiners call *quartation*, which they employ to purify gold, three parts of silver are so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold (whence the operation is denominated) that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities by virtue of the composition.
Boyle, Works, I. 504.

quart d'écu (kār dā-kū'), [*F.*] An old French coin: same as *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'écu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 311.

quarte (kärt), *n.* [*F., lit. a fourth part: see quart¹, quart².*] Same as *quart²*.

quarter¹ (kwār'tēr), *n.* [*< ME. quarter, quarte, dial. wharter, quarter (= D. kwartier = G. quartier = Sw. quarter = Dan. kvarter, quarter), < OF. quartier, quarter, cartier, a fourth part, quarter, as of mutton, etc., = Sp. cuartel = Pg. quartel = It. quartiere, quartiere, quarter, < L. quartarius, a fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quarter, quartern, ML. quartarius, also neut. quartarium, also (after Rom.) quarterius, quarterium, a quarter, etc., < L. quartus, fourth: see quart¹. Cf. quarter².*] 1. One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions.

I have a kinsman not past three *quarters* of a mille hence.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 85.

Specifically—(a) The fourth part of a yard or of an ell.
The stuarde in houde achalle haue a stafe,
A fynger gret, two wharters long,
To reule the men of court ymong.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

His arrows were fine *quarters* long, headed with the splinters of a white christall-like stone.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 120.

(b) The fourth part of a hundredweight—that is, 25 pounds, the hundredweight being equal to 112 pounds. Abbreviated *gr.* (c) In England, as a legal measure of capacity, eight bushels. Locally, 16, 12, or 9 bushels, 8 bushels and 3 pecks, or 8 bushels, 2 pecks, and 2½ quarts are variously called a *quarter*.

Holding land on which he could sow three-quarters of an imperial *quarter* of corn and three imperial *quarters* of potatoes.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 387.

(d) The fourth part of an hour.

Sin' your true love was at your yates,
It's but twa *quarters* past.

The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

He always is here as the clock's going five—
Where is he? . . . Ah, it is chiming the *quarter*!
F. Locker, The Old Government Clerk.

(e) In *astron.*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution: *as, the first quarter after the change or full.* (f) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points: *as, the four quarters of the globe; but, more widely, any region or point of the compass: as, from what quarter does the wind blow? people thronged in from all quarters; hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, my information comes from a high quarter.*

Upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four *quarters* of heaven.
Jer. xlix. 36.

I own I was hurt to hear it, as I indeed was to learn,
From the same *quarter*, that your guardian, Sir Peter, and
Lady Teazle have not agreed lately as well as could be
wished.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

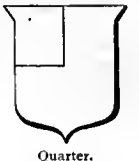
(g) In *nav.*, the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass-card to another, being the fourth of 1° 15'—that is, about 2° 49'. Also called *quarter-point*. (h) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.

I have aerved your worship truly, sir, this eight years;
and if I cannot once or twice in a *quarter* hear out of a
knave . . . I have but a very little credit.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53.

There was a fiction that Mr. Wopple examined the school-
ars once a *quarter*.
Dickens, Great Expectations, vii.

(i) A silver coin, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents. [U. S.] (j) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an animal, in the case of butcher's meat including a leg: *as, a fore or hind quarter of mutton; especially, one of the hind quarters; a haunch: generally in the plural: as, the quarters of a horse. See cut under horse.* (k) In *her.*: (1) One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering.

The four quarters are numbered as follows: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4, sinister base. (2) An ordinary occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut; also, sometimes, same as *can-ton*, 4. (3) In *shoemaking*, the part of the shoe or boot, on either side, between the back of the heel and a line drawn downward from the ankle-bone or thereabout; hence, that part of the leather which occupies the same place, whether the actual upper-leather of the shoe or a stiff lining. See cut under *boot*.



Quarter.

Lace shoe upper, consisting of vamp, *quarter*, and facing for eyelid holes.
Ore, Dict., IV. 110.

(m) *Navt.*: (1) The part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. (2) The part of a yard between the slings and the yard-arm. (n) In *farrery*, the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin. A *false quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter-cut*. (o) In *arch.*, a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. (p) In a cask, the part of the side between the bulge and the chime. (q) In the dress of a millstone, a section of the dress containing one leader and branches. (r) In *carp.*, one of the sections of a winding stair. (s) In *cork-cutting*, a parallelepiped of cork ready to be rounded into shape. (t) In *printing*, any one of the four corners of a cross-hatched chase. (u) In *music*, same as *quarter-note*.

2. A distinct division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: *as, the Latin quarter of Paris; the Jews' quarter in Rome.*

Some part of the town was on fire every night; nobody knew for what reason, nor what was the *quarter* that was next to be burnt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 624.

To the right and left of the great thoroughfares are by-
streets and *quarters*. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 6.*
Hence—3. A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper position or station.

The Lord high-Marshall vnto each his *quarter*
Had not assigned.
Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton, P. L., lili. 714.*

More specifically—(a) The proper stations of officers and men on a man-of-war in battle, in exercise, or on inspection: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in battle, is distinguished as *general quarters*. (b) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

The Duke acquaints his Friends, who hereupon fall
every one to his *Quarter*. The Earl of Warwick fell upon
the Lord Clifford's *Quarter*, where the Duke of Somerset
hasting to the Rescue was slain. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 193.*

I shall have time enough to lodge you in your *quarters*,
and afterwards to perform my own journey.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, li. 223.

(c) A station or an encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural: *as, they went into winter quarters. Compare head-quarters.*

Had all your *quarters* been as safely kept
As that whareof I had the government,
We had not been thus shamefully surprised.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., li. 1. 63.

When the service has been read, and the last volley has been fired over the buried soldier, the troops march to quarters with a quick step, and to a lively tune.
Thackeray, Philip, xxx.

(d) *pl.* The cabins inhabited by the negroes on a plantation, in the period of slavery. [Southern U. S.]

Let us go out to the quarters, grandpa; they will be dancing by now.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 253.

4†. [Appar. due to the phrase to keep quarter (b).] Peace; concord; amity. [Rare.]

Friends all but now, even now,
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom.
Shak., Othello, II. 3. 180.

5†. Friendly intercourse.

If your more serious business do not call you,
Let me hold quarter with you; we will talk
An hour out quickly.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 2.

Alternate quarters, in *her.* See *alternate*.—**Close-quarters**. Same as *close-fights*.—**Grand quarter**, in *her.*, one of the four primary divisions in quartering.—**Great Quarter Court**. Same as *Court of Assistants* (which see, under *court*).—**On the quarter** (*naut.*), strictly, 45° abaft the beam: generally used to designate a position between abeam and astern.—**Quarter binding**. See *binding*.—**Quarter gasket**. See *gasket*.—**To beat to quarters**. See *beat*.—**To come to close quarters**. See *close*.—**To keep quarter**. (a) To keep the proper place or station.

They do beat who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep quarter, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs.
Bacon, Love (ed. 1887).

(b) To keep peace. Compare *quarter*².

I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place in Queen Elizabeth's time, and yet kept good quarters between themselves.
Bacon, Canning (ed. 1887).

For the Venetians endeavour, as much as in them lies, to keep good quarters with the Turk.
Sandys, Travels, p. 6.

(c†) To make noise or disturbance: apparently an ironical use.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you shall prate;
For all you kept such a quarter, you are out of the council of state.
Wright's Political Ballads, p. 150. (Halliwell.)

This evening come Betty Turner and the two Mercers, and W. Batelier, and they had fiddlers, and danced, and kept a quarter.
Pepys, Diary, III. 360.

Weather quarter, the quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.—**Winter quarters**, the quarters of an army during the winter: a winter residence or station.

quarter¹ (kwâr'tèr), *v.* [*<* *quarter*¹, *n.* In def. II., 5. cf. *F. cartayer*, drive so that one of the two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the road into four sections), *<* *quart*, fourth: see *quart*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To divide into four equal parts.

In his silver shield
He bore a bloodie Crosse that quartered all the field.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 18.

A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom
And ever three parts coward.
Shak., Hamlet, IV. 4. 42.

2. To divide; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

If you frown upon this proffer'd peace,
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire.
Shak., I. Hen. VI., IV. 2. 11.

Here is a sword bath sharp and broad,
Will quarter you in three.

King Malcolin and Sir Cokain (Child's Ballads, III. 380).

The lawyer and the blacksmith shall be quard,
Quarter'd.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 1.

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors quartered heaven, and found a name
For every fixed and every wandering star.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, I. 208.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to quarter soldiers on the inhabitants.

Divers souldiers were quarter'd at myn house, but I thank
God went away the next day towards Flanders.
Evelyn, Diary, May 1, 1657.

They would not adventure to bring them to us, but quartered them in another house, though in the same town.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 344).

5†. To diet; feed.

Serimansky was his cousin-german,
With whom he served, and fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And quarter himself upon his paws.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. II. 268.

6. To furnish as portion; deal out; allot; share.

But this isle,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He quarters to his blue-hair'd deities.
Milton, Comus, I. 29.

When the queen frown'd, or smil'd, he knows . . .
Whose place is quarter'd out, three parts in four.
Pope, Satires of Donne, IV. 136.

7. In *her.*, to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man quarters the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress. The verb to quarter is used even when more than two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, and when, therefore, more than four compartments appear. See *quartering*, 4.

308

Shen. They [the Shallow family] may give the dozen white laces in their coat; . . . I may quarter, coz.
Shak. You may, by marrying.

Shak., M. W. of W., I. i. 23.
"Look at the banner," said the Abbot; "tell me what are the blazonries." "The arms of Scotland," said Edward; "the lion and its tressure, quartered . . . with three cushions."
Scott, Monastery, xxxvii.

8. In *maeh.*, to make wrist-pin holes in, 90° apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.—9. In *sporting*, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite *it*: said of hunting-dogs.

In order to complete the education of the pointer in ranging or beating his ground, it is not only necessary that he should quarter it, as it is called, but that he should do it with every advantage of the wind, and also without losing time by dwelling on a false scent.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 229.

To hang, draw, and quarter. See *hang*.—To quarter the sea, to bring the sea first on one quarter and then on the other: frequently done with a small boat running before a heavy sea with plenty of sea-room.

II. intrans. 1. To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence.

Some fortunate captains

That quarter with him, and are truly valiant,
Have hung the name of Happy Cæsar on him.
Fletcher (and another), False One, IV. 2.

That night they quartered in the woods.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 163.*

2. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind on the quarter.

We were now assured they were Spaniards; and therefore we put away, *Quartering*, and steering N. W.
Dampier, Voyages, II. II. 20.

3. To shift; beat about; change position, so as to get advantage of an adversary.

They quarter over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, II. 5.

4. In *sporting*, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field.—5. To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts.

The postillion . . . was employed, not by fits and starts, but always and eternally, in *quartering*—i. e. in crossing from side to side—according to the casualties of the ground.
De Quincy, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 298.

quarter² (kwâr'tèr), *n.* [= *G. quartier* = *Sw. quarter* = *Dan. kvarter*, quarter; *<* *F. quartier*. "quarter, or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certain rate" (Cotgrave) (= *Sp. cuartel* = *Pg. quartel* = *It. quartiere*, quarter), in the phrases *donner quartier*, or *faire quartier*, give quarter, *demande quartier*, beg quarter, supposed to have referred orig. to the sending of the vanquished to an assigned 'quarter' or place, there to be detained until his liberation, ransom, or slavery should be decided: see *quarter*¹. The explanation from an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" (*Imp. Diet.*) presents obvious difficulties.] Indulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

The three that remain'd call'd to Robin for quarter.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

Death a more gen'rous Rage does use;
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse;

Cowley, The Mistress, Thralldom.

He magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives, if they gave up the castle.
Clarendon.

Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair quarter wherever I meet with it.
Franklin, Autobiog., I. 83.

quarterage (kwâr'tèr-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarteridge*, *quartridge*; *<* *ME. quarteragr*, *<* *OE. quarterage*, *quartridge*, *<* *quartier*, a quarter: see *quarter*¹.] 1. A quarterly allowance or payment, as for tuition or rent.

Upon every one of the said quarter days, every one that is a Freeman of the said Company shall pay to the Master for the time being, for his *quarterage*, one penny.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

[A virtuous writer] might have expended more by the year by the revenue of his verse than any riotous elder brother upon the wealthy *quartridges* of three time three hundred acres.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

In 1771 the *quarterage* [of Cartmel Grammar School] was raised to 1s. 6d. for Latin and 1s. for English, the poor children still to be taught free.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 681.

2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping.

The warre thus being begun and followed, the Scots kept their *quarterage*.
Holinshed, Scotland, an. 1557.

Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free *quarterage* due to their official dignity, while engaged in the examination of the state of the district and the administration of the laws by the king's command.
O'Curry, Ancient Irish, I. xvi.

For *quarterage* of a soldier, 6s. per week.
Connecticut Records, II. 386. (Bartlett.)

3. A certain special tax. See the quotation.

They [the Roman Catholics] could not obtain the freedom of any town corporate, and were only suffered to carry on their trades in their native cities on condition of paying special and vexatious impositions known by the name of *quarterage*.
Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.

quarter-angled (kwâr'tèr-ang'gld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *quadrate*, 5.

quarter-aspect (kwâr'tèr-as'pekt), *n.* In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets whose positions are 90° apart on the zodiac.

quarter-back (kwâr'tèr-bak), *n.* A certain player or position in foot-ball. See *back*¹, *n.*, 12.

quarter-badge (kwâr'tèr-baj), *n.* *Naut.*, ornamentation on the quarters of a ship.

quarter-bend (kwâr'tèr-bend), *n.* In a pipe, a bend the arc of which subtends an angle of 90°.

quarter-bill (kwâr'tèr-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list of the stations on board a man-of-war for men to take in time of action.

quarter-bitts (kwâr'tèr-bits), *n. pl.* Vertical posts or timbers projecting above the deck on a vessel's quarter, to which hawsers, tow-lines, etc., may be secured.

quarter-blanket (kwâr'tèr-blank'ket), *n.* A horse-blanket intended to cover only the back and a part of the hips. It is usually put on under the harness.

quarter-blocks (kwâr'tèr-bloks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, blocks underneath a yard close in amidships, for the clew-lines and the sheets of the sail set above them to reef through.

quarter-board (kwâr'tèr-bôrd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks of the after part of a vessel. They are also called *topgallant-bulwarks*.

quarter-boat (kwâr'tèr-bôit), *n.* *Naut.*, any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.—**Larboard quarter-boat**. See *larboard*.

quarter-boot (kwâr'tèr-bôit), *n.* A leather boot to protect the fore feet of horses which over-reach with the hind feet.

quarter-bound (kwâr'tèr-bound), *a.* In *book-binding*, bound with pasteboard covers and leather or cloth on the back only.

quarter-boys (kwâr'tèr-boiz), *n. pl.* Automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain bell-fries. Compare *jack of the clock*, under *jack*¹.

Their *quarter-boys* and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so commonly seen upon an old clock face, and so seldom upon a new one.
Southey, Doctor, xxix. (Davies.)

quarter-bred (kwâr'tèr-bred), *a.* Having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc.

quarter-cask (kwâr'tèr-kâsk), *n.* A small cask holding 28 gallons or thereabouts.

quarter-cast (kwâr'tèr-kâst), *a.* Cut in the quarter of the hoof: said of horses operated upon for some disease of the hoof.

quarter-cleft (kwâr'tèr-kleft), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-cloth (kwâr'tèr-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas formerly extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

quarter-day (kwâr'tèr-dā), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady day (March 25th), Midsummer day (June 24th), Michaelmas day (September 29th), and Christmas day (December 25th). These are the usual landlords' and tenants' terms for entering or quitting lands or houses or for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are *Whitsunday* (May 15th) and *Martinmas* (November 11th); the conventional terms *Candlemas* (February 2d) and *Lammas* (August 1st) make up the quarter-days.

quarter-deck (kwâr'tèr-dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the spar-deck of a man-of-war between the poop and the main-mast. It is used as a promenade by the officers only.

The officer was walking the *quarter-deck*, where I had no right to go.
R. II. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 5.

quarter-decker (kwâr'tèr-dek'èr), *n.* *Naut.*, an officer who is more looked upon as a stickler for small points of etiquette than as a thorough seaman. [Collog.]

quartered (kwâr'tèrd), *p. a.* 1. Divided into or grouped in four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts.

Nations besides from all the *quarter'd* winds.
Milton, P. R., IV. 202.

2. Lodged; stationed for lodging; or for pertaining to lodging or quarters.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires.
Shak., Cymbeline, IV. 4. 18.

3. Having hind quarters (of a specified kind): as, a short-quartered horse.—4. Sawed into quarters (said of a tree-trunk), and then cut into planks in such a manner as to show the grain of the wood (especially the silver grain of oak) to advantage. This is done in various ways—that most approved being to cut the quarter into two equal parts from the pith to the bark, and then to saw off boards by cuts parallel to the bisecting section.

5. In *her.*, having a square piece cut out of the center: noting a form of cross. The perforation is usually as wide as the band that forms the cross, so that the arms of the cross do not unite in the middle except at their corners.



A Cross Quartered.

6. In *shoemaking*, made with quarters (of a particular kind): as, low-quartered shoes.—*Drawn and quartered*. See *drawn*.—*Quartered oak*. See def. 4.—*Quartered partition*, a partition formed with quarters.—*Quarterly quartered*. See *quarterly*.

quarterer (kwâr'tér-ér), *n.* A lodger. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

quarter-evil (kwâr'tér-è'vl), *n.* Same as *symp-tomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quarter-face (kwâr'tér-fäs), *n.* A countenance three parts averted.

But let this dross carry what price it will
With noble ignorants, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their quarter-face.

B. Jonson, Forest, xii. To Countess of Rutland.

quarter-fast (kwâr'tér-fäst), *n.* *Naut.* See *fast*, 1.

quarter-fishes (kwâr'tér-fish'ez), *n. pl.* Stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it.

quarterfoil (kwâr'tér-foil), *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quarter-franc (kwâr'tér-frangk), *n.* In *her.*, a quarter used separately as a bearing.

quarter-gallery (kwâr'tér-gal'e-ri), *n.* *Naut.*, a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship; also, a small structure on the quarters of a ship, containing the water-closet and bath-tub.

quarter-grain (kwâr'tér-grän), *n.* The grain of wood shown when a log is quartered. See *quartered*, 4. Compare *fett-grain*.

quarter-guard (kwâr'tér-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

quarter-gunner (kwâr'tér-gun'ér), *n.* In the United States navy, a petty officer whose duty it is, under the direction of the gunner, to care for the guns, gun-gear, small-arms, and ammunition.

quarter-hollow (kwâr'tér-hol'ö), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *arch.*, etc., a concave molding the arc of which is, or approaches, 90°, or a quadrant: the converse of a *quarter-round*.

II. *a.* Having the form of a quarter-hollow.—*Quarter-hollow tool*, a chisel or gouge used in wood-working to make convex or concave moldings.

quarter-horse (kwâr'tér-hörs), *n.* A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race. [Southern U. S.]

quarter-hung (kwâr'tér-hung), *a.* Having, as a gun, trunnions with their axis below the line of bore. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc.*

quarteridget, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarter-age*.

quarter-ill (kwâr'tér-il), *n.* Same as *symptom-atic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quartering (kwâr'tér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *quarter*, *v.*] 1. The act of dividing into fourths.—2. The act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers.—3. Quarters; lodging; a station.

Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there. *Ep. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

4. In *her.*, the marshaling or disposal of various escutcheons in one, in order to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than three other escutcheons are quartered with that of the family, the arms are still said to be *quartered*, however many compartments the shield may be divided into. The name is also given to the several different coats marshaled and placed together in one escutcheon. See *quarterly*.

5. In *carp.*, a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in interiors, but if used for exteriors they are generally boarded. *Gwilt*.

6. In *gun.*, the position or placing of a piece of ordnance when it is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, as that on which the ship's quarter has its bearing.—7. In *mech.*, the adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at an angle of 90° with each other; also, the boring of holes for wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other. *E. H. Knight*.

quartering (kwâr'tér-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *quarter*, *v.*] 1. *Naut.*: (a) Sailing large but not before the wind. *Totten*. (b) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a *quartering* wind. *Dana*.—2. In *archery*, making an acute angle with the range: said of the wind.

quartering-belt (kwâr'tér-ing-belt), *n.* Same as *quarter-turn belt* (which see, under *belt*).

quartering-block (kwâr'tér-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay*.

quartering-hammer (kwâr'tér-ing-ham'ér), *n.* A steel hammer used to block out masses of flint for flaking.

quartering-machine (kwâr'tér-ing-mä-shën'), *n.* A machine for boring the wrist-pin holes of driving-wheels accurately at a distance apart of 90°.

quarter-iron (kwâr'tér-i'èrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom-iron on the quarter of a lower yard.

quarterland (kwâr'tér-land), *n.* A small territorial division or estate in the Isle of Man, forming a division of a treen.

quarter-light (kwâr'tér-lit), *n.* In a carriage, a window in the side of the body, as distinguished from the windows in the doors. *Car-Builders Dict.*

quarter-line (kwâr'tér-lin), *n.* 1. The position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. Also called *bow-and-quarter line*.—2. An additional line extending to the under side of the bag of a seine. As the bag approaches the shore, this line is from time to time drawn upon to relieve the strain upon the wings.

quarter-look† (kwâr'tér-lük), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson*.

quarterly (kwâr'tér-li), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *quarter*¹ + *-ly*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder, On Time*.

2. Recurring at the end of every quarter of the year: as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.—**Quarterly conference**. See *conference*, 2 (c) (2).

II. *n.*; *pl.* *quarterlies* (-liz). A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months.

So much of our reviewing is done in newspapers and critical notes in magazines and *quarterlies* that this sort of criticism nearly engrosses the name. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 54.

quarterly (kwâr'tér-li), *adv.* [*<* *quarterly*, *a.*] 1. In quarters; by quarters.

They tore in peeces *quarterly*
The corps which they had slain.

Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 107).

2. Once in a quarter of a year: as, the returns are made *quarterly*.—3. In *her.*: (a) Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield.

(b) Arranged according to quartering, even when more than four divisions exist: as, he bears *quarterly* of twelve. Compare *quartering*, 4.—**Quarterly in equerre**, in *her.*, divided into four parts by broken lines, producing an effect similar to gironny.—**Quarterly in saltier**, in *her.*, same as *per saltier*: said of the field. See *saltier*.—**Quarterly pierced**, in *her.*, quartered.—**Quarterly quartered**, in *her.*, divided along the lines which separate the field *quarterly*: said of any bearing in the field.

quarterman (kwâr'tér-man), *n.*; *pl.* *quartermen* (-men). An officer of a subdivision of a navy-yard working force. [U. S.]

quartermaster (kwâr'tér-mäs'tér), *n.* [= D. *kwartiermeester* = G. *quartiermeister* = Sw. *kwartiermästare* = Dan. *kwartiermester*; as *quarter*² + *master*¹.] 1. *Milit.*, a regimental staff-officer, of the relative rank of lieutenant, whose duties are to superintend the assignment of quarters and the distribution of clothing, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the bar-

racks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs the marking out of camp. In the United States army the quartermaster is appointed by the colonel of the regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the British service the quartermaster is generally taken from the ranks, and after thirty years' service, including ten as an officer, he may retire with the honorary rank of captain. *Farrow, Mil. Encyc.*

2. *Naut.*, a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship, the signals and soundings, and the running lights, leads, colors, log, compasses, etc., as an assistant to the navigator. Quartermasters keep regular watch during the whole time a ship is in commission, and are selected from the steadiest and most trustworthy seamen. On mail steamers the quartermasters steer and keep the flags and running-lights in order.—**Quartermaster's department**, the staff department of the United States army which provides the quarters and transportation of the army, purchases stores, transports army supplies, and furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses for the artillery and cavalry, straw, fuel, forage, and stationery. It disburses the appropriations for the incidental expenses of the army, such as the pursuit and capture of deserters, the burial of officers and soldiers, the extra-duty pay of soldiers, the purchase of veterinary medicines and stores, the hiring of escorts, couriers, guides, spies, and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and maintenance of the national cemeteries.—**Signal or chief quartermaster**, in the United States navy, a petty officer who has charge of all the apparatus of navigation, as well as the flags, signals, and lights.

quartermaster-general (kwâr'tér-mäs'tér-jen'e-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, in the British service, a staff-officer whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage; in the United States army, a staff-officer of the rank of brigadier-general, who is at the head of the quartermaster's department.

quartermaster-sergeant (kwâr'tér-mäs'tér-sär'jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

quartern (kwâr'térn), *n.* [*<* ME. *quartern*, *<* OF. *quartern*, F. *quartern* = Pr. *cartayron*, *cartairo* = Sp. *cuarteron* = It. *quarternone*, a fourth part, *<* ML. *quartern* (-), a fourth part, *<* L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*¹, *quarter*¹. Cf. *quartern*, *quadroom*.] **I.** A fourth part; a quarter.

And there is not the moue scyn in alle the lunacionn, saif only the seconde *quartern*. *Manderüle, Travels*, p. 301. (*Hallivell*.)

Specifically—2. The fourth part of certain British measures. (a) In *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint; an imperial gill.

The waiter . . . returned with a *quartern* of brandy. *Smollett, Launcelot Greaves*, xvii.

(b) The fourth of a peck, or of a stone. (c) A quarter of a pound.

Applicants for *quarterns* of sugar. *Dickens, Sketches, Tales*, iv.

quarter-netting (kwâr'tér-net'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which formerly in action served to arrest bullets from small-arms.

quarternion (kwâr'tér-ni-on), *n.* An erroneous form of *quaternion*.

quartern-loaf (kwâr'térn-löf), *n.* A loaf weighing, generally, four pounds.

Who makes the *quartern-loaf* and Luddites rise? *H. Smith, Rejected Addresses*, 1.

In proof of their poverty they [the sweepers] refer you to the workhouse authorities, who allow them certain *quartern-loaves* weekly. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor*, II. 528.

quarter-noble (kwâr'tér-nö'bl), *n.* An old English coin, equal in value to the fourth part of a noble. Also *ferling-noble*. See *noble*, 2.

quarter-note (kwâr'tér-nöt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a half-note; a crotchet: marked by the sign ♩ or ♪. Also *quarter*.—**Quarter-note rest**. Same as *quarter-rest*.

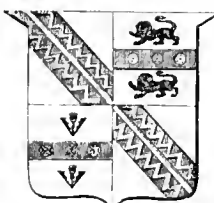
quartern (kwâr'térn), *n.* [*<* Sp. *cuarteron*: see *quartern* and *quadroom*.] Same as *quadroom*.

Your pale-white Creoles have their grievances: and your yellow *Quarterns*? . . . *Quartern* Oge . . . felt for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred of duties. *Carlyle, French Rev.*, II. v. 4. (*Davies*.)

quarterount, *n.* A Middle English form of *quartern*.

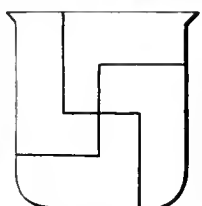
quarter-pace (kwâr'tér-päs), *n.* The footpace of a staircase when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

quarter-partition (kwâr'tér-pär-tish'on), *n.* In *carp.*, a partition consisting of quarters. See *quartering*, 5.



Quartering.

First and fourth quarters are of one ancestor, A; second of another, B; third of another, C.



Quarterly in Equerre.

quarter-pieces (kwâr'tér-pé'sez), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation.

quarter-pierced (kwâr'tér-pérs't), *a.* In *her.*, pierced with a square hole not so large as in *quartered* or *quarterly pierced*. See *quartered*, 5. — **Cross quarter-pierced.** See *cross*.

quarter-plate (kwâr'tér-plát), *n.* In *photog.*: (a) A size of plate measuring $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The *half-plate* measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the United States ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in England), and the *whole-plate* $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (b) A plate of this size, or a picture made from such a plate.

quarter-point (kwâr'tér-póint), *n.* *Naut.*, the fourth part of a point, or $2^\circ 48' 45''$.

quarter-pointed (kwâr'tér-póin'ted), *a.* In *her.*, representing one quarter of the field cut off saltierwise, usually that quarter which is appended to either side of the field.

quarter-rail (kwâr'tér-rál), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of the rail which runs above the quarter of the ship; the rail that serves as a guard to the quarter-deck where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-rest (kwâr'tér-rest), *n.* A rest or sign for silence, equivalent in time-value to a quarter-note; a crotchet-rest: marked $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{4}$. Also called *quarter-note rest*.

quarter-round (kwâr'tér-round), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a molding whose contour is exactly or approximately a quadrant: same as *ovolo*.

In the *quarter round* of the cornish without there are spouts carved with a lip and flowers that do not project. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 109.*

2. Any tool adapted for forming quarter-rounds, as an ovolo-plane.—**Quarter-round tool**, a chisel adapted for cutting concave or convex moldings.

quarter-saver (kwâr'tér-sá'vér), *n.* A device attached to a knitting-machine to prevent the work from running off if the yarn breaks or runs out.

quarter-sawed (kwâr'tér-sád), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-seal (kwâr'tér-sél), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell*.

quarter-section (kwâr'tér-sek'shön), *n.* In the United States Government Land Survey, a square tract of land containing 160 acres, and constituting one fourth of a section.

quarter-sessions (kwâr'tér-sesh'onz), *n. pl.* 1. A criminal court held quarterly in England by justices of the peace in counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs, and having jurisdiction of minor offenses and administration of highway laws, poor-laws, etc. In several of the United States a somewhat similar court is known by this name.

A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, . . .
A *quarter-sessions* chairman, abler none.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns, and having power to review sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions.

Abbreviated *Q. S.*

quarter-sling (kwâr'tér-sling), *n.* One of the supports for a yard on either side of its center.

quarter-square (kwâr'tér-skwâr), *n.* The fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter-squares are sometimes used to replace logarithms, on account of the property that $\frac{1}{4}(x+y)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(x-y)^2 = xy$.

quarter-staff (kwâr'tér-stáf), *n.*; *pl.* *quarter-staves* (-stávz). An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

A stont frere I met,
And a *quarter-staffe* in his hande.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

Quarter-staff Dr. Johnson explains to be "A staff of defence, so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the end and the middle."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 357.

The two champions, being alike armed with *quarter-staves*, stepped forward. . . . The miller, . . . holding his *quarter-staff* by the middle, and making it flourish round his head, . . . exclaimed boastfully, "Come on, churl, an thou darrest!"
Scott, Ivanhoe, xi.

quarter-stanchion (kwâr'tér-stan'shön), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one such stanchion forming the extreme boundary of the stern on each side.

quarter-stuff (kwâr'tér-stuf), *n.* Plank one fourth of an inch in thickness. *E. H. Knight*.

quarter-tackle (kwâr'tér-tak'l), *n.* A purchase sometimes used on the quarter of a lower yard to hoist boats, etc.

quarter-timber (kwâr'tér-tim'hér), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the framing-timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut under *counter*.—2. In *carp.*, scantling from two to six inches deep. *E. H. Knight*.

quarter-tone (kwâr'tér-tön), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, an interval equivalent to one half of a semitone or half-step. The term is loosely applied to a variety of small intervals, especially to enharmonic ones.

quarter-trap (kwâr'tér-trap), *n.* In theaters, a small trap on each side of the stage, on a line with the first entrance.

quarter-turn (kwâr'tér-térn), *n.* The arc subtending an angle of 90° ; a bend or change of direction at right angles.—**Quarter-turn belt, gooseneck, etc.** See *belt, etc.*

quarter-undulation (kwâr'tér-un-dü-lä'shön), *n.* In *optics*, a quarter of a wave-length.—**Quarter-undulation plate**, a plate (as of mica) so thin as to cause in a refracted ray a retardation equal to one fourth of a wave-length. Such a plate is used in determining in the polariscope the positive or negative character of a uniaxial crystal.

quarter-vine (kwâr'tér-vín), *n.* An American vine, *Bignonia capreolata*. It is so called because, owing to the projection of medullary tissue in four wing-like layers from the middle to near the surface, a short section of the stem, when gently twisted in the hand, will divide into quarters. See *cross-vine*.

quarter-waiter (kwâr'tér-wá'tér), *n.* An officer or gentleman usher of the English court who is one of a number in attendance by turns for a quarter of a year at a time. Also called *quarterly waiter*.

Gentleman Usher. "No, do as I bid thee; I should know something that have beene a *quarter-waiter* [in the queen's service] these fifteen yeares."
Str J. Davies, Dialogue, Tanner MS. 79.

quarter-watch (kwâr'tér-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, one half of the watch on deck.

On the whaling ground in the southern fishery, when a ship is hove to in mid-ocean, they stand *quarter-watches*, one-fourth of the working hands, or half of each watch, being on duty, headed by the boat-steerers.
Fisheries of U. S., v. ii. 229.

quarter-wind (kwâr'tér-wind), *n.* *Naut.*, a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quarter-yard (kwâr'tér-yárd), *n.* An old ale-measure. See *ale-yard* and *half-yard*.

quartet, quartette (kwâr'tet'), *n.* [*lt. quartetto*, a quartet, < *L. quartus*, fourth: see *quart*.] 1. In *music*: (a) A composition or movement for four solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, an instrumental work, usually for four stringed instruments, written in sonata form, and planned like a small symphony; a string-quartet. The quartet is the highest variety of chamber-music. It first reached its full development at the end of the eighteenth century.

(b) A company of four singers or players who perform quartets. A mixed vocal quartet properly consists of a soprano (treble), an alto, a tenor, and a bass. A string-quartet consists of two violins, a viola, and a violoncello. (c) In an orchestra the stringed instruments collectively, and in oratorio music the principal vocal soloists, are sometimes loosely called the quartet.—2. A stanza of four lines.—3. Same as *quadruplet*. *Car-Builders' Dict.*—**Double quartet.** (a) A composition for eight voices or instruments, especially for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. *Grove.* (b) The performers of such a composition, whether vocal or instrumental.—**Quartet choir**, a church choir consisting only of a mixed quartet, especially when made up of expert singers.

quartetto (kwâr'tet'ó), *n.* [*It.*] Same as *quartet*.

quartful, quartiful, *a.* [*ME. quartifulle, quartful*; < *quart*³ + *-ful*.] In good health; prosperous. *Cath. Ang.*

quartfulness, *n.* [*ME. qarfulness*; < *quartful* + *-ness*.] Prosperity. *Cath. Ang.*

quartic (kwâr'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth (see *quart*), + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* In *math.*, of the fourth degree; especially, of the fourth order.—**Quartic symmetry**, symmetry like that of a regular octagon; in general, symmetry arising from the vanishing of the cubic invariant of a quartic.

2. *n.* An algebraic function of the fourth degree; a quantic of the fourth degree.—**Bicircular quartic.** See *bicircular*.—**Ex-cubo-quartic**, a non-plane curve formed by the intersection of a quadric and a cubic surface which have, besides, two non-intersecting straight lines in common.

quartiful, *a.* See *quartful*.

quartile (kwâr'til), *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth (see *quart*), + *-ile*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90° . See *aspect*, 7.

The heavens threaten us with their comets, stars, planets, with their great conjunctions, eclipses, oppositions, *quartiles*, and such unfriendly aspects.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartile*, move
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., l. 500.

quartilunar (kwâr-ti-lü'när), *a.* [*L. quartus*, fourth (see *quart*), + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of one fourth of a lunar month. [*Rare.*]

Such [tidal] waves as these may follow their causes, in periodic times, not diurnally alone, as influenced by sun and moon, but in semilunar or *quartilunar* intervals.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 96.

quartine (kwâr'tin), *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth (see *quart*), + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, a supposed fourth integument of some ovules, counting from the outermost. It is really only a layer of the secundine or of the nucleus.

quartinvariant (kwâr-tin-vá'ri-ánt), *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth, + *E. invariant*.] An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients.

quartisection (kwâr-ti-sek'shön), *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth, + *E. section*.] Separation into four equal parts; quadrisection.

quartisternal (kwâr-ti-stér'nál), *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] In *anat.*, the fourth sterneber, counting from the manubrium backward; that bone of the sternum which is opposite the fourth intercostal space. [*Rare.*]

quartle (kwâr'tl), *n.* [A var. of *quarter*.] Same as *quarter*. *Halliwel.*

quartlet (kwâr'tlet), *n.* [*ME. quartelette*, < *OF. quartelet*, < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*.] A tankard or goblet holding a quart.

Item, ij. *quarteletes*, of dyvers sortes, weying xlvij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 472.

quarto (kwâr'tó), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *L. (NL.) in quarto*: *L. in*, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*.] 1. *n.* A size of book in which the leaf is one fourth of a described or implied size of paper. The sheet folded twice in cross directions makes the square quarto, or regular quarto; folded twice in the same direction makes the long quarto. A cap quarto is $7 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; demy quarto, $8 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; folio-post quarto, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches; medium quarto, 9×12 inches; royal quarto, 10×13 inches. The leaf of a quarto is understood to have a broad and short shape. Abbreviated 4to.

In my library there is a large copy of the Apocrypha, in what may be called elephant *quarto*, printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by Thomas Bensley, 1816.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 356.

Broad quarto. See *broad folio*, under *broad*.—**Small quarto**, a square octavo; a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto.

2. *a.* Noting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves: as, a *quarto* volume; being of the size or shape of the leaves of a quarto: as, *quarto* paper; a *quarto* edition.

Quartodeciman (kwâr-tó-des'i-mán), *n.* and *a.* [*ML. quartadecimani*, pl., < *L. quarta decima* (see *diēs lunæ*), the fourteenth (day of the moon), fem. of *quartus decimus*, fourteenth, < *quartus*, fourth, + *decimus*, tenth: see *quart* and *decimal*.] 1. *n.* A member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the same day as that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover), without regard to the day of the week. This practice led to great confusion and to a wide-spread controversy (the *Quartodeciman controversy*). In modern times this question has been much misunderstood, from a failure to distinguish the "Pascha" which was the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion from that which was the anniversary of his resurrection. The Quartodeciman usage was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

2. *a.* Relating to the Quartodecimans or to their practice of celebrating the Paschal feast.

As to the origin and precise nature of the *Quartodeciman* observance, there is not yet an entire agreement.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 334.

Quartodecimani (kwâr-tó-des-i-má'ni), *n. pl.* [See *Quartodeciman*.] The Quartodecimans.

Quartodecimanian (kwâr-tó-des-i-má'ni-án), *n.* and *a.* [*Quartodeciman* + *-ian*.] Same as *Quartodeciman*. Also *Quartodecimarian*.

quartole (kwâr'tól), *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth: see *quart*.] In *music*, a group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six. Compare *decimole*, *quintole*, etc.

quartrain (kwâr'trán), *n.* An improper form of *quatrain*.

quartridge (kwâr'trij), *n.* An obsolete form of *quartridge*.

quartz (kwâr'ts), *n.* [= *F. quartz* = *Sp. cuarzo* = *Pg. It. quarzo* = *D. kwarts* = *Sw. kwarts* = *Dan. kwarts* = *Russ. kwartsú*, < *MHG. quarz* (pl. *querze*), *G. quarz*, rock-crystal, quartz.] The

common form of native silica, or the oxid of silicon (SiO₂). Silica is also found in nature in the mineral opal and tridymite (which see). Quartz occurs crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused, being one of the constituents of granite, gneiss, and many other crystalline rocks, forming quartzite and sandstone, and making up the mass of the sand of the sea-shore. When crystallized it commonly occurs in hexagonal prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It belongs, however, to the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, and its forms are sometimes very complex. Optically it is remarkable as exhibiting the phenomenon of circular polarization, the right- and left-handed character of the crystals optically corresponding to the arrangement of the modifying trapezoidal planes present. It scratches glass readily (hardness 7), gives fire with steel, becomes electrified by friction, and also by heating and pressure. It is infusible in the flame of the blowpipe, and insoluble in ordinary reagents except hydrofluoric acid. Its specific gravity is 2.66 when pure, and the luster vitreous or in some cases greasy to dull. The colors are various, as white or milky, gray, reddish, yellowish, or brownish, purple, blue, green. When colorless, or nearly so, and crystallized, it is known as rock-crystal: here belong the "Lake George diamonds," "Cornish diamond," etc. Other distinctly crystalline varieties are the pink, called rose-quartz; the milk-white, milk-quartz; the purple or bluish-violet, amethyst; the smoky-yellow or brown, smoky quartz or Cairngorm stone, called *morion* when black or nearly so; the yellow, false topaz or citrine; the aventurin, spangled with scales of mica or hematite; agentic, containing acicular crystals of rutile; the cat's-eye, opaque through the presence of asbestos fibers. The pyrocrystalline varieties are named according either to color or to structure: here belong chalcodony, agate in many forms, onyx, sardonyx, carnelian, heliotrope, prase, chrysoptase, flint, hornstone, jasper, basanite, agatized wood, etc. (see these words). The transparent varieties of quartz (amethyst, smoky quartz, etc.) are used for cheap jewelry, also when colorless for spectacles (then called *pebble*), and for optical instruments. Quartz prisms are useful in spectrum analysis, since quartz is highly transparent to the ultra-violet rays. (See *spectrum*.) Beautiful spheres of rock-crystal, sometimes several inches in diameter, occur in Japan. The massive colored kinds of quartz are much used as ornamental stones, especially the agates and agatized or fossil wood, onyx, etc. In these cases the colors are often produced or at least heightened by artificial means. Pulverized quartz is employed in making sandpaper; also when pure for glass-making, and in the manufacture of porcelain. Quartz-veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold; hence, in California and other gold-mining regions mining in the solid rock is commonly called *quartz-mining*, in contradistinction to *placer* and *hydraulic mining*. See *cut* under *quartz*.—**Babel quartz**, a curious form of quartz crystals found at Beer Alston in Devonshire, England, the under surface of which shows the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar upon which the quartz was deposited. Also called *Babylonian quartz*.—**Capped quartz**, a variety of crystallized quartz occurring in Cornwall, England, embedded in compact quartz. When the matrix is broken the crystals are revealed, and a cast of their pyramidal terminations in intaglio is obtained. Another kind consists of separable layers or caps, due to successive interruptions in the growth of the crystal, with perhaps a deposition of a little clay between the layers.—**Milky quartz**. Same as *milk-quartz*.

quartz-crusher (kwárts'krush'ér), *n.* A machine for pulverizing quartz.

quartziferous (kwárts-sif'ér-us), *a.* [*quartz* + *-iferous*.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartzite (kwárt'sít), *n.* [*quartz* + *-ite*.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral quartz. It is a rock of frequent occurrence, and often forms deposits of great thickness. Quartzite is rarely without a granular structure, either perceptible to the naked eye or visible with the aid of the microscope. Sometimes, however, this structure is with great difficulty perceptible. It is generally held by geologists that quartzite has resulted from the alteration of quartzose sand, pressure and the presence of siliceous solutions having thoroughly united the grains of which the rock was originally composed. The quartzose material of which many veins are made up (material which must have been deposited from a solution) is not generally designated as quartzite, this sense being reserved for such quartz as is recognized by its stratigraphic position to have been formed from sedimentary material.

quartzitic (kwárt-sít'ik), *a.* [*quartzite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to quartzite or quartz; consisting of quartzite or quartz.

quartz-liquefier (kwárts'lik'wé-fi-ér), *n.* An apparatus in which comminuted auriferous quartz is dissolved to liberate the gold.

quartz-mill (kwárts'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for pulverizing quartz, differing in character from the ordinary mill in which the ore is pulverized by stamping, but intended to serve the same purpose. See *stamp-mill*.—2. An establishment where auriferous quartz is stamped or in some other way reduced to a powder, and the gold separated from it by amalgamation; a stamp-mill.

quartzoid (kwárt'soid), *a.* [*quartz* + *-oid*.] In *crystal*, a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quartzose (kwárt'sós), *a.* [*quartz* + *-ose*.] Composed of quartz. Quartzose rocks are such as are essentially made up of the mineral quartz. Also *quartzous*.

quartz-porphry (kwárts'pór'fi-ri), *n.* See *porphry*.

quartz-reef (kwárts'réf), *n.* Same as *quartz-vein*. [Australian.]

quartz-rock (kwárts'rok), *n.* Quartzite.

quartz-sinter (kwárts'sin'tér), *n.* Silicious sinter.

quartz-trachyte, *n.* See *trachyte*.

quartz-vein (kwárts'vân), *n.* A deposit of quartz in the form of a vein. Most of the gold obtained from mining in the solid rock, and not by washing of detrital material, comes from veins of which the gangue is entirely or chiefly quartz; hence auriferous veins are often called *quartz-veins*, and mining for gold in the rock is called *quartz-mining*.

quartzzy (kwárt'si), *a.* [*quartz* + *-y*.] Containing or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

The iron ore is still further separated from its granitic or quartz matrix by washing.

Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 4.

quas (kwas), *n.* Same as *krass*.

quash¹ (kwosh), *v.* [*ME. quashen, quashen, quassen, quessen*, < *OF. quasser, casser, quassier, quesser, kassier*, break in pieces, bruise, shatter, maltreat, destroy, *F. casser*, break, shatter, < *L. quassare*, shake or toss violently, shatter, fig. shatter, impair, weaken, freq. of *quater*, pp. *quassus*, shake, shatter, break in pieces; whence also *ult. E. concuss, discuss, percuss, rescue*. In the fig. sense this verb (*L. quassare*) merges with *F. casser*, annul; see *quash*².] **I. trans. 1.** To beat down or beat in pieces; crush.

Abowte scho whirles the whele, and whirles me ndire,
Tillealle my quarters that whille whare *quaste* al to pecea!
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), f. 3390.

The whales

Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd*,

Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.

Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, II.

2. To crush; subdue; put down summarily; quell; extinguish; put an end to.

The word Puritan seems to be *quash*, and all that heretofore were counted such are now Brownists.

Milton, Church-Government, I. 6.

The Commotions in Sicily are *quashed*, but those of Naples increase.

Howell, Letters, III. 1.

To doubts so put, and so *quashed*, there seemed to be an end for ever.

Lamb, Witches.

II. intrans. To be shaken with a noise; make the noise of water when shaken.

The erthe quook and *quashe* as hit qunye were.

Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 64.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking.

Ray, Works of Creation, II.

quash² (kwosh), *v. t.* [*ME. *quashen*, < *OF. quasser*, prop. *casser*, annihilate, annul, *F. casser*, annul, < *LL. cassare*, annihilate, destroy, annul, < *L. cassus*, empty, hollow, fig. empty, vain, useless, futile, null; see *cass*, *cash*, *cassation*, *cashier*, etc.] To make void; annul; in *law*, to annul, abate, overthrow, or set aside for insufficiency or other cause: as, to *quash* an indictment.

Pleas in abatement (when the suit is by original) conclude to the writ or declaration by praying "Judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be *quashed*," cassatur, made void, or abated.

Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

quash³ (kwosh), *n.* [Perhaps so called with ref. to its being easily broken; < *quash*¹, *v.* *Squash*² is of Amer. Ind. origin.] †. A pompon. *Halimell*.—2. Same as *squash*² (?).

The Indian kale, ochro, *quash*, peppers, ackys, and a variety of pulse being natural to the climate [of Jamaica].

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 74.

quashey (kwosh'i), *n.* [Cf. *quash*³.] A pumpkin.

With regard to these said *quasheys*, . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream.

Southey, Letters (1823), III. 391. (*Davies*.)

quashy-quasher (kwosh'i-kwosh'ér), *n.* A small tree, *Thevetia nereifolia*, of the West Indies and tropical America. It has saffron-colored funnel-shaped flowers, its wood is hard and even-grained, and its seeds yield a fixed oil called *exile* oil.

quasi (kwá'si), *conj. or adv.* [*L.*, as if, just as, as it were, about, nearly, < *quam*, as, how, + *si*, if.] As if; as it were; in a manner: used in introducing a proposed or possible explanation.

quasi- [*L. quasi*, as if, as it were; see *quasi*.] A prefix or apparent adjective or adverb (and hence often written without the hyphen) meaning 'seeming,' 'apparent' (equivalent to 'as it were,' 'in appearance,' in predicate use), expressing some resemblance, but generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree

fictitious or unreal, or has not all the features of what it professes to be: as, a *quasi*-argument; a *quasi*-historical account. In construction and partly in sense it is like *pseudo*.

The popular poets always represent Macon, Apolin, Terzagant, and the rest as *quasi*-deities, unable to resist the superior strength of the Christian God.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 110.

A *quasi* hereditary priesthood is in each.

J. P. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 7.

Henry . . . allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to exercise a *quasi*-legatine authority under himself, and with a check in Chancery on his proceedings.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 259.

Quasi contract, a legal relation existing between parties to which the law attaches some of the characteristics of a contractual relation. See *natural obligation*, under *natural*.—**Quasi corporation, delict, entail**. See the nouns.

—**Quasi delict** [*LL. quasi delictum*], in *Rom. law*, the contravention of certain police regulations which imposed a penalty upon a person for certain acts committed by any one belonging to his family—for example, throwing of water out of the windows. The distinction between *delicta* and *quasi delicta* has been followed by some authors whose writings are based on the common law; and *quasi delicta* are defined as those acts by which damage is done to the obligee, though without the negligence or intention of the obligor, and for which damage the obligor is bound to make satisfaction. As, however, intention is not necessary to constitute a delict (*tort*), the distinction seems to be unnecessary in modern systems.

quasi-evolute (kwá'si-ev'ól-ú), *n.* In *math.*, the envelop of the quasi-normal of a curve.

quasi-fee (kwá'si-fé), *n.* In *law*, an estate gained by wrong. (*Wharton*.)

quasi-geometrical (kwá'si-jé-ó-met'ri-kál), *a.* Relating to hyperspace.

quasi-heirloom (kwá'si-ár'lóm), *n.* See *heirloom*, 1.

Quasimodo (kwas-i-mó'dó). [= *F. quasimodo*; so called because the *introit* for this day begins with the words "*Quasi introiti infantis*." As new-born babes (1 Pet. ii. 2): *L. quasi*, as if; *modo*, just now, lately.] Same as *Low Sunday*. Also called *Quasimodo Sunday* and *Quasimodo-genti Sunday*. See *law*².

quasi-normal (kwá'si-nór'mál), *n.* The harmonic conjugate of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its point of contact to two fixed points.

quasi-period (kwá'si-pé-ri-ód), *n.* That constant which, added to the variable of a quasi-periodic function, multiplies the constant by a fixed function.

quasi-periodic (kwá'si-pé-ri-ód'ik), *a.* Noting a function such that, when the variable is increased by a certain fixed amount, it has its value multiplied by a fixed function; thus, l^x is *quasi-periodic*, because $l^{x+1} = l \cdot l^x$.

quasi-radiate (kwá'si-rá'di-át), *a.* In *bot.*, slightly radiate: noting the heads of some composites whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty (kwá'si-ré'al-ti), *n.* In *law*, things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty, but are movable in themselves, as heirlooms, title-deeds, court-rolls, etc. (*Wharton*.)

quasi-tenant (kwá'si-ten'ánt), *n.* In *law*, an undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. (*Wharton*.)

quasi-trustee (kwá'si-trus-té'), *n.* In *law*, a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee. (*Wharton*.)

quasje, *n.* See *coati*.

quass¹, *r.* A Middle English form of *quash*¹.

quass² (kwas), *n.* Same as *krass*.

With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer),

As Meade (Obarne and Mead Cherunk,

And the base Quasse by Pesants drunk.

Pimlyco or Runne Red Cap (1609), quoted in Gifford's *Jonson*, VII. 241.

quassation (kwa-sá'shó), *n.* [*L. quassatio* (-a), a shaking or beating, < *quassare*, shake, shatter; see *quash*¹.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*.

Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 68.

quassative (kwas'a-tiv), *a.* [*L. 'quassatus*, pp. of *quassare*, shake; see *quash*¹.] Tremulous; easily shaken.

A Frenchman's heart is more *quassative* and subjeet to tremor than an Englishman's.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, III. 2.

Quassia (kwash'í), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1763)*, named after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro slave in Surinam, who used its bark as a remedy for fever. *Quassi, Quassy*, or *Quashy* was a common name of negroes.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubææ*.

It is characterized by a large columnar receptacle bearing a small five-lobed calyx, five long erect petals, ten thread-like stamens, and a five-lobed ovary ripening into five fleshy drupes. There are 2 species: one, little known, is from

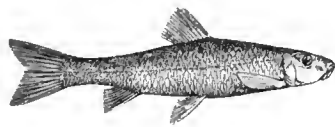


Branch of *Quassia amara*, with inflorescence. a, a flower; b, the fruit.

tropical Africa; the other, *Q. amara*, is a tall and smooth tree of tropical America, with intensely bitter wood, bearing alternate pinnate leaves with a winged petiole, and having terminal racemes of large scarlet tubular flowers. 2. [*l. c.*] A drug, also called *bitter-wood*, consisting of the wood of *Pieræna* (*Quassia excelsa*), and of two or three related trees; also, a medicinal preparation from these woods. The original tree was *Quassia amara*, the Surinam quassia. Its wood is still in use in France and Germany, but is largely superseded by that of the more abundant *Pieræna excelsa*, a tall tree, the bitter-ash of Jamaica and some smaller islands. A substitute for these is *Sinaruba amara*, the mountain-damson or bitter damson or stavewood of the West Indies and northern South America. Quassia-wood is imported in billets, and appears in the shops in the form of chips, rasps, etc. As a remedy it possesses in the highest degree the properties of the simple bitters. Its virtues are due to the principle quassin. Cups turned from the wood impart a bitter taste to their contents, and were once popular. A sweetened infusion of quassia is useful to destroy flies. *Pieræna excelsa* has sometimes been substituted for hops in brewing, but this use is considered deleterious. See *bitter ash* (under *ash*), *bitter-wood*, and *mountain-damson*.

quassia-tree (kwash' i-ri-trē), *n.* Any of the trees producing the drug quassia; a bitterwood-tree.

Quassilabia (kwas-i-lā' bi-lī), *n.* [*NL.* (Jordan and Brayton, 1878), < *L. quassus*, pp. of *quater*, shake, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of eatostomid fishes of the United States; the hare-lip suckers.



Quassilabia lacera.

Q. lacera is the cutlips, or May, splitmouth, or rabbit-mouth sucker, a singular fish of the Ohio valley and southward, of an olivaceous or brownish color above, the sides and belly silvery, the lower fins tinged with orange, and a peculiar formation of the mouth which has suggested both the technical and the vernacular names.

quassin (kwas'in), *n.* [*< quassia + -in*.] The neutral bitter principle of quassia (*Pieræna excelsa*). This substance crystallizes from aqueous solutions in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of odor. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Also called *quassin*.

quassite (kwas'it), *n.* [*< quassin + -ite*.] Same as *quassin*.

quasumt, *pron.* [*ME.*, < *qua*, dial. form of *who*, + *sum*, mod. *E. some*.] Whoso.

Qua-sum this tale can beter tende,
For Cristis loue he hit amende,
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

quat¹ (kwot), *v.* [*< OF. quatir, quattir, catir*, press down, strike down, plunge, sink, hide, refl. crouch, squat, hide, = *It. quattare*, dial. *cattare*, crouch, lie close, squat, < *L. coacture*, press together, constrain, force, < *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, press together, urge; see *coagent*. Cf. *squat*, *v.*, the same as *quat*, with a prefix; and cf. also the related *cache*¹ and *squash*¹.] **I. trans.** 1†. To press down; subdue.

The renowne of her chastitie was such that it almost quatted those sparkes that heated him on to such lawlesse affection.
Greene, *Never too Late* (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxi.).

2†. To oppress; satiate.

Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not quatted with other daintier fare, his relish had perhaps been something loathsome.
Philotimus, 1583. (Nares.)

To the stomach quatted with dainties al delicates seeme queasie.
Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 44.

3. To flatter. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. † intrans. To squat.
quat² (kwot), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] 1. A pustulo or pimple.—2. Figuratively, a small, shabby, or insignificant person.

I have rubb'd this young quat almost to the sense,
And he grows angry.
Shak., *Othello*, v. 1. 11.

quat³ (kwot), *v. t.* [*A strong pret. and pp. of quit*, used also as inf.] To quit.

quat³ (kwot), *p. a.* [*See quat³, *v.*] Quit; free; released. [*Scotch.*]*

quat⁴, *pron.* A dialectal form of *what*.

quata (kwā'tā), *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quatch¹ (kwoeh), *v. i.* [*Origin obscure.*] To tell; be a telltale; peach. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

quatch¹ (kwoeh), *n.* [*< quatch*¹, *v.*] A word. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Noe; not a quatch, sad poets; doubt you
There is not greife enough without you?
Bp. Corbet, *Elegy on Death of Queen Anne*. (Davies.)

quatch² (kwoeh), *a.* [*Cf. quat*¹, *squat* (?).] Squat; flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock.
Shak., *All's Well*, II. 2. 18.

quater-cousin, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quaterfoil, *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quatern (kwā'tern), *a.* [*< L. quaterni*, four each, by fours, distributive, < *quattuor*, four; see *quart*¹. Cf. *quatre*.] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours; as, *quatern* leaves.

quaternary (kwā-tēr'nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours; see *quatern*.] **I. a. 1.** Consisting of four; arranged or grouped in fours.

Reproductive organs . . . solitary or quaternary in the same sporangium.
Le Maout and Decaisne, *Botany* (trans.), p. 966.

2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, noting that part of the geological series which is more recent than the Tertiary; Post-tertiary. (See *Tertiary*.) The oldest and most general division of the Quaternary is into *diluvial* and *alluvial*, by which terms are meant respectively coarse detrital material and fine detrital material—the one the result of rapid, the other of slower currents of water. The former presence of ice, both fixed and floating, over a part of the northern hemisphere, and especially in the regions where geology was earliest cultivated, has greatly complicated the question of this division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. This *diluvial* has come to be replaced for the most part by *glacial*; and some English geologists divide the Quaternary into *glacial* and *recent*, using the term *Pleistocene* also as the equivalent of *glacial*. The term *recent* has also as its synonym both *alluvial* and *human*. While the essential difference between Tertiary and Quaternary is theoretically supposed to be that in the former a portion of the fossil species are extinct, while in the latter all are living, this does not apply in the case of land-animals, especially the mammals. In fact, there is, over extensive areas, great difficulty in deciding the question whether certain formations shall be called Tertiary or Quaternary, as, for instance, in the case of the Pampean deposits, which, although containing great numbers of species of mammals all or nearly all extinct, are generally considered by geologists as being of Quaternary age.

3. In *old chem.*, noting those compounds which contained four elements, as fibrin, gelatin, etc.

—4. In *math.*, containing, as a quantie, or homogeneous integral function, four variables. A surface may be called a *quaternary locus*, because defined by a quaternary equation, or one equating a quaternary quantie to zero.—**Quaternary cubic.** See *cubic*.—**Quaternary number**, ten: so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagoras, in the oath of the brotherhood, was called the revealer of the quaternary number, on account of some secret of arithmetic, possibly an abacus.—**Quaternary quadrics.** See *quadric*.

II. n. A group of four things.

The objections I made against the quaternary of elements and ternary of principles needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 586.

quaternate (kwā-tēr'nāt), *n.* [*< NL. quaternatus*, < *L. quaterni*, four each; see *quatern*.] Consisting of four.—**Quaternate leaf**, a leaf that consists of four leaflets.

quaternion (kwā-tēr'ni-on), *n.* [*Also quaternion*; < *L. quaternio* (n-), the number four, a body or group of four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours; see *quatern*.] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things.

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four quaternions of soldiers.
Acts xii. 4.

Myself . . . am called Anteros, or Love's enemy; the more welcome therefore to thy court, and the fitter to conduct this quaternion. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

When and where this quaternion rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined.
Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, I. 27.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

The triads and quaternions with which he loaded his speech.
Scott.

3. A fourfold quantity capable of being expressed in the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, where x, y, z, w are scalars, or real numbers, while i, j, k are vectors, or quantities whose squares are negative scalars. The calculus of such quantities is termed *quaternions*.

A *quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of Four Geometrical Elements, and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of Quadrinomial Form. The science, or Calculus, of *Quaternions* is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to arrive at the solution of many difficult problems.
Sir W. Rowan Hamilton.

Conjugate of a quaternion. See *conjugate*.—**Conjugate quaternions.** See *conjugate*.—**Quaternion group.** See *group*.

quaternion (kwā-tēr'ni-on), *v. t.* [*< quaternion, n.*] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

The Angels themselves . . . are distinguished and quaternioned into their celestial Princedoms.
Milton, *Church-Government*, i. 1.

quaternionist (kwā-tēr'ni-on-ist), *n.* [*< quaternion + -ist*.] A student of quaternions.

Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the *Quaternionist* does?
J. Venn, *Symbolic Logic*, p. 91.

quaternity (kwā-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [= *F. quaternité*; as *quatern* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being four; the condition of making up the number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the quaternity of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 12.

2. A group of four.

So that their whole scale, of all that is above body, was indeed not a trinity, but a quaternity, or four ranks and degrees of beings one below another.
Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 557.

quateron, *n.* Same as *quaternion*.

quatorzain (ka-tōr'zān), *n.* [*Formerly also quaterzain*; < *OF. quatorzaine, quatorsaine*, the number fourteen, < *quatorze*, fourteen; see *quatorze*.] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

Put out your rush candles, you poets & rimers, and beneath your crazed quaterzains to the chandlers; for loe! here he commeth that hath broken your legs.
Wash, quoted in *Pierce Penilesse*, Int., p. xxiv.

His [Drayton's] next publication is *Idea's mirror*; Amours in *Quatorzains*, 1594. It contains fifty-one sonnets.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 61.

quatorze (ka-tōr'z'), *n.* [*< F. quatorze*, < *L. quattuordecim*, fourteen, < *quattuor*, four, + *decem*, ten; see *fourteen*.] In the game of piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because such a group of four, in the hand that holds the highest, counts fourteen points.

quatrain (kwot'ran), *n.* [*Formerly also, improp., quatrain*; < *F. quatrain*, a stanza of four lines, < *quatre*, four, < *L. quattuor* = *E. four*; see *four*.] A stanza of four lines riming alternately.

I have chosen to write my poem in *quatrains*, or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity both for the sound and number, than any other verse in use amongst us.
Dryden, *Account of Annus Mirabilis*.

Who but Landor could have written the faultless and pathetic *quatrain*?
I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.
Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 69.

quatraylet, *n.* [*< OF. quatre-ayle*, etc., < *quatre*, four, + *ayle*, grandfather; see *ayle*.] A male ancestor three generations earlier than one's grandfather.

Thomas Gould, . . . who died in 1520. He was the quatrayle of Zacheus Gould's, the New England immigrant.
New England Biblioplist, I. 71.

quatre-cousin, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quatrefoil (kat'ēr-foil), *n.* [*Also quaterfoil, quarterfoil*; < *ME. katrefoil*, < *OF. (and F.) quatrefeuille*, < *quatre*, four (< *L. quattuor* = *E. four*), + *feuille*, leaf (< *L. folium*, leaf); see *four* and *foil*¹.] 1. A leaf with four leaflets, as sometimes that of clover.

And *katrefoil*, whence this both up yspronge,
Transplauente hem into lande ydight with dounge.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2. In *arch.*, an opening or a panel divided by cusps or foliations into four foils, or, more correctly, the figure formed by the cusps. This

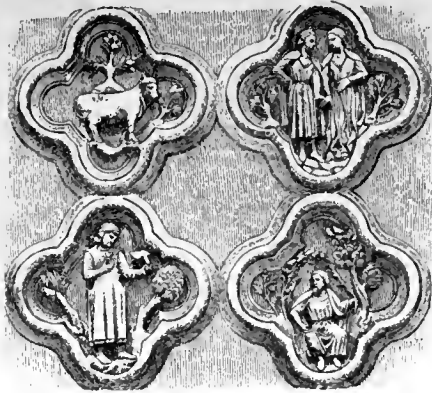
And *katrefoil*, whence this both up yspronge,
Transplauente hem into lande ydight with dounge.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2. In *arch.*, an opening or a panel divided by cusps or foliations into four foils, or, more correctly, the figure formed by the cusps. This



Quatrefoils.

ornament resembles the four petals of a cruciform flower, but is certainly not derived from imitation of such a flower. Bands of small quatrefoils are much used as ornament.



Quatrefoils, from west portal of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

ments in the English Perpendicular style, and sometimes in the Decorated. The same name is given also to flowers and leaves of similar form carved in relief as ornaments on moldings, etc. See also cut under gallery.

3. In *her.*, a four-leaved grass, or leaf divided into four leaflets, used as a bearing.—**Cross quatrefoil.** See *cross*.—**Double quatrefoil.** Same as *eight-foil* or *octofoil*.

quatrable (kat'ri-bl), *n.* [*<* OF. *quadrable*, *quadrable*, *quadruple*, a piece of music for four voices or four instruments, *<* *quadruple*, four-fold; see *quadruple*.] In *medieval music*, a descant in parallel fourths to the cantus firmus.

quatrable (kat'ri-bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quatrabled*, ppr. *quatrabling*. [*<* *quatrable*, *n.*] In *medieval music*, to sing a descant at the interval of a fourth from the cantus firmus. See *diaphony*, 2. Compare *quinible*.

quatron, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quatern*. *Halliwel*.

quatto, *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quattrino (kwä-trë'nō), *n.* [It. (ML. *quadrinus*), *<* *quattro*, four; see *four*.] An Italian coin of about the value of a half a United States cent.

The *quattrino*, a square coin which was struck during his [Loredano's] reign.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 356, note.

quattrocentist (kwät-rō-chen'tist), *n.* [= F. *quattrocentiste*, *<* It. *quattrocentista*, quattrocentist, *<* *quattro*, four; see *four*.] An Italian of the fifteenth century; specifically, an Italian artist of the style of art called quattrocento.

It was a revelation to me, and I began to trace the purity of work in the *quattrocentists* to this drilling of undeviating manipulation which fresco-painting had furnished to them. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 476.

quattrocento (kwät-rō-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., lit. 400 (*<* *quattro*, *<* L. *quattuor*, four, + *cento*, *<* L. *centum*, hundred), but used as an abbreviation of *mille quattrocento*, 1400, with ref. to the century (1401-1500) in question. Cf. *cinquecento*.] **I.** *n.* The fifteenth century considered as an epoch of art or literature, and especially in connection with Italy; as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento*. The painters of the early part of the period had not yet attained the power to render their conceptions with entire freedom; but their coloring is very beautiful, and their sentiment in general nobler than that of the artists who followed them.

II. *a.* Belonging to, or living or produced in, the fifteenth century; of the style of the fifteenth century: as, *quattrocento* sculpture.

quatuor (kwat'ū-ōr), *n.* [*<* L. *quatuor*, prop. *quattuor*, = E. *four*; see *four*.] In music, a quartet.

quaught (kwächt), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *qaught*; Sc. *waught*, *waucht*; origin uncertain. Cf. *quaff*.] To drink; quaff.

I quaught, I drinke all out.

Will you quaught with me? *Palsgrave*.

quave (kwäv), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *quave*; *<* ME. *quaven*, earlier *cuavien*; akin to *quab*, *quap*.] Hence freq. *quaver*, *q. v.*] To quiver; shake.

The daye for drede with-drowe, and derke bicam the sonne, The wal [veil] wagged and clef [was rent], and al the worlde quaved. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 61.

While thy mighte Can keepe my harte *quawinge* or quicke. *Putehanam*, Partheniades, vi.

quave (kwäv), *n.* [*<* ME. *quave*; *<* *quave*, *v.*] A shaking; trembling. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 419.

quavemire (kwäv'mir), *n.* [Also contr. *quavemire*; *<* *quave* + *mire*. Cf. *quagmire*, *quake-mire*.] Same as *quagmire*. *Palsgrave*.

A muddle *quavemire*.

Mir. for Mags., p. 658.

Howbeit, Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and *quavemires*, but sounded the retreat. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 67a.

quaver (kwä'vër), *v.* [*<* ME. *quaveren*, freq. of *quave*; cf. L.G. *quabbeln* = G. *quabbeln*, *quappeln*, quiver, tremble, freq. of the form represented by E. *quab*. Cf. *quiver*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To have a tremulous motion; tremble; vibrate.

It seemythe that the worlde is alle *quaveryng*; it will reboyle somwher, so that I deme yonge men shall be cheryshed. *Paston Letters*, III. 174.

At the end of this Hole is a Membrane, . . . stretched like the Head of a Drum, . . . to receive the Impulse of the Sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal Motions. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 263.

If the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they [the colors] appear again. *Newton*, Opticks.

Her hand trembled, her voice *quavered* with that emotion which is not strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 143.

2. To sing or sound with the wavy tones of an untrained voice, or with a distinctly tremulous tone; hence, to sing, in general; also, to perform a shake or similar melodic embellishment with the voice or an instrument.

You'd swear that Randal, in his rustic strains, Again was *quavering* to the country swains. *Dryden and Soames*, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, li.

Now sportive youth Carol incondite rhythms with *suiting* notes, And *quaver* unharmonious. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

II. *trans.* To sing in an artless manner or with tremulous tone.

And for Musick an old hoarse singing man riding ten miles from his Cathedral to *Quaver* on the Glories of our Birth and State. *Shadwell*, The Scowfers.

We will *quaver* out Peccavimus together. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvii.

quaver (kwä'vër), *n.* [*<* *quaver*, *v.*] 1. A quivering; a trembling.

The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a *quaver* of sensibility or a flush of righteous common sense. *R. L. Stevenson*, The English Admirals.

2. A tremulous or quivering sound or tone.

And the choristers' song, that late was so strong, Grew a *quaver* of consternation. *Sonthey*, Old Woman of Berkeley.

3. A shake or similar embellishment, particularly in vocal music.

I hearde a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious *quavers*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

It has at least received great improvements among us, whether we consider the instrument itself, or those several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it. *Addison*, The Cat-Call.

4. An eighth-note (which see).—**Quaver-rest**, in musical notation, same as *eighth-rest*.

quaverer (kwä'vër-ër), *n.* One who or that which quavers; a warbler.

quaveringly (kwä'vër-ing-li), *adv.* In a quavering or tremulous manner.

quavery (kwä'vër-i), *a.* [*<* *quaver* + *-y*.] Shaky; unstable.

A *quavery* or a maris and unstable foundation must be holpe with great pyls of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre. *Horman*, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

quaving (kwä'ving), *n.* [*<* ME. *quaving*; verbal *n.* of *quave*, *v.*] A shaking or trembling, as of the earth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, i. 2.

quavivert, *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *river*.] A fish, the sea-dragon or dragonet; a kind of gurnard. See *gurnard* and *Trigla*.

Tumle, the great sea-dragon, or *quaviver*; also the gurnard, called so at Rosn. *Cotgrave*.

I've, the *quaviver*, or sea-dragon. *Cotgrave*.

Traigne, the sea-dragon, vliwer, *quaviver*. *Cotgrave*.

quawk (kwäk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *squawk*.] To croak; caw. [Prov. Eng.]

quawk (kwäk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quawk*, *v.*] The qua-bird or night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea naevia*. Also *quark*, *squawk*. [Local, U.S.]

quay, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ichey*.

quay (kë), *n.* [A more recent spelling, after the F. *quay*, now *quai*, of the earlier E. *key*, *key* (the mod. pron. *kë* prop. belongs to *key* only): see *key*, *kay*.] A landing-place; a place where vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf: usually constructed of stone, but sometimes of wood, iron, etc., along a line of coast or a river-bank or round a harbor or dock. Make *quays*, build bridges, or repair Whitehall. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. li. 120.

To ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandise. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

quay (kë), *v. t.* [*<* *quay*, *n.*] To furnish with a quay or quays.

quayage (kë'äi), *n.* [Formerly *keyage*; *<* F. *quayage*, *<* *quay*, a key, *quay*: see *quay*.] Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay; quay-dues; wharfage.

quay-berth (kë'berth), *n.* A berth for a ship next to a quay.

quayed, *a.* A manufactured form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*. *Spenser*.

que, *n.* Same as *cue*.²

que, *n.* A dialectal form of *cow*. *Halliwel*.

queach (kwëch), *n.* A variant of *quitch*.¹

queach (kwëch), *n.* [Also *quitch*; *<* ME. *queche*, a thickset.] 1. A thick bushy plot; a thorny thicket.

Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke *queche* in a depe valey. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

2. A plat of ground left unplowed on account of queaches or thickets. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

queachy (kwë'chi), *a.* [Also *queechy*; *<* *queach* + *-y*.] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as wet or swampy ground.

Twixt Penwith's furthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 390.

I'n got no daughter o' my own — ne'er had one — an' I warna sorry, for they're poor *queechy* things, gells is. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, x. (*Davies*.)

queachy (kwë'chi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *quechy*; *<* *queach* + *-y*.] Bushy; thick.

The owle, that hates the day and lonas to flee by night, Hath *queachie* bushes to defende him from Apollo's sight. *Turberville*, That All Things Have Release.

Our bloud is changed to Inke, our haire to Quils, Our eyes halfe buried in our *quechy* plots. *Iteywood*, Golden Age, v. 1.

queal (kwël), *v. i.* [An earlier and more original form of *quail*.] To faint away. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

queal, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wheal*.

quean (kwën), *n.* [(a) Also dial. (Sc.) *quene*; early mod. E. *queane*, *queine*; *<* ME. *quene*, *quen*, *ewene*, *<* AS. *ewēne*, *ewīne* (gen. *ewēnan*), prop. *ewēne*, orig. **ewīne*, a woman (L. *femina*, *mulier*), wife (L. *uxor*) (cf. **ewēnfulg*, a hen-bird — a doubtful word in Somner), = OS. *quena*, wife, queen (L. *regina*), harlot (L. *meretrix*), = OD. *quene*, wife, MD. *quene*, a vain or worthless woman, a barren woman, also a barren cow, D. *keene*, a barren woman, a barren cow, = MLG. *quene*, an old woman, LG. *quene*, a barren cow, a heifer, = OHG. *quena* (*quēna*), *chwen*, *chena*, MHG. *chone*, *kone*, *kon*, G. (obs.) *kone*, a woman, G. dial. *kau*, *chan*, a woman, wife, = Icel. *kremma* = Sw. *grinna* = Dan. *krinde*, a woman (cf. contr. Icel. *kona*, woman, = Sw. *kona*, a harlot, = Dan. *kone*, a woman, esp. a married woman, wife), = Goth. *qinō*, a woman, wife (Gr. *γυνή*); the above forms being distinct from, though partly confused with (b) E. *queen* (L. *regina*), *<* ME. *quene*, *quen*, *quene*, *kuen*, *cuene*, *ewen*, *<* AS. *ewēn*, rarely *ewēn* (gen. *ewēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina*, *imperatorix*, *augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quēna*, *chuwēna* = Icel. *krán*, *kræn*, wife, = Goth. *krēns*, rarely *kweins*, wife (not recorded in sense of 'queen'); both forms ult. akin to Ir. Gael. *cōinne*, a woman; Gr. *γυνή*, a woman, female (see *gynæceum*, *gynarchy*, etc., *gynæcoeracy*, etc.); Skt. *jāni*, a wife, appar. *<* *√ jan* = Gr. *√ γεν* = L. *√ gen* = Teut. *√ ken*, bring forth: see *ken*.² *kin*, *genus*, *generate*, etc.] A woman; a female person, considered without regard to qualities or position: hence generally in a slighting use. It may be merely neutral or familiar, like *wench* (as a sturdy *quean*, a thriving *quean*), or be used in various degrees of depreciation (= *jade*, *slut*, *harlot*, *strumpet*). [Eng. and Scotch.]

Hastow with som *quene* al nyght yswonke? *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 18.

At church in the charnel cheerles aren yuel to knowe, Other a knyght fro a knaue other a *queyne* fro a queene. *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 46.

Flavia, because her meanes are somewhat scant, Doth sell her body to relieve her want, Yet scornes to be repnted as a *quean*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

I never was ambitious Of usng congees to my daughter-queen — A queen! perhaps a *quean*! *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I see her yet, the sonsie *quean* That lighted up my jingle. *Burns*, To the Guildwife of Wanchope House.

My young master will . . . call you slant and *quean*, if there be but a speck of soot upon his bandbox. *Scott*, Abbot, lv.

queasily (kwë'zi-li), *adv.* In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

queasiness (kwë'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmsiness; inclination to vomit; disgust.

They did fight with *queasiness*, constrain'd,
As men drink potions. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., l. 1. 196.
Let them live and die in servile condition and thir scrupulous *queasiness*, if no instruction will confirme them.
Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xxviii.

queasy (kwō'zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *quaisy*; < ME. *quaysy*, *queysy*, causing a feeling of nausea; prob. < Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch, = Icel. *kveisa*, in comp. *íðhra-kveisa*, colic, = Sw. dial. *kvesa*, soreness, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Sw. *qvása*, bruise, wound, squash, Dan. *kvase*, squash, crush. Cf. AS. *tōcwisan*, crush; see *squeeze*.] 1. Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.

The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather *queasy* in the morning, therefore preferred breakfasting in bed.
Peacock, *Headlong Hall*, vii.

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

And even so in a manner these instruments make a man's wit so soft and smooth, so tender and *quaisy*, that they be less able to brook strong and tough study.

Ascham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 27.
I am so *queasy*-stomached
I cannot taste such gross meat.
Massinger, *Bondman*, ii. 2.

Is there cause why these men should overween, and be so *queasie* of the rude multitude, lest their deepe worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit umpires?

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnuus*.

Deprecation which is unusual even for the *queasy* modesty of sixteenth-century dedications.

S. Lanier, *Sci. of Eng. Verse*, p. vi.

3. Apt to cause nausea; occasioning uncomfortable feelings; hence, requiring to be delicately handled; ticklish; nice.

Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touched.
B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, i. 1.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shak.*, *Lear*, ii. 1. 19.

I was not my own man again for the rest of the voyage. I had a *queasy* sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body.
R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 132.

4. Short; brief. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] **queazen** (kwē'zn), *v. t.* [For **queasen*, < *queas(y) + -en*.] To make *queasy*; sicken.

The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . . would have *queazened* him. *Nashe*, *Lenten Stufte* (Harl. Misc., VI. 173).

quebast, *n.* An old game.

Every afternoon at my Lady Briefs and my Lady Meauwell's at ombre and *quebas*.

Etheredge, *She Would if she Could*, iii. 3.

Quebec group. In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian established by the Canada Geological Survey, of very uncertain value.

According to recent researches by Mr. Selwyn, the *Quebec group* as defined by Logan embraces three totally distinct groups of rocks, belonging respectively to Archæan, Cambrian, and Lower Silurian horizons.

Gekie, *Text-Book of Geol.*, p. 691.

Quebec oak. See *oak*.

quebracho (ke-brā'ehō), *n.* [Pg., contr. from *quebra-hacho*, 'ax-breaker'; so called in allusion to the hardness of the wood; < *quebrar*, break, + *hacha*, fucha, ax; see *hatchet*.] The name of several hard-wooded South American trees of economic value. The white *quebracho* (*quebracho blanco*) is *Aspidosperma quebracho*, best known for its medicinal bark. (See *quebracho bark*, under *bark*.) The red *quebracho* (*quebracho colorado*) is *Schinopsis* (*Loxopterygium*) *Lorentzii*, of the La Plata region. Its wood and bark form an important tanning-material, very rapid in action, exported to Europe in bulk and in extract. Its timber is extremely hard and strong. Another *quebracho* is *Iodina rhombifolia* of the *Santalaceæ* (*quebracho fofo*), its wood and bark being mixed with the last.—**Quebracho gum**, the dried juice or watery extract of *Schinopsis Lorentzii*. It is used for the relief of dyspnœa.

quebrada (ke-brā'dā), *n.* [Sp., broken, uneven ground, prop. fem. of *quebrado*, pp. of *quebrar*, break.] A gorge; a ravine; a defile; a word occasionally used by writers in English on Mexican and South American physical geography, and by the Spanish Americans themselves, with about the same meaning as *barranca*.

quecchet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quitch*.¹

quech (kwech), *n.* Same as *quigh*. [Scotch.]

quecki, *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *querken*.] A blow (?).

But what and the ladder slyppe, . . .
And yf I fall I catche a *quecke*,
I may fortune to breke my necke, . . .
Nay, nay, not so!

Enterlude of Youth. (*Halliwel*.)

queckshoest, *n.* See *quelquechose*.

quedt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *quede*, *quedd*, *quaad*, *quadd*, *quadh*, < AS. **cwēd* = OFries. *quād* = MD. *quaed*, D. *kwaad* = MLG. *quat*, LG. *quaad*, bad; otherwise found in the neuter, as a noun, AS. **cwēd*, *ewēd*, filth, dung, = MD. *quaed*, *quact*, *quat*, *kat* = OHG. *quat*, MHG. *quāt*, *kāt*, *quōt*, *kōt*, G. *kot*, *koth*, filth, dirt, mud.] 1. *a.* Bad; evil.

II. *n.* 1. Evil; harm.

For to deme quike and dede
He scal come to gode and *quede*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. An evil person; especially, the evil one; the devil.

A shrew; an evil person.
Namly an eyre [hel] that ys a *qued*,
That desyreth hys fadrys ded.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwel*.)

And lete me neuere falle in boonds of the *qued*!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Quedina (kwē-di'niŋ), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832).] A notable genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, having the prothoracic stigmata each covered by a triangular lamella. About 120 species have been described, the majority from Europe, but many from Asia and America; 18 are found in America north of Mexico. Most of them have the ordinary rove-beetle habits, but *Q. dilatatus* breeds in hornets' nests in Europe, and will also eat honey.

quedship, *n.* [ME. *quedschipe*, *quedsechipe*; < *qued* + *-ship*.] Badness; evilness. *Ancient Riwle*, p. 310.

queed¹, *n.* A dialectal variant of *quid*¹. *Halliwel*.

queed², *n.* See *qued*.

queen¹ (kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *queen*, *quen*, *quene*, *quchene*, *whene*, *kuen*, *ewene*, *cwen*, < AS. *cwēn*, rarely *cwæn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina*, *imperatrix*, *augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quēna*, *chuwēna*, wife, = Icel. *krān*, *kvan*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kweins*, wife (not recorded in the sense of 'queen'). See *queen*.] 1. The consort of a king.

Thursdaye, the laste daye of Apryll, to Lashes, where lyethe *quene* Elyanour of Englonde, and in an abbey of her awne foundacyon. *Sir R. Gwyforde*, *Pylgrimage*, p. 4.

I'll undertake to make thee Henry's *queen*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 117.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a realm; a female sovereign. In countries under monarchical rule females are sometimes excluded from the throne, and seldom if ever succeed in direct lineal descent. In the line of succession to the British throne the eldest son of the sovereign is the heir, to the exclusion of older sisters; but a daughter who has no brothers succeeds, to the exclusion of younger brothers of her father or their male descendants. The exceptionally long reign of Queen Victoria (who succeeded in right of her deceased father, the Duke of Kent, to the exclusion of his younger brothers) has familiarized English-speaking communities of the present day with the form *queen's* instead of *king's* in such phrases as *queen's counsel*, *the queen's English*, etc.

Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia,
Absolute *queen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 11.

Now what I am ye know right well — your *Queen*,
To whom . . . ye did promise full
Allegiance and obedience to the death.

Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, a woman who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides; as, *queen of beauty*; *queen of the May* (see *May-queen*).

Venus, the *queen* of Love, was but thy figure,
And all her graces prophecies of thine.
Shirley, *Traitor*, iii. 3.

Isabel, thro' all her placid life,
The *queen* of marriage, a most perfect wife.
Tennyson, *Isabel*.

4. Hence, anything personified as chief or greatest, when considered as possessing female attributes.

The Cathedral Church of this Citie [Amiens] is dedicated to our Lady, being the very *Queen* of all the Churches in France.
Coryat, *Crudities*, i. 15.

Show this *queen* of cities that so fair
May yet be foul.
Cowper, *Task*, i. 727.

Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was *queen* of land and sea.
Donnet, *Christmas Hymn*.

5. In *entom.*, a queen bee or queen ant.—6. A playing-card on which a queen is depicted.

The knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (oh shameful chance!) the *Queen* of Hearts.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, lii. 88.

7. In *chess*, the piece which is by far the most powerful of all for attack. See *chess*¹. Abbreviated *Q.*—8. A variety of roofing-slate, measuring 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. Compare

duchess, 2.—**Court of Queen's Bench**. See *Court of King's Bench*, under *court*.—**Dollar queen**, in *apiculture*, an untested queen bee, bred from a purely bred mother that has mated with one of her own race; so called because the standard price was supposed to be one dollar. The price of dollar queens, however, varies from 75 cents to \$2. *Phin*, *Dict. of Apiculture*, p. 57.—**Keeper of the Queen's prison**. See *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench*, under *marshal*.—**Marshal of the queen's household**. See *marshal*.—**Problem of the queens**. See *problem*.—**Queen Anne's bounty**. See *bounty*.—**Queen Anne style**, in *arch.*, the style which obtained in England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and produced many commodious and dignified buildings, particularly in domestic architecture; also, specifically, a nondescript style purporting to follow the

above, and reproducing some of the exterior forms and ornaments of the original, much in vogue in the United States, especially for suburban cottages, from about 1880.—**Queen bee**. See *bee*.—**Queen closer**. See *closer*¹ (b).—**Queen consort**. See *consort*.—**Queen dowager**, the widow of a deceased king.—**Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—**Queen of heaven**. (a) A title often given to the goddess Astarte or Ashtoreth.

The women knead their dough to make cakes to the *queen of heaven*, . . . that they may provoke me to anger.
Jer. vii. 18.

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœniclans call'd
Astarte, *queen of heaven*, with crescent horns.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 439.

(b) Among Roman Catholics, a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**Queen of the May**, a young girl crowned with flowers and enthroned as the central figure of the May-day sports.—**Queen regent**, *queen regnant*, a queen who holds the crown in her own right, or a queen who reigns as regent.—**Queen's advocate**. Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).—**Queen's color**, in the British army, one of the pair of colors belonging to every regiment. In the line it is a union jack charged with some regimental devices; in the Guards it is a crimson flag, sometimes having the jack in the dexter chief, but always having the royal cipher and regimental devices. See *color*, and *pair of colors*, under *pair*¹. *Boutell*, *English Heraldry*.—**Queen's counsel**, *enemy gambit*. See *counsel*, etc.—**Queen's evidence**. See *king's evidence*, under *evidence*.—**Queen's gap**, a gap in a dam, a style of fishway used in British waters. It has been occasionally used in America for alewives. In low dams it answers well for salmon.—**Queen's herbt**, snuff: so called (in the latter part of the sixteenth century) because Catharine de' Medici acquired a taste for it soon after the introduction of tobacco into France.—**Queen's keys**. See *key*¹.—**Queen's messenger**. See *messenger*.—**The queen's English**. See *English*.—**The queen's peace**. See *peace*.

queen¹ (kwēn), *v.* [< *queen*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To play the queen; act the part or character of a queen; domineer: with an indefinite *it*.

A three-pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 3. 37.

Xerxes went out of his way with his army to do homage to the great plane-tree that *queneed* it in the desert alone.
P. Robinson, *Under the Sun*, p. 85.

II. *trans.* 1. In *chess*, to make a queen of: said of a pawn on its reaching the eighth square.—2. In *apiculture*, to supply with a queen; introduce a queen to: said of a colony of bees.

Phin, *Dict. of Apiculture*, p. 57.

queen² (kwēn), *n.* Same as *quin*.

In England one hears such names for scallops as "fan-shells," "frills," or "queens" in South Devon, according to Montagu; and on the Dorset coast the fishermen call them "squinnas."
Fisheries of U. S., V. i. 565.

queen-apple (kwēn'ap'pl), *n.* A variety of apple. The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

queen-cell (kwēn'sel), *n.* The cell of a honeycomb destined for a queen or female larva. It is larger than the other cells, and generally placed on the edge of the comb, and is said to be provisioned with richer food, the so-called royal jelly.

queen-conch (kwēn'kongk), *n.* The giant stromb or conch, *Strombus gigas*; the fountain-shell, used to make conch-coral, porcelain, etc.

queencraft (kwēn'krāft), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen; kingcraft as practised by a female sovereign.

Elizabeth showed much *queencraft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller*.

Queen-day (kwēn'dā), *n.* The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; Lady-day.

queendom (kwēn'dum), *n.* [< *queen*¹ + *-dom*.] 1. The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity.

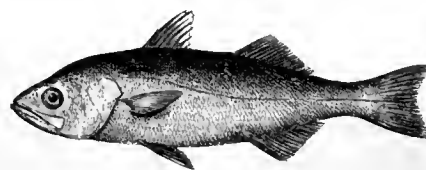
Will thy *queendom* all lie hid
Meekly under cither lid?
Mrs. Browning, *The Dead Pan*.

2. The realm or the subjects of a queen.

The mother sat at the head of the table, and regarded her *queendom* with a smile.
George MacDonald, *What a Mine's Mine*, p. 9.

[Rare in both uses.]

queenfish (kwēn'fish), *n.* A seioid fish, *Seriplus politus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is a food-fish of good quality, but too small to be of much economic importance, reaching



Queenfish (*Seriplus politus*).

a length of only eight inches and a weight of half a pound. The body is compressed, and covered with rather large deciduous scales. The two dorsal fins are separate; the

color is bluish above, silvery below, yellow on the belly, with yellowish vertical fins, and blackish at the base of the pectorals. Also called kingfish.

queen-gold (kwēn'gôld), n. A royal duty or revenue once enjoyed by every king of England during her marriage with the king.

queenhood (kwēn'hôd), n. [*< queen + -hood.*] The state or rank of a queen; the dignity of character becoming a queen.

With all grace Of womanhood and queenhood. Tennyson, Geraint.

queening (kwē'ning), n. [Appar. *< queen + -ing*]; but perhaps connected with *quine*, *quince*.] A name of several varieties of apple: one is distinguished as the winter queening.

The winter queening is good for the table. Mortimer, Husbandry.

queenite (kwē'nīt), n. [*< queen + -ite*.] A partizan of Queen Caroline in her differences with her husband, George IV.

He thought small beer at that time of some very great patriots and Queenites. Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xvi. (Davies.)

queenlet (kwēn'let), n. [*< queen + -let*.] A petty or insignificant queen.

In Prussia there is a Philosophe King, in Russia a Philosophe Empress; the whole North warms with kinglets and queenlets of the like temper. Carlyle, Misc., III 216. (Davies.)

queen-lily (kwēn'li'i), n. A plant of the genus *Phlox*. *Phlox chloracea* is a handsome cultivated species from Peru, with flowers 2 inches long, the short tube greenish, the segments of the limb purplish rose-color tipped with green.

queenliness (kwēn'li-nes), n. The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity; stateliness.

queenly (kwēn'li), a. [*< queen + -ly*.] Like a queen; befitting a queen; suitable to a queen.

An anthem for the queenliest dead that ever died so young. Pope, Lenore.

queenly (kwēn'li), adv. [*< queenly, a.*] Like a queen; in the manner of a queen.

Queenly responsive when the loyal hand Rose from the clay it work'd in as she past. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

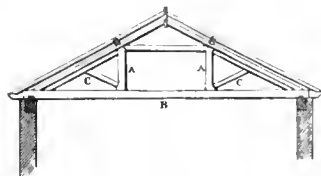
queen-mother (kwēn'mūth'ēr), n. See *queen*. — Queen-mother herb, tobacco.

queen-of-the-meadows (kwēn'ôv-thē-med'ôz), n. The English meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, an herb a yard high, with pinnate leaves, and a compound cyme of very numerous small yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers; also, rarely, the American meadow-sweet, *Spiræa salicifolia*.

queen-of-the-prairie (kwēn'ôv-thē-prā'ri), n. A tall American herb, *Spiræa lobata*, of meadows and prairies in the interior. Its pinnate leaves, which are fragrant when bruised, are chiefly near the ground. It bears an ample paniced compound cyme of handsome crowded peach-pink flowers.

queen-pinnet, n. The pineapple. Also called king-pine.

queen-post (kwēn'pôst), n. In carp., one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a



Queen-post Roof. A A, queen-posts; B, tie-beam; C c, struts or braces.

roof, or in a trussed partition or other truss, when there are two such posts. When there is only a single post it is called a *king-post* or *crown-post*. Also called *prick-post*. — Queen-post stay, in a railroad-car, a rod or bar fastened to a queen-post to secure it against any lateral movement. — Secondary queen-posts, a kind of truss-posts set in pairs, each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of hanging the tie-beam below. Also called *side-posts*.

queen's-arm (kwēnz'ärm), n. A musket. Agin the chimbley crook-necks hung; An' in amongst 'em rusted The ole queen's-arm that gran'ther Young Fetched back from Concord busted. Lowell, The Courtin'.

queen's-delight (kwēnz'dē-lit'), n. A herbaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica*, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, native of the southern United States. It has clustered stems from 1 to 3 feet high, springing from a thick woody root. The latter is an officinal alternative. Also *queen's-root*.

queen's-flower (kwēnz'flou'ēr), n. The blood-wood or jarool, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*, a medium-sized tree of the East Indies, etc., in those regions often planted. The paniced flowers are each 2 or 3 inches in diameter, rose-colored in the morning, becoming purple by evening.

queenship (kwēn'ship), n. [*< queen + -ship.*] The position or dignity of a queen.

Neither did I at any time so far forget myself in my exaltation or received queenship but that I always looked for such an alteration as I now find. Queen Ann Boleyn's last Letter to King Henry (quoted by Addison in Spectator, No. 397).

Queensland ebony, see *Maba*; hemp, see *Sida*; laurel, see *Pittosporum*; nut, nut-tree, see *Macadamia*; olive, poplar, etc., see *olive*, etc.; plum, see *Owenia*, I.

queen's-lily (kwēnz'li'i), n. 1. See *Kniphofia*. — 2. The Mexican lily. See *lily*.

queen's-metal (kwēnz'met'al), n. An alloy of which the chief ingredient is tin, answering the purposes of Britannia metal, and somewhat finer and harder than pewter. The proportions of the ingredients vary.

queen's-pigeon (kwēnz'pī'jon), n. A large and handsome ground-pigeon, *Goura victorix*: so named from the Queen of England. See *Goura*. Also called *Victoria crown-pigeon*.

queen's-root (kwēnz'rôt), n. Same as *queen's-delight*.

queen-stitch (kwēn'stich), n. A simple pattern in embroidery, made by a square of four stitches drawn within another larger one made in the same way. A checker pattern is produced by a series of these.

queen's-ware (kwēnz'wâr), n. A variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as *cream-colored ware*. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*.²

queen's-yellow (kwēnz'yel'ô), n. The yellow subsulphate of mercury; turpeth-mineral.

queen-truss (kwēn'trus), n. A truss framed with queen-posts.

queequatch, n. Same as *quickhatch*.

queer¹ (kwēr), a. and n. [Formerly also *quire*; *< I.G. quær, quær*, cross, transverse (*> quær*, obliquity). = MHG. *G. quær*, cross, transverse (*> quær*, obliquity), OHG. *twær*, cross, transverse (*> twær*, obliquity); a variant, without the final guttural, of OHG. *dwerch*, *dwerch*, *dwerch*, *dwerch*, *twærch*, *twærch*, MHG. *twærch*, *twærch*, G. *zwærch* = AS. *thwærch*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *twär* = Dan. *twær*, cross, obtuse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry, = Icel. *thvær*, neut. *thvert*, *> ME. thwert*, *thwart*, E. *thwart*, transverse, transversely: see *thwart*, which is thus a doublet of *queer*.] I. a. 1. Appearing, behaving, or feeling otherwise than is usual or normal; odd; singular; droll; whimsical; quaint.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd, The mosque of Mahound, or some queer pagod. Pope, Satire of Donne, iv. 230.

The queerest shape that e'er I saw, For fient a wame it had ava'. Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. Open to suspicion; doubtful in point of honesty. [Colloq.]

You drive a *queer* bargain with your friends, and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you. Thackeray.

"We've seen his name — the old man's — on some very queer paper," says B. with a wink to J. Thackeray, Philip, iv.

3. Counterfeit; worthless. [Slang.] Put it about in the right quarter that you'll buy *queer* bills by the lump. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

4. Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. [Colloq.] Little of all we value here Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year Without both feeling and looking queer. O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

A queer fish. See *fish*. — Queer Street, an imaginary place, where persons in financial or other difficulties, and flighty, uncertain, and "shady" characters generally, are feigned to live. [Slang.] A fair friend of ours has removed to *Queer-street*; . . . you'll soon be an orphan-in-law. Dickens, Dombey and Son, xl.

I am very high in *Queer Street* just now, ma'am, having paid your bills before I left town. Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv. (Davies.)

= Syn. 1. *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. (see *eccentric*), curious, extraordinary, unique, fantastic. II. n. Counterfeit money; "green goods." [Slang.] — To shove the queer, to pass counterfeit money. [Slang.]

queer¹ (kwēr), r. t. [*< quær¹, a.*] 1. To banter; ridicule; deride. [Slang.] Who in a row like Tom could lead the van, Booze in the ken, or at the spellen huttle? Who *queer* a flat? Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.

A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin, *Queering* the threadbare curate, let him in. Colman the Younger.

2. To puzzle. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] queer², n. An obsolete form of *quire*. Cotgrave.

queer³ (kwēr), n. [Formerly also *quare*; prob. ult. *< L. quadrus*, square: see *quarry*, *square*.] One of the joints or division-planes of query rock. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queerer (kwēr'ēr), n. One who banters or ridicules. [Slang.]

'Twould be most tedious to describe The common-place of this facetious tribe, These wooden wits, these Quizzers, Smokers, These practical nothing-so-easy Jokers. Colman the Younger.

quererity (kwēr'i-ti), n. [Formerly also *quear-ity*; *< quær¹ + -ity*.] Querness. [Rare.]

No Person whatsoever shall be admitted to the "Ugly Club" without a visible *Quererity* in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. Steele, Spectator, No. 17.

quererly (kwēr'li), adv. In a queer, odd, or singular manner.

queerness (kwēr'nes), n. The state or character of being queer.

queery (kwēr'i), a. [Formerly also *querey*; *< quær³ + -y*.] Breaking up in cuboidal masses, as rocks in various quarries. [Cornwall, Eng.]

quest (kwēst), n. [Also *queast*, *quest*, *quist*, formerly *quoist*, also corruptly *quace*, *queezc*, *quice*; *< ME. quysht*, prob. a contr. form of *cusht*.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo doume Of foule aa of the douve, a *quysht* outake [excepted]. Pottadius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

quet¹ (kwēt), n. [A dial. var. of *cool*.] The cool, *Fulica atra*. [Prov. Eng.]

quet² (kwēt), n. [Also *quit*, *cuit*, *cutc*, *coot*; origin obscure.] An ankle. [Scotch.]

The first an' step that she stepp'd in, She stepp'd to the *quet*. The Drunken Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

The second brother he stepped in, He stepped to the *quit*; Then out he jump'd upo' the bank, Says, "This water's a wondrous deep." Bondsey and Mairry (Child's Ballads, II. 379).

queez-madam (kwēz'mad'am), n. [F. *cuissé-madame*.] The cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear. [Scotch.]

He'll glowr at an auld-waird harkit aik-snag as if it were a *queez-maddan* in full hearing. Scott, Rob Roy, xxi.

queff, quegh, queigh, n. Same as *quigh*.

quaint¹, a. A Middle English form of *quaint*.

quaint², n. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *quench*. Chaucer.

quaintiset, n. A variant of *quaintise*.

quekeborde, n. [ME., appar. as if **quickboard*, *< quick + board*.] An old game, prohibited under Edward IV. Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 512.

Quekett's indicator. See *indicator*, 1 (c).

quelch (kwelch), n. [Cf. *quelch*.] A blow; a bang. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

queler, r. An obsolete form of *quail*, *quail*.

queler², n. An obsolete form of *wheel*.

qualea (kwē'lē-ā), n. [African (?).] 1. The crimson-beaked weaver-bird of Africa. — 2. [cap.]



Qualea sanguinirostris.

[NL. (Reichenbach, 1850).] A genus of African weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, containing such species as the above, *Q. sanguinirostris*.

quell (kwel), r. [*< ME. quellen*, *< AS. cwellan* (= OS. *cwellan* = OHG. *quellan*, *cwellan*, *quellen*, *chellen*, *chellen*, MHG. *chwellen*, *chollen*, *quellen*, *queln*, G. *quälen* = Icel. *krælja* = Sw. *quälja*), kill, lit. cause to die, causal of *cwellan*, etc., die, E. *quail*, now usually *quail*:

see *quail*. The common identification of *quell* with *kill*, of which it is said to be the earlier form, is erroneous.] **I. trans.** 1†. To cause to die; put to death; kill; slay.

Take heed that thou reveal it ere thou be *quelled* to death.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The dokeas eriden as men wolde hem *quelle*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 570.

Hee lete catch the King & kyllen hym soone,
And his Princes of price prestlich hee *quelde*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

Treading one vpon another, they *quelled* to death . . . a multitude of the common souldiours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 20.

And *quell'd* the Snakea which round his [William's] Cradle ran.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 9.

2. To cause to cease; subdue; crush: as, to *quell* an insurrection.

Appointed . . . to *quell* seditious and tumults.
Atterbury.

The mutiny was *quelled* with much less difficulty than had been feared.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To reduce to peace or inaction; quiet; allay.

But Consideration is of greater Use, as it suggests Arguments from Reason to *quell* and allay the sudden heat of Passions.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

Me Agamemnon urg'd to deadly hate;
'Tis past — I *quell* it; I resign to fate.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 144.

Caroline returned tately to succumb. . . Bent on victory over a mortal pain, she did her best to *quell* it.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xi.

4†. To dash out; destroy.
They fighten, and bryngen hors and man to grounde,
And with hire axes oute the braynes *quelle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 46.

=**Syn. 2.** To overpower, put down, lay, smother. — **3.** To calm, compose.

II.† intrans. 1. To die; perish.

Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. To abate.

Winter's wrath beginses to *quell*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

quell (kwel), *n.* [*< quell, v.*] 1†. Murder. [Rare.]

What cannot you and I . . . put upon
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*?
Shak., Macbeth, l. 7. 72.

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing. [Rare and poetical.]

Awfully he [Love] stands,
A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands;
No sight can bear the lightning of his bow.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

queller (kwel'ér), *n.* [*< ME. queller, < AS. cweller, a killer, < cwellan, kill: see quell.*] 1†. One who quells or kills; a slayer.

And our posterite shalbe reproved as children of homicide, ye of regicides, and prince *quellers*.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Mrs. Quickly. Murder! . . . thou art a honey-seed [homicide], a man-*queller*, and a woman-*queller*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 59.

2. One who subdues or crushes.

Hail, Son of the Most High, heir of both worlds,
Queller of Satan!
Milton, P. R., iv. 634.

quelliot, *n.* [*< Sp. cuello, a ruff.*] A kind of ruff.

Our rich mockado doublet, with our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

Your Hungerland hands, and Spanish *quellio* ruffs.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

quelm, *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whelm*. *Babes Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

quelquechose (kelk'shöz), *n.* [Also *quelkchose* (also *quackshoes, keekshose, kickshose, kickshaws, etc.*: see *kickshaw*), *< F. quelquechose, something, < quelque, some, + chose, thing: see chose*. Cf. *kickshaw*.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

Only let me love none, no, not the sport,
From country grass to confitures of court,
Or city's *quelque-choses*, let not report
My mind transport.
Donne, Love's Usury.

quemet, *a.* [ME., also *quem, cweme*, earlier *i-queme, i-cweme*, *< AS. gecwēme*, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, fit (cf. with diff. prefix, OHG. *biquāmi*, MHG. *bequāme*, G. *bequem*, fit), *< ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *cuman* (pret. **cūam, com*), come: see *come*, and cf. *become* and *comely*.] Pleasing; agreeable.

Wherfore I beqwethe me to your *queme* apnae,
To lyue with in lyknyng to my lyfae ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

quemet, *v.* [ME. *quemen*, *< AS. cwēman*, also *gecwēman*, please, satisfy, propitiate, *< gecwēme*, pleasing, becoming: see *queme*, *a.*] **I. trans.** To become; suit; fit; satisfy; please.

That [virtue] is appropierd into noo degree,
But the frate Fadir in mageste,
Which may his heires deeme hem that him *queme*,
Al were he mytre, eorone, or diademe.
Chaucer, Gentryness, l. 20.

God geue na grace in oure luyngne
To serue oure God, & Marie to *queme*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

Parya full priatly with preciose araye
Worshippit that worthy in wedys full riche,
As *quemet* for a qwene & qwaintly atyre,
That Priam hade purueit & to the place sent.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

Such merimake holy Saints doth *queme*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

II. intrans. To become; come to be.

To *queme* qwyt of all other,
To skape out of skate and sklaunder to falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1809.

quemful, *a.* [ME., *< queme + -ful*.] Becoming; fit.

Now, sothely, na thyng hot a lathynge of all this werldis
blysse, of all fieschely lyknynges in thi herte, and a *quem-*
full laungyng with a thristy gerynyng to henely joye.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Haile! *quemfull* Queene, quaintly shape!
Moste of all Macedoine menskful Ladie!
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

quemlyt, *adv.* [ME., *< queme + -lyt*.] In a pleasing or fitting manner.

The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes
Of qwhete, & of white syluer, *quemlyt* to-gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11783.

quench (kwench), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quenched*, formerly also *quench*. [*< ME. quenchen* (pret. *quenchte, queynite*), *< AS. ewencan* (also, in comp., *ā-cwencan*), *quench*, put out, causal of **ewincan* (pret. **ewane*), in comp. *ā-cwincan* (= OFries. *kwinka*), go out, be extinguished; cf. **cwīnan* (pret. **cwān*), in comp. *ā-cwīnan*, go out, be extinguished.] **I. trans.** 1. To extinguish or put out, as fire.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes, ere our blood shall *quench* that fire.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 345.

The taper, *quenched* so soon,
Had ended merely in a snuff, not stink.
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 112.

2. To extinguish or allay; stop; put an end to, as thirst.

The gentle deare returnd the selfe-same way,
Thinking to *quench* her thirast at the next brooke.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.

In lavish streams to *quench* a country's thirst.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 175.

3†. To relieve the thirst of.

A bottle of ale, to *quench* me, rascal.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

4. To suppress; stifle; check; repress; destroy: as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.

The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 241.

Parthians should, the next year, tame
The proud Lucanians, and nigh *quench* their Name.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As I have much *quenched* my senses, and disused my body from pleasure, and so tried how I can endure to be my own grave, so I try now how I can suffer a prison.
Donne, Letters, xxviii.

5. To lay or place in water, as a heated iron. See *temper*.

In *quenching* a tool of which one portion is thick and another thin, the thickest part should generally be the first to enter the water.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 323.

II. intrans. 1. To be extinguished; go out.

Right anon on of the fyres *queynite*,
And quykede agayn, and after that anon
That other fyr was *queynit*, and al agon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1476.

Zif he be choosen to ben Prelate, and is not worthi, is Lampe *quenched* anon.
Manderlyle, Travels, p. 60.

That hand shall burn in never *quenching* fire.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 109.

2. To lose zeal; cool; become cool.

Doest thou think in time
She will not *quench*?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5. 47.

quench† (kwench), *n.* [*< quench, v.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

The same *quench* he hath cast
Upon my life shall quite put out his fame.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

quenchable (kwen'cha-bl), *a.* [*< quench + -able*.] Capable of being quenched or extinguished.

quench-coal† (kwench'kōl), *n.* [*< quench, v., + obj. coal*.] Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion.

Zeal bath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much *quench-coal*; is hardly fired, soon cooled.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermon, p. 71.

You are *quench-coal*; no spark of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth.
D. Rogers.

quencher (kwen'chèr), *n.* 1. One who or that which quenches or extinguishes.

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit.
Hammond, Works, IV. 514.

You would-be *quenchers* of the light to be!
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. That which quenches thirst; a draught or drink. [Slang.]

The modest *quencher*, . . . coming close upon the heels of the temperate beverage he had disused at dinner, awakened a slight degree of fever.
Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxv.

At the bottom [of the hill], however, there is a pleasant public, wherest we must really take a modest *quencher*, for the down air is provocative of thirst.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

quench-fire† (kwench'fir), *n.* [*< quench, v., + obj. fire*.] A machine for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheels, *quench-fires*, and new harp.
Evelyn, Diary, July 10, 1667.

quenching (kwen'ching), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *quench, v.*] 1. The act of extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

Some outward cause fate hath perhaps design'd,
Which to the soul may utter *quenching* bring.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xxxi.

2. In *metal.*, a method of producing a hard crust on molten metal for convenience in removing it in small plates or disks, called sometimes *rosettes*, instead of allowing it to solidify in one mass. See *rosette*.—**Quenching-tub**, a vessel of water placed beside a blacksmith's forge for cooling or tempering the irons.

quenchless (kwench'les), *a.* [*< quench + -less*.] That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable: as, *quenchless* fire or fury.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 28.

His hate
Is *quenchless* as his wrongs.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

quenchlessly (kwench'les-li), *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

quenchlessness (kwench'les-nes), *n.* The state of being quenchless or unquenchable.

quenchuret, *n.* [ME., also *quenchour*; irreg. *< quench + -ure*.] The act of quenching.

Whanne ge haue do zoure *quenchour*, putte alle the wattris togidere. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

quenelle (kə-nel'), *n.* [F.] In *cooking*, a forcemeat ball made of a rich and delicately seasoned paste of chicken, veal, or the like. Quenelles are usually served as entrées.

quenouille-training (kə-nō'lyè-trā'ning), *n.* [F. *quenouille* = It. *connochia*, *< ML. conuocula, colucla*, a distaff, dim. of L. *colus*, a distaff.]

In *hort.*, a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff in shape.

quenedtite (kwen'stet-it), *n.* [Named after F. A. Quenstedt (1809-89), a German geologist and mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals of a reddish-violet color: it is found in Chili.

quentset, *n.* Same as *quaintise*.

quequert, *n.* A Middle English form of *quiver*.²

quercetic (kwèr-set'ik), *a.* [*< quercet(in) + -ic*.] Produced from quercetin: as, *quercetic* acid.

quercetine, *n.* Same as *quercitin*.

quercetum (kwèr-sè'tum), *n.* [L., an oak-wood, *< quercus*, an oak: see *connochia*, *< ML. conuocula, colucla*, a distaff, dim. of L. *colus*, a distaff.]

In *hort.*, a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff in shape.

quercine (kwèr'sin), *a.* [*< LL. quercinus*, of the oak, of oak-leaves, *< L. quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*.] Of or pertaining to the oak or oak-trees.

Quercineæ (kwèr-sin'ç-è), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), *< L. quercinus*, of the oak, + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ*, characterized by the usually three-celled ovary, lobed perianth, numerous stamens, and fruit a nut partly or wholly surrounded by an involucre or cupule. It contains 4 genera, including the oak, beech, and chestnut, for which see *Quercus* (the type), *Fagus*, *Castanea*, and *Castanopsis*. The range of the whole tribe is included in that of the oak (see *Quercus*), except in the case of the beech, which extends into South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

quercitannic (kwèr-si-tan'ik), *a.* [*< L. quercus*, oak, + *E. tannic*.] Same as *tannic*.

The tannin of the quercitron, or quercitannic acid.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 101.

quercite (kwér'sít), *n.* [\langle L. *quercus*, an oak, + *-ite*².] A crystalline substance, C₃₆H₇(OH)₅, derived from acorns, which resembles the sugars in that it is sweet and optically active, but does not ferment with yeast or reduce metallic salts.

quercitin (kwér'si-tin), *n.* [Aecom. from *quercitron*, as if \langle L. *quercetum*, an oak-wood (\langle *quercus*, an oak), + *-in*².] A substance derived from quercitron by the action of mineral acids.

quercitrin (kwér'sit-rin), *n.* [\langle *quercitr(om)* + *-in*².] A glucoside, C₃₆H₃₈O₂₀, which forms yellow crystalline needles or tablets. It is the coloring principle of quercitron-bark. Also called *quercitrone*.

quercitron (kwér'sit-rŏn), *n.* [Irreg. \langle L. *quercus*, an oak, + *citrus*, a tree of the lemon kind; see *citron*.] 1. The black or dyers' oak, *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree from 70 to 100 feet high, common through the eastern half of the United States and in southern Canada. Its wood is of some value, and its bark is of considerable importance. The latter, though outwardly dark, is inwardly yellow, whence the tree is also called *yellow* or *yellow-bark oak*.

2. The bark of this tree. It contains, in the principle quercitrin, a yellow dye, which is now used in the form of a preparation called *favin*. It is also used for tanning, and occasionally in medicine, but the coloring matter hinders these applications.

quercitron-bark (kwér'sit-rŏn-bärk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 2.

quercitron-oak (kwér'sit-rŏn-ŏk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 1.

quercivorous (kwér-siv'ŏ-rus), *a.* [\langle L. *quercus*, an oak, + *vorare*, devour.] In *zool.*, feeding on the oak, as an insect.

Quercus (kwér'kus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), \langle L. *quercus*, an oak, = E. *fir*, q. v.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, the oaks, type of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ* and of the tribe *Quercineæ*. It is characterized by usually slender and pendulous or erect staminate catkins, the stamens and calyx-lobes of each flower being six in number, and by the scattered or clustered fertile flowers, composed of an ovary commonly with three cells, six ovules, and a three-lobed stigma, surrounded by an involucre of more or less consolidated scales, which becomes a hardened cupule or cup around the flat or rounded base of the nut or acorn. There are about 300 species, natives of all north temperate regions, extending through Mexican mountains and the Andes into the United States of Colombia, and in the mountains of Asia to the Moluccas. They are entirely absent in South America beyond the equator, in Australasia and the Pacific islands, and in Africa outside of the Mediterranean region. They are mainly trees of large size, hard and durable wood, and slow growth, sprouting repeatedly from the root; a few only are never more than shrubs. The characteristic oak-leaf is alternate, thin, and veiny, deeply and pinnately lobed, with the lobes either rounded, as in the white oak, or ending in bristle-points, as in the black and red oaks; but the genus includes great diversity of form, ranging to thick and entire evergreen leaves in the live-oak and others. (See *cut under oak*.) The fruit or acorn matures in one year in the white oak, bur-oak, post-oak, live-oak, and the chestnut-oaks; in other Atlantic species, the biennial-fruited oaks, in two. The yellowish catkins precede or accompany the leaves. The numerous American and European species all belong (with the exception of *Q. densiflora*, the peach-oak of California) to the subgenus *Lepidobalanus* (Endlicher, 1844), with slender and loose-flowered proper aments, and broad cupules with imbricated scales. Of these over 50 are found in Mexico and Central America, and about 40 within the United States, 25 of which occur only east of the Rocky Mountains, and about 15 in California. They extend in North America as far north as 45°, in Europe to 56°. The oaks of central and eastern Asia constitute five other sections, mostly with erect staminate spikes, and include about 100 species. See *oak*, *acorn*, *black-jack*, *blue-jack*, *encino*, *holm-oak*, *kermes-oak*, *live-oak*, *pin-oak*, *post-oak*, *red-oak*, *roble*, *scrub-oak*, *shingle-oak*, *valonia-oak*, *vainscot-oak*, *water-oak*, *willow-oak*.

queret, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*¹, *quire*².

querelâ (kwê-rê'lâ), *n.* [L., a complaint, lament: see *quarrel*¹.] A complaint to a court. See *audita querela*.—**Duplex querela**. See *double quarrel*, under *quarrel*¹.—**Querela inofficiosi testamenti**, in *civil law*, an action by which an inofficious or undutiful will was attacked.—**Querela nullitatis**, in systems of procedure based on the Roman law, an action to get a judicial decree that an act was void.

querellet, *querellet*, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *quarrel*¹.

querent¹ (kwê'rënt), *n.* [\langle L. *queren(t)-s*, ppr. of *queri*, complain, lament. Cf. *quarrel*¹, *querela*, *querimony*, etc.] A complainant; a plaintiff.

querent² (kwê'rënt), *n.* [\langle L. *queren(t)-s*, ppr. of *querere*, ask, inquire: see *quest*¹.] An inquirer. [Rare.]

When a patient or *querent* came to him [Dr. Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 133.

querimonious (kwer-i-mŏ'ni-us), *a.* [\langle L. as if *querimoniosus*, \langle *querimonia*, a complaint: see *querimony*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

querimoniously (kwer-i-mŏ'ni-us-li), *adv.* [\langle *querimoniosus* + *-ly*².] In a querimonious manner; with complaint; querulously.

To thee, dear Tom, myself addressing.

Most querimoniously confessing

That I of late have been complaining.

Sir J. Denham, *A Dialogue*.

querimoniousness (kwer-i-mŏ'ni-us-nes), *n.* [\langle *querimoniosus* + *-ness*.] The character of being querimonious; disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

querimony¹ (kwer-i-mŏ'ni), *n.* [\langle F. *querimonia* = It. *querimonia*, *querimonio*, \langle L. *querimonia*, a complaint, \langle *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] A complaint; a complaining.

Hys brother's dayly *querimony*.

Hall, *Edward IV.*, an. 17.

Here cometh over many *quirimonies*, and complainata against me, of lording it over my brethern. *Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 51.

querist (kwê'ríst), *n.* [\langle *quer-y* + *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions.

And yet a late hot *Querist* for Tithes, whom ye may know, by his Wits lying ever beside him in the Margin, to be ever beside his Wits in the Text. *Milton*, *Considerations*.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Spectator*.

queristert, *n.* A variant of *quirister*, for *chorister*.

querk¹ (kwêrk), *v.* [\langle ME. *querke* = OFries. *querka*, *querda*, North Fries. *querke*, *quirke* = Icel. *kyrkja*, *kyrkja*, throttle, = OSw. *quarka* = Dan. *krærke*, throttle, strangle, suffocate; from the noun, North Fries. *querk* = Icel. *krærk* = Dan. *krærk*, throat. Cf. *querken*.] I. *trans.* To throttle; choke; stifle; suffocate.

II. *intrans.* To grunt; moan. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

querk² (kwêrk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *quirk*¹.

querkent (kwêr'ken), *v. t.* [Also *quirken*; \langle ME. *querkenen*; \langle *querk*¹ + *-en*¹.] Same as *querk*¹. *Chekenyd* or *querkenyd*. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwel*.)

querl (kwêrl), *v. t.* [Also *quirl*; a dial. var. of *twirl*, perhaps due to confusion with *curl*. Cf. G. *querlen*, *twirl*.] To twirl; turn or wind round; coil: as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [U. S.]

querl (kwêrl), *n.* [\langle *querl*, *v.*] A twist; a curl. [U. S.]

And the crooks and *querts* of the branches on the floor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 21.

quern (kwêrn), *n.* [Also dial. *kern*, and formerly *curu*; \langle ME. *quern*, *cwerne*, \langle AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn* = OS. *quern*, *querna* = OFries. *quern* = D. *kweern* = MLG. *quern*, *querne* = OHG. *chwirna*, *quirn*, *churn*, MHG. *charne*, *kurn*, *kiirne* = Icel. *krern*, mod. *kröru* = Sw. *quarn* = Dan. *krærn* = Goth. *kwairnus*, a millstone, a quern.] 1. A stone hand-mill for grinding grain. The most usual form consists of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the center, and revolving on a wooden or

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*. *Boswell*, *Johnson*, IV. x.

The old hand-mill, or *quern*, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still "The music for a hungry wame Is grinding o' the *quernie*."

E. B. Tylor (*Academy*, Sept. 18, 1880).

2. A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, mustard, and the like. Such querns were used even on the table, and as early as the sixteenth century.

quern (kwêrn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Formerly also *kern*, *curu*; \langle *quern*, *n.*] To grind.

Fly where men feel
The *curning* [var. *cunning*] axel-tree; and those that suffer
Beneath the chariot of the snowy bear.

Chapman, *Bussy D'Ambols*, v.

quern-stone (kwêrn'stŏn), *n.* A millstone.

Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind.
Stanhurst, tr. of *Virgil*, l. (*Nares*.)

querpo, *n.* See *cuervo*.

Querquedula (kwêr-kwed'ŏ-lä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1824), \langle L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal; by some doubtfully connected with Gr. *κερκούρος*, \langle *κέρκωρος*, a kind of light boat. Hence ult. E. *kestrel*, q. v.] A genus of *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing a number of species of all countries, notable for their small size, beauty, and excellence of flesh; the teal. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*; the garganey or summer teal is *Q. crecca*; the green-winged teal of North America is *Q. carolinensis*; the blue-winged, *Q. discors*; the cinnamon, *Q. cyanoptera*. See *Nettion*, and *cut under teal*.

querquedula (kwêr'kwê-dŏl), *n.* [\langle *Querquedula*, q. v.] A book-name of ducks of the genus *Querquedula*; a teal.

querret, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

querroust, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarrier*¹.

querryt, *n.* See *equery*.

quert, *n.* An obsolete form of *quart*².

Querula (kwer'ŏ-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A genus of



Piahau (*Querula purpurata*).

fruit-crows, giving name to the subfamily *Querulinae*; the type is *Q. purpurata*, the piahau. *Fiellot*, 1816.

querulation (kwer'ŏ-lä'shon), *n.* [\langle ML. **querulatio(n)-*, \langle *querulari*, complain, \langle L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A complaint; murmuring.

Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations*, stir your hearts, because they are derived from God through us, his organ-pipes, as if they had lost their vigor by the way? *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 349.

querulential (kwer'ŏ-len'shal), *a.* [\langle *querul(ous)* + *-ent* + *-ial*.] Having a tendency to querulousness; querulous. [Rare.]

Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*, for he was a martyr to the gout. *Cumberland*, *Memoirs*, I. 23.

Querulinae (kwer'ŏ-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., \langle *Querula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Querula*: same as *Gymnoderinæ*. *Suainson*, 1837.

querulous (kwer'ŏ-lus), *a.* [\langle L. *querulus*, full of complaints, complaining, \langle *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] 1. Complaining; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur or express dissatisfaction: as, a *querulous* man.

O *querulous* and weak!—whose useless brain
Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain;
Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past.

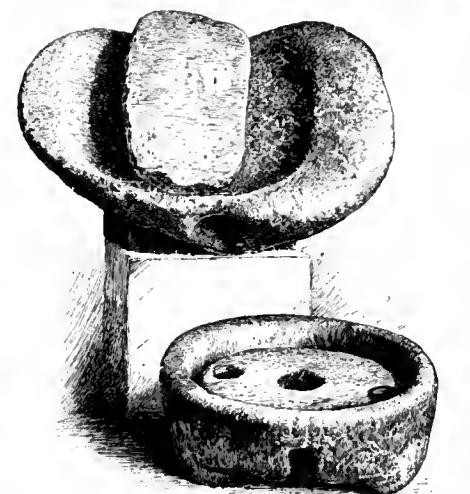
Cooper, *Hope*, I. 29.

2. Expressing complaint; proceeding from a complaining habit: as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Quickened the fire and laid the board,
Mid the crone's angry, *querulous* word
Of surly wonder.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, III. 69.

3†. Quarrelsome.



Stone Querns for Grinding.—Dublin Museum.

metal pin inserted in the lower. In using the quern the grain is dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the edge.

Men wende that bele Isaude
Ne coude hem noight of love werne;
And yet she that grynt at a *querne*
Is al to good to eae hir harte.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 1798.

Some apple-colour'd corn
Oround in false *querns*; and some did splindurn.
Chapman, *Odyssey*, vii. 139.

Warlike, resdy to fight, *querulous*, and mischievous.
Holland.

The cock his crested helmet bent,
And down his *querulous* challenge sent.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *plaintive* and *petulant*.

querulously (kwēr'ō-lus-lī), *adv.* In a querulous or complaining manner.

querulousness (kwēr'ō-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

query (kwē'ri), *n.*; pl. *queries* (-riz). [Formerly, as *L. quære*, being the *L. quære*, ask, inquire (i. e. 'inquire further into this,' 'look this up'), 2d pers. sing. impv. of *quærere*, seek, search for, ask, inquire: much used as a marginal note or memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, and hence taken as a noun: see *quest*.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; specifically, a doubt or challenge, as of a written or printed statement, represented by the interrogation-point (?), or by an abbreviation, *q.*, *qy.*, or *qu.*, or by both.

This name of Sion, Silon, or Siam may worthily moue a *query* to Geographers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Answer'd all *queries* touching those at home
With a heaved shoulder and a saucy smile.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. *Inquiry*, *Interrogation*, etc. See *question*.

query (kwē'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *queried*, ppr. *querying*. [*query*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To put a query; ask a question or questions; express doubt.

Three college sophs, . . .
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 381.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus within himself.
S. Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 394.

II. trans. 1. To mark with a query; express a desire to examine as to the truth of.

This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a "sed de hoc *quære*"—*query* this!
I. D'Israeli, Curios, of Lit., II. 334.

It [Chelsea College] was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but *query* if purchase money was ever paid).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 185.

2. To seek by questioning; inquire or ask: as, to *query* the sum or amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

We shall not proceed to *query* what truth there is in palmistry.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

3. To examine by questions; address queries to: as, to *query* a person. *Gayton*.

quesal, *n.* Same as *quetzal*.

queset (kwēz), *v. t.* [*L. quæsere*, seek, beg, ask, var. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*.] To search after; look for. *Milton*. [Rare.]

questive (kwes'ī-tiv), *a.* [*ML. quæsitivus*, seeking, desirous, < *L. quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, inquire: see *quest*. Cf. *inquisitive*.] Interrogatory.—**Questive quantity.** See *quantity*.

quest¹ (kwēst), *n.* [*ME. quæste*, < *OF. quæste*, *F. quête* = *Pr. quæsta*, *quista* = *It. chiesta*, < *ML. quæsta*, < *L. quæsita* (sc. *res*), a thing sought, *quæsitum*, a question, fem. or neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, also *quæsere*, *OL. quærere*, seek, search for, seek to get, desire, get, acquire, obtain, seek to learn, ask, inquire, etc. From the same *L. verb* are ult. *E. querent*², *query*, *question*, *acquire*, *conquer*, *exquire*, *inquire*, *perquire*, *require*, *acquest*, *conquest*, *inquest*, *request*, etc., *exquisite*, *perquisite*, *inquisition*, *perquisition*, *requisition*, etc. In def. 6 *quest* is in part an aphetic form of *inquest*.] 1. The act of seeking; search; pursuit; suit.

The Bassa of Sidon's servants, who were abroad in *quest* of Mules for the service of their Master.
Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 32.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; . . .
And many Jasons come in *quest* of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 172.

Greek pirates, roving, like the corsairs of Barbary, in *quest* of men, laid the foundations of Greek commerce.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. An act of searching or seeking, as for a particular object: as, the *quest* of the holy grail.

Thel' entred in to many *questes* for to knowe whiche was the beste knyght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 503.

A long and wearisome *quest* of spiritual joys, which, for all he knows, he may never arrive to.
Ep. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

And those that had gone out upon the *Quest*,
Wasted and worn, and but a tife of them,
And those that had not, stood before the King.
Tennyson, Ioly Grail.

3. A body of searchers collectively; a searching party.

The senate hath sent about three several *questes*
To search you out.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 46.

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report—
Ran with these false and most contrarious *questes*
Upon thy doings.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 62.

5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an ntrain'd hope or passion.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Content.

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners; also, an inquest.

By God, my maister lost c. mare by a sente of Margyt Bryg upon a defence of atteynt, because a *quest* passed ayenst hyr of xij. penyworth lond by year.
Paston Letters, I. 404.

The judge at the empanelling of the *quest* had his grave looks.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The *quest* of jury-men was call'd.
Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 189.

xii. they must be to make an enquest or, as some call it, a *quest*. An enquest or *quest* is called a lawful kind of trial by xii. men. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 18. (*Richardson*.)

Crowner's quest. See *erouner*².—**Kirby's quest**, an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Exchequer: so called from its being the inquest of John de Kirby, treasurer of King Edward I. *Rapalje and Lawrence*.

quest¹ (kwēst), *v.* [*ME. quæsten*, < *OF. quæster*, *F. quêter*, seek, < *queste*, a seeking: see *quest*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To go in search; make search or inquiry; pursue.

And that the Prelates have no sure foundation in the Gospel, their own guiltinesse doth manifest; they would not else run *questing* up as high as Adam, to fetch their original, as tis said one of them lately did in publick.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

How soon they were recognized by grammarians ought to be ascertainable at the expense of a few hours' *questing* in such a library as that of the British Museum.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 326.

2. To go begging.

He [Samuel Johnson] dined on venison and champagne whenever he had been so fortunate as to borrow a guinea. If his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeared the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat.
Macaulay, in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 722.

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, *questing* from shop to shop, who always amused me.
Fraser's Mag.

3. To give tongue, as a dog on the scent of game.

To bay or *quest* as a dog. *Florio*, p. 1. (*Halliwel*.)

Pup. They are a covey soon scattered, methok; who sprung them, I marle?
Town. Marry, yourself, Puppy, for aught I know; you *quested* last.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

As some are playing young Spaniels, *quest* at every bird that rises; so others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to do or say.

N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

While Redmond every thicket round
Tracked earnest as a *questing* hound.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 31.

II. trans. 1. To search or seek for; inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme.
Byrom, Enthusiasm.

2. To announce by giving tongue, as a dog.

Not only to give notice that the dog is on game, but also the particular kind which he is *questing*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 111.

quest² (kwēst), *n.* Same as *quest*.

questant¹ (kwes'tant), *n.* [*OF. questant*, *F. quêtant*, ppr. of *quêter*, *F. quêter*, seek: see *quest*¹, *v.*] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 16.

quest-dove¹ (kwēst'duv), *n.* Same as *quest*.

Pannrge halved and fixed upon a great stake the horns of a roe-buck, together with the skin and the right fore-foot thereof, . . . the wings of two bustards, the feet of four *quest-doves*, . . . and a goblet of Beauvois.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, II. 27. (*Davies*.)

quester (kwes'tēr), *n.* [*OF. questeur*, *F. quêteur*, < *L. quæsitor*, a seeker, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek: see *quest*¹, *v.* Cf. *questor*.] 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

The *quester* only to the wood they loose,
Who silently the tainted track pursues.
Rove, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, IV.

questful (kwēst'fūl), *a.* [*quest*¹ + *-ful*.] Full of quest; searching; investigating.

The summer day he spent in *questful* round.
Lowell, Invita Minerva.

quest-house¹ (kwēst'hous), *n.* The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misde-

meanors and annoyances were held. *Halliwel*.

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

questing-stonet, *n.* [Appar. < **questing*, verbal *n.* of **quest*, rub (< *MD. quisten*, rub, rub away, spend, lavish, *D. kuisten*, spend, lavish), + *stone*.] A stone used for rubbing or polishing (?).

Laden with diuerse goods and marchandises, . . . namely with the hides of oxen and of sheepe, with butter, masts, sparrs, boordes, *questing-stones*, and wilde werke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

question (kwes'chən), *n.* [*ME. question*, *question*, < *OF. question*, *F. question* = *Pr. questio*, *question* = *Sp. cuestion* = *Pg. questão* = *It. questione*, *quistione*, < *L. quæstio* (-*n.*), a seeking, investigation, inquiry, question, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, *ML. quæstus*, seek, ask, inquire: see *quest*¹.] 1. The act of interrogation; the putting of inquiries: as, to examine by *question* and answer.

Ross. What sights, my lord?
Lady M. I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
Question enrages him.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 118.

Leodogran . . . ask'd,
Fixing full eyes of *question* on her face, . . .
"But thou art closer to this noble prince?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know something indicated more or less definitely. In grammar, questions are classed as (1) *direct* (*independent*): as, John is here? Is John here? who is that? (2) *indirect* (*dependent*), taking the form of an object-clause: as, he asks if John is here; he asks who that is; (3) *simple*: as, is that man a soldier? (4) *double* (*alternative*, *compound*, *disjunctive*): as, is that man a soldier or a civilian? (5) *indirect double*: as, he asks whether that man is a soldier or not; (6) *deliberative* or *doubting*: as, shall I do it? shall we remain? (7) *positive*: as, is that right?—with emphasis on the verb this expects the answer "No"; (8) *negative*: as, is not that right?—this expects the answer "Yes."

Answer me
Directly unto this *question* that I ask.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 89.

None but they doubtless who were reputed wise had the *Question* propounded to them.
Milton, Elfenoklastes, xxviii.

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is . . . to be put to *question* . . . whether it be lawful for Christian princes or states to make an invasive war only and simply for the propagation of the faith.
Bacon, An Advt. Touching an Holy War.

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.

Now in things, although not commanded of God, yet lawful because they are permitted, the *question* is what light shall shew us the conveniency which one hath above another.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

The *question* of his [Cæsar's] death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not extenuated, . . . nor his offences enforced.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 41.

The press and the public at large are generally so occupied with the *questions* of the day that . . . the more general aspects of political *questions* are seldom . . . considered.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 733.

5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying.
John iii. 25.

To be, or not to be: that is the *question*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 56.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all *question*.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all other planets.
Bentley.

Had they found a linguist half so good,
I make no *question* but the tower had stood.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 85.

In a work which he was, no *question*, acquainted with, we read . . .
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 178.

7. Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.

He that was in *question* for the robbery.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 68.

Mr. Endecott was also left out, and called into *question* about the defacing the cross in the ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 188.

8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, . . . and not bring him to condemnation.
Aycliffe, Parergon.

A master, when accused, could offer his slaves for the *question*, or demand for the same purpose the slaves of another; and, if in the latter case they were injured or killed in the process, their owner was indemnified.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 132.

9†. Conversation; speech; talk.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much *question* with him.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 39.

10. In *logie*, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—11. In *parliamentary usage*: (a) The point under discussion by the house; the measure to be voted on; as, to speak to the *question*. (b) The putting of the matter discussed to a vote; as, are you ready for the *question*?—**Comparative, complex, double, Eastern question.** See the adjectives.—**Division of the question.** See *division*.—**Horary question, in *astrology*,** a question the decision of which depends upon the figure of the heavens at the moment it is propounded.—**Hypothetical question.** See *hypothetical*.—**In question,** under consideration or discussion; indicating something just mentioned or referred to.

He is likewise a rival of mine—that is, of my other self, for he does not think his friend Captain Absolute ever saw the lady in *question*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Mr. Wall and his ally exert themselves to make up for the painful absence in *question* to their utmost power.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 213.

Leading question, a question so put as to suggest the answer which is desired, and thus to lead to and prepare the way for such an answer. A party is not allowed to put a leading question to his own witness, except in matters purely introductory, and not touching a point in controversy; and except that if his witness is obviously hostile or defective in memory the court may in its discretion allow a leading question. A party may put leading questions in cross-examining his adversary's witness.—**Mixed questions.** See *mixed*.—**Out of question, doubtless; beyond question.**

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 346.

Out of the question, not worthy of or requiring consideration; not to be thought of.

It is *out of the question* to ask the Diet for money to clear off the enormous debts; so that it is difficult to guess how the matter will end.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 287.

Previous question, in parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the Speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the vote is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "that the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it. In the House of Representatives of the United States (it is not used in the Senate), and in many State legislatures, the object of moving the previous question is to cut off debate and secure immediately a vote on the question under consideration; here, therefore, the mover and seconder vote in the affirmative.

The great remedy against prolix or obstructive debate is the so-called *previous question*, which is moved in the form "Shall the main question be now put?" and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question.

J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 130.

Question of fact, question of law. See *fact*, 3.—**Question of order.** See *order*.—**Question of privilege.** See *privilege*.—**Real question.** See *real*.—**The Questions,** the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. [*Scotch*.]—**To beg the question.** See *beg*.—**To call in question.** (a) To doubt; challenge.

You call in question the continuance of his love.

Shak., T. N., i. 4. 6.

(b) To subject to judicial interrogation.

Touching the resurrection of the dead I am called in question by you this day.
Acts xxiv. 21.

The governor wrote to some of the assistants about it, and, upon advice with the ministers, it was agreed to call . . . them [the offenders] in question.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

To pop the question. See *pop*.—**Syn. 2. Question, Query, Inquiry, Interrogation, and Interrogatory** agree in expressing a form of words used in calling for information or an answer from another. *Question* is the most general in its meaning, and *Inquiry* stands next. *Query* stands for a question asked without force, a point about which one would like to be informed; the word is used with all degrees of weakness down to the mere expression of a doubt; as, I raised a *query* as to the strength of the bridge. A *question* may be put in order to test another's knowledge; the other words express an asking for real information. *Interrogatory* is a strong word, expressing an authoritative or searching question that must be explicitly answered, sometimes in law a written question. *Inquiry* is somewhat milder and less direct than *question*, the order of strength being *query, inquiry, question, interrogation* and *interrogatory*, except that the former may express also the act. See *ask* and *examination*.—4 and 5. Proposition, motion, topic, point.

question (kwes'ehon), *v.* [*<* OF. *questionner*, *<* ML. *questionare*, *question*, *<* L. *quæstio*(*n*), *question*: see *question*, *n.*] **I. Intrans.** 1. To ask a question or questions; inquire or seek to know; examine.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much.

Bacon, Discourse.

And mute, yet seem'd to *question* with their Eyes.

Congreve, Illud.

2. To debate; reason; consider.

Nor dare I *question* with my jealous thought

Where you may be.

Shak., Sonnets, lvii.

3. To dispute; doubt.—4†. To talk; converse.

For, after supper, long he *questioned*

With modest Lucrece. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 122.

I have heard him oft *question* with Captain Martin and tell him, except he could shew him a more substantial trial, he was not inamoured with their dirty skill.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 169.

II. trans. 1. To inquire of by asking questions; examine by interrogatories: as, to *question* a witness.

Her father loved me; oft invited me;

Still *question'd* me the story of my life.

Shak., Othello, i. 3. 129.

They *questioned* him apart, as the custom is,

When first the matter made a noise at Rome.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2. To doubt of; be uncertain of; mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted.

It is much to be *questioned* whether they could ever spin it [asbestos] to a thread.

Poocke, Description of the East, II. 1. 229.

There is no possibility to disprove a matter of fact that was never *questioned* or doubted of before.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 167.

Nor *question*

The wisdom that hath made us what we are.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. To call in question; challenge; take exception to: as, to *question* an exercise of prerogative.

What uproar 's this? must my name here be *question'd* in tavern-brawls, and by affected ruffians?

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

Power and right

To *question* thy bold entrance on this place.

Milton, P. L., iv. 882.

Whatever may be *questioned*, it is certain that we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Being.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 44.

=**Syn.** 1. *Ask, Inquire, of, Interrogate, etc.* (see *ask*), *catechize*.—3. To controvert, dispute.

questionable (kwes'ehon-ə-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *questionable* = Pg. *questionável* = It. *questionabile*; as *question* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being questioned or inquired of; inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation. [Now rare.]

Thou comest in such a *questionable* shape

That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 43.

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable: as, the deed is of *questionable* authority; his veracity is *questionable*.

It being *questionable* whether he [Galen] ever saw the dissection of a human body.

Baker, Reflections upon Learning, xv.

The facts respecting him [Governor Van Twiller] were so scattered and vague, and divers of them so *questionable* in point of authenticity, that I have had to give up the search.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 151.

questionableness (kwes'ehon-ə-bl-ness), *n.* The character or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwes'ehon-ə-bli), *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionaire (kwes'ehon-ə-ri), *a. and n.* [= F. *questionnaire* = Sp. *questionario* = Pg. *questionario*, *<* LL. *questionarius*, prop. adj., of or pertaining to question, but used only as a noun, LL. a torturer, executioner, ML. also an examiner, a judge, also a solicitor of alms, a beggar, *<* L. *quæstio*(*n*), *question, inquiry*: see *question*.] **I. a.** Inquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconic even beyond laconicisms; for sometimes I return only Yes or No to *questionary* or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

II. n.; pl. questionaries (-riz). A pardoner; an itinerant seller of indulgences or relics.

One of the principal personages in the comic part of the drama was . . . a *questionary* or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about from place to place reliques, real or pretended, with which he excited the devotion at once and the charity of the populace, and generally deceived both the one and the other. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii.

questioner (kwes'ehon-er), *n.* [*<* *question* + *-er*.] One who asks questions; an inquirer.

He that labours for the sparrow-hawk

Has little time for idle *questioners*.

Tennyson, Geraint.

questioning (kwes'ehon-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *question*, *v.*] 1. The act of interrogating; a query.—2. Doubt; suspicion.

Those obstinate *questionings*

Of sense and outward things.

Wordsworth, Ode, Immortality, st. 9.

questioningly (kwes'ehon-ing-li), *adv.* Interrogatively; as one who questions.

questionist (kwes'ehon-ist), *n.* [*<* *question* + *-ist*.] 1. One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer; an investigator; a doubter.

He was not so much a *questionist*, but wrought upon the other's questions, and like a counsellor, wished him to discharge his conscience, and to satisfy the world.

Bacon, Charge against Wentworth, Works, XII. 221.

2. In old universities, the respondent in the determinations; hence still at Cambridge, a

student of three years, who is consequently qualified to be a candidate for a degree.

Yea, I know that heaves were cast together, and counsel deused, that Duns, with all the rabble of barbarous *questionistes*, should have dispossessed of their place and rowmes Aristotle, Plato, Tullie, and Demosthenes.

Ascham, The Scholemaster (Arber's reprint, p. 136).

The papers set on the Monday and Tuesday of the week following contain only about one low question-a-piece, to amuse the mass of the *Questionists* during the half-hour before the expiration of which they are not allowed to leave the Senate House.

C. A. Bristol, English University, p. 291.

questionless (kwes'ehon-less), *a. and adv.* [*<* *question* + *-less*.] **I. a.** Unquestioning.

With the same clear mind and *questionless* faith.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 493.

II. adv. Without question; beyond doubt; doubtless; certainly. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is questionless that."]

I have a mind presages me such thrift

That I should *questionless* be fortunate!

Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 176.

She's sbus'd, *questionless*.

Middleton and Rowley, Changinge, iv. 2.

What it [Episcopacy] was in the Apostles time, that *questionless* it must be still.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

questman† (kwes'tman), *n.* [*<* *quest*† + *man*.] 1. One having power to make legal inquiry. Specifically, in *old law*: (a) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures. (b) A collector of parish rates. (c) An assistant to a churchwarden. Also called *sideman* and *synod-man*. (d) A jurymen; a person impaneled to try a cause. Also *questyman*.

2. One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits; a common informer.

questmonger† (kwes'tmung'gér), *n.* [*<* *quest*† + *monger*.] A jurymen.

questor, quæstor (kwes'tor), *n.* [= F. *questeur* = Sp. *questor* = Pg. *questor* = It. *questore*, *<* L. *quæstor*, a magistrate having special jurisdiction in financial matters (see *def.*), *<* *quærerere*, pp. *quæstus*, seek, procure: see *quest*†.]

1. In ancient Rome, a member of one of two distinct classes of magistrates: (a) One of two public accusers (*questores parricidii*) whose duty it was to lay accusations against those guilty of murder or other capital offense, and to see to the execution of the sentence. This magistracy was in existence at the earliest historic time, but became obsolete about 366 B. C., its functions being transferred to other officers. (b) One of the officers (*questores classici*) having the care and administration of the public funds; a public treasurer. It was their duty to receive, pay out, and record the public finances, including the collection of taxes, tribute, etc. *Questors* accompanied the provincial governors, proconsuls, or pretors, and received everywhere the public dues and imports, paid the troops, etc. After Julius Caesar, some of their functions were given to the pretors and some to the ediles. The number of questors was originally two, but was gradually increased to twenty. Under Constantine the *questor sacri palatii* was an imperial minister of much power and importance.

2. In the middle ages, one appointed by the Pope or by a Roman Catholic bishop to announce the granting of indulgences, of which the special condition was the giving of alms to the church.—3. A treasurer; one charged with the collection and care of dues.

questorship, quæstorship (kwes'tor-ship), *n.* [*<* *questor* + *-ship*.] The office of a questor, or the term of a questor's office.

He whom an honest *quæstorship* has indur'd to the Sicilians.
Milton, Arcopagitica.

questrist† (kwes'trist), *n.* [Irreg. *<* *quester* + *-ist*.] A person who goes in quest of another. [Rare.]

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,

Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.

Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 17.

questryman†, *n.* Same as *questman*.

Then other *questry-men* was call'd; . . .

Twelve of them spoke all in a brest,

Sir Hugh in the Grime, thou'st now guilty.

Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

questuary† (kwes'tj-ə-ri), *a. and n.* [= OF. *questuare*, *<* L. *questuarius*, pertaining to gain or money-getting, *<* *quæstus*, gain, acquisition, *<* *quærerere*, pp. *quæstus*, seek, get, obtain: see *quest*†.] **I. a.** Studious of gain; seeking gain; also, prodneing gain.

Although Isidariades and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals . . . are of another belief, conceiving the stones which bear this name [foad stone] to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., lii. 13.

Some study *questuary* and ginsful arts, and every one would thrive in 's calling. *Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 1.

II. n. A pardoner; a questionary. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, i. 3.

questus (kwes'tus), *n.* [*<* L. *quæstus*, gain, profit, *<* *quærerere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*†.] In *law*,

land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labor and industry. Also *questus*.

questword† (kwes't wərd), *n.* A bequeathment. The legacies or *questword* of the deceased supplied the rest.

quetcht, *v.* See *quitch* 1.
quette¹, *v. t.*; pret. *quoth*, ppr. *quething*. [*ME.* *quethen* (pret. *quoth*, *quod*, *koth*, *ko*, earlier *quath*, *queth*), < *AS.* *cwethan* (pret. *cwæth*, pl. *cwædon*, pp. *ge-cwæthcn*), speak, say. Cf. *be-queath*.] 1. To say; declare; speak. [Obsolete except in the archaic preterit *quoth*.]
I *quette* hym *quyte*, and hym *relese*
Of Egypt alle the wildirnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6999.
Being alive and seinge I *peryshe*, I *beinge* *quycke* and
quething I am *undone*.
Palgrave, *Acolastus* (1540). (*Hallivell*.)
"Lordynges," *quoth* he, "now herkneth for the beste."
Chaucer, *Prolog. to C. T.*, l. 788.
"I hold by him."
"And I," *quoth* *Everard*, "by the *wassail-bowl*."
Tennyson, *The Epic*.

2†. To bequeath.
Hous and rente and other thyng
Mow they *quette* to hanc endyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Hallivell*.)

quethe², *n.* See *qued*.
quetzal (kwet'sal), *n.* [Native name.] The paradise-trogon, *Pharomacrus mocinno* (or *Caturus clegans*), the most magnificent of the trogons, of a golden-green and carmine color, with long airy upper tail-coverts projecting like sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. It inhabits Central America, especially Costa Rica. See cut under *trogon*. Also *quesal*, *quijal*.
queue (kū), *n.* [*F.* *queue*, a tail, < *L.* *cauda*, tail; see *cue*¹.] 1. A tail; in *her.*, the tail of a beast.—2. A tail or pendent braid of hair; a pigtail; originally part of the wig, but afterward, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, when it was in common use, formed of the hair of the head. See *cue*¹, l.—3. Same as *cue*¹, 2.
Several dozen [men] standing in a *queue* as at the ticket office of a railway station.
H. James, Jr., *International Episode*, p. 13.

4. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument.—5. In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note.
queue (kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *queued*, ppr. *queuing*. [*Queue*, *n.*] To tie, braid, or fasten in a queue or pigtail.
Among his officers was a sturdy veteran named Keldermeester, who had cherished through a long life a mop of hair . . . *queued* so tightly to his head that his eyes and mouth generally stood ajar, and his eyebrows were drawn up to the top of his forehead.
Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 316.

queued (kūd), *a.* [*Queue* + *-ed*².] In *her.*, same as *tailed*: used in the phrases *double queued*, *triple queued*, etc.
quevert, *a.* See *quiver*¹.
quewt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cue*¹, 3 (*a*).

At the third time the great door openeth, for he shut in one before of purpose to open it when his *quew* came.
Calhill, *Answer to Martiall*, p. 209. (*Davies*.)
quey (kwā), *n.* [Also *quee*; *ME.* *quye*, *quye*; < *Icel.* *kviga* = *Sw.* *qviga* = *Dan.* *kviq*, a *quey*.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]
Nought left me o' four-and-twenty gude ousen and ky,
My weel-riden gelding, and a white *quey*.
Pray of Support (Child's Ballads, VI. 116).

queyght, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quaygh*.
queynt, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quaint*.
quhilk, *pron.* A Scotch form of *which*.
quhillest, *adv.* An obsolete Scotch form of *whilst*.
quib† (kwib), *n.* [A var. of *quip*; cf. *quibble*.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a gibe; a quip.
After he was gone, Mr. Weston, in lue of thanks to ye Gov^r and his freinds hear, gave them . . . (a) *quib* (behind their baks) for all their pains.
Bradford, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 151.

quibble (kwib'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quibbled*, ppr. *quibbling*. [Freq. of *quip*; cf. *quib*.] 1. To trifle in argument or discourse; evade the point in question, or the plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; prevaricate. *Quibbling* about self-interest and motives, and objects of desire, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is but a poor employment for a grown man.
Macaulay, *Mill on Government*.

2. To pun.
His part has all the wit,
For none speaks, carps, and *quibbles* beside him;
I'd rather see him leap, or laugh, or cry,
Than hear the gravest speech in all the play.
Goffe, *Careless Shepherdess*, *Frel. (Strutt)*.

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* [*Quibble*, *v.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication.
Kirks and *quibbles* . . . have no place in the search after truth.
Watts, *Improvement of Mind*, l. 9, § 27.
His still refuted kirks he still repeats;
New rais'd objections with new *quibbles* meets.
Cowper, *Progress of Error*, l. 551.

2. A pun; a trivial conceit.
Puns and *quibbles*.
Addison.
It was very natural, therefore, that the common people, by a *quibble*, which is the same in Flemish as in English, should call the proposed "Moderation" the "Murderation."
Motley, *Dutch Republic*, l. 529.

quibbler (kwib'lér), *n.* 1. One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.—2. A punster.
quibblet (kwib'let), *n.* Same as *quibble*, 2.
Nares.

quibbling (kwib'ling), *n.* A pun; a witticism.
I have made a *quibbling* in praise of her myself.
Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, iii. 2.

quibblingly (kwib'ling-li), *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively; punningly.
quibbit, *n.* [*ME.*, also *quibib*, *quybib*, *quybybe*, usually in pl. *quibibes*, < *OF.* *quibibes*, *cubebes*, *cubebe*: see *cueb*.] An obsolete form of *cubebe*.
quibblint, *n.* [Appar. for *quibbling*.] A quibble.
To o'erreach that head that outcraetheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant! 'tis a very *quibblint*!
Marsden, Jonson, and Chapman, *Eastward Ho*, iii. 2.

quicet, *n.* Same as *quest*.
quicht, *v. i.* Same as *quitch* 1.
quick (kwik), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *quik*, *quik*, *quyk*, *quyk*, *quic*, *quic*, < *AS.* *cwic*, *cwic*, *cwic*, *cwic*, *cuc*, *cuc*, *cuc*, living, alive, = *OS.* *OFries.* *quik* = *D.* *kwik* = *LG.* *quik* = *OHG.* *quec*, *queh*, *quek*, *cbec*, *MHG.* *quec* (*queck*), *kec* (*keck*), *G.* *quick* (in *quicksilber* = *E.* *quicksilver*), living, *keck*, living, lively, *quik* (> *Sw.* *käck* = *Dan.* *kjæk*, lively), = *Icel.* *kvik*, *kykr* = *Sw.* *quick* = *Dan.* *kvik* (all these forms having an unorig. *k* developed before the orig. *w*) = *Goth.* *kwins* (**kwica*), living, *quiek*, = *L.* *virus*, living (cf. *vivere*, live, > *rita*, life), for orig. **grivus*, = *Gr.* *βίος*, life (> *βίον*, live, *βίος*, life, way of life) (the same relation of *E.* *c* (*k*), *L.* *v*, *Gr.* *β* appearing in *E.* *come* = *L.* *venire* = *Gr.* *βαίνω*) = *OBulg.* *zhivŭ* = *Bohem.* *zhivy* = *Russ.* *zhivu* = *Lith.* *givas*, living; *Skt.* *√jiv*, live. To the same root in Teut. belongs *Icel.* *kveikja*, *kreykja*, kindle (a fire).] I. *a.* 1. Living; alive; live. [Archaic.]

Men may see there the Erthe of the Tombe apertly many tymes steren and meven, as there weren *quycke* thinges undre.
Manderiville, *Travels*, p. 22.
Seven of their Porters were taken, whom Ieremie commanded to be flayed *quyke*.
Capt. John Smith, *Trve Travels*, l. 24.
He shall come to judge the *quyck* and the dead.
Apostles' Creed.
Still this great solitude is *quyck* with life.
Bryant, *The Prairies*.

2. Lively; characterized by physical or mental liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; sprightly; nimble; brisk.
The next lesson wolde he some *quycke* and mery dialoges, elect out of Luciane. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, l. 10.
To have an open ear, a *quyck* eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 4. 685.
Where is the boye brought me?
A pretty lad, and of a *quyck* capacity,
And bred up neatly. *Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, ll. 2.
Good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparatively small power of prolonged attention, may render their possessor *quyck* and intelligent.
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 100.

3. Prompt to perceive or to respond to impressions; perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.
Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him.
Shak., *Rich.* II., ll. 1. 234.
Quiet to *quyck* bosoms is a hell,
And there hath bene thy lane.
Byron, *Childs Harold*, iii. 42.
No more the widow's deafened ear
Grows *quyck* that lady's step to hear.
Scott, *Marmion*, ll. Int.
She was *quyck* to discern objects of real utility.
Prescott, *Ferd.* and *Iaa.*, ll. 16.

4. Speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; done or occurring in a short time; prompt; immediate: as, a *quyck* return of profits.
Give thee *quyck* conduct. *Shak.*, *Lear*, iii. 6. 104.
Slow to resolve, but in performance *quyck*.
Dryden, *Hind* and *Panther*, iii. 921.
It may calm the apprehension of calamity in the most susceptible heart to see how *quyck* a bound nature has set to the utmost infliction of malice.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 239.

quick (kwik), *r.* [*ME.* *quikken*, *quiken*, *quyken*; < *quick*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make alive; quicken; animate.
"The whites I *quycke* the corps," quod he, "called am I Anima:
And when I wilne and wolde Animus ich hatte."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 23.
Thow seyst thy princes han thee seven myght
Bothe for to sleen and for to *quyke* a wyght.
Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 451.

2†. To revive; kindle; quicken.
Pandaros to *quyke* alwey the fire
Was ever yholde preat and diligent.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 484.

3. In *electroplating*, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the deposited metal by the use of a solution of nitrate of mercury.
With a brush dipped therein (in a solution of quicksilver and aquafortis) they stroke over the surface of the metal to be gilt, which immediately becomes *quycked*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 308.

II.† *intrans.* To become alive; revive.
Right anon on of the fyres queynte,
And *quycked* agayn.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1477.

quick-answered† (kwik'an'sərd), *a.* [*Quick* + *answer*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

So *quyck* the run,
We felt the good ship *shake* and *reel*.
Tennyson, *The Voyage*.

5. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unceremonious.

In England, if God's preacher, God's minister, be any thing *quyck*, or do speak sharply, then he is a foolish fellow, he is rash, he lacketh discretion.
Latimer, *Sermon bef. Edw.* VI., 1550.

He had rather have a virgin that could give a *quycke* answer that might cut him then a milde speache that might claw him. *Lyly*, *Euphues* and his *England*, p. 280.

6. Pregnant; with child: specifically noting a woman when the motion of the fetus is felt.
Jaquetta that is *quyck* by him.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 687.

His vncles wife survives, purchase
Left *quyck* with child; & then he may goe dance
For a new living. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Puritanism, believing itself *quyck* with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 238.

7. Active in operation; piercing; sharp; hence, bracing; fresh.
For the word of God is *quyck* and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword. *Heb.* iv. 12.

The air is *quyck* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach.
Shak., *Pericles*, iv. 1. 28.

Why stay I after? but I deserve to stay,
To feel the *quyck* remembrance of my follies.
Steele, *Lying Lover*, v. 1.

Quick anatomy, vivisection.—**Quick goods**, cattle or domestic animals. *Norris*, *Pamphlet* (Charleston, 1712).
—**Quick-return gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Quick time**. See *quickstep*, 1.—**Quick water**, a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, used in the process of water-gilding. *E. H. Knight*.—**Syn.** 2 and 4. Expeditionary, rapid, active, alert, agile, hurrying, hurried, fleet, dexterous, adroit. See *quickness*.—3. Acute, keen.

II. *n.* 1†. A living being. [Rare.]
Thou, peeping close into the thicke,
Might see the moving of some *quycke*.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, March.

2. That which is quick, or living and sensitive: with the definite article: as, cut to the *quyck*.
This test nippeth, this pincheth, this touches the *quyck*.
Latimer.

I know the man,
And know he has been nettled to the *quyck* too.
Fletcher, *Double Marriage*, ii. 3.

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to the *quyck* of the difference. *Puller*.
You fret, and are gall'd at the *quyck*.
Milton, *On Def. of Humb.* Remonst.

3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset.
The workes and especially the countercamp are curiously hedg'd with *quyck*. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 22, 1641.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budde *quycks*.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxviii.

4. The quitch-grass. Also *quicks*, *quitch*. [Prov. Eng.]
quick (kwik), *adv.* [*Quick*, *a.*] 1. In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily: as, run *quyck*.
But *quyck* as thought the change is wrought.
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay: as, go and return *quyck*.
Then rise the tender germs, upstarting *quyck*.
Cowper, *Task*, iii. 521.

quick (kwik), *r.* [*ME.* *quikken*, *quiken*, *quyken*; < *quick*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To make alive; quicken; animate.
"The whites I *quycke* the corps," quod he, "called am I Anima:
And when I wilne and wolde Animus ich hatte."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 23.

Thow seyst thy princes han thee seven myght
Bothe for to sleen and for to *quyke* a wyght.
Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 451.

2†. To revive; kindle; quicken.
Pandaros to *quyke* alwey the fire
Was ever yholde preat and diligent.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 484.

3. In *electroplating*, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the deposited metal by the use of a solution of nitrate of mercury.
With a brush dipped therein (in a solution of quicksilver and aquafortis) they stroke over the surface of the metal to be gilt, which immediately becomes *quycked*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 308.

II.† *intrans.* To become alive; revive.
Right anon on of the fyres queynte,
And *quycked* agayn.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1477.

quick-answered† (kwik'an'sərd), *a.* [*Quick* + *answer*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

Ready in gibes, *quick-answer'd*, saucy.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 161.

quick-beam (kwik'bēm), *n.* The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See *mountain-ash*. Also called *quicken* or *quicken-tree*.

quicken¹ (kwik'n), *v.* [*<* late ME. *quykenen*; *<* *quick + -en*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become quick or alive; receive life.

Summer flies, . . . that *quicken* even with blowing.
Shak., *Othello*, iv. 2. 67.

2. To become quick or lively; become more active or sensitive.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, l. 144.

3. To enter that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; begin to manifest signs of life in the womb; said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is first felt by the mother usually about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.

II. *trans.* 1. To make quick or alive; vivify; revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.

You bath he *quicken'd*, who were dead in trespasses and sins.
Eph. ii. 1.

How a sound shall *quicken* content to bliss.
Browning, *By the Fireside*.

The idea of universal free labor was only a dormant bud, not to be *quicken'd* for many centuries.

2. To revive; cheer; reinvigorate; refresh.

Music and poesy use to *quicken* you.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, i. 1. 36.

Wake! our mirth begins to die;
Quicken it with tunes and wine.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 3.

3. To make quick or speedy; hasten; accelerate: as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

Who get his pension rug,
Or *quicken'd* a reversion by a drug.
Pope, *Satires of Donne*, iv. 135.

And we must *quicken*
Our tardy pace in journeying Heavenward,
As Israel did in journeying Canaan-ward.
Longfellow, *New Eng. Tragedies*, p. 160.

4. To sharpen; give keener perception to; stimulate; incite: as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires.

To *quicken* minds in the pursuit of honour.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you.

When I speak of civilization, I mean those things that tend to develop the moral forces of Man, and not merely to *quicken* his aesthetic sensibility.

Lowell, *Oration*, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

5. To work with yeast. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*] = *Syn.* 3. To expedite, hurry, speed.—4. To excite, animate.

quicken² (kwik'n), *n.* [*<* *quick + -en*, used indefinitely. Cf. *quick-grass* and *quitch*².] 1. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum* (*Triticum*) *repens*. Also *quicken*s. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. Same as *quick-beam*.

quicken³ (kwik'nér), *n.* [*<* *quicken*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; something that accelerates motion or increases activity.

Love and enmity, aversation, fear, and the like are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the spirit of life.

Dr. H. More, *Antidote against Atheism*, II. xii. 12.

quicken⁴ (kwik'ning), *n.* [*<* ME. *quykening*; verbal n. of *quicken*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of reviving or animating. *Wyclif*, *Select Works* (ed. Arnold), II. 99.—2. The time of pregnancy when the fetus is first felt to be quick.

quicker (kwik'er), *n.* [*<* *quick + -er*¹.] A quick-set hedge. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

quick-eyed (kwik'id), *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

Quick-eyed experience.
Fletcher, *Boaduca*, iv. 3.

quick-grass (kwik'grás), *n.* [= *Dan.* *kvikgræs*; as *quick + grass*. Cf. *quicken*², *quitch*².] Same as *quitch-grass*.

quichhatch (kwik'hach), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.*] The American glutton, carajou, or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. Also *quicquatch*.

quich-hedge (kwik'hej), *n.* A live fence or hedge; a quick.

quick-in-hand, quick-in-the-hand (kwik'in-hand', kwik'in-thē-hand'), *n.* The yellow balsam or touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*: so called from the sudden bursting of its capsule when handled. [*Eng.*]

quicklime (kwik'lím), *n.* [*<* *quick + lime*¹.] Calcium oxid, CaO; burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subject-

ing chalk, limestone, or other natural calcium carbonate to intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off. It is a white amorphous infusible solid, which readily absorbs carbonic acid and water when exposed to the air. In contact with water, quicklime slakes, each molecule of the oxid combining with a molecule of water and forming calcium hydrate, Ca(OH)₂, or slaked lime. It is most largely used in making mortar and cement, but has numberless other uses in the arts.

quickling (kwik'ling), *n.* [*<* *quick + -ling*¹.] A young insect. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

quickly (kwik'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *quykly*, *quicliche*, *cwicliche*; *<* *quick + -ly*².] 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity.

Quickly he walked with pale face downward bent.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 160.

2. Soon; without delay.

John Earl of Heynault had *quickly* enough of the King of France, and was soon after reconciled to his Brother King Edward.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 118.

quick-march (kwik'märch), *n.* Same as *quick-step*.

quick-match (kwik'mach), *n.* See *match*².

quickmire (kwik'mir), *n.* [*ME.* *quik mire*; *<* *quick + mire*¹. Cf. *quakemirc*, *quaymirc*.] A quagmire. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

That al wagged his flesh,
As a *quick mire*.
Piers Plowman's Creed, l. 449.

quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* [*<* ME. *quyknesse*, *cwicnesse*; *<* *quick + -ness*.] 1. The state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle.

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*.
Herbert.

All the energies seen in nature are . . . but manifestations of the essential life or *quickness* of matter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 163.

2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity: as, the *quickness* of motion.

Hamlet, this deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iv. 3. 45.

3. Activity; briskness; promptness; readiness: as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.

John Heywood the Epigrammatist, who, for the myrth and *quickness* of his conceits more then for any good learning was in him, came to be well benefited by the king.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 49.

With too much *quickness* ever to be taught;
With too much thinking to have common thought.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, ii. 97.

4. Acuteness; keenness; alertness.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still?
Locke.

In early days the conscience has in most
A *quickness* which in later life is lost.
Couper, *Tirocinium*, l. 110.

5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

Then would he wish to see my sword, and feel
The *quickness* of the edge.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, i. 1.

A few drops tinge, and add a pleasant *quickness*.
Mortimer.

= *Syn.* 2. *Quickness*, *Fastness*, *Speed*, *Celerity*, *Swiftness*, *Fleetness*, *Rapidity*, *Velocity*, *haste*, *expedition*, *despatch*, *alertness*, *liveliness*. *Quickness* is the generic term. *Quickness*, *fastness*, *speed*, and *rapidity* may have relation to time only, or to space passed through or over; the others apply only to time. "*Swift to hear*," in *Jas. i. 19*, is a bold figure. *Celerity* is swift voluntary movement; but we do not ordinarily speak of the movements of an animal as having *celerity*. *Fleetness* also is voluntary, and is applied to animals; we may speak by figure of the *fleetness* of a yacht. The word suggests quickness in getting over the ground by the use of the feet: we speak of the *swiftness* or *rapidity* of the swallow's or the pigeon's flight; the *fleetness* of Atalanta, a hound, a deer. *Swiftness* is presumably not too great for carelessness or thoroughness; *rapidity* may be too great for either. *Velocity* is the attribute of matter in motion; the word is especially a technical term for the rate of movement of matter, whether fast or slow. We speak also of the *velocity* of sound or light. *Rapidity* has less suggestion of personality than any of the others, except *velocity*. See *nimble*.—3. Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, facility, knack.—4. Penetration.

quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* [*<* ME. *quyksande* (= *D.* *kwiksand* = *G.* *quicksand* = *Jeel.* *kviksandr* = *Sw.* *quicksand* = *Dan.* *kviksand*); *<* *quick + sand*.] A movable sand-bank in a sea, lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many sea-coasts, at the mouths and in the channels of rivers, etc., sometimes dangerous to vessels, and especially to travelers.

And fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands* [should be cast upon the syrtis, *R. V.*], [they] strake sail and so were driven.
Acts xxvii. 17.

And what is Edward but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit?
Shak., 3 *Hen.* VI., v. 4. 26.

quicksandy (kwik'san-di), *a.* [*<* *quicksand + -y*.] Containing or abounding in quicksands; consisting of or resembling quicksands.

The rotten, moorish, *quicksandy* grounds.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 358.

Unfortunately for this *quicksandy* world, nobody can be sure of his position, however comfortable.

New York Semi-weekly Tribune, April 2, 1867.

quick-scented (kwik'sen'ted), *a.* Having an acute sense of smell; of an acute smell.

I especially commend unto you to be *quick-scented*, easily to trace the footing of sin.
Hales, *Golden Remains*, p. 168. (*Latham*.)

quicksset (kwik'set), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *quick + set*¹.] **I.** *a.* Made of quickset.

He immediately concluded that this huge thicket of thorns and brakes was designed as a kind of fence or *quicksset* hedge to the ghosts it enclosed.
Addison, *Tale of Marraton*.

II. *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

The hairs of the eye-lids are for a *quicksset* and fence about the sight. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 167.

quicksset (kwik'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quicksset*, ppr. *quickssetting*. [*<* *quicksset*, *n.*] To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence: as, to *quicksset* a ditch.

quick-sighted (kwik'si'ted), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife, . . .
Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill.
Couper, *Tirocinium*, l. 31.

quick-sightedness (kwik'si'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

quicksilver (kwik'sil'ver), *n.* [*<* ME. *quyksilver*, *<* AS. *cwicseolfor* (= *D.* *kwiksilver* = *MLG.* *quicksilver* = *OHG.* *quecsilabar*, *quecsilpar*, *MHG.* *quecsilber*, *G.* *quecsilber* = *Jeel.* *kviksilfr*, *mod.* *kvikasilfr* = *Sw.* *quicksilver* = *Norw.* *kviksylv* = *Dan.* *kviksølv*, *kvægsølv*), lit. 'living silver,' so called from its mobility, *<* *cwic*, living, + *seolfor*, silver: see *quick* and *silver*. So in *L.*, *argentum vivum*, 'living silver'; also *argentum liquidum*, 'liquid silver,' *Gr.* *ἀργυρος υῦρος*, 'fused silver,' *ἰδράργυρος*, 'water-silver,' (see *hydrargyrum*.) The common popular designation of the metal mercury. See *mercury*, 6, and *mercurial*.

The rogue fled from me like *quicksilver*.
Shak., 2 *Hen.* IV., ii. 4. 248.

Thou hast *quicksilver* in the veins of thee to a certainty.
Scott, *Abbot*, xix.

Quicksilver plaster, a mercury soap, prepared from chlorid of mercury and soap. Also called *quicksilver soap*.

—**Quicksilver water**, nitrate of mercury.

quicksilver (kwik'sil'ver), *v. t.* [*<* *quicksilver*, *n.*] To overlay with quicksilver; treat with quicksilver: chiefly used in the past and present participles.

quicksilvered (kwik'sil'verd), *p. a.* 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam, as a plate of glass with quicksilver and tin-foil, to make a mirror.—2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver; showing resemblance to some characteristic of quicksilver.

Those humble and *quicksilvered* brains.
Sir E. Sandys, *State of Religion*, H. 2. b. 1605. (*Latham*.)

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the *quicksilver'd* Motions of the other. *Hovell*, *Letters*, l. iv. 21.

quicksilvering (kwik'sil'ver-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *quicksilver*, *v.*] 1. The process of coating with quicksilver or with an amalgam.—2. A coating with quicksilver or an amalgam, as in a looking-glass.

quickstep (kwik'step), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a march in quick time—that is, at the rate of 110 steps per minute.—2. Music adapted to such a rapid march, or in a brisk march rhythm.

quick-tempered (kwik'tem'pérd), *a.* Passionate; irascible.

quick-witted (kwik'wit'ed), *a.* Having ready wit; sharp; ready of perception.

Bap. How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?
Gre. Believe me, sir, they butt together well.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, v. 2. 38.

quick-wittedness (kwik'wit'ed-nes), *n.* The character of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.

quickwood (kwik'wüd), *n.* The hawthorn. Compare *quicksset*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

He . . . in a pond in the said close, adjoining to a *quickwood* hedge, did drown his wife.
Aubrey, *Misc.*, *Apparitions*.

quick-work (kwik'wèrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, short planks between the ports; all that part of a ship's side which lies between the chain-wales and the decks: so called because of its being the work most quickly completed in building the ship.

Quicunque (kwī-kung'kwō), *n.* [So called from the opening words of the Latin version, *Quicunque vult*, whoever will: *L. quicunque, quicunque*, whoever, whoever, *qui*, who, + *-cum-que*, a generalizing suffix.] The Athanasian creed. Also called *Symbotum Quicunque* and the *Psalm Quicunque vult*.

Hilary, . . . Vincentius, . . . and Vigilius, . . . to whom severally the authorship of the *Quicunque* has been ascribed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 562.

quid¹ (kwid), *n.* [Also *qued*; var. of *quid*, *q. v.*] 1. A cud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

The beggar who chews his *quid* as he sweeps his crossing. *Disraeli*.

quid¹ (kwid), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *quidded*, ppr. *quidding*. [*quid*¹, *n.*] To drop partly masticated food from the mouth: said of horses.

quid² (kwid), *n.* [*L. quid*, interrog. what, indef. somewhat, something, neut. (= *E. what*) of *quis*, who, = *E. who*: see *who*.] 1. What; nature; substance.

You must know my age
Hath scene the beings and the *quid* of things;
I know the dimensions and the termin
Of all existence. *Marston*, *The Fawne*, i. 2.

2. Something: used chiefly in the phrase *tertium quid* (see below). See *predication*.—**Tertium quid**, something different from both mind and matter, a representative object in perception, itself immediately known, mediating between the mind and the reality.

—**The Quids**, in *U. S. hist.* from 1805 to 1811, a section of the Democratic-Republican party which was attached to extreme State-rights and democratic views, and separated itself from the administration, under the leadership of John Randolph, favoring Monroe as successor to Jefferson: supposed to have been so named as being *tertium quid* to the Federalists and administration Republicans. Also called *Quiddists*.

In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer a republican; he belonged to the third party, the quiddists or quids, being that tertium quid, that third something, which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison movement. *H. Adams*, *John Randolph*, II. 181.

quid³ (kwid), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sovereign (£1). [Slang, Eng.]

quidam (kwī'dam), *n.* [*L.*, some, a certain, *qui*, who, + *-dam*, var. *-dem*, an indef. suffix.] Somebody; one unknown. [Rare.]

So many unworthy *Quidams*, which catch at the garland which to you alone is dew. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, Ded.

quiddany (kwid'a-ni), *n.* [*L. cydonium, cydoneum*, quince-juice, quince-wine, *cydonia (cydonium malum)*, a quince: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quinc*², *quince*¹.] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

quiddative (kwid'a-tiv), *a.* [Contr. of *quidditative*.] Same as *quidditative*.

quiddist (kwid'ist), *n.* [*quid*² + *-ist*.] See *the Quids*, under *quid*².

quiddit (kwid'it), *n.* [A contr. of *quiddity*.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

No quirk left, no quiddit,
That may defeat him?
Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, i. 3.

By some strange quiddit, or some wrested clause,
To find him guilty of the breach of laws.
Drayton, *The Owl*.

quidditative (kwid'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [*F. quidditativ*, *ML. quidditativus*, *quiddita(t)-s*, 'whatness': see *quiddity*.] Constituting the essence of a thing.—**Quidditative being, entity**. See the nouns.—**Quidditative predication**, the predication of the genus or species.

quiddity (kwid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *quiddities* (-tiz). [= *F. quiddité*, *ML. quiddita(t)-s*, 'whatness,' *L. quid*, what (= *E. what*): see *quid*².] 1. In *scholastic philos.*, that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another; substantial form; nature.

I dare vndertake Orlando Furioso, or honest King Arthur, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the quiddity of Ens, and Prima materia, will hardly agree with a Corslet. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Apol. for Poetrie*.

Neither shall I stand to trifle with one that will tell me of quiddities and formalities.

Milton, *Church-Government*, li. 1.

The Quiddity and Essences of the Incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal Conception upon the finite Intellect of the Creature. *Howells*, *Letters*, li. 11.

Reason is a common name, and agrees both to the understanding and essence of things as explained in definition. *Quiddity* they commonly call it. The intellect they call reason reasoning, *quiddity* reason reasoned.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, L. xxi. 4.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble.

But she, in quirks and quiddities of love,
Sets me to school, she is so overwise.
Greene, *George-a-Greene*.

Evaslon was his armature, quiddity his defence.
J. T. Fields, *Underbrush*, p. 80.

quiddle¹ (kwid'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [A dim. or freq. form, appar. based on *L. quid*, what, as in *quiddit*, *quiddity*, etc.: see *quid*², *quiddity*.] 1. To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner; be of a trifling, time-wasting character.

You are not sitting as nisi prius lawyers, bound by quiddling technicalities. *W. Phillips*, *Speeches*, etc., p. 181.

2. To criticize. *Davies*.

Set up your buffing base, and we will quiddell upon it. *R. Edwards*, *Damon and Pythias*. (*Davies*.)

quiddle¹ (kwid'1), *n.* [*quiddle*¹, *v.*] One who quiddles, or busies himself about trifles. Also *quiddler*.

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns and on the road, a quiddle about his toast and his chop and every species of conveniences. *Emerson*, *English Traits*, vi.

quiddle² (kwid'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [Origin obscure.] To quiver; shiver; tremble; creep, as live flesh: as, the fish were still quiddling. [New Eng.]

quiddler (kwid'ler), *n.* [*quiddle*¹ + *-er*¹.] Same as *quiddle*¹.

quidifical, *a.* [*L. quid*, what, + *-fic* + *-al*. Cf. *quiddity*.] Equivocal; subtle.

Diogenes, mocking such quidifical trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tablettes and your cupitee, I see none soche. *Uvalde*, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 139.

quidlibet, *n.* Same as *quodlibet*.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk), *n.* [*L. quid nunc*, what now: *quid*, what (see *quid*²); *nunc*, now (see *now*).] One who is curious to know everything that passes, and is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" hence, one who knows or pretends to know all that is going on in politics, society, etc.; a newsmonger.

Are not you called a thestrical quidnunc, and a mock Mæcenas to second-hand authors? *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, i. 1.

What a treasure-trove to these venerable quidnuncs, could they have guessed the secret which Hepzibah and Clifford were carrying along with them! *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xvii.

quid pro quo (kwid prō kwō). [*L.*, something for something: *quid*, interrog. what, indef. something; *pro*, for; *quo*, abl. sing. of *quid*, something.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat; in *law*, an equivalent; a thing given or offered in exchange for or in consideration of another; the mutual consideration and performance of either party as toward the other in a contract.

quien, *n.* [*F. chien*, dial. *quien*, *L. canis*, a dog: see *hound*.] A dog. [Thieves' cant.]

"Curse the quiens," said he. And not a word all dinner-time but "Curse the quiens!" I said I must know who they were before I would curse them. "Quiens?" why, that was dogs. And I knew not even that much?" *C. Reade*, *Cloister and Hearth*, lv.

quien sabe (kien sä'be). [*Sp.*: *quien*, who, *L. quem*, acc. of *quis*, who; *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, *L. sapere*, have taste or sense: see *sapient*.] Who knows? a form of response equivalent to 'how should I know?' or 'I do not know,' occasionally used by Americans on the Pacific coast.

quiet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quiere*¹.

quiesce (kwī-es'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiesced*, ppr. *quiescing*. [*L. quiescere*, rest, keep quiet, *quies*, rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *acquiesce*.] 1. To become quiet or calm; become silent.

The village, after a season of acute conjecture, quiesced into that sarcastic sufferance of the anomaly into which it may have been noticed that small communities are apt to subside from such occasions. *Howells*, *Annie Kilburn*, xxx.

2. In *philol.*, to become silent, as a letter; come to have no sound. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 282.

quiescence (kwī-es'ens), *n.* [*LL. quiescentia*, rest, quiet, *L. quiescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, repose, keep quiet: see *quiescent*.] 1. The state or quality of being quiescent or inactive; rest; repose; inactivity; the state of a thing without motion or agitation: as, the quiescence of a volcano.

'Tis not unlikely that he [Adam] had as clear a perception of the earth's motion as we think we have of its quiescence. *Glanville*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, l.

It is not enough that we are stimulated to pleasure or to pain, we must lapse into muscular quiescence to realize either. *A. Bain*, *Emotions and Will*, p. 149.

2. In *philol.*, silence; the condition of not being heard in pronunciation: as, the quiescence

of a letter.—3. In *biol.*, quietude or inactivity; a state of animal life approaching torpidity, but in which the animal is capable of some motion, and may receive food: it is observed among insects during either hibernation or pupation, and in many other animals both higher and lower in the scale than these.

quiescency (kwī-es'en-si), *n.* [As *quiescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quiescence*.

quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*L. quiescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest: see *quiesce*.] 1. *a.* 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving: as, a quiescent body or fluid.

Aristotle endeavoureth to prove that in all motion there is some point quiescent. *Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ii. 222.

Quiescent as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which to my perceptions, indicated elements within either restless, or hard, or eager. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxix.

The overpowering heat inclines me to be perfectly quiescent in the daytime. *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, vii. 3.

2. In *philol.*, silent; not sounded; having no sound: as, a quiescent letter.—3. In *biol.*, physiologically inactive or motionless; resting, as an insect in the chrysalis state, or an encysted amœba.

II. *n.* In *philol.*, a silent letter. **quiescently** (kwī-es'ent-li), *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

quiet (kwī'et), *a.* [*ME. quiet*, *quyet* = *OF. quiet*, *quiete*, *quite*, vernacularly *quoi*, *coi* (> *E. coy*), *F. coi* = *Pr. quetz* = *Sp. Pg. quieto*, vernacularly *chedo* = *It. quieto*, vernacularly *queto*, *L. quietus*, pp. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest; cf. *quies* (*quiet-*), quiet, rest: see *quiesce*, *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *coyl*, a doublet of *quiet*, and *quit*¹, *quite*¹, *acquit*, *requite*, etc.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not being in action or motion; not moving or agitated; still: as, remain quiet; the sea was quiet.

And they . . . laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were quiet all the night, saying, In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. *Judges* xvi. 2.

The holy time is quiet as a Nun
Breathless with adoration.
Wordsworth, *Misc. Sonnets*, i. 30.

2. Left at rest; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; tranquil.

In his days the land was quiet ten years. *2 Chron.* xiv. 1.
A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet conscience.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2. 380.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble.

As long as the Cairites are poor and weaken'd by former divisions they are quiet, but when they grow rich and great they envy one another, and so fall into divisions. *Pococke*, *Description of the East*, I. 169.

Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet;
In short, my deary, kiss me! and be quiet.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Summary of Lord Lyttelton's Advice [to a Lady].

4. Undisturbed by emotion; calm; patient; contented.

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. *1 Pet.* iii. 4.
Grant . . . to thy faithful people pardon and peace, that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve thee with a quiet mind. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for [21st Sunday after Trinity].

Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, a Woman that could never be quiet in her Mind as long as King Henry was quiet in his Kingdom. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 241.

5. Free from noise or sound; silent; still: as, a quiet neighborhood.

Much of mirth watz that he made,
Among her fereþ that watz so quyt!
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 1149.

Henceforth were given to quiet tasks of good.
Bryant, *Sella*.

Till he find
The quiet chamber far apart.
Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, *The Arrival*.

All was quiet, but for faint sounds made
By the wood creatures wild and unafraid.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 221.

6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality.

A couple of Mrs. Bardell's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a quiet cup of tea. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxvi.

7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; in good taste: as, quiet colors; a quiet dress.

A large frame, . . . which I afterwards found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth-century master, was covered with a quiet drapery. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 91.

=Syn. 1-5. *Placid, Serene*, etc. (see *calm*), peaceful, unruffled, undisturbed.—4. Meek, mild.
quiet (kwī'et), *n.* [*ME. quiete, quyete* = Sp. *quiete* = It. *quiete*, < L. *quies* (*quiet-*), rest; cf. *quiet, a.*] 1. Rest; repose; stillness.

For now the noonday quiet holds the hill.
Tennyson, (Enone.

That cloistered quiet which characterizes all university towns.
Lovell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Long be it ere the tide of trade
 Shall break with harsh resounding din
 The quiet of thy banks of shade.
Whittier, Kenosha Lake.

2. An undisturbed condition; tranquillity; peace; repose.

And take hede hou Makamede, thorwe a mylde doue,
 He had al Surrye as hym-self wolde and Sarasyne in *quyete*;
 Nonhit thorw manasthit and mannea strengthe Makamede hadde the mastric.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 240.

Enjoys his garden and his book in quiet.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 193.

And, like an infant troublesome awake,
 Is left to sleep for peace and quiet's sake.
Cowper, Truth, l. 423.

3. An undisturbed state of mind; peace of soul; patience; calmness.

Thy greatest help is quiet, gentle Nell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 67.

A certain quiet on his soul did fall,
 As though he saw the end and waited it.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

At quiet, still; peaceful.

And they . . . came unto Laish, unto a people that were at quiet and secure.
Judges xviii. 27.

Death did the only Cure apply;
 She was at quiet, so was I.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

In quiet, quietly.

York. I shall not sleep in quiet at the Tower.
Glouc. Why, what should you fear?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 142.

On the quiet, clandestinely; so as to avoid observation. [Slang.]

I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you on the quiet.
Punch, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 4.

Out of quiet, disturbed; restless.

Since the youth of the count's was to-day with my lady,
 she is much out of quiet.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 144.

=Syn. *Repose, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.

quiet (kwī'et), *v.* [*LL. quietare, quietari*, make quiet, < L. *quietus*, quiet; see *quiet, a.* Cf. *quilt, v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To bring to a state of rest; stop.

Quiet thy eudgel.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 54.

The ideas of moving or quieting corporeal motion.
Locke.

2. To make or cause to be quiet; calm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquillize; as, to quiet the soul when it is agitated; to quiet the clamors of a nation; to quiet the disorders of a city.

After that Gallia was thus quieted, Caesar (as he was determined before) went into Italy to hold a parliament.
Golding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 175.

Surely I have behaved and quieted myself, as a child that is weaned of his mother.
Ps. cxxl. 2.

The growth of our dissent was either prevented or soon quieted.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=Syn. 2. To compose, soothe, sober; to still, silence, hush. II. *intrans.* To become quiet or still; abate; as, the sea quieted.

While astonishment
 With deep-drawn sighs was quieting.
Keats.

quietage (kwī'et-āj), *n.* [*quiet + -age.*] Peace; quiet. [Rare.]

Sweet peace and quiet-age
 It doth establish in the troubled mynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 43.

quieten (kwī'et-n), *v.* [*quiet, a., + -en*.] 1. *intrans.* To become quiet or still.

II. *trans.* To make quiet; calm; pacify.

I will stay, . . . partly to quieten the fears of this poor faithful fellow.
Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xxxiv. (Davies.)

quieter (kwī'et-er), *n.* [*quiet + -er*.] One who or that which quiets.

quieting-chamber (kwī'et-ing-chām'bèr), *n.* In a steam-engine, an exhaust-pipe fitted with a number of small branch tubes the sections of which, taken together, equal that of the main pipe. It is intended to prevent the usual noise of blowing off steam.

quietism (kwī'et-izm), *n.* [= F. *quétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietismo* = G. *quietismus*, < NL. *quietismus*; as *quiet + -ism*.] 1. That form of mysticism which consists in the entire abnegation of all active exercise of the will and a purely passive meditation on God and divine things as the highest spiritual exercise and the means of bringing the soul into immediate union with the Godhead. Conspicuous exponents of quiet-

ism were Molinos and Mme. Guyon, in the seventeenth century. See *Molinist*².

If the temper and constitution were cold and phlegmatic, their religion has sunk into *quietism*; if bilious or sanguine, it has flamed out into all the frenzy of enthusiasm.
Warburton, Alliance, i.

The Monks of the Holy Mountain [Mount Athos], from the eleventh century, appeared to have yielded to a kind of *quietism*, and to have held that he who, in silence and solitude, turned his thoughts with intense introspection on himself, would find his soul enveloped in a myotic and ethereal light, the essence of God, and be filled with pure and perfect happiness.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, l. 870, note.

2. The state or quality of being quiet; quietness. [Rare.]

He . . . feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of *quietism* which he found necessary.

Godwin, Mandeville, l. 110. (Davies.)

quietist (kwī'et-ist), *n.* [= F. *quétiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietista* = G. *quietist*, < NL. *quietista*; as *quiet + -ist*.] 1. One who believes in or practises quietism: applied especially [*esp.*] to a body of mystics (followers of Molinos, a Spanish priest) in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Somewhat similar views were held by the Euchites, Beghards, Beguines, Heychasta, Brethren of the Free Spirit, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself; but all except monkish *quietists* have annexed to this the additional duty of amending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material, the order of physical nature.

J. S. Mill.

2. One who seeks or enjoys quietness; one who advocates a policy of quietness or inactivity.

Too apt, perhaps, to stay where I am put. I am a *quietist* by constitution.
The Century, XXVI. 280.

quietistic (kwī'e-tis'tik), *a.* [*quietist + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to quietists or quietism.

Jeanne Marie . . . Guyon, . . . a leading exponent of the *quietistic* mysticism of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 341.

quietive (kwī'et-iv), *n.* [*quiet + -ive*.] That which has the property of inducing quiet or calm, as a sedative medicine.

Every one knows of a few plants that are good as laxatives, emetics, sudorifics, or *quietives*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 529.

quietize (kwī'et-iz), *v. t.* [*quiet, a., + -ize*.] To make quiet; calm.

Solitude, and patience, and religion have now *quietized* both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 271. (Davies.)

quietly (kwī'et-li), *adv.* In a quiet state or manner. Especially—(a) Without motion or agitation; in a state of rest.

Lie *quietly*, and hear a little more;
 Nay, do not struggle.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 709.

(b) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably: as, to live *quietly*.

After all these outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms and go *quietly* home.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

(c) Calmly; tranquilly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.

Quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God.
Jer. Taylor.

Then came her father, saying in low tones
 "Have comfort," whom she greeted *quietly*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(d) In a manner to attract little or no observation; without noise: as, he *quietly* left the room.

Sometimes . . . [Walpole] found that measures which he had hoped to carry through *quietly* had caused great agitation.

Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

He shut the gate *quietly*, not to make a noise, but never looked back.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

quietness (kwī'et-nes), *n.* [*ME. quietness*; < *quiet + -ness*.] The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement; tranquillity; stillness; calmness.

It is great *quietness* to have people of good behaviour in a house.
Babe's Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Peace and *quietness*.
Milton.

In *quietness* and in confidence shall be your strength.
Isa. xxx. 15.

quietous (kwī'et-us), *a.* [*quiet + -ous*.] Quiet; peaceable.

Bryngynge men to a *quietouse* holde and sure step in the Lorde.
Bp. Bale, Image, i.

quietously (kwī'et-us-li), *adv.* [*quietous + -ly*.] In a quietous manner; quietly. *Bp. Bale.*

quietsome (kwī'et-sum), *a.* [*quiet + -some*.] Calm; still; undisturbed.

But let the night be calme and *quietsome*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 326.

quietude (kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [*F. quietude* = Sp. *quietud* = It. *quietudine*, < L. *quietudo*, quiet-

ness, rest, calmness, for **quietitudo*, < *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

A future *quietude* and serenity in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 79.

Never was there a more venerable *quietude* than that which slept among their sheltering boughs.

Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

There broods upon this charming hamlet an old-time *quietude* and privacy.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 42.

quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* [*ML. quietus*, or *quietus est*, (he is) 'free' or 'quitted,' i. e. he is discharged from the debt: a formula in noting the settlement of accounts: see *quiet, a.*] 1. A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quitance.

Thi I had signed your *quietus*.
Webster.

I hoped to put her off with half the sum;
 That's truth; some younger brother would have thank'd me.

And given [me] my *quietus*.
Shirley, The Gamester, v. 1.

Hence—2. A finishing or ending in general; stoppage.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
 With a bare bodkin.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 75.

Why, you may think there's a no being shot at without a little risk; and if an unlucky bullet should carry a *quietus* with it—I say it will be no time then to be bothering you about family matters.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. A severe blow; a "settler."
Halliwel.

[Slang.]

quight, *adv.* An erroneous spelling of *quite*.

qui-hi, qui-hye (kwī'hī'), *n.* [Hind. *kōi hai*, 'who is there?'] 1. In Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant, one being always in attendance, though not in the room.

The seal motto [of a letter] *qui hi* ("who waits") denoting that the bearer is to bring an answer.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 298.

2. Hence, the popular nickname for an Anglo-Indian in Bengal.

The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old *qui-his* from the club came and paid her their homsge.

Thackeray, Newcomes, liii. (Davies.)

Quina (kwī-j'nā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of poly-petalous plants of the order *Guttifera*, type of the tribe *Quineæ*. It is characterized by ovary-cells with two ovules, the numerous stamens and several styles all filiform, and the fruit a berry with fibrous interior and from one to four woolly seeds, each filled by the two thick and distinct seed-leaves. The 17 species are natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs or sometimes climbers, bearing opposite or whorled stipulate leaves, elegantly marked with transverse veinlets. The small flowers are arranged in short axillary panicles or terminal racemed clusters. *Q. Jamaicaensis* is an entire-leaved species, known in Jamaica as *old-woman's tree*.

Quineæ (kwī-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Quina + -æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Guttifera*, consisting of the genus *Quina*, the embryo having large cotyledons and minute radicle, while in the rest of the order, except the *Catophylleæ*, the radicle is large and the seed-leaves are minute.

quilisma (kwī-lis'mā), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *κύλισμα*, a roll, < *κύλιειν*, roll: see *eylinder*.] In *medieval musical notation*, a sign or neume denoting a shake or trill.

quill¹ (kwil), *n.* [*ME. *quille, quylle*, a stalk (L. *calamus*); cf. LG. *quiele, kiele* = MHG. *kil, G. kiel, dial. keil*, a quill; connections uncertain. Cf. OF. *quille*, a peg or pin of wood, a ninepin, < OHG. *kegil*, MHG. *G. kegel*, a ninepin, skittle, cone, bobbin: see *kail*². The Ir. *cuille*, a quill, is appar. < E.] 1. The stalk of a cane or reed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A cane or reed pipe, such as those used in Pan's pipes.

For they bene daughters of the highest Jove,
 And holden some of homely shepherds *quill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

On a country *quill* each plays
 Madrigals and pretty lays.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

He touch'd the tender stops of various *quills*,
 With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 188.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, etc., used for writing-pens and the like.

Snatch thee a *quill* from the spread eagle's wing.
Quarles, Emblems, i. Invoc.

And reeds of sundry kinds, . . . more used than *quills* by the people of these countreys.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 110.

4. A quill pen; hence, by extension, any pen, especially considered as the characteristic instrument of a writer.

Thy Pencil triumphs o'er the poet's *Quill*.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Mr. Jones has a *quill* of blue ink behind one ear, a *quill* of red ink behind the other, another of black ink in his mouth.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 151.

5. One of the comparatively large flight-feathers or remiges of any bird, without reference to the use of such feathers for making quill pens; a quill-feather: as, the *quills* and coverts of the wing; sometimes extended to include the similar feathers of the tail.

Who now so long hath praised the chough's white bill
That he hath left her ne'er a flying quill.
Marston, Sattres, l. 68.

6. The hard, hollow, horny part of the scape of any feather, which does not bear barbs, and by which the feather is inserted in the skin; the calamus, as distinguished from the rachis.

The whole scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, the tube or barrel, or *quill* proper, which is a hard, horny, hollow, and semi-transparent cylinder, containing a little pith in the interior; it bears no webs.
Coates, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. One of the much enlarged and peculiarly modified hairs with which some animals, as porcupines, are provided; a large hollow spine.

Like *quills* upon the fretful porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 20.

Thou'lt shoote thy *quilles* at mee, when my terrible backe's turu'd, for all this; wilt not, Porcupine?
Dekker, Humorous Poet, l. 235.

8. A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale.

Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*.
Spenser.

9. (a) A plectrum of quill, as of a goose, for playing on musical instruments of the lute and zither families. (b) In the harpsichord, spinet, and virginal, a small piece of quill projecting from the jack of each key (digital), and so set that when the key was depressed the corresponding string was twitched or twanged by it. Various other materials were used instead of quills.—10. In seal-engraving, the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal-engravers' lathe, in which the cutting-tools are secured to be revolved while the stones are held against them.—11. In *mining*, a train for igniting a blast, consisting of a quill filled with slow-burning powder: it is now superseded by the safety-fuse.—12. The faucet of a barrel. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—13. In *phar.*, bark in a roll, such as is often formed in drying, as of cinnamon or cinchona.—In the *quill*, a phrase used in the following passage, and interpreted to mean 'penned' (*Steevens*); 'in form and order like a quilled ruff' (*Nares*); 'in the coil' (*Singer*).

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications in the *quill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 3. 4.

Primary, secondary, tertiary quills. See the adjectives.—To be under the quill, to be written about.

The subject which is now under the quill is the Bishop of Lincoln. *Ep. Hackett*, *Abp. Williams*, ii. 28. (*Davies*)

To carry a good quill, to write well.

*quill*¹ (kwil), v. [*quill*¹, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To pluck out quills from.

His wings have been *quilled* thrice, and are now up again.
Swift, To Stella, xvii.

2. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To wind thread or yarn on quills for the loom. [New Eng.]

The child Margaret sits in the deer of her house, on a low stool, with a small wheel, winding spools—in our vernacular, *quilling*—for her mother. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

*quill*² (kwil), n. [Also, as mere *F.*, *quille*; < *F. quille*, a keel: see *keel*¹.] A fold of a plaited or fluted ruff or ruffle.

*quill*² (kwil), v. t. [*quill*², n.] To flute; form with small rounded ridges.

What they called his cravat was a little piece of white linen *quilled* with great exactness, and hanging below his chin about two inches.
Addison and Steele, *Tatler*, No. 257.

quillai (kë-li'), n. [Also *quillay*, *cullay*; < Chilian *quillai*, so called from its soap-like qualities, < *quillcan*, wash.] A middle-sized Chilian tree, *Quillaia Saponaria*.—*Quillai-bark*, the bark of the quillai-tree, the inner layers of which abound in saponin, whence it is commonly used in Chili as soap. It has also come into use elsewhere for washing silks, printed goods, etc.; and an oil for promoting the growth of the hair has been extracted from it. Also *quillai-bark*, *quillaja-bark*, and *soap-bark*.

Quillaia (kwi-lä'yä), n. [N.L. (*Molina*, 1782), < Chilian *quillai*.] A genus of rosaceous trees, type of the tribe *Quillaiæ*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, five valvate calyx-lobes to which adhere the five dilated and fleshy stamen-bearing lobes of the disk, and five woolly carpels, becoming a stellate

crown of five many-seeded follicles. The 3 or 4 species are natives of southern Brazil, Chili, and Peru. They are very smooth evergreen trees, bearing scattered and undivided leaves which are thick, rigid, and velvety. The large and woolly flowers are in small clusters, of which the lateral are staminate and the central are fertile. *Q. Saponaria* is the quillal, cullay, or soap-bark tree of Chili. See *quillai-bark*, under *quillai*. Also spelled *Quillaja*.

Quillaiæ (kwi-lä'yë-ë), n. pl. [N.L. (*Endlicher*, 1840), < *Quillaia* + *-æ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants somewhat resembling the *Spirææ*, differing in the usually broadly winged seeds, and characterized by commonly persistent bractless sepals, five, ten, or many stamens, one or many usually ascending ovules, and fruit of five follicles or a capsule. It includes 8 genera, mainly American, of which *Quillaia* is the type. See *Kageneckia*. Also spelled *quillajæ*.

quillback (kwil'bak), n. The sailfish, spearfish, or skimbark, *Carpinodes cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker. The name is also given to other fishes of that genus, as *C. difformis*. [Local, U. S.]

quill-bit (kwil'bit), n. A small shell-bit: same as *gouge-bit*.

quill-coverts (kwil'kuv'ërts), n. pl. Feathers immediately covering the bases of the large feathers of the wings or tail of a bird; wing-coverts or tail-coverts; tectrices. See *covert*, 6.

quill-driver (kwil'dri'vër), n. One who works with a quill or pen; a scrivener; a clerk. [Slang.]

quill-driving (kwil'dri'ving), n. The act of working with a pen; writing. [Slang.]

Some sort of slave's *quill-driving*. *Kingsley*, *Hypatia*, xii.

quille, n. See *quill*².

*quilled*¹ (kwild), a. [*quill*¹ + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished with quills.

His thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-*quilled* porpentine.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 363.

2. Formed into a quill: said of bark: as, *quilled calisaya*, contrasted with *flat calisaya*. In drying it [cinchona-bark] rolls up or becomes *quilled*.
U. S. Dispensatory (15th ed.), p. 433.

3. In *her.*, having a quill: said of a feather employed as a bearing, and used only when the quill of a feather is of a different tincture from the rest.

*quilled*² (kwild), a. [*quill*² + *-ed*².] Crimped; fluted.

In the Dahlia the florets are rendered *quilled* (by cultivation), and are made to assume many glowing colours.
Encyc. Brit., iv. 129.

Quilled suture. See *suture*.

quiller (kwil'er), n. [*quill*¹ + *-er*¹.] An unfledged bird. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

*quillet*¹ (kwil'et), n. (Origin obscure. Cf. *quill*².) 1. A furrow. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A croft, or small separate piece of ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

All the account to make of every bag of money, and of every *quillet* of land, whose it is. *Donne*, *Sermons*, ix.

In the "Cheshire Sheaf," June, 1880, it was stated that there were close to the border town of Holt a number of *quilletts* cultivated by the poorer freemen. These were strips of land marked only by near or boundary stones at a distance of twenty-nine to thirty-two yards.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 336.

*quillet*² (kwil'et), n. [Contr. from *quiddibet*, anything you please: *quid*, anything; *libet*, *libet*, it pleases.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

O, some authority how to proceed;
Some tricks, some *quilletts*, how to cheat the devil.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 288.

He is . . . swallowed in the quicksands of law-*quilletts*.
Middleton, *Trick to Catch the Old One*, l. 1.

quill-feather (kwil'fëth'ër), n. Same as *quill*¹, 5. See *feather*.

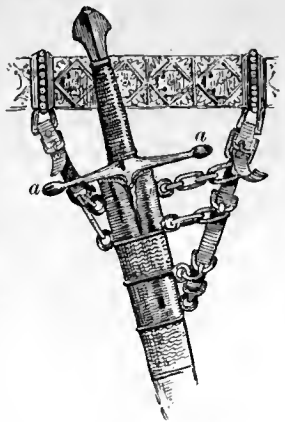
quilling (kwil'ing), n. [*quill*² + *-ing*¹.] A narrow bordering of net, lace, or ribbon plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

A plain *quilling* in your bonnet—and if ever any body looked like an angel, it's you in a net *quilling*.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, lxxx.

quill-nib (kwil'nib), n. A quill pen from which the feather and a large part of the tube have been cut away, leaving only enough of the substance to give the point of the pen sufficient consistence. This is done for ease of transportation, and the nib requires a holder like the steel pen.

quillon (kë-lyön'), n. One of the arms or branches of the cross-guard of a sword. See *cross-guard*, *cross-hilt*, cut in next column, and cut under *hilt*.

quilltail (kwil'täl), n. The ruddy duck, *Erimaturus rubida*. Also called *quilltail coot*. [New Jersey.]



Sword-hilt. a, a, quillons.

quill-turn (kwil'tërn), n. A machine or instrument in which a weavers' quill is turned. *Halliwel*.

quill-work

(kwil'wërk), n. Embroidery with porcupine-quills, such as that made by the North American Indians. See *Canadian embroidery*, under *Canadian*.

quillwort (kwil'wërt), n.

A plant, *Isoetes lacustris*: so called from the quill-like leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Isoetes*. See *Isoetes* and *Merlin's-grass*.

quilly (kwil'i), a. [*quill*¹ + *-y*¹.] Abounding in quills; showing the quills, as a bird's plumage when frayed or worn away.

His wings became *quilly* and draggled and frayed.
J. Owen, *Wings of Hope*.

quilt (kwilt), n. [*ME. quille*, *quylte*, < *OF. cuille*, also *cotre*, *coultre*, also *coite*, *coitte*, *coistre*, a tick, mattress, = *Sp. Pg. colcha* = *It. coltre* = *W. cyledh*, a quilt, < *L. culcita*, *culcitra*, a cushion, pillow, mattress, quilt: see *cushion*. Cf. *counterpane*¹. The *Ir. cuille*, a bed, bed-tick, is appar. from the *E.*] 1. A mattress or flock-bed.

Cause to be made a good thycke *quylte* of cotton, or els of pure flockes or of cleane wolle, and let the couerynge of it be of whyte fustyan, and laye it on the fettered that you do lye on.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 245.

After that thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse, for other *quyltes* ne pilowes hadde thei non.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

And you have fastened on a thick *quilt*, or flock-bed, on the outside of the door.
B. Jonson, *Epicene*, ii. 1.

2. A cover or coverlet made by stitching together two thicknesses of a fabric with some soft substance between them; any thick or warm coverlet: as, a patchwork quilt.

In both sorts of tables the beds were covered with magnificent quilts.
Arbuthnot, *Ancient Coins*, p. 134.

These Affectation, with a sickly mien, . . .
On the rich quilt sinks with becoming woe.
Pope, *R.* of the *I.*, iv. 35.

3. A quilted petticoat. [Rural.]—*Log-cabin quilt*. See *log*¹.—*Marseilles quilt*, a double cotton-cloth coverlet woven in patterns which are raised in relief in parts, from having a third thickness there interposed.

quilt (kwilt), v. [*quilt*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To stuff or interline in the manner of a quilt; supply with stuffing.

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

With these [verminous and polluted rags] deformedly to *quilt* and interlace the intire, the spotsless, and undecaying robe of Truth.
Milton, *Prelatical Episcopacy*.

To Charing Cross, and there into the great new Ordinary, . . . being led thither by Mr. Beale, . . . and he sat with me while I had two *quilted* pigeons, very handsome and good meat.
Pepys, *Diary*, Sept. 26, 1668.

Dressed
In his steel jack, a swarthy vest,
With iron *quilted* well. *Scott*, *Marmion*, v. 3.

2. To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, usually with some soft substance between: as, to *quilt* a petticoat; in general, to stitch together: said of anything of which there are at least three layers or thicknesses, the stitching often taking an ornamental character, the lines crossing one another or arranged in curves, volutes, etc.—3. To pass through a fabric backward and forward at minute intervals, as a needle and thread in the process of making a quilt.

He . . . stoops down to pick up a pin, which he *quilts* into the flap of his coat-pocket with great assiduity.
Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 1.

Quilted armor, stuffed and wadded garments of defense held in place and strengthened by quilting.—*Quilted calves*, sham calves for the legs, made of quilted cloth. *Halliwel*.—*Quilted grape-shot*. See *grape-shot*.

quilter (kwil'tër), n. [*quilt* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who quilts; one who makes quilting.—2. An attachment to sewing-machines for executing quilting upon fabrics.

quilting (kwil'ting), n. [Verbal n. of *quilt*, v.] 1. The act or operation of forming a quilt.—2. The material used for making quilts; padding or lining.—3. Quilted work.

Thick quiltings covered with elaborate brodery. Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, l. 3.

4. A kind of cloth resembling diaper, having a pattern slightly marked by the direction of the threads or raised in low relief. It is made of cotton and of linen, and is used, like piqué, for waistcoats.—5. A quilting-bee. [New Eng.]—French quilting. Same as piqué, 2 (a).

quilting-bee (kwil'ting-bē), n. A meeting of women for the purpose of assisting one of their number in quilting a counterpane: usually followed by a supper or other entertainment to which men are invited. [New Eng.]

Now [In the days of Peter Stuyvesant] were instituted quilting bees . . . and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

quilting-cotton (kwil'ting-kot'n), n. Same as cotton wadding (which see, under cotton¹).

quilting-frame (kwil'ting-frām), n. A frame with adjustable bars, wires, etc., used for stretching flat a fabric for quilting or for convenience in embroidering upon it.

Quimper pottery. See pottery.

quin (kwīn), n. [Possibly < fr. *cuine*, *ean*, coin, money; with ref. to the shape.] A kind of scallop or peetpen. Also *queen*, *sqwin*. [Local, Eng.]

quina (kwī'nā or kē'nā), n. [= F. *quina*, < Sp. Pg. *quina* (NL. *quina*), < S. Amer. (Peruv.) *quina*, *kina*, bark.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona*: also applied in Brazil to some other febrifugal barks.

quinamia (kwī-nā'mī-ī), n. [NL., < *quina* + *am*(ide) + *-ia*.] Same as *quinamine*.

quinamicine (kwī-nam'ī-sin), n. [*quinamine*: an arbitrary form.] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. Its formula is C₁₉H₂₄N₂O₂.

quinamidine (kwī-nam'ī-din), n. [*quina* + *amide* + *-ine*.] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. It is isomeric with quinamicine.

quinamine (kwī-nam'in), n. [*quina* + *amine*.] A natural crystalline alkaloid, with the formula C₁₉H₂₄N₂O₂, obtained from various *cinchona* barks. Also called *quinamia*.

quinancy, n. An obsolete form of *quinsy*.

quinancy-wort, n. An obsolete form of *quinsy-wort*. Miller, English Plant Names.

quinaquina (kē-nā-kē'nā), n. [Also *quinquina* = F. *quinquina* = Sp. *quinaquina*, < Peruv. *quinaquina*, the tree which yields the bark called *quina*: see *quina*.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona*. See *kin-kin*.

quinary (kwī-nā'ri-an), a. and n. [*quinary* + *-an*.] I. a. Quinary, as a system of classification; classified in sets of five. In zoology the word notes specifically the circular or so-called natural system of classification, originally propounded by Macleay in 1819, and further elaborated especially by Vigors and Swainson. As subsequently modified and formulated by Swainson in 1835, it rests substantially upon the following five propositions: (1) Every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, returns or tends to return to that point, thus forming a circle. (2) The primary circular divisions of every group are actually three, or apparently five. (3) The contents of such a circular group are symbolically or analogically represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom. (4) These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy, which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature. (5) The different ranks or degrees of the circular groups are nine in number, each being involved within the other. None of these propositions being intelligible, the system soon fell into disuse, and is now regarded as entirely groundless and fanciful.

II. n. In zool., one who proposed, practised, or taught the quinary system of classification; an adherent of the quinary system.

There were not wanting other men in these islands whose common sense refused to accept the metaphorical doctrine and the mystical jargon of the *Quinarians*; but so strenuously and persistently had the latter asserted their infallibility, and so vigorously had they assailed any who ventured to doubt it, that most peaceable ornithologists found it best to bend to the furious blast, and in some sort to acquiesce at least in the phraseology of the self-styled interpreters of Creative Will. A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

quinary (kwī-nā-ri), a. and n. [= F. *quinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *quinario*, < L. *quinarus*, containing

five, < *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five, = E. *five*.] I. a. I. Divided in a set of five, as parts or organs of most radiates.

A quinary division of segments. Adams, Manual of Nat. Hist., p. 328.

2. In zool., same as *quinary*.

Swainson's system of classification was peculiar. He endeavored to establish "circular" or quinary analogies throughout the animal kingdom. Amer. Nat., XXI. 889.

The mischief caused by this theory of a Quinary System [in zoology] was very great, but was chiefly confined to Britain. A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

Quinary system, or quinary classification. See *quinary*.

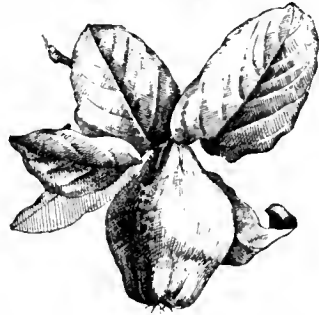
II. n.; pl. *quinary*es (-riz). A whole composed of five parts or elements.

Quaternaries or compounds formed of four elements, quinaryes, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 740.

quinate¹ (kwī'nāt), a. [*L. quini*, five each, + *-ate*.] In bot., having an arrangement of five similar parts together, as five leaflets on a petiole.

quinate² (kwī'nāt), n. [*quin*(ic) + *-ate*.] In chem., a salt of quinic acid.

quince¹ (kwins), n. [Formerly also *quenee*; < ME. *quenee*, an extension of *quinc*, appar. orig. plural taken as singular: see *quince*². Cf. L. *cydonia*, pl., quince. Less prob. a reduction of OF. *coignasse*, the largest kind of quince; < *coin*, quince: see *quince*².] 1. The fruit of the tree *Pyrus Cydonia*. (See def. 2.) It is pear-shaped, or in one variety apple-shaped, large, sometimes weighing a pound, of a golden-yellow color when ripe, and



Branch with Fruit of Quince (*Pyrus Cydonia*).

very fragrant. The quince was known to the ancients, and it has been argued that the golden apples of the Hesperides were quinces. While raw it is hard and austere, but it becomes edible by boiling or baking, and is largely used for jelly, preserves, and marmalade (see etymology of *marmalade*), and for flavoring sauces of other fruits. The seeds of the common quince are used in medicine and the arts, on account of their highly mucilaginous coat. In decoction they afford a demulcent application, and they are sometimes used in eye-lotions. Their mucilage is employed in making bandoline and in marbling books. See *bandoline*.

Of ripened quinces such the yellow Hue. Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. The fruit-tree *Pyrus Cydonia*, sometimes classed as *Cydonia vulgaris*, the latter genus being based (insufficiently) on the many-seeded cells of the fruit. The quince is a small hardy tree, usually dwarfed, but sometimes reaching 15 or 20 feet in height, having crooked spreading branches which produce the flowers singly at their ends. Besides bearing fruit, the quince often serves as a stock for dwarfing the pear. The local origin of the quince is not clearly known, but it occurs spontaneously from northwestern India westward through the Mediterranean basin. The name quince applies also to any of the plants formerly referred to *Cydonia*. See the phrases below.—Bengal quince, *Egle Marmelos*. See *Egle*.—Chinese quince, a species, *Pyrus Cathayensis* (*Cydonia Sinensis*), resembling the Japanese quince, but less ornamental. Its large green egg-shaped fruit can be used to make jelly.—Japanese quince, a garden shrub, *Pyrus* (*Cydonia*) *Japonica*, a great favorite, on account chiefly of its abundant early large scarlet or crimson flowers, varying to white. It is well suited for ornamental hedges. The fruit, which resembles a small apple, is inedible, but is sometimes used for making jelly. Also called *japonica* and, locally, *burning-bush*. P. (C.) Maulé, more lately from Japan, bears abundant smaller orange-scarlet flowers on every twig.—Portugal quince, a variety of the common quince, having superior finely colored fruit, but less productive than other sorts.—Quince-essence. See *anathic ether*, under *anathic*.

quince² (kwins), n. [ME. *quyne*; appar. an abbr. form of *quinsy*, *quinary*.] Scrofula.

For the quince. Take horebownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so thereof let hym dryncke fyrste and laste. MS. Rec. Med. (Halliwell.)

quince³ (kwins), n. Same as *quince*.

quincenary (kwīn-sen'te-nā-ri), a. and n. [Irreg. < L. *quin*(que), five, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] I. a. Relating to or consisting of five hundred, especially five hundred years.

II. n. 1. That which consists of or comprehends five hundred.—2. A five-hundredth anniversary.

It saves us from the reproach of having allowed the quincenary of the Canterbury Pilgrimage to pass by utterly unnoticed. The Academy, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 371.

quince-tree (kwins'trē), n. The tree that bears the quince, *Pyrus Cydonia*. See *quince*.

quince-wine (kwins'wīn), n. A drink made of the fermented juice of the quince.

quinch (kwinch), v. i. [A var. of *quitch*¹, appar. simulating *winch* for *wince*.] 1. To move; stir; wince; flounce.

But Cato did abide it a long time, and never quinched for it, nor shewed countenance of fear. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

Noe parte of all that realm shall be able or dare soe much as to quince. Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To make a noise. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

quincuncial (kwīn-kun'shal), a. [= F. *quincuncial* = It. *quincunciale*, < L. *quincuncialis*, containing five twelfths, < *quincunx*, five twelfths: see *quincunx*.] Disposed so as to form a quincunx; arranged in a set of five; also, arranged in two sets of oblique rows, at right angles to one another, so that five together form a quincunx; in bot., sometimes noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves; more often noting an estivation.

Now for the order of setting trees either in groves, hop-yards, or vineyards, we ought to follow the usual manner of chequer row called *quincuncial*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 11.

Quincuncial estivation, the imbricated arrangement of five petals in a bud, in which the first and second are external, the fourth and fifth internal, and the third has one margin external, overlying the fifth, the other internal, overlapped by the first.—Quincuncial map-projection. See *projection*.

quincuncially (kwīn-kun'shal-i), adv. In a quincuncial manner or order.

It is no wonder that this quincuncial order was first and still affected as grateful unto the eye: for all things are seen quincuncially. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iv.

quincunx (kwīn'kungks), n. [= F. *quincunx* = Pg. *quincunze*, a quincunx; < L. *quincunx* (*quincunx*), five twelfths (of anything), < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *uncia*, a twelfth part: see *five* and *ounce*.] 1. An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle (thus, ☉); especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously. A collection of trees in such squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different directions, according to the spectator's position. See diagram under *quincuncial*.

Before them obliquely, in order of quincunx, were pits dug three foot deep. Bladen, tr. of Caesar's Com., vii. 31.

The single quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus. Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

2. In bot., same as *quincuncial estivation* (which see, under *quincuncial*).—3. In *astrol*, the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

quincunxial (kwīn-kungks'shal), a. An erroneous form of *quincuncial*.

In quincunxial estivation . . . two of the five pieces are exterior. Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trana.), p. 86.

quindecagon (kwīn-dek'a-gon), n. [*L. quinque*, = E. *five*, + *E. decagon*.] In *geom.*, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quindecemvir (kwīn-dē-sem'vēr), n. [Altered in the second vowel to suit *decemvir*; < L. *quindecimvir*, < *quindecim*, = E. *fifteen* (see *quindecim*), + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a body of fifteen magistrates who, at the close of the republic, had charge of the Sibylline books. They succeeded the board of the decemvirs (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), who were keepers of the Sibylline books from 367 B. C., and who continued the functions of the duumvirs, or two patricians of high rank who kept the books under the kings. It was the duty of the quindecemvirs to celebrate the festival of Apollo and the secular games, and they were all regarded as priests of Apollo.

quindecemvirate (kwīn-dē-sem'vi-rāt), n. [*L. quindecimviratus*, the dignity of a quindecemvir, < *quindecimviri*, the quindecemvirs: see *quindecemvir*.] The body or office of the quindecemvirs.

quindecimth (kwīn'dē-sim), n. [*L. L. quindecimus* (L. *quintus decimus*), fifteenth, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] A fifteenth part of anything.

One and beside hath also bene declared what vnreasonable collections of monie from time to time, as quindecims, undalides, tenths, &c. Foxe, Martyrs, p. 238, an. 1257.

quindecima (kwīn-des'ī-mā), n. [ML., fem. of *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*.] 1. In

music, the interval of a fifteenth, or double octave.—2. An organ-stop two octaves above the foundation-stops.

quindenet, *n.* [ME. *quydenne*, < OF. *quindescim* (f), < ML. *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*. Cf. ML. *quindena*, a period of fifteen days.] The fifteenth day, counting inclusively from a certain date.

And that done, he toke his leue of seynt Denys about y^e quyndene of Pasche. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1347.

quindismet, *n.* Same as *quindecim*.

In the parliament of 6 R. 2. para 2 num. 11. the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords that, if the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity and clergy . . . *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 7.

quine¹, *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *quean*.
quine², *n.* [ME. *quyne*, *coine*, *coin*, < OF. *coim*, F. *coing* = Pr. *codoing*, m., = It. *cotogna*, f., a quince, < L. *Cydonium*, *Cydoneum* (sc. *malum*), < Gr. *Κυδώνιον* (se. *μήλον*), a quince, lit. 'apple of Cydonia,' < *Κυδωνία*, *Κυδωνίς*, Cydonia, an ancient Greek city of Crete: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*¹, *quidamy*.] A quince.

quine³, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whence*.

quinet (kwī'net), *n.* [OF. *quignct*, *quoignct*, *coignct*, *cuignct*, a little wedge, dim. of *quoin*, *coin*, a wedge: see *coin*¹, *coign*.] A wedge. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quinia (kwīn'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < *quina*, q. v.] An older name for *quinine*.

quinible (kwīn'i-bl), *n.* [ME. *quynible*, ult. < L. *quinque* = E. *five*. Cf. *quatrible*.] In music, an interval of a fifth; & a descant sung at the fifth.

Therto he song som tyme a loud *quynible*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 146.

To sing a *quinible* means to descant by singing fifths on a plain-song.

Chappell, Popular Music of the Olden Time, p. 34.

quinible (kwīn'i-bl), *v. i.* [< *quinible*, *n.*] In music, to sing a descant at the interval of a fifth. See *diaphony*, 2.

quinic (kwīn'ik), *a.* [< *quina* + *-ic*.] Same as *kinic*.

quinicia (kwī-nish'ij), *n.* [NL., < *quinic*, q. v.] Same as *quinicine*.

quinicine (kwīn'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinic* + *-ine*².] The isomeric alkaloid into which quinine or quinidine is converted by heat, differing from them in being dextrogyrate and amorphous.

quinidamine (kwīn-i-dam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id* + *amine*.] An alkaloid of *cinchona* barks, with the formula C₁₉H₂₄N₂O₂. Also called *conchinamine*.

quinidine (kwīn'id-in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id* + *-ine*².] A base (C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂) isomeric with quinine, and occurring associated with it in some *cinchona* barks. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably soluble in alcohol. It neutralizes acids, and forms salts with them which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallize more easily. Their action on the system is similar to that of quinine, but less powerful. Also called *conchinine*.

quinine (kwīn'ën or ki-nën' or kwīn'nin), *n.* [= F. *quinine* = Sp. Pg. *quinina* = It. *chinina*, *chinino*, < NL. *quinina*, quinine, < *quina*, Peruvian bark: see *quina* and *-ine*².] A very important vegetable alkali (C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂), obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus *Cinchona*. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, extensively used in medicine. It is antiperiodic, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and tonic.

quininism (ki-nën'izm), *n.* [< *quinine* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quiniretin (kwīn-i-ret'in), *n.* [< *quinine*; second element obscure.] The flocculent precipitate deposited in solutions of quinine by the action of sunlight. It has the same chemical composition as quinine, but no alkaloidal properties.

quinisext (kwīn'i-sekst), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, five, + *sextus*, sixth.] Bearing some relation to five and six or to the fifth and sixth.—**Quinisext Council**. See *Constantinopolitan Council*, under *Constantinopolitan*.

quinism (kwī'nizm), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quink-goose (kwīngk'gōs), *n.* [< *quink* (imitative) + *goose*.] The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. See cut under *brent-goose*.

quinnat (kwīn'at), *n.* [The native name.] The king-salmon, *Oncorhynchus quinnat*. Also called *chavicha* and *equinna*. See *Oncorhynchus* and *salmon*.

quinoa (kō'nō-ä), *n.* [Also *quinua*; Peruv.] An annual herb, *Chenopodium quinoa*, native in Peru, Chili, etc., and there much cultivated for

its farinaceous seeds. These afford a meal which can be made into cakes, but not into leavened bread. A favorite preparation is a kind of broth or gruel called *carapulque*, prepared from these seeds and seasoned with red pepper, etc. The quinoa is somewhat grown in England, the seed being eaten by fowls, and the leaves used like spinach. The plant resembles some common species of goose-foot or pigweed. A variety having white seeds is the one yielding food; the red seeds of another variety are used in decoction as an application for sores and bruises, and their husk has emetic and antiperiodic properties. Also called *petty-rice*.

They [the Incas of Peru] had also Maiz, *Quinua*, Pulse, Fruit-trees, with Fruit on them all, of Gold and Silver resembling the natural. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 281.

quinoline (kwīn'ō-lin), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ol-* + *-ine*².] Same as *chinoline*.—**Quinoline blue**, a coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing: it is a very fugitive to light.

quinologist (kwī-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *quinology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in quinology.

quinology (kwī-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [< NL. *quina* + Gr. *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak, say.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning quinine and other *cinchona* alkaloids.

quinone (kwīn'ōn), *n.* [< *quina* + *-one*.] 1. The general name applied to all benzene derivatives in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.—2. Specifically, a compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxid of manganese, or by the oxidation of aniline with chromic acid. It is in the form of a sublimate of the golden-yellow crystals, slightly soluble in cold water and very volatile, and has a piercing irritating odor in the state of vapor. Also written *kinone*.

quinquagenarian (kwīn'kwā-je-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinquagénaire* = Sp. *quinquagenario* = It. *quinguenario*, < L. *quinguenarius*, consisting of fifty, < *quingua*, fifty each, < *quingua*, fifty, < *quingue* = E. *five*.] I. *a.* Being fifty years of age.

II. *n.* A person aged fifty or between fifty and sixty.

Dancers of fifty are a very different sort of *quinguenarians* from sitters of fifty. *The New Mirror* (1843), II. 34.

quinquagesima (kwīn-kwā-je-si-mā), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinguesimus*, fiftieth, < *quingua*, fifty: see *fifty*.] A period of fifty days.—**Quinquagesima Sunday**, the Sunday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter (both inclusive), and the last Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular (kwīn-kwāng'gū-lār), *a.* [< LL. *quinquangulus*, five-cornered, < L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*³.] Having five angles.

quinqarticular (kwīn-kwār-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of or relating to five articles.—**Quinqarticular controversy**, the controversy between the Arminians and the Calvinists on the "five points." See the *Five Articles* and the *Five Points*, under *article*.

You may perhaps be able to grapple with the difficulties of the *quinqarticular controversy* without discredit to yourselves. *Ep. Horsley*, Charge, Ang., 1806.

quinque-angled (kwīn-kwē-ang'gld), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *angled*.] Quinqangular.

quinquecapsular (kwīn-kwē-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *capsula*, capsule.] In bot. and zool., having five capsules.

quinquecostate (kwīn-kwē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *costa*, a rib.] In zool. and bot., having five ribs or costae, in any sense.

quinquedentate (kwīn-kwē-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *denti*(-s) = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] In bot. and zool., having five teeth or serrations of any kind.

quinquedentated (kwīn-kwē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquedentate* + *-ed*².] Same as *quinquedentate*.

quinquedigitate (kwīn-kwē-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having five fingers or toes; pentadactyl.

quinquefarious (kwīn-kwē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *farious*, as in *bifarious*, etc.] I. In bot., disposed in five vertical ranks. *Gray*.—2. In zool., disposed or arranged in five sets, rows, or series; quinqseriesial; pentastichous.

quinquefid (kwīn'kwē-fid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, split.] In bot., cleft into five segments. See *cleft*², 2.

quinquefoliate (kwīn-kwē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinquefolius*, five-leaved (< *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *folium* = Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf), + *-ate*¹.] In bot., having five leaves, or, more commonly but less properly, five leaflets.

quinquefoliated (kwīn-kwē-fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquefoliate* + *-ed*².] Same as *quinquefoliate*.

quinquefoliolate (kwīn-kwē-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate*.] In bot., having five leaflets: said of compound leaves.

quinquegrade (kwīn'kwē-grād), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *gradus*, degree: see *grade*¹.] In music, consisting of five tones.—**Quinquegrade scale**. Same as *pentatonic scale* (which see, under *scale*).

quinqueliteral (kwīn-kwē-lit'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *littera*, *littera*, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of five letters.

quinquelobate (kwīn-kwē-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*.] In bot. and zool., having five lobes.

quinquelobed (kwīn'kwē-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*².] Same as *quinquelobate*.

quinquelocular (kwīn-kwē-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] In zool. and bot., having five loamli, cavities, or cells.

quinqnerved (kwīn'kwē-nērvd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *neruus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] Same as *quinqnerved*.

quinqennalia (kwīn-kwē-nā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quinqennalis*, that takes place every fifth year: see *quinqennial*.] In Rom. antiq., public games celebrated every fifth year. See *quinqennial*, *n.*, 2.

quinqenniad (kwīn-kwē-ni-ad), *n.* [< L. *quinqennium*, a period of five years (see *quinqennium*), + *-ad*¹.] A period of five years.

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep
Thro' sunny decades new and strange,
Or gay *quinqennials*, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

quinqennial (kwīn-kwē-ni-äl), *a.* and *n.* [For **quinqennial*, < L. *quinqennalis*, occurring once in five years, < *quinqennis*, of five years, < *quinqe*, = E. *five*, + *annis*, year.] I. *a.* 1. Occurring once in five years.—2. Recurring in the fifth year, reckoning both years of occurrence; occurring every fourth year. See II., 2.

With joyous banquets had he crown'd
The great *quinqennial* festival of Jove.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

3. Lasting five years.

II. *n.* 1. A period of five years; a quinqenniad; hence, something characterized by such a period or interval, as an anniversary, or a college catalogue.—2. A festival or celebration occurring once in four years; an anniversary in the fifth year. In this sense both the first and last years of the cycle of occurrence were reckoned, as was the invariable system in antiquity. Thus, the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games, all celebrated once in four years, were all quinqennials.

quinqennially (kwīn-kwē-ni-äl-i), *adv.* Once in five years; during a period of five years.

quinqennium (kwīn-kwē-ni-um), *n.* [L., < *quinqennis*, of five years: see *quinqennial*.] A period of five years.

The lapse of a *quinqennium*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 254.

quinqepartite (kwīn-kwē-pār'tit), *a.* [< L. *quinqepartitus*, divided into five parts, fivefold, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, distribute: see *part*, *v.*] Five-parted; divided into or consisting of five parts.

quinqepetaloid (kwīn-kwē-pet'a-loid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *petaloid*.] Formed of five petaloid ambulaera: as, the *quinqepetaloid* rosette of a spatangoid sea-urchin.

quinqeradiate (kwīn-kwē-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *radius*, ray.] Having five rays; pentaactinal, as a fish's fin, a starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

quinqereme (kwīn'kwē-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quinqeremis*, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five banks of oars.

The great triemes and *quinqeremes* rushed onward.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii.

quinqesect (kwīn'kwē-sekt), *v. t.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, ent.] To cut into five equal parts.

quinqesection (kwīn-kwē-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *sectio*(-n), a cutting: see *section*.] Section into five equal parts.

quinqeseptate (kwīn-kwē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *septem*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having five septa or partitions.

quinqeserial (kwīn-kwē-sēr'i-äl), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *series*, row, series: see *series*, *serial*.] Arranged in five series or rows.

quinqesyllabic (kwīn'kwē-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables, as a word.

quinquesyllable (kwin-kwē-sil'ā-bl), *n.* [*< L. quinque, = E. five, + syllaba, syllable: see syllable.*] A word of five syllables.

Anything beyond a *quinquesyllable* is difficult to pronounce. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 616.

quinquetactic (kwin-kwē-tak'tik), *a.* [*< L. quinque, = E. five, + Gr. τακτικός, tactic: see tactic.*] Having five consecutive points in common.—**Quinquetactic point.** See *tritaetic point*, under *point*.

quinquetubercular (kwin'kwē-tū-bēr'kū-lār), *a.* Same as *quinquetuberculate*.

The crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetubercular*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 668.

quinquetuberculate (kwin'kwē-tū-bēr'kū-lāt), *a.* [*< L. quinque, = E. five, + tuberculum, tubercle: see tubercle, tuberculate.*] Having five tubercles: as, a *quinquetuberculate molar*.

quinquevalent (kwin'kwē-val'ē-lent), *a.* [*< L. quinque, = E. five, + E. valent.*] In *chem.*, capable of being combined with or exchanged for five hydrogen atoms; having an equivalence of five.

quinquevalve (kwin'kwē-valv), *a.* [*< L. quinque, = E. five, + NL. valva, door (valve).*] In *bot.*, having five valves, as a pericarp.

quinquevalvular (kwin-kwē-val'vū-lār), *a.* [*< L. quinque, = E. five, + NL. valvula, dim. of valva, valve: see valve.*] Same as *quinquevalve*.

quinquevir (kwin'kwē-vēr), *n.*; pl. *quinqueviri* (kwin-kwē-vī-rī). [*L., < quinque, = E. five, + vir, a man.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of five commissioners who were appointed from time to time under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect, as to provide relief in time of public distress, to direct the establishment of a colony, or to provide for the repair of fortifications.

quinqui- For words so erroneously spelled, see *quinque-*.

quina (kin'ki-nā), *n.* Same as *quinaquina*.

quinaquina (kin'ki-nō), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A tree, *Myroxylon Poirae*, the source of the balsam of Peru. It is found on a strip along the coast of San Salvador called the Balsam Coast. It has a height of 50 feet, branching at 8 or 10 feet from the ground; the leaves are pinnate, 6 or 8 inches long, the flowers numerous in erect racemes, the pods 3 or 4 inches long, narrow at the base, broadening and winged above, containing one seed. The balsam is obtained by the natives from the trunk by a process of beating and leucision. It was first exported by the way of Peru, whence its name. The fruit also yields to cold pressure a valuable white balsam, and digested in rum furnishes a medicine, balsamite, but neither of these is an article of commerce. See *Myroxylon*, and *balsam of Peru* (under *balsam*).

quinsy (kwin'zi), *n.* [Formerly also *quinsy*, *quinsy*, *quincy* (also *quincy*); reduced from early *squincy*, **squinsy*, *squinzie*, a contracted form of *quincy*, *< OF. squincie, squinance, esquinance, F. esquinance* (cf. also *OF. quina-tique, quinate*) = *Sp. esquinancia* = *Fg. esquinancia* = *It. schinancia*, *quinsy*, with prosthetic *s*. *< LL. cyranche*, *< Gr. κνράχης*, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, lit. 'dog-throttling,' *< κνω (knw-), dog, + ἄγχιον, choke, throttle*. Cf. *cyranche*.] Tonsillitis; specifically, a deep suppurative tonsillitis.

In steps that insolent insulter,
The cruel *Quincy*, leaping like a Vulture
At Adams throat.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Furies.

Why don't you speak out?—not stand croaking like a frog in a *quinsy*! *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

quinsy-berry (kwin'zi-ber'i), *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, of the northern Old World, often planted. Its berries are eaten, and a jelly of them is a long-known popular remedy for quinsy and sore throat.

quinsywort (kwin'zi-wért), *n.* [Formerly also *quincywort*, *squincywort*; *< quinsy + wort*.] A small trailing European herb, *Asperula cynanchica*, of the *Rubiaceae*, having narrow leaves whorled in fours, and small, clustered, nearly white flowers. It was once reputed efficacious as a gargle in quinsy and sore throat, whence the common and the specific names. Also *quinsy-woodruff*.

quint (kwint), *n.* [*< F. quinte* (= *Sp. Pg. It. quinta*), *f.*, a fifth part, a fifth (in music, etc.), also *quint, m.*, a fifth, *< quint* (= *Sp. Pg. It. quinto*), *fifth*, *< L. quintus, fifth, < quinque, five: see five.*] 1. A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

For since the State has made a *quint*
Of generals, he's listed in 't.
S. Butler, Hudibras (1641), III. ii.

2. In *music*, same as *fifth*, 2.

As the melody proceeded there resulted a succession of parallel quarts, *quints*, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.

The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 61.

3. In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a fifth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—

4. The smallest of the three varieties of viola da braccio. See *viol.*—5. The E string or chanterelle of a violin: probably so called from the highest string of the lute.—6. In *fencing*, the fifth of the eight parries in sword-play. It is taught in the schools, but rarely used in practice.

quint- [*L. quintus, fifth: see quint.*] A prefix of the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops, denoting a variety whose pitch is a fifth above or below that of the usual variety.

quinta (kwin'tā), *n.* [*Sp. Pg. quinta, a country house.*] A country house in Madeira.

A Pasco del Molino is the best part of the town, where all the rich merchants reside in *quintas* surrounded by pretty gardens. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

quintad (kwin'tad), *n.* [*< L. quintus, fifth (see quint), + -ad*.] Same as *pentad*.

quintadena (kwin-tā-dē'nā), *n.* [*< L. quintus, fifth, + -ad-ena, an arbitrary termination.*] In *organ-building*, a stop having small stopped pipes of metal in the tones of which the second harmonic or twelfth is decidedly prominent.

quintain (kwin'tān), *n.* [Formerly also *quinten*, *quintin*; *< ME. quintayne, quaintan*, *< OF. quintaine, quintaine, etc., f.*, a quintain, *F. quintaine* = *Pr. It. quintana*, *< ML. quintana*, a quintain, also a part of a street where carriages could pass, *< L. quintana*, a street in a camp, between the fifth and sixth maniples, where were the market and forum of the camp, and, it is supposed, the place of martial exercises, etc., whence the *ML. use*; fem. (se. *via*) of *quintanus*, *fifth: see quintan.*] 1. A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways. A common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which



Movable Quintain, 14th century.
(From Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.")

was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; to one end of this a sandbag was attached, to the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the fillet on the back.

My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 2. 263.

The *quintain* in its original state was not confined to the exercise of young warriors on horseback; it was an object of practice for them on foot, in order to acquire strength and skill in assaulting an enemy with their swords, spears, and battle axes.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 183.

2. The game or exercise of tilting at the quintain.

Somur wrenes, and *quaintans*, & other *quaint* games
There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1627.

quintal (kwin'tal), *n.* [Also *kintal*, and formerly *kental*, *kintle*, early mod. E. *kyntayl*; *< F. quintal* = *It. quintale*, *< Sp. Pg. quintal*, *< Ar. qintār*, a weight of one hundred pounds, *< L. centum*, a hundred; see *cent* and *cantar, cantara*.] A weight of 100 pounds. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 pounds avoirdupois. The *quintal métrique*, or modern quintal, is 100 kilograms, or about 220 pounds avoirdupois.

I give this jewel to thee, richly worth
A *quintal* or an hundred-weight of gold.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

quintan (kwin'tan), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quintanus*, pertaining to the fifth, *< quintus, fifth, < quinque* = *E. five: see five*. Cf. *quintain*.] I. *a.* Occurring or recurring every fifth day, both days being counted, as on Sunday and Thursday: as, a *quintan fever*.

II. *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

quintet, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

quintefoil (kwint'fōil), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cinquefoil*, as if *< OF. quint, fifth, + foil, leaf.*] In *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*.

quintell (kwin'tel), *n.* An erroneous form of *quintain*.

None crowns the cup
Of wassail now, or sets the *quintell* up.

Herrick, A Pastoral sung to the King.

quintent, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quinternet, *n.* [*OF. quinterne*, a corrupt form of *quinterne, guiterne*, a gittern, guitar; see *gittern, guitar*.] A musical instrument of the lute family, which was one of the early forms of the modern guitar.

quinteron (kwin'te-ron), *n.* Same as *quintroom*.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens, formerly *kwin'tensens*), *n.* [*< ME. quintessence, < OF. (and F.) quintessence* = *It. quintessenza* = *ML. quinta essentia*, fifth essence: *L. quinta*, fem. of *quintus*, fifth; *essentia*, being or essence: see *quint* and *essence*.] 1. The fifth essence, or fifth body, not composed of earth, water, fire, or air; the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to Aristotle, who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine. The quintessence was situated above the four terrestrial elements, and was naturally bright and incorruptible, and endowed with a circular motion.

Forsolhe philosophoris clepen the purest substance of manye corruptible thingis elementid *quinta essentia*.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

Paracelsus . . . tells us . . . the lungs consume part of the air, and proscribe the rest. So that . . . it seems we may suppose that there is in the air a little vital *quintessence* (if I may so call it), which serves to the refreshment and restoration of our vital spirits, for which use the grosser and incomparably greater part of the air being unserviceable, it need not seem strange that an animal stands in need of almost incessantly drawing in fresh air.

Boyle, New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. xli. 1.]

Hence—2. An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing; in *old chem.*, an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat, and always at a gentle heat.

To comforte the herte, putte yu oure 5 *essence*, the 5 *essence* of gold and of peerl, and he schal be deluycurid thereof [of venom] and be hool.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

More precious I do holde
Maltes pure *quintessence* then king Harries golde.

Times's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

The *quintessence* of every sprite
Heaven would in little show.

Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 147.

The large scarlet anemone outshone even the poppy,
whose color here is the *quintessence* of flame.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 116.

Pure *quintessences* of precious oils
In hollow'd moons of gemis.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens, formerly *kwin'tensens*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessenced*, ppr. *quintessencing*. [*< quintessence, n.*] To extract as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessence. [Rare.]

If the whole world were *quintessenced* into one perfume,
it could not yield so fragrant a smell.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 434.

It is truth *quintessenced* and raised to the highest power.
Quoted in *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 113.

quintessential (kwin-te-sen'shāl), *a.* [*< quintessence* (ML. *quinta essentia*) + *-al*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of quintessence.

Here first are born the spirits animal,
Whose matter, almost immaterial,
Resembles heaven's matter *quintessential*.

P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

Our states, I have always contended, our various phases,
have to be passed through, and there is no disgrace in it
so long as they do not levy toll on the *quintessential*, the
spiritual element.

G. Meredith, The Egoist, xiv.

quintessentialize (kwin-te-sen'shāl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessentialized*, ppr. *quintessentializing*. [*< quintessential + -ize*.] To reduce to a quintessence; exhibit in the highest or quintessential form. [Rare.]

Their [the Jews'] national egotism, *quintessentialized* in the prophets, was especially sympathetic with the personal egotism of Milton.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

quintet, **quintette** (kwin-tet'), *n.* [= *F. quintette*, *< It. quintetto*, a quintet, *< quinto*, *< L. quintus, fifth: see quint.*] In *music*: (a) A movement for five solo parts, either vocal or instrumental. Instrumental quintets are essentially similar to quartets. (b) A company of five singers or players who perform quintets.

quintetto (kwin-tet'ō), *n.* [*It.*] Same as *quintet*.

quintfoil (kwint'fōil), *n.* See *quintefoil*.

quintic (kwin'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quintus, fifth (see quint), + -ic*.] I. *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quintic equation.** See *equation*.—**Quintic symmetry**, symmetry arising from the possibility of reducing a quintic to the form $ax^3 + by^3$.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fifth degree.

quintile (kwín'til, *n.* [*< L. quintus, fifth, < quinque, five, + -ile.*] The aspect of planets when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quintillian (kwín-tíl'ian), *n.* [*< Quintilla, a Roman female name (see def.), fem. of Quintillus, dim. of quintus, fifth: see quintan.*] One of a body of Montanists, said to have been so called from a prophetess Quintilla.

quintillion (kwín-tíl'yón), *n.* [*< L. quintus, fifth, + E. (m)illion.*] In the English notation, the fifth power of a million, a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in the French notation, used generally in the United States, the sixth power of one thousand, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

quintinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quintine (kwín'tin), *n.* [*< L. quintus, fifth, + -ine².*] In *bot.*, an alleged fifth coat of an ovule, counting from the outermost. Compare *quartine*.

quintisternal (kwín-ti-stér'nál), *n.* [*< L. quintus, fifth, + NL. sternum, sternum.*] In *anat.*, the fifth sternebra, succeeding the quadristernebra, and corresponding to the fifth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quintole (kwín'tól), *n.* [*< It. quinto, < L. quintus, fifth, + -ole.*] 1. Same as *quintuplet*. 3. Compare *decimote, quartole, etc.*—2. A five-stringed variety of viol much used in France in the eighteenth century. See *viol*.

quintroon (kwín-trón'), *n.* [Also *quinteron*; *< Sp. quinteron, a quintroon, < L. quintus, fifth: see quint.* Cf. *quartreroon, quadroon.*] In the West Indies, the child of a white person by one who has one sixteenth part of negro blood.

quintuple (kwín'tū-pl), *a.* [= *F. quintuple = Sp. quintuplo = Pg. It. quintuplo, < ML. *quintuplus, fivefold, < L. quintus, fifth (< quinque, five), + -plus, -fold.* Cf. *L. quintuplex, fivefold, < quintus, fifth, + plicare, fold.*] 1. Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount.

Owing this name not only unto the *quintuple* number of trees, but the figure declaring that number.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyms, i.

2. In *bot.*, divided or arranged by a rule of five; fivefold.—**Quintuple rhythm** or *time*, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by five beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.

quintuple (kwín'tū-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quintupled*, ppr. *quintupling*. [*< quintuple, a.*] I. *trans.* To make fivefold.

II. *intrans.* To increase fivefold.

The value of land in that district has *quintupled* within the last thirty or forty years.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 226.

quintuple-nerved (kwín'tū-pl-nérvd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuple-ribbed (kwín'tū-pl-ribd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuplet (kwín'tū-plet), *n.* [*< quintuple + -et.*] 1. A set of five, as of ear-springs, etc.—2. *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

Five years subsequently she gave birth to *quintuplets*.

Lancet, No. 3417, p. 392.

3. In *music*, a group of five notes to be performed in the time of three, four, or six. Also *quintole*. Compare *nonuplet, triplet, etc.*

quintuplicate (kwín-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintuplicated*, ppr. *quintuplicating*. [*< L. quintuplicatus, pp. of quintuplicare, < quintus, fifth, + plicare, fold: see plicate.*] To make fivefold; increase or repeat to the number of five.

quintuplicate (kwín-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. quintuplicatus, pp. of quintuplicare: see quintuplicate, v.*] I. *a.* Consisting of or relating to a set of five, or to five corresponding parts.

II. *n.* One of five things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates, or even such a *quintuplicate* as that which I adduced.

Trench, Study of Words, p. 181

quintuplication (kwín-tū-pli-kā'shón), *n.* [*< quintuplicate + -ion.*] The act or process of repeating five times, or increasing to the number of five.

The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of *quintuplication*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 119.

quintuplinerved (kwín'tū-pli-nérvd), *a.* [*< ML. *quintuplus, fivefold, + L. nervus, nerve, + -ed².*] In *bot.*, having a midrib with two lateral ribs or primary nerves on each side; said of palmately nerved leaves, or those approaching the palmate nervation. See *neruation*. Also *quinynerced*.

quintus (kwín'tus), *n.* [ML., *< L. quintus, fifth: see quint.*] In *medieval music*, the fifth voice or part. It either corresponded in compass to one of the other four, though independent, or strengthened the different parts in turn: hence sometimes called *vagans*.

quinzain, quinzaine (kwín'zān; *F. pron. kañ-zān'), n.* [*< ME. *quinzaine, quynsynne, < OF. (and F.) quinzaine, the number of fifteen, a fortnight, < quinze, fifteen: see quinze.*] 1. In *chron.*, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast is included.

And the *quynsynne* after that Merlyn come to courte, and grete was the ioye the kyng made to hym.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

quinze (kwínz; *F. pron. kañz*), *n.* [Also *quince*; *< F. quinze, fifteen, < L. quindecim, fifteen: see quindecim.*] A game of cards somewhat similar to *vingt-un*, in which the object is to count fifteen, or as near as possible to that number without exceeding it.

Gambling the whole morning in the Alley, and sitting down at night to *quinze* and hazard at St. James's.

Colman, Man of Business, iv.

quinzyl, *n.* See *quinsyl*.

quip (kwíp), *n.* [*< W. chwip, a quick turn or flirt, < chwipio, whip, move briskly. Cf. whip.* Hence *quib, quibble.*] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a gibe.

Pepi. Why, what's a *quip*?
Manes. Wee great girders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.

Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

If I sent him word again it was not well cut, he would send me word he cut it to please himself. This is called the *Quip Modest*.

Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 79.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 72.

quip (kwíp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quipped*, ppr. *quipping*. [*< quip, n.*] I. *intrans.* To use quips or sarcasms; gibe; scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you *quip* with suche briefe girdes?
Greene, Theeves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

Ye malicious haue more minde to *quip* then might to cut.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 206.

II. *trans.* To utter quips or sarcasms on; taunt; treat with a sarcastic retort; sneer at.
The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 44.

quipo, n. See *quippu*.

quippert (kwíp'ér), *n.* One who jests or quips.

And here, peradventure, some desperate *quippert* will canuaze my proposed comparison.

Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14. (Davies.)

quippian (kwíp'i-an), *n.* [So called because denoted by *Q.*] A curve of the third class, the left-hand member of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic.

quippish (kwíp'ish), *a.* [*< quip + -ish¹.*] Abounding in quips; epigrammatic. [Rare.]

I prefer Fuller's [version], as more *quippish* and adagy.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 501.

quipu (kē'pō or kwíp'ō), *n.* [Also *quippu, quipo, quippo*; *< Peruv. quipu, a knot.*] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly span from variously colored threads, and having a number of smaller threads attached to it in the form of a fringe: used among the ancient Peruvians and elsewhere for recording events, etc. The fringe-like threads were also of different colors and were knotted. The colors denoted sensible objects, as white for silver and yellow for gold, and sometimes also abstract ideas, as white for peace and red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, etc.

The mysterious science of the *quipus* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations.

Prescott, Conquest of Peru, l. 4.

Wampum and *quipus* are mnemonic records of the most elementary kind. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, l. 18.*

quiquihatch (kwē'kwē-hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The quickhatch or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*.

quiracet, n. An obsolete form of *quirass*.
For all their bucklers, Morions, and *Quiraces*
Were of no proofe against their peisant maces.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

quirboillet, quirboillyt, n. Obsolete forms of *quir-bouilli*.

quircal (kwér'kal), *n.* A kind of marmoset. *Sci. Amer., LV. 176.*

quire¹ (kwír), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier, queer*; *< ME. queer, quere, quer, queor, < OF. cuer, F. cœur = Pr. cor = Sp. Pg. It. coro = D. koor = G. chor = Sw. kör = Dan. kor = AS. chor*

(rare), *< L. chorus, < Gr. χορός, a dance, chorus: see chorus.* Cf. *choir*, a mod. spelling simulating, like the mod. *F. cœur*, the *L.* spelling, but with pron. of *quire*.] 1. A body of singers; a chorus.

They rise at mid-night to pray vnto their Idols, which they doe in *Quires*, as the Friers doe.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Sung heavenly anthems of . . . victory.

Milton, P. R., iv. 593.

When the first low matin-chirp hath grown
Full *quire*,
Tennyson, Love and Duty.

2. The part of a church allotted to the choristers; the choir.
Besyde the *Queer* of the Chirche, at the right syde, as men comen downward 16 Greces, is the place where oure Lord was born.

Manderille, Travels, p. 70.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred *quires*.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 72.

3†. A company or assembly.
And then the whole *quire* hold their hips and laugh.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 55.

quire¹ (kwír), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [*< quire¹, n.*] 1. To sing in concert or chorus; chant or sing harmoniously.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

2. To harmonize.
My throat of war be turn'd,
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as . . . the virgin voice
That babies lulls asleep!

Shak., Cor., iii. 2. 113.

quire² (kwír), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier, queer, quere*; *< ME. quayer, quater, quair, quayre, quacr, cwaer (= Icel. kver, a quire, a book), < OF. quayer, quayer, caier, cayer, coyer, a quire (also a square lamp), F. cahier, a quire (six sheets), a copy-book, writing-book, written lectures, a memorial, = Pr. caçern = It. quaderno, a quire, a copy-book, writing-book, cash-book, two fours at dice, < ML. quaternum, a set of four sheets of parchment or paper, neut. of quaternus (> OF. quater, caier, etc., = OIt. quaderno, four-square), pl. quaterni, four at a time: see quatern.* For OF. *quacer, quier, < L. quaternum, cf. enfer, < L. infernum.*] 1†. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper folded so as to make eight leaves: the ordinary unit of construction for early manuscripts and books.

The *quires* or gatherings of which the book was formed generally consisted, in the earliest examples, of four sheets folded to make eight leaves.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

2. A set of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order, ready for folding. *E. H. Knight.—3†.* A book.

Go, litel *quayre*. go unto my lyves queene.
Lydgate, Black Knight, l. 674.

4. Twenty-four sheets of paper; the twentieth part of a ream.—**In quires**, in sheets, not folded or bound: said of printed books.

The Imprinter to sell this Booke in *Queres* for two shillings and six pence, and not above.

Notice in Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book, 1549.

Inside quires, the eighteen perfect quires of a ream of paper, which were protected by outer quires of imperfect paper, one on each side of the package. This distinction between outside and inside quires is noticeable now only in hand-made papers. Machine-made papers are of uniform quality.

quire² (kwír), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [*< quire², n.*] To fold in quires, or with marks between quires.

quire^{3†}, a. An obsolete form of *queer¹*.

quirewise (kwír'wíz), *adv.* In *printing*, in single forms on double leaves of paper, so that the leaves can be quired and sewed in sections: in distinction from on single leaves, which have to be side-stitched.

Quirinalia (kwír-i-nā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quirinalis*, pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus, or to the Quirinal Hill at Rome, *< Quirinus*, a name of Romulus deified: see *Quirinus*.] In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on February 17th, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

quirinca-pods (kwi-ríng'kā-podz), *n. pl.* [*< S. Amer. quirinca + E. pod.*] The fruit-husks of *Acacia Cavenia*, the espanillo of the Argentine Republic. They contain about 33 per cent. of tannin.

Quirinus (kwi-rí'nuus), *n.* [L., *< Cures, a Sabine town. Cf. Quirites.*] An Italian warlike divinity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

quirister (kwir'is-tēr), *n.* [Also *quirrister*, *querister*, *querester*; < *quirē*, *n.*, + *-ister*. Cf. *chorister*.] Same as *chorister*.

The clear *quiristers* of the woods, the birds.
Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, l. 1.
The coy *quiristers* that lodge within
Are prodigal of harmony. Thomson, *Spring*.

quiritarian (kwir-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< *quiritary* + *-an*.] In *Rom. law*, legal: noting a certain class or form of rights, as distinguished from *bonitarian*. The use is equivalent to that of *legal* in modern law, in contradistinction to *equitable*.

They [the Roman lawyers] could conceive land as held (so to speak) under different legal dispensations, as belonging to one person in *Quiritarian* and to another in *Bonitarian* ownership, a splitting of ownership which, after feudalism had fallen into decay, revived in our country in the distinction between the legal and the equitable estate.
Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 343.

quiritary (kwir-i-tā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *quiritarius*, < L. *Quirites*, the Roman citizens; see *Quirites*.] Same as *quiritarian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 682.

quiritation (kwir-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quirita-tio* (*n.*), a cry, a shriek, < *quirare*, wail, shriek; commonly explained (first by Varro) as orig. 'call upon the Quirites or Roman citizens for aid'; < *Quirites*, *Quirites*: prob. freq. of *queri*, complain: see *querent*, and cf. *cry*, ult. < *quiritare*.] A crying for help.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so wofull a *quiritation*:
(My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?)
Ep. Hall, *The Crucifixion*.

Quirite (kwir'it), *n.* [< L. *Quiris* (*Quirit*): see *Quirites*.] One of the Quirites.

Quirites (kwir-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Quiris* (*Quirit*), orig. an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, later a Roman citizen (see def.); < *Cures*, a Sabine town.] The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name *Quirites* pertained to them in addition to that of *Romans*, the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity.

quirk (kwēr'k), *n.* [Formerly also *chirk*; perhaps a var. of *quirt* (cf. *jerk*, *vert*), < W. *chircd*, craft, quirk (< *chicori*, turn briskly), = Gael. *cuireid*, a turn, wile, trick (cf. *car*, turn).] 1. A sharp turn or angle; a sudden twist.

Then have they neyther-stockes to these gay hosen, . . . curiously knit, with open seam down the legge, with *quirks* and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threads.
Stubbes, *Anat. of Abuses*, p. 31. (*Nares*, under *nether-stockes*.)

Hence—2. An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble: as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger.

As one aaid of a lawyer that, resolving not to be forgotten, he made his will so full of intricate *quirks* that his executors, if for nothing else, yet for very vexation of law, might have cause to remember him.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 76.

3. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm.
I have felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief.
Shak., *All's Well*, iii. 2. 51.

4. A smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit or quibble; a quip; a flight of fancy.
I may chance have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me.
Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 3. 245.

Twisted *quirks* and happy hits,
From misty men of letters;
The tavern-hours of mighty wits.
Tennyson, *Will Waterproof*.

5. Inclination; turn; peculiarity; humor; caprice.

I have heard of some kind of men that put quarrels purposely on others, to taste their valour: belike this is a man of that *quirk*.
Shak., *T. N.*, iii. 4. 268.

6. A sudden turn or flourish in a musical air; a fantastic phrase.

Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
Pope, *Moral Essays*, iv. 143.

The *quirks* of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads.
Lathrop, *Spanish Vistas*, p. 126.

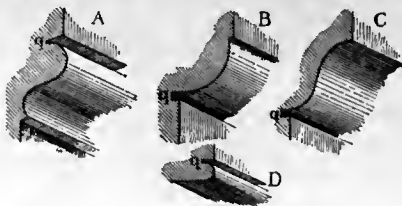
7. In *building*, a piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, etc.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a *quirk*.—8. In *arch.*, an acute angle or recess; a deep indentation; the incision under the abacus.—9. A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—10. In a grooving-plane, a projecting fillet on the sole or side, arranged to serve as a fence or gage for depth or distance.—**Bead and quirk, bead and double quirk.** See *bead*, 9.—**Quirk bead**, a molding the round part of which forms more than a semi-circle, and which has a sinking on the face termed the *quirk*.—**Quirk molding.** Same as *quirked molding*.

quirk (kwēr'k), *v.* [< *quirk*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* To turn sharply.

II. *trans.* 1. To twist or turn; form into quirks.—2. To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Grecian architecture, *ovolo* and *ogees* are usually *quirked* at the top.

Quirked molding, a molding characterized by a sharp



Quirked Moldings.
A, quirked ogee or cyma reversa (arch of Constantine, Rome); B, quirked ovolo; C, quirked cyma recta; D, quirked bead (B, C, D, modern colonial American woodwork). q q q q, quirks.

and sudden return from its extreme projection to a reentrant angle. Also called *quirk molding*. *Gweilt*.

quirk (kwēr'k), *v. i.* [Cf. *querk*.] 1. To omit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To grunt; complain. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

quirk-float (kwēr'k flōt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (c).

quirking-plane (kwēr'king-plān), *n.* A molding-plane for working on convex surfaces. E. H. Knight.

quirkish (kwēr'kish), *a.* [< *quirk* + *-ish*.] Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions. [Rare.]

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason.
Darrow, *Works*, I. xiv.

quirk (kwēr'ki), *a.* [< *quirk* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in quirks or twists; irregular; zigzag; quirkish. [Rare.]

Bordered by *quirky* lines.
Philadelphia Times, June 1, 1885.

2. Full of quirks or subterfuges; shifty; quibbling; characterized by petty tricks; as, a *quirky* attorney; a *quirky* question.—3. Merry; sportive. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

quir (kwēr'l), *v. and n.* See *quert*.

quirlwind, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whirlwind*.

quirpele, *n.* [Tamil.] A name for the monsoons; used in India. *Fule and Burnell*.

quirt (kwért), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *cuarta*, a cord, rope; see *cord*.] A kind of riding-whip much used in the western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries. It usually consists of a short stout stock, a few inches long, of wood, or of leather braided so tightly as to be rigid, and of a braided leather lash, about two feet long, flexible and very loosely attached to the stock. The quirt thus resembles a bull-whip in miniature. It is sometimes entirely braided of leather, like a small black-snake, but so as then to make a short rigid handle and long flexible lash. The quirt is often ornamented fancifully, and generally hung on the right wrist by a leather loop.

quirt (kwért), *v. t.* [< *quirt*, *n.*] To strike or flog with a quirt. [Western U. S.]

A first-class rider will sit throughout it all without moving from the saddle, *quirting* his horse all the time, though his hat may be jarred off his head and his revolver out of its sheath. T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV, 854.

Quiscalina (kwis-ka-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Quiscalus* + *-ina*.] A subfamily of *Icteridae*, typified by the genus *Quiscalus*, usually having a lengthened and more or less boat-shaped tail, somewhat crow-like or thrush-like bill, stout feet, and in the male the color entirely iridescent-black; the American grackles or crow-blackbirds. The species are mostly terrestrial and gregarious. See *Quiscalus* and *Scelopophagus*.

Quiscalus (kwis'ka-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vicillot, 1816); appar. < ML. *quiscula*, *quisquila*, *quisquilla*, etc., a quail: see *quail*.] The typical genus of *Quiscalina*, having the bill elongated and crow-like, the tail long, graduated or rounded, and more or less keeled or boat-shaped. Several species inhabit the United States and warmer parts of America. The common crow-blackbird, or purple grackle, is *Q. purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed grackle or jackdaw of the Southern States is *Q. major* (see cut under *boat-shaped*); the fan-tailed blackbird is *Q. macrurus*, inhabiting Texas and Mexico.

quisht, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuisse*.

quishint, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

Quisqualis (kwis-kwā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1747), named in allusion to its polymorphous leaves and changing colors of flowers, or from an uncertainty at first as to its classification; < L. *quis*, who, + *qualis*, of what kind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combretææ*. It is characterized

by a calyx with a small deciduous border and a slender tube below, far prolonged beyond the one-celled ovary; by its five petals and ten straight stamens; and by the large, hard, dry fruit with five wings, containing a single five-furrowed oblong seed and sometimes three cotyledons instead of the usual two. The 3 or 4 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers with slender branchlets, opposite leaves, and handsome spikely or racemose flowers of changeable colors, passing from white or orange to red. Several species are in cultivation under glass, especially the Rangoon creeper, *Q. Indica*, used by the Chinese as a vermifuge.

quist (kwist), *n.* Same as *quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

quistle, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whistle*.

quistron, *n.* [ME. *quystron*, *questeroun*, < OF. *coistron*, *coestron*, *quystron*, *questron*, *coisteron*, a scullion; cf. F. *cuistre*, a college servant, a vulgar pedant.] A scullion.

This god of love of his fassoun
Was lyke no knave ne *quystron*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 886.

quit (kwit), *a.* [< ME. *quit*, *quyt*, *quite*, *quyte*, *cwite* = OFries. *quit* = D. *kwijt* = MLG. *quīt*, LG. *quīt*, *quēt* = MHG. *quīt*, *quēt*, G. *quīt* = Icel. *kvitt* = Sw. *quitt* = Dan. *kvit*, < OF. *quite*, *cuite*, F. *quite* = Pr. *quiti* = Sp. *quito* = Pg. *quite*, discharged, released, freed, < ML. *quietus*, discharged, released, freed, a particular use of L. *quietus*, at rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.*, of which *quit* is a doublet. Cf. *quietus*.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear.

Yef ye will, leve me, and yef ye ne will, leve me nought;
for I ne leve yow nought, and so be ye *quyte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

The that ben shryuen & verry conytrite,
Of alle here synnes he maketh hem *quyte*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

I promise you that when I am *quit* of these (public affairs) I will engage in no other.
B. Franklin, *Autobiography*, p. 317.

Double or quits, in *gambling*, said when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be redneed to nothing, according to the favorable or unfavorable issue of a certain chance.—**To be quit or quits** (with one), to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands (with him); be on even terms (with him); hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* 'we are even.' [In these phrases the adjective is used as a quasi-noun in a plural form.]

I hope to be shortly *quit* with you for all Courtesales.
Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 28.

I'll be *quit* with him for discovering me.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

To get quit of. See *get*.

quit (kwit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit* or *quitted*, ppr. *quitting*. [Early mod. E. also *quite* (a form still used in *requite*), and erroneously *quight*; < ME. *quiten*, *quyten* (= D. *kwijten* = MLG. *quiten*, LG. *quitten* = MHG. *quiten*, *quiten*, *quitten*, G. *quitten* = Icel. *kvitta* = Sw. *quitta* = Dan. *kvitte*), < OF. *quiter*, *cuite*, *quitter*, F. *quitter* = Pr. Sp. *quitar* = It. *quitare*, *chitare* (ML. reflex *quitare*, *quittare*), < ML. *quietare*, pay, discharge, quit, leave, abandon, particular uses of L. *quictare*, make quiet; see *quiet*, *v.*, and cf. *quilt*, *a.* Cf. *acquit*, *requite*.] 1. To satisfy, as a claim or debt; discharge, as an obligation or duty; make payment for or of; pay; repay; requite.

Quit more, to make pees and *quyte* menne dettes, . . .
As Crist himself comaundeth to alle Cristene people.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 76.

I am endetted so therby,
Of gold that I have borwed trewely,
That whyl I lyve, I shal it *quyte* never.
Chaucer, *Prolog.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 183.

I'll *quite* his cost or else myself will die.
Greene, *Alphonsus*, i.
A litle money from the law will *quite* thee,
Fee but the Summer, & he shall not cite thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Like doth *quit* like, and measure attill for measure.
Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1. 416.

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments agsinat us, *quitted*.
B. Jonson, *Castille*, i. 1.
Each looks as if he came to beg,
And not to *quit* a score.
Cowper, *The Yearly Distress*.

2. To set free; release; absolve; acquit; exonerate.

God *quit* you in his mercy! Shak., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2. 166.
Until they that were accused to be the murderers were *quitted* or condemned.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, v.

I must *quit*
Young Florio; Lorenzo and myself
Are only guilty of the prince's death.
Shirley, *Traitor*, v. 3.

3. To free, as from something harmful or oppressing; relieve; clear; liberate; with *of*.

If I *quit* you not presently, and for ever, of this cumber,
you shall have power instantly . . . to revoke your act.
B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, v. 1.

Their judicious king Begins at home; quite first his royal palace Of flattering sycophants. Webster, Duchess of Malft, l. 1.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; conduct; acquit: used reflexively. Be strong, and quit yourselves like men. I Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath quit himself Like Samson. Milton, S. A., l. 1709.

5. To complete; spend: said of time. Never a worthy prince a day did quit With greater hazard, and with more renown. Daniel.

6. To depart from; go away from; leave. Avant! and quit my sight! Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 93. She ought to play her part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to quit the stage, and make room for others. Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

7. To resign; give up; let go. The other he held in his sight A drawn dirk to his breast, And said, "False earl, quit thy staff." Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197). I had never quitted the lady's hand all this time. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 23.

8. To forsake; abandon. Quit thy fear; All danger is blown over. Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, l. 3.

Episcopacy he bids the Queen be confident he will never quit. Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

9. In archery, to discharge; shoot. Quit or discharge the arrow by allowing the string to pass smoothly over the finger-points without jerking. Encyc. Brit., II. 377.

10. To extract; get rid of. Sportsman's Gazetteer.—11. To remove by force. Halliwell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He strove his combed clabbe to quight Out of the earth. Spenser, F. Q., l. viii. 10.

12. To cease; stop; give over. [Now chiefly colloq.] Quit! quit for shame! this will not move, This cannot take her. Suckling (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 24).

Notice to quit, in law, notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession. Where notice to quit is required, as in the case of a tenant at will or by sufferance, it should be in writing, and should state accurately the time for leaving, which, however, varies according to the nature of the tenancy and the relation of the parties. —To quit cost, to pay expenses; be remunerative.

Who say I care not, those I give for lost; And to instruct them, 'twill not quit the cost. G. Herbert, The Temple, the Church-Porch.

To quit scores, to make even; balance accounts. Are you sure you do nothing to quit scores with them? Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, l. 1.

=Syn. 6 and 8. Desert, Abandon, etc. See forsake. quit², n. Same as *quelt*².

quit³ (kwit), n. [Prob. imitative.] The popular name of numerous small birds of Jamaica, belonging to different genera and families. Banana-quits are species of *Certhiola*, as *C. flavocula*; grass-quits are various small sparrow-like birds, as *Spermophala olivacea*; the blue quit is a tanager, *Euphonia jamaica*; the orange quit is another tanager, *Tanagraella rufopectus*.

qui tam (kwī tam). [L.: *qui*, who; *tam*, as well, as much as, equally.] In law, an action on a penal statute, brought partly at the suit of the people or state and partly at that of an informer: so called from the words of the old common-law writ, "Qui tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso," etc.

quitasol^t (kē'tā-sol), n. [Sp., < *quitar*, quit, + *sol*, sun. Cf. *parasol*.] A parasol. Then did he incask his pate in his hat, which was so broad as it might serve him excellently for a *quitasol*. Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, l. i. 13. (Richardson, under *incask*.)

quitch¹ (kwich), v. [Also *quich*, *quacch*, *quatch* (also *quinch*, simulating *winch*), more prop. *quetch*; < ME. *quyechen*, *quyechen*, *quyechen*, *quyechen*, < AS. *cweccan* (pret. *cwecchte*, *cwechte*), shake, causative of *cwacian*, shake, quake: see *quake*.] I. trans. To shake; stir; move. Layamon. II. intrans. 1. To stir; move. Prompt. Parv., p. 421; Palsgrave.

A huge great Lyon lay, . . . like captived thrall With a strong yron chaine and collar bound, That once he could not move, nor quich at all. Spenser, F. Q., v. ix. 33.

2. To flinch; shrink. He laid him down upon the wood-staek, covered his face, nor never stirred hand nor foote nor quitched when the fire took him. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 587.

quitch² (kwich), n. [Also *quickens*; an assimilated form of *quick* (= Norw. *kvika*, *kviku*, *kvikve*, *kuku*, *quitch*-grass), < *quick*, a. Cf. *quitch*-grass.] Same as *quitch*-grass.

Full seldom does a man repeat, or use Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch* Of blood and custom wholly out of him, And make all clean, and plant himself afresh. Tennyson, Geraint.

Black *quitch*, mostly the slender foxtail-grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*, a weedy grass with dark-purple flowers. Also *black bent*, *black couch*-grass, *black squitch*.

quitch-grass (kwich'grās), n. [Also *couch*-grass, *couch*-grass; assimilated form of *quitch*-grass: see *quitch*-grass, *quitch*³.] A weed-grass somewhat resembling wheat, though smaller, formerly regarded as belonging to the wheat genus, *Triticum*, but now known as *Agropyrum repens*. Also *quich*-, *quack*-, *cutch*-, and *couch*-grass. See especially *couch*-grass. The thoroughfares were overrun with weed —Doeks, *quitch*grass, loathy mallows no man plants. Browning, Sordello, iv.



1. Flowering Plant of Quitch-grass (*Agropyrum repens*); 2. the spike on a larger scale; a, a spike-let; b, the flowering glume; c, the palea.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), n. [*ME. quitclayme*, < *OF. quitclame*, a giving up, abandonment, release, < *quiter*, quit, + *clame*, claim: see *claim*¹.] In law: (a) A deed of release; an instrument by which some elaim, right, or title to an estate is relinquished to another. (b) A conveyance without any covenant or warranty, expressed or implied.

Sin ye wyll do so, Of vs shal he hane a *quitch*-clayme fully. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1885.

quitclaim (kwit'klām), v. t. [Early mod. E. also *quitclaym*; < *ME. quitclaymen*, *quitclaymen*, *quyteclaymen*, < *OF. quitclamer*, *quitclamer*, give up, release, < *quitclame*, a quitclaim: see *quitclaim*, n.] 1. To quit or give up claim to; relinquish; release; acquit, as of an obligation. The quene *quyte* *claymed* the x knyghtes that were prisoners that hir knyghtes hadde her sent. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

From henne to Ynde that cité *Quitclaym* thai schul go fre. Gyl of Warwick, p. 310. (Halliwell.)

Wee hane *quyte* *claymed*, and for vs and our heires released, our wbeloned the Citizens of Olen and their marchandise from the payment of those two shillings which they were wont to pay. Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 131.

2. In law, to quit or abandon a claim or title to by deed; convey without covenants of warranty against adverse titles or claims: as, to *quitclaim* a certain parcel of ground.

If any freke be so felle to fonde that I telle, Iepe lygtylly me to, & lach this weppen, I *quit* *clayme* hit for ever, kepe hit as his auen. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 293.

quitclaimance (kwit'klā'māns), n. [*ME. quyte-clamance*, < *OF. quyteclamance* (ML. *quyteclamantia*), < *quitclamer*, *quitclaim*: see *quitclaim*, n.] Same as *quitclaim*.

Of that Philip, for he suld haf grantise, Mad Richard a *quyte* *clamance* fro him, & alle hise, & nener thorgh no distresse suld *clayme* ther of no right. Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 186.

quite¹, a. An obsolete form of *quit*¹.

quite¹ (kwit), adv. [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *quight*; < *ME. quite*, *quyte*, adv. < *quite*¹, a.] 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; fully; perfectly. Generydes hym sette so vpon the hede That his helme flew *quyte* in to the feld. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2636.

No gate so strong, no locke so firme and fast, But with that percing noise flew open *quite*, or brast. Spenser, F. Q., l. viii. 4.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-honse, O'er-covered *quite* with dead men's rattling bones. Shak., R. and J., iv. l. 82.

Something much more to our concern, And *quite* a scandal not to learn. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 146.

Books *quite* worthless are *quite* harmless. Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. To a considerable extent or degree; noticeably: as, *quite* warm; *quite* pretty; *quite* clever; *quite* an artist: in this sense now chiefly colloquial and American. Billings . . . was but three months old, but, as the Americans say, was *quite* a town. W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 76.

The lithographer has done his work *quite*, though hardly very, well. Science, VII. 403.

Quite a few. See *few*.—Quite a little, considerable: as, *quite a little* business; *quite a little* curiosity. [Colloq.]—Quite so, a form of assent in conversation.

quite¹, v. t. An obsolete form of *quit*¹. quite², a. An obsolete dialectal form of *white*. Ther cam on in a *quyte* surprisse, And pryvely toke him be the slefe. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67. (Halliwell.)

quitylly, adv. [ME., also *quityly*; < *quyte*¹, *quyt*¹, a., + *-ly*².] 1. Completely; entirely; quite. your ancestres conquered all France *quityly*. Rob. of Brunne, p. 115.

2. Freely; unconditionally. Ther-fore, 3lf godes wille were i wold hane al the payne, To mede 3e were for this quarrere *quityly* a-shaped. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2341.

Qui tollis (kwī tol'is). [So called from the first words: L. *qui*, who; *tollis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *tollere*, raise, take away.] In the Rom. Cath. and Anglican liturgy: (a) A part of the Gloria in Excelsis. (b) A musical setting of the words of the above.

Quito orange. See *orange*¹.

Qui transtulit sustinet (kwī trāns'tū-lit sus-ti-net). [L.: *qui*, who; *transtulit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *transferre*, transfer; *sustinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sustinere*, sustain.] He who transplanted still sustains: the motto of the State of Connecticut.

quit-rent (kwit'rent), n. [*ME. quiterent*; < *quit*¹ + *rent*².] Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. Also called *chief-rent*.

Consydre what seruyce longtyh ther-to, And the *quyterent* that ther-of owte shalle goo. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There was nothing before him but contests for *quiterents* with settlers resolved on governing themselves. Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 355.

quits (kwits). See *quit*, a. quit-shilling^t (kwit'shil'ing), n. A gratuity given by a prisoner on his acquittal. Were any one lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a *Quit Shilling* for their delight. J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 245.

quittable (kwit'tā-bl), a. [*ME. quit*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being *quitted* or vacated.

quittal^t (kwit'al), n. [*ME. quit*¹ + *-al*. Cf. *acquittal*, *requital*.] Requit^{al}; return; repayment. As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife. Shak., Lucrece, l. 236.

Let him unbind thee that is bound to death, To make a *quittal* for thy discontent. Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iii.

quittance (kwit'tāns), n. [*ME. quytance*, < F. *quittance* (= Sp. *quitanza* = Pg. *quitança* = It. *quitanza*), a release, receipt, < *quitter*, quit, release: see *quit*¹, v.] 1. Acquittance; discharge from a debt or obligation; a receipt. Having paid the custome, it becometh to have a *quittance* or cocket sealed and firmid. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 272.

Who writes himself "Armigero" in any bill, warrant, *quittance*, or obligation. Shak., M. W. of W., l. i. 10.

Gerth . . . folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap. Scott, Ivanhoe, x.

2. Recompense; requital; return; repayment. But these mine eyes saw him in bloody state, Rendering faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreathed, To Harry Monmouth. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. i. 108.

In *quittance* of your loving, honest counsel I would not have you build an airy eastle. Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

To cry *quittance*, to get even. Cry *quittance*, madam, then, and love not him. Marlowe, Edward II., l. 4.

Against whom [certain ladies of the bed-chamber], at their first being appointed, the French shut the doors, . . . whereas now ours have *cried quittance* with them. Court and Times of Charles I., l. 122.

quittance^t (kwit'tāns), v. t. [*ME. quytance*, n.] To repay; make requital or return for. Hate calls on me to *quittance* all my ills. Greene, Orlando Furioso.

We dread not death to *quittance* injuries. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 5.

quitter¹ (kwit'ēr), n. [*ME. quytter* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who quits.—2. A deliverer.

quitter² (kwit'ēr), n. [Also *quitor*, and formerly *quiture*; < *ME. quiter*, *quitere*, *quiture*, *quiture*, *quytur*, *whitour*; cf. LG. *kwater*, *kwader*, rottenness.] 1. Matter flowing from a sore or wound. *Quytur* or rottunnes, putredo. Nominal MS. (Halliwell.)

Still drink thou wine, and eat, Till fair-hair'd Heccaned hath giv'n a little water-heat To cleanse the *quytture* from thy wound. Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 7. (Davies.)

2. In *farriery*, a fistulous wound upon the quarters or the heel of the coronet, caused by treads,

priks in shoeing, corns, or other injuries which produce suppurat

quitter² (kwit'er), v. i. [ME. quiteren, whit-owren; from the noun.] To suppurate.

quitter, n. See quitter².

quitter¹ (kwiv'er), n. An obsolete variant of quitter².

quiver (kwiv'er), n. [Also dial. quaver; < ME. quiver, quaver, cwiver, < AS. cwifer, in comp. cwiferlice, eagerly; cf. quiver¹, v.] Nimble; active; spry.

There was a little quiver fellow, and a' would mansge you his piece thus; and a' would about and about. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 301.

quiver¹ (kwiv'er), v. i. [Cf. MD. kuyveren, tremble, quiver, freq. form, associated with kuyven, tremble, quiver, and with the E. adj. quiver¹; see quiver¹, a. Cf. quaver.] 1. To quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

In glances bright she glittered from the ground, Holding in hand her targe and quivering spear. Surrey, Æneid, ii.

That jewel's mine that quivers in his ear, Mocking his master's chills and vain fear. Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

Her pale lip quivered, and the light Gleaned in her moistening eyes. O. W. Holmes, Illustration of a Picture.

2. To flutter or be agitated with a tremulous motion. Quivering beams, which daz'd the wondering eye. Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

Willows whiten, aspens quiver. Tennyson, Lady of Shalott. =Syn. Quake, etc. See shiver².

quiver¹ (kwiv'er), n. [Cf. quiver¹, v.] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a tremor; a flutter; a shudder; a shiver.

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a quiver, and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle-holder aside. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.

quiver² (kwiv'er), n. [Cf. ME. quiver, quyer, quyvere, qucker, < OF. quierre, cuirre, quere, cuirre, cuirre, cuirre (ML. cucurum = MGr. κοκκορον), < OHG. chohhar, chochar, chohhari, MHG. Kocher, kocheere, also Koger, keger, G. köcher, also MHG. Koger, keger = LG. Koker, Kaker = D. koker, kaker = OS. coacar = OFries. koker = AS. coacar, cocer, ME. koker = Sw. Koger = Dan. kogger, a quiver.] A case for holding arrows or crossbowbolts. Quivers were formerly nearly as long as the arrows, so that only the feathers projected, these being covered by a piece of leather or cloth when not likely to be required. Medieval archers in war generally used the quiver on the march only, and in battle carried their arrows secured by a strap, usually with the addition of a small socket in which the points only were covered.



Mongol Quiver. a, separate arrow.

But Mosco did vs more service then we expected, for, having shot away his quiver of Arrows, he ran to the Boat for more. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 186.

Now in her hand a slender spear she bore, Now a light quiver on her shoulders wore. Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

quivered (kwiv'er'd), a. [Cf. quiver², n., + -ed².] 1. Furnished with a quiver; wearing a quiver.

The quiver'd Arabs' vagrant clan, that waits Insidions some rich caravan. J. Phillips, Cerealia. Him, thus retreating, Artemis nprbraids, The quiver'd huntress of the sylvan shades. Pope, Iliad, xli. 546.

2. Held or covered in or as if in a quiver: said of a feathered arrow, or, as in the quotation, of a quill.

From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear To him who notches sticks at Westminster. Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 83.

quivering (kwiv'er-ing), n. [Verbal n. of quiver¹, v.] The act of trembling, wavering, or vibrating; a tremulous shaking.

The quivering of objects seen through air rising over a heated surface is due to irregular refraction, which incessantly shifts the directions of the rays of light. Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 43.

quiveringly (kwiv'er-ing-li), adv. In a quivering manner; with quivering.

quiverish (kwiv'er-ish), a. [Cf. quiver¹ + -ish¹.] Tremulous; trembling.

Then furth with a quiverish horror. Stanthurst, Æneid, iii. 30. (Davies.)

quiver-tree (kwiv'er-trē), n. A species of aloe, Aloe dichotoma.

qui vive (kē vev'). [F., lit. who lives? i. e. who goes there? as a noun in the phrase être sur le qui vive, be on the alert: qui (< L. qui), who; vive, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of vivre, < L. vivere, live: see vivid.] Who goes there?—the challenge of French sentries addressed to those who approach their posts.—To be on the qui vive, to be on the alert; be watchful, as a sentinel.

Our new King Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much on the qui-vive. Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, viii. (Davies.)

quixote (kwik'sot), v. i. [Cf. Quixote (see def. of quixotic) (Sp. Quixote, now spelled Quijote, pronounced kē-hō'te).] To act like Don Quixote; play the Quixote: with indefinite it.

When you have got the devil in your body, and are upon your rantirole adventures, you shall Quixote it by yourself for Lopez. Vanbrugh, False Friend, v. 1.

quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), a. [Cf. Quixote (see def.) + -ic.] Pertaining to or resembling Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's celebrated romance of that name; hence, extravagantly or absurdly romantic; striving for an unattainable or impracticable ideal; characterized by futile self-devotion; visionary.

The project seemed rash and quixotic, and one that he could not countenance. Everett, Orations, I. 464.

This family training, too, combined with their turn for combativeness, makes them eminently quixotic. They can't let anything alone which they think going wrong. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

quixotically (kwik-sot'ik-i), adv. [Cf. quixotic + -al + -ly².] After the manner of Don Quixote; in an absurdly romantic manner.

quixotism (kwik'sot-izm), n. [Cf. Quixote (see quixotic) + -ism.] Quixotic extravagance in notions, actions, or undertakings; pursuit of absurdly romantic enterprises; uncalculated for or useless chivalry or magnanimity.

Since his [Cervantes's] time, the purest impulses and the noblest purposes have perhaps been oftener stayed by the devil under the name of Quixotism than any other base name or false allegation. Ruskin, Lectures on Architecture and Painting, ii.

quixotry (kwik'sot-ri), n. [Cf. Quixote (see quixotic) + -ry.] Quixotism; visionary notions or undertakings.

Many persons will . . . consider it as a piece of Quixotry in M'Intyre to give you a meeting (in a duel) while your character and circumstances are involved in such obscurity. Scott, Antiquary, xx.

quiz¹ (kwiz), n.; pl. quizzes (kwiz'ez). [Orig. slang; perhaps a made word, based on question (with which it is vaguely associated), or (as a school term) on the L. quæso, I ask: see quæse, quest¹.] No reliance is to be placed on the various anecdotes which purport to give the origin of the word. 1. A puzzling question; something designed to puzzle one or make one ridiculous; banter; railery.—2. One who quizzes.—3. One who or that which is obnoxious to ridicule or quizzing; a queer or ridiculous person or thing.

Where did you get that quiz of a hat? it makes you look like an old witch. Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 33.

'Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herself with her odd manner of dressing herself; but mamma said, "Now really, Princess Royal, this one time is the last, and I cannot suffer you to make such a quiz of yourself." . . . The word quiz, you may depend, was never the Queen's. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1797), VI. 138. (Davies.)

4. An oral questioning of a student or class by a teacher, conducted with the object of communicating instruction and preparing for some examination: as, the surgery quiz; the practice quiz. [Colloq.]—5. A collection of notes made by a student from a professor's lectures, especially when printed for the use of other students. [Colloq.]—6. A monocular eye-glass, with or without a handle; a quizzing-glass.

quiz¹ (kwiz), v.; pret. and pp. quizzed, ppr. quizzing. [Cf. quiz¹, n.] I. trans. 1. To puzzle; banter; make sport of by means of puzzling questions, hints, and the like; chaff. The zeal for quizzing him grew less and less As he grew richer. Halleck, Fanny.

His [Sydney Smith's] constant quizzing of the national foibles and peculiarities. Encyc. Brit., XXII. 177.

I hate to be quizzed, and I think most people do, particularly those who indulge in the habit of quizzing others. J. Jefferson, Autobiog., iii.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-glass; peer at; scrutinize suspiciously.

To inquire the name of an individual who was using an eye-glass, in order that he might complain . . . that the person in question was quizzing him. Dickens, Sketches.

3. In med., to examine (a student) orally or informally, as in a quiz- or question-class. [Colloq.]

II. intrans. 1. To practise bantering or chaffing; be addicted to teasing.—2. In med., to attend oral or informal examinations, as in a quiz-class. [Colloq.]

quiz² (kwiz), n. [Perhaps a var. of whiz.] A toy, formerly popular, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel grooved to receive a string, by which the wheel is made to wind and unwind itself. Also called bandalore.

Moore says that his earliest veraes were composed on the use of the toy "called in French a bandalore, and in English a quiz." N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 67.

quiz-class (kwiz'klās), n. In med., a number of medical students enrolled in a class for the purpose of being orally questioned, either by their teacher or by one another. [Colloq.]

quiz-master (kwiz'mās'tēr), n. The teacher or leader of a quiz-class. Compare quiz¹, n., 4.

quizzer (kwiz'er), n. One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of banter or railery.

quizzery (kwiz'er-i), n.; pl. quizzeries (-iz). [Cf. quiz¹ + -ery.] The act or practice of quizzing; a quizzical observation or comment.

Of Mrs. Carlyle's quizzeries, he [Sterling] thinks she puts them forth as such evident fictions that they cannot mislead with reference to the character of others. Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.

quizzical (kwiz'i-ka), a. [Cf. quiz¹ + -ical.] Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer: as, a quizzical look or remark.

I believe you have taken such a fancy to the old quizzical fellow that you can't live without him. Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, ix. (Davies.)

quizzicality (kwiz-i-ka'i-ti), n. [Cf. quizzical + -ity.] The quality of being quizzical; a quizzical look or remark.

The poor Duke, . . . with the old quizzicality in his little face, declared . . . Carlyle, in Froude, II.

quizzically (kwiz-i-ka-i), adv. In a quizzical or bantering manner; with playful slyness.

"Look here," said one of them, quizzically, "Ogden, have you lived all your life in every house in Crofield and in Mertonville and everywhere?" St. Nicholas, XVII. 611.

quizzification (kwiz'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [Cf. quizzify + -ation.] A joke; a quiz.

After all, my dear, the whole may be a quizzification of Sir Phillip's—and yet he gave me such a minute description of her person! Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xi. (Davies.)

quizzify (kwiz'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. quizzified, ppr. quizzifying. [Cf. quiz¹ + -ify.] To turn into a quiz; make odd or ridiculous.

The caxon quizzifies the figure, and thereby mars the effect of what would otherwise have been a pleasing as well as appropriate design. Southey, The Doctor, cxii. (Davies.)

quizziness (kwiz'i-nes), n. Oddness; eccentricity.

His singularities and affectation of affectation always struck me; but both these and his spirit of satire are mere quizziness. Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VI. 187. (Davies.)

quizzing (kwiz'ing), n. [Verbal n. of quiz¹, v.] Banter; railery; teasing.

quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glās), n. A single eye-glass, or monocle; especially, one that is held to the eye by the muscles of the face.

quot, pron. An obsolete form of who.

quoad hoc (kwō'ad hoc). [L.: quoad, so far as (< quod, what, as, + ad, to); hoc, neut. of hic, this: see hē¹.] To this extent; as far as this.

quoad omnia (kwō'ad om'ni-ā). [L.: quoad, so far as; omnia, neut. pl. of omnis, all.] As regards or in respect of all things: as, a quoad omnia parish. See parish.

quoad sacra (kwō'ad sā'krā). [L.: quoad, so far as; sacra, neut. pl. of sacer, sacred, consecrated.] In respect of or as far as concerns sacred matters: as, a quoad sacra parish. See parish.

quob, v. and n. See quab¹.

quod¹. An obsolete form of quoth.

quod² (kwod), n. and v. See quod², 2. quoddl¹, v. t. An obsolete or dialectal form of coddle¹.

It seems it is the fashion with you to sugar your papers with Carnation phrases, and spangle your speeches with new quodded words. *N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 89.*

quodde² (kwod'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quodded*, ppr. *quodding*. [*Cf. waddle* (?).] To paddle.

You will presently see the young eagle mounting into the air, the duck *quodding* in a pool.

Ep. Stillingfleet, in Origines Sacre, iii. 1, § 16.

quoddy (kwod'i), *n.*; pl. *quoddies* (-iz). [*Abbr. of Passamaquoddy*.] A kind of large herring found in Passamaquoddy Bay.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* [= *F. quolibet*, a joke, pun; < *ML. quodlibetum*, a quodlibet, < *L. quodlibet* (*quidlibet*), what you please, anything you please, anything at all (neut. of *quilibet*, any one you please, any one at all), < *quod*, what, neut. of *qui*, who, which, + *libet*, impers., it pleases. *Cf. quillet*?.] 1. A scholastic argumentation upon a subject chosen at will, but almost always theological. These are generally the most elaborate and subtle of the works of the scholastic doctors. There are about a dozen printed books of quodlibets, all written between 1250 and 1350.

These are your quodlibets, but no learning, brother. *Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II. 1.*

He who, reading on the Heart
(When all his Quodlibets of Art
Could not expound its Pulse and Heat),
Swore he had never felt it beat.

Prior, Alma, iii.

2. In music: (a) A fantasia or potpourri. (b) A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: sometimes equivalent to a *Dutch concert*.

quodlibetal (kwod'li-bet-al), *a.* [*< ML. quodlibetalis*; as *quodlibet* + *-al*.] Consisting of quodlibets.—*Quodlibetal question*. Same as *quodlibet*.

quodlibetarian (kwod'li-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [*< ML. quodlibetarius* (< *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*) + *-an*.] One given to quodlibets or argumentative subtleties.

quodlibetic (kwod-li-bet'ik), *a.* [*< ML. quodlibeticus*, < *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*.] 1. Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or disinterested at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.

To speak with the schools, it is of *quodlibetic* application, ranging from least to greatest. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Given to niceties and subtle points.

quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'i-ka-l), *a.* [*< quodlibetic* + *-al*.] Same as *quodlibetal*. *W. Watson, A Decachordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions.*

quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'i-ka-li), *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and, like a Delphian blade, will cut on both sides.

Sir T. Broune, Christ. Mor., ii. § 3.

quodling¹, quodling², n. See *codling*¹, 2.

Dol. A fine young quodding.

Face, O,

My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

quod permittat (kwod pēr-mit'at). [*So called from these words in the writ: L. quod, which, neut. of qui, who; permittat, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of permittere, permit: see permit*¹.] In *Eng. law*, a writ (requiring defendant to permit plaintiff to, etc.) used to prevent interference with the exercise of a right, such as the enjoyment of common of pasture, or the abatement of a nuisance.

quod vide (kwod vī'dē). [*L.: quod, which, neut. of qui, who; vide, impv. sing. of videre, see.*] Which see: common, in the abbreviated form *q. v.*, after a dictionary-word, book-title and page, or the like, to which the reader is thus referred for further information.

quog (kwog), *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quohog, *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quoich, *n.* Same as *quigh*.

quoift, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coif*.

quoiffuret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coiffure*.

quoilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coil*¹.

quoin (koin), *n.* [*< F. coin*, an angle, a corner, a wedge: see *coin*¹.] 1. An external solid angle; specifically, in *arch.* and *masonry*, the external angle of a building. The word is generally applied to the separate stones or blocks of which the angle is formed; when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins* or *bossage*.

2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes. (a) In *masonry*, a wedge to support and steady a stone. (b) In *printing*, a short blunt wedge used by printers to secure the types in a chase or on a galley. Mechanical quoins are made of iron in many forms, pressure being applied by means of the screw or by combined wedges.

Small wedges, called *quoins*, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a shooting-stick, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.*

(c) In *gem-cutting*, any one of the four facets on the crown of a brilliant; also, any one of the four facets on the pavilion or base. These facets divide each portion of the brilliant into four parts. Also called *lozenge*. See cut under *brilliant*. (d) *Naut.*, a wedge placed beneath a cask when stowed on shipboard, to prevent it from rolling. *In gun.*, a wooden wedge used to hold a gun at a desired elevation.—**Cantick-quoin**. Same as *canting-coin*.

quoin (koin), *v. t.* [*< quoin, n.*] To wedge, steady, or raise with quoins, as a stone in building a wall, the types in a chase, etc.: generally with *up*. See *quin, n., 2*.

"They [flat stones] are exactly what I want for my wall—just the thing for *quoining up*." What Mr. Grey meant by *quoining up* was filling in the spaces under the large stones when they did not fit exactly to those below them, and thus wedging them up to their proper level.

Jacob Abbott, Wallace, vii.

quoin-post (koin'pōst), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the heel-post of a lock-gate. *E. H. Knight.*

quoit (kwoit), *v.* [*Also coit*; < *ME. coiten, coyten*, < *OF. coiter, coitier, quoitier, couter*, press, push, hasten, incite, prob. < *L. coactare*, force, freq. of *cogere*, compel: see *cogent*. *Cf. quail*¹; < *f. also quail*², nlt. < *L. coagulare*.] 1. *trans.* To throw as a quoit; throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.*

Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skittfully *quoited* around the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themselves from these fiery ruffs. *Molloy, Dutch Republic, II. 468.*

II. *intrans.* To throw quoits; play at quoits.

For Python slain, he Pythian games deereed,
Where noble youtha for mastership should strive,
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 600.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* [*Also coit*, also dial. *quait*; < *ME. coite, coyte*; < *cf. quait, v.*] 1. A flattish ring of iron, used in playing a kind of game. It is generally from 8½ to 9½ inches in external diameter, and between 1 and 2 inches in breadth, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downward, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground.

He willed vs also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 355.

'Tis not thine to hunt the distant dart,
The *quoit* to toss, the pond'rous mace to wield,
Or urge the race, or wrestle on the field.

Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 713.

Formerly in the country the rustics, not having the round perforated *quoits* to play with, used horse-shoes, and in many places the *quoit* itself, to this day, is called a shoe. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.*

2. *pl.* The game played with such rings. Two pins, called *hobs*, are driven part of their length into the ground some distance apart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regular succession throw their quoits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can. The side which has the quoit nearest the hob counts a point toward game, or, if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game only slightly resembles the ancient exercise of throwing the *discus*, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

A' plays at *quoits* well. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.*

The game of *quoits*, or *coits*, . . . is more moderate, because this exercise does not depend so much upon superior strength as upon superior skill. *Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.*

3. A quoit-shaped implement used as a weapon of war; a *discus*. Those used by the Sikhs are of polished steel with sharp edges, and are sometimes richly ornamented with damascening or the like.

quoivest, *n.* Plural of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*.

quo jure (kwō jō'rē). [*So called from these words in the writ: L. quo, by what, abl. sing. neut. of quis, who, which, what; jure, abl. sing. of jus, law, right.*] In *law*, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture time out of mind: it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Wharton.*

quokt, quoket. Obsolete strong preterits of *quake*.

quoll (kwol), *n.* [*Australian.*] An Australian marsupial mammal, *Dasyurus macrurus*.

quo minus (kwō mī'nus). [*So called from these words in the writ: L. quo, by which, abl. sing. of quod, which, neut. of qui, who; minus, less: see minus*.] An old English writ, used in a suit complaining of a grievance which consisted in diminishing plaintiff's resources, as for instance, waste committed by defendant on land

from which plaintiff had a right to take wood or hay. The Court of Exchequer, whose original jurisdiction related to the Treasury, acquired its jurisdiction between private suitors by allowing a plaintiff by the use of this writ to allege that, by reason of the defendant's not paying the debt sued for, the plaintiff was less able (quo minus) to discharge his obligations to the crown.

quondam (kwon'dam), *a.* and *n.* [*L., formerly, < quom, eum, when, + -dam, a demonstr. particle.*] 1. *a.* Having been formerly; former: as, one's *quondam* friend; a *quondam* schoolmaster.

This is the *quondam* king. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 23.*

Farewell, my hopes! my anchor now is broken:

Farewell, my *quondam* joys, of which no token

Is now remaining.

Beau. and Ft., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or a position.

Make them *quondams*, out with them, cast them out of their office. *Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

As yet there was never learned man, or any scholar or other, that visited us since we came into Bocardo, which now in Oxford may be called a college of *quondams*. *Ep. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.*

quondamship (kwon'dam-ship), *n.* [*< quondam + -ship*.] The state of being a quondam.

As for my *quondamship*, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means. *Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

Quoniam (kwō'ni-am), *n.* [*So called from the initial word in the L. version: L. quoniam, since now, although, < quom, eum, when, since, + jam, now.*] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*: (a) A part of the Gloria. (b) A musical setting of the words of the above.—2. [*l. c.*] A sort of drinking-cup.

Out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdan.

Healy, Dic. of New World, p. 69. (Nares.)

quont, *n.* See *quint*.

quokt, quoket. Obsolete preterits and past participles of *quake*.

quort, *v.* A Middle English form of *whirl*.

quorum (kwō'rūm), *n.* [*Formerly also corum*; < *L. quorum*, 'of whom,' gen. pl. of *qui*, who; see *who*. In commissions, etc., written in Latin, it was common, after mentioning certain persons generally, to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus* (of whom we will that A. B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. In England, those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the quorum; but the distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

He that will not cry "amen" to this, let him live sober, seem wise, and die o' the *coram*.

Beau. and Ft., Scornful Lady, i. 2.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the *quorum*.

Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

2. The number of members of any constituted body of persons whose presence at or participation in a meeting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally. If no special rule exists, a majority of the members is a quorum; but in a body of considerable size the quorum may by rule be much less than a majority, or in a smaller one much more. Forty members constitute a quorum or "house" in the British House of Commons.

In such cases, two thirds of the whole number of Senators are necessary to form a *quorum*.

Calhoun, Works, I. 175.

Others [regulations] prescribe rules for the removal of unworthy members, and guard against the usurpation of individuals by fixing a *quorum*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3. Requisite materials.

Here the Dutchmen found fullers' earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath, if not more, better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the *quorum* to the making of good cloth.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 12. (Davies.)

Quorum of Twelve, or **Quorum**, a name given collectively to the twelve apostles in the Mormon Church. See *Mormon*².

quostt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coast*.

quota (kwō'tij), *n.* [*< It. quota, a share, < L. quota (sc. pars), fem. of quotus, of what number, how many, < quot, how many, as many as, akin to qui.*] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; any required or proportionate single contribution to a total sum, number, or quantity.

They never once furnished their *quota* either of ships or men. *Scott, Conduct of the Allies.*

The power of raising armies, by the most obvious construction of the articles of the confederation, is merely a power of making requisitions upon the states for *quotas* of men. *A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 22.*

quotability (kwō-tā-bil'ī-ti), *n.* [*< quotable + -ity (see -bility).*] Capability of or fitness for being quoted; quotable quality.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers [Cowper and Moore] to which is owing their especial *quotability*.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (Davies.)

quotable (kwō'tā-bl), *a.* [*< quote + -able.*] Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Mere vividness of expression, such as makes *quotable* passages, comes of the complete surrender of self to the impression, whether spiritual or sensual, of the moment.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

quotableness (kwō'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Quotability. *Athenæum, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 693.*

quotably (kwō'tā-blī), *adv.* So as to be quoted; in a quotable manner.

All qualities of round coal prices are weak, though not *quotably* lower.
The Engineer, LXV. 518.

quotation (kwō-tā'shon), *n.* [*< quote + -ation.*]

1. The act of quoting or citing.
Classical *quotation* is the parole of literary men all over the world.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1781.

Emerson . . . believed in *quotation*, and borrowed from everybody, . . . not in any stealthy or shame-faced way, but proudly.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xii.

2. That which is quoted; an expression, a statement, or a passage cited or repeated as the utterance of some other speaker or writer; a citation.
When the *quotation* is not only apt, but has in it a term of wit or satire, it is still the better qualified for a medal, as it has a double capacity of pleasing.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

3. In *com.*, the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, etc.
A *quotation* of price such as appears in a daily price list is, if there has been much fluctuation, only a very rough guide to the actual rates of exchange that have been the basis of the successive bargains making up the day's business.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 465.

4. [Abbr. of *quotation-quadrat*.] In *printing*, a large hollow quadrat, usually of the size 3 × 4 picas, made for the larger blanks in printed matter. [U. S.] = *Syn. 2. Extract.* See *quote*.

quotation-al (kwō-tā'shon-əl), *a.* [*< quotation + -al.*] Of or pertaining to quotations; as a quotation.

quotationist (kwō-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< quotation + -ist.*] One who makes quotations.

Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places.
Milton, Divorce, To the Parliament.

quotation-mark (kwō-tā'shon-märk), *n.* One of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation. In English, quotation-marks generally consist of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation; but a single comma and a single apostrophe are also used, especially in Great Britain. In the former case the marking of a quotation within a quotation is single; in the latter, properly double. Single quotation-marks are often used, as in this work, to mark a translation. Quotation-marks for printing in French, German, etc., are types specially cut and cast for this use; and in some fonts for printing in English characters have been made for the beginning of quotations corresponding in reverse to the apostrophes at the end.

quote (kwōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quoted*, ppr. *quoting*. [Formerly also *cote*; *< OF. quoter, coter, F. coter, letter, number, quote (in commercial use), < ML. quotare, mark off into chapters and verses, give a reference, < L. quotus, of what number, how many, < quot, as many as.*] *I. trans.* 1†. To note down; set down in writing; hence, in general, to note; mark; observe.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame.
Shak., K. Jehn, iv. 2. 222.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I had not *quoted* him.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 112.

Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and, being sent to me a second time, it was thus *quoted* in the margin as ye see.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1110, an. 1543.

2. To adduce from some author or speaker; cite, as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker; name, repeat, or adduce as the utterance of some other person, or by way of authority or illustration; also, to cite the words of: as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* Shakspeare or one of his plays; to *quote* chapter and verse.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he *quoted* them wrong.
Atterbury.

As long as our people *quote* English standards they dwarf their own proportions.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. In *writing* or *printing*, to inclose within quotation-marks; distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking: as, the dialogue in old books is not *quoted*.—4. In *com.*, to name, as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the current price of.—**Quoted matter**, in *printing*, composed types that are inclosed by quotation-marks: thus, " " = *Syn. 2. Quote, Cite, Adduce, Recite.* When we *quote* or *recite*, we repeat the exact words; when we *cite* or *adduce*, we may only refer to the passage without quoting it, or we may give the substance of the passage. We may *quote* a thing for the pleasure that we take in it or for any other reason: as, to *quote* a saying of Izaak Walton's. We *cite* or *adduce* a thing in proof of some assertion or doctrine: as, to *cite* an authority in court; to *adduce* confirmatory examples. *Adduce*, besides being broader in its use, is stronger than *cite*, as to urge in proof. *Recite*, in this connection, applies to the quoting of a passage of some length: as, to *recite* a law; to *recite* the conversation of Lorenzo and Jesica at Belmont. It generally implies that the passage is given orally from memory, but not necessarily, as a petition *recites*, etc.; the others may be freely used of that which is read aloud or only written.

II. intrans. To cite the words of another; make a quotation.

quote (kwōt), *n.* [In def. 1, *< OF. quote*; in other senses *< quote, v.*] 1†. A note upon an author.

O were thy margaenta cliifes of itching lust,
Or *quotes* to chalke out men the way to sin,
Then were there hope that multitudes wold thrust
To buy thee. *C. Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, Author to his Booke.*

2. A quotation, or the marking of a quotation. This column of "Local Notes and Queries" . . . has been succeeded by a column entitled "Notes and Quotes."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 505.

3. A quotation-mark: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]—4†. A quotient. [Rare.]

quoteless (kwōt'les), *a.* [*< quote + -less.*] Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable. *Wright.*

quoter (kwō'tēr), *n.* One who quotes or cites the words of an author or a speaker.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first *quoter* of it.
Emerson, Quotation and Originality.

quoteworthy (kwōt'wēr'thi), *a.* Deserving of quotation. [Rare.]

In Horne's "Spirit of the Age" are some *quoteworthy* remarks.
The New Mirror (N. Y., 1843), III.

quoth (kwōth). Preterit of *quethe*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"Good morrow, fool," *quoth* I. "No, sir," *quoth* he,
"Call me not fool till heaven hath sent me fortune."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 18.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."
Poe, The Raven.

quotha (kwō'thā), *interj.* [For *quoth a*, and that for *quoth he*, a being a corruption of *he*: see *a6*.] Forsooth! indeed! originally a parenthetical phrase used in repeating the words of another with more or less contempt or disdain.

Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that.
quotha. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.*

quotidian (kwō-tid'ī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. cotidien, < OF. quotidien, cotidien, F. quotidien = Pr. cotidian, cotedian = Sp. cotidiano = Pg. lt. quotidiano, < L. quotidianus, cotidianus, daily, < quotidie, cottidie, cotidie, daily, < quot, as many as, + dies, day; see dial.*] *I. a.* Daily; occurring or returning daily: as, a *quotidian* fever.

Common and *quotidian* infirmities that so necessarily attend me.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Like the human body, with a *quotidian* life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 173.

Double quotidian fever. See *fever*.

II. n. 1. Something that returns or is expected every day; specifically, in *med.*, a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 383.

A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 16.

2†. A cleric or church officer who does daily duty.—3†. Payment given for such duty.

quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* [= *F. quotient*; with accom. term. -*ent*, *< L. quoties, quotiens*, how often, how many times, *< quot*, how many, as many as.] In *math.*, the result of the process of division; the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another. See *division*, 2.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient* (which see, under *coefficient*).

quotiety (kwō-tī'e-ti), *n.* [*< L. quoties*, how often (see *quotient*) + *-ety*.] The proportionate frequency of an event.

quotity (kwōt'ī-ti), *n.* [*< L. quot*, how many, + *-ity*.] 1. The number of individuals in a collection.—2. A collection considered as containing a number of individuals. *Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii.*

quotqueant, *n.* A corruption of *cotquean*.
Don *Quot-quean*, Don Spinster! wear a petticoat still, and put on your amock a' Monday.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* [*L., neut. of quotus*, of what number, how many, *< quot*, how many, as many as.] A quota; a share; a proportion. [Rare.]

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if cross-examined by the comparative philologist.
Max Müller.

quo warranto (kwō wo-ran'tō). [So called from these words in the writ: *L. quo*, by what (abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what); *ML. warranto*, abl. of *warrantum*, warrant; see *warrant*.] In *law*, a writ calling upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercise a public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. It is the remedy for usurpation of office or of corporate franchises, etc.—**Information or action in the nature of a quo warranto**, a statement of complaint by a public prosecutor or complainant to the court: now used in many jurisdictions in lieu of the ancient writ of *quo warranto*.

Quran, *n.* Same as *Koran*.

quyt, *n.* Same as *qucy*. *Halliwel.*

quyrboillet, quyrboillyt. Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli*.

The Gentyles han achorte Spers and large, and fuille trenchant on that o syde; and thei han Plates and Helmes made of *Quyrboylite*, and hire Hors covertours of the same.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 251.

His jambeux were of *quyrboilly*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

quyssewest, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuishes*.

quysshent, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.
And down she sette hire by hym on a stone
Of jasper, on a *quysshen* [var. 16th century *quishin*] gold ybette.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1229.

q. v. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin phrase *quantum vis*, 'as much as you will'; (*b*) of *quod vide*, 'which see.'

qw. See *qu*.

qwelut, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel*.

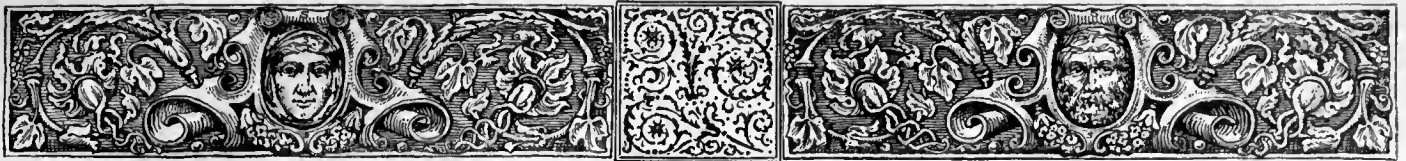
qweseynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

qwethert, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *whether*.

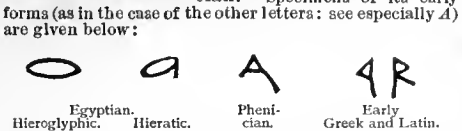
qwh-. See *wh*-.
qwhatt, *pron.* A Middle English dialectal form of *what*.

qwichet, *pron.* An obsolete dialectal form of *which*.

qy. An abbreviation of *query*.



R. The eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant in the English alphabet, representing a character having a like position and value in the alphabets from which the English is derived—the Latin, Greek, and Phœnician. Specimens of its early forms (as in the case of the other letters: see especially *A*) are given below:



The tag below the curve by which the English (and the Latin) *R* differs from the later Greek form *P* was added to the latter in order to distinguish it from the *p*-sign after this had assumed its present form; the addition was first made on Greek ground, but was abandoned there when the distinction of the *p*- and *r*-signs had become established in another way. The value of the character has always been essentially the same; it represents a continuous sonant utterance made between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, at a point more or less removed backward from the upper front teeth. The sound is so resonant and continuous as to be nearly akin with the vowels; and it is, in fact, used as a vowel in certain languages, as Sanskrit and some of the Slavic dialects: in normal English pronunciation, however, it never has that value. By its mode of production it is nearly akin with *l*, and *r* and *l* are to a large extent interchangeable with one another in linguistic history. It is often classed as a "liquid," along with *l*, *m*, *n*; less often, but more accurately, as a semivowel, with *l*, *y*, *w*. It also, on no small scale, answers as corresponding sonant (in languages that have no *z*) to *s* as surd, and comes from *s* under sonantizing influences: so in Sanskrit, in Latin (as *ara* from *asa*), and in Germanic (as in our *vere*, plural of *was*). In Anglo-Saxon the initial *r* of many words was aspirated (that is, pronounced with an *h* before it), as *hring* (our *ring*); but the aspiration was long ago abandoned, both in pronunciation and in spelling. In Greek initial *r* was always thus aspirated, and the combination was transliterated in Latin by *rh* instead of *hr*: hence the frequency of *rh* in our words of Greek derivation. Moreover, such an *r*, when by inflection or composition made medial, became *rrh*, and double *r* was in general viewed as *rrh*: whence that spelling in many of our words (for example, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *catarrh*, etc.): in recent scientific words and names taken from Greek, the Greek rule and Latin practice as regards the doubling and aspiration of the *r* are often neglected. The mode of production of the *r*-sound itself varies greatly in different languages and dialects. Normally its utterance is combined with a distinct trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue, in various degrees (the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," *littera canina*). But in ordinary English pronunciation this vibration is either extremely slight, or more commonly, altogether wanting; in fact, the tip of the tongue is drawn too far back into the dome of the palate to admit of vibration; the English *r* is a smooth *r*. But further, in many localities, even among the most cultivated speakers, no *r* is ever really pronounced at all unless followed (in the same word, or, if final, in the word following) by a vowel (for example, in *are*, *farther*, pronounced *ah, father*); it either simply disappears, or, as after most long vowels, is replaced by a bit of neutral-vowel sound, of *ü* or *é*; and after such a long vowel, if it comes to be pronounced by the addition of a vowel, it retains the same neutral-vowel sound as transition-sound (for example, in *faring*, *fearing*, *pouring*, *during*, *spring*, *souring*): the pronunciation is indicated in this work by retaining the *r* in the same syllable with the long vowel: thus, *fär'ing*, *fär'ing*, etc.). An *r* has a stronger and more frequent influence upon the character of the preceding vowel than any other consonant: hence the reduction to similarity of the vowel-sounds in such words as *pert*, *dirt*, *cutt*, *earn*, *myrrh*. If all our *r*'s that are written are pronounced, the sound is more common than any other in English utterance (over seven per cent.); the instances of occurrence before a vowel, and so of universal pronunciation, are only half as frequent. There are localities where the normal vibration of the tip of the tongue is replaced by one of the uvula, making a guttural trill, which is still more entitled to the name of "dog's letter" than is the ordinary *r*: such are considerable parts of France and Germany; the sound appears to occur only sporadically in English pronunciation.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 80, and with a line over it (\bar{R}), 80,000.—3. As an abbreviation: (a) Of *Rex* or *Regina*, as in George *R.*, Victoria *R.* (b) Of *Royal*, as in *R. N.* for *Royal Navy*, *R. A.* for *Royal Academy* or *Academician*, or for *Royal Arch* (in freemasonry). (c) Pre-

fixed to a medical prescription (\mathcal{R}), of *recipie*, take. (d) [*l. c.*] *Naut.*: (1) In a ship's log-book, of *rain*. (2) When placed against a man's name in the paymaster's book, of *run away*. (e) Of *right* (right-hand), as in *R. A.* for *right ascension*, *R. II. E.* for *right second entrance* (on the stage of a theater). (f) In *math.*, *r* is generally a radius vector of coördinates, R the radius of a circle, ρ a radius of curvature.—The three *R*'s, reading, writing, and arithmetic: a humorous term. It originated with Sir William Curtis (1752–1829), an eminent but illiterate alderman and lord mayor of London, who, on being asked to give a toast, said, "I will give you the three *R*'s, *R*iting, *R*eading, and *R*ithmetic."

Parochial education in Scotland had never been confined to the three *R*'s. *Times* (London).

rat, *n.* An obsolete form of *roel*. *Chaucer*.

Ra (*rä*), *n.* [Egypt.] In *Egypt. mythol.*, the sovereign sun-god of the Memphite system, the chief Egyptian personification of the Supreme Being. He was often confounded to some extent with the Theban Amen. In art he was typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk and the royal uræus.

R. A. An abbreviation of (a) *Royal Academy*; (b) *Royal Academician*; (c) *Royal Arch*; (d) *right ascension*.

ra-. [See *re-*.] A prefix in some words of French origin, ultimately from *re-* and *ad-*. See *rabate*, *rabbet*, *rapport*, etc.

raad, *n.* [Ar. *rad*, thunder.] A nematognathous fish, *Malapterurus electricus*, inhabiting the Nile; the electric catfish. It reaches a length of 3 to 4 feet, and gives a sharp galvanic shock on being touched.

rab¹ (*rab*), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Haltiwell*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rab² (*rab*), *n.* [An abbr. of *rabbit*².] Same as *rabbit*², *I*.

rab³ (*rab*), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi*.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. See *rabbi*.

rabanna (*ra-ban'ä*), *n.* [Native name.] Cloth or matting made from the raffia and perhaps other fibers: an article of export from Madagascar to Mauritius. See *raffia*.

rabat (*ra-bat'*; *F.* pron. *ra-bä'*), *n.* [*F.*, < *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff, *OF.* also a plasterers' beater, a penthouse, eaves, also a beating down, suppression, < *rabatte*, beat down, bring down: see *rabate*. Cf. *rabato*.]

1. A kind of linen collar worn by some ecclesiastics, falling down upon the chest and leaving the neck exposed.—2. A polishing-material made from unglazed pottery which has failed in baking, used by marble-workers, etc.

rabate (*ra-bät'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabated*, ppr. *rabating*. [Early mod. E. also *rabbate*; < *F. rabatte*, *OF. rabatre*, beat down, bring down, < *re-*, back, + *abatire*, beat down: see *abate*. Cf. *rebate*.] 1. To beat down; rebate.

This alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabatting*, of a syllable or letter to or from a word either in the beginning, middle, or ending.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 134.

2. In *falconry*, to bring down or recover (the hawk) to the fist.

rabater (*ra-bät'*), *n.* [Cf. *rabate*, *v.*] Abatement.

And your figures of *rabate* be as many.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 135.

rabatine (*rab'a-tin*), *n.* [Cf. **rabatine* (?), dim. of *rabat*, a neck-band: see *rabat*, *rabato*.] Same as *rabato*.

Reform me, Janet, that precise ruff of thine for an open *rabatine* of lace and cut work, that will let men see thou hast a fair neck.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, xxiii.

rabator (*ra-bä'tō*), *n.* [Also *rebato*; with altered termination (as if of Sp. or It. origin), < *OF.* (and *F.*) *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff: see *rabat*.] 1. A falling band; a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff.

Where is your gowne of silke, your periwigs,
Your fine *rebatoes*, and your costly jewels?
Heywood, 2 *Edw. IV.* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 168).

Your stiffnecked *rabatos*, that have more arches for pride
to row under than can stand under five London bridges.
Dekker, *Gull's Hornbook*.

2. A wire or other stiffener used to hold this band in place.

I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffles, which are borne up with supporters and *rebatoes*, as it were with poste and raille?
Dent's Pathway, p. 42. (*Haltiwell*.)

rabattement (*ra-bat'ment*), *n.* [Cf. *F. rabattement*, < *rabatre*, beat down: see *rabate*.] An operation of descriptive geometry consisting in representing a plane as rotated about one of its traces until it is brought into a plane of projection, with a view of performing other operations more easily performed in such a situation, after which the plane is to be rotated back to its proper position.

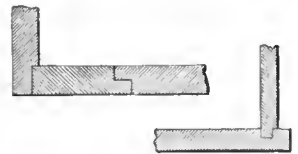
rabban (*rab'an*), *n.* [Heb. *rabban*, lord; cf. Ar. *rabbanî* (> Pers. *rabbanî*), belonging to a lord or the Lord, divine; as a noun, a rabbi; *rab-bana* (Pers.), O our Lord! etc.: see *rabbi*, and cf. *rabbont*.] A title of honor (of greater dignity than *rabbi*) given by the Jews to the patriarchs or presidents of the Sanhedrim—Gamaliel I., who was patriarch in Palestine about A. D. 30–50, being the first to whom it was applied.

rabbanist (*rab'an-ist*), *n.* Same as *rabbinit*.

rabbatet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rabate*.

rabbet (*rab'et*), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbot*, *rabot*; < *ME. rabbeten*, *rabbet*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *raboter*, plane, level, lay even; cf. *F. rabot*, a joiners' plane (also a plasterers' beater, cf. *OF. rabat*, a plasterers' beater: see *rabat*; cf. *F. raboteux*, rugged, knotty, rough; < *OF. rabouter*, thrust back (= *Pr. rebotar* = *It. ributare*, push back), < *re-*, again, + *aboter*, *abouter*, thrust against: see *re-* and *abut*. Cf. *rabut*.] To cut the edge of (a board) so that it will overlap that of the next piece, which is similarly cut out, and will form a close joint with this adjoining board; cut or form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timber). See *rabbet*, *n.*—**Rabbeted lock**, a lock of which the face-plate is sunk in a rabbet in the edge of a door. *E. H. Knight*.

rabbet (*rab'et*), *n.* [Cf. *ME. rabet*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *rabot*, a joiners' plane, < *raboter*, plane: see *rabbet*, *v.*] 1. A cut made on the edge of a board



Rabbets.

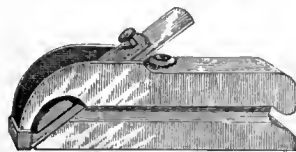
so that it may join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove cut along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, etc., required to fit into it. Rabbets are common in paneling. See also cut under *match-joint*.—2. Same as *rabbet-plane*.

rabbeting-machine (*rab'et-ing-mä-shën'*), *n.* A machine for cutting rabbets: a form of matching, molding-, or planing-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

rabbet-joint (*rab'et-joint*), *n.* A joint formed by rabbeting, as the edges of two boards or pieces of timber.

rabbet-plane (*rab'et-plan*), *n.* A plane for plowing a groove along the edge of a board.

Rabbet-planes are so shaped as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work. In a *square-rabbet plane* the cutting edge is square across the sole: in a *skew-rabbet plane* the bit is set obliquely



Square Rabbet-plane.

across the sole; in a *side-rabbit plane* the cutter is on the side, not on the sole.

rabbit-saw (rab'it-sā), *n.* A saw used for making rabbits. Such saws commonly have an adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper placing of the groove.

rabbi (rab'i or rab'i), *n.*; pl. *rabbis* (rab'iz or rab'iz). [Early mod. E. also *rabbie*, *rabby*; < ME. *rabi*, *raby* = OF. *rabbi*, *rabi*, *raby*, < LL. *rabbi*, < Gr. *ραββι*, < Heb. (Aramaic) *rabbi*, master, lord (much used in the Targums for all degrees of authority, from king and high priest down to chief shepherd), lit. 'my master' or 'my lord' (= Ar. *rabbi*, 'my master' or 'my lord'); with pronominal suffix *-i*, < *rab*, master, lord (= Ar. *rabb*, master, lord, the Lord, God, cf. *rabba*, mistress), < *rabab*, be great. Cf. *rab*, *rabb*, *rabb*, *rabb*, *rabb*, *rabb*.] Literally, 'my master': a title of respect or of office (of higher dignity than *rab*) given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. In modern Jewish usage the term is strictly applied only to those who are authorized by ordination to decide legal and ritualistic questions, and to perform certain designated functions, as to receive proselytes, etc.; but it is given by courtesy to other distinguished Jewish scholars. By persons not Hebrews it is often applied to any one ministering to a Jewish congregation, to distinguish him from a Christian clergyman.

God liketh nat that *Raby* men us calle.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 479.

They said unto him, *Rabi* (which is to say, being interpreted, Master [i. e., Teacher]).

John 1. 38.

Those whose heads with age are hoary grown,
And those great *Rabbies* that do gravenly sit,
Revolving volumes of the highest writ.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. The Captaines.

rabb (rab'in), *n.* [*< F. rabbin*, < LL. *rabbi*, < Gr. *ραββι*, *rabbi*; see *rabbi*.] Same as *rabbi*.

It is expressly against the laws of our own government when a minister doth serve as a stipendiary curate, which kind of service nevertheless the greatest *rabbins* of that part do altogether follow.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

Now he [Salmasius] betakes himself to the fabulous *rabbins* again.

Milton, Ana, to Salmasius, l. 85.

rabbinate (rab'in-ät), *n.* [*< rabbin* + *-atē*.] The dignity or office of a rabbi.

Gradually the Talmud, which had been once the common pabulum of all education, passed out of the knowledge of the laity, and was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the rabbinate.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 681.

rabbinic (ra-bin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. rabbinique*; as *rabb* + *-ic*.] *I. a.* Same as *rabb*.

II. n. [*cap.*] The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew.

rabb (ra-bin'i-kal), *adv.* [*< rabbinic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabb* has been applied to all the Jewish exegetical writings composed after the Christian era.

We will not buy your *rabb* fumes; we have one that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.

Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

It is but a legend, I know,
A fable, a phantom, a show,
Of the ancient *rabb* lore.

Longfellow, Sandalphon.

Rabbinical Hebrew. See *Hebrew*.

rabb (ra-bin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a *rabb* manner; like a rabbi.

rabb (rab'in-izm), *n.* [*< F. rabbinisme* = Sp. *rabinismo*; as *rabb* + *-ism*.] *1.* A *rabb* expression or phrase; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.—*2.* A system of religious belief prevailing among the Jews from the return from the Jewish captivity to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the distinguishing feature of which was that it declared the oral law to be of equal authority with the written law of God.

rabb (rab'in-ist), *n.* [Also *rabb*; < *F. rabbiniste* = Sp. *rabinista*; as *rabb* + *-ist*.] Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbis, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. See *rabb*.

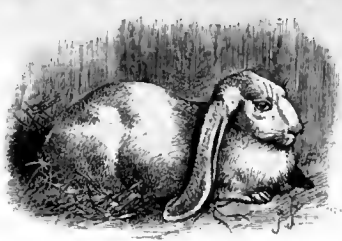
Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbis and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabb*.

Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, II. vii. 4.

rabb (rab'in-it), *n.* [*< rabbin* + *-ite*.] Same as *rabb*.

rabb (rab'it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbate*, *rabet*; < ME. *rabet*, *rabb*, appar. < OF. **rabet*, indicated in *F. dial. rabotte*, a rabbit; cf. OD. *robbe*, D. *rob*, a rabbit; LG. G. *robbe*, a sea-dog, seal; Gael. *raba*, *rabit*, a rabbit. Cf. *F. rable*, the back of a rabbit, Sp. Pg. *rafo*, tail, hind quarters, Sp. *rab*, hind quarters. An older E. name is *cony*. The native name for the rabbit is *hare* (including hares and rabbits).]

[bits.)] *1.* A rodent mammal, *Lepus cuniculus*, of the hare family, *Leporidae*; a kind of hare notable for burrowing in the ground. This animal is indigenous to Europe, but has been naturalized in many other countries, and is the original of all the domestic breeds. It is smaller than the common hare of Europe, *L. timidus* or *variabilis*, with shorter ears



Rabbit (white lop-eared variety).

and limbs. The natural color is brownish, but in domestication black, gray, white, and pied individuals are found. The ears are naturally erect, but in some breeds they fall; such rabbits are called *lopped* or *lop-eared*, and degree of lopping of the ears are named *half-tops* and *full-tops*. Rabbits breed in their burrows or warrens, and also freely in hutchca: they are very prolific, bringing forth several times a year, usually six or eight at a litter, and in some countries where they have been naturalized they multiply so rapidly as to become a pest, as in Australia for example. The fur is used in the manufacture of hats and for other purposes, and the flesh is esteemed for food.

Hence—*2.* Any hare; a leporid, or any member of the *Leporidae*. The common gray rabbit or wood-rabbit of the United States is *L. sylvaticus*, also called *cottontail* and *molly cottontail*, a variety of which (or a closely related species) is the sage-rabbit of western North America, *L. artemisia*. The marsh-rabbit is *L. palustris*; the swamp-rabbit of the Southern States is *L. aquaticus*. Various large long-eared and long-limbed hares of western North America are called *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits*. The South American rabbit or hare is the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis*. See *cony* under *cottontail*, *jack-rabbit*, and *hare*.—*Native rabbit*, in Australia, a long-eared kind of bandicoot, *Macrotis lagotis*.—*Snow-shoe rabbit*, that variety of the American varying hare which is found in the Rocky Mountains. It turns white in winter, and at that season the fur of the feet is very heavy. It has been described as a distinct species, *Lepus bairdi*, but is better treated as a local race of *L. americanus*.—*Welsh rabbit*, [A term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of *Norfolk capon*, a red herring, etc. (see quotation).] Owing to an absurd notion that *rabbit* in this phrase is a corruption of *rabbit* (as if 'a rare bit'), the word is often so written.] Cheese melted with a little ale, and poured over slices of hot toast. Cream, mustard, or Worcestershire sauce are occasionally added—and the name has been given to cheese toasted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast.

Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special fish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples: . . . an Essex lion is a calf; a Field-lane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings; Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps.

Macmillan's Mag.

rabb (rab'it), *v. i.* [*< rabbit*, *n.*] To hunt or trap rabbits.

She liked keeping the score at cricket, and coming to look at them fishing or *rabb* in her walks.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii.

"I suppose," pursued Mr. Morley presently, "that you have been indulging in the Englishman's usual recreation of slaughter." "I've been *rabb*, if that's what you mean," answered Sir Christopher shortly.

W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xix.

rabb (rab'it), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) rabot*, a plasterers' beater; see *rabb*.] *1.* A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. *Cotgrave*.—*2.* A wooden can used as a drinking-vessel.

Strong beer in *rabb*s and cheating penny cans,
Three pipes for two-pence, and such like trepans.

Praise of Yorkshire Ate (1697), p. 1.

(Halliwell.)

rabb (rab'it), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *rabate* (cf. *rabb*), used as a vague imprecation.] An interjectional imperative, equivalent to *confound*.

"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."

Fielcing, Joseph Andrews. (Latham.)

Rabbit me, I am no soldier. Scott.

rabb (rab'it-ber'i), *n.* The buffalo-berry, *Shepherdia argentea*.

rabb (rab'it-brush), *n.* A tall shrubby composite plant, *Bigelovia graveolens*, growing abundantly in alkaline soils of western North America, often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevations), monopolizing the



Flowering Plant of Rabbit-brush (*Bigelovia graveolens*), a, a head; b, a flower.

ground over large tracts. It furnishes a safe retreat for the large jack-rabbits of the plains. It is a disagreeably scented plant, with numerous bushy branches which are more or less whitened by a close tomentum, narrow leaves, and yellow flowers. There are 4 or 5 well-marked varieties, differing chiefly in the width of the leaves, in the degree of whiteness, and in size.

rabb (rab'it-er), *n.* A long slender oyster; a razorblade.

rabb (rab'it-erd), *a.* Having long or large ears, like those of a rabbit; lagotic; as, the *rabb*-eared bandicoot or native rabbit of Anstralia, *Macrotis lagotis*.

rabb (rab'it-er), *n.* One who hunts or traps rabbits.

The majority of the men engaged as *rabb*s [in Anstralia] were making a very high rate of wages.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 294.

rabb (rab'it-fish), *n.* *1.* A holoccephalous fish, *Chimera monstrosa*. Also called *king of the herrings*. [Local, British.]—*2.* A plectognathous fish of the family *Tetrodontidae* and genus *Lagocephalus*. The name refers to the peculiarity of the front teeth, which resemble the incisors of a rabbit. The rabb-fish of the eastern United States is *L. isevigatus*, also called *smooth puffer* and *tambor*. It is mostly olive-green, but allver-white below, and attains a length of 2 feet or more. The name is also extended to kindred plectognaths.

3. The streaked gurnard, *Trigla lineata*. [Local, Eng.]

rabb (rab'it-foot), *n.* See *clover*, 1, and *hare's-foot*, 1.

rabb (rab'it-huch), *n.* A box or cage for the confinement and rearing of tame rabbits.

rabb (rab'it-moth), *n.* The bombycid moth *Lago opercularis*: so called from its soft furry appearance and rabbit-like coloration. See *cut* under *stinging-caterpillar*. [U. S.]

rabb (rab'it-mouth), *n.* A mouth like that of a hare; used attributively, having a formation of the jaws which suggests harelip: as, the *rabb*-mouth sucker, a catostomid fish, otherwise called *splitmouth*, *harelip*, *harelipped sucker*, *cutlips*, and *Lagochila* or *Quassilabia lacera*. This fish has the form of an ordinary sucker, but the lower lip is split into two separate lobes, and the upper lip is greatly enlarged and not protractile. It is most common in the streams flowing from the Ozark mountains. See *cut* under *Quassilabia*.

rabb (rab'it-rat), *n.* An Australian rodent of the genus *Hapalotis*, as *H. albipes*.

rabb (rab'it-röt), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*.

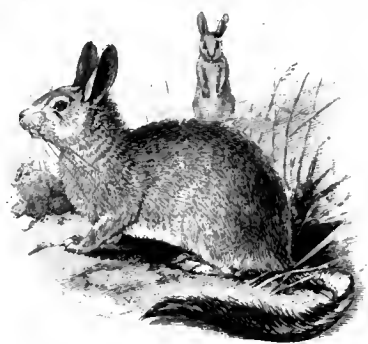
rabb (rab'it-ri), *n.*; pl. *rabb* (-riz). [*< rabbit*, *n.* + *-ry*.] A collection of rabbits, or the place where they are kept; a rabbit-warren.

rabb (rab'it-spout), *n.* The burrow of a rabbit. [Prov. Eng.]

Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a *rabb*-spout in the gorge.

Field (London), Feb. 27, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

rabb (rab'it-skwur'el), *n.* A South



South American Chincha or Rabbit-squirrel (*Lagidium cuvieri*).

American rodent of the family *Chinchillidae* and genus *Lagidium*, as *L. cuvieri*. *Coues*.

rabb (rab'it-suk'er), *n.* *1.* A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

I preferre an olde cony before a *rabb*-sucker, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.

Lyly, Endymion, v. 2.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabb*-sucker.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., il. 4. 480.

2. A gull; a dupe; a cony. See *cony*, 7.

rabb (rab'it-wor'en), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the perservation and breeding of rabbits.

rabb (rab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabb*. [Also *ravel*; < ME. *raben*, speak confusedly; cf. OD. *rabbelen*, chatter, trifle, toy, = G. dial. *rabbeln*, *robbeln*, chatter, prattle; cf. ML. *rabulare*, scold, < *L. rabula*, a brawling advocate, a pettifogger. Cf. Gr. *ραβάζω*, make

a noise, Ir. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy, Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. The word may have been in part confused or associated with *ramble*; cf. dial. *rabbling*, winding, rambling.] **I. intrans.** To speak confusedly; talk incoherently; utter nonsense.

II. trans. To utter confusedly or incoherently; gabble or chatter out.

Let thy tunge serve thyn hert in skylle,
And rable not wordes recheles out of reson.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 24. (Halliwell.)

Thus, father Traves, you may see my rashness to *rabble* out the Scriptures without purpose, time [in other editions *time*], or reason.

J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 23.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

rabble² (rab'1), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rabbe*; < ME. *rabel*; cf. *rabble¹*, *v.*] **I. n. 1.** A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a confused, disorderly assemblage; a mob.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rabbe* of mean and light persones.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, i.

Then the Nabob Vizier and his *rabbe* made their appearance, and hastened to plunder the camp of the valiant enemies.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Specifically, the mass of common people; the ignorant populace; the mob; with the definite article.

The *rabbe* now such freedom did enjoy
As winds at sea that use it to destroy.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 43.

3. Any confused crowd or assemblage; a haphazard conglomeration or aggregate, especially of things trivial or ignoble.

This miscreant [Mahomet] . . . instituted and published a sect, or rather a *rabbe*, of abominable precepts and detestable counsels, thereby to change the virtuous, and therewith to delight the vicious and wicked.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 327.

For the solace they may geve the readers, after such a *rabbe* of scholastical precepts which be tedious, these reports being of the nature of matters historical, they are to be embraced.
Pullenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the *rabbles*
Of other Insects.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

= **Syn. 1.** *Mob*, etc. See *populace*.

II. a. Pertaining to or consisting of a rabble; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly; vulgar; low.

To gratify the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short *rabbe*-scene, because the mob (as they call them) are represented by Pintarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.
Dryden, Cleomenes, Pref.

How could any one of English education and prattique swallow such a low, *rabbe* suggestion?
Roger North, Examen, p. 306. (Davies.)

The victory of Beaumont proved to MacMahon that his only resource left was to abandon the attempt to reach Bazaine, and to concentrate his *rabbe* army around the frontier fortress of Sedan.
Lowe, Bismarck, l. 548.

rabble² (rab'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbed*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble²*, *n.*] To assault in a violent and disorderly manner; mob. [Scotch.]

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbed*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The desolation of Ireland, the massacre of Glencoe, the abandonment of the Darien colonists, the *rabbling* of about 300 Episcopal clergymen in Scotland . . .
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

It seems but as yesterday since in the streets of Edinburgh ladies were insulted and *rabbed* on their way to a medical lecture-room.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 19.

rabble³ (rab'1), *n.* [< OF. *roable*, F. *rabble*, an implement for stirring or mixing, a poker, etc., dial. *redable*, < L. *rotabulum*, ML. also *rotabulum*, a poker or shovel.] An iron bar bent at right angles at one end, used in the operation of puddling for stirring the melted iron, so as to allow it to be more fully exposed to the action of the air and the lining of the furnace.

rabble³ (rab'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbed*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble³*, *n.*] To stir and skim with a *rabble* or puddling-tool, as melted iron in a furnace.

rabble-fish (rab'1-fish), *n.* Fish generally rejected for market, as the dogfishes, rays, gurnards, scad, and wrasses. [West of Eng.]

rabblement¹ (rab'1-ment), *n.* [< *rabble¹* + *-ment*.] Idle, silly talk; babblement. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rabblement² (rab'1-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *rabblement*; < *rabble²* + *-ment*.] **1.** A tumultuous crowd or assemblage; a disorderly rout; a *rabble*.

The first troupe was a monstrous *rabblement*
Of fowle misshapen wightes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 8.

The *rabblement* hooted, and clapped their chopped hands.
Shak., J. C., l. 2. 245.

I saw . . . giants and dwarfs,
Clowns, conjurers, posture-masters, harlequins,
Amid the uproar of the *rabblement*,
Perform their feats.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. Refuse; dregs. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rabbler (rab'lér), *n.* One who works with or uses a *rabble*, especially in the operation of puddling.

rabbling (rab'ling), *a.* Same as *rambling*. See *ramble*. [Prov. Eng.]

rabboni (ra-bō'ni), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi*.] Literally, 'my great master': a title of honor among the Jews; specifically, the highest title given to doctors or expounders of the law. It was publicly given to only seven persons of great eminence, all of the school of Hillel.

She turned herself, and saith unto him, *Rabboni*; which is to say, Master [i. e., Teacher].
John xx. 16.

rabd, rabdoid, etc. See *rhabd*, etc.

rabel, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an), *a.* [< F. *rabelaisien*, < *Rabelais* (see def.),] Of or pertaining to François Rabelais (about 1490–1553), a French priest, author of "Gargantua and Pantagruel"; resembling or suggestive of Rabelais and the characteristics of his thought and style. Compare *Pantagruelism*.

Gleams of the truest poetical sensibility alternate in him [John Skelton] with an almost brutal coarseness. He was truly *Rabelaisian* before Rabelais.
Lovell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 340.

rabet¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbit¹*.

rabet², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbit*.

rabit¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbi*.

rabit² (rab'i), *n.* [Also written *rubbee*; < Hind. *rabī*, the spring, the crop then gathered.] The great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millet. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in August and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the bhadooe or earliest crop. It furnishes about five sixteenths of the food-supply in a normal year.

rabiate (rā'bi-āt), *a.* [< ML. *rabiatius*, pp. of *rabiare*, go mad, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, madness: see *rabies*. Cf. *rage*, *rave*.] Rabid; maddened.

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

rabiator (rā'bi-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *rabiator*, a furious man, < *rabiare*, rave, go mad: see *rabiate*.] The Sc. *rabiatore*, a robber, bully, It. *rabiatore*, a robber, < ML. **rabiator*, does not seem to be connected.] A furious animal or person; a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.]

rabic (rab'ik), *a.* [< *rabies* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *rabies*; affected or caused by *rabies*.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six succumbed to the intravenous inoculation of *rabie* matter.
Tyndall, Int. to Lady C. Hamilton's tr. of Life of Pasteur, (p. 40.)

In the interval it [a dog] manifests *rabie* symptoms.
Medical News, XLVIII. 223.

rabid (rab'id), *a.* [= OF. *rabī*, *rabit* = Sp. *rábido* = Pg. *R. rabido*, < L. *rabidus*, mad, furious, < *rabere*, be mad, rage: see *rabies*, and cf. *rage*, *n.*] **1.** Furious; raging; mad.

With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 258.

Like *rabid* snakes that sting some gentle child
Who brings them food. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 7.*
Sleep is the sure antidote of insanity, the cure of idiocy. . . . without whose potent anodynes every creature would run *rabid*.
A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 71.

2. Specifically — (a) Affected with *rabies* or hydrophobia, as a dog, wolf, horse, or man; hydrophobic; mad. (b) Pertaining to *rabies*: as, *rabid* virus. — 3. Excessively or foolishly intense; rampant: as, a *rabid* Tory; a *rabid* teetotaler.

In the *rabid* desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered at all.
Poe, Tales, I. 289.

rabidity (rā-bid'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rabiditas* (-t-), *rabidness*, < L. *rabidus*, rabid: see *rabid*.] The state of being rabid; rabidness; specifically, *rabies*. [Rare.]

Although the term hydrophobia has been generally applied to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of *rabies*, or *rabidity*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it both in man and the lower animals.
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., Rabies, § 2.

I fear that he [Macaulay] is one of those who, like the individual whom he has most studied, will "give up to party what was meant for mankind." At any rate, he must get rid of his *rabidity*. He writes now on all subjects as if he certainly intended to be a renegade.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 6.

rabidly (rab'id-li), *adv.* [< *rabid* + *-ly*.] In a rabid manner; madly; furiously.

rabidness (rab'id-nes), *n.* [< *rabid* + *-ness*.] The state of being rabid; furiousness; mad-ness.

rabies (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* [< L. *rabies*, rage, madness, fury: see *rage*, *n.*] An extremely fatal infectious disease of man and many other animals, with predominant nervous symptoms. In man (where it is called *hydrophobia*) the period of incubation lasts in a majority of cases from three to six months or more. Cases where it is said to have lasted several years are ill sustained. The outbreak begins with malaise, anorexia, headache, and slight difficulty in swallowing. After one or two days of these prodromal symptoms the stage of tonic spasm begins, most marked at first in the pharyngeal muscles and in the attempt to swallow, especially liquids, but proceeding to involve the respiratory muscles and others of the trunk and those of the extremities. These convulsions are accompanied by extreme anxiety and oppression, and may be elicited by any stimulus, but especially by attempts to drink or by the sound or sight of liquids. They may last from a few minutes to half an hour. The pulse-rate increases, the temperature is more or less raised, and there may be decided delirium. After from one to three days the period of paralysis succeeds, followed shortly by death. The mortality after the development of the malady is nearly 100 per cent. The disease is communicated to man by inoculation from a rabid animal, usually by a dog-bite. The maximum number of inoculations occur in the early spring or winter, the minimum in late summer or fall. The saliva of rabid dogs seems to be somewhat rabigenic two or three days before the animal shows any evident signs of ill-health. Of persons bitten by rabid animals only a fraction develop *rabies*, estimated at from 16 per cent. for light wounds through the clothing up to 80 per cent. for wounds of exposed parts. The records of Pasteur's laboratories show a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when such persons are treated by his method. See *Pasteurism*.

rabietic (rā'bi-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *rabies* + *-et* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to *rabies*; of the nature of or resembling *rabies*.

To M. Grancher was most justly accorded the very agreeable task of expounding in a few simple and unadorned sentences the results of the anti-*rabietic* treatment of M. Pasteur.
Nature, XXXIX. 73.

rabific (rā-bif'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Communicating *rabies* or canine madness; capable of causing hydrophobia.

Rabific virus is obtained from a rabbit which has died after inoculation by trepanning.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 202.

rabigenic (rab-i-jen'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *gignere*, *genere*, produce, √ *gen*, bear, produce: see *-gen*.] Same as *rabific*.

rabinet (rab'i-net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 pounds, and carrying a ball about 1½ inches in diameter.

rabious (rā'bi-us), *a.* [< OF. *rabieux* = Sp. *rabioso* = Pg. *raivoso* = It. *rabioso*, < L. *rabiosus*, full of rage, raging, < *rabies*, rage, fury: see *rabies* and *rage*.] Wild; raging; fierce.

Ethelred languishing in mind and body, Edmond his sonne, surnamed Ironside (to oppose youth to youth), was employed against this *rabious* invader.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 15. (Davies.)

rabitet, *n.* [ME., also *rabett*, *rabyyghte*, warhorse, < Icel. *rābitr*, an Arabian steed (cf. Icel. *rābitar*, Arabs), = MHG. *rāvit*, *ravit*, a warhorse, < OF. *arabit*, *arabi*, an Arabian horse, < *Arabe*, Arab: see *Arab*.] A warhorse.

Syr Gye bestrode a *rabyyghte*,
That was moche and lyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ft. ii. 38, f. 121. (Halliwell.)

rabonet, *n.* [= Sp. *rábano* = Pg. *rabano*, *rabão*, < L. *raphanus*, a radish: see *Raphanus*.] A radish. *Gerarde*, Herball.

rabot (rab'ot), *n.* [< F. *rabot*: see *rabbet*.] A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. *E. H. Knight*.

raca (rā'kā), *a.* [Formerly also *racha*; LL. *raca*, < Gr. *ῥάκα*, < Chal. *rekā*, an insulting epithet of doubtful meaning, connected perhaps with *raq*, spit, spit upon (Ar. *riq*), or with *riqā*, empty, valueless (Ar. *raiq*, vain, futile).] Worthless; naught: a transliterated word occurring in Mat. v. 22, common among the Jews in Christ's time as an expression of contempt.

raccahout (rak'a-höt), *n.* [< F. *raccahout*, a corruption of Ar. *rāqaut*, *rāqout*, or *rāqaout*, a nourishing starch with anaesthetic properties. But this Ar. word may be the F. *ragout*, OF. *ragoust*, imported into the East during the Crusades: see *ragout*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorns of the belote oak, *Quercus Balloata*, sometimes recommended as a food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. (*Encyc. Diet.*) The so-called *raccahout des Arabes*, sold in France, is a mixture made from edible acorns, saleg, chocolate, potato-starch, rice-flour, vanilla, and sugar. *Larousse*.

raccoon, *n.* See *raccoon*.

raccourcy (ra-kör'si), *a.* [< OF. *raccourci*, pp. of *raccourcir*, shorten, cut off, < *re-*, again, + *ac-*

courcir, shorten, (< a- + *court*, short: see *curt*.) In *her*., same as *couped*.
race¹ (rās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rase*; < ME. *rase*, *ras*, commonly *rees*, *res*, a rush, running, swift course, swift current, a trial of speed, etc., < AS. *rās*, a rush, swift course, onset (cf. *gār-rās*, 'spear-rush,' fight with spears), = Icel. *rās*, a race, running, course, channel: see *racel*, *v.*, and cf. *race²*. The AS. form *rās*, ME. *rees*, *res*, would produce a mod. E. **rees*; the form in noun and verb, *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates, and perhaps also in part, in the verb, to confusion with *race²*, *v.*] 1. A rush; running; swift course.

Whence thei were war of Moises,
 Thei fleyge away all in a *rase*,
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliuell*.)
 That I fut ofte, in suche a *res*,
 Am werye of myn owen lyf.
Gouwer, Conf. Amant.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beate.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 681.

2. A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; onward movement or progression; career.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
 Measured this transient world, the *race* of time,
 Till time stand fix'd!
Milton, P. L., xii. 554.

Eternity! that boundless *Race*
 Which Time himself can never run.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 1.

Succeeding Years their happy *Race* shall run,
 And Age unheeded by Delight come on.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

My Arthur, whom I shall not see
 Till all my widow'd *race* be run.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

3. A contest of speed; a competitive trial of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, walking, or any mode of progression. The plural, used absolutely, commonly means a series of horse-races run at a set time over a regular course: as, to go to the *race*; the Epsom *race*.

To the bischope in a *ras* he ran.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies, l. 141.

Part on the plain, or in the air sublime,
 Upon the wing or in swift *race* contend,
 As at the Olympian games.
Milton, P. L., ii. 529.

The *race*s were then called bell courses, because . . . the prize was a silver bell.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 107.

4. Course, as of events; progress.

The prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitate patrimony of the first aggressor.
Bacon, War with Spain.

5. Struggle; conflict; tumult; trouble.

Othes hue him sworn in stude ther he was,
 To buen him hold ant trewe for alhis eunnes *rees*.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 276).

Hem rned the *res* that thei ne rest had.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 389.

Redeliche in that *ras* the recuenerere that me falles,
 As whan i haue an hap to here of that barne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 439.

6. Course; line of onward movement; way; route.

The souldier vietourer is not woonte to spare any that commethe in his *rase*.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 122]).

Consolation race. See *consolation*.—**Flat race**, a horse-race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeplechase.—**Obstacle-race.** See *obstacle*.

race¹ (rās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raced*, ppr. *racings*. [ME. *rasen*, *resen*, rush, run, hasten, < AS. *rās-an*, rush, move violently, also rush on, attack, rush into; = OD. *rāsen*, rage, = MLG. *rasen*, MHG. G. *rasen*, rage, = Icel. *rāsa* = Sw. *rasa* = Dan. *rase*, race, rush, hurry: see *race¹*, *n.*, 1. The form *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates: see the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To run swiftly; run in, or as if engaged in, a contest of speed.

Saladin began to *rase* for fre.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3633.

The *racings* place, call'd the Hippodromus, without the gate of Canopus, was probably in the plain towards the canal.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 10.

But I began
 To thrid the musky-eireled mazes, wind
 And double in and out the boles, and *race*
 By all the fountains: fleet I was of foot.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To run with uncontrolled speed; go or revolve wildly or with improper acceleration: said of a steam-engine, a wheel, a ship's screw, or the like, when resistance is diminished without corresponding diminution of power.

No centrifugal governor could have so instantaneously cut off the steam: it would not have acted till the engine began to *race*.

S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

A big steamer in a heavy seaway often reats upon two waves, one under her bows and the other under her stern,

while the 'midship section has practically no support from the water; and, again, her bows will be almost out of water and her screw *racings*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 144.

3. To practise horse-racing as an occupation; be engaged in the business of running horses.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to run or move swiftly; push or drive onward in, or as if in, a trial of speed: as, to *race* a horse; to *race* steamers.—2. To run, or cause horses, etc., to run, in competition with; contend against in a race.

Swore, boxed, fought cocks, and *raced* their neighbor's horses.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 176.

[Colloquial in both uses.]

race² (rās), *n.* [A particular use of *racel*, as 'a swiftly running stream'; but perhaps in part due to OF. *rase*, *raise*, a ditch, channel, = Pr. *rasa*, a channel; origin uncertain.] A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney; Portland *Race*.

This eventog the Talhot weighed and went back to the Cowe, because her anchor would not hold here, the tide set with so strong a *race*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

Near the sides of channels and near the mouths of bays the changes of the currents are very complex; and near the headlands separating two bays there is usually at certain times a very swift current, termed a *race*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

(a) A canal or watercourse from a dam to a water-wheel: specifically called the *head-race*. (b) The watercourse which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel: specifically called the *tail-race*.

race³ (rās), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. race* (> G. *rasse*, *race* = Sw. *ras* = Dan. *race*, breed of horses, etc.), dial. *raice* = Pr. Sp. *rasa* = Pg. *raça* = It. *razza*, race, breed, lineage, < OHG. *reiza*, *reiza*, MHG. *reiz* (G. *riss*), line, scratch, stroke, mark, = Icel. *reitr*, scratch, *rita*, scratch, = AS. *writan* = E. *write*: see *write*. No connection with *race⁴*, root, < L. *radix*, though *race³* may have been influenced by this word in some of its uses: see *race⁴*.] I. *n.* 1. A genealogical line or stock; a class of persons allied by descent from a common ancestry; lineage; family; kindred: as, the Levites were a *race* of priests; to be of royal or of ignoble *race*.

She is a gentlewoman of very absolute behaviour, and of a good *race*.
B. Jonson, Epitaph, iii. 2.

He lveea to build, not hoast, a generous *race*;
 No tenth transmitter of a foolish face.
Savage, The Bastard.

2. An ethnical stock; a great division of mankind having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities, and thus a comprehensive class appearing to be derived from a distinct primitive source: as, the Caucasian *race*; the Mongolian *race*; the Negro *race*. See *man*, 1.

I cannot with any accuracy speak of the English *race*; that would be claiming for ourselves too great a place among the nations of the earth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 14.

3. A tribal or national stock; a division or subdivision of one of the great racial stocks of mankind, distinguished by minor peculiarities: as, the Celtic *race*; the Finnic *race* is a branch of the Mongolian; the English, French, and Spaniards are mixed *race*s.—4. The human family; human beings as a class; mankind: a shortened form of *human race*: as, the future prospects of the *race*; the elevation of the *race*.

She had no companions of mortal *race*.
Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii. 4.

5. A breed, stock, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants; an artificially propagated and perpetuated variety. Such *race*s differ from natural species or varieties in their tendency to revert to their original characters, and lose those artificially acquired, when they are left to themselves. Many thousands of *race*s have been produced and named.

There is a *race* of sheep in this country with four horns, two of them turning upwards, and two downwards.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 196.

The truth of the principle of prepotency comes out more clearly when distinct *race*s are crossed.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, a geographical variety; a subspecies, characteristic of a given faunal area, intergrading with another form of the same species. (b) In *bot.*: (1) A variety so fixed as to reproduce itself with considerable certainty by seed. *Race*s may be of spontaneous origin or the result of artificial selection. (2) In a broader sense, any variety, subspecies, species, or group of very similar species whose characters are continued through successive generations. *Bentham*, Address to Linn. Soc., 1869.

6. Any fixed class of beings more or less broadly differentiated from all others; any general aggregate of mankind or of animals considered as a class apart; a perpetuated or continuing line

of like existences: as, the human *race*; the *race* of statesmen; the equine or the feline *race*.

That provident care for the welfare of the offspring which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect *race*.
Say.

7. A line or series; a course or succession: used of things.

A *race* of wicked acts
 Shall flow out of my anger, and o'erspread
 The world's wide face.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

8. A strong peculiarity by which the origin or species of anything may be recognized, as, especially, the flavor of wine.

Order. There came not six days since from Hull a pipe of rich canary. . . .
Greedy. Is it of the right *race*?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, 1. 3.

9. Intrinsic character; natural quality or disposition; hence, spirit; vigor; pith; raciness.

Now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 160.

I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any others I have ever seen.
Sir W. Temple, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

=*syn.* *Tribe*, *Clan*, etc. See *people*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a race. [Rare.]

The pyramids are *race* monuments.
New Princeton Rev., V. 235.

race⁴ (rās), *n.* [Formerly also *raze*; < OF. *raiz*, *raiz* = Sp. *raiz* = Pg. *raiz* = It. *radice*, a root, < L. *radix*, a root: see *radix*, *radish*.] A root. See *race-ginger*, and *hand*, 13 (a).

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 27.

By my troth, I spent eleven pence, beside three *razes* of ginger.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

race⁵ (rās), *v. t.* [*< ME. rassen, rasen*, by aphesis from *aracen*, root up; see *arace¹*, and cf. *rash³*.] To tear up; snatch away hastily.

After he be-heilde towards the fier, and saugh the fleahe that the knave hadde rosted that was the 1-nough, and *raced* it off with his hondes madly, and rente it a-sonder in peeces.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

And *raas* it frome his riche mene and ryste it in sondry.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

race⁶, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rasel*, *racel*.

race⁷ (rās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calcareous concretion in brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.]

What were at first supposed to be pebbles in one of the samples from Tautah prove on examination to be calcareous concretions (*race* or *kunkur*).
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 213.

racé (ra-sā'), *a.* In *her*., same as *indented*.

race-card (rās'kård), *n.* A printed card containing information about the races to be run at a meeting on a race-course.

I remember it because I went to Epsom *race* that year to sell *race* cards.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, l. 431.

race-cloth (rās'klóth), *n.* A saddle-cloth used in horse-racing, having pockets for the weights that may be prescribed.

race-course (rās'kórs), *n.* 1. A plot of ground laid out for horse-racing, having a track for the horses, usually elliptical, and accommodations for the participants and spectators.—2. The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel.

race-cup (rās'kúp), *n.* A piece of plate forming a prize at a horse-race. Originally such a piece of plate had the form of a goblet or drinking-cup, whence the name.

race-ginger (rās'jin'jér), *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

race-ground (rās'ground), *n.* Ground appropriated to races.

race-horse (rās'hórs), *n.* 1. A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. The modern *race-horse*, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on common *race*-tracks. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Berber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by careful crossing and training. See *racel*, 2.
 2. The steamer-duck.—3. A rear-horse; any mantis.

race-knife (rās'níf), *n.* A tool with a bent-over lip for scribing, marking, numbering, and other purposes. *E. H. Knight*.

racemation (ras-ê-mā'shōn), *n.* [*< LL. racematio(n)*], the gleaning of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*.] 1. The gathering or trimming of clusters of grapes. [Rare.]



Race-knife.

Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engraving, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them.

Ep. Burnet, Ep. Bedell, p. 120. (Latham.)

2. A cluster, as of grapes; the state of being racemose, or having clustered follicles, as a gland. [Rare.]

The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

raceme (ra-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *racème*, a cluster, = Sp. Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo*, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. *ράξ* (gen. *ράξος*), a berry, esp. a grape. Cf. *raisin*¹, from the same source.] A cluster; specifically, in bot., a simple inflorescence of the centripetal or indeterminate type, in which the several or many flowers are borne on somewhat equal axillary pedicels along a relatively lengthened axis or rachis. Examples are furnished by the currant, the lily-of-the-valley, the locust, etc. A raceme becomes compound when the single flowers are replaced by racemes. See *inflorescence*, compare *spike*, and see cuts under *Actæa*, *inflorescence*, and *Ornithogalum*.

racemed (ra-sēm'd'), *a.* [*raceme* + *-cd*².] In bot., disposed in racemes: said of flowers or fruits, or of the branches of a racemously compound inflorescence.

race-meeting (rās'mē'ting), *n.* A meeting for the purpose of horse-racing.

How many more *race-meetings* are there now than there were in 1850? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 70.

racemic (ra-sem'ik), *a.* [*raceme* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to grapes in clusters, or to racemes.—**Racemic acid**, C₄H₆O₆, an acid isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is a modification of the ordinary tartaric acid, differing from it in its physical but not in its chemical properties. Also called *paratartaric acid*.

racemiferous (ras-ē-mif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. racemus*, a cluster (see *racemē*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (ra-sē'mi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. racemus*, a cluster, + *forma*, form.] In bot., having the form of a raceme.

racemocarbonic (ra-sē'mō-kār-bon'ik), *a.* [*racemē* + *carbonic*.] Formed from or consisting of racemic and carbonic acids.—**Racemocarbonic acid**. Same as *desoxalic acid* (which see, under *desoxalic*).

racemose (ras'ē-mōs), *a.* [Also *racemous*; = F. *racemoux* = Sp. Pg. *racimoso* = It. *racemoso*, < L. *racemosus*, full of grapes, < *racemus*, bunch of grapes; see *raceme*, *raisin*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Having the character or appearance of a raceme: said of a flower-cluster. (b) Arranged in racemes: said of the flowers.—2. In anat., clustered or aggregate, as a gland; having ducts which divide and subdivide and end in bunches of follicles. It is a common type of glandular structure, well exemplified in the salivary glands and the pancreas. See cut under *parotid*.—**Racemose adenoma**, a tumor originating from glandular tissue, and resembling closely the appearance and structure of a racemose gland: found in the breast and in salivary and sebaceous glands.

racemously (ras'ē-mōs-li), *adv.* So as to form or resemble a raceme or racemes.

racemous (ras'ē-mus or ra-sē-mus), *a.* Same as *racemose*.

racemule (ras'ē-mūl), *n.* [*NL. *racemulus*, dim. of L. *racemus*, a cluster; see *raceme*.] In bot., a small raceme.

racemulose (ra-sem'ū-lōs), *a.* [*NL. racemulosus*, full of small racemes, < **racemulus*, a small raceme; see *racemule*.] In bot., resembling a racemule, or arranged in racemules.

race-plate (rās'plāt), *n.* A wrought-iron or steel traversing-platform for heavy guns, upon which the gun is moved in a horizontal arc and moves backward in recoil.

racier (rā'sēr), *n.* [= Icel. *rāsari*, a racer, race-horse; as *racel* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who races; a runner or contestant in a race or in races of any kind.

Besmeared with filth, and blotted o'er with clay,
Obscene to sight, the rufel *racier* lay.

Pope, *Iliad*, xxlii. 912.

2. A race-horse.

The *racier* is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head; his fine and finely-set-on neck; his oblique lengthened shoulders; well-bent hinder legs; his ample muscular quarters; his flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards; and his long and elastic pastern.

Quoted in T. Bell's *British Quadrupeds*, p. 382.

3. Hence, anything having great speed.

Coal will be transferred across the Atlantic in cargo boats for the use of the ocean *raciers*. *Engineer*, LXVI. 77.

4. In a braiding-machine, a traversing support for tension and spool-holding apparatus.—5. A snake of the genus *Scotophis* (or *Coluber*), *S. obsoletus*, also called *pilot black-snake* or *pilot-snake*. It is black, with a mottled black

and yellow belly, and has the median dorsal scales carinated.—6. A snake, *Bascanion constrictor*, the common black-snake of the eastern United States. It is blue or blue-black, with greenish-blue belly, and has smooth scales.—7. A poor, thin, or spent fish; a slink: applied to mackerel, shad, salmon, etc.—8. A sand-crab. See *Ocyropa*.—**Blue racer**. See *blue-racer*.

race-track (rās'trak), *n.* The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course.

raceway (rās'wā), *n.* 1. An artificial passage for water flowing from a fall or dam; a mill-race. Compare *mill-race*. See *race*².—2. In *fish-culture*, a fishway.

racht, *n.* See *ratch*².

rachamah, *n.* In *ornith.* See *Neophron*.

rache¹, *n.* See *ratch*¹.

rache², *v.* An obsolete form of *reach*¹.

rache³, *v. t.* An obsolete assimilated form of *rack*¹.

rachial (rā'ki-al), *a.* [*rachis* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a rachis; rachial. Also *rachial*.

rachialgia (rā-ki-al'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, prop. *rachialgia*, < Gr. *ράχις*, spine, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spine, especially neuralgic pain. Also *rachialgia*.

rachialgic (rā-ki-al'jik), *a.* [*rachialgia* + *-ic*.] Affected with rachialgia. Also *rachialgic*.

Rachianectes (rā'ki-ā-nek'tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Cope), also *Rhachianectes*, < Gr. *ράχια*, a rocky shore, + *νήπιος*, a swimmer, < *νήπιον*, swim.] A genus of whalebone whales of the family *Baleopteridae* and subfamily *Agaphetinae*, containing the gray whale of the North Pacific. *R. glaucus*, combining the small head, slender form, and narrow flippers of a finner-whale with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of folds of skin on the throat of a right whale. This whale attains great size, and its pursuit is an important branch of the fisheries in the waters it is found in, sometimes attended with special dangers. The parasites chiefly affecting *R. glaucus* are a whale-louse, *Cyamus scammoni*, and a barnacle, *Cryptolepas rachianecti*.

Rachicallis (rā-ki-kal'is), *n.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < Gr. *ράχια*, a rocky shore, + *κάλλος*, beauty.] A genus of rubiaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rondeletieae*, differing from *Rondeletia* chiefly in its half-superior septicidal capsule. There is only one species, *R. rupestris*, called *earwort*, growing on the rocky coasts of the West Indies. It is a low shrub bearing narrow decussate leaves with sheathing stipules, and small solitary yellow flowers sessile in the axils.

rachides, *n.* Plural of *raclis*.

rachidial (rā-kid'i-al), *a.* [Also *rachidial*; < Gr. *ράχις* (assumed stem **ράχιδ-*), the spine, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a rachis, in any sense; rachial.

rachidian (rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [Also *rachidian*; < F. *rachidien*, < Gr. *ράχις* (assumed stem **ράχιδ-*), the spine, + *-ian*.] Same as *rachidial*.

The teeth of the radula are divided by nearly all students of that organ into *rachidian* or median, lateral, and uncinal. *W. H. Dall*, *Science*, iv. No. 81, Aug. 22, 1884.

Rachidian bulb. Same as *medulla oblongata*.—**Rachidian canal**, the spinal or neural canal.

Rachiglossa (rā-ki-glos'ā), *n. pl.* [Also *Rhachiglossa*; *NL.*, < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Those mollusks which are rachiglossate; specifically, a division of gastropods so characterized, including the *Buccinidae*, *Muriceidae*, *Volutidae*, etc. See cut under *ribbon*.

rachiglossate (rā-ki-glos'āt), *a.* [Also *rachiglossate*; < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula only a single median tooth, or a median tooth with only an admedian one on each side of it, in any one of the many transverse series or cross-rows of radular teeth. The formula is 0-I-0 or I-I-I, where the 0 is a cifer and I means one.

rachilla (rā-kil'ā), *n.* [Also *rhachilla*; *NL.*, < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + dim. *-illa*.] In bot., a little rachis; a secondary rachis in a compound inflorescence, as of a spikelet in a grass.

Rachiodon (rā-kī'ō-don), *n.* [*NL.*: see *rachiodont*.] The typical genus of *Rachiodontidae*, having a series of enamel-tipped vertebral processes projecting into the esophagus and serving as teeth: synonymous with *Dasyptellis* (which see). The type is *R. scaber*, of Africa, a snake which lives much on eggs, and has this contrivance for not smashing them till they get down its throat, when the sagacious serpent swallows the contents and spits out the shell. Also *Rhachiodon*.

rachiodont (rā'ki-ō-dont), *a.* [Also *rhachiodont*; < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *ὄδων* (ὄδων-) = E. *tooth*.] Having processes of the spinal column which function as teeth; belonging to the *Rachiodontidae*.

Rachiodontidae (rā'ki-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Rachiodon* (-odont-) + *-idae*.] A family of oolibriform ophiurians, named from the genus *Rachiodon*: same as the subfamily *Dasyptellinae*. Also *Rhachiodontidae*.

Rachiopteris (rā-ki-ōp'te-ris), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *πτερίς*, fern; see *Pteris*.] A name under which Schimper has grouped various fragments of the rachides or stems of fossil ferns. Specimens of this nature have been described by Leaqueux as occurring in the coal-measures of Illinois, and by Dawson as having been found in the Devonian of New York.

rachipagus (rā-kip'ā-gus), *n.*; *pl. rachipagi* (-ji-). [*NL.*, < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύω*, make fast.] In *teratol.*, a double monstrosity united at the spine.

rachis (rā'kis), *n.*; *pl. rachides* (-ki-dēz). [Also *rhachis*; *NL.*, < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, a ridge (of a mountain-chain), a rib (of a leaf).] 1. In bot.: (a) The axis of an inflorescence when somewhat elongated; the continuation of the peduncle along which the flowers are ranged, as in a spike or a raceme. (b) In a pinnately compound leaf or frond, the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets or pinnae are disposed, corresponding to the midrib of a pinnately veined simple leaf. See cut under *compound*.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The vertebral column. (b) The stem, shaft, or scape of a feather, as distinguished from the web, vane, or vexillum; especially, that part of the stem which bears the vexillum, as distinguished from the calamus or quill. See *quill*, 4.



Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*), a, Rachis.

The differentiation of the feather into *rachis* and *vexillum*. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 419.

(c) The median part of the radula of a mollusk, usually bearing teeth which differ from those on each side of it.—3. The axial skeleton of various polyp-colonies, as of *Gorgonia*; some axial part, or formation like a midrib, as in *erinoidea*.—**Generative rachis**, in *erinoidea*, a cellular rod or cord which lies in the genital canal in connection with the visceral generative tissue, and the enlargements of which in the pinnules form the genital glands.

rachitic (rā-kit'ik), *a.* [Also *rhachitic*; < F. *rachitique*; as *rachitis* + *-ic*.] 1. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the spinal column; spinal; vertebral. [Rare.]—2. Pertaining to or affected with rachitis; rickety.

rachitis (rā-ki'tis), *n.* [*NL.* (Dr. Glisson, 1650, in his work "De *Rachitide*"), as if lit. 'inflammation of the spine' (prop. *rachitis*, < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *-itis*), but adopted as a Latinized form for E. *rickets*; see *rickets*.] 1. A disease of very early life, characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones, by which uncalcified osteoid tissue is formed in place of bone, and the resorption of bone is quickened. Hence the bones are flexible, and distortions occur, such as crooked legs, heart-shaped pelvis, or curvature of spine. See *rickets*. 2. In bot., a disease producing abortion of the fruit or seed.—**Rachitis fetalis annularis**, intra-uterine formation of annular thickenings on the diaphyses of the long bones. Also called *rachitis intra-uterina annularis*.—**Rachitis fetalis micromelica**, intra-uterine stunting of the bones in their longitudinal growth. Also called *rachitis uterina micromelica*.

rachitome (rak'i-tōm), *n.* [Also *rhachitome*; < F. *rachitome*, < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνω*, *ταμείν*, cut.] An anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal, without injuring the medulla.

rachitomous (rā-ki'tō-mus), *a.* [Also *rhachitomous*; < Gr. *ράχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνω*, *ταμείν*, cut.] Segmented, as a vertebra of many of the lower vertebrates which consists of a neural arch resting on a separate piece on each side, the pleurocentrum, which in turn rests on a single median piece below, the intercentrum; having or characterized by such vertebrae, as a fish or batrachian, or the backbone of such animals. See *embolomerous*. *E. D. Cope*.

Both kinds of vertebrae (*rachitomous* and *embolomerous*) can be found in the same animal. *Science*, VI. 98.

racial (rā'si-al), *a.* [*race*³ + *-ial*. Cf. *facial*.] Relating or pertaining to race or lineage, or to a race or races of living beings; characteristic of race or of a race.

Man, as he lived on the earth during the time when the most striking racial characteristics were being developed. *W. H. Flower*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 445.

racially (rā'si-al-i), *adv.* In a racial manner; in relation to or as influenced by race or lineage.

The unification of the *racially* most potent people of whom we have record. *The Academy*, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 66.

Raciborskia (ras-i-bôr'ski-ÿ), *n.* [NL. (Berlese), < *Racyborshi*, a Polish botanist.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Raciborskiaceæ*.

Raciborskiaceæ (ras-i-bôr-ski-ÿ-sÿ-ÿ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raciborskia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Raciborskia*, and having the peridium naked and distinctly stipitate, and the capitulum violaceous.

racily (rã'si-li), *adv.* [*< racy + -ly*.] In a raey manner; piquantly; spicily.

racinet, *n.* [ME.; < OF. *racine*, *racine*, F. *racine* = Pr. *racina*, *racina*, root, < ML. as if **radicina*, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *race*.] A root.

Unifulle inat, though it be sote,
And of alle yveille the *raeyne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4881.

raciness (rã'si-nes), *n.* [*< racy + -ness*.] The quality of being raey; peculiarly characteristic and piquant flavor or style; spiciness; pungency.

racine (rã'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *race*, *v.*] The running of races; the occupation or business of arranging for or carrying on races, especially between horses.

The Queen [Anne] was fond of *racine*, and gave her 100*l.* gold cups to be run for, as now: nay more, she not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, l. 302.

racine-bell (rã'sing-bel), *n.* A gretol or small bell given as a prize for a horse-race: such a prize was frequent in the sixteenth century. Bells of this form exist of silver, from an inch to two inches and a half in diameter, with inscriptions and dates.

racine-bit (rã'sing-bit), *n.* A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings of which range in size from 3 to 6 inches.

racine-calendar (rã'sing-kal'en-dãr), *n.* A detailed list of races run or to be run.

rack¹ (rak), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *wrack* (by confusion with *wreck*); not found as a verb in ME. or AS., except the secondary forms AS. *reccan*, as below, and ME. *racen*, < AS. *racan*, **racan*, stretch oneself (see *rax*); prob. < MD. *racken*, stretch, reach out, torture, rack, = G. *racken*, stretch, torture; a collateral form of AS. *reccan* (pret. *reakte*), stretch out, also correct, direct, rule, guide, tell, etc. (ME. *rechen*, stretch, also tell; see *retch*¹ and *rack*⁷, *reckon*), = OS. *rekkan*, stretch, = MD. *recken*, D. *rekken* = MLG. *reken*, stretch, = OHG. *rechan*, MHG. *recken*, stretch, extend, = Icel. *rekja*, stretch, trace (cf. *rekja*, strain), = Dan. *række* = Sw. *räcka*, reach, hand, stretch, = Goth. **rakjan*, in comp. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out; prob. = L. *regere*, rule, lit. 'stretch out,' 'make straight' (in *por-rigere*, stretch forth, *e-rigere*, straighten out, erect, etc.) (pp. *rectus*, straight, = E. *right*), = Gr. *ῥέγειν*, stretch, = Lith. *racau*, *racyti*, stretch, = Skt. *√ arj*, stretch. Akin to *rake*², reach, extend, but prob. not to *rake*¹, nor to *reach*¹, with which, however, *rack*¹ has been partly confused. The verb and esp. the noun *rack* show great confusion and mixture of senses, and complete separation is difficult. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] 1. To stretch; stretch out; strain by force or violence; extend by stretching or straining.

Which yet they *rack* higher to foure hundred three-score and ten thousand yeares.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 54.
I know your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd* up
To the same pitch. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53. (Nares.)
Suits in love should not,
Like suits in law, be *rack'd* from term to term.
Shirley, Hyde Park, l. 2.

2. To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; rend; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a *rack*ing cough; to *rack* a ship to pieces by slanting shot.

Dare no more stretch this finger of mine than he
Dare *rack* his own. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. l. 317.

3. To torture by violent stretching; stretch on a frame by means of a windlass; subject to the punishment of the rack. See *rack*¹, *n.*, 2 (b).

He was *rack*ed and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either change his opinion or confesse other of his profession. *Foxe, A Table of French Martyrs*, an. 1551.

An answer was returned by Lord Kilultagh to the effect that "you ought to *rack* him if you saw cause, and hang him if you found reason." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 466.

Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought,
From *rack*ing, but, since law thinks otherwise,
I have been put to the rack.
Browning, Ring and Book, l. 202.

Hence—4. To put in torment; affect with great pain or distress; torture in any way; disturb violently.

My soul is *rack'd* till you dissolve my fears.
Beau. and Fl. (3), Faithful Friends, l. 1.
Lord, how my soul is *rack'd* betwixt the world and thee!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.
I will not *rack* myself with the Thought.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.
Kinraid was *rack*ed with agony from his dangling broken leg, and his very life seemed leaving him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

5. To strain with anxiety, eagerness, curiosity, or the like; subject to strenuous effort or intense feeling; worry; agitate: as, to *rack* one's invention or memory.

A barbarous phrase has often made me out of love with a good sense; and doubtful writing hath *wrack*ed me beyond my patience.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.
It doth *rack* my brain why they should stay thus.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

6. To stretch or draw out of normal condition or relation; strain beyond measure or propriety; wrest; warp; distort; exaggerate; overstrain: chiefly in figurative uses.

Albeit this is one of the places that hath been *rack*ed, as I told you of *rack*ing Scriptures.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.
For it so fallia out
That what we have we prize not to the worth
While we enjoy it, but, being *rack'd* and lost,
Why, then we *rack* the value.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. l. 222.
Prsy, *rack* not honesty. *Fletcher, Loyal Subject*, ii. 6.

Hyperbole is *rack*ed to find terms of adoring admiration for the queen.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 28.

7. To exact or obtain by rapacity; get or gain in excess or wrongfully. See *rack-rent*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Each place abounding with fowle Injuries,
And filld with treasure *rack*ed with robberies.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1306.
Why, honest master, here lies all my money,
The money I ha' *rack'd* by usury.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, l. 1.

Good for nought but to persuade their lords
To *rack* their rents and give o'er housekeeping.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, l. 1.

8. To subject to extortion; practise rapacity upon; oppress by extortion.

The commons inat thou *rack'd*; the ciery's baga
Are fank and lean with thy extortion.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., l. 3. 131.

Here are no hard Landlords to *rack* vs with high rents, or extorting fines.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 186.

9. In mining, to wash on the rack. See *rack*¹, *n.*, 5 (i).—10. To place on or in a rack or frame made for the purpose, either for storage or for temporary need, as for draining, drying, or the like.—11. To form into or as if into a rack or grating; give the appearance of a rack to.—12. *Naut.*, to seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes.—**Racking turns**, turns taken alternately over and under ropes, to bind them together.—**To rack a tackle**, to seize two parts of a tackle together with rope-yarn or spun-yarn, so that, if the fall is let go, the strain will not be loosened.

rack¹ (rak), *n.* [*< ME. racke*, a rack (for torture), *rakke*, a straight bar, a rack for hay, a framework, *rekke*, a bar, a framework above a manger, a bar, a rack (for torture), later *rak*, rack as a roost, a frame for dishes, weapons, etc.); < MD. *racke*, D. *rak*, a rack, = LG. *rakk*, a shelf, = G. *rack*, a bar, rail, *recke*, a frame, trestle, rack for supporting things, dial. *reck*, scaffold, wooden horse; the lit. sense being either (a) active, 'that which stretcheth,' as an appliance for bending a bow, a frame for stretching the limbs in torture (*rack* in this sense also involving the sense of 'framework' merely), or (b) passive, 'that which is stretched,' hence a straight bar (cf. Icel. *rakkr*, *rakr*, straight, = Sw. *rak*, straight), a frame of bars (such as the grating above a manger), a framework used in torture (involving also the orig. active notion of 'stretching'), a bar with teeth, a thing extorted, etc.; from the verb. Cf. G. *reckbank*, a rack (means of torture), < *recken*, stretch, + *bank*, bench.] 1. A bar.

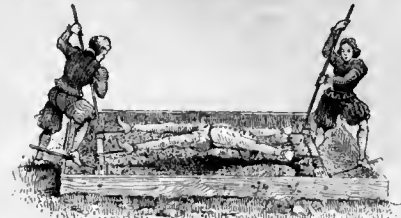
Hevie *rekkes* binde to hire fet.
Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), xv. 132.

2. A frame or apparatus for stretching or straining. Specifically—(a) A windlass or winch for bending a bow; the part of the crossbow in which the gaffe moved. *Halliwel*.

These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or rack.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick. (Latham.)

(b) An instrument of torture by means of which the limbs were pulled in different directions, so that the whole body was subjected to a great tension, sufficient sometimes to cause the bones to leave their sockets. The form of application of the torture differed at different times. The rack consisted essentially of a platform on which the body

was laid, having at one end a fixed bar to which one pair of limbs was fastened, and at the other end a movable bar



Rack.

to which the other limbs were fastened, and which could be forcibly pulled away from the fixed bar or rolled on its own axis by means of a windlass. See *judicial torture*, under *torture*.

Galows and *racke*.
Carton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 24.
Take him hence; to the *rack* with him! We'll touse you joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
Shak., M. for M., v. l. 313.

3. Punishment by the rack, or by some similar means of torture.

You have found a Person who would suffer *Racks* In Honour's Cause.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 13.
Hence—4. A state of torture or extreme suffering, physical or mental; great pain; rending anxiety; anguish. See on the *rack*, below.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.
Sir W. Temple.

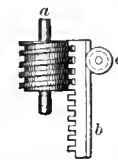
5. A grating or open framework of bars, wires, or pegs on or in which articles are arranged or deposited: much used in composition, as in bottle-rack, card-rack, hat-rack, letter-rack, etc. Specifically—(a) A grating on which bacon is laid. (b) An open wooden framework placed above a manger or the like, in which fodder for horses or cattle is laid.

From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire.
Addison.

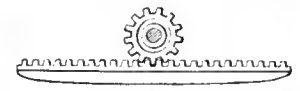
(c) An openwork siding, high and flaring outward, placed on a wagon for the conveyance of hay or straw, grain in the sheaf, or other light and bulky material. (d) In *printing*, an upright framework, with side-cleats or other supports, for the storing of cases, of boards or galleys of type, etc.; distinguished as *case-rack*, *galley-rack*, etc. (e) *Naut.*, a fair-leader for a running rigging. (f) The collar of a grate. *Halliwel*. (g) A framework for a table aboard ship to hold dishes, etc., so as to keep them from sliding or falling off: same as *fiddle*. 2. (h) A frame for holding round shot in hofes; a shot-rack. (i) In *metal.*, an inclined wooden table on which fine ore is washed on a small scale. It is one of the various simpler forms of the buddle. (j) In *woolen-cloth manuf.*, a frame in a stove or room heated by steam-pipes on which the cloth is stretched tightly after washing with fullers' earth. (k) In *organ-building*, one of the thin boards, with perforations, which support the upper part of the feet of the pipes.

6. In *mach.*, a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges,

adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw, for converting a circular



Rack and Worm.



Rack and Pinion.

into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. If the rack is curved, it is called a *segment-rack*. If the teeth are placed on the rack obliquely and it is used with a worm instead of a wheel, it forms a *rack-and-worm gear*; in the cut, a is the worm, b the rack, and c a friction-wheel on which the back of b rolls, and which holds b intermeshed with a. See also cut under *mutilated*.

7. An anglers' ereel or fish-basket.—8. A fish-weir.—9. A measure of lacework counting 240 meshes perpendicularly.—10. Reach: as, to work by *rack* of eye (that is, to be guided by the eye in working).—11. That which is extorted; extortion.

The great rents and *racks* would be insupportable.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

In a high rack, in a high position. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—On the rack, on the stretch or as if by means of a rack; hence, in a state of tension or of torturing pain or anxiety.

I would have him ever to continue upon the Rack of Fear and Jealousie. *Congreve, Way of the World*, ii. 1.
My Head and Heart are on the Rack about my Son.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

Rack and pinion. See def. 6, above.—**Rack-and-pinion jack**, a lifting-jack in which power is applied by means of a rack and pinion.—**Rack-and-pinion press**, a press in which force is transmitted through a pinion to a rack connected with the follower. *E. H. Knight*.—**Rack-cutting machine**, a milling-machine for cutting the teeth of racks.—**To live at rack and manger**, to live amputuously and recklessly without regard to pecuniary means; live on the best without reck of payment.

But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his aca-horses, unbrid'd, unsadd'd, at rack

and manger, secure and careless of any thing else but of carrying on the great work which he had begun . . .
The Pagan Prince (1690). (Nares.)

A blustering, dissipated human figure . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way, by *living at rack and manger* there. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, II. I.

To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack; cause to be racked; hence, to torment with or about anything; subject to a state of keen suffering.

rack² (rak), *n.* [*< ME. *rakke, < AS. hreacca, hrecca, hrecca, the back of the head (L. occiput; Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 549.)*] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton, or the neck of mutton or pork. *Halliwel.*

A rack of mutton, sir,
And half a lamb. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, II. 2.

rack^{3†} (rak), *v. i.* [Altered, to conform to *rack³, n.*, from ME. *recken* (pret. *rac*), drive, move, tend, *< leel. rēka, drive, drift, toss, = Sw. vrāka = Dan. vrage, reject, drift, = AS. wrēcan, drive, wreak, E. wreak: see wreak. Cf. rack³, n.*] 1. To drive; move; go forward rapidly; stir.

His apere to his heorte rac. *Layamon*, I. 9320.
To her sone ache gan to reke. *Octorian*, I. 182.
Ichwule forthur reke. *Owl and Nightingale*, I. 1066.

2. To drive, as flying clouds.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect aun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. I. 27.

The clouds rack clear before the sun.
B. Jonson.

rack³ (rak), *n.* [*< ME. rac, rak, rakke, < leel. rek, drift, a thing drifted ashore, jetsam; cf. reki, drift, jetsam; < reka, drive, drift: see rack³, v. Cf. rack⁴ = wreck¹, wreck.*] Thin flying broken clouds; also, any mass of floating vapor in the sky.

There a tempest hom tok e on the torres high:
A rak and a royde wynde rose in hor saile.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1984.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

Shak., Tempest, IV. I. 156.

Up-piled
The cloudy rack slow journeying in the west.
Keats, Endymion, II.

As when across the sky the driving rack of the rain-cloud
Grows for a moment thin, and betrays the sun by its
brightness. *Langfellow*, Miles Standish, IX.

rack⁴ (rak), *n.* [Another spelling of *wrack*; see *wrack¹, n.*, and cf. *rack³*, from the same ult. source.] Same as *wrack¹*; now used in the phrases *to go to rack*, *to go to rack and ruin*.

We fell to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business, but all goes to rack.
Peppis.

rack⁵ (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rack²*, a path. track; see *rack²*.] 1. A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rut in a road. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

rack⁶ (rak), *v.* A dialectal form of *reck*.

rack^{7†} (rak), *v. t.* [A dial. form for what would be reg. **retch*, *< ME. rechen, rechen, rechen* (pret. *rahte, rehte, raugte*), *nle. < AS. reccan*, direct, extend, reach forth, explain, say; see *rack¹*, and cf. *retch¹* and *reckon*.] To relate; tell. *Halliwel.*

rack⁸ (rak), *v. i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rack³, v.* By some supposed to be a var. of *rack²*.] To move with the gait called a rack.

His Rahn-deer, racking with proud and stately pace,
Giveth to his flock a right beautiful grace.
Peete, An Eclogue.

Berratto [It.], a bounding cloth, a sieve; a racking of a horse. *Borattare*, to sift or bount meal. Also a racking between an amble and a trot. *Florio*.

rack⁸ (rak), *n.* [*< rack³, v.*] A gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop (or canter), in which the fore feet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot (or pace). It is usually an artificial gait, but is sometimes hereditary or natural. There is much confusion of terms in respect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is somewhat varied, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the galloping motion of the fore feet; that many confounding the rack with the pace, the two words often being used as synonymous; and that many have mistaken the use of the words *pace* and *amble*. There is abundant evidence that the American "pace" of to-day is the "amble" of Europeans of the last century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the same in the trot, the pace, and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move nearly simultaneously. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same side move nearly simultaneously. See cut in next column.

rack⁹ (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rock³*, by confusion with *rack¹*. Cf. *rack⁸*, a supposed var. of *rock²*.] A distaff; a rock.

310



Successive Positions of a Horse in one Stride of the Rack. (After instantaneous photographs by Edward Muybridge.)

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly rack, and fill the reel.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, IV. 423.

rack¹⁰ (rak), *v. t.* [Appar. first in pp. *racked, rackt*; *< OF. raquer, pp. raqué, in vin raqué*, "small or coarse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture" (Cotgrave); origin uncertain; according to Wedgwood, *< Languedoc aruca, rack, < raco, husks or dregs of grapes; according to Skeat, for orig. *rasquer = Sp. Pg. Pr. rasear, scateh; cf. Sp. Pg. rasgar, tear apart; see rash⁵*.] To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment; as, to rack cider or wine; to rack off liquor.

Rack wines — that is, wines cleansed and so purged that it may be and is drawn from the lees. *Minsheu*, 1617.

rack¹¹ (rak), *n.* [Partly by aphoresis from *arrack*; cf. Sp. *raque*, arrack, Turk. *raqi*, a spirituous drink, from the same ult. source: see *arrack*.] 1. Same as *arrack*.

Their ordinary drink is Tea: but they make themselves merry with hot Rack, which sometimes also they mix with their Tea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. I. 53.

2. A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons (or other fruit), and spices. *Halliwel.* — **Rack punch**, a punch made with arrack.

I don't love rack punch. *Swift*, To Stella, xxxv.

If slices of ripe pineapple be put into good arrack, and the spirit kept for a considerable time, it mellows down and acquires a very delicious flavor. This quality is much valued for making rack-punch. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 220.

rack¹² (rak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young rabbit. See the quotation.

Racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

rackabones (rak'a-bōnz), *n.* [*< rack¹, v., + a* (insignificant) *+ bones*.] A very lean person or animal. [Colloq., U. S.]

He is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill; otherwise he would let go of the old rackabones that hobbles behind the vehicle. *New York Tribune*, June 13, 1862.

rackapelt (rak'a-pelt), *n.* [Cf. *rackabones*.] An idle rascal. *Halliwel.* [Prev. Eng.]

rackarock (rak'a-rok), *n.* [*< rack¹, v., + a² + rock¹*. Cf. *rendrock*.] An explosive consisting of about three parts of potassium chlorate to one part of nitrobenzol.

rack-bar (rak'bär), *n.* *Naut.*, a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope called a swifter, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

rack-block (rak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running-ropes to lead through.

rack-calipers (rak'kal'i-pérs), *n. pl.* Calipers of which the legs are actuated by a rack-and-pinion motion. *E. H. Knight*.

rack-car (rak'kär), *n.* A freight-car roofed over and with sides formed of slats with open spaces between.

rack-compass (rak'kum'pas), *n.* A joiners' compass with a rack adjustment. *E. H. Knight*.

racker¹ (rak'er), *n.* [= D. *rakker* = MLG. *racker, racher*, LG. *rakker* = G. *racker* = Sw. *racker* = Dan. *rakker*; as *rack¹, v., + -er¹*.] 1. One who puts to the rack; a torturer or tor-

mentor.—2. One who wrests, twists, or distorts.

Such rackers of orthography. *Shak.*, I. L. L., v. I. 21.

3. One who harasses by exactions; as, a racker of tenants. *Swift*.

racker² (rak'er), *n.* [*< rack⁸ + -er¹*.] A horse that moves with a racking gait.

racker³ (rak'er), *n.* [*< rack¹⁰ + -er¹*.] A device for racking liquor, or drawing it off from the lees; also, a person who racks liquors.

The filling of casks is effected by Smith's rackers. *Engineer*, LXVI. 151.

racket¹ (rak'et), *n.* [*< Gael. racaid*, a noise, disturbance, *< rac*, make a noise like geese or ducks; Ir. *racan*, noise, riot. Cf. *rack¹, c.*] 1. A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commingled play or strife and loud talk; any prolonged clatter; din; clamor; hurly-burly.

Pray, what's all that racket over our heads? . . . My brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, II. 6.

2. A disturbance; a row; also, a noisy gathering; a scene of clamorous or eager merri-ment. [Colloq.]

Chav. Adzlesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy racket; by the zide of the wood there is a curious hansom gentiewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig. *Unnatural Mother* (1698). (Nares.)

3. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feeling; as, to make a racket about a trifle; to raise a racket about one's ears. [Colloq.]—4. Something going on, whether noisily and openly or quietly; a special proceeding, scheme, project, or the like: a slang use of very wide application; as, what's the racket? (what is going on?); to go on a racket (to engage in a lark or go on a spree); to be on to a person's racket (to detect his secret aim or purpose); to work the racket (to carry on a particular scheme or undertaking, especially one of a "shady" character); to stand the racket (to take the consequences, or abide the result).

He is ready as myself to stand the racket of subsequent proceedings. *Daily Telegraph* (London), Sept. 8, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

He had been off on the racket, perhaps for a week at a time. *Daily Telegraph* (London), Nov. 16, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

"Lucky I learned that signal racket," said Jack, as, still at a furious pace, he made cuts in different directions with his extemporized flag. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

To give the name of legislation to the proceedings at Albany over the Fair Bill yesterday would be an abuse of language. The proper name for them was "tumbling to the racket." The Assembly passed the bill without debate and almost unanimously, much as they might pass a bill authorizing a man to change his name. *New York Evening Post*, Jan. 29, 1890.

5. A smart stroke; a rap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

racket¹ (rak'et), *v.* [*< racket¹, n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To make a rattling or clattering noise; raise a tumult; move noisily.

The wind blazed and racketed through the narrow space between the house and the hill. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

2. To engage or take part in a racket of any kind; frequent noisy or tumultuous scenes; carry on eager or energetic action of some special kind. [Colloq.]

Old General Pierpont, his gret-gret-grandfather, was a general in the British army in Inly, an he racketed round 'mong them nabobs out there, an got no end o' gold an' precious stones. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 571.

3. To be dissipated; indulge to excess in social pleasures. [Colloq.]

I have been racketing lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 302.

II. trans. To utter noisily or tumultuously; clamor out. [Rare.]

Then think, then speak, then drink their sound again,
And racket round about this body's court
These two sweet words, 'Tis safe.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, IV. 4.

racket² (rak'et), *n.* [Also *raquet, raquet*; *< ME. raket = D. raket = MLG. ragget = G. racket, raket, rakett = Dan. Sw. raket, < OF. assibilated rachte, rachte, rasquete, rasquette, a racket, battledore, also the palm of the hand, F. raquette, a racket, battledore, < Sp. raqueta = It. racheffa, also lacheffa, a racket, battledore (cf. ML. raucha), < Ar. rāhat, palm of the hand, pl. rāh, the palms; cf. palm¹, 7, the game so called, tennis.*] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis and like games strike the ball; a bat consisting usually of a thin strip of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop,



across which a network of cord or catgut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

But kanstow playen racket to and fro?

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 400.

Th' Hall, which the Winde full in his face doth yerke, Smarter than *Racquets* in a Court re-lerk Balls 'gainst the Walls of the black-boarded house. *Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.* 'Tis but a ball banded to and fro, and every man carries a racket about him, to strike it from himself among the rest of the company. *Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.*

2. *pl.* A modern variety of the old game of tennis.

He could shoot, play rackets, whist, and cricket better than most people, and was a consummate horseman on any animal under any circumstances. *Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xiii.*

Some British officers, playing rackets, had struck a ball to where he was sitting. *Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 801.*

3. A kind of net. *Hallivell.*—4. A snow-shoe: an Anglicized form of the French *raquette*. [Rare.]

Their [the Canadian Indians'] Dogges are like Foxes, which spend not, neiter giue over, and haue rackets tyed vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 753.*

5. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse or other draft-animal, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.—6. A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket; a spatula. The racket may result from a spatulate enlargement of the web at or near the end of the feather; or from the lack, natural or artificial, of webbing along a part of the feather, beyond which the feather is webbed; or from coiling of the end of the feather. These formations are exhibited in the motmots, in some humming-birds and birds of paradise, and in various others, and are illustrated in the figures under *Momotus*, *Priodonturus*, and *Cincinnatius*. Some feathers springing from the head acquire a similar shape. See cut under *Parotia*.

7. A musical instrument of the seventeenth century, consisting of a mouthpiece with a double reed, and a wooden tube repeatedly bent upon itself, and pierced with several finger-holes. Its compass was limited, and the tone weak and difficult to produce. Several varieties or sizes were made, as of the bombard, which it resembled. Early in the eighteenth century it was replaced by the modern bassoon.

8. An organ-stop giving tones similar to those of the above instrument.

racket² (rak'et), *v. t.* [*< racket², n.*] To strike with or as if with a racket; toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man racketed from one temptation to another, till at last he hazard eternal ruin. *Hewyt, Nine Sermons, p. 60.*

racket-court (rak'et-kört), *n.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

racketer (rak'et-er), *n.* [*< racket¹ + -er¹.*] A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; one who leads a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night with my cousins and Miss Clements; and again to be at a play this night; I shall be a racketeer, I doubt. *Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. letter xvi.*

racket-ground (rak'et-ground), *n.* Same as *racket-court*.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the racket-ground. *Dickens, Pickwick, xli.*

rackettail (rak'et-täl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Discurus* and related forms, having two feathers of the tail shaped like rackets.

racket-tailed (rak'et-täld), *a.* Having the tail formed in part like a racket; having a racket on the tail, as the motmots (*Momotidae*), certain humming-birds (*Discurus*, etc.), or a parrakeet of the genus *Priodonturus*.

rackety (rak'et-i), *a.* [*< racket¹ + -y¹.*] Making or characterized by a racket or noise; noisy: as, a rackety company or place. [Colloq.] This strange metamorphosis in the rackety little Irishman. *Kingsley, Two Years Ago, vii. (Davies).* In the rackety bowling-alley. *C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 193.*

rack-fisht (rak'fish), *n.* [Origin unknown; prob. either for **wrackfish* or for *rockfish*, *q. v.*] A fish, of what kind is not determined. *S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 5.*

rack-hook (rak'hük), *n.* In a repeating clock, a part of the striking-mechanism which engages the teeth of the rack in succession when the hours are struck; the gathering-piece or pallet. *E. H. Knight.*

racking¹ (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rack¹, v.*] 1. The act of torturing on the rack.—2. *Naut.*, a piece of small stuff used to rack a tackle.—3. In metallurgical operations, same as *ragging, 2.*

racking² (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rack², v.*] In the *manège*, same as *rack².*

racking-can (rak'ing-kan), *n.* A vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees, which remain at the bottom.

racking-cock (rak'ing-kok), *n.* A form of faucet used in racking off wine or ale from the cask or from the lees in the fermenting-vat.

racking-crook (rak'ing-krük), *n.* A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See *trammel*. Also called *ratten-crook*.

racking-faucet (rak'ing-fä'set), *n.* Same as *racking-cock*.

racking-pump (rak'ing-pump), *n.* A pump for the transfer of liquors from vats to casks, etc., when the difference of level is such as to prevent the use of a siphon or faucet.

racking-table (rak'ing-tä'bl), *n.* A wooden table or frame used in Cornwall for washing tin ore, which is distributed over the surface of the table with a solid rake or hard brush, whence the name: sometimes corrupted into *ragging-table*. See *framing-table*.

rackle (rak'l), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *rackled*, ppr. *rackling*. [Perhaps a var. of *rattle¹*; but cf. *racket¹*.] To rattle. [Prov. Eng.]

rackle (rak'l), *n.* [Cf. *rackle, v.*, *racket¹*.] Noisy talk. [Prov. Eng.]

rackoon, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *raccoon*.

rack-pin (rak'pin), *n.* A small rack-stick.

rack-rail (rak'räl), *n.* A rail laid alongside the bearing-rails of a railway, having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the locomotive: now used only in some forms of inclined-plane railway.

rack-railway (rak'räl'wä), *n.* A railway operated with the aid of rack-rails.

The first rack-railway in France was opened lately at Langres. *Nature, XXXVII. 328.*

rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* [*< rack¹, v.*, + *rent², n.*] A rent raised to the highest possible limit; a rent greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay: used especially of landlords in Ireland.

Some thousand families are . . . preparing to go from hence and settle themselves in America, . . . the farmers, whose beneficial bargains are now become a *rackrent* too hard to be borne, and those who have any ready money, or can purchase any by the sale of their goods or leases, because they find their fortunes hourly decaying. *Swift, Intelligencer, No. 19.*

Rack-rent . . . is the highest annual rent that can be obtained by the competition of those who desire to become tenants. It is not a strictly legal term, though sometimes used in Acts of Parliament; in legal documents it is represented by "the best rent that can be obtained without a fine." *F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 152.*

rack-rent (rak'rent), *v.* [*< rack-rent, n.*] *I. trans.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent.

The land-lord rack-renting and evicting him [the tenant] with the help of the civil and military resources of the law. *W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 160.*

II. intrans. To impose rack-rents.

Hence the chief gradually acquired the characteristics of what naturalists have called "synthetic" and "prophetic" types, combining the features of the modern gentleman with those of the modern rack-renting landlord. *Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 733.*

rack-renter (rak'rent'er), *n.* [*< rack-rent + -er¹.*] 1. One who is subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

The yearly rent of the land, which the rack-renter or under tenant pays. *Locke.*

2. One who rack-rents his tenants.

The entire Tory and Unionist alliance went on its knees, so to speak, during the Autumn to implore the rack-renters to moderation. *Contemporary Rev., LI. 124.*

rack-saw (rak'sä), *n.* A wide-toothed saw.

rack-stick (rak'stik), *n.* A stick suitably prepared for stretching or straining a rope or the like, as in fastening a load on a wagon.—**Rack-stick and lashing**, a piece of two-inch rope, about 6 feet long, fastened to a picket about 15 inches long, having a hole in its head to receive the rope. *Farrar, Mil. Ency.*

rack-tail (rak'täl), *n.* In a repeating clock, a bent arm connected with the striking-mechanism, having a pin at its end which drops upon the notched wheel that determines the number of strokes.

rackwork (rak'wërk), *n.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. See cut under *rack¹*.

raconteur (ra-kön-tër'), *n.* [F., *< raconter*, relate: see *recount¹*.] A story-teller; a person given to or skilled in relating anecdotes, recounting adventures, or the like.

There never was, in my opinion, a raconteur, from Charles Lamb or Theodore Hook down to Gilbert & Beckett or H. J. Byron, . . . who spoke and told anecdotes at a dinner-table, . . . that was not conscious that he was going to be funny. *Lester Wallack, in Scribner's Mag., IV. 721.*

raccoon, raccoon (ra-kön'), *n.* [Formerly also *rackoon*, *raccoon*, by aphesis from earlier *arocoon*, *aroughceun*, *aroughcond*, *< Amer. Ind. arathcone*, *arathkume*, a racoon. Hence, by further aphesis, *coon*. The F. *raton*, racoon, is an accom. form, simulating F. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A small plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, belonging to the family *Procyonidæ* and genus *Procyon*. The common racoon is *P. lotor*, so called from its habit of dipping its food in water, as if



Common Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

washing it, before eating. This animal is about 2 feet long, with a stout body, a bushy ringed tail, short limbs, pointed ears, broad face, and very sharp snout, of a general grayish coloration, with light and dark markings on the face. It is common in southerly parts of the United States, and feeds on fruits and other vegetable as well as animal substances. Its flesh is eatable, and the fur, much used for making caps, is called *coonskin*. The racoon is readily tamed, and makes an amusing pet. Other members of the genus are *P. puna* of California (perhaps only a nominal species) and the quite distinct *P. cancrivorus*, the crab-eating racoon, of the warmer parts of America, known as the *agouara*.

A beast they call *Aroughceun*, much like a badger, but vseth to liue on trees as squirrels doe. *Capt. John Smith, Virginia, I. 124.*

Quil-darting Porcupines and *Rackcoones* be Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree. *S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.*

raccoon-berry (ra-kön'ber'i), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. [U. S.]

raccoon-dog (ra-kön'dog), *n.* An Asiatic and Japanese animal of the family *Canidæ*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, a kind of dog having an aspect suggesting a racoon. See cut under *Nyctereutes*.

raccoon-oyster (ra-kön'ois'tër), *n.* An uncultivated oyster growing on muddy banks exposed at low tide. [Southern coast, U. S.]

raccoon-perch (ra-kön'përh), *n.* The common yellow perch, *Perca americana*, of the Mississippi valley: so called from bands around the body something like those of a racoon's tail. See cut under *perch¹*.

Racovian (ra-kö'vi-an), *a. and n.* [*< Racow* (in Poland) (NL. *Racovia*) + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Pertaining or relating to Rakow, a town of Poland, or to the Socinians, who made it their chief seat in the first part of the seventeenth century: as, the *Racovian* Catechism (a popular exposition of Socinianism: see *catechism, 2*).

II. n. An inhabitant of Rakow, or an adherent of the Unitarian doctrines formerly taught there; specifically, a Polish Socinian.

racquet, *n.* See *racket²*.

racy (rä'si), *a.* [*< race³ + -y¹.*] 1. Having an agreeably peculiar flavor, of a kind that may be supposed to be imparted by the soil, as wine; peculiarly palatable.

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the racy wine.
Pope, Odyssey, lii. 503.

2. Having a strong distinctive and agreeable quality of any kind; spirited; pungent; piquant; spicy: as, a racy style; a racy anecdote.

Brisk racy verses, in which we
The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and see.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses.

His ballads are racyest when brimmed with the element
That most attracts the author.

E. C. Steadman, Poets of America, p. 282.

Book English has gone round the world, but at home
we still preserve the racy idioms of our fathers.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. Pertaining to race or kind; racially distinctive or peculiar; of native origin or quality.

Yorkshire has such families here and there, . . . peculiar, racy, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

The eyes [of a Gordon setter] must be full of animation,
of a rich color, between brown and gold; the neck must be clean and racy.
The Century, XXXI. 118.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Racy, Spicy.* These words agree in expressing a quality that is relished, physically or mentally. Literally, *racy* applies to the peculiar flavor which wines derive from the soil, and *spicy* to the flavor given to food, breezes, etc., by spice. Figuratively, that is *racy* which is agreeably fresh and distinctive in thought and expression; that is *spicy* which is agreeably pungent to the mind, producing a sensation comparable to that which spice produces in taste. Pointedness is essential to *spiciness*, and likely to be found in *racy*.

rad¹ (rad), a. [*ME. rad*, *OE. hræddr* = *Sw. rådd* = *Dan. ræd*, afraid.] Afraid; frightened. [*Old Eng. and Scotch.*]

We were so rad euerlikon,
When that he put beyde the stone,
We wroke for ferd, and durst sty none,
And sore we were abast.

York Plays, p. 416.

She seyde, "Without consent of me,
That an Outlaw suld come befor a King;
I am right rad of treasonrie."

Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

rad², a. A Middle English form of *rath*¹.

rad³. A Middle English preterit of *ride*.

rad⁴. An obsolete preterit of *read*¹.

rad⁵ (rad), n. [*Abbr. of radical.*] A radical. [*Low.*]

He's got what will buy him bread and cheese when the
Rads shut up the Church. *Trolope, Dr. Thorne, xxv.*

raddet. An obsolete preterit of *read*¹.

raddle¹ (rad'l), n. [*Early mod. E. radel, redle*; also (in verb) *ruidle*; perhaps a transposed form of *hurdle*; or formed from *wreathe* or *writhe* (cf. *writhe*, *v.*) and confused with *hurdle*, or with *riddle*³ (*ME. redel*, etc.), a curtain.] 1. A hurdle. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. *pl.* Small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. *Kennett. (Halliwell.)*

In old time the houses of the Britons were slightlie set
vp with a few posts and many radels, with stable and all
offices under one rooffe.

Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, li. 12. (Holinshead's Chron.)

3. A piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence. [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some places to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam.—6. In *metal-working*, a rable.

raddle² (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [*Formerly also radle, ruddle*; < *raddle*¹, n.] 1. To weave; interweave; wind together; wattle.

Raddling or working it up like basket work.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, xxv.

2. To "baste"; beat.

Robin Hood drew his sword so good,
The peddler drew his brand,
And he hath raddled him, bold Robin Hood,
So that he scarce can stand.

Ballad of Robin Hood.

raddle³ (rad'l), n. [*Var. of redde, ruddle*¹.] 1. Same as *redde*.—2. A layer of red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a raddle of rouge.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Medal of George the Fourth.

raddle⁴ (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [*< raddle*², n.] 1. To paint with or as if with raddle; color coarsely, as with rouge.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and raddled old women who shudder at the slips?

Thackeray, Newcomes, xx.

2. To get over (work) in a careless, slovenly manner. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Imp. Dict.*

raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), n. Same as *raddle*¹, 4. Worthless, n. Same as *reddleman*. *Fuller, Worthies, III. 38.*

raddock (rad'ok), n. A dialectal form of *raddock*.

raddour, n. See *redour*.

rade¹ (rad). A dialectal (Old English and Scotch) preterit of *ride*.

rade² (rad), n. A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *road*.

radeau (ra-dō'), n.; pl. *radeaux* (-dōz'). [*< F. radeau* = *Pr. radeth*, *< ML. *ratellus* (also, after *OF., radellus, rasellus*), dim. of *L. ratis*, raft, vessel.] A raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split
Rock, and behind it the radeau Thunderer.

Irving. (Webster.)

Rademacher's plaster. See *plaster*.

radevoret, n. [*ME.*, prob. of *OF.* origin; perhaps orig. *OF. *ras de Vore*: *ras* (*Sp. It. raso*), a sort of smooth cloth (see *rash*⁴); *de*, of; **Vore*, perhaps the town of *Lavaur* in Languedoc. Cf. *F. ras de Châlons, ras de Gemnes*, similar cloth from the places named.] A sort of cloth or textile fabric usually explained as 'tapestry' or 'striped stuff tapestry.'

This woful lady yelmed had in yonthe
So that she werken and embrowden kouthe,
And weven in stole the radevoren,
As hyt of wymmen hath be woved yore.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 232.

radget (raj), n. Same as *rodge*.

radial (rā'di-əl), a. and n. [*< F. radial* = *It. radiale*, *< NL. radialis*, *< L. radius*, ray, radius; see *radius*, *ray*¹.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to a ray or a radius (or radii); having the character or appearance of a ray or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a center; being or moving in the direction of the radius.

At a little distance from the center the wind is probably
nearly radial. *Science, III. 94.*

Specifically—(a) In *anat.*, of or pertaining in any way to the radius (see *radius*, 2): as, the radial artery, nerve, vein; radial articulations or movements; the radial side or aspect of the arm, wrist, or hand; the radial group of muscles; the radial pronator or supinator. (b) In *zool.*, rayed, radiate, or radiating; of or pertaining to the rays, arms, or radiating processes of an animal; relating to the radially disposed or actinomorphic parts of the *Radiata* and similar animals. See cut under *medusiform*. (c) In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the radialia. See *radiate* (c).

The cartilaginous, or ossified, basal and radial supports
of the fins. *Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 38.*

(d) In *bot.*: (1) Belonging to a ray, as of an umbel or of a flower-head in the *Compositæ*. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides of the axis: opposed to *bifacial* or *dorsiventral*. *Goebel.—Radial ambulacral vessels.* See *ambulacral*.

—Radial artery, the smaller of the branches resulting from the bifurcation of the brachial artery at the elbow, extending in a straight line on the outer side of the front of the forearm to the wrist, where it turns around the radial side of the carpus and descends to the upper part of the first interosseous space, where it penetrates the palm of the hand to help form the deep palmar arch. Just above the wrist it lies subcutaneously on the ulnar side of the tendon of the long supinator, and is here commonly felt in ascertaining the pulse. Its chief branches, besides the muscular and cutaneous ones, are the radial recurrent and the anterior and posterior carpalis.—Radial axle-box. See *axle-box*.—Radial bundle, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the phloem and xylem are arranged in alternating radii. Compare *closed*, *collateral*, and *concentric bundle*, under *bundle*.

The last form is the radial, where the bundles of phloem and xylem are arranged alternately in the central fibrovascular axis. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 18.*

Radial cells, in *entom.*, same as *postcostal cellules* (which see, under *postcostal*).—Radial curve, in *geom.*, a curve most conveniently expressed by means of the radius vector to one coordinate: spirals and the quadratrix of *Dionotrus* are radial curves.—Radial drilling-machine. See *drilling-machine*.—Radial fibers of the retina. See *sustentacular fibers*, under *sustentacular*.—Radial formula, the expression of the number of rays in the fins of a fish by the initial letters of the names of the fins and the numbers of their rays: thus, the radial formula for the yellow perch is D, XIII. + I. 14; A, II. + 7; P, 15; V, I. 5—where the Roman numerals are the spines and the Arabic the rays of the dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral fins respectively.—Radial nerve. See *nerve*.—Radial-piston water-wheel. See *water-wheel*.—Radial plates, in crinoids, the set or system of plates which includes the joints of the stem, arms and plunales, the centrodorsal plate, and the radial plate proper: distinguished from *persomatic plates*.—Radial recurrent artery, a branch of the radial artery, given off near its origin, that turns backward to join in the anastomosis at the elbow.—Radial symmetry. See *symmetry*.—Radial vein. See *marginal vein*, under *marginal*.

II. n. A radiating or radial part; a ray. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) A radiale. (b) In *ichth.*, the radius or hypercoracoid (a bone). (c) One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the brachials and the basals; one of the joints of the second order, or of a division of the basals. See cut under *Crinoidea*.

The two radials [of a crinoid] on either side of the largest basal . . . are broader than the other two.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 150.

(d) The fourth joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider.

radiale (rā-di-ā'lē), n.; pl. *radialia* (-li-ā). [*NL.*, neut. of *radialis*, radial; see *radial*.] In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) The radiocarpal bone; that bone of the wrist which is situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpals, in special relation with the radius. In man this bone is the scaphoid. Compare *ulnare*, and see cuts under *hand* and *carpus*. (b) One of the rays of the cup of a crinoid. See *radial*, n. (c), and cut under *Crinoidea*. (c) A cartilage radiating from the base of the fins of elasmobranchiate fishes. See cut under *pterygium*. (d) Same as *radial*, n. (b). See *hypercoracoid*.

radialis (rā-di-ā'lis), n.; pl. *radiales* (-lēz). [*NL. radialis* (sc. *musculus*, etc.), radial; see *radial*.] In *anat.*, a radial muscle, artery, vein, or nerve; chiefly used adjectively as a part of certain Latin phrase-names of muscles: as, flexor carpi radialis; extensor carpi radialis longior or brevior. See *flexor*, *extensor*.

radiality (rā-di-ā'l-i-ti), n. [*< radial* + *-ity*.] The character or structure of a radiate organism; formation of rays, or disposition of rayed parts; radial symmetry. Sometimes called *radialness* and *radiism*.

radialization (rā-di-ā'l-i-zā'shōn), n. [*< radialize* + *-ation*.] Arrangement in radiating forms; radiation.

Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a radialization possibly connected with it).
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 267.

radialize (rā'di-ā-l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *radialized*, ppr. *radializing*. [*< radial* + *-ize*.] To render radiate; make ray-like.

One fragment exhibits part of a large radialized structure within a spherulitic matrix.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 249.

radially (rā'di-ā'l-i), adv. 1. In a radial or radiating manner; in the manner of radii or rays: as, lines diverging radially.

As the growth [of the fungus] spreads outward radially, the inner hyphae, having sucked all the organic matter out of the ground, perish.

S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 82.

2. In *entom.*, toward or over the radius (a vein of the wing): as, a color-band radially dilated.

radian (rā'di-ān), n. [*< radius* + *-an*.] The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius. Also called the *unit angle* in circular measure. It is equal to 57° 17' 44".80625 nearly.

radiance (rā'di-āns), n. [*< F. radiance*, *< ML. radiantia*, radiance, *< L. radiān(t)-s*, radiant; see *radiant*.] 1. Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness.

The sacred radiance of the sun. *Shak., Lear, i. 1. 111.*

Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton, P. L., vii. 194.*

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.

Shelley, Adonais, lii.

2. Radiation.

Thus we have . . . (3) Theory of radiance.

J. Clerk Maxwell, in Encyc. Brit., XIX. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Radiance, Brilliance, Brilliancy, Effulgence, Refulgence, Splendor, Luster.* These words agree in representing the shooting out of rays or beams in an impressive way. *Radiance* is the most steady; it is generally a light that is agreeable to the eyes; hence the word is often chosen for corresponding figurative expressions: as, the radiance of his cheerfulness; the radiance of the gospel. *Brilliance* represents a light that is strong, often too strong to be agreeable, and marked by variation or play and penetration: as, the brilliance of a diamond or of fireworks. Hence, figuratively, the brilliance of the scene at a wedding; the radiance of humor, the brilliancy of wit. *Brilliance* is more often literal, *brilliancy* figurative. *Effulgence* is a splendid light, seeming to fill to overflowing every place where it is—a strong, flooding, but not necessarily intense or painful light: as, the effulgence of the noontday sun; the effulgence of the attributes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure speak of the effulgence of Queen Elizabeth's beauty. *Refulgence* is often the same as *effulgence*, but sometimes weaker. *Splendor*, which is more often used figuratively, is, when used literally, about the same as *refulgence*. *Luster* is the only one of these words which does not imply that the object gives forth light; *luster* may be used where the light is either emitted or reflected, but latterly more often reflected: as, the luster of silk. *Luster* is generally like *brilliance*, a varying light, but it may be simply two or three degrees weaker than *splendor*. For comparison with *glisten*, *glitter*, etc., see *glare*, *v. i.*

'Twere all one
That I should love a bright particular star
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
In his bright radiance and collateral light
Must I be comforted. *Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 99.*

There is an appearance of brilliancy in the pleasures of high life which naturally dazzles the young. *Craig.*

Effulgence of my glory, Son beloved.

Milton, P. L., vi. 680.

Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming splendour through the sky.
Montgomery, *Battle of Alexandria*.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake,
Pleased the green *lustre* of the scales survey,
And with their forky tongues shall innocently play.
Pope, *Messiah*, l. 82.

radiancy (rā'di-an-si), *n.* [As *radiance* (see *-cy*)] Same as *radiance*.

radiant (rā'di-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *radiant*; < OF. *radiant*, F. *radiant* = Sp. Pg. *radiante* = It. *radiante*, *raggiante*, < L. *radiant* (t)-s, ppr. of *radiare*, radiate, shine; see *radiate*.] *I. a.* 1. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the *radiant* sun; a *radiant* countenance.

Mark, what *radiant* state she spreads.
Milton, *Arcades*, l. 14.

A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a *radiant* trail of hair.
Pope, *R.* of the *L.*, v. 128.

His features *radiant* as the soul within.
O. W. Holmes, *Vestigia Quinque Retrosuam*.

2. Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radiated; radiate: as, *radiant* heat.

Jonas . . . made him a shadowyng place for his defence
agaynst the *radiant* heat of the some in the syde of an
hyll.
Sp. Fisher, *Seven Penitential Psalms*, Ps. cxxx.

The passage of *radiant* heat, as such, through any medium does not heat it at all.
W. L. Carpenter, *Energy in Nature* (1st ed.), p. 45.

When this [radiation of fibers] takes place in an open cavity, producing brush-like forms, they are termed *radiant*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 370.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Edged with rays: said of an ordinary or other bearing such as is usually bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like long indentations. See *ray*¹, 8. (*b*) Giving off rays, which do not form a broken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream from it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaming from behind it.—4. In *bot.*, radiating; radiate.—



Or, a Chief Radiant, Sable.

Radiant energy. See *energy*.—**Radiant heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Radiant matter**, a phrase used by Crookes to describe a highly rarefied gas, or "ultra-gaseous matter," which is found to produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high-potential electricity is passed through it. For example, in a vacuum-tube exhausted to one millionth of an atmosphere (a Crookes tube) the molecules of the gas present are projected from the negative pole in streams, and if they are made to strike against a delicately poised wheel they set it in motion; if on a piece of calcite, they make it phosphorescent, etc.—**Radiant neurition**, in *entom.*, neurition characterized by a number of veins radiating outward from a small roundish areolet or cell in the disk of the wing, as in certain *Diptera*.—**Radiant point**, in *physics*, the point from which rays of light or heat proceed. Also called *radiating point*.—**Radiant veins or nervures**, in *entom.*, veins or nervures radiating from a single small wing-cell.—**Syn.** 1. Beaming, resplendent. See *radiance*.

II. n. 1. In *optics*, a luminous point or object from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the focus of a pencil of rays.—2. In *astron.*, the point in the heavens from which the shooting-stars of a meteoric shower seem to proceed: thus, the *radiant* of the shower of November 13th is near the star γ Leonis, and these meteors are hence called the *Leonides*. Similarly the meteors of November 27th (which are connected with Biel's comet, and are often called the *Bielides*) have their radiant not far from γ Andromedæ, and are also known as the *Andromedæ* or *Andromedæ* meteors.

radiantly (rā'di-ant-li), *adv.* 1. With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.—2. By radiation; in the manner of rays; radiatingly. [Rare.]

Healthy human actions should spring *radiantly* (like rays) from some single heart motive.
Ruskin, *Elements of Drawing*, III.

Radiaria (rā-di-ā-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *radiarius*, radiate: see *radiary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801-12), a class of animals, divided into the orders *Mollia*, or aculephs, and *Echinoderma* (the latter including the *Actinia*).—2. In Owen's classification (1855), a subprovince of the province *Radiata*, containing the five classes *Echinodermata*, *Bryozoa*, *Anthozoa*, *Acalepha*, and *Hydrozoa*.—3. In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the first subbranch of *Zoöphytes* (contrasted with *Sarcodaria*), containing the three classes of echinoderms, aculephs, and corals or polyps.

radiary (rā'di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *radiare*, < NL. *radiarius*, < L. *radius*, a ray, radius: see *radius*.] In *zool.*, same as *radiate*.

Radiata (rā-di-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radiatus*, radiate: see *radiate*, *a.*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth grand branch of the animal kingdom, containing "the radiated animals or zoöphytes." It was divided into five classes: (1) *Echinodermata*; (2) *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms; (3) *Acalepha*, or sea-nettles; (4) *Polypi*; (5) *Infusoria*: thus a mere waste-basket for animals not elsewhere located to Cuvier's satisfaction. It was accepted and advocated by L. Agassiz after its restriction to the echinoderms, aculephs, and polyps, in which sense it was very generally adopted for many years. But the group has now been abolished, and its components are widely distributed in other phyla and classes of the animal kingdom, as *Protozoa*, *Coelentera*, *Echinodermata*, and *Vermes*.

The lower groups of which he [Cuvier] knew least, and which he threw into one great heterogeneous assemblage, the *Radiata*, have been altogether remodelled and rearranged. . . . Whatever form the classification of the Animal Kingdom may eventually take, the Cuvierian *Radiata* is, in my judgment, effectually abolished.
Huxley, *Classification* (1869), p. 86.

2. In later classifications, with various limitations and restrictions of sense 1. (*a*) The old *Radiata* without the *Infusoria*. (*b*) Same as *Echinodermata* proper; *Ambulacraria* (which see) without the genus *Balanoglossus*. *Metschnikoff*. (*c*) In Owen's system (1855), one of four provinces of the animal kingdom, divided into *Radiaria*, *Entozoa* (coelminths and stercelminths), and *Infusoria* (the latter containing *Rotifera* and *Polygastria*).

radiate (rā'di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radiated*, ppr. *radiating*. [< L. *radius*, pp. of *radiare*, furnish with spokes, give out rays, radiate, shine (> It. *radiare*, *raggiare* = Sp. Pg. *radiar* = F. *radier*, radiate, shine), < *radius*, a spoke, ray: see *radius*, *ray*¹.] *I. intrans.* 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point; spread directly outward from a center or nucleus, as the spokes of a wheel, heat and light, etc.

Light . . . radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes.
Locke, *Elem. of Nat. Phil.*, xi.

But it [the wood] is traversed by plates of parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the same nature as the pith, which radiate from that to the bark.

When the light diminishes, as in twilight, the circular fibers relax, the previously stretched *radiating* fibers contract by elasticity, and enlarge the pupil.
Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 39.

2. To emit rays; be radiant: as, a *radiating* body.—3. To spread in all directions from a central source or cause; proceed outward as from a focus to all accessible points.

The moral law lies at the center of nature, and radiates to the circumference.
Emerson, *Nature*, p. 51.

Enjoyment radiates. It is of no use to try and take care of all the world; that is being taken care of when you feel delight in art or in anything else.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxii.

II. trans. 1. To emit or send out in direct lines, as from a point or focus; hence, to cause to proceed or diverge in all directions, as from a source or cause; communicate by direct emanation: as, the sun radiates heat and light.

Donatello . . . seemed to radiate jollity out of his whole nimble person.
Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, x.

The Wonder . . . looked full enough of life to radiate vitality into a statue of ice.
O. W. Holmes, *A Mortal Antipathy*, vi.

Mountain tops gather clouds around them for the same reason: they cool themselves by radiating their heat, through the dry superincumbent air, into space.
R. J. Mann, in *Modern Meteorology*, p. 23.

2. To furnish with rays; cause to have or to consist of rays; make radial.

Elsewhere, a brilliant radiated formation was conspicuous, spreading, at four opposite points, into four vast luminous expansions, compared to feather-glumes, or aigrettes.
A. M. Clerke, *Astron.* in 19th Cent., p. 83.

Radiating keyboard or pedals, in *organ-building*, a pedal keyboard in which the pedals are placed closer together in front than behind, so as to enable the player to reach them with equal ease.—**Radiating point**. Same as *radiant point* (which see, under *radiant*).—**Radiating power**. Same as *radiative power* (which see, under *radiative*).

radiate (rā'di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *radius*, having rays, radiating, ppr. of *radiare*, radiate, furnish with spokes: see *radiate*, *v.*] *I. a.* 1. Having a ray, rays, or ray-like parts; having lines or projections proceeding from a common center or surface; rayed: as, a radiate animal (a member of the *Radiata*); a radiate mineral (one with rayed crystals or fibers); a radiate flower-head. Specifically—(*a*) In *zool.*: (1) Characterized by or exhibiting radial symmetry, or radia-



Radiate Structure.—Wavellite.

tion; having the whole structure, or some parts of it, radiating from a common center; radiatory; rayed; actinometric. (2) Of or pertaining to the Cuvierian *Radiata*: as, "the radiate mob." Huxley. (*b*) In *bot.*, bearing ray-flowers: said chiefly of a head among the *Compositæ*, in which a disk of tubular florets is encircled by one or more rows of radially spreading ligulate florets, as in the daisy and sunflower; or in which all the florets are ligulate, as in the dandelion and chicory.

2. Constituting a ray or rays; proceeding or extending outward from a center or focus; radiating: as, the radiate fibers of some minerals and plants; the radiate petals of a flower or florets of a head.

A school-house plant on every hill,
Stretching in radiate nerve-lines thence
The quick wires of intelligence.
Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

3. In numismatic and similar descriptions, represented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head of the Emperor Caracalla,



Radiate Head of Gallienus.—From an aureus in the British Museum. (Twice the size of the original.)

represented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head of the Emperor Caracalla,



The sun-god Helios rising from the sea, showing radiating head. (Metope from New Ilium in the Troad.)

radiate; the head of Helios (the sun-god), *radiate*.

II. n. 1. A ray-like projection; a ray.

The tin salt crystallized out in transparent, shining needles, arranged in clusters of radiates about nuclei.
Amer. Chem. Jour., XI. 82.

2. A member of the *Radiata*, in any sense.

radiated (rā'di-āt-ed), *p. a.* [< *radiate* + *-ed*.] Same as *radiate*.—**Radiated animals**. See *Radiata*.—**Radiated falcon**. See *falcon*.—**Radiated wing-cells**, in *entom.*, wing-cells formed principally by diverging nervures, as in the carwig.

radiately (rā'di-āt-li), *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation from a common center; radially.—**Radiately veined or nerved**, in *bot.*, same as *palmately veined or nerved*. See *nervation*.

radiateness (rā'di-āt-nes), *n.* Same as *radiately*.

radiate-veined (rā'di-āt-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, palmately veined. See *nervation*.

radiatiform (rā-di-ā'ti-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radiate, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of being radiate: said of heads, as in some species of *Centaurea*, having some of the marginal flowers enlarged, but not truly ligulate.

radiatingly (rā'di-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Same as *radiately*.

radiation (rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *radiation* = Sp. *radiación* = Pg. *radiação* = It. *radiazione*, < L. *radiatio* (n-), shining, radiation, < *radiare*, shine, radiate: see *radiate*.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; specifically, emission and diffusion of rays of light and the so-called rays of heat. Physically speaking, radiation is the transformation of the molecular energy of a hot body—that is, any body above the absolute zero (−273° C.)—into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether, and the propagation of these ether waves through space. Hence, every body is the source of radiation, but the character of the radiation varies, depending

chiefly upon the temperature of the body; it is called *luminous* or *obscure*, according as it is or is not capable of exciting the sensation of light. See further *radiant energy* (under *energy*), also *heat*, *light*, *spectrum*.

Radiation is the communication of vibratory motion to the ether, and when a body is said to be chilled by *radiation*, as for example the grass of a meadow on a starlight night, the meaning is that the molecules of the grass have lost a portion of their motion, by imparting it to the medium in which they vibrate. Tyndall, *Radiation*, § 2.

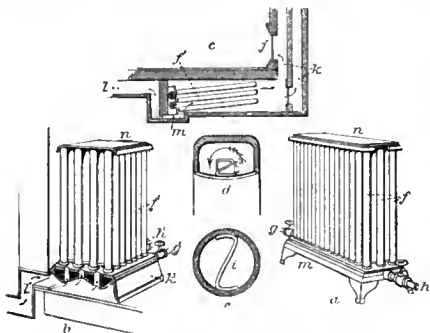
Any substance . . . will become heated by *radiation* to the greatest degree when its surface is made rough and completely black, so that it can absorb all the rays falling upon it. Lommel, *Light* (trans.), p. 19c.

2. The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus.—3. In *zool.*, the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; the radiate arrangement of parts. Also *radium*.—*Direct radiation* and *indirect radiation*, phrases used in describing the method of heating by steam-radiators, according as the radiator is actually in the room heated or is inclosed in a space beneath, from which the hot air is distributed by tin pipes, as simple heating by a hot-air furnace. In both cases the heat is communicated by convection, and in the case of indirect radiation not at all by radiation.

—*Dynamic radiation*, a phrase introduced by Tyndall to describe the radiation of a gas when the heat is not due to an outside source, but is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passes rapidly into an exhausted vessel.—*Solar radiation*, the radiation of the sun as measured by the heat which the earth receives from it.—*Terrestrial radiation*, the communication of heat by the earth to the surrounding ether, by means of radiation.

radiative (rā'di-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< radiate + -ive.*] Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation.—*Radiative* or *radiating power*, the ability of a body to radiate heat—that is, physically, to transform its own heat-energy into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether. It depends, other things being equal, upon the nature of the surface of the body, being a maximum for lampblack and a minimum for polished metallic surfaces; thus, a mass of hot water will cool more rapidly in a vessel with a dull-black surface than in one which is polished and bright, like silver. The radiative and absorbing powers of a substance are identical, and are the opposite of the reflecting power. Also called *emissive power*.

radiator (rā'di-ā-tōr), *n.* [*< radiate + -or-1.*] 1. Anything which radiates; a body or substance from which rays of heat emanate or radiate.—2. A part of a heating apparatus designed to communicate heat to a room, chiefly by convection, but partly, in some cases, by radiation.



a, a direct radiator with cast-iron base *m* and cap *n*; *f*, vertical tubes of wrought-iron screwed into the base; *g*, inlet; *h*, outlet; *d* and *e*, detail sections of tube; *i*, diaphragm used in one kind of vertical-tube steam-radiators, steam passing through it, as indicated by arrow. *b*, a direct-indirect radiator, air entering at *t*, and circulating upward through passages in base *k*. *c*, an indirect steam-radiator; *m*, base; *f*, tubes; cold air from without is admitted at *l*, and passes over radiator as indicated by arrows; *e*, flues up which warm air passes to register *j*.

A common form of radiator is a sheet-iron drum or cylinder containing deflectors or baffle-plates, placed over a fireplace to cause the volatile products of combustion to give up their heat as they pass; a heating-drum. A steam-radiator consists of a mass of coiled or flexed pipes to which steam for heating is conveyed through a continuous pipe from a boiler, and which is provided with suitable valves for the control of the steam.

radiatory (rā'di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< radiate + -ory.*] Radiating; having parts arranged like rays around a center or axis; rayed; actinometric.

radical (rad'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. radical = Pr. Sp. Pg. radical = It. radicale = D. radikaal = G. Sw. Dan. radikal, < LL. radicalis, of or pertaining to the root, having roots, radical, < L. radix (radic-), root: see radix.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.

The cause of a thymine and watery *radicall* moyster to suche thynge as drawe theyr nuryshment therof. R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Ovidius (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 227].

Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, belonging to the root: opposed to *cauline*. See *radical leaves* and *radical peduncle*, below. (b) In *philol.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a root, or a primary or underived word, or main part of a word: as, a *radical* word; a *radical* letter or syllable; *radical* accentuation. (c) In *math.*, consisting of or indicating one of the roots of a number: as, a *radical* expression; the *radical* sign. (d) In *chem.*, noting any atom

or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. Cooke, *Chem. Philos.*, p. 106.

2. Making part of the essential nature of the subject or thing concerned; existing inherently; intrinsic; organic: as, *radical* defects of character; a *radical* fault of construction; the *radical* principles of an art or of religion. The Latin word first occurs, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the phrase *humidum radicale*, or radical moisture, that moisture in an animal or a plant which cannot be expelled without killing the organism which was supposed to remain unchanged throughout life, and to be the chief principle of vitality. The word seems to translate the pseudo-Aristotelian *ωσ αν ειπαι τις ριζαι*, 'as one may say, roots'—an expression applied to moisture and certain other conditions as being essential to the life of plants.

Radical moisture, or first or natural moisture, spread like a dew throw all the parts of the bodie, wherewith such parts are nourished: which moisture, being once washed, can neuer be restored. Minshew.

Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soul was feeding Upon the radical humour of her thought.

Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 12.

This *radical* error . . . has contributed more than any other cause to prevent the formation of popular constitutional governments. Calhoun, *Works*, I. 30.

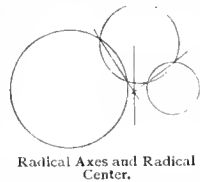
3. Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject; concerned with or based upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme: as, a *radical* truth; a *radical* difference of opinion; *radical* views or measures; the *Radical* party in British politics.

His works . . . are more *radical* in spirit and tendency than any others, for they strike at all cant whatever, whether it be the cant of monarchy or the cant of democracy. Whipple, *Ess. and Rev.*, I. 147.

4. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a *Radical* candidate; the *Radical* program.—*Radical axis* of two circles. See *axis*.—*Radical bass*, in music, same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*).—*Radical cadence*, in music, a cadence consisting of chords in their original position.—*Radical center* of three circles in a plane, the intersection of the three radical axes of the three pairs of the three circles.—*Radical curve*. See *curve*.—*Radical expression*, an expression containing radical signs, especially a quantity expressed as a root of another. Sometimes loosely called a *radical quantity*.—*Radical function*. See *function*.—*Radical leaves*, leaves springing from the root, or, properly, from a part of the stem near to and resembling the root. In many herbs (primrose, dandelion, etc.) all or nearly all the leaves are thus clustered at the base of the stem. See *ents* under *Hieracium* and *Ornithogalum*.—*Radical moisture*. See above, def. 2.—*Radical peduncle*, a peduncle that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip.—*Radical pitch*, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins.—*Radical plane*, the plane of intersection of two spheres other than the plane at infinity, whether the circle of intersection be real or not.—*Radical sign*, the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ (a modified form of the letter *r*, the initial of Latin *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted: thus, \sqrt{a} or $\sqrt{a + b}$. To distinguish the particular root, a number is written over the sign: thus, $\sqrt[3]{\quad}$, $\sqrt[4]{\quad}$, etc., denote respectively the square root, cube root, fourth root, etc. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written. The same sign is much used to mark a so-called root or radical element of words.—*Radical stress*, in *elocution*, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word. = *Syn. 3*. There may be a distinction between a *radical* reform, change, cure, or the like, and one that is *thorough, entire, complete, or thoroughgoing, radical* emphasizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thoroughness or entireness or not. Yet that which is *radical* is likely to be *thorough*, etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *philol.*: (a) A radical word or part of a word; especially, a primitive word or verbal element serving as a root of inflected or derivative words. (b) A radical letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form or root of a word. Also *radicle*.—2. In *chem.*, an element or group of combined elements which remains after one or more elements have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.) The term is chiefly applied to compound radicals, which are assumed to exist in compound bodies and to remain intact in many of the chemical changes which these bodies undergo. Thus the compound radical ethyl, C₂H₅, appears in alcohol (C₂H₅.OH) in ether (C₂H₅2O), in ethylamine (C₂H₅.NH₂), etc., and may be transferred without change, like an element, from one of these compounds to the other. Also *radicle*.

The word *radical* stands for any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. . . . As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic radicals, while the non-metallic atoms are acid radicals. . . . Among compound radicals



Radical Axes and Radical Center.

those consisting of carbon and hydrogen alone are usually basic, and those containing oxygen also are usually acid. Cooke, *Chem. Philos.*, p. 106.

3. In music, same as *root*.—4. A person who holds or acts according to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparent limit; an extremist, especially in politics. In the political sense, in which the word has been most used, a Radical is one who aims at thorough reform in government from a liberal or democratic point of view, or desires the establishment of what he regards as abstract principles of right and justice, by the most direct and uncompromising methods. The political Radicals of a country generally constitute the extreme faction or wing of the more liberal of the two leading parties, or act as a separate party when their numbers are sufficient for the exertion of any considerable influence. The name *Radical* is often applied as one of reproach to the members of a party by their opponents. In the United States it has been so applied at times to Democrats, and to Republicans especially in the South about the period of reconstruction. The French Radicals are often called the *Extreme Left*. The British Radicals form an important section of the Liberal party.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals*. Macaulay.

He [President Johnson] did not receive a single Southern vote, and was detested through every Southern State with a cordiality unknown in the case of any Northern Radical. The Nation, III. 141.

5. In *alg.*, a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity.—*Negative, organic, etc., radical*. See the adjectives.

radicalise, *v.* See *radicalize*.

radicalism (rad'i-kal-izm), *n.* [= *F. radicalisme = Sp. Pg. It. radicalismo*; as *radical + -ism*.] The state or character of being radical; the holding or carrying out of extreme principles on any subject; specifically, extreme political liberalism; the doctrine or principle of uncompromising reform in government; the system or methods advocated by the political Radicals of a country.

Radicalism endeavours to realize a state more in harmony with the character of the ideal man. H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 511.

The year 1769 is very memorable in political history, for it witnessed the birth of English *Radicalism*, and the first serious attempts to reform and control Parliament by a pressure from without, making its members habitually subservient to their constituents. Lecky, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, xi.

radicality (rad-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< radical + -ity.*] 1. The state or character of being radical, in any sense. [Rare.]—2. Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles which contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 17.

radicalize (rad'i-kal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicalized*, ppr. *radicalizing*. [*< radical + -ize.*] I. *trans.* To make radical; cause to conform to radical ideas, or to political radicalism. [Recent.]

It is inferred . . . that Lord Salisbury means to *radicalize* his land programme for England. New York Tribune, Feb. 18, 1887.

II. *intrans.* To become radical; adopt or carry out radical principles, or the doctrines of political radicalism. [Recent.]

Indeed, it is hard to say which is the more surprising—the goodwill shown by the Russians, and even by the Russian Government, for a *radicalising* Republic, or the fatuous admiration of certain French Republicans for the most autocratic State in Europe. Contemporary Rev., LIII. 303.

Also spelled *radicalise*.

radically (rad'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By root or origin; primitively; originally; naturally.

Tho' the Word [bless] be *radically* derived from the Dutch Word, yet it would bear good Sense, and be very pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fetch it from the French Word "blesser," which is to hurt. Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 55.

These great Orbs thus *radically* bright. Prior, *Solomon*, i.

2. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; essentially: as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

The window tax, long condemned by universal consent as a *radically* bad tax. S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, II. 313.

radicalness (rad'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being radical, in any sense.

radicand (rad-i-kand'), *n.* [*< L. radicandus, ger. of radicare, take root: see radicate.*] In *math.*, an expression of which a root is to be extracted.

radicant (rad'i-kant), *a.* [*< F. radicant, < L. radican(-t)-s, ppr. of radicare, take root: see radicate.*] In *bot.*, rooting; specifically, producing roots from some part other than the descending axis, as for the purpose of climbing. Also *radicating*.

radician (rad-i-kā'ri-an), *a.* [*L. radix* (*radic-*), root, + *-arian*.] Of or relating to roots.

The strength of the *radician* theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language. *Whitney*, *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, Nov., 1880, p. 338.

Radicata (rad-i-kā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. radiceus*, rooted: see *radicate*.] A division of polyzoans; same as *Articulata* (*d*): opposed to *Incrustata*.

radicate (rad'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicated*, ppr. *radicating*. [*L. radiceus*, pp. of *radicari* (> *It. radicare* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. radicar*), take or strike root, < *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*.] **I.** *intrans.* To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate*. *Evelyn*, *Sylva*.

II. *trans.* To cause to take root; root; plant deeply and firmly.

Often remembrance to them [noblemen] of their estate may happen to *radicate* in their hartes Intolerable pride. *Sir T. Elyot*, *The Governour*, i. 4.

This medical feature in the *Esenes* is not only found in the *Christians*, but is found *radicated* in the very constitution of that body. *De Quincey*, *Esenes*, iii.

radicate (rad'i-kāt), *a.* [*L. radiceus*, pp. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*, *v.*] **I.** In *zool.*: (a) Rooted; fixed at the bottom as if rooted; growing from a fixed root or root-like part. (b) Specifically, in *conch.*: (1) Byssiferous; fixed by a byssus. (2) Adherent by the base to some other body, as a limpet to a rock. (c) Rooted and of a plant-like habit, as a polyzoan; not incrusting like a lichen; belonging to the *Radicata*.—**2.** In *bot.*, rooted.

radicated (rad'i-kā-ted), *p. a.* [*L. radiceus*, *v.*, + *-ed*.] Rooted, or having taken root: same as *radicate*: as, a *radicated* stem.

If, therefore, you would not cheat yourselves, as multitudes in this age have done, about your love to the brethren, try not by the bare act, but by the *radicated*, prevalent degree of your love. *Baxter*, *Saints' Rest*, iii. 11.

radicating (rad'i-kā-ting), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *radicate*.

radication (rad-i-kā'shon), *n.* [*F. radication* = *Sp. radicación* = *Pg. radicação* = *It. radicazione*, < *ML. radiciatio* (*n*), < *L. radicari*, pp. *radicatus*, take root: see *radicate*.] **I.** The process of taking root, or the state of being rooted.

Pride is a sin of so deep *radication*, and so powerful in the hearts of carnal men, that it will take advantage of any condition. *Baxter*, *Life of Faith*, iii. 15.

2. In *bot.*, the manner in which roots grow or are arranged.—**3.** In *zool.*, fixation at the base, as if rooted; the state of being radicate or radicated.

radicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *radish*.

radicel (rad'i-sel), *n.* [*F. radicelle* = *It. radiceola*, < *NL. *radiceola*, little root, dim. of *L. radix* (*radic-*), root.] **1.** In *bot.*, a minute root; a rootlet. Also *radicle*. *A. Gray*.—**2.** In *zool.*, a rootlet or radicle.

radices, *n.* Plural of *radix*.

radicolous (rad-i-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. radix* (*radic-*), root, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living upon or infesting roots: specifically noting the root-form of the phylloxera or vine-pest: contrasted with *gallicolous*. See *Phylloxera*, 2.

radiciferous (rā-dis-i-flō'rus), *n.* [*L. radix* (*radic-*), root, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Flowering (apparently) from the root. *A. Gray*.

radiciform (rā-dis'i-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. It. radiciforme*, < *L. radix* (*radic-*), root, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] **1.** In *bot.*, of the nature or appearance of a root. *A. Gray*.—**2.** In *zool.*, root-like in aspect or function.

radicle (rad'i-kl), *n.* [= *F. radicule* = *Sp. radícula*, < *L. radícula*, rootlet, small root, also *radish*, soapwort, dim. of *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *radicel*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (a) A rootlet: same as *radicel*. (b) Specifically, same as *caulicle*: by late writers appropriately restricted to the rudimentary root at the lower extremity of the caulicle.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zool.*, a little root or root-like part; a radix: as, the *radicles* of a vein (the minute vessels which unite to form a vein); the *radicle* of a nerve.—**3.** In *philol.*, same as *radical*, 1. [Unusual.]

Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound. *F. A. March*, *Anglo-Saxon Grammar* (1869), p. 33.

4. In *chem.*, same as *radical*, 2.

A *radicle* may consist of a single elementary atom, and it then forms a simple *radicle*; or it may consist of a group of atoms, in which case it constitutes a compound *radicle*. *W. A. Miller*, *Elem. of Chemistry*, § 1061.

Adverse, centrifugal, centripetal radicle. See the adjectives.

radicolous (rā-dik'ō-lus), *a.* A contracted form of *radicolous*.

radicose (rad'i-kōs), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. radicoso*, < *L. radicosus*, full of roots, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*.] In *bot.*, having a large root. **radicula** (rā-dik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *radiculæ* (-lā). [*L.*: see *radicle*.] In *entom.*, a radicle.

radicular (rā-dik'ū-lār), *a.* [*radicule* + *-ar*.] Characterized by the presence of a radicle or radicles.

As the first leaves produced are the cotyledons, this stem is called the cotyledonary extremity of the embryo, while the other is the *radicular*. *Balfour*.

Radicular odontome, an odontome formed on the neck or root of a tooth.

radicule (rad'i-kūl), *n.* [*F. radicule*, < *L. radícula*, little root: see *radicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *radicle*, 1.

radiclose (rā-dik'ū-lōs), *a.* [*NL. *radiculous*, < *L. radícula*, rootlet: see *radicle*.] In *bot.*, covered with radicles or rootlets.

radii, *n.* Plural of *radius*.

radiism (rā'di-izm), *n.* [*L. radius*, ray, + *-ism*.] In *zool.*, same as *radiation*, 3. *Forbes*, *Brit. Sea Urethins*.

radiocarpal (rā'di-ō-kār'pal), *a.* [*L. radius*, radius, + *NL. carpus*, the wrist: see *carpal*.] **1.** Pertaining to the radius and the carpus or wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* articulation; *radiocarpal* ligaments.—**2.** Situated on the radial side of the wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* bone. See *radiale*.—**Radial carpal arteries**, the anterior and posterior carpal arteries; small branches given off from the radial at the wrist and passing to the front and back to help form the anterior and posterior carpal arches.—**Radial carpal articulation**, the wrist-joint proper: the jointing of the manus or third segment of the forelimb of any vertebrate with the second or preceding segment. In animals whose ulna is shorter than the radius this joint is formed wholly by the radius in articulation with some or all of the proximal row of carpal bones, constituting a radiocarpal articulation in literal strictness; but the ulna often enters into this joint without altering its name. In man, whose pronation and supination are perfect, the ulna reaches the wrist, but is cut off from direct articulation with any carpal by a button of cartilage interposed between itself and the cuneiform, and the radius articulates with both the scaphoid and the semilunar, so that the human wrist-joint is properly radiocarpal.—**Radial carpal ligament**, the external lateral ligament of the radiocarpal articulation. It extends from the summit of the styloid process of the radius to the outer side of the scaphoid.

Radioflagellata (rā'di-ō-flaj'e-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *radioflagellate*.] An order of animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the *Radiolaria*, and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages, but having no distinct oral aperture. They are mostly marine. In Kent's system they consist of two families, *Actinomonadidae* and *Euchitonidae*.

radioflagellate (rā'di-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [*L. radius*, ray, + *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellate*.] Having radiating pseudopodia and flagella; of or pertaining to the *Radioflagellata*.

radiograph (rā'di-ō-gráf), *n.* [*L. radius*, ray, + *Gr. γραφω*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of solar radiation. *Winstanley* has given his *radiograph* a form convenient for continuous self-records. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 249.

radiohumeral (rā'di-ō-hū'me-rāl), *a.* [*L. radius*, ray, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, a shoulder: see *humeral*.] Relating to the radius and the humerus: as, the *radiohumeral* articulation or ligament.

Radiola (rā-dī'ō-lā), *n.* [*NL.* (J. F. Gmelin, 1791), so named in reference to the many branches; < *L. radiolus*, a little ray, also a plant resembling a fern, dim. of *radius*, a ray: see *radius*, *ray*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Lineæ*, or flax family, and tribe *Eulincæ*, distinguished from the nearly related genus *Linum* (flax) by its complete numerical symmetry in fours (instead of fives), having four toothed sepals, four twisted petals, four distinct stamens, a four-celled ovary, four styles, and an eight-celled, eight-seeded capsule. The only species, *R. Millegrana*, native of the temperate and subtropical parts of the Old World, is a little annual with forkling stem, opposite leaves, and minute white corymbose flowers. See *alseed* (*d*) and *flaxseed*, 2.

Radiolaria (rā'di-ō-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of **radiolaris*, < *L. radiolus*, a little ray: see *Radiola*.] A class of filose non-corticate *Protozoa*: a name applied by Haeckel (in 1862) to the protozoans called by Ehrenberg *Polycoestina*. The radiolarians are marine gymnoxyne protozoans in which no contractile vacuoles are observed, having an am-

biform body of spherical or conical figure with radiant filose pseudopods, inclosing a similarly shaped perforated test of membranous texture called the central capsule. The intracapsular protoplasm is continuous through the perforations with that which is extracapsular, and has a large specialized nucleus or several such nuclei. There is usually a skeleton of silicious spicules or of the substance called acanthin, and embedded in the protoplasm may be oil-globules, pigment-granules, and crystals. Most radiolarians contain peculiar nucleated yellow corpuscles regarded as parasitic algae. Reproduction both by fission and by sporulation has been observed. The *Radiolaria* have been divided into the subclasses *Silicoskeleta* and *Acanthometridæ*, according to the chemical composition of the skeleton, the former subclass into *Periphyllæ*, *Monopyllæ*, and *Tripyllæ* (or *Phæodaria*); into *Monocentaria*, with one central capsule, and *Polycentaria*, with several such, and in various other ways. The latest monographer arranged them under four subclasses or "legions": (1) *Periphyllæ* or *Spumellaria*, with 32 families; (2) *Actiphyllæ* or *Acantharia*, with 12 families; (3) *Monopyllæ* or *Nassellaria*, with 26 families; and (4) *Cannopyllæ* or *Phæodaria*, with 15 families. The term *Radiolaria* appears to have been first used by Johannes Müller, in 1858, for the organisms known as *Polycoestina*, *Thalassicola*, and *Acanthometra*. The marine radiolarians all inhabit the superficial stratum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons of the infinitesimally small proportion of silicic acid which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these skeletons sink to the bottom, forming geological strata. Extensive masses of Tertiary rock, such as that which is found at Oran in Algeria, and that which occurs at Essex Hill in Barbados, are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved skeletons of *Radiolaria*, which are erroneously named "fossil Infusoria." But, though there can be little doubt that *Radiolaria* abounded in the Cretaceous sea, none are found in the Chalk, their silicious skeletons having probably been dissolved and redeposited as flint. Recent remains of radiolarians enter largely into the composition of the so-called radiolarian ooze.



A Radiolarian (*Heliosphæra pectinata*), 160 times natural size.

Their silicious skeletons accumulate in some localities . . . to such an extent as to form a *Radiolarian ooze*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 507.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Radiolaria*.

radioli, *n.* Plural of *radiolus*.

radiolite (rā'di-ō-lit), *n.* [*NL. radiolites*, < *radiolus*, dim. of *L. radius*, ray: see *radius*.] **1.** A member of the genus *Radiolites*.—**2.** A variety of natrolite, occurring in radiated forms in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway.

Radiolites (rā'di-ō-lit'ēz), *n.* [*NL.*: see *radiolite*.] A genus of *Rudistæ*, typical of the family *Radiolitidae*. The typical species have at maturity valves elevated in a coniform manner in opposite directions, and sculptured with radiating grooves and ridges.

Radiolitidae (rā'di-ō-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Radiolites* + *-idae*.] A family of *Rudistæ*, typified by the genus *Radiolites*. The shell is very inequivalve and fixed by one valve; the hinge has one cardinal tooth and two fossæ in the fixed valve, and two cardinal teeth in the free; the external layer of the shell is thick and the internal thin; the summit of the free valve is nearly central in the adult, but submarginal in the young. The family is characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

radiolus (rā-dī'ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *radioli* (-li). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] In *ornith.*, one of the barbules, or rays of the second order, of the main shaft of a feather.—**Radioli accessorii**, the barbules of the aftershaft or hypopitium of a feather.

radiometer (rā-di-om'ē-tēr), *n.* [= *F. radiomètre* = *Sp. radiómetro*, < *L. radius*, a ray, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An old instrument for

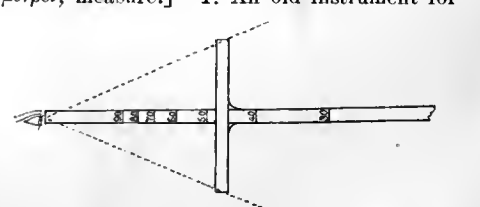
measuring angles; the cross-staff. The end of the staff was held to the eye, and the crosspiece was shifted until it just covered the angle to be measured, when the latter was read off on the longitudinal staff.

2. An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation.

3. An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation.

4. An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation.

5. An instrument for measuring the intensity of solar radiation.

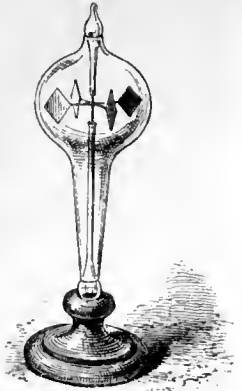


Radiometer or Cross-staff.

measuring angles; the cross-staff. The end of the staff was held to the eye, and the crosspiece was shifted until it just covered the angle to be measured, when the latter was read off on the longitudinal staff.

2. An instrument which serves to transform radiant energy into mechanical work. It consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the center by a needle-point, and having at the extreme ends thin vertical disks or squares of pith, blackened on one side.

When placed in a glass vessel nearly exhausted of air, and exposed to rays of light or heat, the blackened surfaces absorb the radiant energy and become heated, the molecules of the air remaining in the vessel striking against them gain from them greater velocity, and there results an increased pressure, causing a more or less rapid revolution of the arms. By varying the conditions as to degree of exhaustion, size of bulb, etc., a number of experiments are performed with the radiometer which serve to illustrate the mechanical effects of the rapidly moving molecules of a gas.



Crookes's Radiometer.

radiometric (rā'di-ō-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to the radiometer, or to the experiments performed by it.

radiomicrometer (rā'di-ō-mī-krom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. radius*, ray, + *E. micrometer*.] An instrument serving as a very delicate means of measuring small amounts of heat. It consists essentially of an antimony-bismuth thermo-electric couple of very small dimensions, with the ends joined by a hoop of copper wire, and suspended by a slender thread in a powerful magnetic field. It is claimed for it that it can be made even more sensitive than Langley's bolometer.

radiomuscular (rā'di-ō-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*L. radius*, radius, + *musculus*, muscle; see *muscle*, *muscular*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the radius and to muscles: specifically noting muscular branches of the radial artery and of the radial nerve. *Coucs.*

radiophone (rā'di-ō-fōn), *n.* [*L. radius*, ray, + *Gr. φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*.] An instrument in which a sound is produced by the successive expansions and contractions of a body under the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it.

radiophonic (rā'di-ō-fōn'ik), *a.* [*L. radiophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to radiophony, or the production of sound by the action of a beam of light and heat; relating to the radiophone, or produced by it.

radiophonics (rā'di-ō-fōn'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of radiophonic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *radiophony*.

radiophony (rā'di-ō-fō-ni), *n.* [*L. radius*, ray, + *Gr. φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*.] The production of sound by the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat; that branch of acoustics which considers sound so produced. For example, if the beam from a lime-light is thrown upon a rotating disk perforated with a series of holes, and after thus being rendered intermittent, is made to fall upon a confined mass of a liquid or gas capable of absorbing radiant heat, a musical note is obtained from the latter whose pitch depends upon the rapidity of the rotation. Similar results are obtained with a plate of an appropriate solid, as hard rubber. Radiophony also includes the more complex case where an intermittent beam of light, falling upon a substance like selenium (also in a less degree sulphur), serves to vary its electrical resistance, and hence the strength of current passing through it, so as to produce a corresponding sound in a telephone-receiver placed in the circuit. This is illustrated in the radiophone.

radio-ulnar (rā'di-ō-nl'nār), *a.* [*L. radius*, radius, + *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna*, *ulnar*.] Of or belonging to the radius and the ulna: as, the *radio-ulnar* articulation.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

radious (rā'di-ūs), *a.* [*ME. radious*, *radious*, *radius*, < *OF. *radius*, *F. radieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. radioso*, < *L. radiosus*, radiant, beaming, < *radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] 1†. Consisting of rays, as light. *Berkeley*.—2†. Radiating; radiant.

His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear.

G. Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death*, at. 35.

3. In *bot.*, same as *radiant*. [*Rare*.]

radish (rad'ish), *n.* [Formerly also *raddish* (also dial. *redish*, *reddish*, appar. simulating *reddish*, of a red color); early mod. *E. radicc*, *radyc*; < *ME. radish* = *D. radijs* = *LG. radys* = *G. radies* = *Dan. radis* = *Sw. rādissa*, *radis*, *radisa*, < *OF. radis*, *F. radis*, a radish, < *Pr. raditz*, a root, a radish, = *OF. raïs*, *raiz* (also *radice*), a root, = *It. radice*, a root, radish, = *AS. rædic*, *redic*, erroneously *hrædic*, *ME. radik* = *MLG. redik*, *redék*, *redich* = *OHG. rätih*, *rätich*, *MHG. rætich*, *rätich*, *retich*, *G. retich*, *retih* =

Dan. ræddike = *Sw. rättika*, a radish, < *L. radix* (*radic-*), a root, in particular an edible root, esp. a radish: see *radix*.] 1. A plant, *Raphanus sativus*, cultivated for its edible root; also other species of the same genus. (See phrases below.) The radish of cultivation is unknown in a wild state, but is thought by many to be derived from the wild radish, *R. Raphanistrum*. It has been highly prized from the days of ancient Egypt for its crisp fleshy root, which is little nutritious, but pleasantly pungent and antiscorbutic, and is mostly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. The radish commonly must be young and fresh, but some varieties are grown for winter use. The root varies greatly in size (but is ordinarily eaten when small), in form (being long and tapering, turnip-shaped, olive-shaped, etc.), and also in color (being white, scarlet, pink, reddish-purple, yellowish, or brown). The leaves were formerly boiled and eaten, and the green pods make a pickle somewhat resembling capers.

2. A root of this plant.

When a' was naked, he was, for all the world, like a forked radish, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 2. 334.

3. Same as *water-radish*.—**Horse radish.** See *horse-radish*.—**Rat-tail radish**, a species (*Raphanus caudatus*) or perhaps a variety of the common radish, a curiously from the East Indies, with narrow pods a foot or more long, which are boiled or pickled for the table.—**Sea-radish**, or **seaside radish**, a variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species (*Raphanus maritimus*) found on European coasts.—**Wild radish**, a noxious field-weed, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, resembling charlock, but having necklace-formed pods, and hence sometimes called *jointed charlock*. It has rough lyrate leaves, and yellowish petals turning whitish or purplish. It is adventive in the eastern United States.

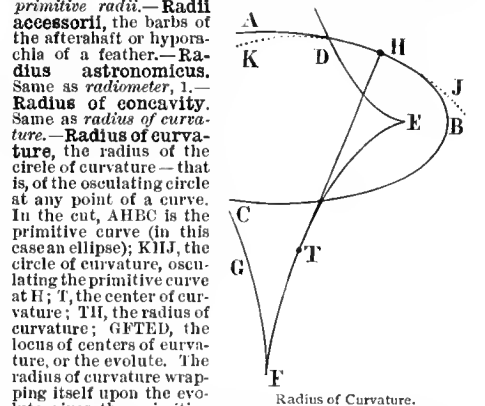
radish-fly (rad'ish-flī), *n.* An American dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, injurious to the radish.

radius (rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *radii* (-i). [*L. radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, a measuring-rod, a semidiameter of a circle (as it were a spoke of the wheel), a shuttle, spur of a bird, sting of a fish, the radius of the arm; by transfer, a beam of light, a ray. Cf. *ray*.] (a doublet of *radius*) and the derived *radiant*, *radiate*, *irradiate*, etc.] 1. In *math.*, one of a number of lines proceeding from a center; a ray; especially, a line drawn from the center to the periphery of a circle or sphere; also, the measure of the semidiameter.—

2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the outer one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore leg; the bone on the thumb side of the forearm, extending from the humerus to the carpus, and bearing upon its distal end the manus or hand; so called from its revolving, somewhat like a spoke, about the ulna, as in man and other mammals whose fore limb exhibits the motions called *pronation* and *supination*. In most animals, however, the radius is motionless, being fixed in a state of pronation, when it appears as the inner rather than the outer of the two bones, or as far the larger bone, of the forearm, the ulna being often much reduced. In man the radius is as long as the ulna without the olecranon, and somewhat stouter, especially in its distal parts. It presents a small, circular, cupped and button-like head, for articulation with the capitulum of the humerus and lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, following which is a constriction termed the *neck*, and next to this a tubercle for the insertion of the biceps muscle. The shaft enlarges from above downward, and is of somewhat prismatic form, with the sharpest edge of the prism presenting toward the ulna. The lower end has two large articular facets for articulation with the scaphoid and lunate bones (forming the radiocarpal articulation, or wrist-joint), a lateral facet for the radio-ulnar articulation, and a stout projection called the *styloid process*, for the insertion of the supinator longus muscle. The radius is pronated by the pronator radii teres and pronator quadratus, and supinated by the supinator longus and supinator brevis, assisted by the biceps. Quite a similar form and disposition of the radius characterize various mammals which use their fore paws like hands, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, etc. The radius of others, as the horse and ox, is more different, and associated with a much reduced and ankylized ulna. In birds the radius is so peculiarly articulated with the humerus that it slides lengthwise back and forth upon the ulna in the opening and closing of the wing, pronation and supination being absent in this class of animals. See *pronation* and *supination*, and cuts under *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *Equidae*, *forearm*, *ox*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *solidungulate*.

3. In *ichth.*, a bone of the pectoral arch, wrongly identified by some naturalists with the radius of higher vertebrates. The one so called by Cuvier is the hypercoracoid, and that of Owen is the hypocoracoid.—4. In *entom.*, a vein of the wing of some insects, extending from the pterostigma to the tip of the wing.—5. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of *Oruroidae*. *R. volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the barbs of the main shaft of a feather; the rays of the first order of the rachis.—7. In *arachnology*, one of the radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, which are connected by

a single spiral line.—8. In *echinoderms*, one of the five radial pieces of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, being an arched rod-like piece articulated at its base with the inner extremity of each rotula, running more or less nearly parallel with the rotula, and ending in a free bifurcated extremity. Also called the *compass of the lantern of Aristotle* (which see, under *lantern*). See also *B* under *lantern*.—9. *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the paries, when they overlap: when overlapped by others, they are called *alæ*.—10. In *bot.*, a ray, as of a composite flower, etc.—11. The movable limb or arm of a sextant; also, a similar feature in any other instrument for measuring angles.—12. In *fort.*, a line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side.—**Auricular radii.** See *auricular*.—**Geometrical radius** of a cog-wheel, the radius of the pitch-circle of the wheel, in contradistinction to its real radius, which is that of the circle formed by the crests of the teeth.—**Oblique line of the radius.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator radii quadratus.** See *pronator quadratus*, under *pronator*.—**Pronator radii teres.** See *pronator*.—**Proportional radii**, in a system of gears, or in a set of gears of the same pitch, radii proportioned in length to the number of teeth in the respective wheels. The proportional radii of any two geared wheels, when taken together, are equal to the line connecting the centers of the wheels, which line is the basis of computation in determining them. Also called *primitive radii*.—**Radii accessori**, the barbs of the afterhaft or hyporachia of a feather.—**Radius astronomical.** Same as *radius*, 1.—**Radius of concavity.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of curvature**, the radius of the circle of curvature—that is, of the osculating circle at any point of a curve. In the cut, AHBC is the primitive curve (in this case an ellipse); KIJ, the circle of curvature, osculating the primitive curve at H; T, the center of curvature; TH, the radius of curvature; GFED, the locus of centers of curvature, or the evolute. The radius of curvature wrapping itself upon the evolute gives the primitive curve.—**Radius of dissipation.** See *dissipation*.—**Radius of explosion.** See *mine*, 2 (b).—**Radius of gyration**, in *mech.*, the distance from the axis to a point such that, if the whole mass of a body were concentrated into it, the moment of inertia would remain unchanged. If the axis is a principal axis, this radius becomes a *principal radius of gyration*.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*, 2 (b).—**Radius of the evolute.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of torsion**, the element of the arc of a curve divided by the angle of torsion.—**Radius vector** (pl. *radii vectores*), the length of the line joining a variable point to a fixed origin: in astronomy the origin is taken at the sun or other central body. See *vector*.—**Real radius.** See *geometrical radius*.



Radius of Curvature.

radius-bar (rā'di-us-bār), *n.* In a steam-engine, one of a pair of rods pivoted at one end and connected at the other with some concentrically moving part which it is necessary to keep at a definite distance from the pivot or center. Also called *radius-rod* and *bridle-rod*. See cuts under *grasshopper-beam* and *paddle-wheel*.

radius-saw (rā'di-us-sā), *n.* A circular saw journaled at the end of a swinging frame or radial shaft, used in cross-cutting timber.

radix (rā'diks), *n.*; pl. *radices* (rā-dī'sēz). [*L. radix* (*radic-*), a root, = *Gr. ῥαῖξ*, a branch, rod. Hence ult. *E. racē* and *radish* (doublets of *radix*), *radical*, *radiceel*, *radicle*, *radicant*, *radicate*, *eradicate*, *aracēl*, etc.] 1. The root of a plant: used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them. Hence—2. The primary source or origin; that from which anything springs, or in which it originates. [*Rare*.]

Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire, that fire flies from her tongue, able to burne the *radix* of the best invention; in this element she is the abstract and briefe of all the eloquence since the incarnation of Tully. *Heywood*, *Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, 1574, II. 54).

Judaism is the *radix* of Christianity—Christianity the integration of Judaism. *De Quincey*, *Essenes*, iii.

3. In *etym.*, a primitive word or form from which spring other words; a radical; a root.—4. In *math.*, a root. (a) Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system of numbers, to be raised to different powers. Thus, 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration (Briggs's). In the common system of logarithms, the radix is also 10; in the Napierian it is 2.7182818284; every other number is considered as some power of the radix, the exponent of which power constitutes the logarithm of that number. (b) The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

5. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a root; a rooted or root-like part; a radicle: as, the *radix* or root of a tooth; the *radix* of a nerve.—**Radix cerebelli**, the posterior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Radix motoria**, the smaller motor root of the trigeminal nerve.—**Radix sensoria**, the larger sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.

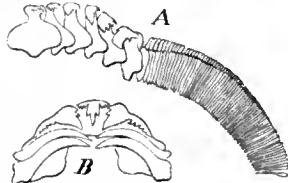
radly, *adv.* See *ratly*.

radness (rad'nes), *n.* [ME., < *radl* + *-ness*.] Fear; fright; terror.

The Romaynes for *radness* ruschte to the erthe, Florde ferdeuse of hya face, as they tey were. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 120.

radoub (ra-döb'), *n.* [F., repairs made on a vessel, < *radouber*, formerly also *redouber*, mend, repair; see *radub*.] In *mercantile law*, the repairing and refitting of a ship for a voyage. *Wharton*.

radula (rad'ü-lä), *n.*; pl. *radulæ* (-lë). [NL., < L. *radula*, a scraper, scraping-iron, < *radere*, scrape; see *rase*¹, *razel*.] In *conch.*, the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusk, specifically called *odontophore*, and more particularly, the rasping surface or set of teeth of the odontophore, which bites like a file. This structure is highly characteristic of the cephaloporous classes, among which it presents great diversity in detail. It bears the numerous small chitinous processes or teeth of these mollusks, which serve to triturate food with a kind of filing or rasping action. According to the disposition of the teeth in any one of the many cross-rows which beset the length of the radula, mollusks are called *rachyglossate*, *tenioglossate*, *rhypidoglossate*, *tegoglossate*, *ptenoglossate*, and *docoglossate*. See these words, and *odontophore*.



A, median tooth and teeth of one row of right half of radula of *Trochus cinerarius*. B, one row of radular teeth of *Cypræa europæica*. A is rhypidoglossate, and B is tenioglossate.

radular (rad'ü-lär), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to the radula: as, *radular* teeth.

radulate (rad'ü-lät), *a.* [< *radula* + *-at*¹.] Provided with a radula, as a cephaloporous mollusk; *raduliferous*.

raduliferous (rad'ü-lif'ë-rus), *a.* [< NL. *radula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing a radula; *radulate*.

raduliform (rad'ü-li-förm), *a.* [< L. *radula*, a scraper, + *forma*, form.] Rasp-like; having the character or appearance of the teeth of a file; cardiform: specifically noting, in ichthyology, the conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set teeth of some fishes, resembling villiform teeth, but larger and stronger.

rae (rä), *n.* A Scotch form of *roe*.

rafet. A Middle English preterit of *reave*.

raff (ráf), *v. t.* [< OF. *raffer*, *rafer*, catch, snatch, slip away, = It. **raffare*, in comp. *ar-raffare*, snatch, seize, = MHG. *raffen*, *veffen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, sweep away, carry off suddenly, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, = Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, = Dan. *rappé*, hasten: see *rap*², from the Scand. form cognate with the G. Hence ult. *raff*¹.] To sweep; snatch, draw, or huddle together; take by a promiscuous sweep.

Their causes and effects . . . I thus *raffe* vp together. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

raff (ráf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raffe*, *raf*, esp. in the phrase *raf and raf* (now *rif* and *raf*), < OF. *raf* et *raf*, every bit, in which *raf* is due to the verb *raffer*, snatch: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *rif* and *raf*. Cf. It. *raffola*, a crowd, press.] **I. n.** 1. A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble; a medley. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow*, Unity of the Church.

2. Trashy material; lumber; rubbish; refuse. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And maken of the rym and raf
Suche gylours for pompe and pride.

Appendix to W. Mayes, p. 340. (*Halliwel*.)

Let *raffs* be rife in prose and rhyme,
We lack not rhymes and reasons,
As on this whirligt of Time
We circle with the seasons.

Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. Abundance; affluence. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—4. A worthless or disorderly person; a rowdy; a scapegrace: now applied to students of Oxford by the townspeople. *Halliwel*.

Myself and this great peer
Of these rude *raffs* became the jeer.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, 1. 20. (*Davies*.)

One of the *raffs* we shrink from in the street,
Wore an old hat, and went with naked feet.
Leigh Hunt, High and Low. (*Davies*.)

5. Collectively, worthless persons; the seum or sweepings of society; the rabble. Compare *rif* and *raf*.

"People, you see," he said, "won't buy their 'accounts' of *raf*; they won't have them of any bit respectable."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 1. 325.

II. a. Idle; dissolute. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

Raffaelsque, *a.* See *Raphaelsque*.

raffe, **raffie** (raf, raf'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **Naut.**, a three-cornered sail set on schooners when before the wind or nearly so. The head hoists up to the foretopmast-head and the clues haul out to the square-sail yard-arms. It is rarely used except on the Great Lakes of North America. Sometimes it is in two pieces, one for each side of the mast.

raffia, **roffia** (raf'i-ä, rof'i-ä), *n.* [Malagasy.] 1. A palm, *Raphia Ruffia*, growing in Madagascar.

It bears pinnate leaves 20 or 30 feet long upon a moderate trunk. The cuticle is peeled from both sides of the leaf-stalk, for use as a fiber, being largely made into matting, and also applied by the natives to finer textile purposes. (See *rabanna*.) It is now somewhat largely used for agricultural tie-bands, as is also a similar product of the jupati-palm, *R. tœdigeria*, included under the same name. Also spelled *raphia*.

2. The fiber of this plant.

raffish (raf'ish), *a.* [< *raff* + *-ish*¹.] Resembling or having the character of the raff or rabble; scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare *raff*, *n.*, 5.

Five or six *raffish*-looking men had surrounded a fair, delicate girl, and were preparing to besiege her in form. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xxiii.

The *raffish* young gentleman in gloves must measure his scholarship with the plain, clownish laddle from the parish school. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

raffle¹ (raf'l), *n.* [< ME. *raffe*, a game at dice (= Sw. *raffel*, a raffle); < OF. *raffe*, *raffle*, F. *raffe*, a pair royal at dice (*faire raffle*, sweep the stakes), also a grape-stalk, < *rafler*, snatch, seize, carry off, < G. *raffeln*, snatch up, freq. of *raffen*, snatch, snatch away, carry off hastily: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*².] 1. A game with dice.

Now comth hasardrie with hise apurtenances, as tables and *raffes*, of which comth deceite, false othes, chidnynges, and alle rayvynes, blasphemynge and reneynging of God. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. A method of sale by chance or lottery, in which the price of the thing to be disposed of is divided into equal shares, and the persons taking the shares cast lots for its possession by throwing dice or otherwise.

raffle¹ (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [= Sw. *raffa* = Dan. *raffe*, raffle; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** To try the chance of a raffle; engage in a raffle: as, to *raffle* for a watch.

They were *raffling* for his coat.

S. Butler, Satire upon Gaming.

The great Rendezvous is at night, after the Play and Opera are done; and *Raffling* for all Things Vendible is the great Diversion. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 176.

II. trans. To dispose of by means of a raffle: often with *off*: as, to *raffle* or *raffle off* a watch. **raffle**² (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [Perhaps < Icel. *raffla*, scrape together (a slang term); cf. *hrapp*, hurry, hasten: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*¹.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move or fidget about. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To live in a disorderly way. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. 1. To stir (a fire).—2. To brush off (walnuts). *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

raffle² (raf'l), *n.* [< *raffle*², *v.* Cf. *raff*, *n.*] **Naut.**, raff; lumber; rubbish.

Her decks were heavily encumbered with what sailors call *raffle*—that is, the middle of ropes, torn canvas, staves of boats and casks, . . . with which the ocean illustrates her violence. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxx.

raffle³ (raf'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *raffle-net*.

raffled (raf'ld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Having the edge finely divided or serrated.

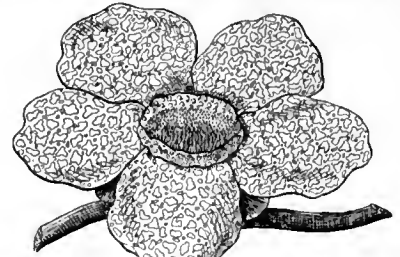
A peculiar small cut or *raffled* leaf resembling an ivy, or more nearly a vine leaf.

Soulanges Catalogue, p. 116, note to No. 365.

raffle-net (raf'l-net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net. **raffler** (raf'lër), *n.* [< *raffle*² + *-er*¹.] One who raffles.

Rafflesia (raf-lë'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1821), named after Sir Stamford Raffles, British gover-

nor in Sumatra, and companion to the botanist Dr. Joseph Arnold, who discovered there the first known species, *R. Arnoldi*, in 1818.] A genus of apetalous parasitic plants of the order *Cytinaceæ* and type of the tribe *Rafflesieæ*, characterized by a perianth of five large entire and fleshy imbricated lobes, numerous stigmas, and globose many-chambered anthers, each opening by a single pore, which form a ring at the revolute top of a column rising in the center of the flower. The flowers are dioecious, and the pistillate ones contain an ovary with a labyrinth of small cells and numerous ovules. The 4 species are natives of hot and damp jungles in the Malay archipelago. The whole plant consists of a single flower, without leaves or proper stem, growing out from the porous root or stem of species of *Vitis* (*Cissus*), at a time when the leaves and flowers of the foster-plant have withered. The flower of the parasite protrudes as a knob from the bark at first, and enlarges for some months, resembling before opening a close cabbage, and remaining fully expanded only a few days. It exhales an odor of tainted meat, securing cross-fertilization by aid of the flies thus attracted to it. The flower reaches 3 inches or more in diameter in *R. Rochussenii* (valued by the Javanese for astrigent and styptic properties), 6 inches in others, and 2 feet in *R. Patma*. *R. Arnoldi* has long been famed for its size, greatly exceeding the *Victoria lily* (23 inches), and even exceeding the *Aristolochia Goldiana* (a specimen of which at Kew, March, 1800, was 28 inches long and 16 broad). The first flower



Rafflesia Arnoldi, parasitic on a stem.

of *R. Arnoldi* found measured 3 feet across its flat circular top, and weighed about 15 pounds; the roundish calyx-lobes were each a foot long, and in places an inch thick; and the globular central cup was a foot across and held about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chestnut-brown and truncated nut, about 5 inches thick, with irregularly furrowed and broken surface, and containing thousands of hard, curiously appendaged and lacinose seeds. The flower is flesh-colored and mottled pink and yellow within, and with brown or bluish scales beneath. It is called *ambun-ambun* or *wonder-wonder* by the Malays, and *Krubut*, a name which they also give to another gigantic plant which grows with it, the ovoid *Amorphophallus Titanum*.

Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lë'zi-ä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Rafflesia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Rafflesieæ*, but formerly regarded as a separate order.

Rafflesieæ (raf-lë'zi-ä-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1844), < *Rafflesia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous parasitic plants, constituting with the smaller tribe *Hydnoreæ* the order *Cytinaceæ*. It is characterized by the presence of scattered or imbricated scales in place of leaves, and flowers with from four to ten usually imbricated calyx-lobes, the anthers forming one, two, or three circles about a column in the center of the staminate flower, and the one or many stigmas terminating a similar column in the pistillate flower. It includes about 21 species in 5 genera, scattered through warm climates, and extending into the Mediterranean region, South Africa, and Mexico. All are indwelling parasites, issuing out of the roots or branches of various trees and shrubs. They vary in habit, having in *Cytinus* a colored fleshy and distinct stem and many-flowered spike, while in the other genera the whole plant consists of a single flower sessile on its embedded rhizome. They range from a minute size in *Apodanthes* and large in other genera to the monster flower of *Rafflesia*, the type. The plants are called *patma-worts* by some botanists.

raffing-net (raf'ing-net), *n.* Same as *raffle-net*.

raffman¹ (raf'man), *n.* [< *raff* + *man*.] A dealer in miscellaneous stuff; a chandler.

Grocers and *raffmen*. *Norwich Records*. (*Nares*.)

raff-merchant (raf'mër'chant), *n.* A dealer in lumber or old articles. Also *raft-merchant*. [Prov. Eng.]

raft¹ (ráft), *n.* [< ME. *raft*, *raeft*, *raffe*, a rafter, spar, beam, < Icel. *rafrtr* (*rafrtr*), a rafter, beam (*r* final being sign of nom. ease); = Sw. Dan. *raft*, rafter; with formative *-t*, perhaps < Icel. *ráf*, *ræfr*, a roof, = OHG. *rāfo*, MHG. *rāvo*, G. dial. *raff*, a spar, rafter; cf. Gr. ῥοφορ, a roof, ῥοφειν, cover. Cf. *rafter*¹.] 1. A beam; spar; rafter.

Aythir gripua a achafte

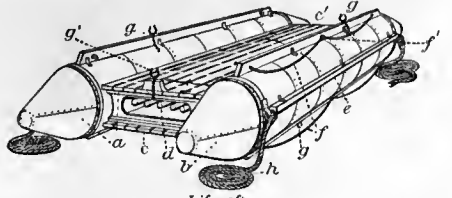
Was ala rude as a *raffe*.

Avowynge of King Arthur, xxv.

2. A sort of float or framework formed of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened or lashed together side by side, for the convenience of transporting the constituent materials down rivers, across harbors, etc. Rafts of logs

to be floated to a distant point are often very large, strongly constructed, and carry huts for the numerous men required to manage them. Those of the Rhine are sometimes 400 or 500 feet long, with 200 or more hands. A cigar-shaped raft of large logs, 560 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, was lost in December, 1887, under towage by sea from Nova Scotia to New York; but other large rafts have been successfully transported.

3. A structure similarly formed of any materials for the floating or transportation of persons or things. In cases of shipwreck, planks, spars,



Life-raft.

a, b, tanks or air-chambers; *c, c'*, decks; *e*, fender; *f, f'*, life-lines; *g*, rowlocks; *g'*, steering and sculling rowlock; *h*, lashings.

barrels, etc., are often hastily lashed together to form a raft for escape. In passenger-vessels life-rafts frequently form part of the permanent equipment. See *Life-raft*.

Where is that son

That floated with thee on the fatal raft?

Shak., *C. of E.*, v. 1. 348.

4. An accumulation of driftwood from fallen trees in a river, lodged and compacted so as to form a permanent obstruction. Rafts of this kind exist or have existed in the Mississippi and other rivers of the western United States, the largest ever formed being that of the Red River, which during many years completely blocked the channel for 45 miles.

5. A conglomeration of eggs of some animals, as certain insects and mollusks, fastened together and forming a mass; a float. See cut under *Ianthina*.

A great many eggs (of the common cockroach) are laid at one time, the whole number being surrounded by a stiff chitinous coat, forming the so-called raft.

Amer. Nat., XXII. 857.

raft¹ (ráft), *v. t.* [*< raft*¹, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To transport or float on a raft.

Guns taken out of a ship to lighten her when aground should be hoisted out and rafted clear, if there is any danger of bilging on them. *Luce*, *Seamanship*, p. 182, note.

The idea of rafting timber by the ocean. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To make a raft of; form into a raft.

As soon as the blubber is taken off, it is rafted—tied together with ropes in a sort of raft—and lies in the water until taken on board ship.

C. M. Scammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 63.

I could see him securing these planks to one another by lashings. By the time he had rafted them, nearly an hour had passed since he had left the sandbank.

W. C. Russell, *A Strange Voyage*, xlv.

II. intrans. To manage a raft; work upon a raft or rafts; travel by raft.

They canoed, and rafted, and steam-boated, and travelled with packhorses. *Academy*, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 301.

raft² (ráft), *n.* [A var. of *raft*, appar. by confusion with *raft*¹.] A miscellaneous collection or heap; a promiscuous lot; used slightly; as, a raft of papers; a whole raft of things to be attended to. [Colloq., U. S.]

This last spring a raft of them [Irish misds] was out of employment. *Philadelphia Times*, Oct. 24, 1886.

raft³ (ráft), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *raft*.] A damp fusty smell. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

raft⁴. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*.

raft-breasted (ráft' bres'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, ratite. *W. K. Parker*.

raft-dog (ráft'dog), *n.* An iron bar with ends bent over and pointed, for securing logs together in a raft. The points are driven respectively into adjacent or juxtaposed logs, which are thus bonded to each other.



Raft-dog.

raft-duck (ráft'duk), *n.* The scaup or blackhead duck, *Aithya* or *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila*: so called in the United States from its flocking closely on the water, as if forming a raft of ducks. Also called *bluebill*, *shuffler*, and *flocking-fowl*. See cut under *scaup*.—**Red-headed raft-duck**. Same as *redhead*, 2.

rafter. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*. *Chaucer*.

rafter¹ (ráft'ér), *n.* [*< ME. rafter, refter, < AS. ræfter*, pl. *ræftras, reftres* (= *MD. rafter* = *MLG. rafter, raffert*), a beam, rafter; with formative *-er*, from **raeft* = *Teel. raptr (rafter)* = *Sw. Dan. raft*, a rafter, beam; see *raft*.] **1.** In *building*, one of the beams which give the slope of a roof, and to which is secured the lath or

other framework upon which the slate or other outer covering is nailed. The rafters extend from the eaves to the ridge of the roof, abutting at their upper ends on corresponding rafters rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown-plate or ridge-plate as the case may be. For the different kinds of rafters in a structure, see *roof*, and cuts under *curb-roof*, *jack-rafter*, and *pontoon*.

Shepherd, I take thy word,
And trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky rafters than in tapstry halls.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 324.

2. Same as *carline*, 2.—3. In *anat.*, a trabecule or trabeculum: as, the rafters of the embryonic skull.—**Binding-rafter**. See *binding*.—**Intermediate rafter**, a rafter placed between the ordinary rafters, or between principal rafters, to strengthen a roof.—**Principal rafter**, a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially, one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and are framed at their lower ends into the tie-beam, and either abut at their upper ends against the king-post or receive the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principal rafters support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters: thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principal rafters.

rafter¹ (ráft'ér), *v. t.* [*< rafter*¹, *n.*] **1.** To form into or like rafters; as, to rafter timber.

—**2.** To furnish or build with rafters; as, to rafter a house.

Building an house even from the foundation unto the vtermoste raftreing and reling of the roof.

Udal, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 260. (*Davies*.)

3. In *agri.*, to plow, as a piece of land, by turning the grass side of the plowed furrow on a strip of ground left unplowed.

rafter² (ráft'ér), *n.* [*< raft*¹ + *-er*.] One who is employed in rafting timber, or transporting it in rafts, as from a ship to the shore.

How the 900 casual deal-porters and rafters live during . . . six months of the year . . . I cannot conceive.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, III. 298.

rafter-bird (ráft'ér-bérd), *n.* The beam-bird or wall-bird, *Muscicapa grisola*; the spotted flycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.]

rafting-dog (ráft'ing-dog), *n.* Same as *raft-dog*.

raft-like (ráft'lik), *a.* Flat-bottomed or keel-less, as the breast-bone of a bird; ratite.

raft-merchant (ráft'mér'chant), *n.* Same as *raft-merchant*.

raft-port (ráft'pört), *n.* In some ships, a large square hole framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow, for loading or unloading timber. See cut under *lumber-port*.

raft-rope (ráft'röp), *n.* A rope about three fathoms long, with an eye-splice, used for stringing seal-blubber to be towed to a whaling-vessel. A raft-rope is also sometimes used by a blubber-logged vessel for rafting or towing whale-blubber.

The horse-pieces [blubber of the sea-elephant] are strung on a raft-rope . . . and taken to the edge of the surf.

C. M. Scammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 119.

raftsman (ráft'smān), *n.*; pl. *raftsmen* (-men). [*< raft*¹, poss. of *raft*¹, + *man*.] A man employed in the management of a raft.

rafty (ráft'i), *a.* [*< raft*¹ + *-y*.] **1.** Musty; stale.—**2.** Damp; muggy.—**3.** High-tempered; violent. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

rag¹ (rag), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. raggē*, pl. *ragges*, shred of cloth, rag; cf. *AS. *raggig*, in neut. pl. *raggie*, shaggy, bristly, ragged, as applied to the rough coat of a horse (as if from an *AS.* noun, but prob. from the *Scand.* adj.); *< Teel. rōgg*, shaggy (ness) (*raggathr*, shaggy) = *Sw. ragg*, rough hair (*Sw. raggig*, shaggy, *Sw. dial. raggig*, having rough hair, slovenly) = *Norw. ragg*, rough hair (*raggud*, shaggy); root unknown. The orig. sense 'shaggy' or 'roughness' is now more obvious in uses of *ragged*.] **I. n.** **1.** A sharp or jagged fragment rising from a surface or edge: as, a rag on a metal plate; hence, a jagged face of rock; a rocky headland; a cliff; a rag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rocks and ragges round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

2. A rock having or weathering with a rough irregular surface. [Eng.]

The material is Kentish rag, laid in regular courses, with fine joints. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., v. 466.

We would

About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names
Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.

Tennyson, *Princess*, III.

3. In *bot.*: (a) A lichen, *Stictis pulmonaria* (see *hazel-crotches*). (b) Another lichen, *Parmelia*

saxatilis (stone-rag). (c) A catkin of the hazel, or of the willow, *Salix caprea*. Also *raw*. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A torn, worn, or formless fragment or shred of cloth; a comparatively worthless piece of any textile fabric, either wholly or partly detached from its connection by violence or abrasion: as, his coat was in rags; cotton and linen rags are used to make paper, and woolen rags to make shoddy.

Hir ragges thei anone of drawe, . . .
She had bathe, she had reste,
And was arraid to the beste.

Gower, *Conf. Amsut.*, l.

Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers toss'd,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton*, *P. L.*, III. 491.

5. A worn, torn, or mean garment; in the plural, shabby or worn-out clothes, showing rents and patches.

If you will embrace Christ in his robes, you must not think scorn of him in his rags.

J. Bradford, *Letters* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 111.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags. *Prov.* xxlii. 21.

Trust me, I prize poor virtue with a rag
Better than vice with both the Indies.

Beau. and *Fl.* (?), *Faithful Friends*, iv. 4.

The poore inhabitants were dispers'd, . . . some under tents, some under miserable huts and hovells, many without a rag or any necessary utensils.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Sept. 5, 1666.

The man forget not, though in rags he lies,
And know the mortal through a crown's disguise.

Akenside, *Epistle to Curio*.

6. Any separate fragment or shred of cloth, or of something like or likened to it: often applied disparagingly or playfully to a handkerchief, a flag or banner, a sail, the curtain of a theater, a newspaper, etc.

It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three flag—to tear it from the breast of a dead rebel—for the name of getting their little rag back again.

Walt Whitman, *The Century*, XXXVI. 827.

7. Figuratively, a severed fragment; a remnant; a scrap; a bit.

So he up with his rusty sword,
And chopped the old saddle to rags.

Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 267).

They [fathers] were not hearkened to, when they were heard, but heard perfunctorily, fragmentarily, here and there a rag, a piece of a sentence.

Donne, *Sermons*, v.

Not having otherwise any rag of legality to cover the shame of their cruelty. *Fuller*.

8. A base, beggarly person; a ragamuffin; a tattered demagogue. [Colloq.]

Lash hence these overweening rags of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.

Shak., *Rich.* III., v. 3. 328.

Out of my doore, you Witch, you Rague, you Buggage!
Shak., *M. W. of W.* (folio 1623), iv. 2. 194.

9. A farthing. *Halliwel*. [Eng. cant.]

Jac. 'Twere good she had a little foolish money

To rub the time away with.

Host. Not a rag,

Not a denier. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Captain*, iv. 2.

10†. A herd of colts. *Strutt*. [Prov. Eng.]—**11.** In *type-founding*, the bur or rough edge left on imperfectly finished type.—**Coral rag**, one of the limestones of the Middle Oolite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals.—**Hag, tag, and rag**. See *hags*.—**Kentish rag**. See *Kentish*.—**Litmus on rags**. See *litmus*.—**Rag, tag, and bobtail**, a rabble; everybody indiscriminately. See *rag-tag*. [Colloq.]—**Rowley rag**, a basaltic rock occurring in the South Staffordshire coal-field, much quarried for road-mending. See *rag-stone*.

II. a. Made of or with rags; formed from or consisting of refuse pieces or fragments of cloth: as, rag pulp for paper-making; a rag carpet.—**Rag baby**. (a) A doll made entirely of rags or scraps of cloth, usually in a very artless manner. (b) In *U. S. political slang*, the paper currency of the government; greenback money: so called with reference to the contention of the greenback party, before and after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in favor of making such money a full legal tender for the national debt and all other purposes.

Fortunately, the "specie basis" of the national banks is now chiefly paper—the *rag-baby*—three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks! *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 207.

Rag carpet, a cheap kind of carpeting woven with strips or shreds of woolen and other cloth, usually from worn-out garments, for the web. A better kind is made with strips of list from new cloth, when it is also called *list carpet*.—**Rag money, rag currency**, paper money; circulating notes issued by United States banks or by the government: so called in depreciation or contempt, in allusion to the origin of the material, to the ragged appearance of paper money when much handled, and to its intrinsic worthlessness. [Slang.]

All true Democrats were clamorous for "hard-money" and against *rag-money*. *The Nation*, July 29, 1875, p. 66.

Rag paper. See *paper*.

rag¹ (rag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [*< rag*¹, *n.*] **I. intrans.** **1.** To become ragged; fray: with *out*.

Leather thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the fat will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and rag out.

Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex, II, 312.

2. To dress; deck one's self: in the phrase to rag out, to dress in one's best. [Slang, U. S.]

A finely dressed woman rags out.

S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 506.

II. trans. 1. To make ragged; abrade; give a ragged appearance to, as in the rough-dressing of the face of a grindstone.

In stragging or ragging [a grindstone] the stone is kept running as usual. O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 422.

2. In mining, to separate by ragging or with the aid of the ragging-hammer. See ragging, 2.

rag² (rag), v. t.; pret. and pp. ragged, ppr. ragging. [Prob. < rag¹, n., 5. In another view, < Icel. ræggia, caluminate, = AS. wreggan, aeense: see wreg.] To banter; badger; rail at; irritate; torment. Compare bullyrag. [Local.]

To rag a man is good Lincolnshire for chaff or tease. At school, to get a boy into a rage was called getting his rag out. N. and Q., 7th ser., VI, 38.

rag³ (rag), n. [*<* Icel. hregg, storm and rain.] A drizzling rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rag⁴ (rag), n. An abbreviation of raginee.

ragabash (rag' a-bash), n. [Also raggabash, ragabash, Sc. rag-a-buss, ragabush; appar. a made word, vaguely associated with rag¹ or ragamuffin.] 1. A shiftless, disreputable fellow; a ragamuffin. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The most unalphabetical raggabashes that ever bred louse. Discov. of a New World, p. 81. (Nares.)

2. Collectively, idle, worthless people. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

ragamuffin (rag'a-muf-in), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also raggemuffin, ragamofin, ragomofin; erroneously analyzed rag-a-muffin, rag of Muffin's; < ME. Ragmoffyn, the name of a demon, prob., like many other names of demons, merely fanciful. The present sense has been partly determined by association with rag¹. For the sense 'demon,' cf. ragman².] I. n. 1†. [cap.] The name of a demon.

Ac rys vp, Ragamoffyn, and reche me alle the harras The Belial thy bel-syre beot with thy damme. Piers Plowman (C), xxi, 283.

2. An idle, worthless fellow; a vagabond; now, especially, a disreputably ragged or slovenly person; formerly used as a general term of reprehension.

I have led my ragamuffins where they are peppered. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 30.

Did that same firanical-tongu'd rag-a-muffin Horace turne bald pates out so naked? Dekker, Humorous Poet.

Once, attended with a crew of ragamuffins, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. Swift, Story of an Injured Lady.

3. A titmouse; same as muffin.

II. a. Base; beggarly; ragged or disorderly.

Here be the emperor's captains, you ragamuffin rascal, and not your comrades. B. Jonson, Poetaster, 1. 1.

Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this ragamuffin assembly to the care of his butler. Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii, 23. (Davies.)

ragamuffinly (rag'a-muf-in-li), a. [*<* ragamuffin + -ly.] Like a ragamuffin; marked by raggedness or slovenliness. [Rare.]

His attire was . . . shabby, not to say ragamuffinly in the extreme, . . . as to inherent disreputableness of appearance. J. Fothergill, March in the Ranks, x.

rag-bolt (rag'bôlt), n. An iron pin with a barbed shank, chiefly used where a common bolt cannot be clinched. Also called barb-bolt and sprig-bolt.



Rag-bolts.

rag-bush (rag'bûsh), n. In some heathen countries, a bush in some special locality, as near a sacred well, on which pieces of cloth are hung to propitiate the spirits supposed to dwell there. The rags are generally pieces torn from the garments of pilgrims or wayfarers.

There is usually a rag-bush by the well, on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirits of the waters. C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 285.

rag-dust (rag'dust), n. The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed in various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock-papers.

rage (rāj), n. [*<* ME. rage, < OF. rage, raige, F. ruge, F. dial. raige = Pr. rabia, ratje = Sp. rabia = Pg. raiva, rabia = It. rabbia, dial. raggia, madness, rage, fury, < ML. (and prob. LL.) rabia, a later form of L. rabies, madness, rage, fury, < rabere, be mad, rave, = Skt. √ rabh, seize. Cf. rage, v., enrage, rave¹, rabies, rabid,

etc.] 1†. Madness; insanity; an access of maniacal violence.

Now, out of doubt Antipholus is mad. . . The reason that I gather he is mad, Besides this present instance of his rage, Is a mad tale he told to-day.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 88.

2. Violent anger manifested in language or action; indignation or resentment excited to fury and expressed in furious words and gestures, with agitation.

Words well disposed

Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed rage. Spenser, F. Q., II. viii, 26.

So he [Naaman] turned and went away in a rage. 2 Ki. v. 12.

Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned, Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned. Congreve, Mourning Bride, ill. 8.

3. Extreme violence of operation or effect; intensity of degree, force, or urgency; used of things or conditions: as, the rage of a storm or of the sea; the rage of fever or of thirst.

And in wynter, and especially In lente, it ys mervelows flowng with rage of watir that comyth with grett violence thowr the valc of Josopht. Torkington, Diarte of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun, Nor the furious winter's rages. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Ere yet from rest or food we seek relief, Some rites remain, to glut our rage of grief. Pope, Iliad, xxii, 14.

4. Vehement emotion; generous ardor or enthusiasm; passionate utterance or eloquence.

Thurgh which her grete sorwe gan aswage; She may not alwey durche in swich rage. Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, 1. 108.

And your true rights be term'd a poet's rage, And stretched metre of an antique song. Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The soldiers shout around with generous rage, And in that victory their own presage. Dryden, Pal. and Arc., 1. 117.

Chill penury repressed their noble rage, And froze the genial current of the soul. Gray, Elegy.

5. Vehement desire or pursuit; ardent eagerness, as for the attainment or accomplishment of something; engrossing tendency or propensity: as, the rage for speculation, for social distinction, etc.

So o'er this sleeping soul doth Tarquin stay, His rage of lust by gazing qualified. Shak., Lucrece, 1. 424.

What rage for fame attends both great and small! Better be d—d than mentioned not at all. W. Colcutt (P. Pindar), To the Royal Academicians.

In our day the rage for accumulation has apotheosized work. H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 178.

Croquet, which is now so far lost in the mists of antiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the rage for it, was actually not yet [1837] invented. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

6. An object of general and eager desire or pursuit; fashion; vogue; fad: as, music is now all the rage. [Colloq.]—7†. A violent wind.

Therout cam a rage and such a vese That it made at the gates for to rese. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1127.

=Syn. 2. Vexation, Indignation, etc. (see anger¹); frenzy, madness, raving.

rage (rāj), v.; pret. and pp. raged, ppr. raging. [*<* ME. ragen, < OF. rager, rager, be furious, rage, romp, play, F. rager, Picard dial. rabier, be furious, rage, = Pr. ravier, ratjour = Sp. rabiar = Pg. raivar = OIt. rabbiare, be furious, < ML. rabiare, be furious, rage, < rabia, L. rabies, madness, fury, rage: see rage, n. Cf. enrage, rave¹, rabiate.] I. intrans. 1. To be furious with anger; be excited to fury; be violently agitated with passion of any kind.

He is nly raged, and, as they talk'd, Smote him into the midriff with a stoue. Milton, P. L., xl, 444.

2. To speak with passionate intrenchance, or act with furious vehemence; storm; rave.

The fool rageth, and is confident. Prov. xiv, 16.

Poets, when they rage, Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age. Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, 1. 2.

As hee was thus madded and raging against the true Religion. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

I expect Mr. Tickler this evening, and he will rage if he miss his free-and-easy. Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

3. To act violently; move impetuously; be violently driven or agitated; have furious course or effect: said of things: as, a raging fever; the storm rages; war is raging.

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. Nahum ii. 4. Like the hectic in my blood he rages. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 68.

If the Sickness rage In such Extremity at London, the Term will be held at Reading. Howell, Letters, 1. iv, 23.

The storm of cheers and counter-cheers rages around him [Mr. Gladstone], as it can rage nowhere except in the House of Commons. T. W. Reid, Cabinet Portraits, p. 24.

4†. To frolic wantonly; play; frisk; romp.

When she seyh galantys revell yn hall, Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage, Desyrynge with them to play and rage, And stelyth fro yow full prevely. Reliq. Antiq., 1. 29. (Halliwell.)

On a day this hende Nicholas Fle with this yonge wyf to rage and pleye. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, 1. 87.

She hygan to plase and rage, As who saith, I am well enough. Gower, Conf. Amant., 1.

5. To be very eager or anxious. [Rare.] II. trans. To enrage; chafe; fret.

Deal mildly with his youth; For young hot colts being ragged do rage the more. Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 70.

ragee, n. See raggée.

rageful (rāj'fŭl), a. [*<* rage + -ful.] Full of rage; furious.

With rageful eyes she had him defend himself. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.

Nor thou be rogeful, like a handled bee. Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

ragemant, n. See ragman³.

rag-engine (rag'en'jin), n. In paper-manuf., a tank fitted with rotating cylindrical cutters or other devices for the rapid disintegration of rags to form paper-pulp.

rageous† (rāj'jus), a. [Also ragious; < rage + -ous, perhaps by association with the unrelated outrageous.] Full of rage; furious.

Our Sanyour whiche redeemed vs with so great a price may not thicke that it longeth to hym to se vs peryshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his church to hee so shaken with many gret and ragious flodes. Bp. Fisher, seven Penitential Psalms.

rageousness† (rāj'jus-nēs), n. The quality of being rageous; fury. Also ragiousness.

What a ragiousness is it, to set thy chastity common like su harlot, that thou maist gather riches! 'Tices, Instruction of a Christian Woman, iii, 7.

ragery† (rāj'jēr-i), n. [*<* ME. ragerie, < OF. ragerie, rage, anger, < rager, rage: see rage, v.] 1. Rage; an ebullition of fury.

Plucked off . . . in a ragery. W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, 1.

2. Wantonness; frolic. He was al coltish, ful of ragerye. Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 603.

rag-fair (rag'fār), n. A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments.

raggt, n. See rag¹.

raggabash, n. See ragabash.

ragged (rag'ed), a. [*<* ME. ragged, raggyd, shaggy, tatterel, torn; < Icel. raggathr (= Norw. raggad), shaggy, < Icel. ragg, shagginess, = Norw. ragg, rough, uneven hair: see rag¹.] 1. Having a rough shaggy coat, as a horse or sheep; shaggy.

A ragged colt. King Alisaunder, 1. 684. What shepherd owns those ragged sheep? Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii, 1.

2. Rough, uneven, or rocky, as a sea-bottom. —3. Roughly broken, divided, or disordered; having disjointed parts, or a confusedly irregular surface or outline; jagged; craggy; raggedly uneven or distorted; often used figuratively.

My voice is ragged; I know I cannot please you. Shak., As you Like It, ii. 5. 15. I am so bold as to call so piercing and so glorious an Eye as your Grace to view those poore ragged lines. Capt. John Smith, Works, 1. 57.

Then, foraging this Isle, long-promis'd them before, Amongst the ragged cleeves those monstrous Giants sought. Drayton, Polyolbion, 1. 471.

We went somewhat out of yr way to see the towne of Bourbon l'Archambault, from whose antient and ragged castle is deriv'd the name of the present Royal Family of France. Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 24, 1644.

Ragged clouds still stream'd the pale sky o'er. William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III, 162.

4. Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; frayed: as, a ragged coat; ragged sails.

He [the sheik] came out to us in a ragged habit of green silk, lined with fur. Pococke, Description of the East, II, 1. 166.

5. Wearing torn or frayed clothes; dressed in rags or tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support, And ragged virtue not a friend at court. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III.

He . . . perhaps thinks that after all gipsies do not look so very different from other ragged people. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 58.

6. Shabby; ill-furnished.

In a small, low, ragged room . . . Margaret saw an old woman with a dish of coals and two tallow candles burning before her on a table.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 15.

7. In her., same as raguly, especially of anything which is raguly on both sides. See ragged staff, below.—Ragged staff, in her., a pale coupe at each end and raguly on each side: more commonly represented as an actual knotted stick, or stout staff with short stumps of branches on each side.

The Earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen portrayed in their church steeple.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

ragged-lady (rag'ed-lā'di), *n.* A garden flower, *Nigella Damascena.*

raggedly (rag'ed-li), *adv.* In a ragged condition or manner; roughly; brokenly.

Raggedly and meanly appalled.

Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 219. (Latham.)

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust in moonlight nights, . . . barking raggedly and demacally like forest dogs.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 293.

raggedness (rag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ragged, in any sense.

Poor naked wretches, . . . How shall
Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 31.*

ragged-robin (rag'ed-rob'in), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Lychmis Flos-cuculi.*

ragged-sailor (rag'ed-sā'lor), *n.* A plant of the genus *Polygonum*: same as *prince's-feather*, 2.

ragged-school (rag'ed-sköl), *n.* See *school*.

ragged-staff (rag'ed-stāf), *n.* A kind of polyanthus, *Alyonidium glutinosum.* Also called *mermaid's-glove.*

raggee (rag'ē), *n.* [Also *raggy, ragge*; < Hind. *Canarese rāgi*.] A grass, *Eleusine coracana*, a prolific grain-plant cultivated in Japan and parts of India.



Ragged-robin (*Lychmis Flos-cuculi*).
1, upper part of stem with inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with rhizome; a, n. fruit.

raggery (rag'ēr-i), *n.* [*rag* + *-ery*.] Rags collectively; raggedness. [Rare.]

Grim, portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic raggery.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxv.

ragging (rag'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rag*¹, *v.*]

1. A method of fishing for the striped-bass, etc., in which a red rag is used as a fly. [U. S.]
2. In *mining*, the first and roughest separation of the ore (mixed with more or less vein-stone), by which the entirely worthless portion is selected and rejected. Nearly the same as *spalling*; but sometimes the latter term is used to designate a second and more thorough ragging, while *cobbing* may mean a still more thorough separation; but all are done with the hammer, without special machinery.

ragging-frame (rag'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *rack-ing-table*.

raggle (rag'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raggled*, ppr. *raggling*. [Freq. of *rag*¹.] To notch or groove irregularly.

raggle (rag'gl), *n.* [*raggle*, *v.*] A ragged piece; a torn strip.

Striding swiftly over the heavy snow, he examines each trap in turn, to find perhaps in one a toe, in another a nail, and in a third a splendid ermine torn to raggles by "that infernal careajou."
Cosmopolitan, Feb., 1888.

raggy (rag'i), *a.* [*ME. *raggy*, < *AS. raggig* (pl. *raggie*), rough, shaggy, < *Sw. raggig*, shaggy, *Sw. dial. raggi*, rough-haired, slovenly, < *ragg*, rough hair, = *Icel. rögg*, shagginess; see *rag*¹.] Rough; rugged; rocky.

A stony and raggy hill.

Holland.

raght. Same as *raught*¹ for *reached*.

ragi (rag'ē), *n.* See *ragee*.

raginee (rag'i-nē), *n.* [*Hind. rāgini*, a mode in music (= *Skt. rāgini*, possessing color or passion), cf. *rāg*, a mode in music, < *Skt. rāga*, coloring, color, feeling, passion; < *√raj*, be colored.] One of a class of Hindn melodies founded on fixed scales. Often contracted to *rag*.

ragingly (rā'jing-li), *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury; with violent impetuosity.

ragious, ragiousness. See *rageous, rageousness*.

rag-knife (rag'nif), *n.* In a rag-engine, one of the knives in the cylindrical cutter, working against those in the bed or bottom-plate.

raglan (rag'lan), *n.* [So called after Lord *Raglan*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, having very full sleeves, or a sort of cape covering the arms, worn about 1855 and later.

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my *raglan*, a water-proof light overcoat, without sleeves.
The Century, XXXIX, 566.

rag-looper (rag'lō'pēr), *n.* An apparatus for knotting together strips and pieces of fabrics in making a rag carpet.

ragman¹ (rag'man), *n.*; pl. *ragmen* (-men). [*ME. ragmann*; < *rag*¹ + *man*.] 1. A ragged person.

Ragmann, or he that goyth the wythe iaggyd [var. *raggyd*] clothy, pannicius vel pannia.
Prompt. Parv., p. 421.

2. A man who collects or deals in rags.

ragman², *n.* [*ME. *ragman, rageman, ragge-man*, prob. < *Icel. rāgmenni*, a craven (cf. *regimadr*, a craven), < *ragr*, craven, cowardly (apparently a transposed form of *argr*, craven, cowardly, = *AS. earg*, cowardly; see *areh*³), + *madr* (**mannr*), man, = *E. man*. Cf. *ragman-roll*.] 1. A craven. [Not found in this sense, except as in *ragman-roll* and the particular application in definition 2 following.]—2. The devil.

Filius by the faders wil flegh with Spiritus Sanctus,
To ransske that *rageman* and reue hym hus apples,
That fyrst man deceuyede thorgh frut and false by-heate.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 122.

ragman³ (rag'man), *n.* [*ME. ragman, ragmon, rageman, ragemōn, ragment*, a deed sealed, a papal bull, a list, a tedious story, a game so called: an abbr. of *ragman-roll*, q. v.] 1. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.

He blessed hem with his breuet, and blered hure eyen,
And raghte with hus *ragman* rynges and broches.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 72.

Rede on this *ragmon*, and rewle yow thereafter.
MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, l. 7. (Halliwell.)

The records in connexion with the financial operations of Richard II. and Richard III. make it clear that a *ragman* or *rageman*—I believe the word is spelled both ways—meant simply a bond or personal obligation.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 47.

2. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

Mr. Wright . . . has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of *ragman*.
Halliwell.

ragman-roll (rag'man-rōl), *n.* [*ME. *ragman-rolle, ragmane-roelle*; < *ragman*² + *roll*, *n.* Also *ragman's roll, ragman's reve* (i. e. *row*). Hence by abbr. *ragman*³, by corruption *rig-my-roll, rigmarole*: see *rigmarole*.] 1. A parchment roll with pendent seals, as an official catalogue or register, a deed, or a papal bull; hence, any important document, catalogue, or list. The name was applied specifically, and perhaps originally (in the supposed invidious sense 'the Craven's Roll'), to the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, and kept in the Tower of London. (*Jamieson*.)

What one man among many thousands . . . hath so moche vacante tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to tourne ouer and ouer in the bookes of Plato the *ragmannes rolles* . . . whiche Socrates doeth there vse?
Erasmus, Pref. to Apophthegms, tr. by Udall.

The list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, l. 420.
Halliwell.

2. A game played with a roll of parchment containing verses descriptive of character, to each of which was attached a string with a pendant. The parchment being rolled up, each player selected one of the projecting strings, and the verse to which it led was taken as his description.

3. A written fabrication; a vague or rambling story; a *rigmarole*.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyll gyve lycence
To this false knave in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
The Pardoner and the Frere (1533). (Halliwell.)

ragman's rewet. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

These songs or rimes (because their originall beginning issued out of Fescenium) wer called in Latine Fescennina Carmina or Fescennini rhythmi or versus; whiche I doe here translate (according to our English prouerbe) a *ragman's reve* or a bible. For so dooe we call a long jeste that railleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodie's honestee somewhat nere.
Udall's Erasmus's Apophth., p. 274.

ragman's roll (rag'manz rōl), *n.* See *ragman-roll*.

rag-money (rag' mun'i), *n.* See *rag money*, under *rag*¹.

Ragnarök (rāg'nj-rök'), *n.* [*Icel. ragna rökr*, 'twilight of the gods' (*G. götterdämmerung*): *ragna*, gen. of *rögn, regin*, neut. pl., the gods (= *Goth. ragin*, counsel, will, determination, > *ragineis*, counselor); *rökr*, twilight, dimness, vapor (see *reck*¹); but orig. *ragna rökr*, the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday: *rök*, reason, judgment.] In *Scand. myth.*, the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter and the earth also perish, followed by regeneration of all things through the power of the supreme God, and the reappearance of those gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature.

ragoa (ra-gō'ā), *n.* Same as *goa*, 1.

ragondin, *n.* The pelt or fur of the La Plata beaver or coypou, *Myopotamus coypus*; nutria.

ragoot, *n.* An obsolete English spelling of *ragout*.

ragout (ra-gō'), *n.* [Formerly spelled *ragoo* or *ragou*, in imitation of the F. pron., also *ragoust*. < OF. *ragoust*, F. *ragout*, a stew, a seasoned dish, < *ragouster, ragouster*, bring back to one's appetite; < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gouster*, F. *goüter*, < L. *gustare*, taste; see *gust*².] 1. A dish of meat (usually mutton or veal) and vegetables cut small, stewed brown, and highly seasoned.

Spongy Morells in strong *Ragousts* are found,
And in the Soupe the slimy Snail is drown'd.
Gay, Trivia.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats, and highly-spiced ragouts,
To live for forty daya on ill-dress'd fishes.
Byron, Beppo, st. 7.

When he found her prefer a plain dish to a *ragout*, had nothing to say to her.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 29.

2. Figuratively, a spicy mixture; any piquant combination of persons or things.

I assure you she has an odd *Ragout* of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters.

Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

rag-picker (rag'pik'er), *n.* 1. One who goes about to collect rags, bones, and other waste articles of some little value, from streets, ash-pits, dunghills, etc.—2. A machine for tearing and pulling to shreds rags, yarns, hosiery, old carpet, and other waste, to reduce them to cotton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.—**Rag-pickers' disease** malignant anthrax.

ragshag (rag'shag), *n.* [A riming variation of *rag*, as if < *rag*¹ + *shag*.] A very ragged person; especially, one who purposely dresses in grotesque rags for exhibition. [Colloq.]

While the *Ragshags* were marching, . . . [he] caught his foot in his ragged garment and fell.
Com. Courant, July 7, 1887.

rag-shop (rag'shop), *n.* A shop in which rags and other refuse collected by rag-pickers are bought, sorted, and prepared for use.

rag-sorter (rag'sör'tēr), *n.* A person employed in sorting rags for paper-making or other use.

The subjects were grouped as follows: six *rag-sorters*, four female cooks, etc.
Medical News, LIII, 600.

ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* [*rag*¹ + *stone*.] 1. In *Eng. geol.*, a rock forming a part of a series of rough, shelly, sandy limestones, with layers of marl and sandstone, occurring in the Lower or Bath Oolite. The shale series is sometimes called the *Ragstone* or *Ragstone series*.—2. In *masonry*, stone quarried in thin blocks or slabs.

rag-tag (rag'tag), *n.* [Also *tag-rag*, short for *tag and rag*: see *rag*¹, *tag*, *n.*, *tag-rag*.] Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble; sometimes used attributively. [Colloq.]—**Rag-tag and bobtail**, all kinds of shabby or shiftless people; persons of every degree of worthlessness; a disorderly rabble. [Colloq.]

Rag-tag and *bobtail*, disguised and got up with makeshift arms, hovering in the distance, have before now decided battles.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, I, 169.

rag-turnsol (rag'tēr'n'sōl), *n.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of the plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*, used as a test for acids. See *turnsol*, 2.

ragulated (rag'ū-lā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *raguly*.

ragulé (rag-ū-lā'), *a.* Same as *raguly*.

raguled (rag'ūld), *a.* [*ragul-y* + *-ed*².] Same as *raguly*.

raguly (rag'ū-li), *a.* [*Her. F. ragulé*; < *E. rag*¹ + *-ul-* + *-ē*.] In *her.*, broken into regular projections and depressions like battle-

ments, except that the lines make oblique angles with one another: said of one of the lines in heraldry, which is used to separate the divisions of the field or to form the boundary of any ordinary.



A Cross Raguly.

Ragusan (ra-gó'san), *a.* and *n.* [*Ragusa* (see def.) + *-an*. Cf. *argosy*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, a city belonging to Austria, but for many centuries prior to the time of Napoleon I. an independent republic.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ragusa. **ragweed** (rag'wēd), *n.* 1. Any plant of the composite genus *Ambrosia*; especially, the common North American species *A. trifida*, the great ragweed or horse-cane, and *A. artemisiifolia*, the Roman wormwood or hogweed. Both are sometimes called *bitterweed*. The former is commonly found on river-banks, has three-lobed leaves, and is sometimes 12 feet high. The latter, a much-branched plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with dissected leaves, grows everywhere in waste places, along roads, etc., and is troublesome in fields. Its pollen is regarded as a cause of hay fever. The plants of this genus are innocuous, the flowers of the two sexes borne in separate heads, the female heads producing a single flower with the ovoid involucre closed over it. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous. See *Ambrosia*, 2.

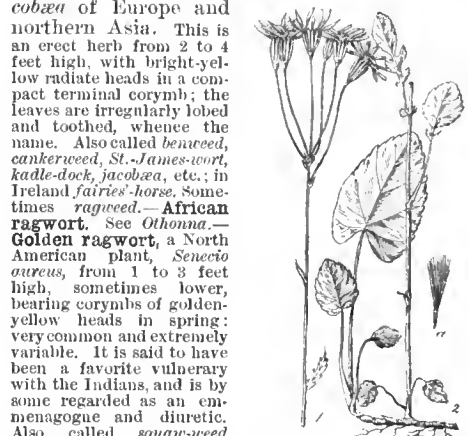
2. The ragwort or St.-James-wort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. [Prov. Eng.]

rag-wheel (rag'hwēl), *n.* 1. In *much.*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—2. A cutlers' polishing-wheel or soft disk made by clamping together a number of disks cut from some fabric.—**Rag-wheel and chain**, a contrivance for use instead of a band or belt when great resistance is to be overcome, consisting of a wheel with pins or cogs on the rim, and a chain in the links of which the pins catch. See cut under *chain-wheel*.

rag-wool (rag'wūl), *n.* Wool from rags; shoddy. **rag-work** (rag'wērk), *n.* 1. Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and having a rough exterior, whence the name.—2. A manufacture of carpeting or similar heavy fabric from strips of rag, which are either knitted or woven together. Compare *rag carpet*, under *rag*.

ragworm (rag'wērm), *n.* Same as *mud-worm*.

ragwort (rag'wērt), *n.* The name of several plants of the genus *Senecio*; primarily, *S. Jacobaea* of Europe and northern Asia. This is an erect herb from 2 to 4 feet high, with bright-yellow radiate heads in a compact terminal corymb; the leaves are irregularly lobed and toothed, whence the name. Also called *benweed*, *cankerweed*, *St.-James-wort*, *kadle-dock*, *Jacobaea*, etc.; in Ireland *fairies-horse*. Sometimes *ragweed*.—**African ragwort**. See *Othonna*.—**Golden ragwort**, a North American plant, *Senecio aureus*, from 1 to 3 feet high, sometimes lower, bearing corymbs of golden-yellow heads in spring; very common and extremely variable. It is said to have been a favorite vulnerary with the Indians, and is by some regarded as an emmenagogue and diuretic. Also called *squaw-weed* and *liferoot*.—**Purple ragwort**, the purple *Jacobaea*, *Senecio clematis*, a handsome garden species from the Cape of Good Hope; a smooth herb with pinnatifid leaves and corymb heads, the rays purple, the disk yellow or purple.—**Sea-ragwort**. Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.—**Woolly ragwort**, *Senecio tomentosus* of the southern United States, a plant covered with scarcely deciduous hoary wool.



1, the upper part of the stem with the heads of golden ragwort (*Senecio aureus*); 2, the rhizome with the lower part of the stem and the leaves; *a*, the achene.

rahatet, *v. l.* An erroneous form of *rate*¹. He never limed *rahatety* of those persons that offend aadvice to for have good health of bodie. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 86. (*Davies*.)

Rahu (rā'hō), *n.* [Skt. *Rāhu*; derivation obscure.] In *Hindu myth.*, the demon that is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Raja (rā'jā), *n.* [NL., also *Raja*, < L. *raia*, a ray; see *ray*².] A genus of batoid selachians: used with various limits. (*a*) By the old authors it was extended to all the species of the order or suborder *Raizæ*. (*b*) By modern authors it is restricted to those *Raizæ* (in the narrowest sense) which have the pectorals separated by the snout, the caudal rudimentary, and the ventrals distinct and notched. It comprises nearly 40 species, generally called *skates* or *rays*. See cuts under *skate* and *ray*⁴.

Raizæ (rā'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raia*, a ray; see *Raia*.] An order or suborder of selachians,

comprising the rays or skates, and distinguished by the position of the branchial apertures on the lower surface of the body, and the depressed and disk-like trunk in combination with the outspread pectorals. Also called *Batoidei*.

raian (rā'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Rai(a)* + *-an*.] Same as *raioid*.

raible (rā'bl), *v.* A Scotch form of *rabbie*¹.

Wee Miller neist the guard relieves,
And orthodox *raibles*. Burns, Holy Fair.

raid (rād), *n.* [Also *raide*; < ME. *raide*, Northern form of *rode*, < AS. *rād*, a riding, = Icel. *reiðh*, a riding, a raid; see *road*, of which *raid* is a variant, prob. in part from the cognate Icel. form.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an irroad or incursion of mounted men; a swooping assault for injury or plunder; a foray.

Then he a proclamation maid,
All men to meet at Inverness,
Thro' Murray land to mak a raid.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

So the ruffians grow'd,
Fearing to lose, and all for a dead man,
Their chance of booty from the morning's raid.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—2. A sudden onset in general; an irruption for or as if for assault or seizure; a descent made in an unexpected or undesired manner: as, a police *raid* upon a gambling-house. [Chiefly colloq.]

raid (rād), *v.* [*Raid*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go upon a raid; engage in a sudden hostile or disturbing incursion, foray, or descent.

The Saxons were perpetually *raiding* along the confines of Gaul.
The Atlantic, LXV. 158.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a raid or hostile attack upon; enroach upon by foray or incursion. Hence—2. To attack in any way; affect injuriously by sudden or covert assault or invasion of any kind: as, to *raid* a gambling-house. [Colloq.]—**To raid the market**, to derange prices or the course of trade, as on the stock-exchange, by exciting distrust or uncertainty with regard to values; disturb or depress prices by creating a temporary panic. [Colloq.]

raider (rā'dēr), *n.* [*Raid* + *-er*¹.] One who makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or predatory incursion.

raign¹, *v. t.* [ME. *reynen*; by aphesis for *arraign*¹ (ME. *araynen*, etc.).] To arraign.

And many other extortioners and promoters in dyuera countreys within the reame was brought to London, and put in to prisons, and *reymed* at the Gyld Halle with Empson and Dudley.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. xlv.

raign², *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

Raizæ (rā'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotreme selachians, or *Raizæ*, typified by the genus *Raia*: the skates and rays proper. The species have a moderately broad rhombic disk, a more or less acute snout, the tail slender but not whip-like, and surmounted by two small dorsals without spines, and no electrical apparatus. The females are oviparous, eggs inclosed in quadrate corneous capsules being cast. In this respect the *Raizæ* differ from all the other ray-like selachians. The species are quite numerous, and every sea has representatives. Formerly the family was taken in a much more extended sense, embracing all the representatives of the suborder except the saw-fishes. Also *Rajidæ*.

Rainæ (rā'jē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rays, coextensive with the family *Raizæ* in its most restricted sense.

raikt, *v. i.* See *rake*².

rail¹ (rāl), *n.* [*ME. rail, raile, rayl, *regel, *regol* (in comp. *regolsticke*, a ruler), partly < AS. *regol* (not found in sense of 'bar' or 'rail' except as in *regolsticca* (> ME. *regolsticke*), a ruler, a straight bar, but common in the derived sense 'a rule of action,' = MD. *reghel, rijghel, rijchel, richel*, a bar, rail, bolt, later *richgel*, a bar, shelf, D. *rijchel*, a bar, = MLG. *regel*, LG. *regel*, a rail, cross-bar, = OHG. *rigil*, MHG. *rigel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, bolt, rail, = Sw. *regel* = Dan. *rigel*, a bar, bolt; partly < OF. *reille, raille, roille, roile, reille, rille, rèle*, a bar, rail, bolt, board, plank, ladder, plow-handle, furrow, row, etc., F. dial. *reille*, ladder, *reille, raille*, plowshare (< LG.); < L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a stick, bar, staff, rod, rule, ruler, hence a rule, pattern, model: see *rule*¹. *Rail*¹ is thus a doublet of *rule*¹, derived through AS, while *rule*¹ is derived through OF, from the same L. word. Cf. *rail*².] 1. A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to another. Rails, variously secured, as by being mortised to or passing through slots in their supports, etc., are used to form fences and barriers and for many other purposes. In many parts of the United States rail fences are commonly made of rails roughly split from logs and laid zig-zag with their ends resting upon one another, every intersection so formed being often supported by a pair of cross-stakes driven into the ground, upon which the top rails rest.

2. A structure consisting of rails and their sustaining posts, balusters, or pillars, and constituting an inclosure or line of division: often used in the plural, and also called a *railing*. The rails of massive stone, elaborately sculptured, which form the ceremonial inclosures of ancient Buddhist topeas, temples, sacred trees, etc., in India, are among the most characteristic and important features of Buddhist architecture, and are the most remarkable works of this class known.

The Ground within the *Rayles* must bee coveryd with blake Cloth.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

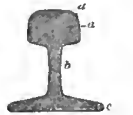
There lyeth a white marble in form of a graves-stone, environed with a *raile* of brasse. *Sandys*, Travails, p. 127.

The Bharhut rail, according to the inscription on it, was erected by a Prince Vādiha Pala. . . The Buddha Gaya rail is a rectangle, measuring 131 ft. by 98 ft.
J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 85.

3. In *joinery*, a horizontal timber in a piece of framing or paneling. Specifically—(*a*) In a door, sash, or any paneled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie, the vertical pieces being called *stiles*. See cut under *door*. (*b*) The course of pieces into which the upper ends of the balusters of a stair are mortised. (*c*) In furniture-making and fine joinery, any piece of the construction passing between two posts or other members of the frame: as, the head-rail or foot-rail in a bedstead. Hence—(*d*) A corresponding member in construction in other materials than wood, as a tie in brass or iron furniture.

4. *Naut.*, one of several bars or timbers in a ship, serving for inclosure or support. The *rail*, specifically so called, is the fence or upper part of the hullwarks, consisting of a course of molded planks or small timbers mortised to the stanchions, or sometimes to the timber-heads. The part passing round the stern is the *taffrail*. The *forecastle-rail*, *poop-rail*, and *top-rail* are bars extended on stanchions across the after part of the fore-castle-deck, the fore part of the poop, and the after part of each of the tops, respectively. A *pin-rail* is a part of a rail with holes in it for belaying-pins; and a *five-rail* is a rail around the lower part of a mast, above the deck, with similar holes. The *rails of the head* are curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the hull of the head, for its support.

5. One of the iron or (now generally) steel bars or beams used on the permanent way of a railway to support and guide the wheels of cars and motors. The general form now most in use for steam-railways is that known as the *T-rail*. But, though these rails all have a section vaguely resembling the letter T, the proportions of the different parts and the weights of the rails are nearly as various as the railways themselves. In the accompanying diagram is shown a section of a rail weighing 75 pounds per yard in length, the weight of the length of one yard being the common mode of stating the weights of rails. These weights are in modern rails sometimes as great as 80 or 85 pounds per yard, the more recent tendency having been toward heavier locomotives and heavier rails. The cut shows the comparative dimensions of the various parts. (Compare *fish-joint*, *fish-plate*, and *fish*¹, *v. t.*, 8.) The curved junctions of the web with the head and the base are called the *fillets*.



Section of Rail.
a, head; *b*, web; *c*, base; the part *a* is at the inner side of the head, and made to correspond with the throat of the car-wheel.

6. The railway or railroad as a means of transport: as, to travel or send goods by *rail*. [Colloq.]

French and English made rapid way among the drsgomanish officials of the rail.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 24.

On the question of *rail* charges a good deal might be written.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 319.

The tourists find the steamer waiting for them at the end of the rail. *C. D. Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 270.

7. In *cotton-spinning*, a bar having an up-and-down motion, by which yarn passing through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon the bobbins.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails**. See *adhesion*.—**Capped rail**. See *cap*¹.—**Compound rail**, a railway-rail made in two longitudinal counterparts bolted together in such manner that opposite ends of each project beyond the other part to produce a lapping joint when the rails are spiked to the ties or sleepers. Also called *continuous rail*.—**Double-headed rail**, a railway-rail without flanges, with two opposite heads united by a web. It is always used with chairs, and by turning it upside down it can be used after the upper head has become so worn as to be useless.—**False rail**, in *ship-carp.*, a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—**Fish-bellied rail**, a cast-iron railway-rail having a convex or downwardly arching under surface to strengthen its middle part, after the manner of some cast-iron beams and girders. It was introduced in 1805.—**Flat rail**, a railway-rail of cast-iron or wrought-iron fastened by spikes to longitudinal sleepers. The cast-iron flat rail was first used in 1776.—**Middle rail**, in *carp.*, that rail of a door which is on a level with the hand, and on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock-rail*. See cut under *door*.—**Pipe rail**, a rail of iron pipe joined by fittings as in pipe-fitting. Such rails, of iron or brass, are now much used in engine-rooms of ships, at the sides of locomotives, on iron bridges, elevated railways, etc.—**Pipe-rail fittings**, the screw-threaded fittings, including couplings, elbows, crosses, tees, flanges, etc., used in putting together pipe-railings, and usually of an ornamental pattern.—**Point-rail**, a pointed rail used in the construction of a railway-switch.—**Rail-drilling machine**, a machine for drilling holes in the web of steel rails for the insertion of fish-plate bolts.—**Rail-**

straightening machine, a portable screw-press for straightening bent or crooked rails or iron bars.—**Rail under** (*naul.*), with the lee rail submerged: as, the vessel sailed *rail under*.—**Roiled rail**, a rail made of wrought-iron or steel by roiling.—**Steel-headed rail**, a railway-rail having a wrought-iron base and web and a steel head. Such rails were too expensive for general use, and have given place to the Bessemer-steel rails. Also called *steel-topped rail*.—**Steel rail**, a rolled-steel railway-rail. The first steel rails were manufactured in England by Mushet in 1857. The development of the use of steel rails, stimulated by the invention of the celebrated Bessemer process for making cheap mild steel from which rails of far greater durability than those of wrought-iron can be manufactured, has been rapid, and has resulted in the substitution of steel rails for wrought-iron rails on nearly all important railways in the world.—**To ride on a rail**. See *ride*.—**Virginia rail fence**. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

rail¹ (rāl), *v.* [*< ME. rāilen, raylen (= OHG. rigilōn, MHG. rigelen, G. regeln), rail; cf. OF. roillier, roillier, railier, in close with rails, bar; from the noun. Cf. rail², v.]* **I. trans.** 1. To inclose with rails: often with *in* or *off*.

The sayd herse must bee *rayllyd* about, and hangyd with blake cloth.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

It is a spot *rāiled in*, and a piece of ground is laid out like a garden bed. *Pococke, Description of the East*, II. ii. 101.

Mr. Langdon . . . has now reached the *rāiled space*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 150.

2. To furnish with rails; lay the rails of, as a railway; construct a railway upon or along, as a street. [Recent.]

Fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be *rāiled*, because it is not safe for the company to make further investments in that State.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 125.

II. intrans. To fish with a hand-line over the rail of a ship or boat. [Colloq.]

In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen *rāiling* or "whiffing" amongst the schools of mackerel.
Nature, XLI. 180.

rail² (rāl), *v. t.* [*< ME. rāilen, raylen, < AS. as if *regolian (= D. regelen = G. regeln), set in order, rule, < regel = D. G. Sw. Dan. regel, < L. regula, a rule; see rail¹, and cf. rule¹. Cf. OF. roillier, roillier, rail, bar, also stripe, from the noun.]* To range in a line; set in order.

Al watz *rayled* on red ryche golde maylez,
That al glytred & glent as glem of the sunne.
Sir Gauwayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i. 603.

They were brought to London all *rāiled* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed, some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*

Audley, Flammock, Joseph,
The ringleaders of this commotion,
Rāiled in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors,
Wait your determinations.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

rail³ (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; *< ME. rail, reil, regel, < AS. hrægel, hrægl, a garment, dress, robe, pl. clothes, = OS. hregil = OFries. hreil, reyl, reil = OHG. hregil, clothing, garment, dress; root unknown.]* 1. A garment; dress; robe: now only in the compound *night-rail*.—2. A kerchief.

Rayle for a woman's neck, crevechief, en quartre double.
Palgrave.

And then a good grey frocke,
A kercheffe, and a *rāile*.
Friar Bacon's Prophecie (1604). (*Hallivell.*)

rail⁴ (rāl), *v. t.* [*ME. rāilen; < rail³, v.]* To dress; clothe.

Reall *rāiled* with wel riche clothes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1618.

rail⁴ (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; *< OF. raate, rasle, F. rāle (> G. ralle, ML. rattus), F. dial. reille, a rail; so called from its cry; cf. OF. rasle, F. rāle, a rattling in the throat; < OF. raller, F. rāler, rattle in the throat, < MD. ratelen, rattle, make a noise; see rattle. Cf. also D. ratlen, rellen, make a noise, Sw. ralla, chatter (rallfågel, a rail), Dan. ralle, rattle.]* A bird of the subfamily *Rallinae*, and especially of the genus *Rallus*; a water-rail, land-rail, marsh-hen, or crane. Rails are small marsh-loving wading birds, related to coots and gallinules. They abound in the marshes and swamps of most parts of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the reeds with great ease and celerity, the body being thin and compressed, and the legs stout and strong with long toes. They nest on the ground, and lay numerous spotted eggs; the young run about as soon as hatched. The common rail of Europe is *Rallus aquaticus*; the clapper-rail or salt-water marsh-hen of the United States is *R. crepitans*; the king-rail or fresh-water marsh-hen is *R. elegans*; the Virginia rail is *R. virginianus*, also called *red rail*, *little red-breasted rail*, *lesser clapper-rail*, *small mud-hen*, etc. Very generally, in the United States, the word *rail* used absolutely means the sora or sorce, *Porzana carolina*, more fully called *rail-bird*, *chicken-billed rail*, *English rail*, *Carolina rail*, *American rail*, *common rail*, *sora-rail*, *ortolan*, *Carolina crane*, *crane-gallinule*, etc. See *Crax*, *Porzana*, and cut under *Rallus*.—**Golden rail**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæna*; a painted-snipe or rail-snipe.—

Spotted rail, the spotted crane, *Porzana maruetta*, also called *spotted skitty* and *spotted water-hen*.—**Weka rail**. See *Ocydromus*.

rail⁵ (rāl), *v.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; *< OF. railier, F. railier, jest, deride, mock, = Sp. rallar, grate, scrape, vex, molest, = Pg. ralar, scrape, rub, vex, < L. as if *radulare, dim. or freq. of radere, scrape, scratch; see rase¹, raze¹. Cf. L. rallum (contr. of *radulum), a scraper, radula, a scraping-iron; see radula. Hence raily², raily².] I. *intrans.* To speak bitterly, opprobriously, or reproachfully; use acrimonious expressions; scoff; inveigh.*

Thou *rāylest* on, right withouten reason,
And blamest hem much for small encheason.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Angela . . . bring not *rāiling* accusation against them.
2 Pct. ii. 11.

A certain Spaniard . . . *rāiled* . . . extremely at me.
Coryat, Crudities, i. 126.

With God and Fate to *rāil* at suffering easily.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=**syn. of rail at**. To upbraid, scold or scold at or scold about, inveigh against, abuse, objurgate. *Rāiling* and *scolding* are always undignified, if not improper; literally, *abusing* is improper; all three words may by hyperbole be used for talk which is proper.

II. † trans. To scoff at; taunt; scold; banter; affect by railing or railillery.

Thi thou canst *rāil* the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'at thy lunga to speak so loud.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 139.

Such as are capable of goodness are *rāiled* into vice, that might as easily be admonished into virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

rail⁶ (rāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; *< ME. rāilen, reilen, roilen, flow, prob. a var. of roilen, roll, wander; see rail¹.] To run; flow.*

Whan the Geaunte felt hym wounded and saugh the blode *rāile* down by the lifte eye, he was nygh wode oute of witte.
Mertyn (E. E. T. S.), ii. 342.

I saw a spring out of a rocke forth *rayle*,
As clear as Cristall gainst the Sunnie beames.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 155.

rail-bender (rāl'ben'dēr), *n.* A screw-press or hydraulic press for straightening rails, or for bending them in the construction of railway-curves and switches. The rail is supported upon two bearers, between which the pressure is applied. Also called *rail-bending machine*.

rail-bird (rāl'bērd), *n.* The Carolina rail or sora, *Porzana carolina*. [U. S.]

rail-bittern (rāl'bit'ēm), *n.* One of the small bitterns of the genus *Ardetta*, as *A. neoexena*, which in some respects resemble rails. *Coues*.

rail-board (rāl'bōrd), *n.* A board nailed to the rail of a vessel engaged in fishing for mackerel with hand-lines.

rail-borer (rāl'bōr'ēr), *n.* A hand-drill for making holes in the web of rails for the fish-pole bolts.

rail-brace (rāl'brās), *n.* A brace used to prevent the turning over of rails or the spreading of tracks at curves, switches, etc., on railways.

rail-chair (rāl'chār), *n.* An iron block, used especially in Great Britain, by means of which railway-rails are secured to the sleepers. With the flat-bottomed rail common in the United States, chairs are not required, the rails being attached to the sleepers by spikes.

rail-clamp (rāl'klamp), *n.* A wedge or tightening-key for clamping a rail firmly in a rail-chair, so as to prevent lateral play.

rail-coupling (rāl'kup'ling), *n.* A bar or rod connecting the opposite rails of a railway together at critical points, as curves or switches, where a firmer connection than is afforded by the sleepers is needed.

railer¹ (rāl'ēr), *n.* [*< rail¹ + -er¹.*] One who makes or furnishes rails.

railer² (rāl'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *rayler*; *< F. railleur, railier, jester, < railier, rail, jest, mock; see rail⁵.*] One who rails, scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

I am so far off from deserving you,
My beauty so unfit for your affection,
That I am grown the scorn of common *rāilers*.
Pletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Junius is never more than a *rāiler*, and very often he is third-rate even as a *rāiler*. *John Morley, Burke*, p. 47.

rail-guard (rāl'gärd), *n.* 1. In English locomotives, one of two stont rods, reaching down to about two inches from the track, before a front wheel. In America the cow-catcher or

pilot serves the same purpose.—2. A guard-rail.

railing (rāl'ing), *n.* [*< ME. raylynge; verbal n. of rail¹, v.]* 1. Rails collectively; a combination of rails; a construction in which rails form an important part. Hence—2. Any openwork construction used as a barrier, parapet, or the like, primarily of wood, but also of iron bars, wire, etc.—**Post and railing**. See *post*.

railingly (rāl'ing-li), *adv.* In a railing manner; with scoffing or opprobrious language.

railing-post (rāl'ing-pōst), *n.* Same as *rail-post*.

railpotent (rāl'lip'ō-tent), *a.* [*Irreg. < rail¹ + potent, as in omnipotent.*] Powerful in railing or vituperation, or as incentive to railing; extremely abusive. [Rare.]

The most preposterous principles have, in requital, shown themselves, as an old author phrases it, valiantly *railpotent*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., Pref.

rail-key (rāl'kē), *n.* A wedge-piece used to clamp a rail to a chair by driving it in between the rail and the chair. Compare *rail-clamp*.

railillery (rāl'- or rāl'ēr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E., *railierie, railillery, rallery; < F. railierie, jesting, mockery, < railier, jest; see rail⁵ and raily².*] 1. Good-humored pleasantry or ridicule; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

Let *railillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

When you have been Abroad, Nephew, you'll understand *Rallery* better.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 16.

That conversation where the spirit of *rallery* is suppressed will ever appear tedious and insipid.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2. A jest. [Rare.]

They take a pleasing *rallery* for a serious truth.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

railleur (ra-lyēr'), *n.* [*F. railleur, railer, jester, mocker; see railier².*] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a jester; a banterer; a mocker.

The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony.
Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc.

raily (rāl'i), *n.*; pl. *railies* (-liz). [*Dim. of rail³.*] Same as *rail³*. [Scotch.]

rail-post (rāl'pōst), *n.* In carp.: (a) A baluster for a stair-rail, hand-rail, or a balustrade. (b) A newel. Also called *railing-post*.

rail-punch (rāl'punch), *n.* A machine for punching holes in the webs of rails, and for analogous uses.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *n.* [*< rail¹ + road.*] A road upon which are laid one or more lines of rails to guide and facilitate the movement of vehicles designed to transport passengers or freight, or both. (In this sense the words *railroad* and *railway* (which are of about equal age) are synonymous; but the former is more commonly (and preferably) used in the United States, the latter now universally in England. In both countries steam-railroads are called *roads*, seldom *ways*. For convenience, the subject of railroads, and the various compound words, are treated in this dictionary under *railway*.)

The London "Courier," in detailing the advantages of *rail-roads* upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. Rush, our present minister in London . . . : "Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making *rail-roads*, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."
Niles's Register, April 2, 1825.

Alas! even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester *rail-road* is not so perilous to the nerves as that too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the ideal world.

Scott, Count Robert of Paris, Int., p. xi. (Oct. 15, 1831).

On Monday I shall set off for Liverpool by the *railroad*, which will then be opened the whole way.
Macauley, in Trevelyan, II. 20.

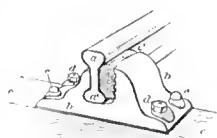
Lady Buchan of Athlone writes thus in 1833: "I have a letter from Sir John, who strongly recommends my going by the *railroad*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 379.

Commissioner of Railroads. See *commissioner*.—**Elevated railroad**. See *railway*.—**Railroad euckre**. See *euckre*.—**Underground railroad**. (a) See *underground railway*, under *railway*. (b) A secret arrangement for enabling slaves to escape into free territory, by passing them along from one point of concealment to another till they reached Canada or some other place of safety.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *v. t.* [*< railroad, n.*] To hasten or push forward with railroad speed; expedite rushing; rush; as, to *railroad* a bill through a legislature. [Slang, U. S.]

A New York daily some time ago reported that a common thief . . . was *railroaded* through court in a few days.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 758.

The Alien act, that was *railroaded* through at the close of the last session.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 37.



Double-headed Rail and Rail-chair, as used on the London and North-Western Railway, England.

a, upper head of rail; b, chair; c, sleeper; d, wedge of wood; e, wood-screws; e, spikes.

railroader (rāl'rō-dēr), *n.* A person engaged in the management or operation of a railroad or railroads; one employed in or about the running of railroad-trains or the general business of a railroad. [U. S.]

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is endeavoring to harmonise the interests of shippers and railroaders. *The Engineer*, LXVI. 18.

railroading (rāl'rō-ding), *n.* [*< railroad + -ing¹.*] The management of or work upon a railroad or railroads; the business of constructing or operating railroads. [U. S.]

Wonders in the science of railroading that the tourist will go far to see. *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

railroad-worm (rāl'rōd-wörn), *n.* The apple-maggot (larva of *Trypeta pomonella*): so called because it has spread along the lines of the railroads. [New Eng.]

rail-saw (rāl'sā), *n.* A portable machine for sawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -repairing. The most approved form clamps to the rail to be sawn, its frame carrying a reciprocating segmental saw working on a rock-shaft, which is operated by laterally extending detachable rock-levers. It has mechanism which slowly moves the saw toward the rail. A rail can be cut off by it in fifteen minutes.

rail-snipe (rāl'snīp), *n.* A bird of the genus *Rhyechæa* (or *Rostratula*), as *R. capensis*, the Cape rail-snipe, also called *painted Cape snipe* and *golden rail*.

rail-splitter (rāl'split'ēr), *n.* One who splits logs into rails for making a rail fence. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, who in his youth had occasionally split rails, was sometimes popularly called the *rail-splitter*, and clubs of his partisans assumed the name *Rail-splitters*. [U. S.]

Yes: he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To laze my pencil, and confute my pen;
To make me own this hind of prince's peer,
This *rail-splitter* a true-born king of men.
Tom Taylor, Abraham Lincoln.

railway (rāl'wā), *n.* [*< rail + way.*] 1. In *mech. engin.*, broadly, a way composed of one or more rails, or lines of rails, for the support, and commonly also for the direction of the motion, of a body carried on wheels adapted to roll on the rail or rails, or lines of rails. The wheels of railway-cars are now more usually flanged; but in railways forming parts of machines they are sometimes grooved, or they may run in grooves formed in the rails.

2. A way for the transportation of freight or passengers, or both, in which vehicles with flanged or grooved wheels are drawn or propelled on one or more lines of rails that support the wheels of the vehicles, and guide their course by the lateral pressure of the rails against the wheels; a railroad. (See *railroad*.) The parts of an ordinary passenger- and freight-railway proper are the road-bed, ballast, sleepers, rails, rail-chairs, splices, spikes, switches and switch mechanism, collectively called *permanent way*, and the signals; but in common and accepted usage the meaning of the terms *railway* and *railroad* has been extended to include not only the permanent way, but everything necessary to its operation, as the rolling-stock and buildings, including stations, warehouses, round-houses, locomotive-shops, car-shops, and repair-shops, and also all other property of the operating company, as stocks, bonds, and other securities. Most existing railways employ steam-locomotives; but systems of propulsion by endless wire ropes or cables, by electric locomotives, and by electromotors placed on individual cars to which electricity generated by dynamos at suitable stations is supplied from electrical conductors extending along the line, or from storage-batteries carried by the cars, have recently made notable progress. Horse-railways or tramways, in which the cars are drawn by horses or mules, are also extensively used for local passenger and freight traffic; but in many places such railways are now being supplanted by electric or cable systems.

Railway.—A new iron railway has been invented in Bavaria. On an exactly horizontal surface, on this improvement, a woman, or even a child, may, with apparent ease, draw a cart loaded with more than six quintals. . . . It is proved that those iron railings are two-thirds better than the English, and only cost half as much. *Niles's Register*, Jan. 26, 1822.

Abandonment of railway. See *abandonment*.—**Aërial, Archimedean, atmospheric, centripetal, electric railway.** See the adjectives.—**Elevated railway, or elevated railroad,** in contradistinction to *surface railway*, an elevated structure, in form analogous to a bridge, used in New York and elsewhere for railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways. The elevated structures are usually made of a good quality of steel and iron, and cars are moved on them either by steam-locomotives or by cable-traction, more commonly the former. Electricity has also been applied to the propulsion of cars on elevated railways.—**Inclined railway,** a railway having such a steep grade that special means other than ordinary locomotive driving-wheels are necessary for drawing or propelling cars on it. The use of locomotives with gripping-wheels engaging a rail extending midway between the ordinary rails, or having a pinion engaging the teeth of a rack-rail similarly placed, is a feature of many such railways. Cables operated by a stationary engine are also used.—**Marine railway.** See *marine*.—**Military railway,** a railway equipped for military service. Armored locomotives, and armor-plated cars having port-holes for rifles and some of them carrying swivel-guns, are prominent features

of a military railway outfit.—**Pneumatic railway.** (a) A railway in which cars are propelled by air-pressure behind them. In one form of pneumatic railway the cars were pushed like pistons through a tunnel by pressure of air on the rear. The system failed of practical success from the difficulties met with in the attempt to carry it out on a large scale. Also called *atmospheric railway* (which see, under *atmospheric*). (b) A railway in which cars are drawn by pneumatic locomotives. Scarcely more success has been reached in this method than in that described above.

—**Portable railway, or portable railroad,** a light railway-track made in detachable sections, or otherwise constructed so that it may be easily taken up, carried about, and transported to a distance, for use in military operations, in constructing roads, in building operations, in making excavations, etc. The rails are frequently of wood, or of wood plated with iron.—**Prismoidal railway,** a railway consisting of a single continuous beam or truss supported on posts or columns. The engine and cars run astride of the beam, the former being provided with grip-wheels to obtain the hold on the track requisite for draft.—**Railway brain,** a term applied to certain cases developed by railway accident, in which a traumatic neurosis is believed to be of cerebral origin.—**Railway Clauses Consolidation Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 20) consolidating the usual statutory provisions applicable to railway corporations, enabling them to take private property, and giving them special rights or special duties.—**Railway cut-off saw.** See *saw*.—**Railway post-office.** See *post-office*.—**Railway scrip.** See *scrip*.—**Railway spine,** an affection of the spine resulting from concussion produced by a railway accident. See under *spine*.

The *railway spine* has taken its place in medical nomenclature. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 22.

Underground railway, a railway running through a continuous tunnel, as under the streets or other parts of a city; a subterranean railway.

railway-car (rāl'wā-kār), *n.* Any vehicle in general (the locomotive or other motor and its tender excepted) that runs on a railway, whether for the transportation of freight or of passengers.

railway-carriage (rāl'wā-kar'āj), *n.* A railway-car for passenger-traffic. [Eng.]

railway-chair (rāl'wā-chār), *n.* Same as *rail-chair*.

railway-company (rāl'wā-kum'pā-ni), *n.* A stock company, usually organized under a charter granted by special legislative enactment, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, and invested with certain special powers, as well as subject to special restrictions, by the terms of its charter.

railway-crossing (rāl'wā-kros'ing), *n.* 1. An intersection of railway-tracks.—2. The intersection of a common roadway or highway with the track of a railway.

railway-frog (rāl'wā-frog), *n.* See *frog²*, 2.

railway-slide (rāl'wā-slīd), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

railway-stitch (rāl'wā-stīch), *n.* 1. In *crochet*, same as *tricot-stitch*.—2. In *embroidery*, a simple stitch usually employed in white embroidery, or with floss or filosele.—3. In worsted-work or Berlin-wool work, a kind of stitch used on leviathan canvas, large and loose, and covering the surface quickly.

railway-switch (rāl'wā-swīch), *n.* See *switch*.

railway-tie (rāl'wā-tī), *n.* See *tie*.

railway-train (rāl'wā-trān), *n.* See *train*.

rain (rām), *v. t.* Same as *ream²*.

raiment (rā'mēnt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayment*; < ME. *raiment*, *rayment*, short for *arrayment*, later *arraiment*, mod. *arrayment*: see *arrayment*. Cf. *ray*, by aphesis for *array*.] That in which one is arrayed or clad; clothing; vesture; formerly sometimes, in the plural, garments. [Now only poetical or archaic.]

On my knees I beg
That thou'lt vouchsafe me *raiment*, bed, and food.
Shak., *Lear*, ii. 4. 158.

Truth's Angel on horseback, his *raiment* of white silk powdered with stars of gold.

Middleton, *Triumphs of Truth*.

=*Syn.* Clothes, dress, attire, habiliments, garb, costume, array. These words are all in current use, while *raiment* and *vesture* have a poetic or antique sound.

raimondite (rā'mōn-dīt), *n.* [Named after A. Raimondi, an Italian scientist who spent many years in exploring Peru.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals of a yellow color.

rain¹ (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayne*, < ME. *rein*, *reyn*, *reyne*, *reane*, *reñ*, *rien*, *ren*, *ran*, < AS. *regn* (often contr. *reñ*) = OS. *regan*, *regin* = OFries. *rein* = D. *regen* = MLG. *regen* = OHG. *regan*, MHG. *regen*, G. *regen* = Icel. *Sw. Dan. regn* = Goth. *riñn*, *rain*; cf. L. *rigare*, moisten (see *irrigation*), Gr. βρέχειν, wet (see *embrocation*).] 1. The descent of water in drops through the atmosphere, or the water thus falling. In general, clouds constitute the reservoir from which rain descends, but the fall of rain in very small quantities from a cloudless sky is occasionally observed. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, which condenses

into cloud, and falls as rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature, only a certain amount of aqueous vapor can be contained in a given volume, and when this amount is present the air is said to be saturated. If the air is then cooled below this temperature, a part of the vapor will be condensed into small drops, which, when suspended in the atmosphere, constitute clouds. Under continued cooling and condensation, the number and size of the drops increase until they begin to descend by their own weight. The largest of these, falling fastest, unite with smaller ones that they overtake, and thus drops of rain are formed whose size depends on the thickness and density of the cloud and on the distribution of electrical stress therein. Sometimes the rate of condensation is so great that the water appears to fall in sheets rather than in drops, and then the storm is popularly called a *cloud-burst*. It is now generally held that dynamic cooling (that is, the cooling of air by expansion, when raised in altitude, and thereby brought under diminished pressure), if not the sole cause of rain, is the only cause of any importance, and that other causes popularly appealed to—such as the intermingling of warm and cold air, contact with cold mountain-slopes, etc.—are either inoperative or relatively insignificant. The requisite ascent of air may be occasioned either by convection currents, a cyclonic circulation, or the upward deflection of horizontal currents by hills or mountains; and rain may be classified as *convective*, *cyclonic*, or *orographic*, according as the first, second, or third of these methods is brought into operation to produce it. The productiveness of the soil and the maintenance of life in most parts of the earth depend largely upon an adequate fall of rain. In some regions it is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, in others it is confined to a part of the year (the rainy season), and in others still it is entirely absent, or too slight for need, according to variation of local atmospheric conditions. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *r.*

A muchel wind alith mid a lutel rein.
Ancien Rivele, p. 246.

Also a man that was born in thys yle told vs that they had no *Reyne* by the space of x months; they sow ther whete with owt *Rayne*.

Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 61.

2. Figuratively—(a) A fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain, as of blossoms or of the pyrotechnic stars from rockets and other fireworks. *Blood-rain* is a fall of fragments of red algæ or the like, raised in large quantities by the wind and afterward precipitated. *Sulphur-rain* or *yellow rain* is a similar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. (b) A shower, downpour, or abundant outpouring of anything.

Whilst Wealth it self doth roll
In to her bosom in a golden *Rain*.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, i. 38.

The former and the latter rain, in Palestine, the rains of autumn and of spring; hence, rain in its due season.—**The Rainst,** a tract of the Atlantic ocean formerly so called. See the quotation.

Crossing toward the west, from Africa, it is now known that between about five and fifteen north latitude is a space of ocean, nearly triangular, the other limit being about twenty (long.) and ten (lat.), which used to be called by the earlier navigators the *Rains*, on account of the calms and almost incessant rain always found there.

Fitz Roy, *Weather Book*, p. 115.

=*Syn.* 1. *Rain, Haze, Fog, Mist, Cloud.* A cloud resting upon the earth is called *mist* or *fog*. In *mist* the globules are very fine, but are separately distinguishable, and have a visible motion. In *fog* the particles are separately indistinguishable, and there is no perceptible motion. A *dry fog* is composed largely of dust-particles on which the condensed vapor is too slight to occasion any sense of moisture. *Haze* differs from *fog* and *cloud* in the greater microscopic minuteness of its particles. It is visible only as a want of transparency of the atmosphere, and in general exhibits neither form, boundary, nor locus. Thus, among *haze, fog, mist, and rain*, the size of the constituent particles or globules is a discriminating characteristic, though frequently cloud merges into *fog* or *mist*, and *mist* into *rain*, by insensible gradations.

rain¹ (rān), *v.* [*< ME. raynen, reined, reynen, regnen, rinen, ryren* (pret. *rāinde, reinede, rinde*; sometimes strong, *ron, roon*), < AS. *riñan*, rarely *reynan*, usually contracted *riñan, riñan* (pret. *rīnde*; rarely strong, *rān*) = D. *regen* = MLG. *regen* = OHG. *reganōn, regonōn*, MHG. *regen*, G. *regen* = Icel. *regna, rignu* = Sw. *regna* = Dan. *regne* = Goth. *riñjan*, *rain*; from the noun: see *rain¹, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops through the air, as water: generally used impersonally.

There it *reyneth* not but litlylle in that Contree; and for that Cause they have no Watre, but zif it be of that Flood of that Ryvere.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 45.

Evermore so sternliche it *ron*,
And blew therwith so wonderliche loud,
That wel neighe no man heren other koude.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 677.

And in Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed,
That no *reyne* ne *ron*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 66.

The rain it *raineth* every day. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, v. 1. 401.

2. To fall or drop like rain: as, tears *rained* from their eyes.

The Spaniards presented a fatal mark to the Moorish mis-siles, which *rained* on them with pitiless fury.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 7.

Down *rained* the blows upon the unyielding oak.
William Morris, *Earthy Paradise*, iii. 252.

II. trans. To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; pour or send down abundantly.

Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you.

Ex. xvi. 4.

Does he rain gold, and precious promises,
Into thy lap? Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, I. 1.

Why, it rains princes; though some people are disappointed of the arrival of the Pretender.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 24.

To rain cats and dogs. See *cat*.

rain² (rân), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A ridge. **Halliwel**.—2. A furrow. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

They reaped the corn that grew in the *raïne* to serve that turn, as the corn in the ridge was not ready.

Wynne, *History of the Gweddr Family*, p. 87. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

rain³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rain*¹.

rainball (rân'bâl), *n.* One of the festoons of the mammato-cumulus, or pocky cloud: so called because considered to be a sign of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rainband (rân'band), *n.* A dark band in the solar spectrum, situated on the red side of the D line, and caused by the absorption of that part of the spectrum by the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. The intensity of the rainband varies with the amount of vapor in the air, and is thus of some importance as an indication of rain. Direct-vision spectroscopes of moderate dispersion are best adapted for observing it. Pocket instruments of this kind, designed for the purpose, are called *rainband-spectroscopes*.

At every hour, when there is sufficient light, the intensity of the *rainband* is observed and recorded.

Nature, XXXV. 589.

rain-bird (rân'bêrd), *n.* [*ME. reyne-bryde*; < *rain*¹ + *bird*¹.] A bird supposed to foretell rain by its cries or actions, as the rain-crow. Many birds become noisy or uneasy before rain, the popular belief having thus considerable foundation in fact. (a) The green woodpecker, *Geococcyx viridis*. Also *rain-fowl*, *rain-pie*. [Eng.] (b) The large ground-cuckoo of Jamaica, *Saurorhina velula*; also, a related cuckoo, *Piaya plumbea*.

rainbow (rân'bô), *n.* [*ME. reinbove, reinboze, reinboze*, < *AS. regn-boga, rēnboga* (= *OFries. reinboge* = *D. regenboog* = *MLG. regenboege, regenboege* (cf. *LG. water-boog*) = *OHG. reganbo-go, MHG. regenboege, G. regenbogen* = *Icel. regnbogi* = *Sw. regnbåge* = *Dan. regnbue*, < *regn, rain, + boga, bow*: see *rain*¹ and *bow*³, *n.*] 1. A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of the prismatic colors, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. When large and strongly illuminated, the rainbow presents the appearance of two concentric arches, the inner being called the *primary* and the outer the *secondary* rainbow. Each is formed of the colors of the solar spectrum, but the colors are arranged in reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow and the interior of the secondary. The primary bow is formed by rays of the sun that enter the upper part of falling drops of rain, and undergo two refractions and one reflection; the secondary, by rays that enter the under part of rain-drops, and undergo two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colors of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The rainbow is regarded as a symbol of divine beneficence toward man, from its being made the token of the covenant that the earth should never again be destroyed by a flood (Gen. ix. 13-17). Smaller bows, sometimes circular and very brilliant, are often seen through masses of mist or spray, as from a waterfall or from waves about a ship. (See *fog-bow*.) The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called a *lunar rainbow*.

Thanne ic ofe[r]-téo hefenes mid wlene. thanne bith atáwed mīn rēn boze, betwuxen than folce [wīn] wlene. thanne beo ic zemenēged mīnea weddes. that ic nelle heon forth mīncyn. mid wātere adreche.

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., xxiv. 225. (*Rich.*)

Taunede [showed] him in the wa[ll]kene a-buuen *Rein-bove*.

Genesis and Exodus, I. 637.

When in Heav'n I see the *Rain-bow* bent,
I hold it for a Pledge and Argument.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

Intersecting rainbows are not uncommon. They require, of course, for their production, two sources of parallel rays; and they are seen when, behind the spectator, there is a large sheet of calm water. *Tait*, *Light*, § 165.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a half-ring divided into seven concentric narrow rings and arched upward, each end resting on a clump of clouds. To avoid the difficulty of finding seven different tinctures, the number of concentric rings is sometimes diminished to three, usually *azure*, *or*, and *gules*—that is, blue, gold, and red.

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena*, containing two most brilliantly plumaged species, *D. iris* of Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* of Ecuador.—4. The rainbow-fish.—**Rainbow style**, a method of calico-printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.—**Spurious or supernumerary rainbow**, a bow always seen in connection with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colors are fainter and less pure, as they proceed from the

principal bow, and finally merge in the diffused white light of the primary bow, and outside the secondary.

rainbow-agate (rân'bô-ag'ät), *n.* An iridescent variety of agate.

rainbow-darter (rân'bô-där'têr), *n.* The soldier-fish or blue darter, *Percichthys æreruleus*, of gorgeous and varied colors, about 2½ inches long, found in the waters of the Mississippi basin; as a book-name, any species of this genus.

rainbowed (rân'bôd), *a.* [*rainbow* + *-ed*.] 1. Formed by or like a rainbow.—2. Encircled with a rainbow or halo. *Davies*.

See *him stand*

Before the altar, like a *rainbowed* saint.

Kingsley, *Saint's Tragedy*, I. 3.

rainbow-fish (rân'bô-fish), *n.* One of several different fishes of bright or varied coloration. (a) The blue darter, *Percichthys æreruleus*. [U. S.] (b) A sparoid fish, *Scarus* or *Pseudoscarus quadrispinosus*. [Bermuda.]

rainbow-hued, rainbow-tinted (rân'bô-hüd, -tîn'ted), *a.* Having hues or tints like those of a rainbow.

rainbow-quartz (rân'bô-kwärtz), *n.* An iridescent variety of quartz.

rainbow-trout (rân'bô-trout), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the Californian *Salmo gairdneri*, specifically called *S. irideus*. It is closely related



Rainbow-trout (*Salmo irideus*).

to the brook-trout of Europe, but not to that of the United States. It has been quite widely distributed by pisciculturists. In the breeding season its colors are resplendent, giving rise to the popular name.

rainbow-worm (rân'bô-wêrm), *n.* A species of tetter, the *herpes iris* of Bateman.

rainbow-wrasse (rân'bô-ras), *n.* A labroid fish, *Coris julis*, the only British species of that genus: so called from its bright and varied colors.

rain-box (rân'boks), *n.* A device in a theater for producing an imitation of the sound of falling rain.

rain-chamber (rân'châm'bêr), *n.* An attachment to a furnace, hearth, or smelting-works in which the fumes of any metal, as lead, are partly or entirely condensed by the aid of water.

rain-chart (rân'chärt), *n.* A chart or map giving information in regard to the fall and distribution of rain in any part or all parts of the world. Also called *rain-map*.

rain-cloud (rân'kloud), *n.* Any cloud from which rain falls: in meteorology called *nimbus*. Two general classes may be distinguished—(a) cumulonimbus, where rain falls from cumulus clouds, generally in squalls or showers, and (b) strato-nimbus, where rain falls from stratus clouds. The name is sometimes especially given, in a more restricted sense, to the ragged, detached masses of cumulus (called by Poe *fracto-cumulus*), or to the low, torn fragments of cloud called *scud*, which are characteristic associates of rain-storms. See *cut under cloud*.

rain-crow (rân'krô), *n.* A tree-cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus*, either *C. americanus* or *C. erythrophthalmus*: so named from its cries, often heard in lowering weather, and supposed to predict rain. [Local, U. S.]

raindeer, *n.* See *reindeer*.

rain-doctor (rân'dok'tôr), *n.* Same as *rain-maker*.

rain-door (rân'dôr), *n.* In Japanese houses, one of the external sliding doors or panels in a veranda which are closed in stormy weather and at night.

raindrop (rân'drop), *n.* [*ME. raindrope* (also *reines drope*), < *AS. regndropa* (= *D. dim. regendropel, regendrupel* = *OHG. regentropo, MHG. G. regentropfen* = *Sw. regndroppe* = *Dan. regndraabe, raindrop*, < *regn, rain, + dropa, drop*: see *rain*¹ and *drop, n.*] A drop of rain.—**Raindrop glaze**, in *ceram.*, a glaze with very slight drop-like bosses, used for porcelain.

rainet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

raines¹, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *reins*.

raines², *n.* [Also *raines, reins*; < *Rennes* (see *def.*)] A kind of linen or lawn, manufactured at Rennes in France.

She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine *raines*.

Bale, *Select Works*, p. 542. (*Davies*.)

rainfall (rân'fâl), *n.* 1. A falling of rain; a shower.—2. The precipitation of water from clouds; the water, or the amount of water, coming down as rain. The rainfall is measured by

means of the pluviometer or rain-gage. The average rainfall of a district includes the snow, if any, reduced to its equivalent in water.—**Rainfall chart**, an isohyetal chart. See *isohyetal*.

rain-fowl (rân'fôl), *n.* [*ME. reyn fowle*; < *rain*¹ + *fowl*¹.] 1. Same as *rain-bird* (a). [Eng.]—2. The Australian *Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*.

rain-gage (rân'gāj), *n.* An instrument for collecting and measuring the amount of rainfall at a given place. Many forms have been used; their size has been a few square inches or square feet in area, and their material has been sheet-metal, porcelain, wood, or glass. The form adopted by the United States Signal Service consists of three parts—(a) a funnel-shaped receiver, having a turned brass rim 8 inches in diameter; (b) a collecting tube, made of seamless brass tubing of 2.53 inches inside diameter, making its area one tenth that of the receiving surface; and (c) a galvanized iron overflow-cylinder, which in time of snow is used alone as a snow-gage. A cedar measuring-stick is used to measure the depth of water collected in the gage. By reason of the ratio between the area of the collecting tube and that of the receiving surface, the depth of rain is one tenth that measured on the stick. See *cut under pluviometer*.

rain-goose (rân'gôs), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Urinator* or *Colymbus septentrionalis*, supposed to foretell rain by its cry. [Local, British.]

rain-hound† (rân'hound), *n.* A variety of the hound. See the quotation.

Mastiffs are often mentioned in the proceedings at the Forest Courts [in England], in company with other breeds which it is not easy now to identify, such as the *rain-hound*, which keeps watch by itself in rainy weather.

The Academy, Feb. 4, 1885, p. 71.

raininess (rân'ni-nes), *n.* [*rainy* + *-ness*.] The state of being rainy.

rainless (rân'les), *a.* [*rain*¹ + *-less*.] Without rain: as, a *rainless* region; a *rainless* zone.

rain-maker (rân'mâ'kêr), *n.* Among superstitious races, as those of Africa, a sorcerer who pretends to have the power of producing a fall of rain by incantation or supernatural means. Also called *rain-doctor*.

The African chief, with his *rain-makers* and magicians. *The Century*, XL. 303.

rain-map (rân'map), *n.* Same as *rain-chart*.

rainment† (rân'ment), *n.* An aphetic form of *arrangement*.

rain-paddock (rân'pad'ok), *n.* The batrachian *Breviceps gibbosus*, of South Africa, which lives in holes in the ground and comes out in wet weather.

rain-pie (rân'pi), *n.* Same as *rain-bird* (a). [Eng.]

rainpour (rân'pôr), *n.* A downpour of rain; a heavy rainfall. [Colloq.]

The red light of fitting lanterns blotched the steady *rainpour*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 572.

rain-print (rân'print), *n.* In *geol.*, the print of raindrops in some aqueous rocks, formed when they were in a soft state, such as may be seen on a muddy or sandy sea-beach after a heavy shower. It is possible for the geologist to tell by inspection of the prints from what direction the wind was blowing at the time of their formation.

rain-proof (rân'pröf), *n.* Proof against rain; not admitting the entrance of rain or penetration by it; rain-tight; water-proof in a shower.

Their old temples, . . . which for long have not been *rain-proof*, crumble down. *Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, II. 7.

rain-quail (rân'kwäl), *n.* The quail *Coturnix coromandelicus*, of Africa and India, whose migrations are related in some way to rainy seasons.

rain-storm (rân'stôrm), *n.* A storm of rain; a rain.

The fells sweep skyward with a fine breadth, freshened by strong breezes; clouds and sunshine, ragged *rainstorms*, thunder and lightning, chase across them forever.

The Atlantic, LXV. 824.

rain-tight (rân'tit), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

rain-tree (rân'trê), *n.* The genisaro or guango, *Pithecolobium saman*. It is said to be so called because occasionally in South America, through the agency of cicadas which suck its juices, it sheds moisture to such an extent as to wet the ground. Another explanation is that its foliage shuts up at night, so that the rain and dew are not retained by it. See *genisaro*.

rain-wash (rân'wash), *n.* See *wash*.

rain-water (rân'wâ'têr), *n.* [*ME. reyne water, reinwater*, < *AS. *reguwater, rēnwæter* (= *OHG. reganwazar*), < *regn, rēn, rain, + water*, water: see *rain*¹ and *water*.] Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain, and has not sunk into the earth.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the *rain water* to fall over his neighbour's land, . . . unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription.

Bowyer, *Law Dict.*, II. 419.

rainy (rā'ni), *a.* [*<* late ME. *rayne*, *<* AS. **reg-nig*, *rēnig*, rainy, *<* *regn*, *rēn*, rain: see *rain*¹.] Abounding with or giving out rain; dropping with or as if with rain; showery; as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season; a *rainy* sky.

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day.
Prov. xxvii. 15.

Both mine eyes were *rainy* like to his.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 117.

A *rainy* day, figuratively, a time of greater need or of clouded fortunes; a possible time of want or misfortune in the future: as, to lay by something for a *rainy* day.

The man whose honest industry just gives him a competence exerts himself that he may have something against a *rainy* day.
Everett, Orations, I. 285.

raïoid (rā'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *raia*, ray, + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the ray or skate.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Raïidæ* or suborder *Raïæ*.

Raïoidea (rā-oi'dē-jē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *raïoid*.] A superfamily of rays represented by the family *Raïidæ*.

raip (rāp), *n.* A dialectal form of *rope*.

rair (rār), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *roar*.

rais (rā'is), *n.* Same as *rais*¹.

raisable (rā'zā-bl), *a.* [*<* *rais*(e)¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being raised or produced; that may be lifted up. [Rare.]

They take their sip of coffee at our expense, and celebrate us in song: a chorus is *raisable* at the shortest possible notice, and a chorus is not easily cut off in the middle.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, xviii.

raise¹ (rāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raisēd*, ppr. *rais-ing*. [Early mod. E. also *rayse*; *<* ME. *raisēn*, *raisēn*, *reysen*, *reysen*, *<* Icel. *reisa* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise* = Goth. *raisjan* = AS. *rāran*, E. *rear*¹), *raise*, cause to rise, causal of *risa*, rise, = AS. *risan*, E. *rise*: see *rise*¹. Cf. *rear*¹, the native (AS.) form of *raise*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lift or bring up bodily in space; move to a higher place; carry or cause to be carried upward or aloft; hoist: as, to *raise* one's hand or head; to *raise* ore from a mine; to *raise* a flag to the masthead.

When the morning sun shall *raise* his car
Above the border of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

The oxen *raise* the water by a bucket and rope, without a wheel, and so by driving them from the well the bucket is drawn up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 1. 61.

The high octagon summer house you see yonder is *raised* on the mast of a ship, given me by an East-India captain. *Coburn and Garrick*, 'Landstine Marriage, ii.

2. To make upright or erect: cause to stand by lifting; elevate on a base or support; stand or set up: as, to *raise* a mast or pole; to *raise* the frame of a building; to *raise* a fallen man.

He wept tenderly, and *raisēd* the kynge he the hande.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 354.

The elders of his house arose and went to him, to *raisē* him up from the earth.
2 Sam. xii. 17.

3. To elevate in position or upward reach; increase the height of; build up, fill, or embank; make higher: as, to *raise* a building by adding a garret or loft; to *raise* the bed of a road; the flood *raised* the river above its banks.

—4. To make higher or more elevated in state, condition, estimation, amount, or degree; cause to rise in grade, rank, or value; heighten, exalt, advance, enhance, increase, or intensify: as, to *raise* a man to higher office; to *raise* one's reputation; to *raise* the temperature; to *raise* prices; to *raise* the tariff.

Merrick said only this: The Earl of Essex *raisēd* me, and he hath overturned me.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 392.

Those who have carnal Minds may have some *raisēd* and spiritual Thoughts, but they are too cold and speculative.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, III. viii.

I was both weary and hungry, and I think my appetite was *raisēd* by seeing so much food.
Dampier, Voyages, II. I. 93.

The duty [on salt] was *raisēd* by North, in the war of American Independence, to 5s. the bushel.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 4.

Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or *raisēd* as it is technically called, by passing through a weak bath of bichrome.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 607.

5. To estimate as of importance; cry up; hence, to applaud; extol.

Like Cato, give his little Senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars every sentence *raisē*,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, I. 211.

6. To form as a piled-up mass, or by upward accretion; erect above a base or foundation; build or heap up: as, to *raise* a cathedral, a

monument, or a mound; an island in the sea *raised* by volcanic action.

I will *raisē* forts against thee. *Isa.* xxix. 3.

All these great structures were doubtless *raisēd* under the bishops of Damascus, when Christianity was the established religion here.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 121.

7. To lift off or away; remove by or as if by lifting; take off, as something put on or imposed: as, to *raise* a blockade.

Once already have you prisoned me,
To my great charge, almost my overthrow,
And somewhat *raisēd* the debt by that advantage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 28).

The Sorbonne *raisēd* the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher [Aristotle].
Mind, XII. 257.

8. To cause to rise in sound; lift up the voice in; especially, to utter in high or loud tones.

When I *raisēd* the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear!

In sounds now lowly, and now strong,
To *raisē* the deulatory song.
Scott, Marston, Int., iii.

They both, as with one accord, *raisēd* a dismal cry.
Dickens, Haunted Man.

9. To cause to rise in air or water; cause to move in an upward direction: as, to *raise* a kite; to *raise* a wreck.

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raisēd by your populous troops.
Shak., A. and C., III. 6. 50.

10. To cause to rise from an inert or lifeless condition; specifically, to cause to rise from death or the grave; reanimate: as, to *raise* the dead.

Also in ye myddes of that chapell is a rounde marble stone, where the very hooly crosse was prouyd by *reysing* of a deed woman, whanne they were in doubtte whiche it was of the three. *Sir R. Gylforde*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

We have testified of God that he *raisēd* up Christ: whom he *raisēd* not up, if so be that the dead rise not.
1 Cor. xv. 15.

Thou must restore him flesh again and life,
And *raisē* his dry bones to revenge this scandal.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

11. To cause to rise above the visible horizon, or to the level of observation; bring into view; sight, as by approach: chiefly a nautical use: as, to *raise* the land by sailing toward it.

When first seeing a whale from the mast-head or other place, it is termed *raising* a whale.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

In October, 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford *raisēd* a whale and lowered for it. *The Century*, XI. 562.

12. To cause to rise by expansion or swelling; expand the mass of; puff up; inflate: as, to *raise* bread with yeast.

I learned to make wax work, Japan, paint upon glass, to *raisē* paste, make sweetmeats, sauces, and everything that was genteel and fashionable.
Quoted in *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 23.

The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to plump or *raisē* them, as it is called.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 240.

13. To cause to rise into being or manifestation; cause to be or to appear; call forth; evoke: as, to *raise* a riot; to *raise* a ghost.

I will *raisē* up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons.
1 Chron. xvii. 11.

He commandeth and *raisēth* the stormy wind.
Ps. cvii. 25.

I'll learn to conjure and *raisē* devils.
Shak., T. and C., II. 3. 6.

Come, come, leave conjuring;
The spirit you would *raisē* is here already.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, III. 2.

14. To promote with care the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to *raise* a family of children (a colloquial use); to *raise* crops, plants, or cattle.

A bloody tyrant and a homicide;
One *raisēd* in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 247.

Most can *raisē* the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.
Tennyson, The Flower.

"Where is Tina?" . . .
"Asphyxia" 's took her to *raisē*."
"To what?" said the boy, timidly.

"Why, to fetch her up—teach her to work," said the little old woman.
H. B. Stone, Oldtown, p. 112.

15. To cause a rising of, as into movement or activity; incite to agitation or commotion; rouse; stir up: as, the wind *raisēd* the sea; to *raise* the populace in insurrection; to *raise* a covey of partridges.

We are betray'd. Fly to the town, cry "Treason!"
And *raisē* our faithful friends!

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Raisē up the city; we shall be murder'd all!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

He sow'd a slander in the common ear, . . .
Raisēd my own town against me in the night.
Tennyson, Geraint.

16. To cause to arise or come forth as a mass or multitude; draw or bring together; gather; collect; muster: as, to *raise* a company or an army; to *raise* an expedition.

The Lord Mayor Walworth had gone into the City, and *raisēd* a Thousand armed Men. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

He had by his . . . needless *raisēd* of two Armies, intended for a civil Warr, begg'd both himself and the Public.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Send off to the Baron of Meigallot; he can *raisē* three-score horae and better.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

17. To take up by aggregation or collection; procure an amount or a supply of; bring together for use or possession; as, to *raise* funds for an enterprise; to *raise* money on a note; to *raise* revenue.

At length they came to *raisē* a competent & comfortable living, but with hard and continual labor.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 17.

He was commissioned to *raisē* money for the Hussite crusade.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 334.

These young men find that they have to *raisē* money by mortgaging their land, and are often obliged to part with the land because they cannot meet the interest on the mortgages. *W. F. Roe*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

18. To give rise to, or cause or occasion for; bring into force or operation; originate; start: as, to *raise* a laugh; to *raise* an expectation or a hope; to *raise* an outcry.

The plot I had, to *raisē* in him doubts of her,
Thou hast effected.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 2.

This will certainly give me Occasion to *raisē* Difficulties.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, II. 1.

There, where she once had dwelt 'mid hate and praise,
No smile, no shudder now her name could *raisē*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 161.

19. To hold up to view or observation; bring forward for consideration or discussion; exhibit; set forth: as, to *raise* a question or a point of order.

Moses' third excuse, *raisēd* out of a natural defect.
Donne, Sermons, v.

They excepted against him for these 2. doctriens *raisēd* from 2 Sam. xii. 7. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

What a beautiful Description has our Author *raisēd* upon that Hint in one of the Prophets!
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

20. To rouse; excite; inflame. [Scotch.]

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *raisēd* as any deer.

Ross, Helenore, p. 45. (*Jamieson*.)

Nahum was *raisēd*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers.
Galt, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 138. (*Jamieson*.)

He should be tight that daur' to *raisē* thee
Once in a day.

Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

21. To incite in thought; cause to come or proceed; bring, lead, or drive, as to a conclusion, a point of view, or an extremity.

I cannot but be *raisēd* to this persuasion, that this third period of time will far surpass that of the Grecian and Roman learning.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 358.

22. In the arts, to shape in relief, as metal which is hammered, punched, or spun from a thin plate in raised forms. See *spin*, *repossé*.

—**Raised bands, battery, beach.** See *band*, etc.—

—**Raised canvas-work.** See *canvas-work*, 2.—**Raised couching.** See *couching*, 5.—**Raised crewel-work,** ornamental needlework done with crewel-wool in raised loops.—**Raised embroidery.** (a) Embroidery in which the pattern is raised in relief from the ground, usually by applying the main parts of the pattern to the ground in locks of cotton or wool or pieces of stuff, and covering these with the embroidery-silk. (b) Embroidery by means of which a nap or pile like that of velvet is produced, the pattern being worked in looped stitches and thus raised in relief from the background.—**Raised loop-stitch,** a stitch in crochet-work by which a soft surface of projecting loops of worsted is produced.—**Raised mosaic.** (a) Mosaic in which the inlaid figures are left in relief above the background, instead of being polished down to a uniform surface, as in some examples of Florentine mosaic. (b) Mosaic of small tesserae, in which the principal surface is modeled in relief, as in stucco or plaster, the tesserae being afterward applied to this surface and following its curves: a variety of the art practised under the Roman empire, but not common since.—**Raised panel.** See *panel*.—**Raised patchwork,** patchwork in which some or all of the pieces are stuffed with wadding, so that they present a rounded surface.—**Raised plan** of a house. Same as *elevation*, 6.—**Raised point,** in lace-making, a point or stitch by means of which a part of the pattern is raised in relief. Compare *rose-point*, and *Venice point*, under *point*.—**Raised roof.** See *roof*.—**Raised stitch,** in worsted-work or Berlin work, a stitch by means of which a surface like velvet is produced, the wool being first raised in loops, which are then cut or shaved and combed until the pile is soft and uniform.—**Raised velvet.** See *velvet*.—**Raised work,** in lace-making, work done in the point or stitch used in some kinds of bobbin-lace, by means of which the edge or some other part of the pattern is raised in relief, as in Honiton lace.—**To have one's dander raised.** See *dander*, 2.—**To raise a bead,** to cause

a bead or mass of bubbles to rise, as on a glass of liquor, by agitation in pouring or drawing. See *bead*, n., 6.—To **raise a blockade**. See *blockade*.—To **raise a bobbery**, **Cain**, the devil, hell, the mischief, a racket, a row, a rumpus, etc., to make mischief or trouble; create confusion, disturbance, conflict, or riot. [Slang.]

Slr, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll raise the Devil in it. *Vandruagh*, Confederacy, v.

The head-editor has been in here raising the mischief and tearing his hair.

Mark Twain, Sketches, 1. (Mr. Bloke's Item).

I expect Susy's boys'll be raising Cain round the house; they would if it wasn't for me.

H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 242.

To **raise a check** or a note, to make a check or a note larger by dishonestly altering the amount for which it was drawn.—To **raise a duat**. See *duat*.—To **raise a house**, to raise and join together the parts of the frame of a house built of wood. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.]—To **raise a purchase** (*naut.*), to dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.—To **raise a siege**, to relinquish the attempt to capture a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—To **raise bread, cake**, etc., to render bread, etc., light, porous, and spongy by the development of carbonic-acid gas in the substance of the dough, as by the use of yeast or leaven.—To **raise money** on (something), to procure money by pledging or pawning (something).—To **raise one's bristles** or **one's dander**, to excite one to anger or resentment; make one angry. [Vulgar, U. S.]

They began to raise my dander by helting the Yankees. *Habiturton*, Sam Slick, The Clockmaker, 1st ser., xxii.

To **raise the curtain**. See *curtain*.—To **raise the dust**. Same as to *raise the wind* (b). [Slang.]—To **raise the land**. See *land*.—To **raise the market** upon, to charge more than the current or regular price. [Colloq.]

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in raising the market upon Mr. Mertoun. *Scott*, Pirate, ii.

To **raise the wind**, (a) To make a disturbance. [Colloq.] (b) To obtain ready money by some shift or other. [Colloq.]—To **raise up**, to collect.

To *reusen up a rente*
That longeth to my lordes duettee.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 90.

=Syn. 1 and 2. **Raise**, *Lift*, *Erect*, *Elevate*, *Exalt*, *Heighten*, *Heave*, *Hoist*. **Raise** is the most general and the most freely figurative of these words, and in its various uses represents all the rest, and also many others, as shown in the definitions. **Lift** is peculiar in implying the exercise of physical or mechanical force, moving the object generally a comparatively short distance upward, but breaking completely its physical contact with the place where it was. To **lift** a ladder is to take it wholly off the ground, if only an inch; to **raise** a ladder, we may **lift** one end and carry it up till it is supported in some way. To **lift** one's head or arm is a more definite and energetic act than to **raise** it. We **lift** a child over a place; we **raise** one that has fallen. To **erect** is to set up perpendicularly; as, to **erect** a flagstaff. To **elevate** is to raise relatively, generally by an amount not large; the word is often no more than a dignified synonym for **raise**. To **exalt** is to raise to dignity; the word is thus used in a physical sense in Isa. xl. 4, "Every valley shall be exalted," and elsewhere in the Bible; but the figurative or moral sense has now become the principal one, so that the other seems antique. To **heighten** is to increase in height, either physically or morally; he whom we esteem already is **heightened** in our esteem by an especially honorable act. To **heave** is to raise slowly and with effort, and sometimes to throw in like fashion. To **hoist** is to raise a thing of some weight with some degree of slowness or effort, generally with mechanical help, to a place; as, to **hoist** a rock, or a flag.—14. **Rear**, **Bring up**, **Raise**. To **rear** offspring through their tenderer years till they can take care of themselves; to **bring up** a child in the way he should go; to **raise** oats and other products of the soil; to **raise** horses and cattle. Where were you **brought up**? not, where were you **raised**? The use of **raise** in application to persons is a vulgarism. **Rear** applies only to physical care; **bring up** applies more to training or education in mind and manners.

II. *intrans.* To **bring up phlegm**, bile, or blood from the throat, lungs, or stomach. [Colloq.] **raise**¹ (*rāz*), *n.* [*< raise*¹, *v.*] 1. Something raised, elevated, or built up; an ascent; a rise; a pile; a cairn. [Prov. Eng.]

There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*.

Hutchinson, Hist. Cumberland. (Halliwell.)

That exquisite drive through Ambleside, and . . . up Dummall *Raise* by the little Wythburn church.

Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

2. A raising or lifting; removal by lifting or taking away, as of obstructions. [Colloq.]

No further difficulty is anticipated in making permanent the *raise* of the freight blockade in this city (St. Louis). *Philadelphia Times*, April 6, 1886.

3. A raising or enlarging in amount; an increase or advance; as, a *raise* of wages; a *raise* of the stakes in gaming. [Colloq.]—4. An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels; as, to make a *raise* of a hundred dollars. [Colloq.]

raise² (*rāz*). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *raise*.

raiser (*rā'zēr*), *n.* [*< raise*¹ + *-er*]. 1. A person who raises or is occupied in raising anything, as buildings, plants, animals, etc.

A *raiser* of huge melons and of pine. *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

The head of the Victor Verdier type [of roses] originated with the greatest of all the raisers, Lacharme, of Lyons. *The Entomologist*, XXVI, 351.

2. That which raises; a device of any kind used for raising, lifting, or elevating anything; as, a water-raiser. Specifically—(a) *In carp.*, same as *riser*. (b) In a vehicle, a support or stay of wood or metal under the front seat, or some material placed under the trimmings to give them greater thickness. (c) *In whale-fishing*, a contrivance for raising or buoying up a dead whale.

raisin (*rā'zīn*), *n.* [*< ME. raisin, reisin, reysyn, reysone, reysynge*, a cluster of grapes, also a dried grape, *raisin*, = *D. razijn, rozijn* = *MLG. rosin* = *MHG. rasin, rosine, G. rosine* = *Dan. rosin* = *Sw. russin* (*ML. rosina*), *raisin*; *< OF. raisin, reisin*, a cluster of grapes, a grape, a dried grape (*raisins de cabas*, dried grapes, raisins), *F. raisin*, dial. *rasin, roisin, rosin*, grapes (*un grain de raisin*, a grape; *raisins de caisse*, raisins), = *Pr. razim, rozim, razain* = *Cat. rahim* = *Sp. racimo* = *Pg. racimo* = *It. racemo* (dim. *racimolo*), a cluster of grapes, *< L. raecenus*, a cluster of grapes; see *raceme*, a doublet of *raisin*.] 1. A cluster of grapes; also, a grape.

Nether in the vineyard thou schalt gadere *reysyns* and greynes fallynge down, but thou schalt levee to be gaderid of pore men and pilgryms.

Wyclif, Lev. xix. 10. (*Trench*.)

2. A dried grape of the common Old World species, *Vitis vinifera*. Only certain saccharine varieties of the grape, however, thriving in special localities, are available for raisins. The larger part of ordinary large raisins are produced on a narrow tract in Mediterranean Spain. These are all sometimes classed as *Malaga raisins*, but this name belongs more properly to the "desert-raisins" grown about Malaga; they are also called *muscatels* from the variety of grape, blooms from retaining a glaucous surface, and, in part at least, *raisins of the sun* or *sun-raisins* because dried on the vine, the leaves being removed, and sometimes the cluster-stem half-severed. When packed between sheets of paper, these are known as *layer raisins*. Raisins suitable for cookery, or "pudding-raisins," sometimes called *leziars*, are produced especially at Valencia. These are cured, after cutting from the vine, in the sun, or in bad weather in heated chambers, the quality in the latter case being inferior. The clusters are often dipped in potash lye to soften the skin, favor drying, and impart a gloss. Excluding the "Corinthian raisin" (see below), the next most important source of raisins is the vicinity of Smyrna, including Chesme, near Chios. Here are produced nearly all the sultanas, small seedless raisins with a golden-yellow delicate skin and sweet aromatic flavor. Raisins are also a product of Persia, of Greece, Italy, and southern France, of the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and California. No variety of native American grape has yet been developed suitable for the preparation of raisins. See *raisin-vine*.

Then Abigail made haste, and took . . . an hundred clusters of raisins. 1 Sam. xxv. 18.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pounds of prunes, and as many of raisins o' the sun. *Shak*, W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Black Smyrna raisin, a small black variety of raisin with large seeds.—**Corinthian raisin**, the currant, or Zante currant, the dried fruit of the variety *Corinthiaca* of the grape. The cluster is about three inches long, and the berry is not larger than a pea. It is produced in very large quantities in the Morea and the neighboring islands, and is consumed in baking and cookery.—**Eleme raisin**, a Smyrna raisin of good size and quality, hand-picked from the stem, used chiefly for ships' stores or sent to distant markets.

raising (*rā'zing*), *n.* [*< ME. reysynge*; verbal *n.* of *raise*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of lifting, elevating, etc. (in any sense of the verb). Specifically—(a) An occasion on which the frame of a new building, the pieces of which have been previously prepared, but require many hands to put into place, is raised with the help of neighbors. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.] (b) *In metal-work*, the embossing or ornamentation of sheet-metal by hammering, spinning, or stamping. (c) A method of treating hides with acids to cause them to swell and to open the pores in order to hasten the process of tanning. (d) *In dyeing*, the process or method of intensifying colors.

2. Same as *raising-piece*.

Frankie-posts, raisins, beames . . . and such principals. *W. Harrison*, Descrip. of England, ii. 12.

3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or yeast-cake; leaven. *Gayton*, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote (cited by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.). [Old or prov. Eng. and U. S.]—4. *In printing*, the overlays in a press for wooden-printing.

raising-bee (*rā'zing-bē*), *n.* A gathering of neighbors to help in putting together and raising the framework of a new building. Such gatherings are nearly obsolete. Compare *husk-ing-bee*, *quilting-bee*. [U. S.]

Raising-bees . . . were frequent, where houses sprung up at the wagging of the fiddle-sticks, as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion. *Iretng*, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

raising-board (*rā'zing-bōrd*), *n.* *In leather-manuf.*, a corrugated board used to rub the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a crippler. *E. H. Knight*.

raising-gig (*rā'zing-gig*), *n.* *In cloth-manuf.*, a machine for raising a nap on cloth; a gig-machine. *E. H. Knight*.

raising-hammer (*rā'zing-ham'ēr*), *n.* A hammer with a long head and a rounded face, used by silversmiths and coppersmiths to form a sheet of metal into a cup or bowl shape.

raising-knife (*rā'zing-nif*), *n.* A cooper's knife used to set up staves in form for a cask.

raising-piece (*rā'zing-pēs*), *n.* *In carp.*, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or penecons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; a templet.

raising-plate (*rā'zing-plāt*), *n.* *In carp.*, a horizontal timber resting on a wall, or upon vertical timbers of a frame, and supporting the heels of rafters or other framework; a wall-plate.

raisin-tree (*rā'zīn-trē*), *n.* The common currant-shrub, *Ribes rubrum*, the fruit of which is often confounded with the Corinthian raisin, or currant. [Prov. Eng.]—**Japanese raisin-tree**, a small rhamnaceous tree, *Hovenia dulcis*. The peduncle of its fruit is edible.

raisin-wine (*rā'zīn-wīn*), *n.* Wine manufactured from dried grapes. Malaga wine is mostly of this kind, and the Tokay of Hungary is made from partly dried fruit. Raisin-wine was known to the ancients.

raison d'être (*rā-zōn' dā'tr*). [*F. raison*, reason; *d'* for *de*, of, for; *être*, being, *< être*, be.] Reason or excuse for being; rational cause or ground for existence.

raisonné (*rā-zō-nā'*), *a.* [*< F. raisonné*, pp. of *raisonner*, reason, prove or support by reasoning, arguments, etc.: see *reason*¹, *v.*] Reasoned out; systematic; logical; occurring in English use chiefly in the phrase *catalogue raisonné* (which see, under *catalogue*).

raivel (*rāvl*), *n.* A Scotch form of *ravel*¹, 3.

raj (*rāj*), *n.* [*Hind. rāj*, rule, *< Skt. √ rāj*, rule. Cf. *raja*².] Rule; dominion. [India.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive superiority over the British *rāj*.

Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, xvi.

Raja¹, *n.* Same as *Raja*.

raja², **rajah** (*rā'jā*), *n.* [*Hind. rāja*, *< Skt. rāja*, the form in comp. of *rajān*, a king, as in *maharāja*, great king; akin to *L. rex*, king (see *rex*); *< √ rāj*, rule; see *regent*.] In India, a prince of Hindu race ruling a territory, either independently or as a feudatory; a king; a chief; used also as a title of distinction for Hindus in some cases, without reference to sovereignty, as *nabob* is for Mohammedans. The power of nearly all the rajas is now subordinate to that of British officials resident at their courts. Those who retain some degree of actual sovereignty are commonly distinguished by the title *maharaja* (great raja).

Rajania (*rā-jā-ni-ā*), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1737)*, an adapted form of *Jau-Raja* (Phumier, 1703), so called after John Ray (Latinized *Raius*), 1628-1705, a celebrated English naturalist, founder of a natural system of classification.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Dioscoreaceae*, the yam family. It is characterized by diocious bell-shaped or flattened six-lobed flowers, with six stamens and a three-celled ovary, ripening into a flattened broad-winged and one-celled samara. The 6 species are all natives of the West Indies. They are twining vines resembling the yam, and bear alternate leaves, either halberd- or heart-shaped or linear, and small flowers in racemes. Several species are occasionally cultivated under glass. *R. peioneura*, common in woods of the larger West Indies, is there called *wild yam* and *waw-waw*.

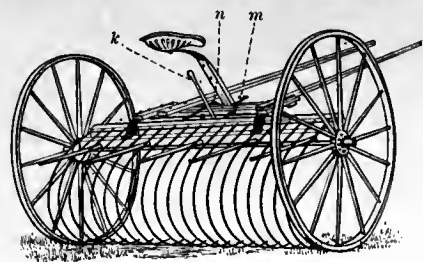
rajaship, rajahship (*rā'jā-ship*), *n.* [*< raja*² + *-ship*.] The dignity or principality of a raja.

Rajidæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Raidæ*.

Rajput, Rajpoot (*raj-pōt'*), *n.* [*< Hind. rajpūt*, a prince, son of a raja, *< Skt. rājaputra*, a king's son, a prince, *< rājan*, a king, + *putra*, son.] A member of a Hindu race, divided into numerous clans, who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya or warrior caste. They are the ruling (though not the most numerous) race of the great region named from them Rajputana, consisting of several different states. Their hereditary profession is that of arms, and no race in India has furnished so large a number of princely families. The Rajputs are not strict adherents of Brahmanism.

rake¹ (*rāk*), *n.* [*< ME. rake*, *< AS. raca*, *racu*, *ræce* = *MD. rake*, *ræeke*, *D. rake*, *dim. rakel* = *MLG. rake*, *LG. rake*, a rake, = *Sw. raka*, an oven-rake, = *Dan. rage*, a poker; in another form, *MD. reke*, *D. reek* = *LG. reek* = *OHG. recho*, *rehho*, *MHG. reche*, *G. rechen*, a rake, = *Icel. reka*, a shovel; from the verb represented by *MD. reken*, *OHG. rechan*, *rehhan*, *MHG. rechen*, scrape together, = *Goth. rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up (cf. *rakel*¹, *v.*, which depends on the noun).] 1. An implement of wood or iron, or partly of both, with teeth or tines for drawing

or scraping things together, evening a surface of loose materials, etc. In its simplest form, for use by hand, it consists of a bar in which the teeth are set, and which is fixed firmly at right angles to a handle. Rakes are made in many ways for a great variety of purposes, and the



Horse-rake. A and B show details of dumping-apparatus.

a, backpiece for holding clearer-sticks; b, steel teeth; c, pawl engaged with ratchet; d, pawl disengaged from ratchet; e, trip for pawl; f, pawl acting by its gravity to disengage ratchet; g, clearer-sticks, which clear the rake when dumping; h, wood axle and cap for axle and tooth-holder; i, counter-balance for pawl; j, axle; k, "hand-up," by which the driver can raise the teeth and keep them from the ground; l, trip-rod for self-dump; m, foot-lever for holding down teeth; n, trip-lever attached to trip-rod l for dumping the rake. Pressure of the foot on n locks the pawls into the ratchet g; then axle and cap trim with the wheels until the pawls automatically disengage from the ratchet by striking d, when the teeth fall back again into original position.

teeth are inserted either perpendicularly or at a greater or less inclination, according to requirement. Their most prominent uses are in agriculture and gardening, for drawing together hay or grain in the field, leveling beds, etc. For farm-work on a large scale horse-rakes of many forms are used; the above figures represent the so-called *sulky-rake*.

2. An instrument of similar form and use with a blade instead of teeth, either entire, as a gambler's or a maltster's rake, or notched so as to form teeth, as a furrier's rake. See the quotations.

The *rake* [for malt] . . . is an iron blade, about 30 inches long and perhaps 2 inches broad, fixed at each end by holders to a massive wood head, to which is attached a strong wood shaft, with a cross-head handle.

Ure, Dict., III. 188.

The skin is first carded with a *rake*, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of a scythe with large teeth notched into its edge.

Ure, Dict., IV. 380.

Clam-rake, an instrument used for collecting the sea-clam, *Maetra solidissima*.—**Under-rake**, a kind of oyster-rake, used mostly through holes in the ice, with handle 15 to 20 feet long, head 1 to 2 feet wide, and iron teeth 6 to 10 inches long. [Rhode Island.]

rake¹ (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< ME. *raken*, serape, < AS. **raecian* = MD. *raken* = MLG. *raken* = Teel. Sw. *raka* = Dan. *rage*, rake; from the noun: see *rake¹*, *n.* Cf. MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan*, *rehan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, G. *rechen*, rake, Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up: see *rake¹*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To gather, clear, smooth, or stir with or as if with a rake; treat with a rake, or something that serves the same purpose: as, to *rake up* hay; to *rake a bed* in a garden; to *rake the fire* with a poker or raker.

They *rake* these coals round in the forme of a cockpit, and in the midst they cast the offenders to broyle to death.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 144.

Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor,
And sift the dust behind the door.

Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

2. To collect as if by the use of a rake; gather assiduously or laboriously; draw or scrape together, up, or in.

All was *rak'd up* for me, your thankful brother,
That will dance merrily upon your grave.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.

Who had hence *raked* some objections against the Christians, for these things which had not authority of Scripture.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

Times when chimney-corners had benches in them, where old people sat poking into the ashes of the past, and *raking out* traditions like live coals.

Haethorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

3. To make minute search in, as if with a rake; look over or through carefully; ransack: as, to *rake all history* for examples.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot.

Swift, On Dreams.

4. To pass along with or as if with a seraping motion; impinge lightly upon in moving; hence, to pass over swiftly; scour.

Thy thunders roaring *rake* the skies,
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. lxxvii.
Every mast, as it passed,
Seemed to *rake* the passing clouds.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

5. **Milit.**, to fire upon, as a ship, so that the shot will pass lengthwise along the deck; fire in the direction of the length of, as a file of soldiers or a parapet; enfilade.

They made divers shot through her (being but inch board), and so *raked* her fore and aft as they must needs kill or hurt some of the Indiana.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Raking a ship is the act of cannonading a ship on the stern or head, so as that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks; which is one of the most dangerous incidents that can happen in a naval action.

Falconer, Marine Dict. (ed. 1778).

6†. To cover with earth raked together; bury. See *to rake up*, below.

Whanne thi soule is went out, & thi bodi in erthe *rakid*. Than thi bodi that was rank & Vndeout, Of sile men is bihiatid. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

To *rake hell*, to search, as it were, among the damned, implying that the person or thing referred to in the context is so bad or so extreme that an equal could scarcely be found even in hell.

This man I brought to the general, assuring his excellency that if I had *raked hell* I could not find his match for his skill in mimicking the covenants.

Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creighton.

To *rake up*. (a) To cover with material raked or scraped together; bury by overlaying with loose matter: as, to *rake up a fire* (to cover it with ashes, as in a fireplace).

Here, in the sands,
Thee [a corpse] I'll *rake up*, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 281.

The Bellows whence they blow the fire
Of raging Lust (before) whose wanton fashes
A tender breast *rak't up* in shamefac't ashes.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

(b) To draw from oblivion or obscurity, as something forgotten or abandoned; bring to renewed attention; resuscitate; revive: used in a more or less opprobrious sense: as, to *rake up a forgotten quarrel*.

Nobody thinks any more of the late King than if he had been dead fifty years, unless it be to abuse him and to *rake up* all his vices and misdeeds.

Grecille, Memoirs, July 16, 1830.

To *rake up* old claims based on a forgotten state of things, after treaty or long use had buried them, is profligate.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 438.

II. intrans. 1. To use a rake; work with a rake, especially in drawing together hay or grain.—2. To make search with or as if with a rake; seek diligently for something; pry; peer here and there.

Those who take pleasure to be all thir life time *rakeing* in the Foundations of Old Abbies and Cathedrals.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

But what pleasure is it to *rake into* the sores or to revive the Vices of a degenerate age?

Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

rake^{2†} (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake* (also *raike*), < AS. *raca*, a path (*ca-raeu*, a river-path), from the root of *rack*; see *rack⁵*. Cf. *rake²*, *v.*] A course, way, road, or path.

Rydes one a rawndoune, and his *rayke* holdes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2986.

Out of the *rake* of ristwysnes renne auld he nevre.

King Alisaunder, p. 115.

rake² (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [Early mod. E. (Se.) also *raik*; < ME. *raken*, < AS. *raecian*, run, take a course, = Sw. *raka*, run hastily; mixed with ME. *raiken*, *rayken*, *reyken*, < Teel. *reika*, wander: see *rake²*, *n.*] **I.** To take a course; move; go; proceed. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then Paris sprochyt, the Percians hym with:

Radi on the right syde *rakit* he furth,
And bounet into batell with a byrm will.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6904.

Now pass we to the bold beggar

That *raked* o'er the hill.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

2. In *hunting*: (a) Of a hawk, to range wildly; fly wide of the game.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Diet and seeing, jesses, leash and lure.
"She is too noble," he said, "to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake*; there is no baseness in her."
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(b) Of a dog, to follow a wrong course. See the quotation.

All young dogs are apt to *rake*: that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 466.

To *rake about*, to gad or wander about. [Scotch.] **rake³** (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< OSw. *raka*, project, reach (*raka fram*, reach over, project), = Dan. *rage*, project, protrude, jut out; allied to AS. *reccan*, stretch: see *rack¹*, *retch¹*.] **I. intrans.** To incline from

the perpendicular or the horizontal, as the mast, stem, or stern of a ship, the rafters of a roof, the end of a tool, etc. See the noun.

The stern, when viewed in the sheer plan, *rakes aft*, the bounding line being straight, and making an obtuse angle with the line forming the boundary of the buttock.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

II. trans. To give a rake to; cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]

Every face in it [the theater] commending the stage, and the whole so admirably *raked* and turned to that centre that a hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement being seen from thence.

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, Journey iii.

rake³ (rāk), *n.* [< *rake³*, *v.*] 1. Inclination or slope away from a perpendicular or a horizontal line. The rake of a ship's mast is its inclination backward, or rarely (in some peculiar rigs) forward; that of its stem or its stern (the fore rake and the rake aft of the ship) is the slope inward from the upper works to the keel: also called *hang*. (See cut under *patamar*.) The rake of a roof is its pitch or slope from the ridge to the eaves. The rake of a saw-tooth is the angle of inclination which a straight line drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth and its point forms with a radius also drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth; of a cutting-tool, the slope backward and downward from the edge on either side or both sides. Rake in a grinding-mill is a sloping or want of balance of the runner, producing undue pressure at one edge.

2. In *coal-mining*, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

rake⁴ (rāk), *n.* [Abbr. of *rakehell*, ult. of *rakel*.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an idle person of fashion.

We have new and then *rakes* in the habit of Roman senators, and grave politicians in the dress of *rakes*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

I am in a fair way to be easy, were it not for a Club of Female *Rakes* who, under pretence of taking their innocent rambles, forsooth, and diverting the spleen, seldom fail to plague me twice or thrice a day to Cheapeen Tea, or buy a Skreen. . . . These *Rakes* are your idle Ladies of Fashion, who, having nothing to do, employ themselves in tumbling over my Ware.

Steele, Spectator, No. 336.

rake⁴ (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< *rake⁴*, *n.*] To play the part of a rake; lead a dissolute, debauched life; practise lewdness.

'Tis his own fault, that will *rake* and drink when he is but just crawled out of his grave.

Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *rak'd*, nor star'd at public places.

Shenstone, Epil. to Dodsley's Cleone.

rake-dredge (rāk'dredj), *n.* A combined rake and dredge used for collecting specimens in natural history. It is a heavy A-shaped iron frame, to the arms of which bars of iron armed with long, thin, sharp teeth, arranged like those of a rake, are bolted back to back. A rectangular frame of round iron, supporting a deep and fine dredge-net, is placed behind the rake, to receive and retain the animals raked from the mud or sand.

rakee, *n.* See *raki*. **rake-head** (rāk'hed), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a rake, or, more usually, four or five hooks or curved teeth inserted in a short rod.

rakehell (rāk'hel), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of *rakel*, simulating *rake¹*, *v.*, + obj. *hell*, as if one so bad as to be found only by raking hell, or one so reckless as to rake hell (in double allusion to the "harrowing of hell": see *harrow²* and *harrow¹*): see *rakel*, and cf. *to rake hell*, under *rakel*, *v.*] **I. a.** Dissolute; base; profligate.

And farre away, amid their *rakehell* bands,

They spide a Lady left all succourless.

Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 44.

II. n. An abandoned fellow; a wicked wretch; especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of *rake-hells*, that under the pretence of great misery, diseases, and other innumerable calamities, which they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gain great alms in all places where they wily wander, to the utter deluding of the good givers.

Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 11.

A sort of lewd *rake-hells*, that care neither for God nor the devil. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with no other accomplishment but excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

rakehellonian (rāk-he-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *rakehell* + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] A wild, dissolute fellow; a rakehell. [Rare.]

I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, and have been confess'd a bean, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*.

Tom Brown, Works, II. 313. (Davies.)

rakehelly (rāk'hel-i), *a.* [*< rakehell + -y¹. Cf. rakely.*] Like or characteristic of a rakehell.

I scorn and spue out the rakehelly route of our ragged rymers.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Ded.

Dissipated, not to say rakehelly, countenances.
J. Payn, Mystery of Mirbridge, p. 32.

rakel, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rakyl*, *Sc. raket*; *< ME. rakel, räkke, racle, rakyl, rakil*, hasty, rash, wild, *< Icel. reikull, reikall*, wandering, unsettled (*< Icel. reika*, wander, roam; see *rake²*); *cf. Sw. dial. rakkell*, a vagabond, *< rakkla*, wander, rove, freq. of *raka*, run hastily; see *rake²*. *Cf. Icel. rækall*, Sw. *räkel*, Dan. *rækæl*, a hound, lout, used as a term of abuse.]
I. a. Rash; hasty.

O *rakel* hand, to doon so foule amys.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 174.

II. n. A dissolute man. See *rakehell*.
rakel, *v. i.* [*ME. raklen; < rakel, a.*] To act rashly or hastily.

Ne I nyl not *rakle* as for to greven here.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1642.

rakelnesse, *n.* [*< ME. raketnesse*, haste, rashness; *< rakel + -ness.*] Hastiness; rashness.

O every man, be war of *rakelnesse*,
Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnessse.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 179.

rakelyt, *a.* [*< rake⁴ + -ly¹. Cf. rakehelly.*] Rakish; rakehelly.

Our *rakely* young Fellows live as much by their Wits as ever.
C. Shadwell, Humours of the Army (1713).

raker (rāk'kēr), *n.* [*< ME. rakerre, raker; < rake¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who or that which rakes. Specifically—(a) A person who uses a rake; formerly, a scavenger or street-cleaner.

Their business was declared to be that they should hire persons called *rakers*, with carts, to clean the streets and carry away the dirt and filth thereof, under a penalty of 40s. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 232.*

(b) A machine for raking hay, straw, etc., by horse or other power. (c) An instrument for raking out the ashes from a fire or grate; in locomotives, a self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate. (d) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

Down! she's welcome to us:
Every man to his charge! man her I the bow well,
And place your *rakers* right.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

(e) A piece of iron having pointed ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar.

2. A rake-like row of internal branchial arch appendages of some fishes. See *gill-raker*.

rakery (rāk'kēr-i), *n.* [*< rake⁴ + -ery.*] The conduct or practices of a rake; dissoluteness. [*Rare.*]

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 300.

rakeshamet (rāk'shām), *n.* [*< rake¹, v., + obj. shame, n., as if 'one who gathers shame to himself'; formed in moral amendment of rakehell.*] A vile, dissolute wretch.

Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

rakestale (rāk'stāl), *n.* [Also dial. *rakestele; < rake¹ + stale¹, stale².*] A rake-handle.

That tale is not worth a *rakestele*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 93.

rake-vein (rāk'vān), *n.* In *lead-mining*, in England, a vertical or highly inclined fissure-vein, as distinguished from the flat-vein, or flat, and the pipe-vein (a mass of ore filling an irregularly elongated cavern-like opening). [*Derbyshire, Eng.*]

raki, rakee (rak'ē), *n.* [*< Turk. raki*, spirits, brandy. *Cf. arrack, rack¹¹.*] A colorless aromatic spirituous liquor, prepared from grain-spirit, as in Greece, or from distilled grape-juice, as in the Levant.

The hill-men on such occasions consume a coarse sort of *rakee* made from corn.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 181.

Raw grain spirit, which is used in the country for making *raki*.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxviii. (1886), p. 640.

raking¹ (rāk'king), *n.* [*< ME. rakyng*; verbal *n.* of *rake¹, v.*] 1. The art of using a rake; a gathering or clearance with or as if with a rake; also, that which is raked or raked up.

But such a *raking* was never seen
As the *raking* of the Kullien Green.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

2. The act of raking into or exploring something; hence, a rigid scrutiny or examination; a depreciatory overhauling; censorious criticism.

The average common school received a *raking* which would even gratify the sharp-set critical appetite.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 136.

raking¹ (rāk'king), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of rake¹, v.*] Such as to rake: as, a *raking* fire.

raking² (rāk'king), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of rake³, v.*] Inclining; having a rake or inclination.—*Raking bond, molding, etc.* See the nouns.

raking-piece (rāk'king-pēs), *n.* 1. In a bridge-centering, a piece laid upon the sill supported by the footing or impost of a pier. Upon the raking-pieces rest the striking-plates, which support the ribs of the centering, and are driven in to allow the centering to drop clear when the arch is completed.

2. In a theater, a low and pointed bit of scenery used to mask an incline.

rakish¹ (rāk'kish), *a.* [*< rake³ + -ish¹.*] *Naut.*, having an unusual amount of rake or inclination of the masts, as a vessel. The piratical craft of former times were distinguished for their rakish build.

But when they found, as they soon did, that the beautiful, *rakish*-looking schooner was averse to piracy, and careless of plunder, . . . they declared first neutrality, then adhesion.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. l.

rakish² (rāk'kish), *a.* [*< rake⁴ + -ish¹.*] 1. Resembling or given to the practices of a rake; given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover.
Macaulay.

2. Jauntily.

rakishly (rāk'kish-li), *adv.* [*< rakish² + -ly².*] 1. In a rakish or dissolute manner.—2. Jauntily.

rakishness¹ (rāk'kish-nes), *n.* [*< rakish¹ + -ness.*] The aspect of a rakish vessel.

rakishness² (rāk'kish-nes), *n.* [*< rakish² + -ness.*] 1. The character of being rakish or dissolute; dissoluteness.

If the lawyer had been presuming on Mrs. Transome's ignorance as a woman, or on the stupid *rakishness* of the original heir, the new heir would prove to him that he had calculated rashly.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, II.

2. Jauntiness.

raket, *n.* A Middle English form of *rack¹*.

raklet, *v. i.* A variant of *rakel*.

rakshas, rakshasa (rak'shas, rak'sha-sā), *n.* [*Skt.*] In *Hind. myth.*, one of a class of evil spirits or genii. They are cruel monsters, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings, and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideous, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

Rakusian (ra-kū'si-an), *n.* [*Ar.*] A member of a Christian sect mentioned by Mohammedan writers as having formerly existed in Arabia. Little is known of it, but its tenets appear to be a further corruption of those of the Mendæans or Sabians. *Blunt.*

râle (râl), *n.* [*< F. râle, OF. raale, raste*, rattling in the throat, *< F. râler, OF. raller*, rattle, *< LG. ratelen, rateln*, rattle; see *rattle*. *Cf. rail⁴.*] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs, additional to and not merely a modification of the normal respiratory murmur.—**Cavernous râle.** See *cavernous*.—**Crepitant râle**, a very fine crackling râle heard during inspiration in the first stage of pneumonia. Also called *vesicular râle*.—**Dry râle**, a non-bubbling respiratory râle, caused by constriction of a bronchial tube or larger air-passage. The high-pitched whistling dry râle is called a *sibilant râle*, and the low-pitched snoring dry râle is called a *sonorous râle*.—**Moist râles**, bubbling râles, fine or coarse, produced by liquid or semiliquid in the bronchial tubes, bronchi, trachea, or larynx.—**Pleural râle**, an abnormal sound produced within the pleura, as a friction sound, or metallic tinkling, or a succussion sound.—**Subcrepitant râle**, a very fine bronchial bubbling râle.—**Vesicular râle.** Same as *crepitant râle*.

Ralfsia (ralf'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Berkeley), named in honor of John Ralfs, an English botanist.] A small genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the class *Phaeosporææ*, type of the order *Ralfsiaceæ*. They are rather small homely plants, growing on stones, rocks, or the shells of mollusks and crustaceans. Three species are found on the New England coast.

Ralfsiaceæ (ralf-si-ä'se-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Ralfsia + -aceæ.*] An order of olive-brown seaweeds, typified by the genus *Ralfsia*. The fronds are horizontally expanded, sometimes crustaceous; and fructification is in raised spots, composed of a few club-shaped paraphyses and spheroidal sporangia.

rall. An abbreviation of *rallentando*.

rallentando (râl-len-tân'dō), *a.* [*It., ppr. of rallentare = F. ralentir*, slacken, relent, abate, retard; see *relent*.] In *music*, becoming slower; with decreasing rapidity. Also *rallentato*. Abbreviated *rall*. Compare *ritardando* and *ritenuto*.

ralliance (ral'i-ans), *n.* [*< rally¹ + -ance.*] The act of rallying. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

Rallidæ (ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Rallus + -idæ.*] A family of paludicole gallatorial precocial birds, typified by the genus *Rallus*, and divided into *Rallinæ*, *Gallinulæ*, and *Falcinæ*, or rails, gallinules, and coots, to which some add *Oeydrominæ* and *Himantornithinæ*; the rails and their allies. There are upward of 150 species, found

in nearly all parts of the world, in swamps and marshes. See cuts under *coot*, *gallinule*, *Porzana*, and *Rallus*.

rallier¹ (ral'i-ēr), *n.* [*< rally¹ + -er¹.*] One who rallies or reassembles; one who reunites, as disordered or scattered forces.

rallier² (ral'i-ēr), *n.* [*< rally² + -er¹.*] One who rallies or baaters. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

ralliform (ral'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. ralliformis, < Rallus*, a rail, + *L. forma*, form.] Having the structure of or an affinity with the rails; rail-line in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Ralliformes*.

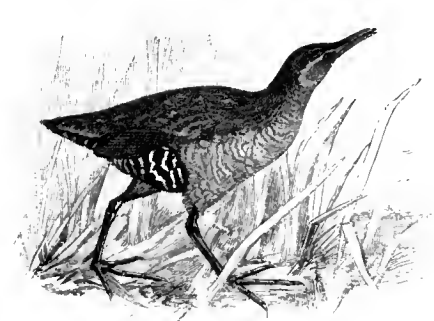
Ralliformes (ral-i-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of ralliformis: see ralliform.*] A superfamily of paludicole precocial gallatorial birds, represented by the family *Rallidæ* in a broad sense, containing the rails and their allies, as distinguished from the *Gruiformes*, or related birds of the crane type.

Rallinæ (ra-li'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Rallus + -inæ.*] The leading subfamily of *Rallidæ*, including the genus *Rallus* and related genera; the rails. The species are strictly paludicole; the body is greatly compressed; the form tapers in front, and is thick-set behind, with a short tipped-up tail; the wings are short and rounded; the tail has twelve feathers; the thighs are very muscular, and the flank-feathers are notably colored; the fibiæ are naked below; the tarsi are scutellate in front; and the toes are long, cleft to the base, and not lobed or obviously margined. Besides *Rallus*, the leading genera are *Porzana* and *Crex*. There are about 60 species, found in most countries.

ralline (ral'in), *a.* [*NL., < Rallus + -ine¹.*] Pertaining or related to the genus *Rallus* or family *Rallidæ*; resembling a rail; ralliform in a narrow sense.

rallum (ral'um), *n.*; *pl. ralla* (-ä). [*L., < radere*, scrape, scratch; see *rased*, *razel¹*.] An implement used as a scraper by husbandmen among the Romans, consisting of a straight handle and a triangular blade.—**Rallum-shaped**, growing wider toward the end and terminating squarely, as the blade of a stylus.

Rallus (ral'us), *n.* [*NL., < F. râle, OF. raste*, a rail; see *rail⁴*.] The leading genus of *Rallinæ*, containing the true rails, water-rails, or marsh-



Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

hens, having the bill longer than the head, slender, compressed, and decurved, with long nasal groove and linear subbasal nostrils, and the coloration plain below, but with conspicuously banded flanks. See *rail⁴*.

rally¹ (ral'i), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. rallied*, *ppr. rallying*. [Early mod. E. *rallie*, *< OF. rallier, rallier*, *F. rallier*, rally, *< re-*, again, + *alier, allicer*, bind, ally; see *ally*, and *cf. rely¹ and rely²*.] **I. trans.** 1. To bring together or into order again by urgent effort; urge or bring to reunion for joint action; hence, to draw or call together in general for a common purpose; as, to rally a disorganized army; to rally voters to the polls.

There's no help now;
The army's scatter'd all, through discontent,
Not to be rallied up in haste to help this.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iii. 1.

2. To call up or together, unite, draw, gather up, concentrate, etc., energetically.

Prompts them to rally all their sophistry.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Grasping his foe in mortal agony, he rallied his strength for a final blow.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 7.

Philip rallied himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

II. intrans. 1. To come together or into order again with haste or ardor; reunite energetically; hence, to gather or become conjoined for a common end; cohere for aid or support.

And then we rally'd on the hills.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 260).

They rallied round their flags, and renewed the assault. *The Century*, XXIX, 297.

2. To come into renewed energy or action; acquire new or renewed strength or vigor; undergo restoration or recovery, either partial or complete; as, the market rallied from its depression; the patient rallied about midnight.

Innumerable parts of matter coalesced then to rally together and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson*.

Catholicism had rallied, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean.

Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

rally¹ (ral'i), *n.*; pl. *rallies* (-iz). [*rally*¹, *v.*] 1. A rapid or ardent reunion for effort of any kind; a renewal of energy in joint action; a quick recovery from disorder or dispersion, as of a body of troops or other persons.—2. *Theat.*, specifically, the general scramble or chase of all the players in a pantomime; a mêlée of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene.

The last scene of all, which in modern pantomime follows upon the shadowy chase of the characters called the rally. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII, 216.

3. In lawn-tennis, the return of the ball over the net from one side to the other for a number of times consecutively.—4. A quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion; renewal of energy or of vigorous action; return to or toward the prior or normal condition, as in disease, trade, active exertion of any kind, etc.: as, a rally in the course of a disease; a rally in prices.

The two stand to one another like men; rally follows rally in quick succession, each fighting as if he thought to finish the whole thing out of hand.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, li, 5.

rally² (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [*rally*², *v.*] 1. *trans.* To attack with railery; treat with jocose, satirical, or sarcastic pleasantry; make merry with in regard to something; poke fun at; quiz.

Strephon had long confess'd his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna rallied with disdain.

Gay, The Fan, i, 40.

Snake has just been rallying me on our mutual attachment. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i, 1.

= *Syn.* Banter, etc. (see *banter*), joke, quiz, tease.

II. *intrans.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Juvenal has rallied more wittily than Horace has rallied. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

This gentleman rallies the best of any man I know; for he forms his ridicule upon a circumstance which you are in your heart not unwilling to grant him: to wit, that you are guilty of an excess in something which is in itself laudable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

rally² (ral'i), *n.* [*rally*², *v.*] An exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. [Rare.]

rallyingly (ral'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a rallying, bantering, or quizzical manner. [Rare.]

"What! tired already, Jacob's would-be successor?" asks she rallyingly. *R. Broughton*, Doctor Cupid, ix.

rallying-point (ral'i-ing-point), *n.* A place, person, or thing at or about which persons rally, or come together for action.

ralph (ral'f), *n.* [Appar. from the personal name *Ralph*.] 1. An alleged or imagined evil spirit who does mischief in a printing-house. [Printers' slang, Eng.].—2. A familiar name of the raven, *Corvus corax*.

ralstonite (ral'ston-it), *n.* [After J. Grier Ralston, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.] A fluoride of aluminum and calcium, occurring in transparent isometric octahedrons with eryolite in Greenland.

ram¹ (ram), *n.* [*ME.* *ram*, *ramme*, *rom*, < *AS.* *ram*, *ramm*, *rom*; = *D.* *ram* = *MLG.* *L.G.* *ram* = *OHG.* *ram*, *rammo*, *MHG.* *ram*, *G.* *ramm*, a ram, male sheep. Hence *ram*². Cf. *ram*³.] The male of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, and other ovine quadrupeds; a tup. See cuts under *Ovis* and *quadrucornous*.—The *Ram*, *Aries*, one of the signs and constellations of the zodiac. See *Aries*.

ram² (ram), *n.* [*ME.* *ram*, *ramme*, < *AS.* *ram*, *ramm* = *D.* *ram*, *m.* = *MHG.* *G.* *ramme*, *f.*, a battering-ram; orig. a particular use of *ram*¹, in allusion to the way a ram uses his head in fighting.] 1. An instrument for battering, crushing, butting, or driving by impact. Specifically—(a) Same as *battering-ram*.

Bring up your rams,

And with their armed heads make the fort totter. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv, 4.

(b) A solid pointed projection or beak jutting from the bow of a war-vessel, used both in ancient and in recent times for crushing in an enemy's vessel by being driven against it. See *def. 2*, and cut under *embolon*. (c) The heavy weight of a pile-driving machine, which falls upon

the head of the pile: same as *monkey*, 3. (d) The piston in the large cylinder of a hydraulic press. (e) A hooped spar used in ship-building for moving timbers by a jolting blow on the end. (f) In *metal-working*, a steam-hammer used in forming a bloom.

2. A steam ship of war armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy metallic beak



Ram. a, bow-rudder.

or spur, intended to destroy an enemy's ship by the force of collision. The beak is often so far independent of the vital structure of the ship that, in the event of a serious collision, it may be carried away without essential injury to the ship to which it belongs. See also cuts under *beak*.—**Hydraulic ram**. See *hydraulic ram*² (ram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rammed*, ppr. *ramming*. [*ME.* *rammen*, *ram*, *ram*; cf. *D.* *rammen* = *MLG.* *rammen*, *ram*, *batter*, = *G.* *rammen*, *ram*, *bore* or *drive* in (> *Dan.* *ramme*, *hit*, *strike*, *ram*, *drive*); from the noun: see *ram*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a ram; drive a ram or similar object against; batter: as, the two vessels tried to ram each other.—2. To force in; drive down or together: as, to ram down a eartridge; to ram a charge; to ram piles into the earth.

Somewhat of trepidation might be observed in his manner as he rammed down the balls.

Barham, Ingoldsbay Legends, I, 143.

3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Lady Len. No man shall ever come within my gates.
Men. Fos. Will thou ram up thy porch-hold?

Morston and Barkeded, Insatiate Countess, i.

A ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid.

Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 76.

4. To stuff as if with a ram; cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket I rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii, 5, 90.

They ramme in great piles of woods, which they lay very deep.

Corpat, Cruditica, I, 206.

Do not bring your Æsop, your politician, unless you can ram up his mouth with cloves.

R. Jonson, Poetaster, iii, 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat or pound anything, in any of the transitive senses of *ram*.

So was it impossible that the walls of Jericho should fall down, being neither undermined nor yet rammed at with engines.

Halkyn's Voyages, II, 134.

Finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

With all the watchfulness and all the skill in the world, it would be futile to attempt to pass through the real ice-pack without a ship built for ramming.

Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

ram³ (rau), *a.* [*leel.* *ramr*, strong (*ramliga*, strongly), = *Sw.* *ram*, strong, perfect, mere (*en ram bonde*, 'a perfect boor'). = *Dan.* *ram*, sharp, acrid, rank, mere (*ram jydsck*, 'pure Jewish').] I. Strong; as a prefix, very: used as a prefix in *ramshackle*, *rambustious*, etc.—2. Strong-scented; stinking: as, *ram* as a fox. *Latham*.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (ram-a-dan'), *n.* [Also *Ramazan*, *Ramadzan*, and *Rhamazan*; = *F.* *ramazan*, *ramadan* = *Sp.* *ramadan* = *Pg.* *ramadan*, *remedão* = *Turk.* *Pers.* *ramazān*, < *Ar.* *ramadān*, the name of the 9th month of the Moslem year, < *ramed* (*ramad*), be heated or hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, and the period of the annual thirty days' fast or Mohammedan Lent, rigidly observed daily from dawn until sunset, when all restrictions are removed. The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings its recurrence about eleven days earlier each year, so that it passes through all the seasons successively in a cycle of about thirty-three years; but it is supposed that when it was named it was regularly one of the hot months, through lunisolar reckoning. The close of the fast is followed by the three days' feast called the *Lesser Bairam*.

ramage¹ (ram'āj), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < *ME.* *ramage*, < *OF.* *ramage*, of or belonging to branches, wild, rude, < *LL.* **ramaticus*, of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. II. *n.* < *OF.* *ramage*, branches, branching, song of birds on the branches, etc., < *LL.* **ramaticum*, neut. of **ramaticus*, of branches: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of birds.

A brancher, a *ramage* hawk. *Cotgrave*.
Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and *ramage* hawks.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

Hence—2. Wild or savage; untamed.
Longe ye gan after hym abyde,
Cerching, engering in wodes *ramage*,
A wilde awina chasing at that houred tyde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 527.

Ellis he is not wise ne sage,
No more than is a gote *ramage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5384.

Yet if she were so tickle as ye would take no stand, so *ramage* as she would be reclaimed with no leave.
Greene, Gwydonius (1593). (*Halliwel*.)

Also *ramish*, *rammish*.
II. *n.* 1. The branching of trees or plants; branches collectively.—2. The warbling of birds among branches; bird-song.

When immelodious winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds their *ramage* did on thee bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, li, 10.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Cotgrave*.—4. Courage. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 422.

ramage², *n.* Same as *rummage*.

ramagious (ra-mā'jus), *a.* [*ME.* *ramagous*, *ramagious*, < *ramage*, wild: see *ramage*¹.] Untamed; wild. *Coles*, 1717.

ramal (rā'māl), *a.* [*NL.* **ramalis*, < *L.* *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameal.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus: as, the *ramal* part of the jaw-bone.

Ramalina (ram-a-li'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Acharius), < *L.* *ramale*, twigs, shoots, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A genus of crustacean lichens of the tribe *Parmeliacei* and family *Usneae*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, mostly compressed or at length aubfoliateous; the apothecia are acetiform; the spores are ellipsoid or oblong, bilocular, and colorless. *R. scopulorum* furnishes a dye comparable with archil.

ramass¹ (ra-mas'), *v. t.* [*F.* *ramasser*, bring together, gather, < *re-*, again, + *amasser*, heap up: see *amass*.] To bring together; gather up; unite.

And when they have ramass many of several kinds and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.
Comical Hist. of the World in the Moon (1659). (*Halliwel*.)

ramastrum¹ (ra-mas'trum), *n.*; pl. *ramustra* (-trā). [*NL.*, < *L.* *ramus*, a branch, + *dim.* *-aster*.] In *bot.*, one of the secondary petioles, or petiolules, of compound leaves. *Lindley*.

Ramayana (rā-mā'ya-nā), *n.* [*Skt.* *Rāmāyana*, < *Rama* (see *def.*) + *ayana*, a going, course, progress, expedition, < *i*, go: see *go*.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the *Mahabharata*. It gives the history of Rama, especially of his expedition through the Deccan to Ceylon, to recover, by the aid of the monkey-god Hanuman, his wife Sita, carried away thither by *Ravana*.

rambade (ram'bād), *n.* [*F.* *rambade*, "the bend or wale of a gally" (*Cotgrave*), also *rambate*; cf. *F.* *ar-rombada*, a platform of a galley.] *Naut.*, the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, etc.

rambeh (ram'be), *n.* [Said to be connected with Malay *rambutan*, < *rambut*, hair: see *rambutan*.] The fruit of a middle-sized tree, *Baccaurea sapida*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in Malacca, Burma, etc. The fruit is globose, half an inch long, yellowish in color, several-celled, with a pleasant subacid pulp.

ramberge¹ (ram'berj), *n.* [Also *remberge*; < *OF.* *ramberge*; origin obscure.] A long, narrow war-ship, swift and easily managed, formerly used on the Mediterranean.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c., launched from their stations.

Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, iii, 51. (*Nares*.)

ramble (ram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rambled*, ppr. *rambling*. [An altered form (with dissimilation of *mm* to *mb*) of dial. *rammle*, < *ME.* **ramelen*, freq. of *ramen*, *E.* dial. *rame*, roam, ramble: see *ram*.] 1. To roam or wander about in a leisurely manner; go from point to point carelessly or irregularly; rove: as, to ramble about the city or over the country.

Bold Robin Hood he would ramble away.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V, 207).
My first Entrance upon this *Rambling* kind of Life.
Dampier, Voyages, II, Pref.

2. To take a wavering or wandering course; proceed with irregular turns, windings, or transitions; show a lack of definite direction or arrangement: as, a *rambling* path or house;

a *rambling* discourse; the vine *rambles* every way; he *rambled* on in his incoherent speech.

But wisdom does not lie in the *rambling* imaginations of men's minds.
Stillingfleet, *Sermon*, I. II.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot.
Thomson, *Spring*, I. 794.

Our home is a *rambling* old place, on the outskirts of a country town.
The Century, XL, 278.

3. To reel; stagger. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.] = *Syn.* 1. *Ramble*, *Stroll*, *Saunter*, *Rove*, *Roam*, *Wander*, *Range*, *Stray*. *Ramble*, by derivation, also *stroll* and *saunter*, and *stray* when used in this sense, express a less extended course than the others. To *ramble* or *stroll* is to go about, as fancy leads, for the pleasure of being abroad. To *saunter* is to go along idly, and therefore slowly. One may *saunter* or *stroll*, *stray* or *wander*, along one street as far as it goes. To *ramble*, *rove*, or *roam* is to pursue a course that is not very straight. One may *rove*, *roam*, or *wander* with some briskness or for some object, as in search of a lost child. One may *wander* about or *stray* about because he has lost his way. The wild beast *ranges*, *roves*, or *roams* in search of prey. *Roam* expresses most of definite purpose: as, to *roam* over Europe.

ramble (ram'bl), *n.* [*< ramble, v.*] 1. A roving or wandering movement; a going or turning about irregularly or indefinitely; especially, a leisurely or sauntering walk in varying directions.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table.
Swift.

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble*
Down twenty little falls, through reeds and bramble,
Tracing along, it brought me to a cave.
Keats, *Endymion*, I.

On returning from our *ramble*, we passed the house of the Governor.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 57.

2. A place to ramble in; a mazy walk or tract.—3. In *coal-mining*, thin shaly beds of stone, taken down with the coal, above which a good roof may be met with.
Gresley.

rambler (ram'blér), *n.* [*< ramble, v., + -er*.] One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

There is a pair of Stocks by every Watch house, to secure night *ramblers* in.
Dampier, *Voyages*, II. i. 77.

rambling (ram'bling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ramble, v.*] 1. The act of wandering about, or from place to place.

Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it by the observations that are made.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 277.

2. A roving excursion or course; an indefinite or whimsical turning back and forth.

Thy money she will waste
In the vain *ramblings* of a vulgar taste.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 73.

And oft in *ramblings* on the wild . . .
I saw the village lights below.
Tennyson, *Miller's Daughter*.

ramblingly (ram'bling-li), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

rambooset, ramboozet, n. See *rumbooze*.

ram-bow (ram'bou), *n.* A ship's bow of such construction that it may be efficiently used in ramming.

rambunctious (ram-bung'k'shus), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. [Colloq., U. S.]

rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), *a.* [Also *rambunctious*]; a slang term of no definite formation, as if *< ram* + *bus* + *tyus*. Cf. *E. dial. rumbustical, rumbumptious, rumbumptious, etc.*, boisterous, slang forms of the same general type.] Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant. [Low.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator, . . . let me first get out of those *rambustious* unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his.
Bulwer, *My Novel*, xl. 19.

rambutan, rambootan (ram-bü'tan), *n.* [Also *rambostan*; *< Malay rambutan*, so called in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit, *< ram-but, hair*.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a lofty tree of the Malay archipelago. It is of an oval form, somewhat flattened, 2 inches long, of a reddish color, and covered with soft spines or hairs. The edible part is an aril, and is of a pleasant subacid taste. The tree is related to the litchi and longan, and is cultivated in numerous varieties.

ramby, a. [ME.; cf. *ramp*.] Spirited; prancing; ramping (?).

I sall be at journee with gentille knyghtes,
On a *ramby* stede fulle jolyly graythide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 373.

ram-cat (ram'kat), *n.* A tom-cat.
Egad I old maids will presently be found
Clapping their dead *ram-cats* in holy ground,
And writing verses on each mousing devil.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), *Peter's Pension*.

Ram-cat is older than Peter. Smollett uses the word in his translation of Gil Blas: "They brought me a ragout made of *ram-cat*" (vol. I. ch. vii.).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 351.

ramé (ra-mā'), *a.* [OF. *rame*, branched, *< L. ramatus*, branched, *< ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] In *her.*, same as *attired*.

rameal (rā'mē'al), *a.* [*< rame-ous + -al*.] Growing upon or otherwise pertaining to a branch. Also *rameous*.

Ramean (rā'mē-an), *n.* [*< Ramée* or *Ramus* (see *Ramist*) + *-an*.] A Ramist.

ramed (ram'd), *a.* [Appar., with *E. suffix -ed*, *< F. ramé*, pp. of *ramer*, prop. support (creeping plants), *< rame, f.*, OF. *raim*, m., a branch, stake, *F. dial. rain, raimé* = *Pr. ram, ramp* = *It. ramo*, *< L. ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] Noting a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

ramee, n. See *ramie*.

ramekin (ram'e-kin), *n.* [Also *rammekin, ramequin*; *< F. ramequin*, a sort of pastry made with cheese, *< OFlem. rammeken*, toasted bread.] Toasted cheese and bread, or toast and cheese; Welsh rabbit; also, bread-crumbs baked in a pie-pan with a farce of cheese, eggs, and other ingredients. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

ramelt, n. See *rammel*.

ramellose (ram'el-ōs), *a.* [*< ramellus + -ose*.] In *algology*, bearing or characterized by ramelli. See *ramellus*.

Fasciculi of extreme branches densely *ramellose*.
H. C. Wood, *Fresh-Water Algae*, p. 207.

ramellus (rā-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *ramelli* (-ī). [NL., dim. of *L. ramus*, a branch: see *ramus, ramulus*.] In *algology*, a ramulus, or more specifically, a branch smaller and simpler than a ramulus, occurring at the growing tip.

rament (rā-ment'), *n.* [*< L. ramentum*, usually in pl. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings, chips, scales, bits, *< radere*, scrape, shave: see *rasc*, *rasc*.] 1. A scraping; shaving.—2. In *bot.*, same as *ramentum*. [Rare.]

ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shius), *a.* [*< rament + -aceous*.] In *bot.*, covered with *ramenta*.

ramentum (rā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ramenta* (-tā). [NL.: see *rament*.] 1. Same as *rament*, I.—2. In *bot.*, a thin, chaffy scale or outgrowth from the epidermis, sometimes appearing in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly well developed on the stalks of many ferns: same as *patea* (which see for cut).

rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [*< L. rameus*, of or belonging to boughs or branches, *< ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. Cf. *ramous, ramose*.] Same as *rameal*.

ramequint, n. See *ramkin*.

Ramesid (ram'e-sid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Rameses + -ide*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to any of the ancient Egyptian kings named Rameses or Ramses, or to their families or government. The principal kings of the name were Rameses II. of the nineteenth dynasty and Rameses III. of the twentieth. 2. *n.* A member of the line or the family of Rameside kings.

ramfeeze (ram-fē'zī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ramfeezed*, ppr. *ramfeezing*. [Appar. *< ram* + *feeze*.] To fatigue; exhaust. [Scotch.]

My awkward muse saif pleads and begs
I would na write.
The tapetless *ramfeeze'd* hizzie,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, *Second Epistle to John Lapraik*.

ram-goat (ram'gōt), *n.* A low, tortuous, leafy shrub, *Xanthoxylum spinifer* (*Fagaria microphyllum*), found on arid shores in the West Indies and South America.

ramgunshock (ram-gun'shok), *a.* [Also *ramgunshoch, ramgunshock*, rugged; origin obscure.] Rough; rugged. [Scotch.]

Our *ramgunshock*, glum gudeman
Is out and owre the wster.
Burns, *Had I the Wye*.

ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* 1. An iron lever for raising up great stones.—2*f.* *Naut.*, a halyard-block.—3*f.* A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men.
John Taylor.

ram-headed (ram'hed'ed), *a.* Represented with the head of a ram, as a sphinx; furnished with ram's horns, as a sphinx's head; eriocephalous (which see).

rami, n. Plural of *ramus*.

ramicorn (rā'mi-kōrn), *n.* and *a.* [*< NL. ramicornis*, *< L. ramus*, a branch, + *cornu*, horn.] 1. *n.* In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible, in any way distinguished from that covering the rest of the bill.

The *ramicorn*, which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible. *Coues*, *Proc. Phila. Acad.* (1866), p. 276.

2. *a.* In *entom.*, having ramified antennæ, as a hemipterous insect; pertaining to the *Ramicornes*.

ramicorneous (rā-mi-kōr'nē-us), *a.* [*< ramicorn + -eous*.] Of or pertaining to the *ramicorn*.

Ramicornes (rā-mi-kōr'nēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ramicornis*: see *ramicorn*.] In *entom.*, a group of hemipterous insects, having ramified antennæ. See *ramose*.

ramie (ram'é), *n.* [Also *ramee*; Malay.] A plant, the so-called China grass, *Bahmeria nivea*, or its fiber. The plant is a perennial shrub with herbaceous shoots, native in the Malay Islands, China, and Japan. It has long been cultivated in parts of the East Indies to supply fiber for fish-nets and cloths, and in China and Japan textiles of great beauty are made from this material. (See *grass-cloth*.) In length, thickness, and woodiness the stems most nearly resemble hemp. The fiber is unsurpassed in strength, is in an exceptional degree unaffected by moisture, in fineness rivals flax, and has a silky luster shared only by jute. The plant can be grown in any moderate climate—in the southern United States and as far north as New Jersey, as demonstrated by experiment. Also called *canbric, silk-grass*, and *ramie-hemp*; in India, *rhea*. See cut under *Bahmeria*.

ramie-fiber (ram'é-fī'bér), *n.* See *ramie*.

ramie-plant (ram'é-plant), *n.* See *ramie*.

ramification (ram'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. ramification* = *Sp. ramificación* = *Pg. ramificação* = *It. ramificazione*, *< ML. ramificatio(n)-*, *< ramificare*, ramify: see *ramify*.] 1. The act or process of ramifying, or the state of being ramified; a branching out; division into branches, or into divergent lines, courses, or parts, as of trees or plants, blood-vessels, a mountain-chain, a topic or subject, etc.—2. The manner or result of ramifying or branching; that which is ramified or divided into branches; a set of branches: as, the *ramification* of a coral; the *ramifications* of an artery or a nerve; the *ramifications* of the capillaries, or of nerves in an insect's wing. See cuts under *Dendrocaula* and *embryo*.

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope.
Is. Taylor.

3. In *bot.*, the branching, or the manner of branching, of stems and roots.—4. One of the branches or divergent lines or parts into which anything is divided; a division or subdivision springing or derived from a main stem or source: as, the *ramifications* of a conspiracy; to pursue a subject in all its *ramifications*.

When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral?
Johnson, *Eng. Dict.*, Pref.

5. The production of figures resembling branches.—**Point of ramification**, in the *integral calculus*, a point on the plane of imaginary quantity where two or more values of the function become equal. Also called *critical point*.

ramified (ram'i-fid), *a.* In *zool.* and *anat.*, branched; having branches; dividing and redividing: as, *ramified* nervures of the wings.—**Ramified corpuscle**, a lacuna of bone, having long slender processes which ramify and insinuate with those of other lacunæ; an ordinary bone-cell.

ramiflorous (rā-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [*< L. ramus*, branch, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Flowering on the branches. *Gray*.

ramiform (rā'mi-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. ramiforme*, *< L. ramus*, a branch, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, resembling a branch. *Henslow*.

ramify (ram'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ramified*, ppr. *ramifying*. [*< F. ramifier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. ramifear* = *It. ramificare*, *< ML. ramificare* (in pp. *ramificatus*), branch, ramify, *< L. ramus*, a branch (see *ramus*), + *ficare*, *< facere*, make.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To form branches; shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant, or anything analogous to it; branch out.

When they [asparagus-plants] are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot*, *Aliments*, p. 61.

The "test" has a single round orifice, from which, when the animal is in a state of activity, the sarcode substance streams forth, speedily giving off *ramifying* extensions.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros*, § 397.

2. To diverge in various ways or to different points; stretch out in different lines or courses; radiate.

The establishments of our large carriers *ramify* throughout the whole kingdom. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 441.

2. *trans.* To divide into branches or parts; extend in different lines or directions.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Johnson*, *Milton*.

It is also infinitely *ramified*, diversified, extending everywhere, and touching everything.
D. Webster, *Speech*, March 18, 1834.

Ramilie (ram'i-lē), *n.* [*< Ramillies*: see def.] A name given to various articles or modes of dress, in commemoration of Marlborough's victory at Ramillies in Belgium over the French

under Villeroy, in 1706: chiefly used attributively. The Ramille hat was a form of cocked hat worn in the time of George I. Its peculiarity consisted in the adjustment of the hat-brim—apparently the one in which the three cocks are nearly equal in length and similar in arrangement. The Ramille wig, worn as late as the time of George III., had a long, gradually diminishing plait, called the Ramille plait or tail, with a very large bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

A peculiar-shaped hat was known as the "Ramille cock." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 35.

While in this country, the natural hair tied in a pig-tail and powdered passed for as good as the Ramille wig and Ramille tail. *S. Dorell*, Taxes in England, III. 290.

ramiparous (rā-mīp'ā-rūs), *a.* [*L.* *ramus*, a branch, + *parere*, produce.] Producing branches.

ramisht, *a.* [A corruption of *ramage*!] Same as *ramage*!

The plaintiff had declared for a *ramish* hawk, which is a hawk living inter ramos (amongst the boughs), and by consequence ferre nature. *Nelson*, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Ramism (rā'mīzīm), *n.* [*L.* *Ramus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The logical doctrine of Petrus Ramus, or Pierre de la Ramée (born in Picardy, 1515; massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572). The doctrine was that of Aristotle, with the omission of the more difficult and metaphysical parts, and with a few additions drawn from rhetoric and from Platonic sources (such as the doctrine of dichotomy). It was characterized by simplicity and good sense, and was set forth with some literary skill. It attracted considerable attention, owing to the unbounded hostility to Aristotle professed by Ramus, and was taught for many years in the Scottish universities and at Cambridge. John Milton wrote a Ramist logic.

In England, Cambridge alone, always disposed to reject the authority of Aristotle, and generally more open to new ideas than the sister university, was a stronghold of *Ramism*. *R. Adamson*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 803.

Ramist (rā'mīst), *n.* and *a.* [*L.* *ramiste*, a Ramist, pertaining to Ramus, < *Ramus* (see *Ramism*).] *I. n.* A follower of Peter Ramus. See *Ramism*. The main position of Ramus was that "everything that Aristotle taught was false," but there was nothing original in his writings. He introduced into logic the dilemma, which had always been taught as a part of rhetoric, to which he greatly inclined.

II. a. Pertaining to Ramus or Ramism; characterized by or characteristic of Ramism.—**Ramist consonants** (French *consonnes ramistes*), the letters *j* and *v*: so called by French writers, because Ramus was the first, in his grammatical writings, to distinguish them as consonants from the vowels *i* and *u*.

ram-line (ram'lin), *n.* [*L.* *ram* (?) (see *ramed*) + *line*².] 1. In *ship-building*, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for other similar purposes.—2. In *spar-making*, a line used to make a straight middle line on a spar.

rammed (ramd), *a.* [Pp. of *ram*², *v.*] Excessive. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rammekin, *n.* See *ramekin*.

rammel (ram'el), *n.* [Also *ramell*, *ramel*; < late ME. *ramel*, rubbish, < OF. *ramaille*, *ramille*, usually in pl. *ramailles*, *ramilles*, *F.* *ramilles*, branches, twigs, < *L.* *ramale*, usually in pl. *ramalia*, branches, twigs, sticks, < *L.* *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. Refuse wood, as of twigs or small branches, or decayed woody matter.

Rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones. *Holland*.

2. Rubbish, especially bricklayers' rubbish.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up. *Hollinshed*, *Hist. Scot.*, M. b. col. 1, c. (*Nares*.)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

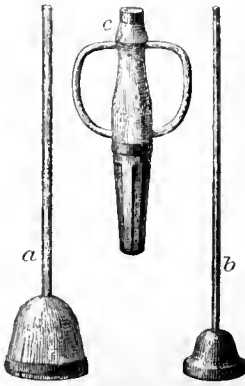
rammel† (ram'el), *v. i.* [*L.* *rammel*, *n.*] To turn to rubbish; molder.

Franare [It.]. . . to *rammel* or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walls or great masses of stone will do of themselves. *Florio* (1611), p. 195.

rammelsbergite (ram'elz-bérg-it), *n.* [After K. F. *Rammelsberg* (born 1813), a German chemist.] An arsenide of nickel, like chloanthite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

rammel-wood† (ram'el-wüd), *n.* Natural copsewood.

There growth many allers and other *ramell-wood*, which servethe muche for the buylinge of suche small houses. *MS. Cotton*, *Calig. B.* viii. (*Halliwel*.)



Rammers. *a*, wooden rammer, with iron band or hoop; *b*, paving-rammers—*b* being used to compact sand, and *c* for cobblestones, etc.

rammer (ram'ér), *n.* [= *G.* *rammer*; as *ram*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] An instrument for ramming, or driving by impact. The pavers' rammer, used in setting stones or compacting earth, is a heavy mass of iron-bound wood, of tapering form, with handles at the top and on one or both sides. (See *beetle*, 1.) Pounders' rammers are made in different ways, for various purposes, as forcing the sand into the pattern, solidifying it in the flask, etc. A gunners' rammer is a staff with a cylindrical head, for driving home the charge in a cannon, usually having for field-artillery a swab (called a *sponge*) at the other end for cleaning out the gun after firing. Ramrods, and some kinds of ram, as that of a ship of war, are also sometimes called *rammers*. See *ram*², 2, and *ramrod*; see also cut in preceding column, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

The earth is to be wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roots. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 11.

rammish¹ (ram'ish), *a.* [*ME.* *rammish*; < *ram*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Resembling or characteristic of a ram; rammy; strong-scented; hence, coarse; lewd; lascivious: used like *goatish* in the same sense. Compare *hircine*.

For al the world, they stinken as a goat: Her savour is so *rammish* and so hoot, That though a man from hem a myle be, The savour wol infecte him, trusteth me. *Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 334.

Whose father being a *rammish* ploughman, himself a perfumed gentleman. *Middleton*, *Phoenix*, l. 2.

rammish² (ram'ish), *a.* Same as *ramage*! **rammishness** (ram'ish-nes), *n.* [*L.* *rammish*¹ + *-ness*.] The state or character of being *rammish*.

rammy (ram'i), *a.* [*L.* *ram*¹ + *-y*¹.] Like a ram; *rammish*.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means that *rammy* mutton which is in Turkie and Asia Minor. *Burton*, *Anat.* of Mel., II. § 2.

ramollescence (ram-o-les'ens), *n.* [*L.* *ramollir*, soften, refl. become soft (< *re-*, again, + *amollir*, soften: see *amollish*), + *-escence*. Cf. *L.* *remollescere*, become soft again, become soft.] A softening or mollifying; mollification. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

ramolissement (ra-mo-lēs'ōn), *n.* [*L.* *ramolissement*, < *ramollir*, soften, become soft: see *ramollescence*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of some part of the body, as the brain or the liver, in which it becomes softened.

ramoon (ra-mōn'), *n.* [*Sp.* *ramon*, the top of branches cut as food for sheep in snowy weather (= *F.* *ramon*, a broom of twigs or branches), < *ramo*, < *L.* *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A low West Indian tree, *Trophis Americana*, belonging to the mulberry tribe, with milky juice and drupe-like fruit. Its leaves and twigs are sometimes fed to cattle.

ramose (rā'mōs), *a.* [*L.* *ramosus*, full of branches: see *ramous*.] 1. Same as *ramous*.—2. In *zool.*: (*a*) Branching; much-branched; ramifying frequently, as corals and other zoöphytes; ramous. (*b*) Resembling a branch or branches; shooting out like a branch: as, the *ramose* spines of some shells.—**Ramose antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are rather long, a few of them emitting from the base or apex—generally on the outer side, rarely on both sides—long cylindrical processes or branches.

ramosely (rā'mōs-li), *adv.* In a ramose or branching manner. *H. C. Wood*, *Fresh-Water Algæ*, p. 21.

ramous (rā'mūs), *a.* [*F.* *rameux* = *Pr.* *ramosus* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *ramoso*, < *L.* *ramosus*, full of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] Branched or branchy, or full of branches; having branches, or divisions of the character of branches; ramifying; ramose.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*. *Newton*, *Opticks*, lii. query 31.

A *ramous* efflorescence of a fine white spar found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward*, *Fossils*.

ramp (ramp), *v.* [Also *romp* (now partly differentiated in use: see *romp*); < *ME.* *rampen*, < *OF.* *rampier*, *rampeur*, creep, crawl, also climb, *F.* *rampier*, creep, crawl, erige (cf. *rampe*, a flight of stairs (> *G.* *rampe*), = *It.* *rampare*, clutch (*rampa*, a claw, a grip, *rampo*, a grappling-iron), a nasalized form of **rappare*, in comp. *ar-rappare*, = *Pr.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *rapar*, snatch up, carry off, seize upon; of Teut. origin: *Lg.* *rappen*, *rapen*, snatch up hastily; *Bavar.* dial. *rampfen*, *G.* *raffen*, snatch, etc.: see *rap*², *rape*², *raff*.] *I.* *intrans.* 1. To rise by climbing or shooting up, as a plant; run or grow up rapidly; spring up in growth.

Some Sorts of Plants . . . are either endued with a Faculty of twining about others that are near, or else furnish'd with Claspers and Tendrils, whereby . . . they catch Hold of them, and so *ramp* up upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they mount up to a great Height. *Ray*, *Works of Creation*, p. 111.

Trees of every sort On three sides, slender, spreading, long and short; Each grew as it contrived, the poplar *ramped*, The fig-tree reared itself. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

2. To rise for a leap or in leaping, as a wild beast; rear or spring up; prepare for or make a spring; jump violently. See *rampant*.

Tho, rearing up his former feete on hight, He *ramp*l upon him with his ravenous paws. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. xii. 29.

Surely the Prelates would have Saint Paul's words *ramp*e one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks. *Milton*, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

Thither I climb'd at dawn And stood by her garden-gate; A lion *ramps* at the top, He is clapt by a passion-flower. *Tennyson*, *Maud*, xiv. 1.

3. To move with violent leaps or starts; jump or dash about; hence, to act passionately or violently; rage; storm; behave with insolence.

When she comth hoom, she *rampeth* in my face, And cryeth, "False coward, wreak thy wyl." *Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to Monk's Tale, l. 16.

The Govr, hearing y^e tumulte, sent to quiet it, but he *ramped* more like a furious beast then a man. *Bradford*, *Plymouth Plantation*, p. 174.

For the East Lynn (which is our river) was *ramping* and roaring frightfully. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xviii.

4. To spring about or along gaily; frolic; gambol; flirt; romp. See *romp*.

Good wenches would not so *ramp*e abroad ydelly. *Udall*, *Roister Doister*, li. 4.

Then the wild boar, being so loud and strong, . . . Thrashed down the trees as he *ramped* him along. *Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146). Peace, you foul *ramping* jade! *E. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 3.

[This verb, although still employed in literature, is not common in colloquial use.]

II. trans. 1. To hustle; rob with violence. [Thieves' slang.]—2. To bend upward, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate or the like. *Halliwel*.

Mr. R. Phipps is introducing at Campbell Road, Bow, Messrs. Parkin and Webb's patent *ramped* wheel tire. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 535.

To *ramp* and *reave*†, to get (anything) by fair means or foul. *Halliwel*.

ramp (ramp), *n.* [*ME.* *rampe*; < *ramp*, *v.* Cf. *romp*, *n.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The bold Ascalonite Fled from his lion *ramp*. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 139.

2. A rising passage or road; specifically (*milit.*), a gradual slope or ascent from the interior level of a fortification to the general level behind the parapet.

The ascent is by easy *ramps*. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 400.

We crossed literally a *ramp* of dead bodies loosely covered with earth. *W. H. Russell*, *Diary in India*, I. 312.

3. In *masonry* and *carp.*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half- or quarter-pace.—4. In *arch.*, etc., any slope or inclined plane, particularly an inclined plane affording communication between a higher and a lower level.

In some parts [of the temple at Khorsabad] even the parapet of the *ramp* still remains in situ. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 154.

5†. A coarse, frolicsome woman; a jade; a romp.

Nay, fy on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. *Bp. Still*, *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, iii. 3.

Although that she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian. *G. Harvey*.

The bouncing *rampe*, that roaring girl my mistress. *Middleton* and *Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, iii. 3.

6. The garden rampion, or its root.—7†. A highwayman; a robber. *Halliwel*.—8. In the game of pin-pool, a stroke by which all the pins but the center one are knocked down. A player making a ramp at any stage of the game wins the pool.—**Ramp and twist**, in *carp.*, any line that rises and winds simultaneously.

ramp† (ramp), *a.* [*L.* *ramp*, *v.*] Ramping; leaping; furiously swift or rushing.

Ride out, ride out, ye *ramp* rider! Your steed's bath stout and strang. *The Broom of Cowdenknowes* (Child's Ballads, IV. 46).

rampacious (ram-pā'shūs), *a.* [A var. of *rampageous*, prob. confused with *rapacious*.] Same as *rampageous*. [*Colloq.*]

A stone statue of some *rampacious* animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxii.

rampadgon (ram-pā'jŏn), *n.* [*< rampage-ous + -on.*] A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *Halliwel*, [*Prov. Eng.*]

rampage (ram-pāj or ram-pāj'), *n.* [*< ramp + -age.*] A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violent or furious movement; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the *rampage*; to go on a *rampage*. [*Colloq.*]

She's been on the *ram-page* this last spell about five minutes. *Dickens*, *Great Expectations*, ii.

A diplomatist like Prince Bismarck, possessed of that faculty of plain speech, and out for the time on the *ram-page*, seems to Continental Courts a terror. *Spectator* (London), June 28, 1890.

rampage (ram-pāj or ram-pāj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampaged*, ppr. *rampaging*. [*Also (Sc.) rampauge*; *< rampage, n.*] 1. To act or move in a ramping manner; spring or rush violently; rage or storm about. [*Colloq.*]

Were I best to go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Mandie will *rampage* on my return. *Scott*, *Fair Maid of Perth*, xvi.

Now we will see how these *rampaging* Hurons lived when ontyling in ambushments. *J. F. Cooper*, *Last of Mohicans*, xii.

2. To run or prance about; move springily or friskily; romp; riot. [*Colloq.*]

An' they *rampaged* about [on horseback] w' their grooms, and was 'untin' arter the men. *Tennyson*, *Village Wife*, vii.

How do you propose to go *rampaging* all over Scotland, and still be at Oban on the fifteenth? *W. Black*, *Princess of Thule*, xxvii.

rampageous (ram-pā'jus), *a.* [*Also rampacious* (and *rampacious*, *q. v.*); *< rampage + -ous.*] 1. Of a ramping character; behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterous; stormy. [*Colloq.*]

The farmers and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds and flocks as in the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt*, *Provost*, xv. (*Davies*.)

A lion—a mighty, conquering, generous, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus. *Thackeray*, *Roundabout Papers*, A Week's Holiday.

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageous* Methodis as can be. *George Eliot*, *Adam Bede*, v.

Hence—2. Glaring or "loud" in style or taste; "stunning." [*Colloq.*]

There comes along a missionary, . . . with a *rampageous* gingham. *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 6, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The ornamentation is for the most part in *rampageous* rocaille style, bright burnished gold on whitewash or white imitation marble. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX, 200.

rampageousness (ram-pā'jus-nes), *n.* The character of being *rampageous*. [*Colloq.*]

One there is, a lover-consin, who out-Herods every one else in *rampageousness* and lack of manners. *Athenæum*, No. 3249, p. 145.

rampair, *v. t.* [*< F. reparer*, fortify, inclose with a rampart: see *rampire*, *rampart*.] To make secure; intrench; shield; cover.

Their frame is rayed of exceeding hyge trees, sette close together and fast *rampaired* in the grounde, so standing a slope and bending inward that the toppes of the trees loyne together. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in *Eden's First Books on America*, [ed. Arber, p. 68].)

rampalliant, **rampalliont** (ram-pal'yan, -yon), *n.* [*< ramp + -allian, -allion, a vague termination of contempt, as in rapsallion, rungallion.*] Rapsallion; villain; rascal: a vituperative word.

Away, you scullion! you *rampallian*, you fustilarian! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 65.

Ont upon them, *rampallions!* I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers. *Beau. and Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, ii. 2.

I was almost strangled with my own hand by two *rampallions*, who wanted yestreen . . . to harle me into a change-horse. *Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxvi.

rampancy (ram-pān-si), *n.* [*< rampant + -cy.*] The state or quality of being *rampant*; excessive activity; exuberance; extravagance.

The pope had over mastered all, the temporal power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spiritual. *Dr. H. More*, *Epistles to the Seven Churches*, Pref.

This height and *rampancy* of vice. *South*.

rampant (ram-pant), *a.* [*< ME. *rampant*, also *rampand*, *rampend*, *< OF. rampant*, ppr. of *rampier*, creep, climb: see *ramp*.] 1. Climbing or springing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant: as, *rampant* weeds.

The cactus is here very abundant and *rampant*. *C. D. Warner*, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 95.

2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits; unbridled; unrestricted.

He is tragically on the Stage, but *rampant* in the Tying-house, and awares oathe there which he nauer con'd. *Bp. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Player.

The catom of street-hawking is *rampant* in Spain. *Lathrop*, *Spanish Viatas*, p. 19.

Happily the love of red rags which is so *rampant* on either side of Parenzo, at Trieste and at Zara, seems not to have spread to Parenzo itself. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 104.

The style of the pulpit in respect of imagery, I conceive, should be grave, severe, intense, not Luxuriant, not *rampant*. *A. Phelps*, *English Style*, p. 144.

They were going together to the Doncaster spring meeting, where Bohemianism would be *rampant*. *Miss Braddon*, *Only a Clod*, xxvi.

3. Ramping; rearing.

The tawny lion . . . aprings, as broke from bonds, And *rampant* alshakes his brinded mane. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 466.

When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or *rampant*; which he nener useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant. *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, viii. 16.

4. In *her.*, rising with both fore legs elevated, the dexter uppermost, and the head seen sidewise, the dexter hind leg also higher than the sinister, as if the weight of the creature were borne upon the latter: noting a lion or other beast of prey. Also *ramping*, *effrayé*. See also cut under *affronté*.

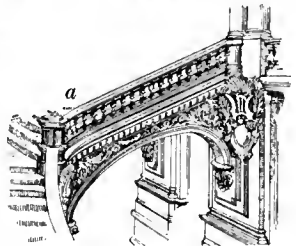


Lion Rampant.

Old Nevil's crest, The *rampant* bear chain'd to the ragged staff. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

Rampant affronté, **rampant combatant**. See *counter-rampant*.

Rampant arch, in *arch.*, an arch whose impost or abutments are not on the same level.—**Rampant bandage**, a bandage applied in such a manner that the turns of the spiral do not touch each other, but leave uncovered spaces between.—**Rampant displayed**, in *her.*, facing directly out from the shield and seated on the haunches or raised erect on the hind legs, the fore paws extended: noting a lion or other beast of prey.—**Rampant gardant**, in *her.*, having the same attitude as in *rampant*, but with the head turned so as to look directly out from the shield—that is, *affronté*.—**Rampant indorsed**. See *counter-rampant*.—**Rampant in full aspect**. Same as *rampant displayed*.—**Rampant passant**, said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.—**Rampant regardant**, in *her.*, *rampant*, but with the head turned round, so that the creature looks in the direction of its tail.—**Rampant sejant**, in *her.*, seated on the hind quarters, but with the fore paws raised, the dexter above.—**Rampant vault**. See *vault*.



Rampant Arches.

a, grand staircase of the Nouvel Opéra, Paris; *b*, crowning arcade in façade of Sta. Maria del Orto, Venice.

rampantly (ram-pant-li), *adv.* In a *rampant* manner.

rampart (ram-pärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rampar*, *rampir*, *rampare*, *rampire*, *rampier*; *< OF. rampart* (with excrecent *t*), *rempar* (F. *rempart*), a rampart of a fort, *< remparer*, defend, fortify, inclose with a rampart (F. *remparer*, refl., fortify oneself), *< re-*, again, + *emparer*, defend, fortify, surround, seize, take possession of (F. *emparer*, seize, take possession of), *< en-* + *parer*, defend: see *paré*, *parry*. Cf. It. *riparo* (= Pg. *reparo*), a defense, *< riparare*, defend, = Pg. *reparar*, repair, shelter: see *repair*. Cf. *parapet*, which contains the same ult. verb.] 1. In *fort.*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and having the parapet raised upon it; a protecting enceinte; also, this elevation together with the parapet. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, but the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry. The top of the rampart behind the parapet should have sufficient width for the free passage of troops, guns, etc. See cut under *parapet*.

Thrice . . . did he set up his banner upon the *rampier* of the enemy. *When bands*

Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd, Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field, Or cast a *rampart*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 678.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself. *Brande and Cox*, *Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art.*, III. 205.

Hence—2. Something that serves as a bulwark or defense; an obstruction against approach or intrusion; a protecting inclosure.

What *rampire* can my human frailty raise Against the assault of fate? *Fletcher* (and *Massinger* ?), *Lovers' Progress*, iv. 2.

At length they reached an open level, encompassed on all sides by a natural *rampart* of rocks. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 7.

Rampart gun. See *gun*. = *Syn.* See *fortification*.

rampart (ram-pärt), *v. t.* [Formerly also *rampire*, *rampier*; *< rampart*, *rampire, n.*] To fortify with ramparts; protect by or as if by a rampart; bolster; strengthen.

Set but thy foot Against our *rampired* gates, and they shall ope. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, v. 4. 47.

Those grassy hills, those glittering defils, Proudly *ramparted* with rocks. *Coleridge*, *Ode to the Departing Year*, vii.

'Neath *rampired* Solidor pleasant riding on the Rance! *Browning*, *Hervey Kie*.

rampart-grenade (ram-pärt-grē-nād'), *n.* See *grenade*.

rampart-slope (ram-pärt-slöp), *n.* In *fort.*, the slope which terminates the rampart on the interior, connecting the terre-plein with the parade; the ramp or talus.

rampet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ramp*.

rampier¹ (ram-pēr), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rampart*.—2. A turnpike road. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rampier² (ram-pēr), *n.* [*< ramp + -er*.] A ruffian who infests race-courses. [*Slang.*] *Encyc. Dict.*

ramp-. For words beginning thus, see *rhamp-*. **rampick**, **rampike** (ram-pik, ram-pik), *n.* [Formerly also *ranpick*, *ranpike*; appar. *< ran-* (identified by some with *ran-* in *ran-tree*, *roan-tree*, *mountain-ash* (cf. *rattle-tree*)) + *pick*¹ or *pik*.] A tree having dead boughs standing out of its top; any dead tree: also used attributively (in this use also *rampicked*). [Old and prov. Eng.; U. S. and New Brunswick, in the form *rampike*.]

When their fleeces gin to waxen rough, He combs and trims them with a *rampicke* bough. *The Affectionate Shepheard* (1594). (*Halliwel*.)

The aged *rampick* trunk where plow-men cast their seed. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, ii. 205.

The march of the fire was marked next morning by . . . hundreds of blackened trees which would never bud again. The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here: the poles are termed *ran-picks*. *W. F. Rae*, *Newfoundland to Manitoba*, iii.

rampicked (ram-pikt), *a.* [*< rampick + -ed*.] See *rampick*.

According to Wilbraham, a *rampicked* tree is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top. *Halliwel*.

rampier, *n.* An obsolete form of *rampart*.

rampike, *n.* See *rampick*.

ramping (ram-ping), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *rampant*, 4.

rampion (ram-pi-on), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from It. *rapanzolo*, *rapanzolo*, *rapanzolo* = Sp. *reponche*, *ruiponce* = Pg. *raponzo*, *ruiponzo* = OF. *raiponce*, *reponce*, *ruiponce* = LG. *rapunsje* = G. *rapunzel* = Sw. Dan. *rapunzel* (ML. *rapuncium*), a plant, the *Campanula Rapunculus*, also the *Phyteuma spicatum*, *< ML. rapunculus*, dim. of L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*. For the form, cf. Sp. *rampion*, a species of lobelia.] 1. One of the bellflowers, *Campanula Rapunculus*, a native of central and southern Europe, formerly much cultivated in gardens for its white tuberous roots, which were used as a salad. More fully *garden rampion*.—2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Horned rampion**, a general name of the species of *Phyteuma*, plants related to the bellflowers, and called *horned* because the slender corolla-lobe in some species remain long coherent in a conical beak.—**Large rampion**, said to be a name of the evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*.

rampire, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic variant of *rampart* (which see).

rampired (ram-pird), *a.* [*< rampire + -ed*.] Furnished with ramparts. See quotations under *rampart, v.*

rampish (ram-pish), *a.* [*< ramp + -ish*.] *Rampant*. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwel*.)

rampler (ram-plēr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *rampior*; appar. equiv. to *rampier*, lit. one who ramps, or to *rambler*, one who rambles or roves: see *rampier*, *rambler*.] 1. A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [*Scotch.*]

He's —, a mischievous clever *ramplor*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me. *Galt*, *Sir Andrew Wylie*, I. 226.

II. a. Roving; unsettled. *Gall.* [Scotch.] **Rampoor chudder.** A soft shawl of fine wool of the kind made at Rampoor in the Northwest Provinces, India. Such shawls are called in England and America simply *chudder*. See *chudder*.

rampostan, n. Same as *rambutan*. **ramps¹ (ramps), n. pl.** Same as *ramsons*. [Prov. Eng.]

ramps² (ramps), n. Same as *rampion*. **rampse (ramps), v. i.; pret. and pp. rampsed, ppr. rampsing.** [Variant of *ramp*.] To climb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rampsmen (ramps'men), n.; pl. rampsmen (-men). [Appar. < *ramp* + poss. gen. -s + *man*. Cf. *carpsman*.] A highway robber who uses violence when necessary. *The Stang Dictionary*, p. 211.

ram-riding (ram'ri'ding), n. See the quotation.

One summer evening, when the scandalised townsmen and their wedded wives assembled, and marched down to the cottage with intent to lead the woman in a *Ram-riding*, i. e. in a shameful penitential procession through the streets, the sight of Kit playing in the garden, and his look of innocent delight as he ran in to call his mother out, took the courage out of them.

The Speaker, April 19, 1890, l. 427.

ramrod (ram'rod), n. [*ram*² + *rod*.] A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, especially for small hand-firearms. (Compare *rammer*.) Now that most small-arms load at the breech, ramrods are much less used than formerly. The ordinary ramrod for shot-guns, rifles, and the like was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at the head or there fitted with a metal cap, and furnished at the other end with a screw or wormer for extracting a charge; when not in use it was carried in thimbles on the under side of the barrel.

ramrod-bayonet (ram'rod-bā'ō-net), n. A steel rod one end of which is fitted for cleaning the bore of a rifle, while the other is pointed to serve as a bayonet; when intended for use as a weapon, the bayonet end is drawn a certain distance beyond the muzzle, and is held by a catch.

ramrodody (ram'rod-i), a. [*ramrod* + -y¹.] Like a ramrod; stiff or unbending as a ramrod; prim; formal; obstinate. [Colloq.]

The inevitable English nice middle-class tourist with his wife, the latter *ramrodody* and uncompromising.

C. D. Warner, *The Pilgrimage*, p. 60.

Ramsden's eyepiece. See *eyepiece*. **ramshackle¹ (ram'shak-l), a. and n.** [Also, as adj., *ramshackled*, Sc. *ramshackled*; < Icel. *ramshakkr*, quite wrong, absurd (Cleasby and Vigfusson); otherwise defined as "ramshackle, crazy"; < *ramr*, strong, very, as intensive prefix, very, + *shakkr*, wry, distorted, unequal, > Sc. *shach*, distort; see *shach*. The second element in the E. word is appar. conformed to *shackle*; cf. Icel. *skökull*, Sw. *skakel*, Dan. *skagle*, the pole of a carriage that shakes about; see *shackle*.] **I. a.** Loose-jointed; ill-made; out of gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down; unregulated; chaotic.

There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach, and his two, nay three, footmen behind him.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*, xxxv.

To get things where you wanted them, until they shook loose again by the *ramshackle* movements of the machine.

Branwell, *Wool-Carding*, p. 135.

In the present complex, artificial, and generally *ramshackle* condition of municipal organization in America.

The American, IX. 229.

II. n. A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

Gin you chield had shaved twa niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*.

Lockhart, *Reginald Dalton*, l. 199.

ramshackle² (ram'shak-l), v. A corrupt form of *ransack*, confused with *ramshackle¹*.

ramshackled (ram'shak-l-d), a. [Sc. *ramshackled*, < *ramshackle¹* + -ed².] Same as *ramshackle¹*.

ramshackly (ram'shak-li), a. [*ramshackle¹* + -y¹.] Same as *ramshackle¹*.

This old lady was immeasurably fond of the old *ramshackly* house she lived in.

C. Reade, *Clouds and Sunshine*, p. 15.

ram's-head (ram'hed), n. 1. A species of lady's-slipper or moresin-flower, *Cypripedium arietinum*, a rare plant of northern swamps in North America. The solitary flower has the three sepals distinct, is smaller than that of the common lady's-slipper, is colored brownish and reddish, and is drooping and of an odd form suggesting the name.

2. A seed of the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

ram's-horn (ram'hörn), n. 1. A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, sweep-

ing the ditch, and itself commanded by the main work.—**2.** An ammonite; a general name of fossil cephalopods whose shells are spiral, twisted, or bent.—**3.** A winding net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ramskin (ram'skin), n. [Prob. a corruption of *ramekin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Also called *Sefton cake*, as said to have been invented at Croxeth Hall, England, the seat of Lord Sefton. *Imp. Dict.*

ramsons (ram'zonz), n. pl. [Formerly also *ramsens*, *ramsins*, sometimes corruptly *ramshorns*; irreg., with additional plural suffix -s, for **ramson*, **ramsens*, itself a plural in ME., < ME. **ramsens* (< AS. *hramsan*), pl. (for which are found *ramsins*, *ramzys*, *ramseys*, with pl. -s) of singular **ramse* (> E. dial. **ramse*, *ramps*, *ramsh*, also *ramsy*, *ramsey*), < AS. *hramsa* (pl. *hramsan*), broad-leaved garlic, = Bav. dial. *ramsen*, *ramsel* = Sw. **rams* (in comp. *rams-lök* (*lök* = E. *leek*), bear-garlic) = Dan. *rams*, also in comp. *rams-lög* (*lög* = E. *leek*), garlic; cf. Lith. *kremusze*, *kremusis*, wild garlic, Ir. *creamh*, garlic, Gr. *κρόνον*, an onion.] A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

Eate leekes in Ildre and *ramsins* in May, And all the yeare after physicians may play. *Aubrey's Witle*, MS. Royal Soc., p. 124. (*Halliwell*.)

ram-stag (ram'stag), n. A gelded ram. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ram-stam (ram'stam), a. and n. [A riming compound, < *ram*³ + *stam*, var. of *stamp*.] **I. a.** Forward; thoughtless; headstrong. *Halliwell.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

The hairum-scaifrum, *ram-stam* boys. *Burns*, To James Smith.

II. n. A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-hurly *ram-stam*, like you flea-luggit thing, Jamie.

Galt, *The Entail*, III. 70.

ram-stam (ram'stam), adv. [*ram-stam*, a.] Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in on them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings.

Scott, *Rob Roy*, xxviii.

ramstead, ramsted (ram'sted), n. Same as *ramstead*.

ramstead-weed (ram'sted-wēd), n. Same as *ramstead*.

ramtil (ram'til), n. [E. Ind.] A plant, *Guizotia Abyssinica*, with oleiferous seeds.

ramule (ram'ül), n. [*F. ramule*, < L. *ramulus*, a little branch; see *ramulus*.] In bot., same as *ramulus*.

ramuli, n. Plural of *ramulus*.

ramuliferous (ram-ü-lif'ē-rus), a. [*L. ramulus*, a little branch, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] In bot., bearing ramuli or branchlets.

ramulose (ram'ü-lōs), a. [*L. ramulosus*; see *ramulosus*.] Same as *ramulosus*.—**Ramulose cell** or **areolet** of the wing, in *entom.*, a cell or areolet emitting a short nerve from the outer or posterior side.

ramulosus (ram'ü-lus), u. [= *F. ramuleux*, < L. *ramulosus*, full of little branches (applied by Pliny to veined leaves), < *ramulus*, a little branch; see *ramulus*.] **1.** In bot., having many small branches.—**2.** In *entom.*, having one or more small branches; ramulose.

ramulus (ram'ü-lus), n.; pl. ramuli (-li). [L., a little branch, dim. of *ramus*, a branch; see *ramus*. Cf. *ramule*.] **1.** In bot., anat., and zool., a branchlet or twig; a small ramus or branch, as of an artery.—**2.** [cap.] [NL.] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1861.—**Ramus carotico-tympanicus**, one of the small branches of the internal carotid artery given off in the carotid canal to the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity.

ramus (rä'mus), n.; pl. rami (-mi). [= *F. rame*, f., OF. *raim*, m., = Sp. *gr. It. ramo*, m., < L. *ramus*, a branch, bough, twig, club, orig. **radmus* = Gr. *ῥάδος*, a young branch; cf. Gr. *ῥάδις*, a branch, = L. *radix*, a root; see *radix*.] In *biol.*, a branch or branching part, as of a plant, vein, artery, or forked bone. The rami of the ischium and pubis are their narrowed projecting parts. The rami of the lower jaw, as in man, are the ascending branches at each end, as distinguished from the intermediate horizontal part, called the *body*; but in any case where such distinction is not marked, as in birds and reptiles, a ramus is either half of the mandible, or one of the gnathidia, usually composed of several distinct bones. See diagram under *bill*, and cuts under *Felidae* and *Pseudodont*.—**Mandibular, pubic, etc., ramus.** See the adjectives.

ramuscule (rä-mus'kü), n. [= *F. ramuscule*, < L. *ramusculus*, dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch; see *ramus*.] **1.** A branchlet; a small spray.—**2.** In *anat.*, a ramulus, branchlet, or twig, as of

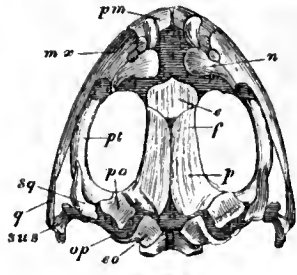
the arteries of the pia mater, which penetrate the substance of the brain.

ran¹ (ran). Preterit of *run*. **ran^{2†} (ran), n.** [*ME. *ran*, < AS. *rān*, robbery, open rapine, < Icel. *rān* = Dan. *rau*, robbery, deprecation.] Open robbery and rapine; force; violence.

ran³ (ran), n. [Also *rann*; < ME. *ran*, *ron*, < W. *rhan*, a part, division, share, portion, section, = Ir. Gael. *rann*, part, division, verse, poem.] A song.

ran⁴ (ran), n. [Perhaps a confused form of *rand*¹, strip of leather.] **1.** The hank of a string. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *rope-making*, twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated from the others.—**3.** *Naut.*, yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch. *Encyc. Diet.*

ran⁵ (rau), n. Same as *rann*. **Rana¹ (rä'nä), n.** [NL., < L. *rāna*, frog, prob. orig. **rāna*, a croaker; cf. *raccare*, cry as a tiger.] **1.** An extensive Linnean genus of aquat-



Rana.—Skull of the Frog; upper figure from above, lower from below. *e*, girdle-bone, or os-ess-centuræ; *eo*, occipital; *f*, frontal part of frontoparietal bone; *ma*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *op*, optothotic; *p*, parietal part of frontoparietal; *par*, parasphenoid; *pm*, premaxilla; *po*, prootic; *pt*, pterygoid; *q*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *sus*, suspensorium of lower jaw; *v*, vomer; *z*, optic foramen; *2*, foramen ovale; *3*, condyloid foramen.

Brain of *Rana esculenta*, from above, x4. *I*, olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon, with *I*, olfactory nerves; *Hc*, cerebral hemisphere, or prosencephalon; *Fho*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body; *Lop*, optic lobe; *C*, cerebellum; *Srh*, fourth ventricle; *Mo*, medulla oblongata.

ic salient anurous batrachians, the family *Ranidae*; the frogs proper. It was formerly more than conterminous with the present family *Ranidae*.

See *frog*¹, and also cuts under *bullfrog*, *girdle-bone*, *Anura*², and *temporomastoid*.—**2.** A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797.

Rana² (rä'nä), n. [Hind. *rānā*, a prince, < Skt. *rājanya*, princely, royal, < *rājan*, a king, prince; see *raja*². Cf. *rani*.] Prince; the title of some sovereign princes or ruling chiefs in Rajputana and other parts of India.

Rānā Bheri Sink (of Dholpur), the tenth in descent from *Rānā* Singam Deo, seized upon the fortress of Gwalior. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 147.

Ranæ (rä'nē), n. pl. [NL. pl. of L. *rana*, frog; see *Rana*¹.] The salient batrachians as an order of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.

Ranales (rä-nä'lēz), n. pl. [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Ran(unculus)*, the type of the cohort.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous series *Thalamifloræ*. It is characterized by the commonly numerous stamens and pistils, all distinct and inserted on the receptacle or within it, and by the fleshy and usually copious albumen, surrounding a small or minute embryo. It includes about 1,800 species, grouped in 8 orders, of which the *Ranunculaceæ*, the leading family, and the *Dilleniaceæ* have generally one row of petals and one of five sepals. The other orders are remarkable among plants in having their petals commonly in two or more rows, and include the calycanthus and barberry families, the leaves in the first opposite, in the second usually compound; the magnolia and custard-apple families, trees with alternate leaves, in the first mainly stipulate; the moonseed family, consisting of vines; and the water-lilies, a family of aquatics.

ranarium (rä-nä'ri-um), n.; pl. ranaria (-i). [NL., < L. *rana*, frog (see *Rana*¹), + *-arium*.] A collection of live frogs; a place where frogs are kept alive, to study their transformations, for vivisection in physiological experiments, etc.

The Institute also contains a large room full of rabbits and guinea-pigs, for which a little lawn is provided in summer. It also possesses a *ranarium*, in which are 700 frogs, divided into thirty-one departments, to prevent the spread of the frog disease. *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 862.

Ranatra (ran'a-trä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A Fabrician (1794) genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Nepidae*. In these curious water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindrical, the short acute rostrum is directed forward, there is a long anal respiratory tube, and the fore legs are raptorial. The species are aquatic and carnivorous. They are found in fresh-water ponds, and feed on fish-eggs, fry, and other water-bugs. *R. linearis* of Europe is an example; *R. fusca* is common in North America, where it is called *needle-bug*.



Needle-bug (*Ranatra fusca*), two thirds natural size.

2. [*l. e.*] A bug of this genus; a needle-bug.

rance¹ (rans), *n.* [*OF. ranche*, a stick, wooden pin, *F. ranche*, a round (of a ladder), rack, prop, or brace; cf. *OF. ranchier, runcher, F. rancher*, a rack, ladder, a crosspiece of wood placed in front of or behind a cart; *L. ramex (ramic-)*, a staff, *ramus*, a branch, bough, twig, club: see *ramus*.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of something, as of a Congreve rocket.—2. One of the cross-bars between the legs of a chair.

rance¹ (rans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ranccel*, ppr. *ranccing*. [*OF. rancer*, prop, *rance*, a prop: see *rance*¹.] To shore or prop. [*Scotch.*]

Rance² (rans), *a.* An obsolete form of *Rhenish*.
Ane great peia of *Rance* wyne.
Aberdeen Reg., 16th cent. (*Jamieson*.)

rance³, **raunce**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rance*, *raunce* (?), a kind of fine stone; *F. rance*, *rance marbre*, defined by Larousse as a white and red-brown marble veined with ashen-white and blue; prob. lit. 'Rhenish' (< *Rance*²), belonging to the Rhine, as it were a sort of 'Rhine-stone.')] An unknown hard mineral or fine stone, supposed to be some sort of marble.

What liung *Rance*, what raptng Ivory,
Swims in these streams?
Sylveste, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Trophies*.
She's empty; hark! she sounds; there's nothing in't;
The spark-engendering flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 10.

rancescent (ran-ses'ent), *a.* [*LL. rancescent(t)-s*, ppr. of *rancescere*, inceptive of *L. (ML.) rancere*, stink: see *rancid* and *rancor*.] Becoming rancid or sour. [*Imp. Diet.*]

ranch¹ (ranch), *v. t.* [Also *raunch*; prob. a var. form of **rench* for *wrench*.] To wrench; tear; wound. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, August.
Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And *ranch*ed his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden, tr. of *Ovid's Metamorph.*, l.

ranch¹ (ranch), *n.* [*ranch*¹, *v.*] A deep scratch or wound. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Griffade [*F.*], a *ranch* or clinch with a beast's claw.
Cotgrave.

ranch² (ranch), *n.* [Also *ranchc*; *Sp. rancho*: see *rancho*.] 1. In the western part of the United States, especially in the parts formerly Mexican, on the great plains, etc., a herding establishment and estate; a stock-farm; by extension, in the same regions, any farm or farming establishment. The tract of land over which the animals of a ranch or of several ranches roam for pasture is called a *range*. See *range*, 7 (a).
2. In a restricted sense, a company of ranchers or rancheiros; the body of persons employed on a ranch.

The Spanish *rancho* means a mesa, and so the American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the *ranch* or the "outfit." *L. Swinburne*, *Scribner's Mag.*, II. 509.

ranch² (ranch), *v. i.* [*ranch*², *n.*] To conduct or work upon a ranch; engage in herding. [*Western U. S.*]

Ranching is an occupation like those of vigorous, primitive pastoral peoples, having little in common with the humdrum, workaday business world of the nineteenth century.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 500.

Patients who have exchanged the invalid's room at home for cattle *ranching* in Colorado.
Lanet, No. 3481, p. 1079.

rancher (ranch'er), *n.* [*ranch*² + *-er*]. Cf. *ranchero*.] A person engaged in ranching; one who carries on or works upon a ranch; a ranchman. [*Western U. S.*]

To misdirect persons was a common enough trick among *ranchers*.
W. Shepherd, *Prairie Experiences*, p. 97.

rancheria (ran-che-rë'i), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*, < *rancho*, a ranch: see *ranch*².] In Mexico, the dwelling-place of a ranchero or of rancheiros; a herdsman's hut, or a village of herders; hence, a settlement, more or less permanent, of Indians.

Prior to the occupation of California by the Europeans the Indians dwelt, more or less, in temporary villages, later called *rancherias*, where they had an imperfect government, controlled by chiefs, councils, and prelates.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 35.

By evening all the Indians had betaken themselves to their own *rancherias*, and the agency was comparatively deserted for another week. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 398.

ranchero (ranch'ë-rö), *n.* [*Mex. Sp.*, *ranchero*, steward of a rancho or mess, ranchman, herdsman, also owner of a rancho or small farm, < *rancho*, a ranch: see *rancho*.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a person employed on a rancho;



Ranchero

specifically, one who has the oversight of a ranch, or the care of providing for its people; by extension, same as *ranchman*.

A fancy serape hanging on a hook, with a *ranchero's* bit and lariat.
J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 85.

ranch-house (ranch'hou), *n.* The principal dwelling-house on a ranch; the abode of a ranchman. [*Western U. S.*]

Meanwhile the primitive *ranch-house*, outbuildings, and corrals are built.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 499.

ranching (ranch'ing), *n.* [Native name.] A slender dagger used in the Malay Islands.

ranchman (ranch'man), *n.*; pl. *ranchmen* (-men). A man who is employed on a ranch; one of the herdsmen of a ranch; specifically, one who owns or who has the charge or control of a ranch; a rancher.

At the main ranch there will be a cluster of log buildings, including a separate cabin for the foreman or *ranchman*.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 499.

rancho (ranch'chö), *n.* [*Sp. rancho*, a mess, small farm, clan, hamlet, a clear passage, = *Pg. rancho*, mess on a ship, soldiers' quarters; cf. *ranchar*, divide seamen into messes, *Sp. urrancharse*, dwell together; origin doubtful.] In Spanish America, a rude hut or cluster of huts where herdsmen or stockmen live or only lodge; hence, an establishment for breeding cattle and horses; a stock-farm. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See *ranch*², *n.*

rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [= *OF. rancide*, *F. ranci*, *rance* (> *MD. ranst*, *ranstigh*, *D. rans*, *ransig* = *G. ranzig*) = *Pr. ranc* = *Sp. rancio* = *Pg. It. rancido*, < *L. rancidus*, stinking, rank, rancid, offensive, < *rancere* (*ML.*), stink, in *L.* used only in ppr. *rancens(t)-s*, stinking; cf. *rancor*, from the same verb. The adj. *rancid* is not related.]

1. Rankly offensive to the senses; having a tainted smell or taste; fetid or soured from chemical change.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell.
Arbutnot, *Alimenta*, p. 79.

2. Repulsive to the moral sense; disgusting; loathsome. [*Rare.*]

One of the most *rancid* and obnoxious pieces that have ever disgraced the stage.
New York Tribune, May 16, 1890.

rancidify (ran-sid'i-fy), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *rancidified*, ppr. *rancidifying*. [*Rancid* + *-ify*.] To become or make rancid. [*Rare.*]

The oxidation or *rancidifying* of the cacao butter.
Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 314.

rancidity (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. rancidité* (cf. *Sp. rancidez*, *It. rancidezza*), < *L.* as if **rancidita(t)-s*, < *rancidus*, rancid: see *rancid*.] The quality of being rancid; a rankly sour or tainted smell and taste, as of old oil.

rancidly (ran'sid-li), *adv.* With a rancid odor; mustily.

rancidness (ran'sid-nes), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

rancit, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rank*¹.
rancor, **rancour** (rang'kor), *n.* [Formerly also *rancor*; < *ME. rancor*, *rancour*, *rankoure*, < *OF. rancor*, *rancuer*, *rancocour*, dial. *rancour*, disgust, rancor, hatred, = *Pr. rancor* = *OSp. rancor*, *Sp. rancor* = *Pg. rancor* = *It. rancore*, < *LL. rancor*, a stinking smell or flavor, rancidness, also bitterness, grudge, < *L. (ML.) rancere*, stink, be rancid: see *rancid*. Cf. the var. form *OF. *rancure*, *rancune*, *F. rancune* = *OPg. rancura* = *It. rancura*, < *ML. rancuru*, *rancuna*, rancor.] 1†. Sourness; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 67.

2. Rankling malice or spitefulness; bitter animosity; in general, a soured or cankered disposition, inciting to vindictive action or speech; a nourished hatred or grudge.

In her corage no *rancour* dooth abide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Some whom emulation did enrage
To spit the venom of their *rancours*' gall.
Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

The *rancor* of an evil tongue.
Milton, *Apology for Smectymnuus*.

=*Syn.* 2. *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), *gall*, *spite*, *spitefulness*, *rankling*, *hate*, *hatred*, *malevolence*, *bad blood*.

rancorous, **rancorously** (rang'kor-us-li), *a.* [*OF. rancurus*, *rancorus*, *rancurus* = *Sp. rancuroso*, < *ML. rancorosus*, rancorous, full of hate or spite, < *L. rancor*, rancor: see *rancor*.] Full of rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

Can you in words make show of amity,
And in your shields display such *rancorous* minds?
Martine, *Edward* II., ii. 2.

He [Warren Hastings] was beset by *rancorous* and unprincipled enemies.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

=*Syn.* See *rancor*.
rancorously, **rancorously** (rang'kor-us-li), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with spiteful malice or vindictiveness.

rand¹ (rand), *n.* [*ME. rand*, border, margin, edge, strip, slice, < *AS. rand*, *rand*, border, edge, brink, margin, shore, the rim or boss of a shield, a shield, buckler, = *D. rand* = *MLG. rant*, edge, border, etc., = *OHG. rant*, *MHG. rant*, border, rim or boss of a shield, a shield, *G. rand*, border, brim, rim, edge, etc., = *Icel. rand*, a stripe, a shield, = *Sw. Dan. rand*, a stripe, = *Goth. *rauda* (prob. found in the derived *Sp. rauda*, lace or edging on garments); cf. *Lith. rumbas*, *OBulg. reby*, border, edge, rind, seam; akin to *rim*¹, *q. v.* Hence ult., through *OF.*, *E. random*.] 1†. A margin, border, or edge, as the bank of a stream.—2†. A strip or slice of flesh cut from the margin of a part or from between two parts.

A great holla-full of benen were betere in his wombe,
And with the *randes* of bakun his baly for to fillen,
Than pertriches or plouers or pekokes y-rosted.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

Gôte de boeuf [*F.*], a *rand* of beef; a long and fleshy piece cut out from between the flank and buttock.
Cotgrave.

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rands*, and sirlouns, and so powder me.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, v. 2.

3. A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather.
Halliwel. [*Local. Eng.*]—4. Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. In *shoemaking*: (a) The edge of the upper-leather; a seam of a shoe. *Bailey*. (b) A thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds*. (c) 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: distinctively called *heel-rand*. See cut under *boot*.

rand² (rand), *v. i.* [A var. of *rant*.] To storm; rant.

He was horn to fill thy mouth, . . . he will teach thee to tear and *rand*.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

randall-grass (rand'al-gräs), *n.* The meadow-fescue. See *Festuca*. [*Virginia.*]

Randallite (rand'al-it), *n.* [After Benjamin *Randall* (1749-1808), founder of the body of Freewill Baptists at New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1780.] A Freewill Baptist. [*Rare.*]

randan (ran'dan), *n.* [Cf. *rand*²; perhaps in part due to *randon*, *random*: see *random*. In the 3d and 4th senses uncertain; perhaps with ref. to quick movement; but in def. 3 possibly a corrupt form, connected with *range*, *v.*, 6.] 1. A noise or uproar. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A spree: used only in the phrase *on the randan* (also *on the randy*), on a spree. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A boat impelled by three rowers, the one amidships using a pair of sculls, and the bowman and strokesman one oar each. Also called *randan-gig*. [Eng.]

randan-gig (ran'dan-gig), *n.* Same as *randan*, 4. A sort of boat, . . . a *randan-gig* built for us by Searle of Putney, where . . . we used to keep her. *Tates*, Fifty Years of London Life.

randanite (ran'dan-it), *n.* [Cf. *Randan*, Puy de Dôme, Auvergne, France, where it is found, + *-ite*².] The name given in France to infusorial silica, or kieselguhr, found under the soil in peat-bogs in the department of Puy de Dôme, at Randan and in other localities in the neighborhood of Clermont.

Randia (ran'di-ji), *n.* [NL. (A. A. Houston, 1737, in Linnæus's "Genera Plantarum"), named after Isaac Rand, a London botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Gardenieæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite and axillary flowers, united style-branches bearing a club-shaped or fusiform stigma, a two-celled ovary with many ovules, seeds with membranaceous coats, and short intrapetalular stipules which are almost connate. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical regions, especially in Asia and Africa. They are trees and shrubs, erect or climbing, with or without thorns, and bearing opposite leaves which are obovate or narrower, and either small or large flowers, which are solitary or in clusters, and white or yellow, rarely red. The fruit is a many-seeded, two-celled roundish berry, yielding a blue dye in the West Indian species, as *R. aculeata*, known as *indigo-berry* and *inkberry*. These species also furnish a valuable wood, used for cask-staves, ladders, etc. *R. diometorum*, a small thorny tree, widely distributed from Africa to Java, is used as a hedge-plant in India, while its fruit, called *emetie nut*, is there a current drug, said also, like *Cocculus Indicus*, to have the property of stupefying fish.

randie, *a.* and *n.* See *randy*.
randing-machine (ran'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for fitting rands to heel-blanks for shoes, after the rands have been formed from rand-strips in a rand-forming machine.

randing-tool (ran'ding-töl), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a hand-tool for cutting out strips of leather for rands.

randle-balk (ran'dl-bäk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

randle-bar (ran'dl-bär), *n.* The horizontal bar built into the walls of an open chimney, from which to hang hooks for supporting cooking-vessels. See *back-bar*.

randle-tree, *n.* See *rattle-tree*.

random (ran'dum), *n.* 1. [An altered form (assimilated to *whilom*, *seldom*, *ransom*, the latter also with orig. *n*) of the early mod. E. *randon*, < ME. *randoun*, *randun*, *randoun*, force, impetuosity, < OF. *randon*, force, impetuosity, impetuous course, as of a torrent (*grands randons de pluie*, great torrents of rain); esp. in the phrases *à randon*, *à grand randon*, with force or fury, very fast, with great force (*cowir du grant randon*, run with great fury); cf. *l. dim. randello*, a *randello*, at random; a *randa*, near, with difficulty, exactly; cf. Sp. *de randon*, *de rondon*, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. at random); perhaps < OHG. MHG. *rant*, G. *rand*, edge, brim, rim, margin: see *rand*¹.] 1†. A rushing, as of a torrent; an impetuous course; impetuosity; violence; force: especially with *great*, as in the phrase *a great random*, with great speed or force.

And thei rennen to gidre a *gret random*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.
The two kynges were derce and hardy, and mette with so *grete random* with speres that were grete and shorte.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

But of hym thought he to fail in no wise,
With *gret random* cam to hym in his gise.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5866.

Coragiously the two kynges newly fought with *gret random* and force.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

2†. A rush; spurt; gush.
When thei saugh come the dragon that *Mertin* bar, that caste out of his throte so *grete random* of fiere in to the aire, that was full of duste and powder, so that it semed all reade . . .
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

3†. A continuous flow of words; a harangue.
Randome, or longe reinge of wurdys, or other thyngys, haringga, etc.
Prompt. Parv., p. 423.

4. An indeterminate course or proceeding; hence, lack of direction, rule, or method; haphazard; chance: used only in the phrase *at random*—that is, in a haphazard, aimless, and purely fortuitous manner.

You flee with winges of often change *at random* where you please.
Turberville, The Lover to a Gentlewoman.
Sith late mischaunce had her compeld to change
The land for sea, *at random* there to range.

Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 20.
Come not too neere me, I *at random* strike,
For gods and men I now hate both alike.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 178).

Like orient pearls *at random* strung.
Sir W. Jones, Song of Hafiz.

5. The distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one.
Sir K. Digby.

random (ran'dum), *a.* and *n.* 2 [By ellipsis from *at random*.] I. *a.* Proceeding, taken, done, or existing at random; aimless; fortuitous; haphazard; casual.

In common things that round us lie
Some *random* truths he can impart.
Wordsworth, A Poet's Epitaph.
I would shoot, howe'er in vain,
A *random* arrow from the brain.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

You feel that the whole of him [Dryden] was better than any *random* specimen, though of his best, seems to prove.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 8.

Random choice, the selection of objects, subject to the condition that they shall belong to a given class or collection, but not voluntarily subject to any other condition. The assumption is that objects so selected will in the long run occur as objects of the same kind occur in general experience. This assumption is natural, it leads to no difficulty, and no serious doubt has ever been thrown upon it. It is the fundamental postulate of the theory of probability. See *probability*.—**Random courses**, in *masonry* and *paring*, courses of stones in horizontal beds, the stones being of unequal thickness, but exactly fitted together.—**Random line**. (*a*) In local probability, an infinite straight line supposed to be chosen in such a manner that the infinitesimal probability of its cutting any limited straight line is proportional to the length of the latter. (*b*) In United States public land-surveying, a trial line on which temporary mile and half-mile stakes are set, for the purpose of getting the data for rerunning the same line and setting permanent stakes at the corners.—**Random point**, in local probability, a point supposed to be so chosen that the infinitesimal probability of its lying within any closed surface is proportional to the solid contents of that surface.—**Random-range ashler**, *random-tooled ashler*. See *ashler*, 3.—**Random shot**, a shot not intentionally directed to any point; also, a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line.—**Random stonework**, in *masonry*, a construction formed of squared stones varying in thickness and not laid in courses. See *cut under ashler*.—**Random tooling**, the act of bringing 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. It is called *droving* in Scotland.—**Random work**, *random stonework*.—**Random yarn**, in *dyeing*, yarn dipped into a bath of water with a layer of color at the top, so as to produce a clouded effect; clouded yarn.

On the large scale the *random yarns* are coloured in machines.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 102.

II. *n.* Something done or produced without definite method, or with irregular or haphazard effect. (*a*) In *masonry*, one of a number of dressed stones of irregular or unmatched sizes. See *random stonework*, under I.

50 tons squares, 250 tons dressed *randoms*, and 1000 tons 2 in. ringsmall.
Engineer, LXVII. 117.

(*b*) In *dyeing*, clouded yarn. See *random yarn*, under I.
randomly (ran'dum-li), *adv.* [Cf. *random* + *-ly*².] In a random manner; at random, or without aim, purpose, or guidance.

An infusorium swims *randomly* about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 4.

randont, *n.* An obsolete form of *random*.
randont (ran'don), *v. i.* [Cf. OF. *randonner*, run swiftly, < *randon*, a swift course: see *random*.] To stray in a wild manner or at random.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, l. 2.

randy (ran'di), *a.* and *n.* [Also *randie*, *ranty*; < *rand*², *rant*, + *-y*¹. Cf. *randan*.] I. *a.* Disorderly; boisterous; obstreperous; riotous; also, noisily wanton. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

A merry core
O' *randie*, gangrel bodies.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

II. *n.*; pl. *randies* (-diz). 1. A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language. Also called *randy-beggar*. [Scotch.]—2. A romping girl; a noisy hoyden; a scold; a violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *Jamieson*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

That scandalous *randy* of a girl.
Carlyle, in Froude (Life in London, xviii.).

3. A spree: as, to be on the *randy*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ranedeert, *n.* An obsolete form of *reindeer*.
raanee, *n.* See *rani*.

Ranelagh mob, **Ranelagh cap**. A cap worn by women in the eighteenth century, apparently a form of the mob-cap: the name is taken from Ranelagh, a place of fashionable resort near Dublin.

ranforcet, *v. t.* Same as *reinforce*. *Bailey*.
rang¹ (rang). Preterit of *ring*².

rang^{2†}, *n.* and *v.* An old form of *rank*².
range (räng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ranged*, ppr. *-ranging*. [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < ME. *rengen*, < OF. *renger*, F. *ranger* (= Pr. *rengar*), range, rank, order, array, < *rang*, a rank, row; see *rank*². Cf. *arrange*, *de-range*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make a row or rows of; place in a line or lines; hence, to fix or set in any definite order; dispose with regularity; array; arrange.

Than two of hem *ranged* hem, and priked after the messengers as faste as the horse myght hem here.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

They had *raunged* their ships broad in a front ranke.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 957.

For all the Etruscan armies
Were *ranged* beneath his eye.
Macaulay, Horatius.

2. To rank or class; place or reckon as being of or belonging to some class, category, party, etc.; fix the relative place or standing of; classify; collocate.

The late Emperor Augustus all the world *raungeth* in this ranke of men fortunate. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 45.

So they *ranged* all their youth under some family, and set upon such a course, which had good success, for it made all hands very industrious.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 93.
The great majority of the Indians, if they took part in the war, *ranged* themselves on the side of the Crown.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

Among those inhabitants of the Roman dominion who were personally free, there were four classes, *ranged* in an ascending scale—provincials, Italians, Latins, Romans.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 230.

3†. To rank or reckon; consider; count.

The Ethiops were as fair
As other dames; now black with black despair:
And in respect of their complexions changed,
Are each where since for luckless creatures *ranged*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

4†. To engage; occupy.

That, of all other, was the most fatal and dangerous exploit that ever I was *ranged* in.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

5. To pass over or through the line, course, or extent of; go along or about, especially for some definite purpose; rove over or along: as, to *range* the forest for game or for poachers; to *range* a river or the coast in a boat.

I found this credit,
That he did *range* the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 7.

As they *ranged* the coast at a place they named Whitson Bay, they were kindly used by the Natives.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 108.

To *range* the woods, to roam the park.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

6. To sift; pass through a range or bolting-sieve. [Obsolete or local.]

They made a decree, and took order that no corne maisters that bought and sold grain should beat this mule away from their *rauning* sives.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 44.

II. *intrans.* 1. To constitute or be parallel to a line or row; have linear course or direction; be in or form a line: as, a boundary *-ranging* east and west; houses *-ranging* evenly with the street.

Than thei rode forth and *renged* close that wey where as the childrener foughten full sore, for the Saineses were mo than vijm^d in a flote.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Direct my course so right as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests *range*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, l. 14.

The stones are of the same thickness as the walls, and the pilasters have no capitals; there is a cornice below that *ranges* round, which might belong to a basement.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 135.

2. To be on a level; agree in class or position; have equal rank or place; rank correspondingly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 20.

This was cast upon the board,
Ranged in the halls of Peleus.
Tennyson, Ænone.

3. To go in a line or course; hence, to rove freely; pass from point to point; make a course or tour; roam; wander.

Let reason range beyonde his creede.

Puttenham, Partheniades, xlii.

The Gauls from the Albane Ghines . . . ranged all over the champlon and the sea coaste, and wasted the cuntries.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 265.

How wild his [man's] thoughts! how apt to range!
How apt to vary! apt to change!

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

Watch him, for he ranges swift and far.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To move in a definite manner, as for starting game; beat about; of dogs, to run within the proper range.

All shrank — like boys who, unaware,
Ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood.

Macaulay, Horatius.

Next comes the teaching to range, which is about the most difficult part of breaking.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 226.

Down goes old Sport, ranging a bit wildly.

The Field (London), March 27, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

5. To have course or direction; extend in movement or location; pass; vary; stretch; spread: as, prices range between wide limits; the plant ranges from Canada to Mexico.

Man ranges over the whole earth, and exists under the most varied conditions.

A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

In temperate climates, toward the higher latitudes, the quicksilver ranges, or rises and falls, nearly three inches.

Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 13.

The Cyprinoids also afford an instance of an Indian species ranging into Africa.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 673.

6. In gun., to have range: said of a missile, and denoting length of range and also direction: as, that shot ranged too far, or too much to the right: rarely, of the gun itself.—To range by, to sail by; pass ahead of, as a vessel.—Syn. 3. Roam, Rove, etc. See ramble, v.

range (rānj), n. [Early mod. E. also raunge; < late ME. range, reenge, order, range, row (cf. OF. rangie, F. rangée, range, row, etc.); < range, v. The noun prob. in part involves ME. reng, pl. renges, ringes, rank, series, row: see rank². Cf. also (in def. 10) rang².] 1. A line or row (usually straight or nearly straight); a linear series; a regular sequence; a rank; a chain: used especially of large objects permanently fixed or lying in direct succession to one another, as mountains, trees, buildings, columns, etc.

Ther beilij rowes or Rangess of pylers thorow the Chirche.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

There is a long row or range of buildings.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

Altogether this arcade only makes us wish for more, for a longer range from the same hand.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 247.

A row of Corinthian columns, standing on brackets, once supported the archivolt of a range of niches.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 367.

Specifically—(a) A line or chain of mountains; a cordillera: as, to skirt the range; to cross the ranges. [In mountainous regions, as parts of Australia and America, this specific use is common.] (b) In United States surveys of public land, one of a series of divisions numbered east or west from the prime meridian of the survey, consisting of townships which are numbered north or south in every division from a base-line. See township. (c) In geom., a series of points lying in one straight line.

2. A rank, class, or order; a series of beings or things belonging to the same grade or having like characteristics. [Rare.]

The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences.

Sir M. Hale.

3. The extent of any aggregate, congeries, or complex, material or immaterial; array of things or sequences of a specific kind; scope; compass: as, the range of industries in a country; the whole range of events or of history; the range of prices or of operations; the range of one's thoughts or learning.

The range and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.

Ep. Fell, Hammond, p. 99.

A man has not enough range of thought to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest.

Addison.

When I briefly speak of the Greek school of art with reference to questions of delineation, I mean the entire range of the schools from Homer's days to our own.

Ruskin, Aratra Pentelici, p. 157.

In the range of historical geography, the most curious feature is the way in which certain political names have kept on an abiding life in this region, though with singular changes of meaning.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 4.

4. Extent of operating force or activity; scope or compass of efficient action; space or distance over or through which energy can be exerted; limit of effect or of capability; extent of reach: as, the range of a gun or a shot; the range of a thermometer or a barometer (the extent of its variation in any period, or of its capacity for

marking degrees of change); the range of a singer or of a musical instrument. Range in shooting is the horizontal distance to which a projectile is or may be thrown by a gun or other arm under existing conditions: distinguished from trajectory, or the curvilinear distance traversed by the projectile when the arm is elevated out of a horizontal line. The effective range depends upon the amount or the absence of elevation and the consequent trajectory. (Compare point-blank.) To get the range of a point to be fired at is to ascertain, either by calculation or by experiment, or by both, the degree of elevation for the muzzle of the piece necessary to bring the shot to bear upon it.

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The scale of sensual, mental powers ascends.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 207.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest range,
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From tone to tone.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

No obstacle was encountered until the gunboats and transports were within range of the fort.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 439.

The proposal [advocating cremation] was not to be regarded as coming within the range of a practical policy.

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 2.

5. Unobstructed distance or interval from one point or object to another; length of course for free direct ranging through the air, as of a missile or of sight; a right line of aim or of observation, absolute or relative: as, the range is too great for effective firing; the range of vision.—

6. The act of ranging; a wandering or roving; movement from point to point in space.

He may take a range all the world over.

South.

7. An area or course of ranging, either in space or in time; an expanse for movement or existence; the region, sphere, or space over which any being or thing ranges or is distributed: as, the range of an animal or a plant within geographical limits or during geological time, or of a marine animal in depth; the range of Gothic architecture; the range of a man's influence.

The free bilson's amplitude of range.

Whittier, The Panorama.

Specifically—(a) A tract or district of land within which domestic animals in large numbers range for subsistence; an extensive grazing-ground: used on the great plains of the United States for a tract commonly of many square miles, occupied by one or by different proprietors, and distinctively called a cattle, stock, or sheep-range. The animals on a range are usually left to take care of themselves during the whole year without shelter, excepting when periodically gathered in a "round-up" for counting and selection, and for branding when the herds of several proprietors run together. In severe winters many are lost by such exposure.

Cowboys from neighboring ranches will ride over, looking for lost horses, or seeing if their cattle have strayed off the range.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 500.

(b) A course for shooting at marks or targets; a space of ground appropriated or laid out for practice in the use of firearms: distinctively called a rifle-range or shooting-range.

8. A fire-grate.

He was bid at his first coming to take off the range, and let down the cinders.

Sir R. L'Estrange. (Latham.)

9. A cooking-stove built into a fireplace, or sometimes portable but of a similar shape, having a row or rows of openings on the top for carrying on several operations at once. Fixed ranges usually have two ovens, either on each side of the fire-chamber or above it at the back, and in houses supplied with running water a hot-water reservoir or permanent boiler. The origin of the modern cooking-range may be sought in the furnaces of masonry of the ancient Romans, arranged to receive cooking-intensils on the top. Throughout the middle ages only open-chimney fires were used, until in France, in the course of the fourteenth century, built furnaces with openings above for pots began to be added in great kitchens, for convenience in preparing the soups and sauces then in greater favor than before. The range in the modern sense, involving the application of heat conducted by and reflected from iron plates, was first advanced and practically improved by Count Rumford.

It [the kitchen] was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many raunges reard along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long tonnell thence
The smoke forth threwe.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

Every thing whereupon any part of their carcase falleth shall be unclean: whether it be oven, or ranges for pots, they shall be broken down.

Lev. xi. 35.

And so home, where I found all clean, and the hearth and range, as it is now enlarged, both up.

Pepys, Diary, May 25, 1661.

10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Obsolete or local.]

The first range of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs.

Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

11. Naut.: (a) A large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to. (b) A certain quantity of cable hauled up on deck from the chain-locker, of a length slightly greater than the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked.—12. In shoemaking, a strip cut from a butt or side of sole-leather.

The butt is first cut into long strips known as ranges, of varying width according to the purposes for which required.

Ure, Dict., IV. 110.

13. A bolting-sieve for meal. Cotgrave; Halliwell. [Old and prov. Eng.]-Battle-range. See battle¹.—Broken-range stonework, range stonework in which thicker or thinner stones are occasionally inserted, thus breaking the uniformity. Compare random stonework, under random.—Constituent of a range. See constituent.—Double-oven range, a range which has two ovens, one on each side of the fire-pot.—Point-blank range. See point-blank.—Random-range ashler. See ashler³.—Range curve. See curve.—Range stonework, masonry laid in courses. The courses may vary in height, but in each a level joint is preserved.—Single-oven range, a range having but one oven, usually at one side of the fire-pot: in contradistinction to double-oven range.—To get the range of anything, to find by experiment and calculation the exact angle of elevation of the gun, the amount of charge, etc., necessary to throw projectiles so as to strike the object aimed at.—Syn. 1. Line, tier, file.—4. Sweep, reach.

rangé (ron-zhā'), n. [F., pp. of ranger, range, order: see range, v.] In her., arranged in order: said of small bearings set in a row fessewise, or the like. The epithet is not often needed: thus, "six mullets in bend or bendwise" is sufficient without the use of the expression "rangé in bend."

range-finder (rānj'fin'dēr), n. One of various kinds of instruments for ascertaining by sight the range of an object from the point of observation.

range-heads (rānj'hēdz), n. pl. Naut., the windlass-bitts.

range-lights (rānj'līts), n. pl. 1. Two or more lights, generally in lighthouses, so placed that when kept in line a fair course can be made through a channel: where two channels meet, the bringing of two range-lights into line serves to mark the turning-point into the new channel.—2. Lights placed aboard ship at a considerable horizontal distance from each other, and in the same vertical plane with the keel. They are used to give a better indication of changes of course to approaching vessels than is afforded by the ordinary side and steaming lights.

rangement (rānj'mēnt), n. [< OF. rangement, < renger, ranger, range: see range, v.] The act of ranging; arrangement.

Lodgement, rangement, and adjustment of our other ideas.

Waterland, Works, IV. 468.

ranger (rānj'jēr), n. [Early mod. E. also raunger; < range + -er¹. Cf. F. rangeur, one who arranges.] 1. One who ranges, or roams, or roves about; especially, one engaged in ranging or going about for some specific purpose, as search or ward.

O where are all my rangers bold,
That I pay meat and fee
To search the forest far an' wide?

Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

Thus fare the shiv'ring natives of the north,
And thus the rangers of the western world.

Copper, Task, i. 618.

Specifically—2. In England, formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business it was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, etc.; now, merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

They [wolves] walke not wildly as they were wont,
For feare of raungers and the great hunt.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The Queen, they say, is by no means delighted at her elevation. She likes quiet and retirement and Busby (of which the King has made her ranger), and does not want to be a queen.

Greville, Memoirs, July 13, 1830.

3. One of a body of regular or irregular troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a region, either for its protection or as marauders: as, the Texan rangers. Military rangers are generally mounted, but may fight on foot if occasion requires. The name is sometimes used in the plural for a permanent body of troops, as the Connaught Rangers in the British army.

"Do you know, friend," said the scout gravely, . . . "that this is a band of rangers chosen for the most desperate service?"

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

A famous Texan Ranger, who had come out of the Mexican war with a few scars and many honors.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 196.

4. One who roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.]—5. A dog that beats the ground.—6. A sieve. Holland.—7. A kind of fish. See the quotation.

[At Gibraltar] the Sp. besugo, a kind of seabream, is called in English ranger, which word, as the name of a fish, I cannot find in any book.

N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.

8. A kind of seal, probably the young bay-seal. [Newfoundland.]—Partizan ranger. See partizan.

rangerine (rānj'jēr-in), a. Same as rangiferine.

Rangifer tarandus (Gray), the name usually given to the Old World species of rangiferine deer, of which the American woodland and barren ground caribou are believed to be mere varieties.

Amer. Cyc., XIV. 265.

rangership (rān'jēr-shīp), *n.* [*< ranger + -ship.*] The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. *Todd.*

range-stove (rānj'stōv), *n.* A cooking-stove made like a range; a portable range.

range-table (rānj'tā'bl), *n.* A table for a particular firearm containing the range and the time of flight for every elevation, charge of powder, and kind of projectile.

Rangia (rān'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., named after Rang, a French conchologist.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Rangiidæ*. The *R. cyrenoides* is common in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Also called *Gnathodon*. *Des Moutins*, 1832.

2. In *Actinozoa*, a genus of etenophorous acalephs, ranking as the type of a family. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Rangifer (rān'jī-fēr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith), perhaps aecom. *< OF. rangier, ranger, rancheur, rangier*, a reindeer (appar. *< Icel. hræinn = OSw. ren*, reindeer), + *L. fera*, a wild beast.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing arctic and subarctic species with large irregularly branching horns in both sexes, the brow-antler of which is highly developed, usually unsymmetrical, and more or less palmate, and very broad spreading hoofs; the reindeer. See cuts under *reindeer* and *caribou*.

rangiferine (rān-jīf'ē-rin), *a.* [*< Rangifer + -ine.*] Belonging or relating to the genus *Rangifer*; resembling a reindeer. Also *rangerine*.

Rangiidæ (rān-jī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rangia + -idæ.*] 1. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Rangia*. The animal has short siphons connected at the base, a large linguiform foot, long palpi, and two pairs of gills, of which the outer is narrow and appendiculate. The shell is equivalve with salient umbones, and the hinge has two cardinal teeth and anterior and posterior lateral teeth in each valve, as well as an internal median fossa and cartilage.

2. A family of eurytomatous etenophorans, represented by the genus *Rangia*. It was based on an African species, and characterized by the deep indentation between the rows of locomotive flappers and a tentacle projecting from the angle of each indentation.

ringing-rod (rān'jīng-rod), *n.* A surveyors' rod or pole.

Rangoon creeper. See *Quisqualis*.

Rangoon tar. See *tar*.

rangy (rān'jī), *a.* [*< range + -y.*] 1. In *stock-breeding*, adapted for ranging or running about, or indicating such adaptation; quick or easy in movement; of roving character or capability: as, a *rangy* yoke of oxen (that is, good travelers, capable of making good speed, as in plowing); *rangy* steers (that is, steers disposed to wander away to a distance, as on a stock-range). The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person, as a lad who wanders from home, or who has a predilection for a roving life, as that of a sailor. [U. S.]

The ponies . . . used for the circle-riding in the morning have need rather to be strong and *rangy*.
T. Roosevelt, *Hunting Trips*, 1.

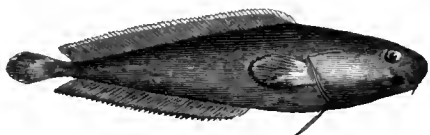
2. Having or permitting range or scope; roomy; commodious. [U. S.]

A large *rangy* shed for the horses.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 452.

rani, rancee (rān'ē), *n.* [Also *rany, rancee, ranmy*; *< Hind. rāni*, *< Skt. rājñi*, queen, fem. of *rājan*; see *raja*.] In India, the wife of a raja, or a reigning princess; a queen.

Raniceps (rān'ī-seps), *n.* [NL., *< L. rana*, a frog, + *caput*, head.] 1. In *ichth.*, a Cuvierian



Tadpole-hake (*Raniceps raninus*).

genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the family *Ranicipitidæ*. *R. raninus* is known as the *tadpole-hake*.—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferous.

Ranicipitidæ (rān'ī-sī-pit'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Raniceps (Ranicipit) + -idæ.*] A family of gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Raniceps*. Their characters are mostly shared with the *Gadidæ*, but the suborbital chain is enlarged and continued backward over the operculum, the suspensorium of the lower jaw is very oblique, and the pyloric caeca are rudimentary or reduced to two.

Ranidæ (rān'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rana* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Rana*, with premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses and precoracoids, and with omosternum; the frog family. It is the most extensive family of batrachians, about 250 species, of several genera,

being known. See *frog*, and cuts under *omosternum* and *Rana*.

raniform (rān'ī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. raniformis*, *< L. rana*, a frog, + *forma*, form.] Frog-like; resembling or related to a frog; belonging to the *Raniformes*; ranine; distinguished from *bufoniform*.

Raniformes (rān-ī-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raniformis*: see *raniform*.] A division of batrachians, including the true frogs: distinguished from *Bufoniformes*.

Ranina¹ (rā-nī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1801), fem. sing. of *raninus*: see *ranine*.] In *Crustacea*, the typical genus of *Raninidæ*, containing such frog-crabs as *R. dorsipeda*.

Ranina² (rā-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rana* + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, a division of oxydaetyl opisthoglossate batrachians, containing 6 families of frogs.

Raninæ (rā-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rana* + *-inæ.*] The true frogs as a subfamily of batrachians, corresponding to the family *Ranidæ*.

ranine (rā'nin), *a.* [*< F. ranin*, *< NL. raninus*, *< L. rana*, a frog: see *Rana*.] 1. In *herpet.*, pertaining to frogs; related or belonging to the *Ranidæ*; raniform.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the under side of the tip of the tongue, where a tumor called a *ranula* is sometimes formed. The ranine artery is the termination of the lingual artery, running to the tip of the tongue; it is accompanied by the ranine vein.

raninian (rā-nīn'ī-an), *a. and n.* [*< ranine + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Raninidæ*.

Raninidæ (rā-nīn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ranina* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomorous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ranina*. They have a smooth ovate-oblong carapace, the last pair of legs reduced and subdorsal, and the abdomen short, partially extended, and not folded under the thorax. The species are almost entirely confined to the tropics. See cut under *Ranina*¹.

raninoid (rān'ī-nōid), *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninoidea*; raninian.

Raninoidea (rān-ī-nōi'dē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Ranina* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of anomorous crustaceans, represented by the raninians.

ranite (rān'īt), *n.* [*< Icel. Rán*, a giant goddess, queen of the sea, + *-ite*.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from the alteration of *elaolite*; it occurs in southern Norway, and is essentially the same as *hydro-nephelite*.

ranivorous (rā-nīv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< L. rana*, a frog, + *vorare*, devour.] Frog-eating; subsisting habitually or chiefly upon frogs: as, the marsh-hawk is *ranivorous*.

rank¹ (rangk), *a.* [*< ME. rank, ranc, ronk, raunk, renk*, strong, proud, also rancid (influenced by *OF. rance, ranci*, rancid: see *rancid*); *< AS. ranc*, proud, forward, arrogant, showy, bold, valiant, = *D. MLG. LG. G. rank*, slender, projecting, lank, = *Icel. rakkr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender, bold, valiant, = *Sw. rank*, long and thin, = *Dan. rank*, straight, erect, slender.] 1†. Strong; powerful; capable of acting or of being used with great effect; energetic; vigorous; headstrong.

There arof all the rowte with there *Ranke* shippes, Cast aneres with cables that keue were of byt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4701.

Such a *rancke* and full writer must vse, if he will dowleslie, the exerceise of a verle good kinde of Epitome.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 112.

When folke bene fat, and riches *rancke*, It is a signe of helth. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, July.

Her *rank* teeth the glittering poisons chaw.
Middleton, *Entertainment to King James*.

2. Strong of its kind or in character; numitigated; virulent; thorough; utter: as, *rank* poison; *rank* treason; *rank* nonsense.

The *ranke* rebelle has been nu-to my rounde table, Redy eye with *Romaynes*!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2402.

Whose sacred filletes all besprinkled were With filth of gory blod, and venom *rank*.
Surrey, *Æneid*, li.

Willie mourns o'er her in vain,
And to his mother he has gane,
That vile *rank* witch, o' vilest kind!
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 163).

Rank corruption, mining all within,
Infecta unseem. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4. 148.
Run, run, ye rogues, ye preclous rogues, ye *rank* rogues!
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, iv. 2.

What are these but *rank* pedants?
Addison, *The Man of the Town*.

3. Strong in growth; growing with vigor or rapidity; hence, coarse or gross: said of plants. Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good.
Gen. xli. 5.

Rank weeds, that every art and care defy,
Reign o'er the land, and rob the blighted eye.
Crabbe, *Works*, I. 5.

As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed,
Among the high *rank* grass that sweeps his sides.
Bryant, *The Prairies*.

4. Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy; plethoric. [Rare.]

I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
Who else must be let blood, who else is *rank*.
Shak., *J. C.*, III. 1. 152.

5. Causing strong growth; producing luxuriantly; rich and fertile.

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

6. Strong to the senses; offensive; noisome; rancid: as, a *rank* taste or odor.

To thy fair flower add the *rank* smell of weeds.
Shak., *Sonnets*, lxxx.

And because they [the *Caphrarians*] always anoint themselves with grease and fat, they yeeld a *ranke* smell.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 693.

Whence arise
But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 120.

A number held pipes between their teeth, filling the room with the *rank* smoke of the strongest and blackest tobacco.
C. J. Bellamy, *Breton Mills*, II.

Hence—7. Coarse or gross morally; offensive to the mind; obscene; indecent; foul.

My wife's a hobby-horse, deserves a name
As *rank* as any flax-wench. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2. 277.

The London Cuckolds, the most *rank* play that ever succeeded, was then [in the time of King Charles II.] in the highest court favour. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 14.

The euphemisms suggested by the American Revisers were certainly desirable, instead of the *rank* words which offend American sensibilities.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 557.

8†. Ruttish; in heat.

The ewes, being *rank*,
In the end of autumn turned to the rams.
Shak., *M.* of *V.*, I. 3. 81.

9. In *law*, excessive; exceeding the actual value: as, a *rank* modulus.—10. In *mech.*, cutting strongly or deeply, as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual.

A roughing tool with *rank* feed or a finish tool with fine feed.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LI. 32.

11. Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was *rank* to do it. [Slang, U. S.]—12. Very angry; in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

rank^{1†} (rangk), *adv.* [*< rank*¹, *a.*] Rankly; strongly; furiously.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *rank*,
And ayme at him, fell flatt to ground for feare.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 6.

He's irrecoverable; mad, *ranke* mad.
Marston, *What you Will*, I. 1.

rank^{1†} (rangk), *v. i.* [ME. **ranken, ronken*; *< rank*¹, *a.*] To become rank.

Er hit *ronke* on rote. *Anglia*, iv. 19.

rank² (rangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ranek, ranke*; *< ME. renk*, usually *reng*, pl. *renges, ringes*, a row or line of soldiers, class, order, grade, station, *< OF. renc, reng*, later *rang*, *F. rang* (> *D. G. Dan. Sw. rang*), *F. dial. ringue, rang* = *Pr. renc* = *OCat. renc*, a rank, row, range; *< OHG. bring, hrinc*, *MHG. rinc*, *G. ring*, a ring, = *E. ring*: see *ring*¹, *n.* Cf. *harangue*, from the same ult. (OHG.) source. The *Bret. renk* is *< F.*; *Ir. ranc* *< E.*] 1. A line, row, or range. [Obsolete or archaic except in specific uses. See *range*, I.]

And all the fruitfull spawnes of fishes hew
In endless *rancks* along enranged were.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 85.

If therefore we look upon the *rank* or chain of things voluntarily derived from the positive will of God, we behold the riches of his glory proposed as the end of all.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. App. 1.

The *rank* of osiers by the murmuring stream.
Shak., *As you Like it*, iv. 3. 80.

Two equal *rancks* of Orient Pearls impale
The open throat.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 6.

In my juvenile days, and even long since, there was, hereabouts, a hackney-coach rank that had endured time out of mind, but was in latter years called a cab-stand.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X, 398.

Specifically—(a) One of the rows of a body of troops, or of any persons similarly ranged in a right-and-left line; a file of soldiers or other persons standing abreast in a formation; distinguished from file³, 5. See rank and file, under file³.

And Merlin that rode fro oo ränge to a-nother ascribe hem often "ore auant." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 588.

Otocara, which had not learned to keepe his ranke, or rather moued with rage, lept on the platforme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slew him. Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 358.

Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Right glorious to behold,
Came flashing back the noonday light,
Rank behind rank, like surges bright,
Of a broad sea of gold. Macaulay, Horatius.

Hence—(b) pl. The lines or divisions of an army or any armed force; organized soldiery; the body or class of common soldiers; as, the ranks are full; to rise from the ranks; to reduce an officer to the ranks.

The Knight of Rokeby led his ranks
To aid the valiant northern Earls
Who drew the sword for royal Charles.
Scott, Rokeby, I, 28.

In 1887 the number was fifty-one; and in 1888, up to the 1st September, forty-five commissions were given to men from the ranks. Harper's Mag., LXXX, 340.

(c) In organ-building, a row or set of pipes, one for each digital of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of two, three, four, or five ranks, according to the numbers of pipes sounded at once by a single digital. (d) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distinction from the files, which run from player to player. (e) A row, as of leaves on a stem.

2†. A continuous line or course; a stretch.

Presently after he was baptized, hee went to fast in the desert, xl. dayes & xl. nights on a rancke. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 360.

3. A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for some common reason, as social station, occupation, character, or creed: as, the Prohibition ranks; the ranks of the Anarchists.

Thou wert honest,
Ever among the rank of good men counted.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

All ranks and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. Rp. Atterbury.

Then from his Lordship I shall learn
Henceforth to meet with unconcern
One rank as weel's another.
Burns, On Meeting Basil, Lord Daer.

The nearest practical approach to the theological estimate of a sin may be found in the ranks of the ascetics. Lecky, Europ. Morals, I, 117.

4. Grade in a scale of comparison; class or classification; natural or acquired status; relative position; standing.

Not t' the worst rank of manhood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii, 1. 103.

These are all virtues of a meaner rank. Addison.

Specifically, of persons—(a) Titular distinction or dignity; gradation by hereditary, official, or other title: as, civil, judicial, or military rank; the rank of baron or marquis; the rank of general or admiral; the rank of ambassador or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General ranks with admiral; lieutenant-general with vice-admiral; major-general with rear-admiral; brigadier-general with commodore; colonel with captain; lieutenant-colonel with commander; major with lieutenant-commander; captain with lieutenant (senior grade); first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.

The rank of an ambassador has nothing to do with the transaction of affairs.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 94.
(b) Eminent standing or dignity; especially, aristocratic station or hereditary distinction, as in European monarchies; inherited or conferred social eminence.

Respect for Rank, fifty years ago universal and profound, is rapidly decaying. There are still many left who believe in some kind of superiority by Divine Right and the Sovereign's gift of Rank, even though that rank be but ten years old, and the grandfather's shop is still remembered. W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 118.

5†. A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation; aberration.

Instead of a manly and sober form of devotion, all the extravagant ranks and silly frocks of enthusiasm! Rp. Atterbury, Sermons, I, ii.

6. In geom., the degree of a locus of lines. (a) The number of lines of a singly infinite system which cut any given line in tridimensional space. (b) The number of lines of a triply infinite system which lie in one plane and pass through one point in that plane.—A split in the ranks, dissension and division in a party, sect, society, or the like. [Colloq.]

They must submit to the humiliation of acknowledging a split in their own ranks. Nineteenth Century, XXVI, 749.

Rank and file. See file³.—Rank of a complex, the number of its rays lying in an arbitrary plane and passing through an arbitrary point in that plane.—Rank of a curve, the rank of the system of its tangents, or the number of tangents which cut any arbitrarily taken line in

space.—Rank of a surface, the number of tangent lines to the surface which lie in a given plane and pass through a given point in that plane.—To break ranks. See break.—To fill the ranks, to make up the whole number, or a competent number.—To keep rank, to be in keeping; be consistent.

Some strange effect which will not well keep rank
With the rare temperance which is admired
In his life hitherto.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Maita, iii, 3.

To take rank, to have rank or consideration; be classed or esteemed, with reference to position or merit; as, he takes rank as a very original poet.—To take rank of, to have the right of taking a higher place than; outrank: as, in Great Britain the sovereign's sons take rank of all other nobles. Compare rank², v. t., 3.—To take rank with, to have the same or coordinate rank with; be entitled to like official or social consideration: as, a captain in the navy takes rank with a colonel in the army.

rank² (rangk), v. [Early mod. E. also ranek; < rank², n., q. v.] I. trans. 1. To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Sett by it selfe, and ranek't in comely rew.
Spenser, F. Q., III, vi, 35.

A many thousand warlike French
That were embattailed and rank'd in Kent.
Shak., K. John, iv, 2. 200.

These as enemies tooke their stands a musket shot one from another; ranked themselves 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I, 135.
Horse and chariots rank'd in loose array.
Milton, P. L., ii, 887.

2. To assign to a particular class, order, or division; fix the rank of; class.

Thou hor'st the face once of a noble gentleman,
Rank'd in the first file of the virtuous.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii, 2.

I will not rank myself in the number of the first.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

How shall we rank thee upon glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage!
Moore, To Thomas Hutme.

3. To take rank of or over; outrank: as, in the United States army, an officer commissioned simply as general ranks all other generals. [U. S.]—4. To dispose in suitable order; arrange; classify.

Antiently the people [of Magnesia] were ranked according to their different tribes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II, ii, 55.

By ranking all things under general and special heads, it [Logic] renders the nature or any of the properties, powers, and uses of a thing more easy to be found out when we seek in what rank of beings it lies.
Watts, Logic, I, vi, § 13.

5†. To fix as to state or estimation; settle; establish.

We cannot rank you in a nobler friendship
Than your great service to the state deserves.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i, 2.

I, that before was ranked in such content,
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii, 3.

6†. To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were rank'd too high
To touch the pinnace.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (Halliwell, under range.)

II. intrans. 1. To move in ranks or rows. [Rare.]

Your cattle, too; Allah made them; servicable dumb creatures; . . . they come ranking home at evening time.
Carlyle.

2. To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to rank above, below, or with some other man.

There is reason to believe that he [William of Orange] was by no means equal as a general in the field to some who ranked far below him in intellectual powers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gorizia ranks as an ecclesiastical metropolis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

3†. To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's self; behave.

His men were a' clad in the grene;
The knight was armed capisple,
With a bended bow, on a milk-white steed;
And I wot they rank'd right bonnille.
Song of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI, 25).

Hark! they are at hand; ranke hutchsomly.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv, 1.

4. In British law: (a) To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.

£19,534 is expected to rank against assets estimated at £18,120 15s. 2d.
Daily Telegraph, April 8, 1886. (Encyc. Dict.)

(b) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he ranked upon the estate.

rank-axis (rangk'ak'sis), n. A line considered as the envelop of planes.

rank-brained; (rangk'bränd), a. Wrong-headed; crack-brained.

rank-curve (rangk'kérv), n. A curve considered as the envelop of its tangents.

ranker (rang'kér), n. [*rank*² + *-er*1.] 1. One who ranks or arranges; one who disposes in ranks.—2. A military officer who has risen or been promoted from the ranks. [Colloq., Eng.]

The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are rankers.
St. James's Gazette, June 2, 1886, p. 12. (Encyc. Dict.)

ranking (rang'king), n. [Verbal n. of *rank*², v.] The act of one who ranks.—Ranking and sale, or ranking of creditors, in 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. It corresponds to the English process of marshaling securities in an action for redemption or foreclosure.

rankle (rang'kl), v.; pret. and pp. rankled, ppr. ranking. [Early mod. E. also rankill, rankyll; < ME. *rancken*, freq. of *rank*¹, v.] I. intrans. 1. To operate rankly or with painful effect; cause inflammation or irritation; produce a festering wound: used of either physical or mental influences.

Look, when he fawis, he bites; and when he bites,
His venom tooth will rankle to the death.
Shak., Rich. III, i, 3. 291.

[He] looked the rage that rankled in his heart.
Crabbe, Works, I, 76.

Or jealousy, with ranking tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Say, shall I wound with satire's ranking spear
The pure warm hearts that bid me welcome here?
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Resentment long rankled in the minds of some whom Endicott had perhaps too passionately punished.
Baneroff, Hist. U. S., I, 322.

2. To continue or grow rank or strong; continue to be painful or irritating; remain in an inflamed or ulcerous condition; fester, as a physical or mental wound or sore.

My words might cast rank poison to his pores,
And make his swollen and ranking sinews crack.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

A leper shut up in a pesthouse rankleth to himself, infects not others.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III, 19.

A wound in the flesh, no doubt, wants prompt redress; . . . But a wound to the soul? That rankles worse and worse.
Bronning, Ring and Book, I, 197.

II. trans. 1. To irritate; inflame; cause to fester.

Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weak,
From their long vassalage gin to respire,
And on their Paynim faces avenge their rankled ire.
Spenser, F. Q., III, iii, 36.

2†. To corrode.

Here, because his month waters at the money, his [Judas's] teeth *rankle* the woman's credit, for so I find malignant reprovers styled; corroding, non corrigunt; corruptores, immo corruptores—they do not mend, but make worse; they bite, they gnaw.
Rev. T. Adams, Works (Sermon on John xii, 6), II, 224.

rankly (rangk'li), adv. [*rank*¹, v. + *-ly*2.] 1†. With great strength or force; fiercely; rampantly.

Herkenk! is this ryst, so rankly to wrath
For any dede that I haf don other demed the get?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii, 431.

2. In an excessive manner or degree; inordinately; intensely; profusely; exuberantly: as, rankly poisonous; rankly treasonable; weeds that grow rankly.—3. Offensively; noisomely; fetidly.

The smoking of incense or perfumes, and the like, smells rankly enough, in all conscience, of idolatry.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii. (Latham.)

4. Grossly; foully.

The whole ear of Denmark
Is by a forged process of my death
Rankly abused.
Shak., Hamlet, i, 5. 38.

rankness (rangk'ness), n. [*rank*¹ + *-ness*.] 1†. Physical strength; effective force; potency.

The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

2. Strength of kind, quality, or degree, in a disparaging sense; hence, extravagance; excess; grossness; repulsiveness: as, rankness of growth; the rankness of a poison, or of one's pride or pretensions.—3†. Insolence; presumption.

I will physic your rankness, and yet give no thousand crows nether.
Shak., As you Like it, I, 1. 91.

4. Strength of growth; rapid or excessive increase; exuberance; extravagance; excess, as of plants, or of the wood of trees. Rankness is a condition often incident to fruit-trees in gardens and orchards, in consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no bearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copious supply of manure are generally the inducing causes.

I am stifled
With the mere rankness of their joy.
Shak., *Hen.* VIII, iv. 1. 59.

5. Excessive fertility; exuberant productiveness, as of soil.

By reason of the rankness and frutefulness of the ground, kyne, swyne, and horses doe marvellously increase in these regions.

Peter Martyr (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 164].

Bred by the rankness of the plenteous land.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

6. Offensive or noisome smell or taste; repulsiveness to the senses.

The native rankness or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 46.

rank-plane (rangk'plān), *n.* The plane of a plane pencil.

rank-point (rangk'point), *n.* The focus of a plane pencil.

rank-radiant (rangk'rā'di-ant), *n.* A point considered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane.

rank-riding (rangk'ri'ding), *a.* Riding furiously; hard-riding.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the rank-riding Scots upon their Gallowsays.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

rank-scented (rangk'seu'ted), *a.* Strong-scented; having a coarse or offensive odor.

The mutable, rank-scented many. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 1. 66.

rank-surface (rangk'sér'fās), *n.* A surface considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rann, *n.* See *ran*³.

rannee, *n.* See *rani*.

rannet (ran'el), *n.* [*< F. ranelle*, toad, dim. of *L. rana*, frog.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Such a roinish rannet, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
G. Harney, Pierce's Supererogation (1600).

rannel-balk (ran'el-bāk), *n.* Same as *randlebar*.

rannet. A Middle English preterit plural of *run*. *Chaucer*.

ranny (ran'i), *n.* [Also *ranney*; supposed to be ult. a corruption (through *OF.*) of *L. araneus*, sc. *mus*, a kind of mouse: see *shrew* and *araneous*.] The shrew or shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus*.

Samoniscus and Nicander do call the mus araneus, the shrew or ranney, blind. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 18.

ranoid (rā'noid), *a.* [*< L. rana*, a frog, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] In *herpet.*, same as *ranine*: distinguished from *bufonoid*.

ranpick, **ranpiket**, *n.* Same as *rampick*.

ransack (ran'sak), *v.* [*Prop. ransake*, the form *ransack* being due in part to association with *sack*², pillage (see def. 2); *< ME. ransaken, ransakyn, ransaken*, *< Icel. ransaka* (= *Sw. Norw. ransaka* = *Dan. ransage*), search a house, *ransack*, *< rann* (for **ransu*), a house, abode (= *AS. resu*, a plank, ceiling, = *Goth. razn*, a house), + *saka*, fight, hurt, harm, appar. taken in this compound with the sense of the related *sekja*, seek, = *AS. sēcan*, seek: see *seek* and *sake*.] **I. trans.** 1. To search thoroughly; seek carefully in all parts of; explore, point by point, for what is desired; overhaul in detail.

In a morwenyng
When Phebus, with his fry torches rede,
Ransaked hath every lover in hys drede.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 28.

All the articles there in conteynid they shall ransakyn besyly, and discussyn soo discretly in here remembrance that both in will . . . shal not onmytyn for to complishe the seyd articles.
Paston Letters, I. 458.

In the third Year of his Reign, he ransacked all Monasteries, and all the Gold and Silver of either Chalyces or Shires he took to his own use. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 26.

Cicero . . . ransacks all nature, and pours forth a redundancy of figures even with a lavish hand.
Goldsmith, *Metaphors*.

2†. To sack; pillage completely; strip by plundering.

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy.
Shak., *T. and C.*, *Prol.*, i. 1. 8.

I observed only these two things, a village exceedingly ransacked and ruined by means of the civil warres.
Coryat, *Curdities*, I. 23.

3†. To obtain by ransacking or pillage; seize upon; carry off; ravish.—4†. To violate; deflower: as, "ransacked chastity," *Spenser*.

II. intrans. To make penetrating search or inquisition; pry; rummage. [Obsolete or rare.]

With sacrilegious Tools we rudely rend her,
And ransack deeply in her bosom tender.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 5.

Such words he gaue, but deepe with dynt the sword enforced furst
Had ransakt through his ribs and sweete white brest at once had burst.
Phaer, *Aeneid*, ix.

ransack (ran'sak), *n.* [*< Icel. ransak, ransakn*, a ransacking; from the verb.] 1. Detailed search or inquisition; careful investigation. [Rare.]

What secret corner, what unwonted way,
Has scap'd the ransack of my rambling thought?
Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 12.

To compile, however, a real account of her [Madame Récamier] would necessitate the ransack of all the memoirs, correspondence, and anecdote concerning French political and literary life for the first half of this century.
Encyc. Brit., XX, 309.

2†. A ransacking; search for plunder; pillage; sack.

Your Highness undertook the Protection of the English Vessels putting into the Port of Leghorn for shelter, against the Dutch Men of War threatening 'em with nothing but Ransack and Destruction.
Milton, *Letters of State*, Sept., 1652.

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from ransack. *J. Webster*.

ransacker (ran'sak-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. ransaker*; *< ransack* + *-er*¹.] One who ransacks; a careful searcher; a pillager.

That ea to say, Ransaker of the myghte of Godd and of His Maieste with owttene gret clenncs and meknes sail be ouerlayde and oppresse of Hym-selfe.
Hampole, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

ransaket, *v.* An obsolete form of *ransack*.

ranshackle (ran'shak-l), *v. t.* A variant of *ransack*, simulating *ramshackle*¹.

They loosed the eye out, and and a',
And ranshacked the house right wel.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

ransom (ran'sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ransome, ransom*; *< ME. ransome, ransom, ransome, ransom, ransoun, ransoun, ransoun, ransoun* (for the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *random*) = *D. rantsoen* = *MLG. LG. ranzūn, ransūn* = *G. ranzion* = *Dan. ransou* = *Sw. ranson*, *< OF. rançon, rançon, ranson, ranson, ranson*, *F. rançon* = *Pr. ransos, rezempto*, mod. *rançon*, *< L. redemptio(n)-*, ransom, redemption: see *redemption*, of which *ransom* is a much shrunken form.] 1. Redemption for a price; a holding for redemption; also, release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy for a consideration; liberation on payment or satisfaction of the price demanded.

And Galashin seide than sholde he dye with oute ransom.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

You besече and pray,
Fair sir, saue my life, let me on-lif go,
Taking this peple to ransom also!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4205.

Then he shall give for the ransom of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. *Ex.* xli. 30.

The Money raised for his Ransom was not so properly a Taxation as a Contribution. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 66.

2. The money or price awarded or paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

Vpon a crosse naylyd I was for the,
Softred deth to pay the ransom.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. *Mark* x. 45.

3†. Atonement; expiation.

If hearty sorrow
Be a sufficient ransom for offence,
I tender't here. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, v. 4. 75.

ransom (ran'sum), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *ransoume*; *< ME. *ransouen, ransouen*, *< OF. rançonner, ransom*; from the noun.] 1. To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying or giving in return that which is demanded; buy out of servitude; buy off from penalty.

A robber was yransouened rather than the alle,
With-outen any penaunce of purgatorie, to perpetual blisse.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 420.

This was hard fortune; but, if alive and taken,
They shall be ransom'd, let it be st millions.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lientenant*, ii. 4.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole
To poor sick people, richer in His eyes
Who ransom'd us, and haler too, than I.
Tennyson, *Gnivevere*.

2†. To redeem; rescue; deliver.

I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. *Hos.* xiii. 14.

3†. To hold at ransom; demand or accept a ransom for; exact payment on.

And he and hys company . . . dyde great damage to the cuntry, as well by ransomyng of the townes as by pillage ouer all the cuntry.

Berners, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, II. (*Richardson*).

4†. To set free for a price; give up the custody of on receipt of a consideration.

I would . . . ransom him to any French courtier for a new-devised courtesy. *Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, i. 2. 65.

5†. To atone for; expiate.

These tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are rich and ransom all ill deeds.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxxiv.

ransomable (ran'sum-ə-bl), *a.* [*< ransom* + *-able*.] Capable of being ransomed or redeemed for a price.

I passed my life in that bath with many other gentlemen and persons of condition, distinguished and accounted as ransomable.

Jarvis, tr. of *Don Quixote*, I. iv. 13. (*Davies*).

ransom-bill (ran'sum-bil), *n.* 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.

ransomer (ran'sum-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ransoumer*, *< OF. rançonner*, *< rançonner*, ransom: see *ransom*, *v.*] One who ransoms or redeems.

The onlie savior, redeemer, and ransoumer of them which were lost in Adam our forefather.
Foote, *Martyrs*, an. 1555.

ransom-free (ran'sum-frē), *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And ransom-free restor'd to his abode.
Dryden, *Ilid*, i. 147.

ransomless (ran'sum-less), *a.* [*< ransom* + *-less*.] Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Cosroe, Cassana, and the rest, be free,
And ransomless return!

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, iv. 5.

For this brave stranger, so indeed'd to thee,
Passee to thy country, ransomlesse and free.

Heywood, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 423).

ranstead (ran'sted), *n.* [Also *ransted*; frequently also *ramstead*, *ramsted*; said to have been introduced at Philadelphia as a garden flower by a Welsh gentleman named *Ranstead*.] The common toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*, a weed with herbage of rank odor, erect stem, narrow leaves, and a raceme of spurred flowers, colored light-yellow, part of the lower lip bright-orange.

rant (rant), *v. i.* [*< OD. ranten*, also *randen*, dote, be enraged, = *LG. randen*, attack any one, call out to any one, = *G. rancen*, toss about, make a noise; cf. *G. dial. rant*, noise, uproar; root uncertain.] 1. To speak or declaim violently and with little sense; rave; used of both the matter and the manner of utterance, or of either alone: as, a ranting preacher or actor.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 1. 307.

They say you're angry, and rant mightily,
Because I love the same as you.
Cowley, *The Mistress*, *Rich Rival*.

Make not your Hecuba with fury rage,
And show a ranting grief upon the stage.
Dryden and *Soames*, tr. of *Boileau's Art of Poetry*, iii. 563.

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; make noisy mirth. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wf quaffing and laughing,
They ranted and they sang.
Burns, *Jolly Beggars*.

rant (rant), *n.* [*< rant*, *v.*] 1. Boisterous, empty declamation; fierce or high-sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought; bombast.

This is stoical rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury*.

2. A ranting speech; a bombastic or boisterous utterance.

After all their rants about their wise man being happy in the bull of Phalaris, &c., they yet allow'd him to dispatch himself if he saw cause. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. v.

He sometimes, indeed, in his rants, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians; but all his sympathies were really with the natives. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boisterous merrymaking, generally accompanied with dancing. [Scotch.]

Thou art the life o' public haunts;
But [without] thee, what were our fairs and rants?
Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

I have a good conscience, . . . unless it be about a rant among the lasses, or a spore at a fair.

Scott, Black Dwarf, II.

4. A kind of dance, or the music to which it was danced. = Syn. 1. Rustian, Turpidness, etc. See bombast.

ran-tan (ran'tan), n. [Prob. an imitative var. of randaun.] Same as randaun.

ranter¹ (ran'ter), n. [*< rant + -er¹.*] 1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher, actor, or the like.—2. [*cap.*] A name applied—(a) By way of reproach, to the members of an English Antinomian sect of the Commonwealth period, variously associated with the Familists, etc. (b) Also, opprobriously, to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of disagreement being that the new body favored street preaching, camp-meetings, etc.—3. A merry, roving fellow; a jolly drinker. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho, Of excessive drinking, as great ranters do. Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 5. (Halliwell.) Yours, sault or sinner, Rob the Ranter. Burns, To James Tennant.

ranter² (ran'ter), n. [Origin obscure.] A large beer-jug.

ranter² (ran'ter), v. i. [*Cf. ranter², n.*] To pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel. [Prov. Eng.]

ranter³ (ran'ter), v. t. Same as ranter².

ranterism (ran'ter-izm), n. [*< ranter¹ + -ism.*] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; rantism.

ranterst (ran'terz), n. pl. A woolen stuff made in England in the eighteenth century. Drapers' Dict.

rantingly (ran'ting-li), adv. In a ranting manner. (a) With sounding empty speech; bombastically. (b) With boisterous jollity; frolicsomenly.

Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he; He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round, Below the gallow-tree. Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

ranti-pole (ran'ti-pōl), a. and n. [Appar. *< ranty + pole = poll¹*, head; see *poll¹*. Cf. *dodipoll¹*.] I. a. Wild; roving; rakish.

Out upon't, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this ranti-pole rate! Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

This ranti-pole hero had for some time singled out the blooming Katrina for the object of his uncouth gallantries. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. n. A rude, romping boy or girl; a wild, reckless fellow.

What strange, awkward ranti-pole was that I saw thee speaking to? J. Baillie.

I was always considered as a ranti-pole, for whom anything was good enough. Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (Davies.)

ranti-pole (ran'ti-pōl), v. i.; pret. and pp. ranti-poled, ppr. ranti-poling. [*< ranti-pole, n.*] To run about wildly.

The elder was a termagant imperious wench; she used to ranti-pole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. Arbuthnot.

rantism¹ (ran'tizm), n. [*< Gr. παντιζμός*, a sprinkling, *< παντιζεν*, sprinkle, besprinkle.] A sprinkling; hence, a small number; a handful. [Rare.]

We, but a handful to their heap, a rantism to their baptism. Bp. Andrews.

rantism² (ran'tizm), n. [*< rant + -ism.*] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; rantism. Johnson.

rattle-tree, randle-tree (ran'tl-trē, -dl-trē), n. [*Cf. ran-tree*, a dial. form of roan-tree; cf. also *rampick*, *rampick*.] 1. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the roof-tree.—2. A beam which runs from back to front of a chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—3. Figuratively, a tall, raw-boned person.

If ever I see that and randle-tree of a wife again, I'll gle her something to buy tobacco. Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

[Scotch in all uses.] rantock (ran'tok), n. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Orkneys.]

ran-tree (ran'trē), n. A dialectal variant of roan-tree. Also ranty.

ranty (ran'ti), a. and n. [*< rant + -y¹*.] Same as randy. [Prov. Eng.]

ranula (ran'ū-lā), n.; pl. ranulæ (-lē). [= F. *ranule*, *< L. ranula*, a little frog, also a small swell-

ing on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana*, a frog; see *Rana¹*.] A cystic tumor caused by the obstruction of the duct of a small mucous gland on the under surface of the tongue, the so-called Blandin-Nuhn gland. The term has been applied, however, with considerable looseness, to other tumors in or near this place presenting some resemblance to true ranulae.

ranular (ran'ū-lār), a. [= F. *ranulaire*; as *ranula + -ar³*.] Of or pertaining to a ranula; of the character of a ranula.

Ranunculaceæ (rā-nung-kū-lā'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), *< Ranunculus + -accæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Ranales*, characterized by the numerous stamens inserted on the receptacle, five deciduous and commonly colored sepals, not more than one complete circle of petals, and seeds with a minute embryo in fleshy albumen, and without an aril. They have usually many separate pistils which mature into distinct dry fruits, either achenes or follicles, or coalesce into berries. The species, estimated by some at 1,200, by Durand at 680, are included in 5 tribes and 30 genera. They occur throughout the world, but in the tropics more rarely and chiefly on mountains, elsewhere forming a conspicuous part of the flora of almost every region, especially in Europe, which contains one fifth, and in North America, which has one seventeenth, of all the species. Their wide distribution is aided by the long-continued vitality of the seeds, many of which are also remarkably slow to germinate after planting, those of several species requiring two years. They are annual or perennial herbs—rarely undershrubs, as *Xanthoxiza*. Many have dissected alternate or radical leaves, the petiole with an expanded sheathing base, but without stipules; *Clematis* is exceptional in its opposite leaves and climbing stem. The order is often known as the buttercup or crow-foot family, from the type, and contains an unusually large proportion of other characteristic plants, as the hepatica of America, the Christmas rose of Germany, and the lesser celandine of England. It includes also many of the most beautiful flowers of garden cultivation. Most of the species contain in their colorless juice an acrid and caustic principle, which sometimes becomes a dangerous narcotic poison, is often of great medicinal value (see *hellebore*, *aconite*, *Hydrastis*, *Actæa*, *Cimicifuga*), is usually most concentrated in the roots, but very volatile in the foliage and stems, and is dissipated by drying or in water, but intensified by the action of acids, alcohol, etc. The order was one of the earliest to be defined by botanists with substantially its present limits (as *Multisiliqua* by Linnæus, 1751), and has long been placed at the head of the polypetalous families of dicotyledons, standing as the first order of plants in the most widely accepted classifications, from De Candolle in 1819 to Durand in 1888.

ranunculaceous (rā-nung-kū-lā'shius), a. [*< NL. ranunculaceus*, *< Ranunculus*, q. v. Cf. *Ranunculacææ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ranunculacææ*; resembling the ranunculus.

Ranunculææ (rā-nung-kū-lā'sē-ō), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), *< Ranunculus + -ææ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ranunculacææ*. It is characterized by carpels with one ascending ovule, becoming achenes in fruit, by numerous radical leaves, and (excepting in the two species of *Oxygraphis*) by the additional presence of alternate stem-leaves. It includes the type genus *Ranunculus*, and 3 other genera embracing 8 species.

Ranunculus (rā-nung'kū-lus), n. [NL. (Kaspar Bauhin, 1623), *< L. ranunculus*, a medicinal plant, also called *batrachion*, perhaps crowfoot (*> It. ranuncolo*, Sp. *ranunculo*, Pg. *ranunculo*, D. *ranunkel*, G. Dan. Sw. *ranunkel*, crowfoot), dim. of *rana*, a frog; see *Rana¹*.] 1. A large genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Ranunculacææ* and of the tribe *Ranunculææ*. It is characterized by the perfect flowers with from three to five caducous sepals, three to five or even fifteen conspicuous petals, each marked at the base by a nectar-bearing scale or pit, and by the many achenes in a head or spike, each beaked with a short persistent style. There are about 200 species, scattered throughout the world, abundant in temperate and cold regions, with a few on mountain-tops in the tropics; 15 species are British, and about 47 occur in the United States, besides at least 9 others in Alaska; 23 are found in the Atlantic States. The genus is remarkable for its development northward, extending to the Aleutian Islands and Point Barrow, and even to Fort Conger, 81° 44' north. Others extend well to the south, as the Fuegian *R. biternatus*. The species have usually a perennial base or rootstock, and bear deeply divided leaves, entire to a few species, and yellow or white terminal flowers (pink in *R. Andersoni* of Nevada), which are generally bright and showy, and have numerous and conspicuous short yellow stamens and a smaller central mass of yellow or greenish pistils. The more common species, with bright-yellow flowers and palmately divided leaves, are known



Flowering Plant of *Ranunculus bulbosus* (Buttercup).

as *buttercup* and *crowfoot*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, which have also the old local names of *butter-flower*, *butter-daisy*, *bister-plant*, *crow-flower*, and in Scotland *yellow gowan*. (See also *goldewy*, and cut under *ovary¹*.) A number of yellow species are cultivated under the name *garden ranunculus*, as *R. speciosus*, a favorite source of cut flowers, and especially the Persian *R. Asiaticus*, with three-parted leaves, parent of a hundred varieties, mostly double, and including scarlet and other colors. *R. acarifolius*, a tall European species with five-parted leaves, is cultivated in white double-flowered varieties under the names *bachelor's-buttons* and *fair-maids-of-France* or *-of-Kent*. The bright-yellow flowers of *R. insignis*, a densely woolly New Zealand species, are nearly 2 inches across. Several white-flowered species are remarkable for their growth in rock-crevices amid perpetual snow, especially *R. glacialis* of the Alps, and also the yellow-flowered *R. Thora*, the mountain wolf's-bane. A few weedy species have prickly fruit, as *R. arvensis* of England (for which see *hungereed*, *hedgohog*, 3, and *joy*, 4). Many species are so acrid as to raise blisters when freshly gathered, but are sometimes eaten, when dried, by cattle. *R. sceleratus*, said to be the most acrid species, is eaten boiled as a salad in Wallachia, as are also the roots of *R. bulbosus*, the acridity disappearing on boiling. *R. auricomus* (see *goldilocks*) is exceptional in the absence of this acrid principle, as also *R. aquatilis*, which sometimes forms almost the entire food of cattle. This and several other species, the water-crowfoots, are immersed aquatic with finely dissected foliage, forming deep-green feathery masses which bear white emerged flowers; among them is *R. Lyallii* of New Zealand, one of the most ornamental species, there known as *water-lily*. The yellow water-crowfoot, *R. multifidus*, found from North Carolina to Point Barrow, has kidney-shaped and cut-floating leaves. Several species with long and mainly undivided leaves are known as *spearwort*. For *R. Ficaria*, celebrated as one of the earliest English flowers, and as *Wordsworth's flower*, see *celandine*, 2, *pilewort*, and *figwort*, 2. See also cut under *achenium*.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ranunculæ* (-li).] A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

ranverset, v. t. See *reverse*.

Ranvier's nodes. See *nodes of Ranvier*, under *node*.

Ranzania (ran-zā'ni-ā), n. [NL., named (in def. 1 by Nardo, 1840) after C. Ranzani, an Italian naturalist.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Molidae*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

ranz des vaches (rons dā vāsh). [Swiss F. (see def.), explained as lit. (a) 'the lowing of the cows': Swiss dial. *ranz*, connected, in this view, with G. *ranken*, bray as an ass; *des*, comp. of *de*, of, and *les*, pl. of def. art.; *vaches*, pl. of *vache*, *< L. vacca*, a cow (see *vacine*); (b) in another view, 'the line of cows,' *ranz* being taken as a var. of *ranps*, pl. of *rang*, row, line (because the cows fall into line when they hear the alpenhorn); see *rank²*.] One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on the alpenhorn. It consists of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic tones of the horn, which are singularly effective in the open air and combined with mountain echoes. The melodies vary in the different cantons. They are sometimes sung.

Raoulia (rā-ō'li-ā), n. [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1867), named after E. Raoul, a French naval surgeon, who wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Gnaphaliæ*. It is characterized by the solitary, sessile, and terminal heads of many flowers, which are mostly perfect and fertile, the outer circles of pistillate flowers being only one or two, or less than in the related genus *Gnaphalium* (the everlasting), but more than in the other next-allied genus, *Helichrysum*. All the flowers bear a bilid style and a pappus which is not plumose. The 14 species are mostly natives of New Zealand, and are small densely tufted plants of rocky mountainous places, resembling mosses, with numerous branches thickly clothed with minute leaves. They bear white starry flower-heads, one at the end of each short twig, closely surrounded with leaves, and in *R. grandiflora* and others ornamented by an involucre with white bracts. *R. eximia* and *R. mammillaris* are known in New Zealand as *sheep-plants*, from their growth in sheep-pastures in large white woolly tufts, readily mistaken for sheep even at a short distance.

rap¹ (rap), v.; pret. and pp. rapped or rapt, ppr. rapping. [*< ME. rappen*, *< Sw. rappa*, strike, beat, rap; cf. *rap¹, n.* Cf. MHG. freq. *raffeln*, G. *rappeln*, intr., rattle. Perhaps connected with *rap²*.] I. *trans.* 1. To beat upon; strike heavily or smartly; give a quick, sharp blow to, as with the fist, a door-knocker, a stick, or the like; knock upon.

His hote newe chosen love he changed into hate, And sodainly with mighty mace gan rap hir on the pate. Gascoigne, In Praise of Lady Sandes.

With one great Peal they rap the Door, Like Footmen on a Visiting Day. Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

2. To use in striking; make a blow or blows with. [Rare.]

Dunstan, as he went along through the gathering mist, was always rapping his whip somewhere. George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

3. To utter sharply; speak out: usually with *out*. (see phrase below).

One *raps* an oath, another deals a curse;
He never better bow'd; this never worae.
Quarles, Emblems, 1. 10.

To rap out. (a) To throw out violently or suddenly in speech; utter in a forcible or striking manner: as, to rap out an oath or a lie.

He could roundlie rap out so manie vglie othea.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 57.
The first was a judge, who rapped out a great oath at his footman.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 44.

(b) To produce or indicate by rapping sounds; impart by a series of significant raps: as, to rap out a communication or a signal: used specifically of the supposed transmission of spiritual intelligence in this way through the instrumentality of mediums. = *Syn.* 1. To thump, whack.

II. intrans. 1†. To deal a heavy blow or heavy blows; beat.

The elementa gonne to ruache & rappe,
And smet downe churches & temples with crak.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

2†. To fall with a stroke or blow; drop so as to strike.

Now, by this time the tears were rapping down
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.
Ross, Helcnore, p. 70. (*Jamieson*.)

3. To strike a quick, sharp blow; make a sound by knocking, as on a door: as, to rap for admittance.

Villain, I say, knock me at this gate,
And rap me well. *Shak.*, T. of the S., 1. 2. 12.
When she cam to the king's court,
She rapped w' a ring.
Karl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 397).

Comes a dun in the morning and raps at my door.
Shenstone, Poet and Dnn.

4. To take an oath; swear; especially, to swear falsely; compare to rap out (a), above. [Thieves' cant.]

It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would atack at a little rapping for his friend.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, 1. 13. (*Darley*.)

rap¹ (rap), *n.* [*<* ME. *rap*, *rapp* = Sw. *Norw.* *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap, smart blow; cf. *rap¹*, *v.*] 1. A heavy or quick, smart blow; a sharp or resounding knock; concussion from striking.

The right arme with a rappe reft from the shuldurs.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7680.

And therewith (as in great anger) he clapped his fyste on the borde a great rappe.
Hall, Edw. V.

Bolus arriv'd, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double rap.
Cobean the Younger, Broad Grins, The Newcastle Apothecary.

2. A sound produced by knocking, as at a door, or by any sharp concussion; specifically, in modern spiritualism, a ticking or knocking noise produced by no apparent physical means, and ascribed to the agency of disembodied spirits.

We may first take the raps and the "astral bells," which Mr. Stannett seems to regard as constituting important test phenomena.

R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 261.

rap² (rap), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [*<* ME. *rappen*, *<* Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, carry off, = MHG. *G. raffen*, snatch; dial. (LG.) *rappen*, snatch up, take up (> ult. E. *raff*). Cf. *rape¹* and *rape²*. The pp. *rapped*, *rapt*, became confused with *rapt*, *<* L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, snatch, which is not connected with the Teut. word: see *rapt¹*, *rapt²*.] 1†. To snatch or hurry away; seize by violence; carry off; transport; ravish.

Some shall be rapt and taken alive, as St. Paul saith.
Lattimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1560.

Think ye that . . . they will not pluck from you whatsoever they can rap or reave?

Apostolic Benediction of Adrian VI., Nov. 25, 1522
(*Foxe's Martyrs*, II. 59).

He ever hastens to the end, and so
(As if he knew it) raps his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

But when these people grew negligardly in their offerings,
it [the room] was rapt from thence.
Sandys, Travails, p. 160.

Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.
Milton, P. L., III. 522.

2. To transport out of one's self; affect with ecstasy or rapture; carry away; absorb; engross.

What, dear sir,
Thua raps you? Are you well?
Shak., Cymbeline, 1. 6. 51.

I found thee weeping, and . . .
Am rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears.
Addison, Cato, IV. 3.

Rapt into future times, the bard begun.
Pope, Messiah, l. 7.

To rap and rend (originally to *rape* and *ren*: see *rape²*), to seize and strip; fall on and plunder; snatch by violence.

All they could rap, and rend, and pilfer,
To acrap and ends of gold and silver.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 789.

From loe and from friend
He'd rap and he'd rend, . . .
That Holy Church might have more to spend.
Barham, Ingoldsbay Legends, II. 206.

rap³ (rap), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *rapped*, ppr. *rapping*. [*<* Also *rape*; prob. due in part to *rap¹*, but in part representing ME. *repen*, *<* AS. *hrepian*, touch, treat, = OFries. *reppa*, touch, move, = MD. *reppen*, move, = LG. *reppen*, touch, move, > G. *rappen*, scrape, = Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = Sw. *repa*, scratch. Cf. *rape⁶*.] To scratch. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rap⁴ (rap), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rap¹*. There is nothing to connect the word with MHG. *G. rappe*, a coin so called: see *rappe²*.] A counterfeit coin of bad metal which passed current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the reign of George I., before the issue of Wood's halfpence. Its intrinsic value was half a farthing. Hence the phrases *not worth a rap*, *to care not a rap*, implying something of no value.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps.

Swift, Drapier's Letters, letter 1.

They [his pockets] was turned out afore, and the devil a rap a left.
Barham, Ingoldsbay Legends, 1. 76.

I don't care a rap where I go.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

Rap halfpenny, a rap.
It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a rap halfpenny.
Backwood's Mag., XCVI. 392.

rap^{5†}, *n.* A Middle English form of *rope*.

rap^{6†}, *n.* A Middle English preterit of *rap*.

Wyclif.

rap⁷ (rap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards. *E. H. Knight*.

Rapaces (rā-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. rapax*, rapacious: see *rapacious*.] 1. In *mammul*, the beasts of prey; carnivorous quadrupeds; the *Carnivora*, now called *Ferae*. Also *Rapacia*.—2. In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; rapacious birds; the *Accipitres* or *Raptores*.

Rapacia (rā-pā'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. rapax*: see *Rapaces*.] Rapacious mammals; beasts of prey; synonymous with *Rapaces*, 1.

rapacious (rā-pā'shus), *a.* [= F. *rapace* = Pr. *rapatz* = Sp. *rapaz* = It. *rapace*, *<* L. *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious, *<* *rapere*, seize: see *rap²*.] 1. Of a grasping habit or disposition; given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed, or obtaining wrongfully or by extortion; predatory; extortionate: as, a rapacious usurer; specifically, of animals, subsisting by capture of living prey; raptorial; predaceous: as, rapacious birds or fishes.

What trench can intercept, what fort withstand
The brutal soldier's rude rapacious hand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

A rapacious man he [Warren Hastings] certainly was not. Had he been so, he would infallibly have returned to his country the richest subject in Europe.

Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Of a grasping nature or character; characterized by rapacity; immoderately exacting; extortionate: as, a rapacious disposition; rapacious demands.

Well may then thy Lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from Death's rapacious claim.
Milton, P. L., xi. 258.

There are two sorts of avarice: the one is but of a bastard kind, and that is the rapacious appetite of gain.

Cowley, Avarice.

= *Syn.* 1. *Rapacious*, *Ravenous*, *Voracious*. *Rapacious*, literally disposed to seize, may note, as the others do not, a distinctive characteristic of certain classes of animals; the tiger is a rapacious animal, but often not ravenous or voracious. *Ravenous* implies hunger of an extreme sort, shown in eagerness to eat. *Voracious* means that one eats or is disposed to eat a great deal, without reference to the degree of hunger: a glutton is voracious. Samuel Johnson tended to be a voracious eater, because in his early life he had often gone hungry till he was ravenous.

rapaciously (rā-pā'shus-hi), *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine; by violent seizure.

rapaciousness (rā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being rapacious; inclination to seize violently or unjustly.

rapacity (rā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*<* F. *rapacité* = Pr. *rapacitat* = Sp. *rapacidad* = Pg. *rapacidade* = It. *rapacità*, *<* L. *rapacitas* (*t-*), rapacity, *<* *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious: see *rapacious*.] The character of being rapacious; the exercise of a rapacious or predaceous disposition; the act or practice of seizing by force, as plunder or prey, or of obtaining by extortion or chicanery, as unjust gains: as, the rapacity of pirates, of usurers, or of wild beasts.

Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable rapacity.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

In the East the rapacity of monarchs has sometimes gone to the extent of taking from cultivators so much of their produce as to have afterwards to return part for seed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

rapadura (rap-a-dō'rā), *n.* [Also *rappadura*; *<* Sp. Pg. *rapadura*, shavings or scrapings, *<* *rapar*, shave, scrape, = F. *ráper*, OF. *rasper*, scrape: see *rasp¹*, *v.*] A coarse unclarified sugar, made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and cast in molds.

raparee, *n.* See *rapparee*.

Rapatea (rā-pā'tē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the order *Rapateaceae*. It is characterized by an ovary with three cells and three ovules, six anthers each with a spiral appendage, and numerous flowers in a globose head with an involucre of two long leaf-like bracts dilated at the base, and each flower provided with many closely imbricated obtuse appressed bractlets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Guiana and northern Brazil. They bear long and narrow radical leaves from a low or robust rootstock, and flowers on a leafless scape, each with three rigid and chaff-like erect sepals, and three broad and spreading petals united below into a hyaline tube.

Rapateaceae (rā-pā-tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koernicke, 1871), *<* *Rapatea* + *-aceae*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Coronarieae*, typified by the genus *Rapatea*. It is characterized by regular flowers with three greenish sepals and three petals, six stamens with long anthers opening by a pore, a three-celled ovary with few or solitary anatropous ovules, and a lenticular embryo in farinaceous albumen. It includes about 22 species, of 6 genera, once classed among the rushes, and now placed between them and the spiderworts. They are perennial herbs, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela, and are mostly robust marsh-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, sessile or petioled, and flowers on a naked scape, commonly in dense involucre heads resembling those of the *Compositae*.

rape^{1†} (rāp), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *rapen*, *<* Icel. *hrapa*, fall, rush headlong, hurry, hasten, = *Norw.* *rapa*, slip, fall, = Dan. *rapp*, make haste; cf. MLG. *reppen*, hasten, hurry, G. refl. *rappeln*, hasten, hurry. Cf. *rape¹*, *a.* and *n.*, also *rape²*, *rap²*, of which *rape¹* is in part a doublet.] To make haste; hasten; hurry: often used reflexively.

Was fro my presena on payne of thi lyffe,
And rape of [from] my rewme in a rad haste,
Or thou shalt telly be lost and thou leng oghter.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1893.

"For I may nouzt lette," quod that Icode, and Ilyard he bistrydeth,
And raped hym to Iherusalem-ward the rigte waye to ryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 79.

rape^{1†} (rāp), *n.* [ME., *<* *rape¹*, *v.*] Haste; precipitancy; a precipitate course.

Row forthe in a rape right to the banke,
Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5633.

So oft a day I note thy werke renewe,
It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape;
And al is thorgh thy negligence and rape.
Chaucer, *Scrivener*, 1. 7.

rape^{1†} (rāp), *a.* [*<* ME. *rape* = D. *rap*, *<* Sw. *Norw.* *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk: see *rape¹*, *v.*] Quick; hasty.

Than byspak his brother, that rape was of rees.
Tale of Gamelyn, 1. 101.

rape^{1†} (rāp), *adv.* [ME., *<* *rape¹*, *a.*] Quickly; hastily.

I sey and swere hym ful rape.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 6516.

rape² (rāp), *v.*: pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *rapping*. [*<* ME. *rapen* (= MD. *rapen*, *raepen*, D. *rapen*, gather, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, seize, = *Norw.* *rapa*, tear off), a var. of *rappen*, seize: see *rap²*. This verb has been partly confused with *L. rapere*, seize, whence ult. E. *rapid*, *rapine*, *rapacious*, *rapt²*, etc.: see *rap²*, *rapt¹*, *rapt²*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To seize and carry off; snatch up; seize; steal.

Ravenows fishes han amm measure; whanne thei hungren thei rappyn; whanne thei ben ful they aperyen.
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hutton 57, p. 16. (*Halliwell*.)

2. To commit the crime of rape.

There a nothing new, Menippus; as before,
They rape, extort, forawear.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 349. (*Latham*.)

II. trans. 1. To carry off violently; hence, figuratively, to enrapture; ravish.

To rape the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton, Eclogues, v.

My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong,
And swift to rape youth to their precipice.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, II. 3.

2. To commit rape upon; ravish.—To rape and rent, to seize and plunder. Compare to rap and rend, under *rap²*.

For, though ye loke never so brode and stare,
Ye shal nat winne a myte in that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may *rape* and *renne*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 411.

rape (rāp), *n.* [*< rape², v.*] 1. The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether of persons or things; violent seizure and carrying away; as, the *rape* of Proserpine; the *rape* of the Sabine women; Pope's "*Rape of the Lock*."

Death is cruell, suffering none escape;
Olde, young, rich, poore, of all he makes his *rape*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman, Odysseya.*

2. In *law*, the violation or carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Forcibly* is usually understood not necessarily to mean violence, but to include negative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions modify the definition, some by extending it to include carnal knowledge of a girl under 16 either with or without her consent. Rape is regarded as one of the worst felonies. The penalty for it was formerly death, as it is still in some jurisdictions, but is now generally imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. It is now often called *criminal assault*.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away; a captured person or thing. [*Rare.*]

Where now arc all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor Death her *rape* restore!
Sandys.

Rape of the forest, in *Eng. law*, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

rape³ (rāp), *n.* [*< Icel. hreppr*, a district, prob. orig. 'share' or 'allotment,' *< Icel. hreppu*, catch, obtain, = AS. *hrepian*, *hreppan*, touch; see *rap*³.] A division of the county of Sussex, in England, intermediate between a hundred and the shire. The county is divided into six rapes.

The *Rape* . . . is . . . a mere geographical expression, the judicial organisation remaining in the hundred.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

rape⁴ (rāp), *n.* [*< ME. rape*, also *rave*, *< OF. *rape*, also *rabe*, later *rave*, F. dial. *reuve*, *reve*, *rabe*, *rova* = Pr. Sp. *raba*, rape, turnip (cf. Pg. *rabão*, horse-radish) = D. *raap* = OHG. *raba*, MHG. *rabe*, *rape*, *rapp*, rape, turnip, G. *rapp*, rape-seed, = LG. *raap*, rape; akin to OHG. *ruoba*, *ruoppa*, MHG. *ruobe*, *rüebe*, G. *rübe*, rape, turnip, etc., = LG. *rove*, *rowe* = Dan. *roe* = Sw. *rafra*, turnip; cf. OBulg. *ricpa* = Serv. *repa* = Bohem. *rzepa* = Pol. *rzepa* = Russ. *riepa* = Lith. *rope*, *rape* = Albanian *repe*, a turnip, *< L. rapa*, also *rapum*, a turnip, rape, = Gr. *ράπυς*, *ράφος*, turnip; cf. Gr. *ραφανός*, *ραφάνι*, a radish; *ράφανος*, a cabbage; root unknown.]

1†. A turnip. *Hallivell*.—2. The colza, cole-seed, or rape-seed, a cruciferous plant including the *Brassica campestris* and *B. Napus* of Linnæus, the latter form now considered to be a variety, together with the common turnip, of *B. campestris*, which occurs in a wild state as a weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. Of the two forms named, the former, sometimes called *summer rape*, has rough leaves, and the latter, called *winter rape*, smooth leaves. Rape is extensively grown in Europe and in India for its oleaginous seeds, the source of rape-oil. It is also sown for its leaves, which are used as food for sheep, and are produced in gardens for use as a salad.

rape⁵ (rāp), *n.* [*< ME. rape* = MHG. *rapp*, *rape*, G. *rapp*, a stalk of grapes, *< OF. rape*, F. *rape* = Pr. *raspa* = It. *raspa*, a stem or stalk of grapes.] 1. The stem or stalk of grapes.

Til grapes to the prease boak set
Ther renneth no red wyn in *rape*.
Holy Road (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2. *pt.* The stalks and skins of grapes from which the must has been expressed. *E. H. Knight*.—3. Loose or refuse grapes used in wine-making.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray*.

4. A filter used in a vinegar-manufacture to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapes. *E. H. Knight*.

rape⁶ (rāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [*Prob. a var. of rap*³, perhaps affected by F. *raiper* (= Sp. Pg. *rapar*), rasp: see *rasp*¹.] To scratch; abrade; scarify. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Interesting reading; wasn't it? I wish they'd *rape* the character of some other innocent—ha!
The Money-makers, p. 78.

rape⁷ (rāp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rape*.

rape-butterfly (rāp'but'ér-flī), *n.* A pierian, *Pieris rapæ*, known in the United States as the

imported cabbage-butterfly, to distinguish it from several similar native species. See *cut* under *cabbage-butterfly*, and compare figures under *Pieris*. [*Eng.*]

rape-cake (rāp'kāk), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residuo of the seed and husks of rape (see *rape*⁴) after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding oxen and sheep, but is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used in considerable quantity as a rich manure.

rapeful (rāp'fūl), *a.* [*< rape*² + *-ful*.] Given to rape or violence. [*Rare.*]

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeaus marriage.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1. (Nares.)

rapely (rāp'li), *adv.* [*ME.*, also *raply*, *rappliehe*, etc.; *< rape*¹, *a.*, + *-ly*².] Hastily; hurriedly; quickly; rapidly.

Then seih we a Samaritan cam syttinge on a mule,
Rydyng full *raply* the way that we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 48.

Upsterte the champion *rapely* anon.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 219.

rape-oil (rāp'oil), *n.* A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed. It was formerly, as in India still, applied chiefly to illumination, but is now largely consumed for lubricating and in india-rubber manufacturing. Also called *cabbage-oil*, *colza-oil*, *rape-seed oil*.

rape-seed (rāp'sēd), *n.* The seed of the rape, or the plant itself; cole-seed.—**Rape-seed oil**. Same as *rape-oil*.

rape-wine (rāp'win), *n.* A poor thin wine prepared from the muck or stalks, skins, and other refuse of grapes which have been pressed.

rap-full (rap'fūl), *a.* and *n.* [*< rap*¹ + *full*¹.] I. *a.* Full of wind: applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting.

II. *n.* A sail full of wind: also called a *smooth full*.

rapfully (rap'fūl-i), *adv.* With beating or striking; with resounding blows; batteringly. [*Rare.*]

Then far of vplandish we doe view thee fird Sicil Etna,
And a seabetch grouting on rough rocks *rapfully* fraping.
Stanisburst, Aeneid, iii.

Raphaellesque (raf'ā-el-esk'), *a.* [*Also Raphaellesque*; *< Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), a chief painter of the Italian Renaissance (see *Raphaelism*), + *-esque*.] Of or resembling the style, color, or art of the great Renaissance painter Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino).

A strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *Raphaellesque* and the Japanese.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 6.

Raphaelism (raf'ā-el-izm), *n.* [*< Raphael* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] The principles of art introduced by Raphael, the famous Italian painter (1483–1520); the style or method of Raphael.

Raphaelite (raf'ā-el-it), *n.* [*< Raphael* + *-ite*²; see *Raphaelism*.] One who adopts the principles or follows the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaelitism (raf'ā-el-i-tizm), *n.* [*< Raphaelite* + *-ism*.] The principles or methods of the Raphaelites; pursuit of or adherence to the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphanæa (rā-fā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), *< Raphanus* + *-æa*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cruciferae*. It is characterized by an elongated unjointed indehiscent pod, which is a cylindrical or moniliform one-celled and many-seeded siliqua, or is divided into many small one-seeded cells (in one or two rows), which at length fall apart. It includes 9 genera, of which *Raphanus* is the type, all of them plants of the Old World, and chiefly Asiatic.

Raphanus (raf'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. raphanus*, *< Gr. ράφανος*, cabbage, radish, *ραφανός*, radish, akin to *ράπυς*, *ράφος*, turnip, L. *rapa*, *rapum*, turnip; see *rape*⁴.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the radish, type of the tribe *Raphanæa*. It is characterized by globose seeds, solitary in the single row of cells formed by constrictions of the pods, which are closed by a pithy substance or sometimes remain continuous throughout. The 6 species are natives of Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and are branching annuals or biennials, with fleshy roots, lyrate lower leaves, and elongated bractless racemes of slender-pedicelled white or yellow purplish-veined flowers, followed by erect spreading, thick, and corky or spongy pods. Some species (genus *Raphanistrum*, Tournefort, 1700) have a short seedless joint below, forming a stalk to the long inflated necklike cell which composes the rest of the pod, as *R. Landra*, a yellow-flowered Italian weed with large radical leaves, eaten as a salad, and *R. Raphanistrum*, a coarse weed, the wild or field radish. See *radish*.

raphe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL, prop. *rhaphe*; *< Gr. ράφῃς*, a seam, suture, *< ράπτειν*, sew; see *rhapsode*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) In an anatropous or amphitropous (hemitropous) ovule or seed, the adnate cord which connects the hilum with the chalazas, commonly appearing as a more or less salient ridge, sometimes completely embedded in a

fleshy testa of the seed. See *cuts* under *anatropous* and *hemitropous*. (b) A longitudinal line or rib on the valves of many diatoms, connecting the three nodules when present. (See *nodule*.) The usual primary classification of genera depends upon its presence or absence.—2. In *anat.*, a seam-like union of two lateral halves, usually in the mesial plane, and constituting either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge or furrow; specifically, in the brain, the median lamina of decussating fibers which extends in the tegmental region from the oblongata up to the third ventricle.—**Raphe of the corpus callosum**, a longitudinal furrow on the median line of its dorsal surface, bounded by the mesial longitudinal suture.—**Raphe of the medulla oblongata**, the median septum, composed of fibers which run in part dorsoventrally, in part longitudinally, and in part across the septum more or less obliquely, together with nerve-cells.—**Raphe of the palate**, a linear median ridge extending from a small papilla in front, corresponding with the inferior opening of the anterior palatine foramen, back to the uvula.—**Raphe of the penis**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum forward on the under side of the penis.—**Raphe of the perineum**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum backward on the perineum.—**Raphe of the pharynx**, the median seam on the posterior wall of the pharynx.—**Raphe of the scrotum**, a slight median ridge extending forward to the under side of the penis, and backward along the perineum to the margin of the anus.—**Raphe of the tongue**, a slight furrow along the middle of the dorsal surface, terminating posteriorly in the foramen cæcum.

Raphia (rā'fi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804), *< raffia*, the native name of the Madagascar species.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Lepidocearyæ*, type of the subtribe *Raphiææ* (which is distinguished from the true *Ratan-palms*, *Calamææ*, by a completely three-celled ovary). It is characterized by pinnately divided leaves crowning an erect and robust trunk, and by a fruit which be-



Raphia rufifera.

The large pendulous flower-spikes reach 6 feet in length, contain flowers of both sexes, and have their numerous branches set in two opposite rows, their flower-bearing branchlets resembling flattened catkins. In fruit the spike sometimes becomes 15 feet long, and weighs 200 or even 300 pounds, bearing numerous egg-like brown and hard fruits often used as ornaments. *R. Rufia*, which produces the largest spadices, is known as the *raffia-palm*. (See *raffia*.) *R. rufifera* supplies the toddy of western tropical Africa, and its leafstalks are used in various ways.

raphides, *n.* Plural of *raphis*.

Raphidia (rā'fid-i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), *< Gr. ράφῖς* (*raphis*), a needle, a piu; see *raphis*.] A notable genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ* or giving name to the family *Raphidiidæ*. The prothorax is cylindrical, and the wings are furnished with a pterostigma. The larvæ differ from all other *Sialidæ* in not being aquatic; they live under bark. The genus is represented in North America only on the Pacific coast, although common in Europe.

raphidian (rā'fid-i-ān), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing raphides; as, *raphidian* cells in a plant.—2. In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Raphidia*.

raphidiferous (raf-i-dif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< Gr. ράφῖς* (*raphis*), a needle, pin, + *L. ferre*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, containing raphides.

Raphidiidæ (raf-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1824), *< Raphidia* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects: now merged in the *Sialidæ*.

raphigraph (raf'i-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. ράφῖς*, a needle, pin, + *γραφειν*, write.] A machine intended to provide a means of communication with the blind, by the use of characters made by pricking paper with ten needle-pointed pegs,

actuated by a keyboard, and operating in conjunction with mechanism for shifting the paper. The machine has proved practically valueless from its complication and its extreme slowness of operation, resulting from the requisite number of motions.

raphis (rā'fis), *n.*; pl. *raphides* (raf'i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ραφίς*, *rafis*, a needle, pin, < *ράττω*, sew, stitch. Cf. *raphe*.] In *bot.*, one of the acicular crystals, most often composed of oxalate of lime, which occur in bundles in the cells of many plants. The term has less properly been used to include crystals of other forms found in the same situations. Also *raphia*.

rapid (rap'id), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *rapide* (OF. vernacularly *rade*, *ra*) = Sp. *rápido* = Pg. It. *rapido*, swift, < L. *rapidus*, snatching, tearing, usually hasty, swift, lit. 'quick,' < *rapere*, snatch, akin to Gr. *ἀρᾶττειν*, seize (see *harry*): see *rap²*, *rape²*. II. *n.* F. *rapide*, a swift current in a stream, pl. *rapides*, rapids; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Moving or doing swiftly or with celerity; acting or performing with speed; quick in motion or execution: as, a *rapid* horse; a *rapid* worker or speaker.

Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With *rapid* wheels. Milton, P. L., ll. 532.

Be fix'd, you *rapid* orbs, that bear
The changing seasons of the year.

Carew, Caelum Britannicum, iv.
Against his Will, you chain your frighted King
On *rapid* Rhine's a divided Bed.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, iii. 2.

2. Swiftly advancing; going on or forward at a fast rate; making quick progress: as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; a *rapid* conflagration.

The *rapid* decline which is now wasting my powers.
Farrar, Julian Home, xiv.

3. Marked by swiftness of motion or action; proceeding or performed with velocity; executed speedily.

My father's eloquence was too *rapid* to stay for any man;—away it went. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

Thus inconsiderately, but not the less maliciously, Oldmixon filled his *rapid* page.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.

It pleased me to watch the curious effect of the *rapid* movement of near objects contrasted with the slow motion of distant ones. O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 20.

4. Gay. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] = *Syn.* 1-3. Fast, fleet, expeditious, hasty, hurried.

II. *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, more or less broken by obstructions, but without actual cataract or cascade: usually in the plural.

No truer Time himself
Can prove you, tho' he make you evermore
Dearer and nearer, as the *rapid* of life
Shoots to the fall. Tennyson, A Dedication.

The *rapids* above are a series of shelves, bristling with jutting rocks and lodged trunks of trees.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 310.

rapidamente (rā-pē-dā-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *rapido*, *rapid*: see *rapid*.] In *music*, rapidly; in a rapid manner.

rapidity (rā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapidité* (cf. Sp. Pg. *rapidez*) = It. *rapidità*, < L. *rapiditas* (*t*-s), *rapidity*, swiftness, < *rapidus*, *rapid*: see *rapid*.] The state or property of being rapid; celerity of motion or action; quickness of performance or execution; fast rate of progress or advance.

Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. Addison.

The undulations are present beyond the red and violet ends of the spectrum, for we have made them sensible through their actions on other reagents, and have measured their *rapidities*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 208.

= *Syn.* *Speed*, *Swiftness*, etc. (see *quickness*), haste, expedition, despatch.

rapidly (rap'id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner; swiftly; quickly; at a fast rate.

rapidness (rap'id-nes), *n.* The condition of being rapid, or of acting or proceeding rapidly; rapidity.

rapido (rāp'i-dō), *adv.* [It.: see *rapid*.] In *music*, with rapidity or agility: commonly applied to a running passage.

rapier (rā'pi-er), *n.* [= D. *rapier*, *rappier* = LG. *rapier* = G. *rappier* = Sw. Dan. *rapier*, < OF. *rapiere*, *raspiere*, F. *rapière*, F. dial. *raipeire* (ML. *rappieria*), a rapier; prob., as the form *raspiere* and various allusions indicate, of Spanish origin, a name given orig. in contempt, as if 'a poker,' < Sp. *raspadera*, a raker, < *raspar*, *rapar* = Pg. *rapar* = OF. *rasper*, F. *ráper*, scrape, scratch, rasp, < OHG. *raspōn*, rasp, etc.: see *rasp¹*.] 1. A long, narrow, pointed, two-edged

sword, used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a guard for the hand, adapted for both cutting and thrusting, but used chiefly for thrusting. Rapier practice was usually with a dagger or hand-buckler held in the left hand to parry the thrust. See cut under *sword*.

And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 40.

Who had girt vnto them a *Rapier* and *Dagger*, gilt, point pendant.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

Some . . . will not stick to call Hercules himself a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club and not at the *rapier* and dagger.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.

The offense . . . caused her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] to . . . place selected grave citizens at every gate to cut the ruffes and break the *rapiers'* points of all passengers that exceeded a yard in length of their *rapiers*.
Stowe, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

2. In later English usage, a fencing-sword used only for thrusting.

By a *rapier* is now always meant a sword for the thrust, in contradistinction to one adapted for cutting.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

rapier-dance (rā'pi-er-dāns), *n.* A dance formerly practised in Yorkshire, England, by men in costume who represented ancient heroes and flourished rapiers, ending with a mock execution of one of their number by uniting their rapiers round his neck. See *sword-dance*. *Halliwell*.

rapier-fish (rā'pi-er-fish), *n.* A sword-fish.
rapillo (ra-pil'ō), *n.* [< F. *rapille* (Cotgrave) = It. *rapillo*, dross and ashes from a volcano, a kind of sand used in making mortar.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

rapine (rap'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rapin*; < OF. *rapine*, F. *rapine* = Pr. *rapina* = Sp. *rapina* = Pg. It. *rapina*, < L. *rapina*, rapine, plunder, robbery, < *rapere*, seize: see *rapid*, *rape²*. Cf. *ravine²*, *raven²*, from the same source.] 1. The violent seizure and carrying off of property; open plunder by armed or superior force, as in war or by invasion or raid.

They lived therefore moatly by *rapin*, pillaging their Neighbours, who were more addicted to traffick than fighting.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 107.

Plunder and *rapine* completed the devastations which war had begun.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xlii.

2†. Violence; force; ravishment.
Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, overawed
His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereaved
His fierceness of the fierce intent it brought.
Milton, P. L., ix. 461.

= *Syn.* 1. Plunder, spoliation, robbery, depredation. See *pillage*.

rapinet (rap'in), *v. t.* [< F. *rapiner*, *rapine*, plunder; from the noun. Cf. *raven²*, *v.*, from the same source.] To plunder violently or by superior force.

A Tyrant doth not only *rapine* his Subjects, but spoils and robs Churches. Sir G. Buck, Hist. Richard III., v.

raping (rā'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rape²*, *v.*] 1. In *her.*, devouring or tearing its prey: said of any carnivorous beast used as a bearing. It is necessary to mention the position of the creature, as rampant, etc., and also the nature of the prey.

2. Ravishing.
Or had the Syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory. W. Browne, Pastorals, I. 5.

rapinoust (rap'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *rapinoso*, < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *rapine*. Cf. *ravenous*, a doublet of *rapinoust*.] Committing or characterized by rapine; rapacious.

All the close shrouds too, for his *rapinoust* deedes
In all the cane, he knew.
Chapman, Homer's Hymn to Hermes.

raplach (rap'laeh), *n.* Same as *raploch*.

raploch, raplock (rap'loeh, -lok), *n.* and *a.* [Also *raplach*, *raplack*; origin obscure.] I. *n.* Coarse woolen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Unkempt; rough; coarse. [Scotch.]

My Muse, poor hizzie!
Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
She's seldom lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

raplyt (rap'li), *adv.* See *rapely*.

rappt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rap²*.

rappadura, *n.* See *rapadura*.

rapparee, raparee (rap-a-rē'), *n.* [< Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief, = Gael. *repair*, noisy fellow; cf. Ir. *rapal*, noise; *rapach*, noisy: see *rabble¹*.] An armed Irish plunderer; in general, a vagabond.

The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, *rapparees*, and Tories, upon their keeping, hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom.

Laws of W. III. (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 396.

The Irish formed themselves into many bodies . . . called *rapparees*. Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.

The confiscations left behind them many "wood kerna," or, as they were afterwards called, *rapparees*, who were active in agrarian outrage, and a vagrant, homeless, half-savage population of heggars.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

rappe¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *rap¹*, *rap²*, etc.

rappee (ra-pē'), *n.* [= G. *rapee*, *rappeh* = Dan. *rapee*, < F. *rapé*, a kind of snuff, < *rapé*, pp. of *rapier*, rasp, scrape, grate: see *rasp¹*.] A strong kind of snuff, coarser than *maceouba*, of either a black or a brown color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves.

In early times the duly sauced and fermented leaves were made up into "carottes"—tightly tied up spindle-formed bundles, from the end of which the snuff, by means of a "snuff rasp," rasped off his own supply, and hence the name "rapé," which we have still as *rappee*, to indicate a particular class of snuff.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 427.

rappe² (ra-pel'), *n.* [< F. *rappel*, OF. *rapel* (ML. *rapellum*), verbal n. of *rapeler*, F. *rapeler*, repeal, revoke: see *repeal*.] 1. The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.—2. An ancient musical instrument, still used in Egypt, consisting of a ring to which are attached small bells or metal plates, forming a sort of rattle.

rappen (rap'en), *n.*; pl. *rappen*. [Swiss G. *rappen*, a coin of Basel, of small value, bearing the impress of a raven, < MHG. *rappe*, a coin first struck at Freiburg in Baden, with the head of a bird on it representing the Freiburg coat of arms, < *rappe*, a collateral form of *rabe* = E. *raven*: see *raven¹*.] A Swiss coin and denomination of money. At the present day the rappen is equivalent to a centime: thus, 100 rappen (equal to 100 centimes) make 1 franc.



Obverse. Reverse.
Rappen of Billon, 1802; British Museum. (Size of original.)

rapper (rap'er), *n.* [< *rap¹* + *-er*.] 1. One who raps or knocks; specifically, a spirit-rapper.—2. The knocker of a door. [Rare.]—3. In *coal-mining*, a lever with a hammer attached at one end, placed at the mouth of a shaft or incline for giving signals to the banksman, by rapping on an iron plate.—4. An extravagant oath or lie; a "whopper." See *rap out* (*a*), under *rap¹*, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng.]

Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*.
Bp. Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 200.

rapping (rap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rap¹*, *v.*] The production of sound by a rap; specifically, the sound of significant raps or knocks supposed to be produced by spirits through the instrumentality of mediums or spirit-rappers; spirit-rapping.

rapping (rap'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *rap¹*, *v.*] Remarkably large; of striking or astonishing size; "whopping." [Prov. Eng.]

Rappist (rap'ist), *n.* [< *Rapp*, name of the founder (see *Harmonist*, 4), + *-ist*.] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

Rappite (rap'it), *n.* [< *Rapp* (see *Rappist*) + *-ite*.] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

rapport (ra-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *rapporter*, relate, refer: see *report*, *v.*] To have relation or reference; relate; refer. [Rare.]

When God hath imprinted an authority upon a person, . . . others are to pay the duty which that impression demands; which duty, because it *rapports* to God, and touches not the man, . . . extinguishes all pretences of opinion and pride. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 142.

rapport (ra-pōrt'), *n.* [F. *rapport*, OF. *raport*, account, also resemblance, correspondence, accord, agreement = Pg. *raporte* = It. *rapporto*, report, relation: see *report*, *n.*] 1. Harmonious relation; correspondence; accord or agreement; affinity; analogy: used as a French word, often in the phrase *en rapport*, in or into close relation, accord, or harmony.

It is obvious enough what *rapport* there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country.
Sir W. Temple, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

2. In *French law*, a report on a case, or on a subject submitted; a return.

rapprochement (ra-prōsh'mōn'), *n.* [F., reunion, reconciliation, < *rapprocher*, approach again, <

re-, back, + *approcher*, approach: see *approach*.] A coming or bringing together or into accord; establishment of harmonious relations; reconciliation.

The present *rapprochement* between the Turk and the Muscovite. *The Academy*, Dec. 15, 1838, p. 379. He [Lewes] here seeks to effect a *rapprochement* between metaphysics and science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 491.

rapsallion (rap-skal'yōn), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascally, disorderly, or despicable person; a wretch or vagabond; a rascal-lion.

Well, *rapsallions!* and what now!
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 87.

There isn't any low, friendless *rapsallion* in this town that hasn't got me for his friend.

rapsallionry (rap-skal'yōn-ri), *n.* [*rapsallion* + *-ry*.] Rascals collectively. [Rare.]

rapt¹ (rapt), *v.* A preterit and past participle of *rapt*¹.

rapt² (rapt), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. spelling of *rapped*, pp. of *rapt*², confused with *L. raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, seize: see *rapt*², and cf. *rapt*³.] Seized with ecstasy; transported; exalted; ecstatic; in a state of rapture.

More dances my *rapt* heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Beatrice my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv, 5, 122.

Looks commercing with the skies,
Thy *rapt* soul sitting in thine eye.

Their faces wore a *rapt* expression, as if sweet music were in the air around them.

rapt³⁺ (rapt), *v. t.* [*L. raptare*, seize and carry off, freq. of *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize: see *rapt*², and cf. *rapt*², *rapt*².] 1. To seize or grasp; seize and carry off; ravish.

The Lybian lion, . . .
Out-rushing from his den, *rapt*s all away.

rapt³⁺ (rapt), *n.* [*L. raptus*, OF. *rat*, *rap* = Pr. *rap* = Sp. Pg. *raptio* = It. *ratto*, < *L. raptus*, a seizure, plundering, abduction, rape, ML. also forcible violation, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, snatch: see *rapt*², *a.*, and cf. *rapture*.] 1. Transporting force or energy; resistless movement.

And therefore in this Encyclopedie and round of knowledge, like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles: that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural proper course in the slow and sober wheel of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, Pref.

2. An ecstasy; a trance.

Dissimul'ing truncces and *rapt*es.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

He seemeth to lye as though he were in great payne or in a *rapt*e, wonderfully tormenting hym selfe.

R. Eden, tr. of *Gonzalus Ovidius* (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 215]).

An extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.
Bp. Morton, *Discharge of Imput.* (1633), p. 174.

Raptiores (rap-tā-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raptior*, < *L. raptiare*, seize and carry off, waste, ravage, plunder: see *rapt*², *rapt*³.] In *ornith.*, same as *Raptores*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Raptoria (rap-tā-tō'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Raptores*.] In *entom.*, same as *Raptoria*.

raptorial (rap-tā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*raptatory* + *-al*.] Same as *raptorial*.

raptory (rap'tā-tō'ri), *a.* [*L. raptorius*, < *raptator*, a robber, plunderer: see *Raptores*.] In *entom.*, formed for seizing prey; raptorial.

rapter (rap'tēr), *n.* Same as *raptor*, 1.

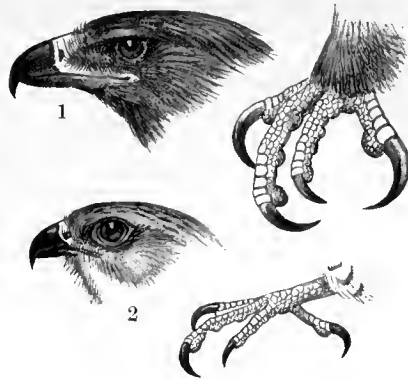
raptor (rap'tōr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *raptor* = It. *raptore*, < *L. raptor*, robber, plunderer, abductor, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, carry off: see *rapt*², *rapt*³.] 1. A ravisher; a plunderer.

To have her harmless life by the lewd *rapter* spitt.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, x, 149.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of coleopterous insects.

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. raptor*, robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] An order of *Aves*, the *Accipitres* of Linnaeus, the *Raptores*, *Rapaces*, or *Aëtomorphæ* of some authors; the raptorial or rapacious birds; the birds of prey. They have an epignathous cere beak, and talons generally fitted for grasping live prey. The bill is hooked and often also toothed. The toes are four, three in front and one behind, with large crooked claws;

the outer toe is sometimes versatile. The plumage is aftershafted or not; the oil-gland is present and usually tufted. The carotids are two; the syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. Cæca are present (except in *Cathartidæ*). The maxillopalatines are united to an ossified septum; the angle of the mandible is not recurved. The *Raptores* are found in every part of the world. There are upward of 500 species, mostly belong-



Raptores.
1, head and foot of golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*); 2, head and foot of goshawk (*Falco gyrfalco*).

ing to the two families *Falconidæ* and *Strigidæ*. The *Raptores* are divided into 4 suborders or superfamilies: (1) the African *Gypogeraniidæ*; (2) the American *Cathartidæ*; (3) the cosmopolitan diurnal birds of prey, *Accipitridæ*; and (4) the cosmopolitan nocturnal birds of prey, the owls, *Strigidæ*.

Raptoria (rap-tō'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. raptor*, robber: see *Raptores*.] In *entom.*, in Westwood's system (1839), a division of orthopterous insects; the *Mantidæ* (which see). Westwood's *Raptoria* were a part of Latreille's *Cursoria*, the rest of which Westwood called *Amblutoria* and *Cursoria*. Also *Raptatoria*.

raptorial (rap-tō'ri-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*raptorius* + *-al*.] 1. Rapacious; predatory; preying upon animals; of or pertaining to the *Raptores* or *Raptoria*.—2. Fitted for seizing and holding; prehensile: as, the *raptorial* beak or claws of birds; the *raptorial* palps of insects.—**Raptorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiae and tarsi turn back on the femur, often fitting into it like the blade of a pocket-knife into a handle; the tibiae may also be armed with teeth or spines, thus forming very powerful seizing-organs. This type is found only in the front legs, and it is most fully developed in the *Mantidæ*. See cut under *Mantidæ*.

II. *n.* A bird of prey; a member of the *Raptores*.

raptorious (rap-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*L. raptorius*, < *L. raptor*, a robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] In *entom.*, same as *raptorial*. *Kirby*. [Rare.]

rapture (rap'tūr), *n.* [*rapt*¹ + *-ure*.] 1. A violent taking and carrying away; seizure; forcible removal.

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm.

When St. Paul had his *rapture* into heaven, he saw fine things.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II, 131.

2. Violent transporting movement; a rapid carrying or going along; moving energy.

Wave rolling after wave, where they find;
If steep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain,
Soft ebbing.

With the *rapture* of great winds to blow
About earth's shaken coigns.

3. A state of mental transport or exaltation; ecstasy. (a) Ecstatic pleasure; rapt delight or enjoyment; extreme joy over or gladness on account of something.

I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of *rapture* so divine.

To exercise a devilish ingenuity in inventions of mutual torture became not only a duty but a *rapture*.

(b) Ecstatic elevation of thought or feeling; lofty or soaring enthusiasm; exalted or absorbing earnestness.

This man, beyond a Stoick apathy, sees truth as in a *rapture*, and cleaves to it. *Milton*, *Apology for Smectymnua*

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope, *Epl.* to the Satires, I, 3.

There is a *rapture* on the lonely shore . . .
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.

4. A manifestation of mental transport; an ecstatic utterance or action; an expression of exalted or passionate feeling of any kind; a rhapsody.

Her [Cassandra's] brain-sick *raptures*
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engaged
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., II, 2, 122.

Are not groans and tears
Harmonious *raptures* in th' Almighty's ears?
Quarles, *Emblems*, iv, 15.

5. An ecstasy of passionate excitement; a paroxysm or fit from excessive emotion. [Rare.]

Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry.

=Syn. 3. Transport, bliss, exaltation.

raptured (rap'tūrd), *a.* [*rapture* + *-ed*.] In a state of rapture; characterized by rapture or ecstasy; enraptured.

Raptur'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd,
With rev'rence at the lofty wonder gaz'd.

The latent Damon drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptured* thought
With luxury too-daring. *Thomson*, *Summer*, I, 1333.

That favored strain was Surrey's *raptured* line.
Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi, 19.

rapturist (rap'tūr-ist), *n.* [*rapture* + *-ist*.] One who habitually manifests rapture; an enthusiast. [Rare.]

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages.

J. Spencer, *Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies* (1665), p. 43.

rapturous (rap'tūr-us), *a.* [*rapture* + *-ous*.] Of the character of rapture; marked by rapture; exciting or manifesting rapture; ecstatically joyous or exalted: as, *rapturous* exultation; a *rapturous* look; a *rapturous* scene.

His welcome, before enthusiastic, was now *rapturous*.
Everett, *Orations*, I, 480.

rapturously (rap'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a rapturous manner; with rapture; ecstatically.

raptus melancholicus (rap'tus mel-ān-kol'i-kus). [NL.: *L. raptus*, a seizure; *melancholicus*, melancholic: see *rapt*², *n.*, and *melancholie*.] A motor crisis or outbreak of uncontrollable violence developed in a melancholic person from the intensity of his mental anguish.

raquet, *n.* See *racket*².

raquette (ra-ket'), *n.* [F.] A racket.—**Raquette head-dress**, a kind of head-dress in use toward the close of the sixteenth century, in which the hair is drawn back from the forehead and temples, and raised in a sort of crest; a kind of chignon was arranged at the back of the head and covered by a cap of fine linen, darned net embroidery, or some similar material.

rara (rā'rā), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of its cry.] A bird, the South American plant-cutter, *Phytotoma rara*. Also called *rarita*. See cut under *Phytotoma*.

rara avis (rā'rā ā'vis); pl. *rare aves* (rā'rē ā'vēz). [L., in full *rara avis in terris*, 'a rare bird on earth'—a phrase applied by Horace (Sat. ii, 2, 26) to the peacock: *rara*, fem. of *rarus*, rare, uncommon; *avis*, bird: see *rare*¹ and *Aves*.] A rare bird; hence, a person or an object of a rare kind or character; a prodigy.

rare¹ (rār), *a.* [*ME. rare* = *D. raar* = *MLG. rār*, *LG. raar* = *G. Dan. Sw. rar*, < *OF. rare*, *rere*, *F. rare*, dial. *raire*, *rare*, *raie* = *Sp. Pg. raro*, < *L. rarus*, thin, not dense, thinly scattered, few, rare, uncommon; root unknown.] 1. Thin; porous; not dense; of slight consistence; rarefied; having relatively little matter in a given volume: as, a *rare* substance; the *rare* atmosphere of high mountains.

O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton*, *Opticks*, II, iii, 8.

2. Thinly scattered; coming or occurring at wide intervals; sparse; dispersed.

Cucumber in this moon is sown *rare*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green:
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upspring.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot.

3. Very uncommon or infrequent; seldom occurring or to be found; hardly ever met with.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me
Were man as *rare* as phoenix.

It is the *rarest* thing that ever I saw in any place, neyther do I think that any citie of Christendome hath the like.

When so many have written too much, we shall the more readily pardon the *rare* man who has written too little or just enough.

Hence—4. Remarkable from uncommonness; especially, uncommonly good, excellent, valuable, fine, or the like; of an excellence seldom met with.

Good descent, rare features, virtuous partes.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They write to me from England of Rare News in France.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 37.

Ha! ha! ha! yes, yes, I think it a rare joke.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

She's a rare hand at sausages; there's no one like her
in a' the three Ridings. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, viii.

= **Syn.** 3. *Rare, Scarce*, infrequent, unusual. *Rare* implies that only few of the kind exist: as, perfect diamonds are rare. *Scarce* properly implies a previous or usual condition of greater abundance. *Rare* means that there are much fewer of a kind to be found than may be found where *scarce* would apply.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the rarest things in the world.
Burke.

Where words are scarce, they are seldom spent in vain.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 7.

Then touch'd upon the game, how scarce it was
This season.
Tennyson, Andley Court.

4. Singular, extraordinary, incomparable, choice.

rare² (rār), *a.* [A dial. form of *rear*², *q. v.*] Not thoroughly cooked; partly cooked; underdone: applied to meat: as, rare beef; a rare chop. [In common use in the United States, but now only dialectal in Great Britain.]

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted rare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, viii. 98.

Scanty mutton scraps on Fridays, and rather more saucy,
but grudging, portions of the same flesh, rotten-roasted or rare, on the Tuesday. *Lamb, Christ's Hospital*.

The word *rare*, applied to meat not cooked enough, did sound really strange to me; but an eminent citizen of yours presently showed me that it had for it the authority of Dryden.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 69.

rare³ (rār), *adv.* [Also *rear*; prob. a reduction of *rather* (with sense of the positive *rath*): see *rather*, *rath*¹, *adv.* Cf. *rareripe* for *rathripe*.] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

rare⁴ (rār), *v.* A dialectal form of *rear*¹. [U. S.]

rare⁵, *v.* An obsolete form of *roar*.

rarebit (rār'bit), *n.* [An altered form of *rabbit*! in the phrase *Welsh rabbit*, simulating an absurd derivation from *rare*¹ + *bit*, as if 'a rare delicacy.' See *Welsh rabbit*, under *rabbit*¹.]

raree-show (rar'ē-shō), *n.* [Appar. contracted from *rarity-show*, < *rarity* + *show*, *n.* (cf. G. *rarity-kabinet*, a 'cabinet of curiosities or rarities,' *rarity-kasten*, peep-show, D. *rarekykkas*, a 'rare show' show-box).] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart
as ever child look'd into a raree-show box.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, viii. 24.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [F. *rarefaction* = Pr. *rarefactio* = Sp. *rarefacción* = Pg. *rarefacção* = It. *rarefazione*, < L. as if *rarefactio* (n-), < *rarefacere*, pp. *rarefactus*, *rarefy*: see *rarefy*.] The act or process of rarefying or making rare, or of expanding or distending a body or mass of matter, whereby the bulk is increased, or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space; also, the state or condition so produced: opposed to *condensation*. The term is used chiefly in speaking of gases, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. There was formerly a dispute as to whether rarefaction consisted merely of an increase in the mean distance of the particles (as it is now held to do), or in an enlargement of the particles themselves, or finally in an intrusion of foreign particles. In the strictest sense, the word was understood to signify the second action.

Either we must say . . . that the selfsame body does not only obtain a greater space in rarefaction, . . . but adequately and exactly filled it, and so when rarefied acquires larger dimensions without either leaving any vacuities betwixt its component corpuscles or admitting between them any new or extraneous substance whatsoever. Now it is to this last (and, as some call it, rigorous) way of rarefaction that our adversary has recourse.
Boyle, *Spring of the Air*, l. iii.

When the rarefaction of a gas is extreme (one-millionth) its matter becomes radiant.
A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 584.

rarefactive (rar-ē-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *rarefactif* = Pr. *rarefactiu* = Sp. Pg. *rarefactivo*; as *rarefact*(ion) + *ive*.] Causing rarefaction; making rarer or less dense. [Rare.]

The condition of the bone was not a tumour, but a rarefactive disease of the whole bone accompanied by new growth.
Lancet, No. 3423, p. 684.

rarefiable (rar'ē-fi-g-bl), *a.* [Rarefy + *-able*.] Capable of being rarefied.

rarefy (rar'ē-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarefied*, ppr. *rarefying*. [Also, incorrectly, *rarify*; < F. *rarefier* = Pr. *rarefiar* = Sp. *rarefiar* = It. *rarefiare*, < ML. as if *rarefacere*, < L. *rarefacere* (> Pg. *rarefazer*), make thin or rare, < *rarus*, thin, rare, + *facere*, make.] I. *trans.* To make rare, thin,

porous, or less dense; expand or enlarge without adding any new matter; figuratively, to spread or stretch out; distend: opposed to *condense*.

Presently the water, very much rarefied like a mist, began to rise.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 113.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into antibilities. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.
A body is commonly said to be rarefied or dilated (for I take the word in a larger sense than I know many others do) . . . when it acquires greater dimensions than the same body had before.
Boyle, Works, I. 144.

Rarefying ostetitis, an ostetitis in which the Haversian canals become enlarged and the bone rarefied. Also called *osteoporosis*.

II. *intrans.* To become rare; pass into a thinner or less dense condition.

Earth rarefies to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar.
Dryden.

rarely¹ (rār'li), *adv.* [Rarely, *a.*, + *-ly*².] I. Seldom; not often: as, things rarely seen.

His friend always shall doe beat, and you shall rarely
heare good of his enemy.
Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Partiall Man.

The good we never miss we rarely prize.
Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 406.

2. Finely; excellently; remarkably well; with a rare excellence.

I could play Eracles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in,
to make all split.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 31.

Argyll has raised an hunder men,
An hunder harness'd rarely,
Bonnie House of Ayrty (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

You can write rarely now, after all your schooling,
I should think.
George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, iii. 3.

3. In excellent health: in quasi-adjective use. Compare *purely* in like use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rarely² (rār'li), *adv.* [Rarely, *a.*, + *-ly*².] So as to be underdone or only partially cooked: said of meats: as, a roast of beef rarely cooked.

rareness¹ (rār'nes), *n.* [Rarely, *a.*, + *-ness*.] I. Thinness; tenuity; rarity: as, the rareness of air or vapor.—2. The state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

If that the foliage of men hadde not sette it [gold] in
higher estimation for the rarenesse sake.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), li. 6.

Rareness and difficulty give estimation
To all things are i' th' world.
Webster, *Devil's Law-Case*, v. 6.

3. Uncommon character or quality; especially, unusual excellence, fineness, or the like. [Rare.]

Roses set in the midst of a pool, being supported by
some stay; which is matter of rareness and pleasure,
though of small use.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 407.

His providences toward us are to be admired for the
rareness and graciousness of them. *Sharp*, Sermons, II. 1.

rareness² (rār'nes), *n.* [Rarely, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being rare or underdone in cooking.

rareripe (rār'rip), *a.* and *n.* [A reduction of *rathripe*, *q. v.*] I. *a.* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: as, *rareripe* peaches.

II. *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

rarify (rar'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarified*, ppr. *rarifying*. A common but incorrect spelling of *rarefy*.

rarita (rār-rē'ti), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *rara*.
rarity (rar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rarities* (-tiz). [= OF. *rarity*, *rarete*, F. *rareté* = Pr. *rarity*, *raretat* = Sp. *raridad* = Pg. *raridade* = It. *rarity* = D. *rarityt* = G. *rarityt* = Dan. Sw. *rarityt*, < L. *rarityt* (-s), the state of being thin or not dense, looseness of texture, tenuity, also fewness, rarity, a rare or curious thing, esp. in pl., < *rarus*, thin, rare: see *rare*¹.] I. The condition of being rare, or not dense, or of occupying, as a corporeal substance, much space with little matter; thinness; tenuity: opposed to *density*: as, the *rarity* of a gas.
This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.
Bentley, Sermons.
A few birds . . . seemed to swim in an atmosphere of more than usual *rarity*.
R. L. Stevenson, *Treasure of Franchard*.

2. The state of being uncommon or of infrequent occurrence; uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Hood, *Bridge of Sighs*.

3. Something that is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or for its unusual excellence.

Gon. But the rarity of it is—which is indeed almost beyond credit.

Seb. As many vouched rarities are.
Shak., *Tempest*, ii. 1. 60.

How ignorant had we been of the beauty of Florence, of the monuments, urns, and rarities that yet remain.
I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 34.

In climates where wine is a *rarity* intemperance abounds.
Macaulay, *Milton*.

ras¹ (ras), *n.* [Ar. *ras*, head; cf. *rais*, *reis*, head, chief: see *reis*².] 1. A promontory; cape; peak: a term prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, etc.—2. In Abyssinia, the title of the vizir or chief minister, and also of generals and governors. The *ras* of the empire was for a long period—down to the accession of the usurping King Theodore in 1855—the actual ruler, the nominal Negusa being merely a puppet. The *ras* commonly owed his position to superior military strength as governor of some province.

ras² (rā), *n.* [F.: see *rash*².] A smooth material of wool, and also of silk: a French term used in English, especially in certain combinations.

rasamala (ras-a-mā'lä), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java and parts of India, *Altingia excelsa*, of the *Hamamelidæ*, closely related to the liquidambar. It has a tall straight trunk, ascending 90 or 100 feet before branching.

rasant (rā'zant), *a.* [F. *rasant*, *m.*, *rasante*, *f.*, ppr. of *raser*, touch, graze, raze: see *rase*¹, *raze*¹.] In *fort.*, sweeping or grazing. A *rasant* fire is a flanking fire that impinges on or grazes the face which it defends, or a low fire that sweeps along near the ground. A *rasant* line is a direct line of fire of this kind. A *rasant* flank is the flank of a bastion the fire from which passes along the face of an adjoining bastion.

rasberry, *n.* An obsolete form of *raspberry*.

Rasbora (ras-bō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton); from a native name.] The typical genus of *Rasborina*, containing numerous small cyprinoids of the Oriental and African waters. The lateral line runs along the lower half of the caudal part.

Rasborina (ras-bō-rä'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rasbora* + *-ina*².] A division of *Cyprinidæ*, represented by *Rasbora* and four other genera.

rascablian (ras-ka-bil'yan), *n.* [A perverted form of *rascallion*.] A rascal.

Their names are often recorded in a court of correction, where the register of rogues makes no little gain of *rascablians*.
Breton, *Strange News*, p. 6. (Davies.)

rascaille, *n.* A Middle English form of *rascal*.

rascal (rās'kal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rascall*; < ME. *rascall*, *raskalle*, *rascaille*, *rascaille*, *rascayle*, *raskaille*, *raskayle*, *rascalie*, *rascalye*, < OF. (AF.) *rascaille*, *raskaylle*, *raskayle*, a rabble, mob, F. *rucaille*, 'the rascality or base and rascal sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts, of any company' (Cotgrave), lit. 'scrapings,' < OF. *rasquer*, scrape, = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, = OIt. *rascare*, burnish, rub, furbish (see *rash*⁵), < LL. **rasicare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*¹, *raze*¹.] I. *n.* It. The commonality of people; the vulgar herd; the general mass.
So rathely they ruache with roselde aperia
That the raskaille was rade, and rane to the grefa.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 2882.

Lo! here the fyn and guerdon for travaille,
Of Jove, Apollo, of Mara and swich rascaille.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1853.

The church is sometime taken for the common rascal of all that believe, whether with the mouth only, and carnally without spirit, neither loving the law in their hearts.
Tyndale, *Ana.* to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 114.]

2. In *hunting*, a refuse or despicable beast or class of beasts; an animal, or animals collectively, unfit to chase or to kill, on account of ignoble quality or lean condition; especially, a lean deer.
I wondir not hly thouz heed-dere thou ffalid;
ffor littill on zoure lyf the list ffir to rewe
On rascaille that rorid with ribbis so lene,
ffor ffante of her ffode that flatereris atien.
Richard the Redeless, li. 119.

Other bestya all,
Where so ye theym fynde, rascal ye shall them call.
Quoted in *Walton's Complete Angler*, p. 31.
Horns? Even so. Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them as huge as the rascal.
Shak., *As You Like It*, lii. 2. 58.

3†. A low or vulgar person; one of the rabble; a boor or churl.
'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are,
A fellow of no mention, nor no mark,
Just such another piece of dirt, so fashion'd.
Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. 2.

4. A low or mean fellow; a tricky, dishonest person; a rogue; a knave; a scamp: used in

rash⁵ (rash), *n.* [*< OF. rasche, also rasque, rash, scurf, F. rache, an eruption on the head, scurf, = Pr. rasca, itch; < Pr. rascar = Sp. Pg. rascar, scratch, rasgar, tear, rend, scrape, etc., < LL. *rascare, scratch (cf. L. rasitare, shave often), freq. of L. radere, pp. rasus, scrape, shave: see rase¹, raze¹, and cf. rascal.] A more or less extensive eruption on the skin.*

rash⁶ (rash), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*¹.

They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it o'er w' rashes.

Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, in Aitken's Scottish Song, p. 20.

rasher¹ (rash'ér), *n.* [(a) *< rash*¹ + *-er*¹ (cf. "rasher on the coals, quasi rasherly or hastily roasted"—Minsheu) (see *rash*¹, *v.*); or (b) *< rash*³, slice, + *-er*¹; the suffix *-er* being taken passively in either case.] In *cookery*, a slice of bacon, and formerly of any meat, for frying or broiling.

Carbonata, a carbonada, meat broiled vpon the coles, a rasher.
Florio, 1598.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 28.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher.

Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 1.

He had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled rashers.
Thackeray, Pendennis, L. 313.

rasher² (rash'ér), *n.* [Perhaps *< Sp. rascacio = Pg. rascacio, also rascas, names of the European Scorpena serofa and related fishes.] A scorpionoid fish of California, Sebastichthys or Sebastodes miniatus, of a red color variously marked. It is one of a large group of rock-fish or rock-cod, others of which no doubt have the same name.*

rashful¹ (rash'fùl), *a.* [*< rash*¹ + *-ful*.] Rash; hasty; precipitate. [Rare.]

Then you with haste doome and rashfull sentence straight
Will vaunt that women in that age are all with vertue
fraught.

Turberville, Dispraise of Women that allure and love not.

rashling¹ (rash'ling), *n.* [*< rash*¹ + *-ling*¹.] A rash person. [Rare.]

What rashlings doth delight, that sober men despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily; with precipitation; inconsiderately; presumptuously; at a venture.

rashness (rash'nes), *n.* 1. The character of being rash; inconsiderate or presumptuous haste; headstrong precipitation in decision or action; temerity; unwarranted boldness.

Such bold asseverations as in him [the apostle Paul] were
admirable should in your mouths but argue rashness.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

And though he stumbles in a full career,
Yet rashness is a better fall than fear.

Dryden, Tyrannic Love, ProL, 1. 21.

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do
This rashness, that which might ensue
With this old soul in organs new?

Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn.** 1. *Rashness, Temerity.* *Rashness* has the vigor of the Anglo-Saxon, *temerity* the selectness and dignity of the Latin. *Temerity* implies personal danger, physical or other; as, the *temerity* of undertaking to contradict Samuel Johnson; *temerity* in going upon thin ice. *Rashness* is broader in this respect. *Rashness* goes by the feelings without the judgment; *temerity* rather disregards the judgment. *Temerity* refers rather to the disposition, *rashness* to the conduct. See *adventurous*.

For *rashness* is not courage. *Rashness* flings itself into danger without consideration or foresight. But courage counts the cost, and does not make any display of itself.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 336.

As the note of warlike preparation reached them [the Moors] in their fastnesses, they felt their *temerity* in thus bringing the whole weight of the Castilian monarchy on their heads.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

rasint, *n.* An obsolete form of *resin*.

rasing (rà'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rase*¹, *v.*] In *ship-building*, the act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

rasing-iron (rà'zing-ì'èrn), *n.* A kind of ealking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, preparatory to realking.

rasing-knife (rà'zing-nif), *n.* A small edged tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, etc.

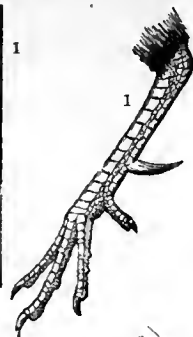
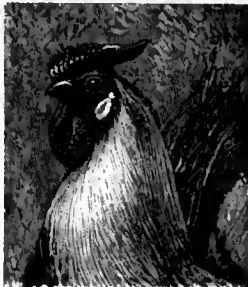
rasion (rà'zhon), *n.* [*< L. rasio(n)-, a scraping, shaving, < radere, pp. rasus, scrape, shave: see rase*¹.] 1. A scraping or shaving; rasure. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. In *phar.*, the division of substances by the rasp or file. *Dunglison*.

raskailè, *n.* An obsolete form of *rascal*.

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a schismatic; a dissenter. There are many sects of Raskolniks, most of them differing from the Orthodox Church by even greater conservatism in ritual, etc. Some sects retain the office of priest, while others are Presbyterial or Independent in polity; others, again, are of wildly fanatical and antimissio character.

rasoo (ra-sò'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying-squirrel of India, a species of *Pteromys*.

Rasores (rà-sò'rèz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. rasor, a scraper (applied to a fiddler), < radere, pp. rasus, scrape, scratch: see rase*¹, *raze*¹.] 1. In Illiger's system (1811), the rasorial birds, or scratchers, an order of *Aves*, including the gallinaceous and columbaceous birds.—2. The



Rasores.
1, 1, head and foot of dunghill-cock; 2, 2, head and foot of moor-fowl (*Lagopus scoticus*).

same excluding the pigeons: now usually called *Gallinæ* (which see).

rasorial (rà-sò'ri-ál), *a.* [NL., *< Rasores + -ial*.] Given to scratching the ground for food, as poultry; belonging to the *Rasores*, especially in the second sense of that word; gallinaceous.

rasp¹ (ràsp), *v.* [*< ME. raspen, rospen, < OF. rasper, F. râper, scrape, grate, rasp, = Sp. Pg. raspar = It. raspare, scrape, rasp, < ML. raspare, scrape, rake, < OIIG. raspôn, MHG. raspen, scrape together (cf. D. MLG. raspen = MHG. freq. raspelen, G. raspeln, rasp, = Dan. raspe = Sw. raspa, rasp, in part from the noun); cf. OHG. hrespan, MHG. respen, rake together, pluck; Icel. rispa, scratch (> Sc. risp); prob. from the root of OHG. *raffon, MHG. G. raffén, etc., seize: see rapè². Cf. rasp¹, *n.* Hence ult. (prob.) rapier.] 1. *trans.* 1. To abrade by rubbing or grating with a coarsely rough instrument; grate, or grate away, with a rasp or something comparable to it.*

At that thise first vii [years of plenty] maken,
Sulen this othere vii [years of famine] rospen & raken.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. 2132.

That fellow . . . who insists that the shoe must fit him because it fitted his father and grandfather, and that, if his foot will not enter, he will pare and rasp it.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Solon and Pisistratus.

When the cane [in sugar-making] has been rasped to shreds [by a rasper], it is reduced to pulp by disintegrating apparatus.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., II. 1879.

2. Figuratively, to affect or perform harshly, as if by the use of a rasp; grate upon; utter with a rough and jarring effect: as, to rasp one's feelings; to rasp out a refusal.

Through all the weird September-eves
I heard the harsh, reiterant katydid
Rasp the mysterious silence.

J. G. Holland, Kathrina, i.

Grating songs a listening crowd endures,
Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

II. *intrans.* To rub against something gratingly; produce a rasping effect: as, the vessel rasped against the quay: literally or figuratively.

Rasped harshly against his dainty nature.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, 1. 5.

rasp¹ (ràsp), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *rasp* = G. *raspe*, *< OF. raspe, F. râpe (> G. rappe*) (= It. *raspa*), a rasp, grater, *< rasper, F. râper, grate, rasp, file: see rasp*¹, *v.*] 1. A coarse form of file, having its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. In cabinet-rasps, wood-rasps, and farriers' rasps the teeth are cut in lines sloping down from the left- to the right-hand side; in rasps for use in making boot- and shoe-lasts the teeth slope in the opposite way;

and rasps for makers of gun-stocks and saddletrees are cut with teeth arrayed in circular lines or in crescent form: sometimes used figuratively.

The horses from the country were a goodly sight to see, with the rasp of winter bristles rising through and among the soft summer-coat.

R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxxx.

2. A machine or large instrument for use in rasping; a rasper.

The juice [of beet-roots] from the rasp and the press is brought into a boiler and heated by steam.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 210.

3. The radula or odontophore of a mollusk; the lingual ribbon. See cut under *radula*.—4. A rasping surface. (a) The steel of a tinder-box. [Prov. Eng.] (b) The rough surface of the tongue of some animals.

He dismounted when he came to the cattle, and walked among them, stroking their soft flanks, and feeling in the palm of his hand the rasp of their tongues.

The Century, XXXV. 947.

rasp² (ràsp), *n.* [Formerly also *respe*, also *raspis, raspise, raspice, respass* (with occasional pl. *raspisses*), appar. orig. pl., prop. *raspes* (the berries), used as sing. (the bush), and later transferred to a single berry (?), prob. *< rasp*¹, *n.*, or abbr. of *raspberry, < rasp*¹ + *berry*¹, with ref. to its rough outside; cf. It. *raspo*, a raspberry (Florio): see *rasp*¹.] The fruit of the common (European) raspberry. See *raspberry*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The soyle of this playne bryngeth fourth ferne and bramblis bushes bearynge blacke berries or wyld raspes, which two are tokens of coulede regions.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 172].

For kindes of fruites, they haue . . . raspes, strawberries, and hurtiberries.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 477.

Roscy had done eating up her pine-apple, artlessly confessing . . . that she preferred it to the raspes and hony-blobs in her grandmamma's garden.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.

rasp³ (ràsp), *v. i.* [Cf. *G. räuspfern*, hawk or clear the throat; prob. imitative.] To belch; eject wind from the stomach. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Let them bind gold to their aching head, drink Cleopatra's draught (precious stones dissolved), to ease their rasping stomach.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, L. 424.

This man of nice education hath a feeble stomack, and (rasping since his last meale) doubts whether he should eat of his laste meale or nothing.

Ep. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 26.

raspatory (ras'pa-tò-ri), *n.*; pl. *raspatories* (-riz). [*< ML. raspatorium* (cf. Sp. Pg. *raspador*, a scraper), *< raspere*, rasp, scrape: see *rasp*¹, *v.*] A surgeons' rasp; an instrument for scraping or abrading bones in surgical or anatomical operations.

raspberry (ràz'ber'fì), *n.*; pl. *raspberries* (-iz). [Formerly also *rasberry* and *raspis-berry*; *< rasp*¹, or *rasp*² (see *rasp*²), + *berry*¹.] 1. The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes, which, unlike those of the blackberry, separate from the convex receptacle together when ripe, thus giving the fruit the shape of a thimble. Besides its extensive use as a dessert fruit, the raspberry is used for jellies and jam, and its juice for flavoring, for cooling drinks, and in wines and brandies.

Herewith (at hand) isking her borne of plentie,
Fill'd with the choise of every orchard's dainties,
As pears, plums, apples, the sweet raspis-berry.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. The plant that produces this berry. The common garden raspberry, the first of the name, is *Rubus Idaeus*, a native of Europe and Asiatic Russia—a shrub with perennial creeping rootstock; nearly erect, prickly, biennial stems, and a red pleasant fruit. It was cultivated by the Romans in the fourth century, and is the source of the best raspberries, affording many varieties, some of them yellow-fruited. The wild red raspberry, *R. strigosus*, of North America, is a very similar plant, but not quite so tall, the leaves being thinner, and the fruit not so firm, large, or well-flavored. It is common northward, especially on newly cleared grounds, and its fruit is much gathered; while under cultivation it has yielded several good varieties. The black raspberry, thimbleberry, or blackcap is the American *R. occidentalis*, a shrub with long recurved biennial stems, rooting at the tips, and a black fruit. It is very productive with little care, and affords good garden varieties.—**Dwarf raspberry.** An unimportant American species, *Rubus triflorus*, with herbaceous trailing or ascending stems, resembling a blackberry.—**Flowering raspberry.** A name of two American species, *Rubus odoratus*, the purple, and *R. Nutkanus*, the white flowering raspberry. The former is a rather ornamental shrub of the eastern United States, with ample three- to five-lobed leaves, and showy purple or pink flowers blooming all summer, the fruit of little worth. In England it is sometimes called *Virginian raspberry*. *R. Nutkanus* is a similar western species with white flowers; also, and better, called *salmon-berry*.—**Himalayan raspberry.** *Rubus roseifolius*, an East Indian species widely naturalized and cultivated in warm countries, and often grown as a greenhouse shrub, on account of its profusion of white, often double, flowers. The large fruit consists of many minute orange-red grains.—**Raspberry vinegar.** A drink made with sugar, vinegar, and the juice of raspberries.—**Virginian raspberry.** See *flowering raspberry*.

raspberry-borer (râz'ber-i-bôr'er), *n.* The larva of one of the clear-winged sphinxes or hornet-moths, *Bembecia maculata*, common in the United States. It bores the roots of raspberries and blackberries. The larva of a beetle, *Oberia bimaculata*, which also bores into the same plants, is often called by this name.



Raspberry-borer (*Bembecia maculata*). *a*, male; *b*, female. (Natural size.)

raspberry-bush (râz'ber-i-bûsh), *n.* The shrub, bush, or bramble producing any of the kinds of raspberries.

raspberry-jam tree (râz'ber-i-jâm trô). One of the Australian wattle-trees, *Acacia acuminata*. Its wood is used in cabinet-work, and has the odor of jam made from raspberries.

rasped (râspt), *a.* [Pp. of *rasp*¹, *v.*] 1. Affected as if by rasping; hoarse or raucous, as the voice; raspy; nervous or irritable, as from continued slight provocations.—2. In bookbinding, said of book-covers which have the sharp angles taken off, but are not beveled.

rasper (râs'pér), *n.* [*< rasp*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which rasps; a cutting scraper. Specifically—(a) A coarse file for removing the burnt crust from over-baked bread. (b) A rasping-machine; an instrument for rasping sugar-cane, beet-root, or the like to shreds; a large grater.

The typical representative of the internal system of grating is Champonnois' *rasper*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, II, 1838.

2. In hunting, a difficult fence. [Colloq.]

Three fourths of our fence . . . average somewhat better than four feet in height, with an occasional *rasper* that will come well up to five. *The Century*, XXXII, 336.

3. A contrivance for taking fish, consisting of several bare hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through the water with a line; a pull-devil. [Canada.]

rasp-house (râs'p'hus), *n.* A place where wood is dressed or reduced to powder by rasping, for use in dyeing, etc.

We went to see the *Rasp-house*, where the lusty knaves are compelled to work, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour. *Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 19, 1641.

raspicet, *n.* Same as *rasp*².

rasping (râs'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rasp*¹, *v.*] A particle rasped off from a body or mass of matter. Compare *filings*, 2.

The wood itself, either reduced to shavings, *raspings*, or powder. *W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 337.

rasping (râs'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rasp*¹, *v.*] 1. Characterized by grating or scraping: as, a *rasping* sound; hence, irritating; exasperating.—2. In hunting, said of a fence difficult to take.

You cannot . . . make him keep his seat over a *rasping* fence. *Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 60.

raspingly (râs'ping-li), *adv.* With a harsh, rasping sound or effect; in a coarse, harsh manner; gratingly; irritatingly; exasperatingly.

I told him to stay at home, quite *raspingly*, and he was very ready to admit that I had done him a good turn in doing so. *F. H. Burnett, Pretty Polly Pemberton*, vii.

rasping-machine (râs'ping-mâ-shên'), *n.* 1. A machine for rasping wood and bark for making dyes, tinctures, etc.; a bark-cutting machine.—2. A machine for grating beet-root, for making sugar. *E. H. Knight*.

rasping-mill (râs'ping-mil), *n.* A saw-like machine for reducing a substance to shreds or fine particles, as a bark-cutter or a grinding-mill for beet-roots; a rasping-machine; a rasper.

raspist, *n.* Same as *rasp*².

The *raspis* is planted in gardens. *Gerard*.

Raspis are of the same virtue that common brier or bramble is of. It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine. *Langham, Garden of Health*, p. 522.

rasp-palm (râs'pâm), *n.* A common palm of the Amazon region, *Friartea exorhiza*, notable in that its stem is supported by a cone of aerial roots, of sufficient height for a man to pass beneath. These roots are covered with hard tubercles, and are used by the natives as graters, whence the name.

rasp-pod (râs'p'od), *n.* An Australian tree, *Findersia australis*: so named from its woody

capsules, covered with tubercles and used as graters.

rasp-punch (râs'punch), *n.* A tool, rather more like a cold-chisel than a punch, used for forming the teeth of rasps by cutting into, and turning upward above the surface, parts of the metal before it has been hardened and tempered.

raspy (râs'pi), *a.* [*< rasp*¹ + *-y*¹.] Grating; harsh; rough.

Such a *raspy*, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. *Carlyle, Misc.*, IV, 197. (*Davies*.)

rasse¹ (ras), *n.* [*< Javanese rasa*, smell, taste, *< Skt. rasa*, sap, taste, savor.] A kind of civet-cat; the lesser civet, a viverrine quadruped of the genus *Viverricula*, *V. malaccensis*, widely distributed in China, India, the Malay peninsula, Java, etc. It is about 20 inches long without the tail, and is sometimes called the *Malacca weasel*. Its perfume, called by the natives *dedes*, is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet; it is much valued by the Javanese. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and can inflict a very severe bite.

rasse², *n.* [ME.] An eminence; a mound; a summit.

On a *rasse* of a rok hit reste at the laste, On the mounte of Mararach of Arme hills. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii, 446.

rastral (ras'trâl), *n.* [*< rastrum* + *-al*.] Same as *rastrum*.

rastrite (ras'trit), *n.* A zoöphyte of the genus *Rastrites*; a graptolite.

Rastrites (ras-trî'téz), *n.* [NL., *< L. rastrum*, a rake, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil Silurian zoöphytes: same as *Graptolithus*.

rastrum (ras'trum), *n.*; pl. *rastra* (-trâ). [NL., *< L. rastrum*, a rake, hoe, mattock, *< radere*, scrape: see *rase*¹.] 1. A five-pointed pen for ruling staves for music; a music-pen.—2. A herse.

rasure (râ'zûr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *razure*; *< F. rasure* = Sp. Pg. It. *rasura*, a shaving, a blotting off, also the priest's tonsure, *< L. rasura*, a shaving, scraping, *< radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*¹. Cf. *erasure*.] 1. The act of scraping or shaving; a rasing or erasing; a scratch. [Rare.]

With the tooth of a small beast like a rat they rase some their faces, some their bodies, after diners formes, as if they were with the scratch of a pin, the print of which *rasure* can neuer be done away againe during life. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III, 674.

A fortified residence 'gainst the tooth of time And rasure of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 13.

2†. Same as *erasure*.

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury. *Ep. Burnet*.

rat¹ (rat), *n.* [Formerly also *ratt*; *< ME. ratte*, *rotte*, pl. *rattes*, *< AS. ret* (*rett*) = *mD. ratte*, *D. rat* = OLG. *ratta*, MLG. *ratte*, LG. *ratte*, also *rat*, *rot* = OHG. *rato*, m., *ratta*, f., MHG. *rat*, *râte*, m., *ratte*, *râte*, f., MHG. also *ratz*, *ratze*, G. *ratze*, m., = Icel. *rotta* = Sw. *rätta* = Dan. *rotte*, a rat; cf. F. Pr. *rat* = Sp. Pg. *rato* = It. *ratto* = ML. *ratus*, *rattus*; cf. also Ir. Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*, a rat. The relations of the Teut., Rom., and Celtic groups to one another, and the ult. source of the word, are unknown. Some refer the word to the root seen in *L. radere*, scratch, scrape (see *rase*¹, *razel*), *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). The forms of the word *cat* are equally wide-spread.] 1. A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*, as *M. rattus*, the black rat, and *M. decumanus*, the gray, brown, or Norway rat: distinguished from *mouse*. The distinction between *rat* and *mouse*, in the application of the names to animals everywhere parasitic with man, is obvious and familiar. But these are simply larger and smaller species of the same genus, very closely related zoologically, and in the application of the two names to the many other species of the same genus all distinction between them is lost.

2. Any rodent of the family *Muridæ*; a murine; in the plural, the *Muridæ*. In this sense, *rat* includes *mouse*. American rats or mice are a particular section of the subfamily *Murinae*, called *Sigmodontes*, confined to America, where no other *Muridæ* are indigenous. Field-rats, water-rats, meadow-mice, or voles are *Muridæ* of the subfamily *Arvicolinae*. See cuts under *Arvicola*, *Muridæ*, *muskrat*, *Neotoma*, *Nesokia*, and *Nesomys*.

3. Any rodent of the suborder *Myomorpha*. Different animals of several families, as *Dipodidæ*, *Zapodidæ*, *Sacomyidæ*, *Geomysidæ*, *Spalacidæ*, are often known as rats of some kind distinguished by qualifying words or compound names. See cut under *mole-rat*.

4. Some other rodent, or some insectivore, marsupial, or other animal like or likened to a rat. Thus, among hystricomorphic rodents, many species of *Octodontidæ* are called rats: as, the *spiny rats* of the subfamily *Echimyinae*. Some large aquatic shrews are known as *muskrats*. (See *Myogale*.) Some rat-like marsupials are known as *kangaroo-rats*. (See *bettong*, and cuts under *kangaroo-rat* and *Echimyis*.)

5. A person who is considered to act in some respect in a manner characteristic of rats: so called in opprobrium. Specifically—(a) A man who deserts a party or an association of any kind for one opposed to it in order to gain some personal advantage or benefit; a self-seeking turncoat; a renegade. [Colloq.]

He [Wentworth] was the first of the *Rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism had been only the coquetry of a political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than to breed, to import defenders from an Opposition than to rear them in a Ministry. *Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

(b) A workman who accepts lower wages than those current at the time and place or required by an authorized scale, or one who takes a position vacated by a striker, or one who refuses to strike when others do. [Colloq.]

The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The rats who refuse suffer accordingly. *The American*, III, 181.

(c) A clergyman: so called in contempt. *Halliwel*.

6. Something suggesting the idea of a rat, as a curving roll of stuffed cloth or of crimped hair-work, with tapering ends, formerly (about 1860-70) and still occasionally used by women to puff out the hair, which was turned over it.

At one time even a small amount of natural hair easily served the purpose of covering the crescent-shaped pillow on which it was put up, the startling names of which were rats and mice. *The Century*, XXXVI, 769.

Alexandrian rat, a gray or rufous-backed and white-bellied variety of *Mus rattus*, to which the name *M. alexandrinus* has been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria in Egypt, but which is not specifically distinct from the black rat.—**Bamboo-rat**, an Indian murine rodent mammal of the genus *Rhizomyia*, as *R. sumatranus*. The bay bamboo-rat is *R. baduus*. The species are also called *canets*. See cut under *Rhizomyia*.—**Bandicoot rat**. (a) The Anglo-Indian name of the large murine rodents of India, of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Phloeomyiinae*, and genus *Nesokia*, of which there are several species, all Indian. *N. griffithi* is an example. See cut under *Nesokia*. (b) Same as *bandicoot*, 2.—**Black rat**, *Mus rattus*, one of the most anciently known rats, now almost cosmopolitan, and typically of a blackish color, but very variable in this respect. It is rather smaller than the Norway gray rat. In one of its varieties it is known as *roof-rat* (*Mus tectorum*) and *white-bellied rat*. See cut under *Muridæ*.—**Hare-tailed rat**. See *lemning*.—**Maori rat**, the black rat, *Mus rattus*, introduced and naturalized in New Zealand.—**Mountain rat**, the large bushy-tailed wood-rat of the Rocky Mountain region, *Neotoma cinerea*; the pack-rat. [U. S.]—**Norway rat**, the common rat, *Mus decumanus*.—**Pack-rat**, the mountain rat, *Neotoma cinerea*: so called on account of its curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to its hole any object it can move. [Western U. S.]—**Pharaonic rat**, **Pharaoh's rat, the ichneumon: a phrase traceable back at least to Belon (about 1556). See *Herpestes*. Also called *Pharaoh's mouse*.—**Pouched rat**. See *pouched*.—**To have a rat in the garret**, to be slightly crack-brained: same as *to have a bee in one's bonnet* (which see, under *bee*).—**To smell a rat**, to be suspicious that all is not right; have an inkling of some mischief, plot, or underhand proceeding.**

Quoth Hudibras, "I smell a rat: Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate." *S. Butler, Hudibras*, I, i, 821.

rat¹ (rat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ratted*, ppr. *rattating*. [*< rat*¹, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To catch or kill rats; follow the business of a ratter or rat-catcher.—2. To go over from one party or cause to another, especially from a party or cause that is losing or likely to lose, as rats run from a falling house; desert one's party or associates for advantage or gain; become a renegade. [Colloq.]

His ci-devant friends cruse the hour that he *ratted*. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, II, 385.

I am fully resolved to oppose several of the clauses. But to declare my intention publicly, at a moment when the Government is in danger, would have the appearance of *rattating*. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I, 275.

3. To work for less than current wages, to refuse to strike with fellow-workmen, or to take the place of one who has struck: often with indefinite *it*. See *rat*¹, *n.*, 5 (b). [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To puff out (the hair) by means of a rat. See *rat*¹, *n.*, 6. [Rare.]

Next morning, at breakfast, Sir Saxon was as beautifully ruffed, *ratted*, and crimped—as gay, as bewitching, and defiant—as ever. *Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite*, x.

2. To displace or supplant union workers in: as, to *rat* an office or a shop. [Colloq.]

rat² (rat), *n.* [Usually in pl. rats, *< ME. rattes*, rags; either from the verb, ME. *ratten*, tear (see *rat*², *v.*), or *< Icel. hratt*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, = Norw. *rat*, rubbish: cf. Sw. Norw. *rata*, reject, refuse (see *rate*¹).] A rag; tatter. [Prov. Eng.]

1 *rattes* and 1 *clutes*. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I, 227.

rat² (rat), *v. t.* [*< ME. ratzen* = MHG. *ratzen*, tear; cf. *rat*², *n.*] To tear.

How watz thou hardy this hou for thyen vnbat [to] neze, In on so *ratted* a robe & rent at the tyde? *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii, 144.

rat³ (rat), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *rat*; cf. *drat*², in similar use.] A term of objurcation, used in the imperative.

rat⁴. A Middle English contracted form of *redeth*, the third person singular present indicative of *read*¹. *Piers Plouman*.

rata (rā'tā), *n.* [New Zealand.] A tree of New Zealand, *Metrosideros robusta*, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval architecture. The name belongs also to *M. florida*, a stout-trunked climber ascending the highest trees; it is also more or less extended by settlers to other species of the genus. Besides in several cases yielding valuable wood, these trees are notable for their profusion of brilliant flowers, which are generally, as in *M. robusta*, scarlat. See *fire-tree* and *Metrosideros*.

ratability (rā-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*ratable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*)] The quality of being ratable. *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 535.

ratable (rā'tā-bl), *a.* [Also *rateable*; < *rate*² + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

I collect out of the abbay booke of Burton, that 20 Ors were ratable to two markes of siluer.

Camden, Remains, Money.

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportional.

In conscience and credit [poets were] bound, next after the divine praises of the immortal gods, to yeld a like *ratable* honour to all such amongst men as most resembled the gods by excellencie of function.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 28.

A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased, in equal degree, is clearly the most equitable method.

Blackstone, Com., III. ii.

3. Liable or subjected by law to be rated or assessed for taxation.

ratableness (rā'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Ratability.

ratably (rā'tā-blī), *adv.* According to rating or valuation; at a proportionate rate; proportionally.

I will thus charge them all *ratably*, according to their abilities, towards their maintenance.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and *ratably*.

National Bank Act, U. S. (ed. 1882), p. 14.

ratafia (rat-ā-fē'ā), *n.* [Formerly also *ratifia*, *ratifée*, *ratifée*, also *ratafiaz*; = D., etc., *ratafia*, < F. *ratafia*, formerly also *ratafiat* (cf. F. *tafia*, rum, arrack). = Sp. *ratafia* = Pg. *ratafia*, < Malay *araq*, a distilled spirit, arrack (< Ar. *'araq*, juice, distilled spirit: see *arrack*). + *tafia*, *taffia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] 1. A sweet cordial flavored with fruits: sometimes limited to those the flavor of which is obtained from black currants, bitter almonds, or peach- and cherry-kernels.

It would make a Man smile to behold her Figure in a front Box, where her twinkling Eyes, by her Afternoon's Drains of *Ratifée* and cold Tea, sparkle more than her Pendants.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of* (Queen Anne, I. 201.)

2. A kind of fancy cake or biscuit.

Give him three *ratafias*, soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 1.

ratan, rattan² (ra-tan'), *n.* [Formerly also *rattoon*, *rotan*, *rotang*, *rottang*; = D. Sw. Dan. *rotting* (NL. *Rotang*). < F. *rotin*, *rotang* = Sp. *rota*, < Malay *rotan*, *ratan*. The E. accent, on the last syllable, is appar. in imitation of the F.; the Malay word is accented on the first syllable.] 1. A palm of one among numerous species, mostly of the genus *Calamus*, a few of the genus *Rhapis*; a ratan-palm. The species of *Calamus* are prevalently climbing palms, attaining a length sometimes of 500 feet, with a thickness not exceeding an inch—ascending the tallest trees, falling in festoons, and again ascending. A few species are found in Africa and Australia, but they abound chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and islands. The species of *Rhapis* are erect slender canes growing in dense tufts, and are natives of China and Japan. Ratans of this habit are commercially distinguished from the climbing ones as *ground-ratans*.

2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material. Among its chief commercial sources are *Calamus Rotang*, *C. rudentum*, *C. verus*, *C. erectus*, and *C. Royleanus*. The most valuable ratan is produced in Borneo. On account of its length and light, tough, flexible, and fissile character, ratan is applied to very numerous uses. In native regions the product of *C. rudentum* and other species is split and twisted into vast quantities into all sizes of cordage from cables to fishing-lines. Basket-making is another common use. In some places the stems of climbing ratans are used for the suspension of foot-bridges of great length. In China whole houses are made of ratan, there afforded chiefly by *Rhapis flabelliformis*. Matting made of split ratan is exported thence to all parts of the world. The same fiber serves also to make hats, the bottoms of rice-sieves, thread for sewing palm-leaves, etc. In recent times ratan has become an important article in western commerce. It is now not only used for walking-sticks, but extensively made into chairs and chair-bottoms, bodies for fancy carriages, fine and coarse basket-work, etc. It has almost superseded willow in making the large baskets required in manufacturing and other industries.

3. A switch or stick of ratan, especially a walking-stick.

Mr. Humley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt.

Peppy, Diary, an. 1660.

ratan, rattan² (ra-tan'), *v. t.* [*ratan*, *rattan²*, *n.*] 1. To use ratan in making; cover or form with interlaced lengths of ratan.

The second class coach is finished in native ash with Moorish designed ceilings, *rattaned* sofa seats, and closet and toilet rooms.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 3.

2. To use a ratan upon; beat with or as with a ratan-cane. [Colloq.]

ratan-cane (ra-tan'kän), *n.* Same as *ratan*, 3.

ratanhine (rat'an-in), *n.* [*Braz. Pg. ratanhia* (see *ratany*) + *-ine²*.] An alkaloid (C₁₀H₁₃NO₃) occurring in small quantity in the extract of ratany-root.

ratany (rat'ā-ni), *n.* [Also *rattany*, *ratanhy*, and *ratany*; = F. *ratanhia*, < Braz. Pg. *ratanhia*, < Peruv. *ratana*, native name.] 1. A procumbent South American shrub, *Krameria triandra*, yielding a medicinal root. Its foliage is silver-gray with silky hairs, and it bears star-like lake-colored flowers singly in the upper axils. See *Krameria* and *ratany-root*.

2. A medicinal substance procured from this plant; same as *ratany-root*. — *Pará, Brazilian*, or *Ceará ratany*, a substitute for the true ratany, obtained from *Krameria argentea* of northeastern Brazil.

ratany-root (rat'ā-ni-röt), *n.* The root-substance of the ratany, used in medicine for its astringent, diuretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of port-wine.

ratapan (rat-a-ploñ'), *n.* [F.; imitative. Cf. *rattan³*, *rat-a-tat*.] The sound or music of the military drum; a tattoo or "rub-a-dub."

rat-a-tat (rat'ā-tat'), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *rat-tat*, *rat-tat-too*.] A rattling sound or effect, as from the beating of a drum.

rat-catcher (rat'kach'er), *n.* One whose business is the catching of rats; a ratter.

rat-catching (rat'kach'ing), *n.* The catching of rats, now pursued as a business by rat-catchers, and formerly to a large extent in Great Britain, with dogs or ferrets, as a popular amusement.

ratch¹ (rach), *v.* [An assimilated form of *rack¹*, or in part a var. of *retch¹* or *reach¹*; see *rack¹*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To stretch or pull asunder.—2. To spot or streak. *Halliwel*.

[Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. intrans. Naut., to make a stretch or varying stretches in sailing; sail by the wind or by tacks; stand off and on.

There was a fleet of smacks *ratching* to the eastward on our port bow.

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

ratch¹ (rach), *n.* [An assimilated form of *rack¹*; see *rack¹*, *n.* In defs. 3 and 4, directly from the verb. Cf. dim. *ratchet*.] 1. In a machine, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent the machine from being reversed in motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel*.—2. In *clockwork*, a sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike.—3. A straight line. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A white mark on the face of a horse. [Eng.]

ratch² (rach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rach*, *rache*; < ME. *racche*, *rache*, < AS. *ræce*, a dog, = Icel. *rakki*, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent.

As they ryde talkynge,

A *rach* ther come flyngynge

Overtwert the way.

Thanne seyde old and yonge,

From her first gynnyng,

They ne sawe honde never so gay.

Lybeaus Deseonus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs: the first is called a *rache*; and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also which its hid among the rocks; the female hereof is called in England a brache. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 23.

ratch³ (rach), *v. t.* Same as *rash³*. [Scotch.]

ratch⁴ (rach), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *ratchel*.] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ratched (rach't), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ratch³*, *v.*] Ragged; in a ruinous state. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

ratchel (rach'el), *n.* [Also *ratchell*, *ratchil*; cf. *ratch⁴*, *ratcher*. Perhaps < G. *rutschel*, the fragments from two masses of rock sliding one on

the other, < *rutschen*, slide, slip.] Fragments of stone; gravelly stone; also, a hard, rocky crust below the soil. *Jamieson*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

ratcher (rach'er), *n.* [Cf. *ratch⁴*, *ratchel*.] A rock. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ratchet (rach'et), *n.* [*ratch¹* + *-et*.] A dent or pivoted piece designed to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction, but not in the other. A similar device so arranged as to move the wheel is termed a *pallet*. (See *ratchet-wheel*, *click*, 3, *pawl*, and *detent*.) Combined with the ratchet-wheel as a means of converting a reciprocating into a rotary motion, the ratchet appears in a number of tools and gives its name to each: as, the *ratchet* bed-key, etc.

ratchet-brace (rach'et-brās), *n.* See *brace¹*.

ratchet-burner (rach'et-bēr'nēr), *n.* A burner for a lamp in which the wick is moved up and down by means of a wheel with notched points.

ratchet-coupling (rach'et-kup'ling), *n.* A device for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage of the motion of a driving-wheel, as by an obstruction. It consists of a ratchet-wheel inserted in a sleeve on the exterior shaft of a driving-wheel. The ratchet is efficient as long as it transmits the initial motion; but if the revolution of the driver is checked, the sleeve slips over the ratchet until the machinery loses its momentum, thus avoiding a shock.

ratchet-drill (rach'et-dril), *n.* A tool for drilling holes by means of a ratchet in a narrow plane where there is no room for the common brace.

ratchet-jack (rach'et-jak), *n.* A form of screw-jack in which the lever-socket is fitted with a pallet engaging a ratchet-wheel, so that the jack may be operated by oscillation of the lever.

ratchet-lever (rach'et-lev'er), *n.* A lever with a collar fitted around a ratchet-wheel which engages a pallet on the lever, used for operating a drill or screw by oscillation of the lever.

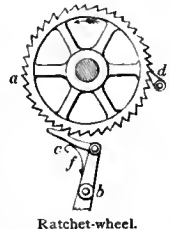
ratchet-pedal (rach'et-ped'al), *n.* See *pedal*.

ratchet-post (rach'et-pōst), *n.* *Milit.*, a metallic post fastened to the rear transom of the top-carriage of a heavy gun, to serve as a support or fulcrum for the elevating-bar.

ratchet-punch (rach'et-punch), *n.* A punch worked by a screw which is revolved by means of a ratchet-lever.

ratchet-wheel (rach'et-hwēl), *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotary motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only.

For both purposes an arrangement similar to that shown in the cut is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel, and *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pawl *c*, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The pawl *c* is forced into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel by the spring *f*. The other ratchet, *d*, which may be used either separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction. Also called *click-wheel*. See also *cut under pawl*.



Ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-wrench (rach'et-reuch), *n.* A ratchet bed-key wrench.

ratchety (rach'e-ti), *a.* [*ratchet* + *-y¹*.] Like the movement of a ratchet; jerky; clicking.

Raikes . . . poured out a *ratchety* but vehement panegyric.

The Money-Makers, p. 128.

ratchil, *n.* See *ratchel*.

rachment (rach'ment), *n.* [*ratch¹* + *-ment*.] In *arch.*, a flying-buttress which springs from the principals of a horse and abuts against the central or chief principal. *Oxford Glossary*.

rate¹ (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating*. [*ME. raten*, chide, scold, in comp., < Sw. *rata*, reject, refuse, slight, find fault with (cf. *rat-gods*, refuse goods), = Norw. *rata*, reject, cast aside as rubbish; akin to Norw. *rat*, refuse, rubbish, trash, = Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, skins, stones, etc., of berries; Norw. *rata*, bad, worthless; see *rat²*.] *I. trans.* 1. To chide with vehemence; reprove; scold; censure violently.

He shal be *rated* of his studying.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 277.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy!

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ll. 2 & 84.

His mother is angry, *rates* him.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

2†. To affect by chiding or reproof; restrain by vehement censure.

No words may rate, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his bloudy fest.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

II. intrans. To utter vehement censure or reproof; inveigh scoldingly: with *at*.

Yea, the Moores, meeting with this beast, doe rate and braule *at* him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 42.

Such a one
As all day long hath rated *at* her child,
And vext his day.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

rate² (rāt), n. [OF. *rate*, price, value, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rata* = G. *rate*, < ML. *rata*, rate, proportion (L. *pro rata parte*, or *pro rata portione*, or simply *pro rata*, according to a certain part or portion (see *pro rata*, *pro-rate*)); fem. of L. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reri* (ind. *reor*), think, deem, judge, orig. reckon, calculate. From the same L. verb are ult. derived E. *rate³*, *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*, *arason*, *arraign¹*, etc., *ratify*, etc.] **1.** A reckoning by comparative values or relations; proportional estimation according to some standard; relative amount, quantity, range, or degree: as, the *rate* of interest is 6 per cent. (that is, \$6 for every \$100 for every year); the *rate* per mile of railroad charges, expenses, or speed; a rapid *rate* of growth or of progress.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of usance here with us in Venice.
Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 46.

One of the necessary properties of pure Motion is Velocity. It is not possible to think of Motion without thinking of a corresponding *Rate* of motion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 52.

As regards travelling, the fastest *rate* along the high roads was ten miles an hour.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 5.

It was no longer practicable to levy the duties on the old plan of one *rate* for unrefined and another *rate* for refined sugars.
S. Dowell, Taxea in England, IV. 31.

2. Charge or valuation according to a scale or standard; comparative price or amount of demand; a fixed measure of estimation.

A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite *rate*.
Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2. 213.

I am not . . . content to part with my commodities at a cheaper *rate* than I accustomed; look not for it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, II. 1.

They have no Goods but what are brought from Manila at an extraordinary dear *rate*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 308.

Servants could be hired of their nominal owners at a barley-corn *rate*.
The Century, XXXIX. 139.

3. A fixed public tax or imposition assessed on property for some local purpose, usually according to income or value: as, poor-rates or church-rates in Great Britain.

They paid the Church and Parish *Rate*,
And look, but read not the Receipt.
Prior, An Epitaph.

The empowering of certain boards to borrow money repayable from the local *rates*, to employ and pay those out of work.
H. Spenser, Man vs. State, p. 9.

A sewers *rate*, however, was known as early as the sixth year of Henry VI. (1427).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 477.

4†. A proportion allotted or permitted; an allotment or provision; a regulated amount or supply.

The one right feeble through the evil *rate*
Of food which in her dupsse she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

The people shall go out and gather a certain *rate* every day.
Ex. xvi. 4.

5. A relative scale of being, action, or conduct; comparative degree or extent of any mode of existence or procedure; proportion in manner or method: as, an extravagant *rate* of living or of expenditure. See *at any rate*, *at no rate*, below.

With wise men there is rest & peace, after a blessed *rate*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

With might and delight they spent all the night,
And liv'd at a plentiful *rate*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before.
Addison.

Hence—**6†.** Mode or manner of arrangement; order; state.

Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 52.

7†. Degree, rank, or estimation; rating; appraisalment: used of persons and their qualities.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*.
Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 157.

With the common *rate* of men there is nothing commendable but what they themselves may hope to be partakers of.
Steele, Spectator, No. 188.

8. The order or class of a vessel, formerly regulated in the United States navy by the number of guns carried, but now by the tonnage displacement. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement and

over are of the first *rate*, of 3,000 and above but below 5,000 tons of the second *rate*, of 1,000 and above but below 3,000 tons of the third *rate*, of less than 1,000 tons of the fourth *rate*. In classifying the navies of England, France, and the other principal European powers the term *class* is used instead of *rate*, and relates not so much to the actual weight or power of the ships as to arbitrary divisions of types of vessels, and to their relative importance as battle-ships, cruisers, etc.

9. In the United States navy, the grade or position of any one of the crew: same as *rating²*, **2.—10.** In horology, the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece. A losing *rate* is called by astronomers a positive *rate*, because it entails a positive correction to the difference of readings of the clock-face.—**At any rate**, in any manner, or by any means; in any case; at all events; positively; assuredly: as, I shall stay at any *rate*; at any *rate* the claim is a valid one.

I have no friend,
Project, design, or country but your favour,
Which I'll preserve at any *rate*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.

At no ratel, in no manner; by no means; not at all. [Rare.]

This day at no *rate*
Shalt thou performe thy worke, least thou doe draw
My heavy wrsth vpon thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

County rates, landing-rates, police rate, etc. See *county¹*, *landing*, etc.—**Rate of change**, in math., the ratio of an infinitesimal increment of any function to that of the independent variable. Thus, the *rate of change* of x^2 relatively to x is $2x$.—**Rate of exchange**. Same as *course of exchange* (which see, under *exchange*).—**Rate of profit**. See *profit*. (See also *church-rate*, *poor-rate*.) = **Syn.** **3. Assessment, Impost, etc.** See *tax*.

rate² (rāt), v.; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating*. [*rate²*, *n.*] **I. trans. 1.** To reckon by comparative estimation; regard as of such a value, rank, or degree; hold at a certain valuation or estimate; appraise; fix the value or price of.

If thou be'st *rated* by thy estimation.
Shak., M. of V., II. 7. 26.

The frigid productions of a later age are *rated* at no more than their proper value.
Macaulay, Dryden.

2. To assess as to payment or contribution; fix the comparative liability of, for taxation or the like; reckon at so much in obligation or capability; set a *rate* upon.

Tell us (I pray you) how ye would have the sayd landes *rated*, that both a rente may rise thereout unto the Queene, and also the soldiours paye.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Look on my George; I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 30.

Charles S. What do you *rate* him at, Moses?
Moses. Four guineas. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, IV. 1.*

3. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of: as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman.—**4.** To determine the *rate* of, or *rate-error* of, as a chronometer or other timepiece. See *rate¹*, *n.*, **10.**

Our chronometers, *rated* but two weeks ago at Upernavik.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 68.

Rating-instrument, a rude transit-instrument for determining time accurately to half a second, in order to *rate* watches.

II. intrans. To have value, rank, standing, or estimation: as, the vessel *rates* as a ship of the line.

When he began milling in a small way at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis flour *rated* very low.
The Century, XXXII. 46.

rate^{3†} (rāt), n. [< ML. *rata*, *f.*, a stipulation, contract, *ratum*, neut., a decision, fem. or neut. of L. *ratus*, pp. of *reri*, think, deem, judge: see *rate²*.] **A ratification.**

Neuer without the *rates*
Of all powers else. *Chapman, Hsd. I. 508.*

rate^{3†}, v. t. [< *rate³*, *n.* Cf. *ratify*.] To ratify.

To *rate* the truce they swore. *Chapman.*

rateable, a. See *ratable*.

rate-book (rāt'būk), n. A book in which a record of *rates* is kept; a book of valuations.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden;
But sure the Muses' horse was ne'er forbidden;
For in no *rate-book* was it ever found
That Pegasus was valued at five pound.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, ProL., I. 43.

rateen, n. See *ratteen*.

ratel (rāt'el), n. [< F. *ratel*, dim. of *rat*, a rat; see *rat¹*.] A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Mellivorinae*, as *Mellivora capensis* or *M. ratellus*, the honey-ratel of the Cape of Good Hope, and *M. indica*, that of India; a honey-badger. See *Mellivora*, and cut in next column.

ratepayer (rāt'pā'ēr), n. One who is assessed and pays a *rate* or local tax. [Great Britain.]

In the vestry-meeting the freemen of the township, the *ratepayers*, still assemble for purposes of local interest, not involved in the manorial jurisdiction.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.



Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*).

They have already in many towns supplied us, at the expense of the *ratepayers*, with hospitals, museums, free libraries, art galleries, baths, and parks.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 17.

ratepaying (rāt'pā'ing), a. Paying a local tax; relating to taxation by assessment.

In addition to the . . . eccentricity from an Australian point of view of a *ratepaying* or property basis for the parliamentary franchise, Tasmania has another legislative peculiarity which she copied from Victoria, and shares only with that colony and with New Zealand.

rater (rā'tēr), n. [*rate²* + *-er*.] One who rates or sets a value; one who makes an estimate.

rate-tithe (rāt'tīth), n. In old Eng. law, a tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for less than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them *pro rata*, according to the custom of the place. *Sir A. Fitzherbert, Natura Brevium (1534 and later).*

rat-fish (rāt'fish), n. A selachian fish, the *Chimara colliaci*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

rat-goose (rāt'gōs), n. [*rat-*, said to be imitative, + *goose*. Cf. *elack-goose*, another name of the same bird.] The brant- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*: so called from its cry.

rath¹ (rāTH), a. [Also improp. *rathe*; < ME. *rath*, *rad*, *ræd*, quick, early, < AS. *hræth*, *hræth*, also *hræd* (pl. *hræde*), quick, swift, fleet, sudden, active, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad*) = OHG. *hrad*, *hrat*, *rat*, MHG. *rad*, *rat* = Icel. *hráðr*, quick, swift, fleet; root uncertain; the forms without the aspirate merge with similar forms mentioned under *rash¹*, *q. v.* Hence *rath¹*, *adv.*, and *rathel¹*.] **1†.** Quick; swift; speedy.—**2.** Early; coming before others, or before the usual time; youthful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Last of all, vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, said Kyngis geue *rathest* attendance.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngia (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

The *rathel* lambes bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Februsrie.

Bring the *rathel* primrose that forsaken dices.
Milton, Lycidas, I. 142.

Thy conuerse drew us with delight,
The men of *rathel* and riper years.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ex.

3†. Near; proximate.

rath¹ (rāTH), adv. [Also *rathel*; < ME. *rathe*, < AS. *hræthe*, quickly, < *hræth*, quick: see *rath¹*, *a.*] **1†.** Quickly; swiftly; speedily.

With hlae safte teris gan he bathe
The ruby in his signet, and it sette
Upon the wex deliverliche and *rathel*.
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 1088.

Thane this ryche mane *rathel* aryses his byernez,
Rowlede his Romayneez, and reale knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2022.

2. Early; soon. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dobet is hir damoisele sire Doweles dougter,
To acree this lady lilly bothe late and *rathel*.
Piers Plouman (B.), IX. 13.

What eyleth yow so *rathel* for to ryse?
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, I. 99.

But lesynges with her false flaterye . . .
Accepte ben now *rathel* unto grace.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, I. 427.

Rathe she rose, half-cheated in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavalne.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Rath ripe, early ripe. See *rathripe*.

rath² (rāh), n. [Early mod. E. also *rathel*; < Ir. *rath*, an earthen fort or fortified dwelling.] A fortified dwelling of an ancient Irish chief. The word occurs as the initial element in many Irish place-names, as *Rathkeale*, *Rathlin*, etc.

There is a great use amongst the Irish to make great assemblies together upon a *rath* or hill, there to parley (they say) about matters of wronge betwene towneship and towneship, or one private person and another.
Spenser, State of Ireland, p. 642.

The *Rath* was a simple circular wall or enclosure of raised earth, enclosing a space of more or less extent, in which stood the residence of the chief and sometimes the dwellings of one or more of the officers or chief men of

the tribe or court. Sometimes also the Rath consisted of two or three concentric walls or circumvallations; but it does not appear that the erection so called was ever intended to be surrounded with water.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

rath³ (rät), n. [E. Ind.] A name given to certain rock-cut Buddhist temples in India.

The oldest and most interesting group of monuments at Mahavellipore are the so-called five raths or monolithic temples standing on the sea-shore.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 328.

rath⁴ (rät), n. [Hind. rath, a carriage, < Skt. ratha, chariot.] A Burmese state carriage.

Every day the State rath, or chariot, of the Bhavnagar Dunbar is drawn by two oxen about the Upper Gardens.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1883, p. 30.

rat-hare (rat'här), n. Same as pika.

rathel, v. t. [ME. rathelen; origin obscure.] To fix; root.

Gawayne grsytely hit bydez & glent with no membre, Bot stode styll as the ston, othe a stubbe auther, That chared is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2292.

rathely, adv. See rathly.

rather (rath'er), adv. [< ME. rather, rether, < AS. hrathor, more quickly, sooner, earlier, compar. of hrathe, quick, soon, early: see rath¹, adv. Cf. superl. rathest (obs.), < ME. rathest, ratheste, soonest, earliest, < AS. hrathost: see rath¹.] 1. More quickly; quicker. See rath¹, adv., I.—2. Earlier; sooner.

Thilke sterres that ben cleped sterres of the north arisen rather than the degree of hire longitude, and alle the sterres of the south arisen after the degree of hire longitude.

Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. 21.

And 3it schal erthe vn-to erthe rather than he wolde.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

3. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice; in preference, as compared with something else.

Men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil.

John III. 19.

4. In preference; preferably; with better reason; better.

Give us of your oil. . . . Not so; . . . but go ye rather to them that sell, and buy for yourselves.

Mat. xxv. 9.

Dye rather, dye, then ever from her service swerve.

Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 46.

Had he who drew such gladness ever wept? Ask rather could he else have seen at all, Or grown in Nature's mysteries an adept?

Lowell, To a Friend.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking; more.

The Doctor by this oversight (or cunningness, rather) got a supply of money.

Howell, Letters, IV. 2.

A certain woman . . . had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse.

Mark v. 26.

Which does mend nature, change it rather, but The art itself is nature.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 96.

Covered with dust and blood and wounds, and haggard with fatigue and horror, they looked like victims rather than like warriors.

Iring, Granada, p. 92.

6. On the contrary; to the contrary of what has been just stated.—7. In a greater degree; much; considerably; also, in colloquial use, in some degree; somewhat; qualifying a verb.

He sought her through the world, but sought in vain, And, no-where finding, rather fear'd her slain.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 799.

Wal, of course he made his court to Ruth; and the General, he rather backed him up in it.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

8. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately: usually qualifying an adverb or an adjective: as, she is rather pretty. [Chiefly colloq.]

An Indian camp is a rather interesting, though very dirty, place to visit.

The Century, XXXVI. 39.

[In this sense often used ironically, in answering a question, as an emphatic affirmative.

"Do you know the mayor's house?" "Rather," replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it.

Dickens.]

Had rather. See to have rather, under have.—Leet rather. See leet⁴.—Rather better than, somewhat in excess of; rather more than.

Five hundred and fifty musketeers, rather better than three to one.

G. P. R. James, Arrah Neil, p. 60.

Rather . . . than otherwise. See otherwise.—The rather, by so much the more; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in happy time; The rather for I have some sport in hand.

Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 91.

This I the rather write, that we may know there are other Parts of the World than those which to us are known.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

ratherish (rath'er-ish), adv. [< rather + -ish¹.] Slightly; to a small extent; in some degree. [Colloq.]

Lavalette is ratherish against Popish temporality; Gen. Guyon is rather favorable to it.

New York Tribune, April 22, 1862.

Rathke's duct. The Müllerian duct when it is persistent in the male.

Rathke's trabeculae. See trabeculae.

rathly, adv. [ME., also rathely, radly, radliche, < AS. hrædllice, quickly, hastily, speedily, < hræth, quick; see rath¹.] In a rath manner; quickly; suddenly.

Thomas rathely vpe he rase. Thomas of Erseeldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

Ryss we now full radly, rest here no longer, And I shall tell you full tyte, and tary no thing.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 772.

rat-hole (rat'höl), n. 1. A hole gnawed in woodwork, etc., by a rat or rats.—2. In printing, same as pigeonhole, G.

ratholite (rath'ö-lit), n. Same as pectolite.

rathripe (rath'rip), a. and n. [< ME. *rathripe, < AS. rædrīpe, hrædrīpe, early ripe, < hræth, quick, + rīpe, ripe; see rath¹ and rīpe. Cf. rareripe.] I. a. Early ripe; ripe before the season; rare-ripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Such as delight in rathripe fruits. Fuller.

Rathripe barley, barley derived from a long succession of crops on warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens earlier than common barley under different circumstances.

II. n. A rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ratifiat, ratifiet, n. Obsolete forms of ratafia.

ratification (rat'i-fi-kä'shon), n. [Early mod. E. ratificacion, < OF. ratificacion, ratificacion, F. ratification = Pr. ratificacion = Sp. ratificacion = Pg. ratificação = It. ratificazione, < ML. ratificatio(n)-, < ratificare, ratify; see ratify.]

1. The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and validity to something done by another; also, the state of being ratified; confirmation: as, the ratification of a treaty, or of a contract or promise.

The kyng of England sent Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, master of his horse, and Doctor Sampson, to Bononie, for the ratification of the league concluded at Cambray.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 21.

It was argued by Monroe, Gerry, Howel, Ellery, and myself that by the modern usage of Europe the ratification was considered as the act which gave validity to a treaty, until which it was not obligatory.

Jefferson, Autobiography, p. 46.

2. In law, the adoption by a person, as binding upon himself, of an act previously done in his name or on his behalf, or in such relation that he may claim it as done for his benefit, although done under such circumstances as would not bind him except by his subsequent consent, as in the case of an act done by a stranger having at the same time no authority to act as his agent, or by an agent not having adequate authority to do the act.

Intention to ratify is not necessary in order to constitute a ratification, for an acceptance of the results of the act may itself be conclusive upon the party. But a knowledge of all the material circumstances is usually necessary in order to make a ratification binding.—Ratification by a wife, in Scots law, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that a 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.—Ratification meeting, in the United States, a political meeting called for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party, and of creating enthusiasm for their support.

ratifier (rat'i-fi-ër), n. One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known, The ratifiers and props of every word.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 105.

ratify (rat'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. ratified, ppr. ratifying. [< OF. ratifier, F. ratifier = Pr. Sp. Pg. ratifear = It. ratificare, < ML. ratificare, confirm, ratify, < L. ratus, fixed, settled, + -ficare, < facere, make; see rate² and -fy.] 1. To confirm; establish; settle conclusively or authoritatively; make certain or lasting.

We have ratified to them the borders of Judea.

1 Mac. xi. 34.

Covenants will be ratified and confirmed, as it were by the Stygian oath.

Bacon, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Shaking hands with emphasis, . . . as if they were ratifying some solemn league and covenant.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. To validate by some formal act of approval; accept and sanction, as something done by an agent or a representative; confirm as a valid act or procedure.

This Accord and final Peace signed by both Kings was ratified by their two eldest Sons.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

A solemn compact let us ratify, And witness ev'ry power that rules the sky.

Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The unfortunate king, unable to make even a protest for the rights of his son, was prevailed on to ratify the agreement.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 677.

Ratifying convention, a convention held for the purpose of ratifying certain measures, acts, etc.: specifically used in United States politics of the conventions held by the several States of the American Union for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution of 1787.

ratihabition (rat'i-hä-hish'on), n. [= Sp. rati-habicion = Pg. ratihabición = It. ratiabizione, < LL. ratihabitiō(n)-, ratification at law, < L. ratus, fixed, settled (see rate²), + habere, have; see habit.] Approval, as of something done or to be done; precedent or subsequent consent; sanction; confirmation of authority or of action.

In matters criminal ratiabition, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty.

Jer. Taylor.

To assure their full powers, they had letters of commission or of ratiabition, or powers of attorney, such as were usually furnished to proctors or representative officers.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 747.

rating¹ (rä'ting), n. [Verbal n. of rate¹, v.] A scolding.

rating² (rä'ting), n. [Verbal n. of rate², v.] 1. A fixing of rates; proportionate distribution as to charge or compensation; determination of relative values or rights.

The loss by any railway company of its whole share of this traffic, in consequence of being crippled in competition by regulations as to rating.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 78.

2. Classification according to grade or rank; determination of relative standing; hence, rank or grade. The rating of men in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The rating of ships is the division into grades (see rate², n., 8) by which the complement of officers and certain allowances are determined.

ratio (rä'shiö), n. [< L. ratio, a reckoning, account, calculation, relation, reference, reason, etc., < veri, ratus, think, deem, estimate; see rate², and cf. ratiō and reason, from the same L. noun.] 1. The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity; the relation between two similar quantities in respect to how many times one makes so many times the other. There is no intelligible difference between a ratio and a quotient of similar quantities; they are simply two modes of expression connected with different associations. But it was contrary to the old usage to speak of a ratio as a quantity—a usage leading to intolerable complications. Thus, instead of saying that the momentum of a moving particle is the product of its mass into its velocity—a mode of expression both convenient and philosophical—the older writers say that the momenta of two particles are in the compound ratio of their masses and velocities. This language, which betrays several errors of logic, is now disused; although some writers still persist in making numbers the only subjects of addition and multiplication. By mathematicians ratio is now conceived and spoken of as synonymous with quotient.

The numbers which specify a strain are mere ratios, and are therefore independent of units.

J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 45.

2. Proportion of relations or conditions; coincident agreement or variation; correspondence in rate; equivalence of relative movement or change.

There has been a constant ratio kept between the stringency of mercantile restraints and the stringency of other restraints.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 327.

3. Reason; cause: often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases.

In this consists the ratio and essential ground of the gospel doctrine.

Waterland.

4. In musical acoustics, the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. It is the physical or mathematical representation of the interval between them.—5. In civil law, an account; a cause, or the giving of judgment therein.—Alternate ratio, the ratio of the first to the third or the second to the fourth term of a proportion.—Anharmonic ratio. See anharmonic.—Arithmetical ratio. See arithmetical.—Change-ratio. See change.—Composition of ratios, the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the consequents.—Compound ratio. See compound.—Consequent of a ratio. See consequent.—Direct ratio. (a) A ratio not inverse. (b) Loosely, a direct and simple ratio: as, the weights of bodies are in the direct ratio of their masses—that is, the weight of one is to that of another as the mass of the former is to that of the latter. Also direct proportion.—Direction ratio, duple ratio. See the qualifying words.—Dis-similar ratios, unequal quotients.—Division of a ratio. See division.—Duplicate ratio, a ratio of squares. The old writers, instead of saying that the distance passed over by a falling body is proportional to the square of the time, say that the spaces are in the duplicate ratios of the times.—Inverse or reciprocal ratio, in math., the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—Irrational ratio, a ratio of surds.—Measure of a ratio. See measure.—Mixed ratio. See mixed.—Modular ratio. See modular.—Multiply ratio, a ratio of powers.—Oxygen ratio, in mineral., the ratio between the number of oxygen

atoms belonging to the different groups of acidic or basic compounds in the composition of a mineral. The oxygen ratio of silica, sesquioxide, and protoxide in garnet is 2:1:1.

—**Pedal ratio**, in *anc. pros.*, the proportion of the number of times in the arsis to that in the thesis, or vice versa. The pedal ratio (ἄρως ποδικός) is usually either equal or isorhythmic ratio (1:1), diplasic or double ratio (1:2), or hemiotic ratio (2:3 = 1:1½). Besides these three, the ordinary pedal ratios, two others were anciently recognized—the triplasic or triple ratio (1:3), and the epiritric ratio (3:4 = 1:1¼). The dochmiac, regarded as a single foot, had a pedal ratio different from all these (3:5; ~-|~). Isorhythmic, diplasic, hemiotic, triplasic, epiritric, and dochmiac feet are feet having the pedal ratios just named. See *foot*, 11, *irrational*, *rhythm*.—**Prime and ultimate ratios**, phrases first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained: let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity; the ultimate ratio of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and the invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the ultimate ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or limits to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios* according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's "Principia" contains the development of prime and ultimate ratios, with various propositions.—**Progression with *n* ratios**. See *progression*.—**Quadruple ratio**, the ratio of 4 to 1.—**Quadruplicate ratio**, a ratio of fourth powers.—**Quintuple ratio**, the ratio of 5 to 1.—**Ratio cognoscendi** (L.), a reason.—**Ratio decidendi** (L.), in law, the ground or reason on which a judicial decision is conceived as proceeding. The effect of such a decision as a precedent or evidence of the law is largely dependent on the ratio decidendi, which is usually indicated in the opinions of the court, but often obscurely or with conflict; hence what was the ratio decidendi is often a question for commentators and text-writers.—**Ratio essendi** (L.), a cause.—**Rational ratio**, a ratio between rational quantities.—**Ratio of equality**. See *equality*.—**Ratio of exchange**, in *polit. econ.*, the proportion in which a given quantity of one commodity may be exchanged for a given quantity of another, especially when the commodities correspond in form and mode of measurement: as, the ratio of exchange between gold and silver, or between wheat and barley.

When I proposed in the first edition of this book to use *Ratio of Exchange* instead of the word *value*, the expression had been so little fit at all employed by English Economists that it amounted to an innovation. . . . Yet *ratio* is unquestionably the correct scientific term, and the only term which is strictly and entirely correct.

W. S. Jevons, *Theory of Polit. Econ.*, p. 89.

Ratio of greater (or lesser) inequality, the ratio of a greater quantity to a lesser one (or of a lesser to a greater).—**Ratio of similitude**, in *geom.*, the ratio between corresponding dimensions of similar figures. See *homothetic*.—**Ratio sufficiens** (L.). Same as *sufficient reason* (which see, under *reason*).—**Reciprocal ratio**. Same as *inverse ratio*.—**Simple ratio**. (a) A ratio between first powers. (b) A ratio not compound.—**Subduplicate ratio**. See *duple*.—**Subduplicate ratio**, an inverse ratio of squares (*sub* in all names of ratio indicating the inversion of the ratio): as, the gravity of two equal masses is in the *subduplicate ratio* of their distances from the gravitating center.—**Submultiple ratio**, the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself: thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple, 21 being a multiple of 3.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio**. See *extreme*.—**Triple ratio**, the ratio of 3 to 1.

ratiocinant (rash-i-os'i-nant), *a.* [*<* L. *ratiocinant* (*-t*), ppr. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Reasoning.—**Ratiocinant reason**. See *reason*.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ratiocinated*, ppr. *ratiocinating*. [*<* L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari* (*>* It. *ratiocinare* = Sp. *Pg. ratiocinar* = F. *ratiociner*), reckon, compute, calculate, consider, deliberate, meditate, reason, argue (cf. *ratiocinium*, a reckoning, a computation, *>* It. *ratiocinio* = Sp. *Pg. ratiocinio*, reasoning), *<* *ratio* (*n*-), reckoning, reason: see *ratio*, *reason*.] To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nat), *a.* [*<* L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see the verb.] Reasoned about.—**Ratiocinate reason**. See *reason*.

ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*<* F. *ratiocination* = Pr. *ratiocinacio* = Sp. *ratiocinacion* = Pg. *ratiocinacão* (cf. It. *ratiocinamento*, *ratiocinio*, reasoning), *<* L. *ratiocinatio* (*n*-), reasoning, argumentation, a syllogism, *<* *ratiocinari*, pp. *ratiocinatus*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] 1. The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning. Most writers make *ratiocination* synonymous with *reasoning*. J. S. Mill and others hold that the word is usually limited to necessary reasoning. The Latin word is especially applied by Cicero to probable reasoning.

The great instrument that this work [spiritual meditation] is done by is *ratiocination*, reasoning the case with yourself, discourse of mind, cogitation, or thinking; or, if you will, call it consideration.

Baxter, *Saints' Rest*, iv. 8.

The schoolmen make a third act of the mind, which they call *ratiocination*, and we may stile it the generation of a judgement from others actually in our understanding.

A. Tucker, *Light of Nature*, i. 1. 11.

Ratiocination is the great principle of order in thinking; it reduces a chaos into harmony; it catalogues the accumulations of knowledge; it maps out for us the relations of its separate departments; it puts us in the way to correct its own mistakes.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 278.

2. A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them; inference; an argumentation.

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah?

South.

Ratiocination denotes properly the process, but, improperly, also the product of reasoning.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Logic*, xv.

= *Syn. Reasoning*, etc. See *inference*.

ratiocinativus (rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*<* F. *ratiocinativus*, *<* L. *ratiocinativus*, of or belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, argumentative, *<* *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by some modern writers. See *ratiocination*, 2.

The conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinativus* process.

Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 51.

The *ratiocinative* meditateness of his character.

Coleridge.

Again, it not unfrequently happens that, while the keenness of the *ratiocinative* faculty enables a man to see the ultimate result of a complicated problem in a moment, it takes years for him to embrace it as a truth, and to recognize it as an item in the circle of his knowledge.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 159.

ratiocinatory (rash-i-os'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* *ratiocinate* + *-ory*.] Same as *ratiocinative*. [Rare.]

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *n.* [*<* F. *ration* = Sp. *racion* = Pg. *racão*, *racão* = It. *razione*, a ration, a rate or allowance, *<* L. *ratio* (*n*-), a calculation, reckoning, hence in ML. a computed share or allowance of food: see *ratio*, *reason* (which are doublets of *ration*), and cf. *rate*.] 1. An allowance of means of subsistence for a fixed period of time; specifically, in the army and navy, an allotment or apportionment of provisions for daily consumption to each officer and man, or of forage for each horse. Officers' rations are generally commuted for a money payment at a prescribed rate; and soldiers' and sailors' rations may be partly or wholly commuted under some circumstances.

2. Any stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance or allotment.

At this rate [two years and a half for three vowels], to master the whole alphabet, consonants and all, would be a task fitter for the centennial adolescence of Methuselah than for our less liberal ration of years.

Lowell, *Harvard Anniversary*.

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *v. t.* [*<* *ration*, *n.*] 1. To supply with rations; provision.

It had now become evident that the army could not be rationed by a wagon train over the single narrow and almost impassable road between Milliken's Bend and Perkins' plantation.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 471.

2. To divide into rations; distribute or apportion in rations. [Rare.]

The presence of hunger began; they began to *ration* out the bread.

The Nation, March 9, 1871, p. 160.

rationability (rash'on-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *racionabilidad* = Pg. *racionabilidade* = It. *racionabilità*, *<* LL. *racionabilita* (*-s*), *<* *racionabilis*, reasonable: see *rationable*.] The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.

Rationability, being but a faculty or special quality, is a substantial part of a man, because it is a part of his definition, or his essential difference.

Bramhall, ii. 24. (Davies.)

rationable (rash'on-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rationable* = Sp. *racionable* = Pg. *racionavel* = It. *racionabile*, *<* LL. *racionabilis*, reasonable, rational, *<* L. *ratio* (*n*-), reason: see *reason*.] Reasonable, as an agent or an act.

She was, I take it, on this matter not quite *rationable*.

Miss Edgeworth, *Belinda*, xxvi.

rational (rash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* *<* OF. *rational*, *rational*, F. *rational* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. racionale* = It. *razionale*, *<* L. *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational, reasonable, *<* *ratio* (*n*-), reason: see *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*. II. *n.* *<* OF. *rational*, *<* ML. *rationale*, a pontifical stole, a pallium, an ornament worn over the chasuble, neut. of L. *rationalis*, rational: see I.] I. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason, in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

He confesses a *rational* sovereignty of soul, and freedom of will in every man.

Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, vi.

Devout from constitution rather than from *rational* conviction.

Macaulay, *Essays*, History, p. 394.

Contradiction . . . must be absurd when it is regarded as fixed, and *rational* when it is regarded as superable.

Veitch, *Introductio*, to Descartes's Method, p. clxxviii.

2. Endowed with reason, in the sense of that faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a *rational* animal.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature.

Law.

Are these men *rational*, or are not the apes of Borneo more wise?

Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, let. x.

He [man] is *rational* and moral according to the organic internal conformation of his mind.

Svedenborg, *Christian Psychol.* (tr. by Gorman), p. 72.

There has been an idea of god, suggested by the consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the *rational* nature common to all men.

T. H. Green, *Prolegomena to Ethics*, § 207.

3. Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

You are one
Of the deepest politics I ever met,
And the most subtly *rational*.

B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, iii. 4.

He had his Humour as other Men, but certainly he was a solid *rational* Man.

Hovell, *Letters*, i. vi. 17.

His bounties are more *rational* and moderate than before.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iii.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*: (a) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or *irrational* quantities. Thus 2, 12½, 3, are rational quantities, and √2, √3, etc., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. (b) In Euclid's "Elements" and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line. In senses (a) and (b) *rational* (Latin *rationalis*) translates Greek *ῥητός*, expressible. It may be remarked that some inconvenience arises from the fact that words derived from Latin *ratio*, originally signifying an account, are used to translate words connected with Greek *λόγος*, whose original meaning (a word) is entirely different.

5. In *anc. pros.*, capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (*semeion* or *mora*). A *rational time* (ῥητός ὄρος) is a time divisible by this unit without remainder. Thus, diemetic times (times of two *semeia*) are rational, while irrational times (ῥητοὶ ἀλόγοι) can be expressed only by fractions (as ¾, 1¼, 2½, 2⅔) of a *semeion*.—**Geometrically rational**, algebraic.—**Rational and integral function**. See *function*.—**Rational certainty**, cognition, cosmology. See the nouns.—**Rational class of functions**, a class which is relative to a group of operations produced by combinations of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions.—**Rational composition**, in logic: (a) The composition of elements which only differ as viewed by the mind, and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being and relation, etc. (b) The union of several objects so far as they are brought together into or under one concept.—**Rational derivative**. See *derivative*.—**Rational formula**. See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Rational fraction, function**. See the nouns.—**Rational horizon**. (a) The astronomical horizon. (b) The limits of rational knowledge.—**Rational inference**, a ratiocinative inference or syllogism.—**Rational instinct**, an innate idea, or natural belief.—**Rational knowledge**. (a) Knowledge of an object through its cause or causes.

The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the knowledge of the cause; philosophical, scientific, *rational knowledge*.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, iii.

(b) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from reason, and not from experience.—**Rational mechanics**, the science which establishes and puts into shape the laws of motion.—**Rational number**, a number expressible as an ordinary fraction, in contradistinction to a continued fraction.—**Rational power, proposition, ratio**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rational psychology**. See *psychology*.—**Rational theology**, theology so far as drawn from a priori ideas.—**Rational transformation**, the transformation of a geometrical continuum into another, so as to make a one-to-one correspondence between the points of the two, except for a finite number of exceptional points.—**Syn. Rational**, *Reasonable*, sensible, enlightened, discreet, intelligent, sane, sound. The first two words are somewhat different, according as they refer to persons or things. As to persons, *rational* is the more speculative, *reasonable* the more practical term; *rational* means possessing the faculty of reason, while *reasonable* means exercising reason in its broader sense, in opposition to *unreasonable*—that is, guided by prejudice, fancy, etc. In fever the patient may become *irrational* and give *irrational* answers; when he is *rational* he may through weakness and fretfulness make *unreasonable* demands of his physician. As to things, the distinction continues between the narrower and the broader senses: a *rational* proposition is one that might proceed from a rational mind; a *reasonable* proposition is one that is marked by common sense and fairness. It is *irrational* to look for a coal-mine in a granite-ledge; it is *unreasonable* to expect good work for poor pay. See *absurd*.

II. *n.* 1. A quiddity; a universal; a nature. Thus, in the first quotation "the world of *rationalis*" is the rational world, the system of general or possible entities. The conception is Platonic.

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of *rationalis*. Young, *Night Thoughts*, iv.

This absolute end, prescribed by Reason necessarily and a priori, which is for all rational beings as such, can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of *Rationals*.
H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 362.

2. Eccles.: (a) The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest. The name *rational* for the Jewish high-priest's breastplate (Hebrew *chōshen*, an 'ornament,' according to others a 'pouch' or 'receptacle') comes from the Latin *rationalis*, a mistaken translation in the Vulgate of the word *λόγιον* or *λογεῖον* in the Septuagint, etc., meaning an 'oracle' or 'oracular instrument,' with allusion to the consultation of the Urim and Thummim. Hence—
(b) A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of mass. Also *pectoral* and *rationale* in both senses.

But upon the English chasuble there was to be seen, more or less often, up to the fourteenth century, an appendage, the *rational*, as beautiful as becoming, which is never found adorning the same Anglo-Saxon vesture.
Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, I. 363.

rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational: see *rational*.] **1.** The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

The rationale of your scheme is just:
"Pay toll here, there pursue your pleasure free."
Browning, *King and Book*, II. 292.

Thoroughly to realize the truth that with the mind as with the body the ornamental precedes the useful, it is needful to glance at its rationale.
H. Spencer, *Education*, p. 25.

2. A rational explanation or statement of reasons; an argumentative or theoretical account; a reasoned exposition.

I admire that there is not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents, which consume much time, and is a reproach to the gravity of so great an assembly of sober men.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 23, 1666.

Since the religion of one seems madness unto another, to afford an account or rationale of old rites requires no rigid reader.
Sir T. Browne, *Urn-burial*, iv.

Theological dogma is nothing in the world but a rationale of the relations in which God places Himself towards us in the very act of revealing Himself.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 345.

3. Same as *rational*.

rationalisation, rationalise, etc. See *rationalization, etc.*

rationalism (rash'on-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *rationalisme* = Sp. Pg. *racionalismo* = It. *razionalismo* = G. *rationalismus*; as *rational* + *-ism*.] **1.** In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or conduct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.

From the infinite variability of opinion our great writers deduced the necessity of toleration in the place of persecution and of *rationalism* in place of obedience to authority.
Leslie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, ii. ¶ 4.

2. In theol.: (a) In general, the subjection of religious doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding; the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of religious thought or belief.

What seemed most to protect the dogma of the Church from deprecation really left it without defence against the scholastic *rationalism*.
Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 25.

(b) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern school or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any authoritative and supernatural revelation, and maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth. As a theological system *rationalism* regards the reason as the sole, final, and adequate arbiter of all religious questions, and is thus opposed to *mysticism*, which maintains the existence in man of a spiritual power transcending observation and the reasoning faculty. As a doctrinal system, it includes the doctrines founded upon rationalistic philosophy as a postulate, and embraces a denial of the authority of the Scripture and the supernatural origin of Christianity, but maintains as at least probable opinions the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, and as indisputable facts the great principles of the moral law. As an interpretation of Scripture, it holds that the Scriptures themselves, rightly interpreted, corroborate rationalism, and thus it eliminates from them all supernatural elements. The term is, however, one of somewhat vague import, and is used with various modified meanings in modern polemical theology.

3. In metaph., the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not all produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the natural adaptation of the mind to think things that are true.

The form of *Rationalism* which is now in the ascendant resembles the theory of natural evolution in this, that as the latter finds the race more real than the individual, and

the individual to exist only in the race, so the former looks upon the individual reason as but a finite manifestation of the universal reason.

W. R. Sorley, *Ethics of Naturalism*, p. 18.

rationalist (rash'on-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *rationaliste* = Sp. Pg. *racionalista* = It. *razionalista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *rationalist*; as *rational* + *-ist*.]

1. One who follows reason and not authority in thought or speculation; a believer in the supremacy of reason over prescription or precedent.

There is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the *rationalists*; and what their reason dictates them in church or state stands for good, until they be convinced with better.
Clarendon, *State Papers*, II. xl, *Introduct.*

2. In theol., one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or revelation; specifically, one of a school or party, originating in Germany in the eighteenth century, who maintain as an ultimate conclusion that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a divine revelation, of truth. See *rationalism*, 2 (b).—**3.** A believer in metaphysical rationalism.

rationalistic (rash'on-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*rationalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rationalists or rationalism; conformable to or characterized by rationalism: as, *rationalistic* opinions; a *rationalistic* interpretation.

From the publication of the essays of Montaigne we may date the influence of that gifted and ever enlarging *rationalistic* school who gradually effected the destruction of the belief in witchcraft.
Lecky, *Rationalism*, I. 114.

Rationalistic Monarchians. See *Monarchian*.

rationalistical (rash'on-a-lis'ti-kal), *a.* [*rationalistic* + *-al*.] Same as *rationalistic*.

rationalistically (rash'on-a-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

rationality (rash-o-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*rationalité* = Sp. *racionalidad* = Pg. *racionalidade* = It. *razionalità*, < L. *rationalitas* (L. *ratio*), reasonableness, rationality, < L. *rationalis*, reasonable: see *rational*.] **1.** The rational faculty; the power of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind.
Dr. H. More.

Yea, the highest and most improved parts of *rationality* are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious imagination, and submit to its obstinate but delusory dictamen.
Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xi.

2. The character of being rational; accordance with reason; reasonableness; congruity; fitness.

Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination.
Sir T. Browne.

"It may do good, and it can do no harm," is the plea for many actions which have scarcely more *rationality* than worship of a painted stone.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, App. A.

3. The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.

An essay on the "*Rationality of History*," . . . in which history is represented as a "struggle towards rational freedom."
H. Sidgwick, *Mind*, XIII. 406.

The solid black vote, cast, we said, without *rationality* at the behest of a few scoundrels.
The Century, XXX. 676.

rationalization (rash'on-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*rationalize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of rationalizing; a making rational or intelligible; subjection to rational tests or principles.

Lysons argues very strongly in favour of the famous story of "Whittington and his Cat," and rejects the *rationalization* which explains the legend by supposing Whittington's fortunes to have been made in the voyages of a medieval cat or merchant-vessel.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 556.

2. In alg., the process of clearing an equation from radical signs.

Also spelled *rationalisation*.

rationalize (rash'on-al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rationalized*, prp. *rationalizing*. [*rationaliser*; as *rational* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To make conformable to reason; give rationality to; cause to be or to appear reasonable or intelligible.

Eusebius tells us that religion was divided by the Romans into three parts: the mythology, or legends that had descended from the poets; the interpretations or theories by which the philosophers endeavoured to *rationalise*, filter, or explain away these legends; and the ritual or official religious observances.
Lecky, *European Morals*, I. 429.

When life has been duly *rationalized* by science, it will be seen that among a man's duties care of the body is imperative.
H. Spencer, in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 357.

The faculties of the mind have been *rationalised* into functions of the mind; so many sorts of operations, classified as observation demands.
Hodgson, *Phil. of Reflection*, II. 247.

2. To subject to the test of reason; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist: as, to *rationalize* religion or the Scriptures.—**3.** In alg., to free from radical signs.

II. intrans. To think for one's self; employ the reason as a supreme test; argue or speculate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationalist.

If they [certain theologians] *rationalise* as the remarkable school of Cambridge Platonists *rationalised*, it is with a sincere belief that they are only bringing out the full meaning of the doctrine which they expound.
Leslie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, ii. ¶ 60.

To *rationalise* meant to apply the canons of our limited enlightenment to the unlimited ranges of actuality.
W. Wallace, *Logic of Hegel*, Prolegomena, vi.

In order to know, in any wide and large sense, we must *rationalize*.
Henry Calderwood, *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 23.

Also spelled *rationalise*.

rationalizer (rash'on-al-i-zēr), *n.* One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, principles, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled *rationaliser*.

Like many other *rationalisers*, he [Thomas Burnet] fancied himself to be confirming instead of weakening Scriptural authority.
Leslie Stephen, *Eng. Thought*, i. ¶ 8.

rationally (rash'on-al-i), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably: as, to speak *rationally*; to behave *rationally*.

rationalness (rash'on-al-nes), *n.* The state of being rational, or consistent with reason.

rationaly (rash'on-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *rationalaire*, one who receives rations, one who receives a salary, < ML. *rationarius*, relating to accounts, an accountant, < L. *ratio*(*n*-), a reckoning, an account, ML. allowance: see *rational*.] Of or pertaining to accounts. [Rare.]

ratiō-money (rā'shon-mun'ē), *n.* Money paid as commutation for rations.

Ratitæ (rā-ti'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Aves*, birds) of *ratitus*: see *ratite*.] One of the prime divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis; the group of struthious birds, as contrasted with *Carinatae*, to which all other existing birds belong. The *Ratitæ* are flightless, with more or less rudimentary wings; the sternum is a flattened or concavo-convex buckler-like bone, without a keel, developing from paired lateral centers of ossification. Associated with this condition of the sternum is a special configuration of the scapular arch, the scapula and coracoid meeting at a very obtuse angle, or with nearly coincident axes, and clavicles being absent or defective. The bones of the palate are peculiarly arranged, the pterygoids articulating with the basiphosphoid in a manner only paralleled in *Carinatae* in the tinamous. The Cretaceous genus *Hesperornis* was rattle in eternal characters, but is excluded from *Ratitæ* by the possession of teeth. The families of living *Ratitæ* usually recognized are the *Struthionidæ*, *Rheidæ*, *Casuariidæ*, and *Apterygidæ*; the genera are *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarus* and *Dromæus*, and *Apteryx*; the species are few. The extinct New Zealand moa (*Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*) and the Madagascar *Epyornithidæ* are also *Ratitæ*. The name was introduced by B. Merrem in 1813; it passed almost unnoticed for some years, but has lately come into almost universal use.

ratitate (rat'i-tā), *a.* [*ratite* + *-ate*.] Same as *ratite*. [Rare.]

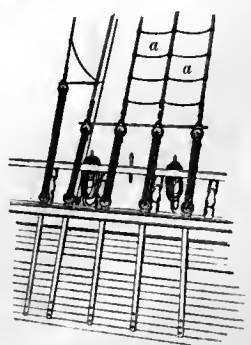
ratite (rā'tit), *a.* [*ratitus*, < L. *ratitus*, marked with the figure of a raft, < *rat*, a raft.] Raft-breasted, as a bird; having a flat breast-bone or sternum with no keel; having no keel, as a breast-bone; earinate; of or pertaining to the *Ratitæ*.

ratiuncule (rā-shi-ung'kūl), *n.* [*ratiunculus*, dim. of L. *ratio*(*n*-), a ratio: see *ratio*.] A ratio very near unity.

rati-weight, n. Same as *retti-weight*.

rat-kangaroo (rat'kang-gā-rō'), *n.* A kangaroo-rat; any species of *Hypsiprymnus*. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

ratline, ratlin (rat'lin), *n.* [Also corruptly *rattling*, *rattling*; formerly also *rare-line*; appar. < *rat* + *line* (corrupted to *rare-line*, as if 'thin line'); a seaman's jocular name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. Cf. D. *weeflijn*, *ratline*, lit. 'web-line.'] *Naut.*,



Ratlines (a, a').

one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally, thus forming the steps of ladders for going aloft.—**Sheer ratline**, every fifth ratline, which is extended to the swifter and after shroud.

ratline-stuff (rat'lin-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, small tarred rope, of from 12 to 24 threads, from which ratlines are made.

ratling (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratmara (rat'ma-rā), *n.* [Native name.] An East Indian lichen, used in dyeing.

rat-mole (rat'mōl), *n.* Same as *mole-rat*.

ratont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

ratoner, *n.* See *rattener*.

Ratonia (rā-tō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.] A former genus of *Sapindaceæ*, now referred to *Mateyba*. See *bastard mahogany*, under *mahogany*.

raton (ra-tōn'), *n.* [Also *rattoon*; = Sp. *retoño*, a new sprout or shoot (> *retoñar*, sprout anew, put forth shoots again). < Hind. *ratun*, a second crop of sugar-cane from the same roots.] 1. A sprout or shoot springing up from the root of a plant after it has been cropped; especially, a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane that has been cut down. Compare *plant-cane*.

Plant canes generally take more lime than *rattons* to cause the juices to granulate.

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 344.

Next year [second crop] the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first *rattons*. . . The second year it sprouts again, and is called second *rattons*.

The Century, XXXV. 111.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. *Imp. Dict.*

raton (ra-tōn'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *retoñar*, sprout or spring up anew; from the noun: see *raton*, *n.*] To sprout or send up new shoots from the root after being cropped or cut down: said of the sugar-cane and some other plants.

The cocos, cassava, and sweet potatoes will *raton* in two or three years; the negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years.

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide, p. 317.

On the Upper Coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble *raton* but once. In Cuba it often *rattons* six successive years, but the cane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saccharine matter.

The Century, XXXV. 111.

ratout, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

rat-pit (rat'pit), *n.* An inclosure in which rats are baited or killed. The object is to ascertain how many rats a dog can kill in a given time, or which of two or more dogs can kill them most rapidly.

rat-poison (rat'poi-zn), *n.* 1. Something used to poison rats with, as a preparation of arsenic. — 2. A West African shrub, *Chaillietia toxicaria*, whose seeds are used to destroy rats. The genus belongs to the *Chaillietaceæ*, a small order allied to the *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ*. In the West Indies *Hamelia patens* is called *rat-poison*.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* [*< rat's*, poss. of *rat*¹, + *banc*¹, as in *hebane*, etc.: see *banc*¹.] 1. Rat-poison. Arsenious acid is often so called.

Wherefore . . . you see by the example of the Romans that playea are *ratsbane* to government of common-weales.

Prynne, *Histrio-Mastix*, I, iv. 1.

We live like vermin here, and eat up your cheese— Your mouldy cheese that none but rats would bite at; Therefore 'tis just that *ratsbane* should reward us.

Fletcher, *Sea Voyage*, iv. 3.

2. A plant, *Chaillietia toxicaria*. See *rat-poison*, 2.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratsbanned*, ppr. *ratsbanning*. [*< ratsbane*, *n.*] To poison with ratsbane.

rat-snake (rat'snāk), *n.* A colubrine serpent of the genus *Ptyas*, *P. mucosus*, a native of India, Ceylon, etc., attaining a length of 7 feet, frequently entering houses. Some similar snakes are also called by the same name.

rat's-tail (rats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *rat-tail*. — 2. A slender rib or tongue tapering to a point, used to reinforce or stiffen a bar, plate, or the like, as on the back of a silver spoon.

ratti, *n.* An obsolete form of *rat*¹.

rat-tail (rat'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* In *farricery*: (a) An excrescence on a horse's leg, growing from the pastern to the shank. (b) A disease which causes the hair of a horse's tail to fall off; also, a horse's tail thus denuded of hair. Also *rat's-tail*.

II. *a.* Same as *rat-tailed*.—**Rat-tail file**, **radish**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rat-tail maggot**. See under *rat-tailed*.

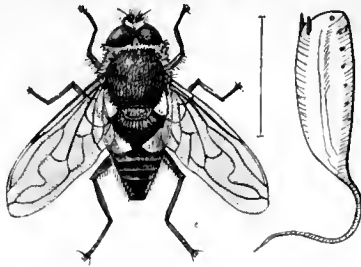
rat-tail (rat'tāl), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Macrurus*, as *M. fabricii* or *M. rupestris*; the onion-fish or grenadier. See cut under *Macrurus*. — 2. A horse which has a tail bare or nearly bared of hair.—3. One of various plants having tail-like flower-spikes, as the common plantain and the ribwort plantain, and various grasses, including species of *Rottballia* in

the United States and *Ischæmum lazum* (*An-dropogon nervosus*) in Australia.

rat-tailed (rat'tald), *a.* 1. Having a tail like a rat's; having a rat-tail, as a horse.

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay, Drawn by a *rat-tailed*, ewe-necked bay. O. W. Holmes, *The Deacon's Masterpiece*.

2. Like a rat's tail in shape.—**Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat**, *Hypsiprymnus murinus*, an Australian marsupial.—**Rat-tailed larva** or **maggot**, the larva of certain syrphid flies, ending in a long slender stigmatorphorus



Rat-tailed Maggot and Fly of *Eristalis tenax*. (Line shows natural size of fly.)

tail of two telescopic joints, forming an organ which enables the larva to breathe from the surface while lying hidden in mud, etc. The larva of *Eristalis tenax* is an example.—**Rat-tailed serpent**, *Bothrops lanceolatus*, a very venomous American pit-viper.—**Rat-tailed shrew**. See *shrew*.

rattan¹, *n.* See *ratten*.

rattan², *n.* and *v.* See *ratan*.

rattan³ (ra-tan'), *n.* [Imitative; cf. F. *rataplan*, imitation of the sound of a drum; cf. also *rat-tat*.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum; rataplan; rat-a-tat. [Rare.]

They had not proceeded far, when their ears were saluted with the loud *rattan* of a drum. W. H. Ainsworth.

rattanas (rat'a-nas), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of coarse sacking made in Madagascar and Mauritius.

rattany, *n.* See *ratan*.

rat-tat (rat-tat'), *n.* Same as *rat-a-tat*.

A breeze always blowing and playing *rat-tat* With the bow of the ribbon round your hat. Lowell, *Appledore*.

rat-tat-too (rat'tat-tō'), *n.* An intensified form of *rat-a-tat*.

The *rat-tat-too* of a drum was heard in the distance. *Philadelphia Times*, Oct. 24, 1836.

rattēn (ra-tēn'), *n.* [Also *raten*; = D. *ratijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *ratin*, < F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth, = Sp. Pg. *ratina* = It. *rattina*; origin uncertain; prob. (like F. *rate*, milt, spleen) so called from its loose cellular texture and likeness to a honeycomb, < LG. *rate*, honeycomb.] A kind of stuff, usually thick and resembling druggot or frize: it is chiefly employed for linings.

ratten (rat'n), *n.* [Also *rattan*, *rattōn*, *rattin*, *rotten*, *rottōn*; < ME. *raton*, *ratoun*, *ratonc*, < OF. (and F.) *raton*, a rat, = Sp. *raton*, a mouse, < ML. *rato(n)*, a rat: see *rat*¹. Cf. *kitten* as related to *cat*.] A rat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thanne ran ther a route of *ratonnes*, as it were, And smale mys with hem mo than a thousand. *Piers Plowman* (C), l. 165.

I comawnde alle the *rattōns* that are here abowte, That non dwelle in this place with-inne ne with-owte. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

The bald *rattōns* Had eaten his yellow hair. *Young Bekie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

"A Yorkshire burr," he affirmed, "was as much better than a Cockney's lip as a bull's bellow than a *rattan's* squeak." *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, p. 64.

ratten (rat'n), *v. t.* [*< ratten*, *n.* Cf. *rat*¹, *v.*] To play mischievous tricks upon, as an obnoxious person, for the purpose of coercion or intimidation. The members of a trades-union *ratten* a fellow-workman who refuses to join the union, to obey its behests, or to pay his dues, by secretly removing or breaking his tools or machinery, spoiling his materials, or the like, and ironically ascribing the mischief to rats. The practice was at one time prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

For enforcing payment of entrance-fees, contributions towards paying the fermes (dues), as well as of fines, the Craft-Gilds made use of the very means so much talked of in the case of the Sheffield Trade-Unions, namely *rattening*: that is, they took away the tools of their debtors. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii.

A piece of sulphate of copper put into an indigo-vat throws it out of order, by oxidizing the white indigo and sending it—in an insoluble state—to the bottom. This is a method of *rattening* not unknown in dye-works. W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 548.

Rattening, as defined by the Report of the Royal Commission, is "the abstraction of the workman's tools, so as to prevent him from earning his livelihood until he has

obeyed the arbitrary orders of the union." It is satisfactory to know that this system . . . was chiefly confined to Sheffield and Manchester.

George Howell, *Conflicts of Capital and Labor*, vii. § 13.

rattener, **rattōner**, *n.* [*< ME. rattener*, *ratonere*, *rat-catcher*, < OF. *raton*, a rat: see *rat-ten*.] A ratter or rat-catcher.

A rybidour and a *rattener*, a raker and hus knaue. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 371.

ratter¹ (rat'ër), *n.* [*< rat*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who catches rats; a rat-catcher.—2. An animal which catches rats, as a terrier.

ratter² (rat'ër), *n.* [*< rat*¹, *v.*, 2, + *-er*¹.] One who rats, or becomes a renegade; also, a workman who renders himself obnoxious to a trades-union. See *rattling*, 2. [Colloq.]

The Essay on Faction is no less frank in its recognition of self-interest as a natural and prevailing motive, and almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against *rattērs* and traitors. E. A. Abbott, *Bacon*, p. 84.

rat-terrier (rat'ter'f-i-ër), *n.* A small active dog used to kill rats.

rattery (rat'ër-i), *n.* [*< ratter*² + *-y* (see *-cry*).] The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. [Rare.]

Such a spectacle refreshes me in the *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life. *Sydney Smith*, *Letters*, 1822. (*Davies*.)

rattinet (rat-i-net'), *n.* [*< F. ratine*, a kind of cloth (see *ratten*), + dim. -et.] A woolen stuff thinner than *ratten*.

rattling (rat'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rat*¹, *v.*, 2.] 1. The act of deserting one's principles, and going over to the opposite party.—2. In the trades, the act of working for less than established or demanded prices, or of refusing to strike, or of taking the place of a striker.—3. A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub, cage, or pit, to see how many he will kill in a given time.

rattish (rat'ish), *a.* [*< rat*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Characteristic of rats; having a rat-like character; like a rat.

rattle¹ (rat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [*< ME. ratelen*, rattle, clatter, etc., < AS. *hrætelan (cf. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort') = D. *ratelyn*, rattle, = LG. *ratelyn*, *rätelyn* = MHG. *rätzeln*, rage, roar, G. *rasseln* (> Dan. *rasle* = Sw. *rasla*), rattle; freq. of a simple verb seen in MHG. *rätzen*, *rätzeln*, rattle; perhaps akin to Gr. *κράδαίνειν*, swing, wave, brandish, shake; perhaps in part imitative (cf. *rat-a-tat*, *rat-tat*, in imitation of a knock at a door, *rattōn*³, F. *rataplan*, in imitation of a drum, etc.), and in so far comparable with Gr. *κρότος*, a rattling noise, *κροτεῖν*, knock, rattle, *κρόταλον*, a rattle, *κροτάλιον*, rattle (see *Crotalus*, rattlesnake). Cf. dial. *rackle*, a var. of *rattle*. Hence ult. *rait*⁴, *Raitus*, *raic*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To give out a rapid succession of short, sharp, jarring or clattering sounds; clatter, as by continuous concussions.

The quiver *rattled* against him. *Job xxxix. 23.*

To the dread *rattling* thunder Have I given fire, and rifled Jove's stout oak With his own bolt. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v. 1. 44.

"Farewell!" she said, and vanished from the place; The sheaf of arrows shook, and *rattled* in the case. *Dryden*, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 282.

Swift Astolpho to the *rattling* horn His lips applies. *Hoole*, tr. of *Orlando Furioso*, xxxiii.

One or two [rattlesnakes] coiled and *rattled* menacingly as I stepped near. *T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXVI. 201.

2. To move or be carried along with a continuous rapid clatter; go or proceed or bear one's self noisily: often used with reference to speed rather than to the accompanying noise.

And off my mourning-robcs; grief, to the grave; For I have gold, and therefore will be brave; In silks I'll *rattle* it of every colour. *J. Cook*, *Green's Tu Quoque*.

I'll take a good *rattling* gallop. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 20.

Wagons . . . *rattling* along the hollow roads, and over the distant hills. *Irvine*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 445.

We *rattled* away at a merry pace out of the town. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, xiv.

3. To speak with noisy and rapid utterance; talk rapidly or in a chattering manner: as, to *rattle* on about trifles.

The *rattling* tongue Of saucy and audacious eloquence. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 102.

The girls are handsome, dashing women, without much information, but *rattling* talkers. *C. D. Warner*, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 188.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of hard, sharp, or jarring sounds.

Her chain she rattles, and her whip she shakes.

Dryden.

Rattle his bones over the stones!
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns!

T. Noel, The Panper's Drive.

2. To utter in sharp, rapid tones; deliver in a smart, rapid manner: as, to rattle off a string of names.

He rattles it out against Popery and arbitrary power.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The rolls were rattled off; the short, crisp commands went forth.
The Century, XXXVII. 406.

3. To act upon or affect by rattling sounds; startle or stir up by any noisy means.

Sound but another, and another shall
As loud as thine rattle the welkin's ear.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 172.

These places [woodlands] are generally strongholds for foxes, and should be regularly rattled throughout the season.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 395.

4. To scold, chide, or rail at noisily; berate clamorously.

If my time were not more precious
Than thus to lose it, I would rattle thee,
It may be beat thee.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

I to Mrs. Ann, and, Mrs. Jem being gone out of the chamber, she and I had a very high bout. I rattled her up, she being in bed; but, she becoming more cool, we parted pretty good friends.
Pepps, Diary, Feb. 6, 1660.

5. To shake up, unsettle, or disturb by censure, annoyance, or irritation; bring into an agitated or confused condition. [Colloq. or slang.]

The king hath so rattled my lord-keeper that he is now the most pliable man in England.
Cottingham, To Strafford (1633), quoted in Hallam's Const. (Hist., II. 89.)

Unpleasant stories came into my head, and I remember repeating to myself more than once (and/or is better than felicity of phrase), "Be careful, now; don't get rattled!"
Atlantic Monthly, LXIV. 110.

rattle¹ (rat'l), *n.* [*ME. ratele*, a rattle, *< AS. *hrætele*, in comp. *hrætehyrt*, 'rattlewort,' a plant in whose pods the seeds rattle; = *MD. ratele*, *D. ratel* = *G. rassel*, a rattle; from the verb: see *rattle¹, v.* Cf. *G. ratsche*, a rattle, clapper; *Sw. rassel*, clank, clash, clatter, etc.]
1. A rapid succession of short, sharp, clattering sounds, as of intermitting collision or concussion.

I'll hold ten Pound my Dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the Rattle
Of those confounded Drums.

Prior, English Ballad on tr. of Boileau's Taking of Namur, [st. 10.]

I aren't like a bird-clapper, forced to make a rattle when the wind blows on me.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, lili.

2. A rattling clamor of words; sharp, rapid talk of any kind; hence, sharp scolding or railing.

This rattle in the crystal hall
Would be enough to deaf them all.

Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 218).

Receiving such a rattle for his former contempt by the Bishop of London that he came out blubbering.

Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 257. (Davies.)

I chid the servants and made a rattle.
Swift, Journal to Stella, lx.

3. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattling sound. The watchman's rattle, formerly used for giving an alarm, and the child's toy resembling it, consist of a vibrating tongue slipping over the teeth of a rotating ratchet-wheel, and producing much noise when rapidly watched by the handle. Other toy rattles for children, and those used by some primitive races for various purposes, commonly consist of a box or casing, or even a hollow gourd or shell, with or without a handle, containing loose pebbles or other hard objects.

The rattles of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilia nearly enough resemble each other.
Raleigh.

They use Rattles of the shell of a certain fruit, in which they put Stones or Graines, and call them Maraca, of which they have some superstitious conceit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.

Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

4. One who talks rapidly and without moderation or consideration; a noisy, impertinent talker; a jabberer.

She had not been brought up to understand the propensities of a rattle, nor to know to how many idle assertions and impudent falsehoods the excess of vanity will lead.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

They call me their agreeable Rattle.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering rattle.
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

5. The crepitaculum of the true rattlesnake, consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other at the extremity of the tail. See *rattlesnake*.—6. (a) An annual herb,

Rhinanthus Crista-galli, of meadows and pastures in Europe and northern Asia. It attaches itself by its fibrous roots to the roots of living grasses, etc., thus doing much damage. Its calyx in fruit is orbicular, inflated but flattened, containing a capsule of similar form with a few large flat, generally winged seeds. This is the common or yellow rattle, also called locally penny-grass, penny-rattle, rattlebags, rattlebox, and rattle-penny. (b) One of the Old World louseworts, *Pedicularis palustris*, the red rattle.—The rattles.

(a) Crop. (b) The death-rattle.

rattle² (rat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [A back formation from *rattling*, a corruption of *ratline* but taken as a verbal noun in *-ing*, whence the assumed verb *rattle*.]

Naut., to furnish with ratlines.—To rattle down, to seize or fasten ratlines on (the shrouds of a vessel).

rattlebags (rat'l-bagz), *n.* See *rattle¹, 6 (a)*.

rattle-barrel (rat'l-bar'el), *n.* In founding, a tumbling-box for castings, used to free them from sand, and sometimes to remove the cores.

rattlebox (rat'l-boks), *n.* 1. A toy that makes a rattling noise; a rattle.—2. (a)

A plant, the yellow rattle. See *rattle¹, 6 (a)*.

(b) Any of the North American species of *Crotalaria*; chiefly, *C. sagittalis*, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (c) The calico-wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*; so named from its large dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See *Halesia* and *calico-wood*.

rattlebrain (rat'l-brän), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-brained (rat'l-bränd), *a.* Giddy; chattering; whimsical; rattle-headed.

rattlebush (rat'l-büş), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*, a bushy herb with inflated pods.

rattlecap (rat'l-kap), *n.* A giddy, volatile person; a madeap; generally said of a girl. [Colloq.]

rattled (rat'ld), *a.* 1. Confused; flurried. [Colloq. or slang.]—2. Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; loaced. [Western U. S.]

rattlehead (rat'l-hed), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-headed (rat'l-hed'ed), *a.* Noisy; giddy; trifling.

rattle-mouse (rat'l-mous), *n.* [*< rattle¹ + mouse*. Cf. *fluttermouse*, *veremouse*.] A bat.

Not unlike the tale of the rattle mouse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 13 [18].

rattlepate (rat'l-pät), *n.* A noisy, empty fellow; a trifling or impertinent chatterer.

rattle-pated (rat'l-pä'ted), *a.* Same as *rattle-headed*.

rattler (rat'l'er), *n.* [*< rattle¹ + -er*.] 1. One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.—2. Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]

And once, when he did this in a manner that amounted to personal, I should have given him a rattler for himself if Mrs. Bovin had not thrown herself betwixt us.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.]

We have had rattlers killed every year; copperheads less frequently.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 85.

4. A big or bold lie. [Colloq.]—5. Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees.—Diamond rattler, the diamond rattlesnake.

rattleran (rat'l-ran), *n.* The lower half of a fore quarter of beef; a plate-piece. [U. S.]

rattlebox (rat'l-boks), *n.* 1. A toy that makes a rattling noise; a rattle.—2. (a)

A plant, the yellow rattle. See *rattle¹, 6 (a)*.

(b) Any of the North American species of *Crotalaria*; chiefly, *C. sagittalis*, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (c) The calico-wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*; so named from its large dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See *Halesia* and *calico-wood*.

rattlebrain (rat'l-brän), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-brained (rat'l-bränd), *a.* Giddy; chattering; whimsical; rattle-headed.

rattlebush (rat'l-büş), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*, a bushy herb with inflated pods.

rattlecap (rat'l-kap), *n.* A giddy, volatile person; a madeap; generally said of a girl. [Colloq.]

rattled (rat'ld), *a.* 1. Confused; flurried. [Colloq. or slang.]—2. Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; loaced. [Western U. S.]

rattlehead (rat'l-hed), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-headed (rat'l-hed'ed), *a.* Noisy; giddy; trifling.

rattle-mouse (rat'l-mous), *n.* [*< rattle¹ + mouse*. Cf. *fluttermouse*, *veremouse*.] A bat.

Not unlike the tale of the rattle mouse.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 13 [18].

rattlepate (rat'l-pät), *n.* A noisy, empty fellow; a trifling or impertinent chatterer.

rattle-pated (rat'l-pä'ted), *a.* Same as *rattle-headed*.

rattler (rat'l'er), *n.* [*< rattle¹ + -er*.] 1. One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.—2. Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]

And once, when he did this in a manner that amounted to personal, I should have given him a rattler for himself if Mrs. Bovin had not thrown herself betwixt us.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.]

We have had rattlers killed every year; copperheads less frequently.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 85.

4. A big or bold lie. [Colloq.]—5. Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees.—Diamond rattler, the diamond rattlesnake.

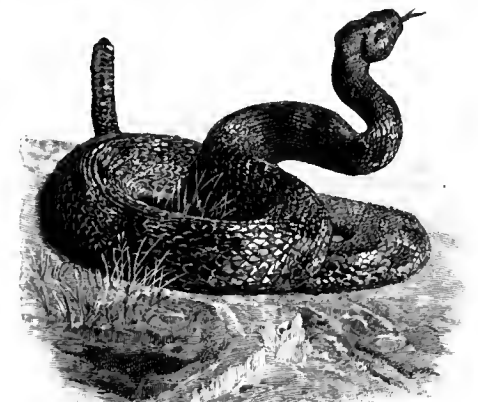
rattlesnake (rat'l-snäk), *n.* [*< rattle¹ + snake*.]

A venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidae*, whose tail ends in a rattle or crepitaculum; a crotaliform or solenoglyphic serpent, or pit-viper, of either of the genera *Crotalus* and *Crotalophorus*. These poisonous reptiles are confined to America, where there are many species. Those whose head is covered on top with scales like those of the back belong to the genus *Crotalus*; others, with the top of the head plated, belong to *Crotalophorus*, *Caudisona*, or *Sistrurus*. The former are the larger species; both are equally venomous, in proportion to their size, and both have the pit between the eyes and nose characteristic of all the pit-vipers. (See *ent* under *pit-viper*.) The rattle is an epidermal or cuticular



Hinder Part of a Rattlesnake, showing the rattle, with seven "rings" and a "button."

structure, representing the extreme of development of the horn or spine in which the tail of many other serpents ends. It consists of several hard horny pieces loosely articulated together, so that when rapidly vibrated they make a peculiar whirring or rattling noise. Rattlesnakes are sluggish and naturally inoffensive reptiles, only seeking to destroy their prey, like other animals. When alarmed or irritated they prepare to defend themselves by coiling in the attitude best adapted for striking with the fangs, at the same time sounding the warning rattle, during which process both the head and the tail are held erect. The



Rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus*) coiled to strike.

snake can strike to a distance of about two thirds of its own length. The mechanism of the jaws is such that, when the mouth is wide open, the fangs are erected in position for piercing; and, when the mouth closes upon the wound the fangs have made in the flesh, a tiny stream of venom is squirted through each fang into the bitten part. (See *cut* under *Crotalus* and *poison-fang*.) The poison, which is specially modified saliva, is secreted in a venom-gland near the angle of the jaw, and is conveyed by a venom-duct to the tooth. It is extremely dangerous, readily killing the small animals upon which the snake feeds, and is often fatal to man and other large animals. It has an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swallowed, if there is no lesion of the mucous membrane, though exceedingly poisonous when introduced into the circulation. The flesh of the rattlesnake is edible, and some animals, as hogs and peccaries, habitually feed upon these snakes. Among the best-known species are the banded and the diamond rattlesnakes, which inhabit eastern as well as other regions of the United States, and sometimes attain a length of 5 or 6 feet; many similarly large ones are found in the west, among them *Crotalus pyrrhus*, of a reddish color. The commonest species of the west is the Missouri rattlesnake, *C. confluentus*, very widely distributed from the British to the Mexican boundary. Among the smaller species are the massasauga, *Crotalophorus tergenianus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*), also known as the sidewiper, from its habit of wriggling obliquely. One species, *C. cerastes*, has a small horn over each eye.

rattlesnake-fern (rat'l-snäk-férn), *n.* One of the moonworts or grape-ferns, *Botrychium Virginianum*, found through a large part of North America and in the Old World. The sterile segment of the frond is broadly triangular, thin and finely divided, and of ample size or often reduced. The name is apparently from the resemblance of the fruit to the rattles of a rattlesnake.

rattlesnake-grass (rat'l-snäk-gräs), *n.* An American grass, *Glyceria Canadensis*, a handsome stout species with a large panicle of drooping spikelets, which are ovate, and flat-tish but turgid, like those of *Briza*, the quak-

ing-grass. It is a useful forage-grass in wet places. Sometimes called *tall quaking-grass*.

rattlesnake-herb (rat'l-snāk-ērb), *n.* The baneberry or cohosh. See *Actaea*.

rattlesnake-master

(rat'l-snāk-mās'tēr), *n.* One of several American plants at some time reputed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. (a) The false aloë, *Agave Virginica*, said to be so called in South Carolina. A tincture of this plant is sometimes used for flatulent colic. (b) According to Pursh, *Liatris scariosa* and *L. squarrosa*, in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. (c) A species of eringo, *Eryngium yuccifolium*, also called, like *Liatris*, *button-snakeroot*; but the plants are quite unlike. See the generic names.



Rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*). 1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, a leaf; a, a flower, with the bract.

rattlesnake-plantain

(rat'l-snāk-plan'tān), *n.* Any one of the three American species of *Goodyera*.

rattlesnake-root (rat'l-snāk-rōt), *n.* A plant, *Prenanthes serpentaria*, also *P. alba* and *P. altissima*, the first at least



Rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes alba*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with root; a, a head, after anthesis; b, the achenium with the pappus.

having some repute in North Carolina, etc., as a remedy for snake-bites. See *Prenanthes* and *cancer-weed*.

rattlesnake-weed (rat'l-snāk-wēd), *n.* A hawkweed, *Hieracium venosum*, of the eastern half of the United States. It has a slender stem a foot or two high, forking above into a loose corymb of a few yellow heads. The leaves, which are marked with purple veins, are situated mostly at the base. These and the root are thought to possess an astringent virtue.

rattletrap (rat'l-trap), *n.* A shaky, rattling object; especially, a rattling, rickety vehicle; in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.]

Hang me if I'd ha' been at the trouble of conveying her and her rattle-traps last year across the channel.
Mrs. Gore, *Castles in the Air*, xxxiv.

"He'd destroy himself, and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a rattletrap as that." A rattletrap! The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care.
Trolope, *Barchester Towers*, viii.

rattleweed (rat'l-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*, in numerous species. It includes various loco-weeds, and is presumably extended to *Oxytropis* in the Rocky Mountain region.

rattlewing (rat'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, or whistling, *Clangula glaucion*. Also called *whistler*. [Eng.]

rattlewort (rat'l-wört), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *hrætelwyr*, rattlewort, < *hrætele, a rattle, + *wyr*, wort: see *rattle*¹, *wort*¹.] A plant of the genus *Crotalaria*. Compare *rattlebox*, 2 (b).

rattling¹ (rat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rattle*¹, v.] 1. The act of making a rattle, clatter, or continuous jarring noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots.
Nahum iii. 2.

2. The act of berating or railing at or otherwise assailing or attacking; as, to give one a rattling.

rattling¹ (rat'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rattle*¹, v.] 1. Making or adapted for making a rattle; hence, smart; sharp; lively in action, movement, or manners: as, a rattling rider; a rattling pace; a rattling game; a rattling girl.

He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' rattling rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse.
Scott, *Roh Roy*, xxl.

2. Bewilderingly large or conspicuous: as, rattling stakes or bets. [Colloq. or slang.]

rattling² (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratton, *n.* See *ratten*.

rattoner, *n.* See *rattener*.

rattoon¹, *n.* See *ratoon*.

rattoon², *n.* Same as *ratan*.

rat-trap (rat'trap), *n.* A trap for catching rats; also, something resembling or suggesting such a trap.—**Rat-trap pedal**. See *pedal*.

rauchwacke (rāk'wak; G. pron. roučh'vā'ke), *n.* [G., < *rauch*, smoke (= E. *reek*), + *wacke*, a sort of stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica: see *wacke*. Cf. *graywacke*.] Dolomite or dolomitic limestone, containing many small irregular cavities, frequently lined with crystals of brown-spar: a characteristic mode of occurrence of the Zechstein division of the Permian in various parts of Germany.

raucid (rā'sid), *a.* [L. **raucidus*, LL. dim. *raucidulus*, hoarse, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Same as *raucous*.

Methinks I hear the old boatman [Charon] paddling by the weedy wharf, with raucid voice, hawling "sculls."
Lamb, *To the Shade of Elliston*.

raucity (rā'si-ti), *n.* [F. *raucité*, hoarseness, < L. *raucita*(-s), hoarseness, also snoring, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Roughness or harshness of utterance; hoarseness.

The purling of a wreathed string, and the raucity of a trumpet.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 700.

raucle (rā'kl), *a.* [A var. of *raekel*, *rackle*, rash, fearless, also stout, firm, strong: see *rackle*, *rakel*.] Coarse; harsh; strong; firm; bold. [Scotch.]

Auld Scotland has a raucle tongue.
Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

raucous (rā'kus), *a.* [= F. *rauque* = Pr. *rauc*, *rauch* = Cat. *ronc* = Sp. *ronco*, *rauco* = Pg. *rouco* = It. *rauco*, < L. *raucus*, hoarse; cf. Skt. √ *ru*, cry out.] Hoarse; harsh; croaking in sound: as, a raucous voice or cry.

raucously (rā'kus-li), *adv.* In a raucous manner; with a croaking sound; hoarsely.

raught¹, *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reach*¹.

raught², *n.* An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reck*.

raun (rān), *n.* A dialectal form of *roc*².

rauncet, *n.* See *rance*³.

raunceoun^t, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ransom*.

raunch (rānč), *v. t.* Same as *ranch*¹.

raunson^t, **raunson**^t, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *ransom*.

auracienne (rō-ras-ien'), *n.* In *dyeing*, same as *orsellin*.

Rausan (F. pron. rō-zōn'), *n.* [F.: see def.] A wine of Bordeaux, of the commune of Margaux: its best variety is the wine of Château Rausan, often exported under the name of *Rausan-Margaux*.

Rauwolfia (rau-wol'fi-jī), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Leonhard *Rauwolf*, a German botanist and traveler of the sixteenth century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the dogbane family, tribe *Plumeriez*, and type of the subtribe *Rauwolfieæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with included stamens, an annular or cup-shaped disk, and an ovary with two carpels, each with two ovules, in fruit becoming drupaceous and united, often beyond the middle. There are about 42 species, natives of the tropics in America, Asia, and Africa, also in South Africa. They are trees or shrubs, commonly with smooth whorled leaves which are three or four in a circle, and finely and closely feather-veined. The small flowers and fruit are in cymose clusters which become lateral and commonly resemble umbels. Most species are actively poisonous; some, as *R. nitida*, are in repute as cathartics and emetics. Several medicinal species, with remarkably twisted roots and stems, were formerly separated as a genus *Ophiozylon* (Linnaeus, 1767), on account of their producing both sterile flowers with two stamens and fertile flowers with five: as *R. serpentina*, the East Indian serpentwood, a climber with handsome leaves, the root of which is used in India and China as a febrifuge. *R. Sandwicensis*, the hao of the Hawaiians, a small milky tree with white scarred branches, is unlike all other species in its leafy sepals.

ravage (rav'āj), *n.* [F. *ravage*, *ravage*, havoc, spoil, < *ravir*, bear away suddenly: see *ravish*.]

Desolation or destruction wrought by the violent action of men or beasts, or by physical or moral causes; devastation; havoc; waste; ruin: as, the ravage of a lion; the ravages of fire or tempest; the ravages of an invading army; the ravages of passion or grief.

Would one think 'twere possible for love To make such ravage in a noble soul? Addison.

And many another suppliant crying came With noise of ravage wrought by beast and man. Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

=Syn. Pillage, plunder, spoliation, despolment. These words all apply not to the treatment of people directly, but to the destruction or appropriation of property.

ravage (rav'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ravaged*, ppr. *ravaging*. [F. *ravage*, *ravage*, from the noun.] To desolate violently; lay waste, as by force, storm, etc.; commit havoc on; devastate; pillage; despoil.

Has ravaged more than half the globe, and sees Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword. Addison, *Cato* i. 1.

While off in whirls the mad tornado flies, Mingling the ravaged landscape with the skies. Goldsmith, *Des. VII.* l. 358.

=Syn. To plunder, waste. See the noun. **ravager** (rav'āj-ēr), *n.* [F. *ravageur*, < *ravage*, *ravage*: see *ravage*.] One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler; one who or that which lays waste.

Ravaton's operation. See *operation*.

rave¹ (rāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raved*, ppr. *raving*. [ME. *raven*, *rave*, talk like a madman (cf. MD. freq. *ravelen*, D. *revelen*, dote, etc.), < OF. *raver*, *resrer*, *rave*, dote, speak idly, F. *réver*, dream (cf. OF. *ravasser*, *rave*, talk idly, *reve*, madness), = Sp. *rabiari*, *rave*, = Pg. *raivar*, *rage* (cf. It. *ar-rabiare*, *rage*, go mad), < LL. **rabiare*, *rave*, *rage*, < L. *rabies*, ML. *rabia*, *rage*, < L. *rabere*, *rave*, *rage*: see *rage*, *n.*, and cf. *rage*, *v.*, practically a doublet of *rave*¹. Cf. also *reverie*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To talk like a madman; speak with delirious or passionate extravagance; declaim madly or irrationally; rage in speech.

Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raved*, and not wist what he sayde.
Tyndale, *Works*, p. 25.

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast? Addison, *Cato*, iv. 3.

Three days he lay and *raved* And cried for death. William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 336.

2. To talk about something with exaggerated earnestness, and usually with little judgment or coherence; declaim enthusiastically, immoderately, or ignorantly.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroic endgelling that he *raves* in saying nothing.
Shak., *T. and C.*, iii. 3. 249.

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand, They *rave*, recite, and madden round the land. Pope, *Prolog. to Satires*, l. 6.

3. To produce a brawling or turbulent sound; move or act boisterously; used of the action of the elements.

His bowre is in the bottom of the maine, Under a mightie rocke, gainst which doe *rave* The roling billowes in their proud disdain. Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. viii. 37.

On one side of the church extends a wide woody dell, along which *raves* a large brook among broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees. Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 444.

II. *trans.* To utter in frenzy; say in a wild and excited manner.

Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell *Rav'd* nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. Young, *Night Thoughts*, vii. 596.

rave² (rāv), *n.* An obsolete preterit of *rive*.

rave³ (rāv), *v. t.* [ME. *raven*; a secondary form of *riven*, after the pret. *rave*: see *rivel*¹.] To rive.

And he worowede him, and slowhe him; ande thanne he ranne to the false emperer, ande *ravide* hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no mane.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 202. (Halliwell.)

rave⁴ (rāv), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *reave*.] 1. Same as *reave*, 3.

Thairfoir I hald the subject valne, Wold *rave* us of our right. *Battle of Battrines* (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 230).

2. To tear up; pull or tear the thatch or covering from (a house): same as *reave*, 4. Halliwell.

[Prev. Eng.]—To *rave up*, to pull up; gather together. [Prov. Eng.]

rave⁵ (rāv), *n.* [F. *rave*⁴, v.] A tearing; a hole or opening made by tearing out or away; as, a *rave* in an old building. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] **rave**⁶ (rāv), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the side pieces of the body of a wagon or other vehicle.

The *rave* bolts [in a bob-sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the *raves* rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV, 130.

Floating raves, a light open frame of horizontal bars, attached along the top of the sides of wagons, and sloping upward and outward from them. They are convenient for supporting and securing light bulky loads. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I, 679.

rave^{6t} (rāv), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rave*, < L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*⁴.] A turnip.

Rave, aa brassak for vync aa fille is fonde.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

rave-hook (rāv'hūk), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for receiving a sufficient quantity of oakum; a ripping-iron.

ravel¹ (rav'el or rav'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raveled* or *ravelled*, ppr. *raveling* or *ravelling*. [Formerly also *ravel* and (as a var. of the noun) *ravel*; early mod. E. also **riuel*, *ryell* (< OF. *riuler*, *unravel*, < LG.); < MD. *ravelen*, entangle (L. *intricare*, Kilian), *ravel* (Hexam, Sewel) (*uit ravelen*, *ravel* out, *unravel*), D. *rafelen*, *unravel*, *unweave*, = LG. *reffeln*, *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, *unravel*, *unweave*; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with G. *raffeln*, snatch up, *raffe*, *raffel*, a rake, grate for flax, < *raffen*, snatch: see *raff*, *raffle*⁷.] I. *trans.* 1. To tangle; entangle; entwine confusedly; involve in a tangled or knotted mass, as thread or hair mingled together loosely.

Sleepe that knits vp the *ravel'd* Sleuee [that is, floss-silk] of Care.

Shak., *Macbeth* (folio 1623), li. 2. 37.

I've *ravel'd* a' my yellow hair

Coming against the wind.

Glenkirkie (Child's Ballads, II, 12).

Minute glands, which resemble *ravelled* tubes, formed of basement membrane and epithelial scales.

J. R. Nichols, *Fireside Science*, p. 186.

Hence—2. To involve; perplex; confuse.

What glory's due to him that could divide

Such *ravel'd* int'reats, has the knot untied? *Waller*.

3t. To treat confusedly; jumble; muddle.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions.

Sir K. Digby.

4. To disentangle; disengage the threads or fibers of (a woven or knitted fabric, a rope, a mass of tangled hair, etc.); draw apart thread by thread; unravel: commonly with *out*: in this sense (the exact contrary of the first sense), originally with *out*, *ravel out* being equivalent to *unravel*.

Must I *ravel out*

My weaved-up folly?

Shak., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1. 228.

The fiction pleas'd; their loves I long elude;

The night still *ravel'd* what the day renew'd.

Fenton, in *Pope's* *Odysey*, xix.

A favorite gown had been woven by her maids, of cotton, striped with silk procured by *raveling* the general's discarded stockings.

The Century, XXXVII, 841.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become entangled or snarled, as the ends of loose and dangling threads, or a mass of loose hair. Hence—2. To become involved or confused; fall into perplexity.

As you unwind her love from him,

Least it should *ravel* and be good to none,

You must provide to bottom it on me.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 52.

Thill, by their own perplexities involved,

They *ravel* more, still less resolved.

Milton, S. A., I, 305.

3. To curl up, as a hard-twisted thread. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]—4. To become untwisted or disjoined, as the outer threads of a loosely made fabric or the strands of a rope; become disjoined thread by thread; fray, as a garment at the edges: commonly with *out*.

I *ryvell out*, as sylke doth, je rivle.

Palsgrave.

Hence—5. To suffer gradual disintegration or decay.

Do's my lord *ravel out*? do's he fret?

Marston, *The Fawne*, li. 1.

And this vast Work all *ravel out* again

To its first Nothing.

Cowley, *Davidica*, i.

6t. To make a minute and careful examination in order to straighten what is confused, unfold what is hidden, or clear up what is obscure; investigate; search; explore.

It can be little pleasure to us to *rave* [sic ed. 1660, 1671; *rake*, ed. 1681, 1686: read *ravel*] into the infirmities of God's servants, and bring them upon the stage.

Bp. Sanderson, *Works*, I, 100.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times.

Decay of Christian Piety.

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters . . . produced infinite disputes.

Sir W. Temple.

ravel¹ (rav'el or rav'l), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *ravel*; < *ravel*¹, *v.*] 1. A raveled thread; a raveling. [Rare.]

Life goes all to *ravels* and tatters. *Cartyle*, in *Froude*.

2. *pl.* The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework. *Halliwel* (spelled *revels*).

—3. In *weaving*, a serrated instrument for guiding the separate yarns when being distributed and wound upon the yarn-beam of a loom, or for guiding the yarns wound on a balloon; an evener; a separator.

Also, in Scotch spelling, *raivel*.

ravel² (rav'el), *v.* Same as *rabble*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

ravel-bread (rav'el-bred), *n.* Same as *raveled bread*. See *raveled*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

raveledt, **ravelledt**, *a.* [< OF. *ravalé*, *ravallé*, brought low, abated, lessened in price, pp. of *ravaler*, *ravaller*, *ravaller*, bring down, bring low, abate, diminish, lessen in price, < *re-*, back, + *aval*, let down, come down: see *avale*.] Lower-priced: distinctively noting wheaten bread made from flour and bran together.

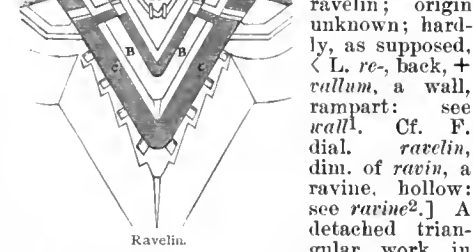
The *raveled* is a kind of cheat bread, but it retaineth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat.

Harrison, p. 168. (*Halliwel*).

They had four different kinds of wheaten bread: the finest called *manchet*, the second cheat or trencher bread, the third *raveled*, and the fourth in England called *mescelin* [see *maslin*²], in Scotland *masloch*. The *raveled* was baked up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all.

Arnott, *List. of Edin.* (*Jamieson*).

ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *ravlin*, corruptly *raveling*; < OF. *ravelin*, F. *ravelin*, m., OF. also *raveline*, f., = Sp. *revellin* = Pg. *revelim*, < OIt. *ravellino*, *revellino*, lt. *revellino*, a ravelin; origin unknown; hardly, as supposed, < L. *re-*, back, + *vallum*, a wall, rampart: see *vall*¹. Cf. F. dial. *ravelin*, dim. of *ravin*, a ravine, hollow: see *ravine*².] A detached triangular work in



fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle. In the figure *BB* is the ravelin, with *A* its redont, and *CC* its ditch. *DD* is the main ditch of the fortress, and *E* the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.

Wala and a *raveling* that may safe our fleet and us protect.

We will erect

This book will live, it hath a genius; . . .

. . . here needs no words' expence

In bulwarks, *rav'lines*, ramparts for defence.

B. Jonson, On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

raveling¹, **ravelling** (rav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ravel*¹, *v.*] A raveled thread or fiber; a thread drawn out from a woven, knitted, or twisted fabric: as, to use *ravelings* for basting.

raveling^{2t}, *n.* An obsolete form of *ravelin*.

raveling-engine (rav'el-ing-en'jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for tearing rags for making into pulp; a rag-engine or tearing-cylinder.

ravelledt, **ravelling**. See *raveled*, *raveling*¹.

ravelly (rav'el-lī), *a.* [< *ravel*¹ + *-ly*.] Showing loose or disjoined threads; partly raveled out. [Colloq.]

Dressed in a dark suit of clothes that looked seamed and *ravelly*, as if from rough contact with thorny undergrowth.

The Century, XXXIX, 444.

ravelment (rav'el-ment), *n.* [< *ravel*¹ + *-ment*.]

A pulling or drawing apart, as in *raveling* a fabric; hence, disunion of feeling; disagreement; embroilment.

raven¹ (rāv'n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raven*, *reven*, *revin*; pl. *ravenes*, *refnes*, *renes*; < AS. *hræfn*, *hrēfn*, *hræmna*, *hrēmn* = D. *raven*, *rave*, *raaf* = MLG. *raven*, *rave*, LG. *rave* = OHG. *raho*, also *hraban*, *raban*, *hram*, *ram*, MHG. *rabe*, also *rappe*, *raben*, *ram*, *rann* (forms remaining in the proper names *Rapp* and *Wolf-ram*) = Icel. *hræfn* = OSw. *rafn*, *ramn* = Dan. *ravn* (not recorded in Goth.), a raven; perhaps, like the crow and owl, named from its cry, namely from the root seen in L. *crepare*, rattle; see *crepitation*, *discrepant*. The alleged etymological connection with L. *corvus*, Gr. *kōpax*, *raven*, L. *cornix*, Gr. *κορώνη*, crow, Pol. *krak*, a raven, Skt. *kārava*, a raven, is not made out.] I. *n.* 1. A bird of the larger species of the genus

Corvus, having the feathers of the throat lanceolate and distinct from one another. The plumage is entirely black, with more or less lustrous or metallic sheen; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the wings are pointed, the tail is rounded, and the nostrils are concealed beneath large tufts of antrorse plumes. The voice is raucous. The common raven is *C. corax*, about



Raven (*Corvus corax*).

2 feet long and 50 inches in extent of wings. It inhabits Europe, Asia, and some other regions, and the American bird, though distinguished as *C. carolinensis*, is scarcely different. There are several similar though distinct species of various countries, among them *C. cryptoleucus* of western North America, which has the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck snowy-white. Ravens are easily tamed, and make very intelligent pets, but are thievish and troublesome. They may be taught to imitate speech to some extent. In the wild state the raven is omnivorous, like the crow; it nests on trees, rocks, and cliffs, preferring the most inaccessible places, and lays four or five greenish eggs heavily speckled with brown and blackish shades. The American raven is now almost unknown in the eastern parts of the United States, but is still abundant in the west. Ravens have from time immemorial been viewed with superstitious dread, being supposed to bring bad luck and forebode death.

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, i. 5. 40.

2. A kind of fish. See *sea-raven* and *Hemipteridae*.

II. *a.* Black as a raven; evenly and glossily or lustrously black: as, *raven* locks.

Smoothing the *raven* down
Of darkness till it smiled.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 251.

raven² (rav'n), *n.* [Also *ravin*; early mod. E. also *ravin*; < ME. *ravin*, *ravine*, *ravyne*, *raveyne*, < OF. *ravine*, *ravaine*, *rabine*, prey, plunder, rapine, also rapidly, impetuosity, prob. = Pr. *rabina*, < L. *rapina*, plunder, pillage: see *rapine*, a doublet of *raven*².] I. Plunder; rapine; robbery; rapacity; furious violence. [Archaic.]

And when the herde the horne a-noon thei slaked
their reynes and apered their horse and anote in to the
hoate with grete *ravyne*.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), li. 324.

Oh gods!

Why do we lke to feed the greedy *ravian*
Of these blown men? *Fletcher*, *Valentinus*, v. 4.

2. Plunder; prey; food obtained with rapacity.

That is to seyn, the foullia of *ravyne*
Were heyest set.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 323.

Egles, Gledes, *Ravenes*, and other Foules of *ravyne*,
that eten Flesche. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 309.

The lion . . . filled his holes with prey, and his dens
with *ravin*.

Nah. i. 12.

raven² (rav'n), *v.* [Also *ravin*; < OF. *ravinier*, seize by force, ravage, < L. **rapinare* (in deriv.), plunder, < *rapina*, plunder, impetuosity: see *raven*², *n.*] I. *trans.* 1t. To seize with rapacity, especially food; prey upon; ravage. See *ravined*.—2. To subject to rapine or ravage; obtain or take possession of by violence.

Master Carew of Antony, in his Survey of Cornwall, witnesseth that the Sea hath *ravined* from that Shire that whole Country of Lionesse. *Hakewell*, *Apology*, i. 3. § 2.

Woe to the wolves who seek the flock to raven and devour!

Whittier, *Cassandra Southwick*.

3. To devour with great eagerness; eat with voracity; swallow greedily.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane,
A thrifty evil.

Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 133.

They rather may be said to *raven* than to eat it; and, holding the flesh with their teeth, cut it with rasors of atone.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 778.

II. *intrans.* To prey with rapacity; show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *ravin* as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27.

Ravenala (rav-e-nā'lī), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from a native name in Madagascar.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order

krūvi, Lith. *kraujas*, blood.] **I. a. 1.** Existing in the state of natural growth or formation; unchanged in constitution by subjection to heat or other alterative agency; uncooked, or chemically unaltered: as, *raw meat*, fish, oysters, etc.; most fruits are eaten *raw*; *raw medicinal substances*; *raw* (that is, unburnt) umber.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 347.

On this brown, greasy napkin . . . is the *raw* vegetables she is preparing for domestic consumption.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

2. In an unchanged condition as regards some process of fabrication; unwrought or unmanufactured. In this sense *raw* is used either of substances in their primitive state, or of partly or wholly finished products fitted for working into other forms, according to the nature of the case: as, the *raw materials* of a manufacture; *raw silk* or cotton (the prepared fiber); *raw marble*; *raw clay*.

Eight thousand bales of *raw* silk are yearly made in the Island.
Sandys, Travails, p. 192.

Like a cautious man of business, he was not going to speak rashly of *raw* material in which he had had no experience.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

It (the German mind) has supplied the *raw* material in almost every branch of science for the defter wits of other nations to work on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

3. In a rudimental condition; crude in quality or state; primitively or coarsely constituted; unfinished; untempered; coarse; rough; harsh.

Her lips were, like *raw* leather, pale and blew.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

The coast scene of Hogue . . . copied in water-color, . . . and blind-haltered with a blazing space of *raw*-white all around it.
The Nation, Feb., 1875, p. 84.

The *raw* vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed, are piled in the highest chamber.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 638.

The glycerine is of a brownish colour and known as *raw*, in which state it is sold for many purposes.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 310.

4. Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness.

Once, upon a *raw* and gusty day.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 100.
Dreadful to me was the coming home in the *raw* twilight, with nipped fingers and toes.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

A *raw* mist rolled down upon the sea.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 15.

5. Crude or rude from want of experience, skill, or reflection; of immature character or quality; awkward; untrained; unfledged; ill-instructed or ill-considered: said of persons and their actions or ideas.

No newlie practised worshippings alloweth he for hys, but vitterly abhorreth them all as thinges *rawe* and unsauerye.
Bp. Bale, Image, ii.

An opinion hath spread itself very far in the world, as if the way to be ripe in faith were to be *raw* in wit and judgment.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

I have within my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging Jacks,
Which I will practise.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4. 77.

He had also a few other *raw* Seamen, but such as would have made better Landmen, they having served the King of Siam as Soldiera.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 112.

His (Sherman's) division was at that time wholly *raw*, no part of it ever having been in an engagement.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 338.

6. Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or removal of the skin; deprived or appearing destitute of the natural integument: as, a *raw* sore; a *raw* spot on a horse.

His cheek-bones *raw*, and eie-pits hollow grew,
And brawney armes had lost their known might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 20.

When *raw* flesh appeareth in him [a leper], he shall be unclean.
Lev. xiii. 14.

Since yet thy cicatrice looks *raw* and red
After the Danish sword.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 62.

7. Feeling sore, as from abrasion of the skin; harshly painful; galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Sec. Gent. Have you no fearful dreams?
Steph. Sometimes, as all have
That go to bed with *raw* and windy stomachs.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

8. In *ceram.*, unbaked—that is, either fresh from the potters' wheel or the mold, or merely dried without the use of artificial heat.—**Raw edge**, that edge of any textile fabric which is not finished with a selvege, nor hemmed or bound or otherwise secured, and which is therefore liable to ravel out.—**Raw hide**. See *hide* and *rawhide*.—**Raw material oil**, *sienna*, *silk*, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn.** *Raw*, *Crude*. These words, the same in ultimate origin and in earlier meaning, have drawn somewhat apart. *Raw* continues to apply to food which is not yet cooked, as *raw* potatoes; but

crude has lost that meaning. *Raw* is applied to material not yet manufactured, as cotton, silk; *crude* rather to that which is not refined, as petroleum, or matured, as a theory or an idea.

II. n. 1. A raw article, material, or product. Specifically—(a) An uncooked oyster, or an oyster of a kind preferred for eating raw: as, a plate of *raws*. [Colloq.] (b) Raw sugar. [Colloq. or trade use.]

The stock of *raws* on hand on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 1,000,000 kilograms.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. 1x. (1886), p. 96.

2. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; hence, soreness or sensitiveness of feeling or temper. [Colloq.]

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw*.
De Quincey, (Webster.)

It's a tender subject, and every one has a *raw* on it.
Lever, Davenport Dunn.

Here is Baynes, . . . in a dreadfully wicked, murderous, and dissatisfied state of mind. His chafing, bleeding temper is one *raw*; his whole soul one rage and wrath.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

3. In *bot.*, same as *rag*¹, 3 (b). [Prov. Eng.]—**To touch one on the raw**, to irritate one by alluding to or joking him about any matter in respect to which he is especially sensitive.

raw² (rā), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *roue*².

Clavers and his Highlandmen
Came down upo' the *raw*.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 153).

rawbone (rā'bōn), n. [*raw*¹ + *bone*, n.] Same as *raw-boned*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

raw-boned (rā'bōnd), a. Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

Lean *raw-boned* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and audacity?
Shak., I Hen. VI., i. 2. 35.

rawhead (rā'hed), n. 1. A specter; a nursery hughear of frightful aspect: usually coupled with *bloody-bones*.

I was told before
My face was bad enough; but now I look
Like *Bloody-Bone* and *Raw-Head*, to fright children.
Fletcher (and another's), Prophetess, iv. 4.

The indiscretion of servants, whose usual method is to awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *raw-head* and *bloody-bones*.
Locke, Education, § 138.

2. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated.

Hallibell. [Prov. Eng.]

rawhide (rā'hid), n. and a. [*raw*¹ + *hide*¹, n.]

I. n. 1. The material of untanned skins of cattle, very hard and tough when twisted in strips for ropes or the like, and dried.—**2.** A riding-whip made of twisted rawhide.

II. a. Made of rawhide: as, a *rawhide* whip.

rawish (rā'ish), a. [*raw*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat raw; rather raw, in any sense of that word.

The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter.
Marston, Prol. to Antonio's Revenge.

rawly (rā'li), adv. 1. In a raw, crude, unfinished, immature, or untempered manner; crudely; roughly.

Nothing is so prosaic as the *rawly* new.
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, i.

2†. In an unprepared or unprovided state.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left.
Shak., Hen. V., lv. 1. 147.

rawness (rā'nes), n. [*rawness*, *rawnesse*, *rawnes*, *rounes*; < *raw*¹ + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being raw, in any sense.

Of what Comodity such vase of arte wilbe in our tounge may partly be seen by the scholasticall *rawnesse* of some newly Commen from the vniersities.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Much if not most of this *rawness* in the use of English must come, not merely from defective training in schools, but from defective training at home.
The Nation, XLVIII. 392.

2†. Unprepared or precipitate manner; want of provision or foresight.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child, . . .
Without leave-taking?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 26.

rawnsaket, v. t. An old form of *ransack*.

raw-port (rā'pōrt), n. A port-hole in a small sailing vessel through which in a calm an oar can be worked.

raw-pot (rā'pot), n. A young crow. [Local, Irish.]

The crows . . . feeding the young *rawpots* that kicked up such a bobbery in their nests wid hunger.
Mrs. S. C. Hall, Sketches of Irish Char., p. 36.

rax (raks), v. [*ME.* *raxen*, *roxen*, *rasken*, *rosken*, stretch oneself, < *AS.* **racsan*, *raxan*, stretch oneself after sleep; with formative *-s* (as in *clanse*, *rinse*, etc.), from the root of *rack*¹; stretch: see *rack*¹.] **I. trans.** To stretch, or

stretch out; reach out; reach or attain to; extend the hand to; hand: as, *rax* me ower the pitecher. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He raise, and *raxed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows.
Raid of the Redswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

When ye gang to see a man that never did ye see
raxing a halter [that is, hanging].
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

So he *raxes* his hand across t' table, an' mutters summat as he grips mine.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. intrans. To perform the act of reaching or stretching; stretch one's self; reach for or try to obtain something. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

raxlet, v. i. [*ME.* *raxlen*, *roxlen*, *rasclen*, a var. or freq. of *raxen*, stretch: see *rax*.] To stretch one's self; rouse up from sleep. Compare *rax*.

I *raxled* & tel in gret affray [after a dream].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1173.

Benedicite he by-gan with a boike and hus brest knokede,
Raxede and remed and rounte at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 7.

ray¹ (rā), n. [*ME.* *raye*, < *OF.* *ray*, *rai*, *raid*, *F.* *rais*, a spoke, ray, = *Pr.* *rai*, *raig*, *rait*, spoke, ray, = *Sp.* *rayo*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, right line, radius, *radio*, radius, = *Pg.* *raio*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, *radio*, radius, = *It.* *razzo*, a spoke, ray, beam, *raggio*, a ray, beam, radius, *radio*, ray; also in fem., *OF.* *raie*, *F.* *raie*, a line, stroke, = *Pr.* *Sp.* *raya*, a line, streak, stroke, limit, boundary (see *ray*²); < *L.* *radius*, a staff, rod, a beam or ray, etc.: see *radius*.] 1. Light emitted in a given direction from a luminous body; a line of light, or, more generally, of radiant energy; technically, the straight line perpendicular to the wave-front in the propagation of a light- or heat-wave. For different waves the rays may have different wave-lengths. Thus, in a pencil or beam of light, which is conceived to be made up of an indefinite number of rays, the rays all have the same wave-length if the beam is monochromatic; but if it is of white light, the wave-lengths of the rays vary by insensible degrees from that of red to that of violet light. (See *radiant energy* (under *energy*), *spectrum*.) A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam*; a collection of diverging or converging rays a *pencil*.

Full many a gem of purest *ray* serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. A beam of intellectual light.

A *ray* of reason stole
Half through the solid darkness of his soul.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 225.

3. A stripe; streak; line.

Wrought with little *raies*, streames, or streaks.
Baret, Alveaire, 1550.

4. In *geom.*, an unlimited straight line. As it is desirable to give the line different names according as it is conceived (1) as a locus of points, (2) as an intersection of planes, or (3) as an element of a plane, in 1865 the practice was begun of calling the unlimited straight line considered as a locus of points a *ray*. But as it was found that the word did not readily suggest that idea, owing to other associations, the practice was changed, and the line so considered is now called a *range*, while the word *ray* is taken to mean an unlimited straight line as an element of a plane. In older geometrical writings *ray* is synonymous with *radius*, while a line considered as a radial emanation is called a *beam*.

5. In *bot.*: (a) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel. (b) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of structure, as in many *Compositæ* and in wild hydrangeas. (c) A ray-flower. (d) A radius. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.—**6.** One of the ray-like processes or arms of the *Radiata*, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuts under *Asterias* and *Asteriidae*.—**7.** One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skeleton of the fin; specifically, one which is articulated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a *spine*; a fin-ray.—**8.** In *entom.*, one of the longitudinal nervures or veins of an insect's wing.—**9.** *pl.* In *her.*: (a) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether dividing two parts of the escutcheon or bounding any ordinary. Compare *radiant*, 3 (a). (b) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutcheon, a cloud, or an ordinary. They are sometimes straight, sometimes waving, and sometimes alternately straight and waving; it is in the last form that they are usually represented when surrounding the sun.—**Branchial ray**, *branchiostegal rays*. See the adjectives.—**Caloric rays**, heat-rays. See *heat and spectrum*.—**Cone of rays**. See *cone*.—**Deviation of a ray of light**. See *deviation*.—**Direct rays**. See *direct illumination*, under *direct*.—**Divergent rays**. See *divergent*.

—**Extraordinary ray.** See *refraction*.—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*.—**Medullary rays.** (a) See *medullary*. (b) Bundles of straight or collecting tubules of the kidney contained in the cortex; the pyramids of Ferrein. See *tubule*.—**Obscure rays.** See *obscure and spectrum*.—**Ordinary ray.** See *refraction*.—**Principal ray.** See *principal*.—**Ritteric rays.** See *Ritteric*.—**Visual rays.** See *visual*.

ray¹ (rā), *v.* [*< OF. raier, F. rayer, mark with lines, streak, stripe, mark out, scratch, = Pr. raier = Sp. rayar, form lines or strokes, streak, = Pg. raier, radiate, sparkle, = It. raggiare, razzare, radiate, also Sp. Pg. radiar = It. radiare, radiate, sparkle; < L. radiare, furnish with spokes or beams, radiate, shine forth, < radius, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, ray, etc.: see ray¹, n., and cf. radiate.*] **I. trans.** 1. To mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair,
Ray round with flames her disk of seed.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

2. To shoot forth or emit; cease to shine out.
Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays
Her amiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king.
Thomson, Summer, l. 401.

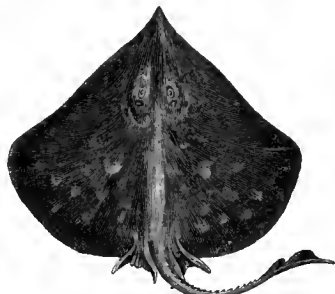
3†. To stripe.

I will yif him a feder bedde
Rayed with golde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 252.

II. intrans. To shine forth or out as in rays.

In a molten glory ahrined
That rays off into gloom. *Mrs. Browning.*

ray² (rā), *n.* [*< ME. raye, < OF. raie, raye, F. raie = OCat. raja = Sp. raya = It. raja, razza (cf. ML. ragadia), < L. rāia, a ray; prob. orig. *ragia, akin to D. roch, rog = LG. ruehe (> LG. roche), a reach, a ray, = Dan. rokke, a ray, = AS. reokhe, rochehe (glossed by ML. fannus), ME. rohge, rohge, a reach: see roach¹.*] 1. One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constituting the genus *Raia*, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from



Ray (*Raia batiss*).

its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or at the snout, and extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan.—2. Any member of the order *Hypotremi, Batoidei, or Raie*, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See *ents* under *Elosmobranchii, skate, sting-ray, and torpedo*.—**Beaked rays, Rhinobatidae.**—**Clear-nosed ray, Raia eglanteria.**—**Cow-nosed ray, Rhinoptera quadriloba.** Also called *clam-cracker, corn-cracker, whipperee, etc.*—**Fuller or fuller's ray, Raia fullonica.**—**Horned ray, a ray or batoid fish of the family Cephalopteridae or Mantidae:** so called from the horn-like projections on the head. See *cut* under *devil-fish*.—**Painted ray.** See *pointed*.—**Sandy ray, Raia circularis.**—**Starry ray or skate, Raia radiata.**—**Stingless rays, Anacanthidae.**—**Torpedo rays, Torpedinidae.** See *torpedo*. (See the generic and family names; also *bishop-ray, butterfly-ray, eagle-ray, sting-ray*.)

ray³† (rā), *n.* [*< ME. raye, ray, < OF. rei, rai, roi, array: see array, of which ray³ is in part an aphetic form.*] Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress.

Wee brake the *rayes* of all the Romayne hoast,
And made the mighty Cesar leane his hoast.
Yet hee [Cesar], the worthyest Capitaine euer was,
Brought all in *ray* and fought agayne a new.
Mir. for Mags., I. 237.

And spoyling all her gears and goodly ray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

ray³† (rā), *v. t.* [*< ME. rayen; < ray³, n. Cf. array, v., of which ray³ is in part an aphetic form. In def. 2, the same verb used (as array also was used) in an ironical application; hence, in comp., beray.*] 1. To array.—2. To beray with dirt or filth; daub; defile.

Fie on . . . all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten?
was ever man so rayed?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 3.

ray⁴† (rā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rey*; *< ME. raye*; prob. a particular application of *ray¹*, a stripe, line, etc.] A kind of striped cloth.

Ich drew me among drapers, . . .

And show the riche rayes ill rendered a lesson.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 217.

1525. More, in the sixteenth of Henry the eighth, Sir William Bayly then being Mayor, made a request, for that clothes of Ray (as hee aliaged) were evill wrought, his Officers might bee permitted (contrary to custome) for that yeere to weare Gounes of one colour.

Stowe, Survey of London, p. 652.
Foure yards of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Goune, and these were called *Rey Gounes*.
Stowe, Survey of London, p. 652.

ray⁵ (rā), *n.* [*< Cf. MHG. reige, reie, rei, G. reihen, reigen, a kind of dance.*] A kind of dance.
Halliwel. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ray⁶ (rā), *n.* [*< Origin obscure.*] A certain disease of sheep, also called *scab, shab, or rubbers*.

ray⁷†, *n.* Same as *roy*.
Scho take hir lave and went hir waye,
Bothe at barone and at raye.
Perceval, 179. (Halliwel.)

Ray¹, Rayah (rā'yā), *n.* [= F. *rayah, raia*, *< Ar. rayā, pl. ra'yā, people, peasants, subjects, cattle, < ra'a, pasture, feed; cf. rāyā, flocks, herds. Cf. ryot, ult. the same word.*] Any subject of the Sultan of Turkey who is not a Mohammedan.

raya² (rā'yā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An Indian broad-throat of the family *Eurytæmidæ, Psarismomus dalhousiæ*, inhabiting the Himalayas. The term is also one of the several generic designations which this species has received.

Rayah, n. See *Ray¹*.

rayat, rayatwari. See *ryot, ryotwar*.

rayed (rād), *a.* [*< ME. rayed, rayyd, rayid; < ray¹ + -ed.*] 1. Having rays or ray-like processes, as a flower-head or an animal; specifically, in *zool.*, radiate.—2. Having rays (of this or that kind): as, a many-rayed fin; a soft-rayed fish.

The third is an octagonal chapel, of which we can see but little more than the roof with its rayed tiling. *Ruskin.*

3†. Striped.

The sheriffs of London should give yearly rayed gowns to the recorder, chamberlain, etc.
Archæologia, XXXIX. 367.

Rayed animals. See *Radiata*.

rayert (rā'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. rayere, < raye, striped cloth: see ray⁴.*] A seller of ray-cloth. *Piers Plowman.*

rayey (rā'i), *a.* [*< ray¹ + -ey = -y¹.*] Having or consisting of rays.

The rayey fringe of her faire eyes. *Cotton, Song.*

ray-floret (rā'flō'rēt), *n.* A ray-flower: used chiefly of *Compositæ*.

ray-flower (rā'flou'ēr), *n.* One of the flowers which collectively form the ray (see *ray¹*, 5 (b)); most often, one from the circle of ligulate flowers surrounding a disk of tubular flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ*.

ray-grass (rā'grās), *n.* A good forage-grass, *Lolium perenne*. Also *rye-grass*.

rayket, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rake²*.

raylet. A Middle English form of *rail¹, rail², etc.*

rayless (rā'les), *a.* [*< ray¹ + -less.*] 1. Without rays or radiance; unilluminated; lightless; dark; somber; gloomy.

Night, sable goddess, from her ebony throne,
In rayless majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.
Young, Night Thoughts, i. 19.

Such a rayless and chilling look of recognition.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, iv.

2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, having no rays or ray-like parts.

raymet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *roam*.

Raymond's blue. See *blue*.

Raynaud's disease. See *disease*.

Raynaud's gangrene. Same as *Raynaud's disease*.

rayne¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain¹*.

rayne², *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *reign*.

ray-oil (rā'oil), *n.* Oil prepared from the livers of batoid fishes or rays.

rayon† (rā'on), *n.* [*< F. rayon, a ray, beam, < rais, a ray: see ray¹.*] A beam or ray.

Shining christall which from top to base
Out of her wombe a thousand rayons threw
[Out of a deepe vault threw forth a thousand rayes (ed. 1599)].
Spenser, Visions of Bellay (ed. 1591), ii.

rayonnant (rā'o-nant), *a.* [*< F. rayonnant, ppr. of rayonner, radiate, shine, < rayon, a ray: see rayon.*] Radiating; arranged in the direction of rays issuing from a center. Decoration is often said to be *rayonnant* when, as in the case of a round dish or other circular object, the surface is divided into panels growing larger as they approach the circumference, and

bounded by the radii and by arcs of larger and smaller circles.

rayonned (rā'onnd), *a.* [*< rayon + -ed.*] Same as *rayonnant*.

razel¹ (rāz), *v. t.* See *rase¹*.

razel², *n.* An obsolete form of *race⁴*.

razel³ (rāz), *n.* [*< Origin obscure.*] A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

razed (rāzd), *p. a.* [*Pp. of raze¹, v.*] In *her.*, same as *ragged*, 7.

razee (ra-zē'), *n.* [*< F. rasé, cut down (vaisseau rasé, a vessel cut down), pp. of raser, shave, rase: see rase¹, raze¹.*] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size by reducing the number of decks.

razee (ra-zē'), *v. t.* [*< raze¹, n.*] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts: as, to raze a book or an article.

The few greatcoats remaining were materially razed for repairing rents in other garments.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 402.

razor (rā'zor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rasour, raser; < ME. rasour, rasoure, rasore, rasore, rasure, a razor, < OF. (and F.) rasoir = Pr. rasoar = OCat. rasó = It. rasorio, < ML. rasorium, a razor (cf. rasorius, razor-fish), < L. radere, pp. rasus, scrape, shave: see rase¹, raze¹.*] 1. A sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head.

The blade is usually made with a thick rounded back, sides hollowed or sloping to a very thin edge, and a tang by which it is pivoted to and swings freely in a two-leaved handle. The tang has a prolongation by the aid of which the razor is firmly grasped and controlled. There are also razors formed on the principle of the carpenter's plane, by the use of which the risk of cutting the skin is avoided. In Eastern countries razors are made with an immovable handle continuous with the blade. Compare *rattler*, 5.

Cross-sections of Razors.
a and b, ordinary forms; c, section known as "half-rattler"; d, backed razor.

My berd, myn heer that hongeth long adoun,
That never yet ne felte offensious
Of rasour nor of shere.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1559.

2. A tusk: as, the razors of a boar. *Johnson.*

—**Occam's razor**, the principle that the unnecessary supposition that things of a peculiar kind exist, when the observed facts may be equally well explained on the supposition that no such things exist, is unwarranted (*Entia non sunt multiplicanda præter necessitatem*). So called after William of Occam (died about 1349); but, as a historical fact, Occam does not make much use of this principle, which belongs rather to the contemporary nominalist William Durand de St. Pourçain (died 1332).

razorablet (rā'zor-ə-bl), *a.* [*< razor + -able.*] Fit to be shaved.

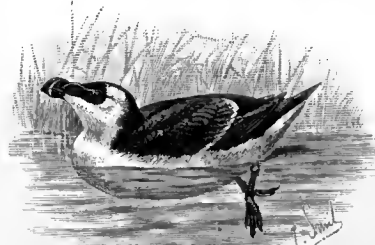
Till new-born chins
Be rough and razorable.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 250.

razorback (rā'zor-bak), *n.* 1. A porqnal, fin-fish, or finner-whale, of the family *Balenopteridae*.—2. A hog whose back has somewhat the form of a sharp ridge. This formation, accompanied by long legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in woods and waste places and feed upon mast, wild fruits, etc. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is usually of superior quality for the table.

The razor-back of our Southern forests is only semi-civilized, and is altogether a more picturesque animal. In foraging for succulent roots he has developed a snout that will turn a double furrow with the ease and expedition of a steam-ditcher. . . . But the razor-back lacks the high courage of his untamed progenitors.
New York Tribune, Aug. 16, 1886.

razor-backed (rā'zor-bakt), *a.* 1. Having a sharp back; hog-backed: as, the razor-backed buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus urus*, of the Mississippi valley.—2. Having a long sharp dorsal fin which cuts the water like a razor, as the porqnal.

razorbill (rā'zor-bil), *n.* 1. The razor-billed ank, or tinker, *Alca or Utamania torda*, so called from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. The bill is feathered for about one half its length, in the rest of its extent being vertically furrowed, and hooked at the



Razorbill (*Alca torda*), in winter plumage.

tip; one of the furrows is white, the bill being otherwise black, like the feet; the mouth is yellow. The plumage is black on the upper parts, the lower parts from the neck in summer, and from the bill in winter, being white; there is a narrow white line from the bill to the eye, and the tips of the secondaries are white. The bird is about 18 inches long, and 27 in extent of wings. It inhabits arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, subsists chiefly on fish, and nests on rocky sea-coasts, laying a single egg about 8 by 2 inches, white or whitish, spotted and blotched with different shades of brown. The flesh is eatable.

2. The skimmer or cutwater, *Rhynchops nigra*. See *skimmer* and *Rhynchops*.

razor-billed (rā'zōr-bild), *a.* Having a bill likened to a razor in any way: specifically noting certain birds.—**Razor-billed auk**. See *razorbill*, 1.—**Razor-billed curassow**, a bird of the genus *Mitua*, as *M. tuberosa* of Guiana.

razorblade (rā'zōr-blād), *n.* A long, slim oyster. [Connecticut.]

razor-clam (rā'zōr-klam), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenidae*, especially of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua*; a razor-fish or razor-shell: so called from its shape. See *cut* under *Ensis*.

razor-fish (rā'zōr-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Labridae*, *Xyrichtys lineatus*, of the West Indies, occasional on the southern coast of the United States.—2. A related fish, *Xyrichtys noracula*, of the Mediterranean.—3. A razor-clam: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. The common razor-fish of Great Britain is *Ensis siliqua*, also called *spout-fish* and *razor-shell*. *Siliqua patula* is a Californian species, used for food.

razor-grass (rā'zōr-grās), *n.* A West Indian nut-rush, *Scleria scindens*, with formidable cutting leaves.

razor-grinder (rā'zōr-grīn'dēr), *n.* The nightjar: same as *grinder*, 3.

razor-hone (rā'zōr-hōn), *n.* A fine hone used for sharpening or setting razors. See *hone*, 1.

razor-paper (rā'zōr-pā'pēr), *n.* Smooth unsized paper coated on one side with a composition of powdered crocus and emery, designed as a substitute for a strop.

razor-paste (rā'zōr-pāst), *n.* A paste of emery-powder or the like, for spreading on the surface of a razor-strop to give it its sharpening property.

razor-shell (rā'zōr-shel), *n.* The shell of a razor-fish; a bivalve mollusk of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua*: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. Compare *razor-fish*, 3.

razor-stone (rā'zōr-stōn), *n.* Same as *noraculite*.

razor-strop (rā'zōr-strop), *n.* An implement for sharpening razors. See *strop*. Also called *razor-strap*.

razuret (rā'zhūr), *n.* [= F. *rasure*, < L. *rasura*, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*, 1.] See *rasure*.

razzia (rat'si-zi), *n.* [*<* F. *razzia* = Pg. *gazia*, *gaziya*, a raid, < Algerian Ar. *ghaziya* (Turk. *ghazyia*) (pron. nearly *razia* in Algiers, the initial letter *gh* being represented by the F. *r* *grasséjé*), a military expedition against infidels, a crusade, a military incursion.] Properly, a military raid intended for the subjection or punishment of hostile or rebellious people by the carrying off of cattle, destruction of crops, etc.; by extension, any plundering or destructive incursion in force. *Razzias* were formerly common in Arabian countries. They were practised by the Turkish authorities in Algeria and other provinces against tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes; and the word was adopted, and the practice continued for a time, by the French in Algeria after its conquest.

It was probable he should hand the troops over to John Jones for the *razzia* against the Moulvies.
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, II. 27.

- Rb.** The chemical symbol of *rubidium*.
- R. C.** An abbreviation of *Roman Catholic*.
- R. D.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Dragoons*; (*b*) of *Rural Dean*.
- R. E.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Engineers*; (*b*) of *Royal Exchange*.
- re**¹ (rā), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the second tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is D—a tone which is therefore sometimes called *re* in France and Italy.
- re**² (rē), *n.* [L., abl. of *res*, thing, case, matter, affair: see *res*².] A word used in legal language in the phrase *in re*: as, 'in *re* Bardell vs. Pickwick,' in the case of Bardell against Pickwick: often elliptically *re*: as, *re* Bardell vs. Pickwick; *re* Brown.
- re-** [ME. *re-* = OF. *re-*, F. *re-*, *ré-* = Sp. Pg. *re-* = It. *re-*, *ri-*, < L. *re-*, before a vowel or *h* gen-

erally *red-*, but later also *re-* (the form *red-* also occurring in *red-dere*, render, and, assimilated, in *rel-ligio*, religion, *rel-liquiae*, relics, *rec-cidere*, fall back, and with a connecting vowel in *redi-vivus*, living again), an inseparable prefix, back, again, against: see *def*. The OF. and It. form *re-* often appears as *ra-* by confusion with the true *ra-* (< L. *re-* + *ad-*), and the following consonant is often doubled, as in OF. *reppeller*, < L. *repellere*, repel; It. *rappresentare*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent; etc. Words with the prefix *ra-* in OF. usually appear with *re-* in E., except when the accent has receded, as in *rally*¹.] An inseparable prefix of Latin origin (before a vowel usually in the form *red-*), meaning 'back,' 'again.' It occurs in a great number of verbs and derived adjectives and nouns taken from the Latin, and is also common as an English formative. It denotes (*a*) a turning back ('back'), as in *recede*, *recur*, *remit*, *repet*, etc.; (*b*) opposition ('against'), as in *reluctant*, *repugnant*, etc.; (*c*) restoration to a former state ('back,' 'again,' English *un-*), as in *restitution*, *relegate*, *redintegrate* or *reintegrate*, and with some words of non-Latin origin, as in *recall*, *remind*, *renew*, etc.; (*d*) transition to an opposite state, as in *reprobate*, *retract*, *reveal*, etc.; (*e*) repetition of an action ('again'), as in *recede*, *resume*, etc., becoming in this use an extremely common English formative, applicable to any English verb whatever, whether of Latin origin, as in *react*, *reenter*, *recreate*, *readdress*, *reappear*, *reproduce*, *reunite*, etc., or of Anglo-Saxon or other origin, as in *rebind*, *rebuild*, *redye*, *refill*, *refit*, *reheat*, *relight*, *reline*, *reload*, *reset*, *rewrite*, etc. In many words taken from the Latin, either directly or through the Old French, the force of *re-* (*red-*) has been lost, or is not distinctly felt, in English, as in *receive*, *reception*, *recommend*, *recover*², *reduce*, *redeem*, *recuperate*, *recreate*¹, *refer*, *rejoice*, *relate*, *religion*, *remain*, *renew*, *repair*², *repair*², *report*, *request*, *require*, and other words containing a radical element not used in the particular sense concerned, or not used at all, in English. Some of these words, as *recover*², *recreate*¹, are distinguished from English formations with the clear prefix *re-*, again, often written distinctively with a hyphen, as in *re-cover*, *re-create*, etc. In many instances the prefix, by shifting of accent and change of sound, or loss of adjacent elements, loses the character of a prefix, as in *rebel*, *a.*, *relic*, *relict*, *remnant*, *rest*, *retire*, etc., and in words from Old French in which the prefix *re-* combines with the prefix *ra-* in the form *ra-*, not recognized as an English prefix, as in *rally*¹, *rabate*, etc. In some other words also *re-* is reduced to *r-*, as in *ransom* (doublet of *redemption*), *rampart*, *reunite*, etc. The prefix *re-* is found in many words formed in Old French from non-Latin elements, as in *regret*, *regard*, *reward*, etc. As an English formative *re-* may be prefixed to a primitive verb, adjective, or noun, or to derivatives, indifferently, and such secondary forms as *reestablishment*, *reaction*, etc., may be analyzed either as *re-* + *establishment*, *re-* + *action*, etc., or as *reestablish* + *-ment*, *react* + *-ion*, etc. Prefixed to a word beginning with *e*, *re-* is separated by a hyphen, as *re-establish*, *re-estate*, *re-edify*, etc.; or else the second *e* has a dieresis over it: as, *re-establish*, *re-embarc*, etc. The hyphen is also sometimes used to bring out emphatically the sense of repetition or iteration: as, *re-sung* and *re-sung*. The dieresis is not used over other vowels than *e* when *re-* is prefixed: thus, *reinforce*, *reunite*, *reabolish*.

reabsorb (rē-āb-sōrb'), *v. t.* [= F. *réabsorber*; as *re-* + *absorb*.] To draw or take in anew by absorption, imbibition, or swallowing, as something previously ejected, emitted, or put forth.

During the embryo stage of the higher vertebrata temporary organs appear, serve their purpose awhile, and are subsequently *reabsorbed*.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 458.

reabsorption (rē-āb-sōrp'shōn), *n.* [= F. *ré-absorption*; as *re-* + *absorption*.] The act of reabsorbing, or the state of being reabsorbed.

reaccommodate (rē-ā-kōm'ō-dāt), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *accommodate*.] To readjust; resettle; bring into renewed order.

King Edward, . . . discovering the Disturbance made by the Change of Place, instantly sends to charge that Part, without giving them Time to *re-accommodate* themselves.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 121.

reaccuse (rē-ā-kūz'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *accuse*.] To accuse again or afresh; make a renewed accusation against.

Her'ford, . . . who *re-accus'd*
Norfolk for words of treason he had us'd.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, I. 60.

reach¹ (rēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reached* (formerly *raught*), ppr. *reaching*. [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *retech*, and unassimilated *reek*; < ME. *rechen* (pret. *raughte*, *raughte*, *raght*, *rehte*, *reakte*, pp. *raught*, *raugt*), < AS. *ræcan*, *ræccan* (pret. *ræhte*), reach, get into one's power, = OFries. *reka*, *rechia*, *resza* = MD. *reijcken*, D. *reiken* = MLG. *reken*, LG. *reiken* = OHG. *reihhen*, *reichen*, MHG. G. *reichen*, reach, extend, stretch out. The word has been more or less associated with the group to which belong *rack*¹, *rakel*¹, *rax*, *retch*¹, etc., Goth. *rakjan*, etc., stretch, and L. *reg-ere*, *por-rigere*, Gr. *ῥέγειν*, stretch, but an orig. connection is on phonetic grounds improbable.] **I. trans.** 1. To hold or stretch forth; extend outward.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.
John xx. 27.

He shall flourish,
And, like a mountain cedar, *reach* his branches
To all the plains about him.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 5. 53.

To his
She *reached* her hands, and in one bitter kiss
Tasted his tears.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 307.

2. To deliver by or as if by the outstretched hand; hand out or over; extend out to.

First, Christ took the bread in his hands; secondarily, he gave thanks; thirdly, he broke it; fourthly, he *reached* it them, saying, Take it.
Tyndale, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 241.

The prince he *reacht* Robin Hood a blow.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's *Bibliada*, v. 415).

Reach a chair;
So; now, methinks, I feel a little ease.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, iv. 2. 3.

I stand at one end of the room, and *reach* things to her woman.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 137.

3. To make a stretch to; bring into contact by or as if by stretching out the hand; attain to by something held or stretched out; as, to *reach* a book on a shelf; to *reach* an object with a cane.

He slough man and horse whom that he *raught* with his axe that he helide with bothe honden.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 238.

Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee?
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, III. 1. 156.

4. To take, seize, or move by stretching out the hand, or by other effort.

Than Troiell with tene the tourier beyheld, . . .
Reiches his reynis & his ralle [rowel] strykes,
Caïres to the kyng with a kant wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 10215.

The damesell hym thanked, and *raught* hym vp be the honde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 697.

Lest therefore his now bolder hand
Reach also of the tree of life, and eat,
And live for ever.
Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 94.

5. To attain to by movement or progress; arrive at, physically or mentally; come or get to: as, to *reach* a port or destination; to *reach* high office or distinction; to *reach* a conclusion by study or by reasoning.

And through the Tyrrhene Sea, by strength of toiling oars,
Raught Italy at last.
Dryden, *Polyolbion*, i. 325.

He must have *reached* a very advanced age.
Barham, *Goldney Legends*, I. 98.

He [Dante] has shown us the way by which that country far beyond the stars may be *reached*.
Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 124.

6. To extend to in continuity or scope; stretch or be prolonged so as to extend to, literally or figuratively; attain to contact with or action upon; penetrate to.

There is no mercy in mankind can *reach* me.
Fletcher, *Boudoux*, iv. 3.

Thy desire . . . leads to no excess
That *reaches* blame, but rather merits praise.
Milton, *P. L.*, III. 697.

The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern.
South, *Sermons*, II. i.

When he addresses himself to battle against the guardian angels, he stands like Teneriffe or Atlas; his stature *reaches* the sky.
Carlyle.

7. To come or get at; penetrate or obtain access to; extend cognizance, agency, or influence to: as, to *reach* a person through his vanity.

The fewness and fulness of his [George Fox's] words have often struck even strangers with admiration, as they used to *reach* others with consolation.
Penn, *Rise and Progress of Quakers*, v.

It is difficult indeed in some places to *reach* the sense of the inspired writers.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. ix.

He [Atterbury] could be *reached* only by a bill of pains and penalties.
Macaulay, *Francis Atterbury*.

8†. To attain to an understanding of; succeed in comprehending.

But how her fawning partner fell I *reach* not,
Unless caught by some springe of his own setting.
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, v. 1.

Sir P. I *reach* you not.
Lady P. Right, sir, your policy
May bear it through thus.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 1.

II. intrans. 1. To stretch; have extent in course or direction; continue to or toward a term, limit, or conclusion.

By hym that *raught* on rode [the cross].
Piers Plowman (C), v. 179.

And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven.
Gen. xxviii. 12.

Thus far the fable *reaches* of Proteus, and his flock, at liberty and unrestrained.
Bacon, *Physicall Fables*, vii., Expl.

They (consequences) *reach* only to those of their posterity who abet their forefathers' crime, and continue in their infidelity. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. v.*

There are the wide-reaching views of fruitful valleys and of empyreal hill-sides. *D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood, Pliny's Country [Places].*

In the distance . . . the mountains *reach* away in faint and fainter shades of purple and brown. *Harper's Weekly, Jan. 19, 1890.*

2. To extend in amount or capacity; rise in quantity or number; amount; suffice: with *to* or *unto*.

What may the king's whole battle [army] *reach unto*? *Shak., I Hen. IV., iv. 1. 129.*

Every one was to pay his part according to his proportion towards ye purchas, & all other debts, what ye profite of ye trade would not *reach too*. *Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 215.*

A very exceptional grant was made, two fifteenths and tenths first, and then another sum of the same amount, *reaching*, according to Lord Bacon, to £120,000. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 300.*

3. To make a stretch to or toward something, as with the hand or by exertion; stretch forward or onward; make a straining effort: as, to *reach out* for an apple; to *reach at* or after gain.

Ful seemly after hire mete she *raughte*. *Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 136.*

He slytte the shelde as fer as that he *raught*, and the kynge Ban sente hym a stroke with Corseheus, his goode awerde. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 344.*

One may *reach* deep enough, and yet Find little. *Shak., T. of A., lii. 4. 15.*

Off the first that (without right or reason) Attempt Rebellion and do practice Treason, And so at length are lustly tumbled down Beneath the foot, that *raught* about the Crown. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.*

Why was I not contented? Wherefore *reach* At things which, but for thee, O Latlan! Had been my dreary death? *Keats, Endymion, iii.*

4. To attain; arrive; get, as to a point, destination, or aim.

Festus, . . . whose ears were unacquainted with such matter, heard him (the apostle Paul), but could not *reach* unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.*

The wind being very great at S. W., he could *reach* no farther than Cape Ann harbour that night. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 115.*

5†. To turn; start forth.

Up he sterte, and on his weye he *raughte*, Til she agayn hym by the lappe caughte. *Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 447.*

6. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind free. **reach¹** (rēch), *n.* [*< reach¹, v.*] 1. A continuous stretch or course; an uninterrupted line of extension or continuity: as, a *reach* of level ground; an inland *reach* of the sea; a *reach* of a river (a straight course between bends); a *reach* of a canal (the part between locks, having a uniform level).

And, on the left hand, hell With long *reach* interposed. *Milton, P. L., x. 322.*

The silver Pheas's glittering rills they lost, And skimm'd along by Elis's sacred coast, Then cautious through the rocky *reaches* wind, And, turning sudden, shun the death designed. *Pope, Odyssey, xv.*

We walk'd Beside the river's wooded *reach*. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.*

2. Limit or scope of stretch or extension; power of reaching by the outstretched hand or any other agency; the act of or capacity for reaching: as, the *reach* of the arm; to be within one's *reach*, or within the *reach* of the law.

All others have a dependent being, and within the *reach* of destruction. *Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.*

Out of the *reach* of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; out of the *reach* of shame, he has been confident. *Johnson, Thoughts on late Trans. in the Falkland Islands.*

Poor the *reach*, The undisguis'd extent, of mortal away! *Wordsworth, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-Shore.*

The study of spectra has opened a new world of research, and added some such *reach* to our physics and chemistry as the telescope brought to vision. *C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 67.*

Most of the villages of Egypt are situated upon eminences of rubbish, which rise a few feet above the *reach* of the inundation. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 24.*

3. Effective extent or scope; range of capacity or ability; power of accomplishment; grasp; penetration; comprehension.

Men more audacious and precipitant than of solid and deep *reach*. *Milton, Reformation in Eng., li.*

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know, How far your genius, taste, and learning go. *Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.*

Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill And modulate, with subtle *reach* of skill Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay. *Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 6.*

His [Wordsworth's] mind had not that *reach* and elemental movement of Milton's. *Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.*

4. A reaching out for something; forecast in aim or purpose; a scheme of effort for some end.

I have brains That beat above your *reaches*. *Fletcher, Mad Lover, l. 1.*

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. *Bacon.*

Think heaven a world too high for our low *reaches*. *Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.*

5. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle; a coupling-pole. See cut under *hound*, 7.—6. *Naut.*, the distance sailed between tacks: same as *board*, 13 (c).—7. An extended point of land; a promontory. [*Local, U. S.*]—**Head reach**, the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking. **reach²** (rēch), *v.* A variant of *retch²*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

reachable (rē'chā-bl), *a.* [*< reach¹ + -able.*] Capable of being reached; within reach.

reacher (rē'chēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which reaches, or is capable of or serves for reaching.

Hold in your rapier; for, though I have not a long *reacher*, I have a short hitter. *Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.*

He . . . spoke to Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record. *Life of A. Wood, p. 205.*

2†. An exaggeration; a "stretcher." [*Slang.*]

I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright." *Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire, II. 435.*

reaching-post (rē'ching-pōst), *n.* In *rope-making*, a post fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

reachless (rēch'les), *a.* [*< reach¹ + -less.*] Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

To raise her silent and inglorious name Unto a *reachless* pitch of praises hight. *Bp. Hall, A Defence to Envy.*

reach-me-down (rēch'mē-down'), *a.* [*< reach¹, v., + me*, indirect object, + *down¹, adv.* Cf. *pick-me-up.*] Ready-made. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

You know in the Palais Royal they hang out the most splendid *reach-me-down* dressing-gowns, waistcoats, and so forth. *Thackeray, Phillip, xxiv.*

reacquite (rē-ā-kwīt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + acquite.*] To pay back; give a return to or for; requite.

You shall assuredly find the gentleman very honest and thankful, and me ready to *re-acquite* your courtesies and favours to him so shewn, in that I possibly may. *G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.*

react (rē-akt'), *v.* [*< re- + act, v.* Cf. *F. réagir, react.*] **I. trans.** To act or perform anew; reenact: as, to *react* a play.

II. intrans. 1. To exert, as a thing acted upon, an opposite action upon the agent.

If fire doth heate water, the water *reacteth* againe . . . upon the fire and cooleth it. *Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.*

Great minds do indeed *re-act* on the society which has made them what they are; but they only pay with interest what they have received. *Macaulay, Dryden.*

Every opinion *reacts* on him who utters it. It is a thread-ball thrown at a mark, but the other end remains in the thrower's bag. *Emerson, Compensation.*

2. To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in increased measure. Thus, when the body has been chilled by a bath, it is said to *react* in becoming warmer than before; and, in like manner, when misfortune stimulates the mind to greater efforts, the mind is said to *react*.

3. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

reaction (rē-ak'shon), *n.* [= *F. réaction* = *Sp. reaccion* = *Pg. reacção* = *It. reazione*; as *re- + action.*] 1. Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an opposed impulse or impression.

Of *reaction* in local motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and act in suffering. *Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.*

Sense being nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather *re-action* of a body pressed upon by another body. *Dr. H. More, Immortal of Soul (1662), l. 12.*

Attack is the *re-action*; I never think I have hit hard, unless it re-bounds. *Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1775.*

Every trespass produces a *reaction*, partly general and partly special—a *reaction* which is extreme in proportion as the trespass is great. *H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 484.*

2. In *dynamics*, a force called into being along with another force, being equal and opposite to it. All forces exist in pairs; and it is a fundamental law (Newton's third law of motion) in mechanics that "action and reaction are always equal and contrary," or

that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and exerted in opposite directions. This law was announced, in the form that the quantity of motion is preserved in all percussions, simultaneously in 1669 by Christian Huygens, John Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren, but was experimentally proved by Wallis only.

3. Action contrary to a previous influence, generally greater than the first effect; in *politics*, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy, or the contrary.

The violent *reaction* which had laid the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent *reaction* in the opposite direction. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.*

4. In *chem.*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—**Achilles tendon reaction**, the contraction of the calf-muscles evoked by tapping the Achilles tendon.—**Amphigenous, amphoterie, etc., reaction**. See the adjectives.—**Color-reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction which causes a characteristic development or change of color: used in testing.—**Diazo-reaction**. Same as *Ehrlich's reaction*.—**Ehrlich's reaction**, a reaction in the urine of typhoid and other patients in which it strikes a deep dark red on being treated with a mixture containing sodium nitrite, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid, and alkalinized with ammonia. Also called *Ehrlich's test*, and *diazo-reaction*.—**Law of action and reaction**. See *action*.—**Paradoxical reaction**. See *paradoxical*.—**Reaction of degeneration**, a modification of the normal reaction of nerve and muscle to electric stimuli, observable in cases where the lesion lies in the motor nerve or its immediate central or peripheral terminations. The complete form presents (a) total loss of irritability of the nerve below the lesion; (b) on direct stimulation of the muscle, (1) loss of irritability for very brief currents, such as induction-shocks; (2) retention and even increase of irritability for making and breaking of currents of longer duration (this galvanic irritability also becomes lost in the terminal stages of the severest form); (3) increase of irritability for making currents at the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode closing contraction; (4) a sluggishness of contraction and relaxation.

reactionary (rē-ak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. réactionnaire*; as *reaction + -ary.*] **I. a. 1.** Of or pertaining to reaction in general; consisting of or characterized by reflex or reciprocal action; reactive.

The *reactionary* excitement that gave her a proud self-mastery had not subsided. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 10.*

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to political reaction; favoring reaction: as, *reactionary* principles or movements.

The poverty and suffering of millions of the working classes came in aid of the *reactionary* party and the more egotistical line of policy. *W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 33.*

II. n.; pl. reactionaries (-riz). A promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political action.

The *reactionaries* and conservatives of Sweden—and there are many of them in this old country—are afraid that free Norway will lead Sweden into the path of reforms. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 804.*

reactionist (rē-ak'shon-ist), *n.* [*< reaction + -ist.*] A favorer of reaction; an advocate of old methods or principles; a reactionary.

Those who are not afraid of the nickname of *reactionists* will be slow to condemn her [Austria] for the maintenance of a principle on which she has grown into power. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 239.*

reaction-period (rē-ak'shon-pē'ri-ōd), *n.* Same as *reaction-time*.

reaction-time (rē-ak'shon-tīm), *n.* The time between the application of a stimulus and some reaction, as when a signal is rendered on the perception of some sensation. The *reduced reaction-time* is the part of this which is consumed in perception and willing, as distinct from what is consumed in transmission and in the period of muscular latency.

reaction-wheel (rē-ak'shon-hwēl), *n.* See *turbine*.

reactive (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* [= *F. réactif*; as *re-act + -ive.*] Pertaining to or causing reaction; acting reflexively or reciprocally; resulting from reflex action.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill The hollow rock and loud *reactive* hill. *Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.*

Knowledge of Sanscrit . . . will be kept alive by the *reactive* influence of Germany and England. *Maine, Village Communities, p. 25.*

This equilibrium between new outer forces and *reactive* inner forces, which is thus directly produced in individuals. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.*

reactively (rē-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By reaction.

reactiveness (rē-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

reactivity (rē-ak'tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*< reactive + -ity.*] The state of being reactive; the process or course of reaction, as from a diseased condition.

The occurrence of colour, therefore, is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of *reactivity*. *Nature, XXXVII. 503.*

read¹ (rēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *read* (rēd), ppr. *reading*. [*Early mod. E. also reed, recde, redē;* <

ME. *reden*, earlier *ræden*, *rathen*, *rothen* (a weak verb, pret. *redde*, *radde*, pp. *red*, *rad*, *i-rad*), < AS. (a) *rædan* (a weak verb, pret. *rædde*, pl. *ræddon*, pp. *ræded*, *rædd*, *geræd*), mixed with (b) *rædan*, Anglian also *rædan*, *rēthan* (a strong redupl. verb, pret. *reord*, pp. *ræden*; found only in poet. or Anglian use), counsel, advise, consult, etc., read (a writing, whether aloud or to oneself), = OS. *rādan* (pret. *rād*, pp. *girādan*), counsel, take counsel upon, provide, = OFries. *rēda* (pret. *rēd*), counsel, = MD. D. *raden*, counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = MLG. *rāten*, LG. *raten*, counsel, advise, = OHG. *rātan*, MHG. *rāten*, G. *raten*, *rathen* (pret. *riet*, *rieth*, pp. *geraten*, *gerathen*), counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = Icel. *rādha* (pret. *rēth*, pp. *rādhim*), counsel, advise, etc., = Sw. *rāda*, counsel, advise, prevail, *rå*, can, may, = Dan. *raade*, counsel, rule, control, also interpret, = Goth. **rēdan*, in comp. *ga-rēdan* (pret. *ga-rairōth*), provide for; perhaps akin (having then an orig. present formative -d) to L. *veri* (pp. *ratus*), think, deem, consider: see *rate*², *ratio*, *reason*. Some compare Skt. *√ rād*, be successful, Russ. *radū*, glad, happy, ready, Lith. *rodas*, willing, etc. Hence *read*¹, *n.*, *riddle*¹, *aread*, etc. The verb *read* in the already obsolete sense 'counsel, advise,' was much affected by Spenser, and in the early modern and ME. spelling *rede* which he used has likewise been much affected by his archaizing imitators; but there is no historical ground for a difference in spelling. The pret. *read* (*red*) should be written *red*, as it was formerly; it is exactly parallel with *led*, pret. of *lead*¹, and with *let*, pret. of *let*¹ (inf. formerly *lete*, with long vowel.)] I. *trans.* 1†. To counsel; advise; recommend.

And she thus brenneth bothe in love and drede,
So that she nyste what was best to rede.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 679.

And seshthe he radde religioun the rule for to holde—
"Leste the kyng and his counsell 30 comunes apeire,
And heo stward in onre stude til 3e be stouwet betere."
Piers Plowman (A), v. 38.

We may read constancy and fortitude
To other souls. B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.
If there's a hole in a' your coats,
I rede you tent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

My Ladye rede you swith return.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

2. To teach; instill, as a lesson.

Are these the arts,
Robin, you read your rude ones of the wood,
To countenance your quarrels and mistakings?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

3. To explain the meaning of; explain; interpret; make out; solve: as, to read a riddle; to read a dream.

Joseph . . . he that redde so
The kynges metynge, Pharao.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 281.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
Or must we read you quite from what you speak?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

"I'll read your dream, sister," he says,
"I'll read it into sorrow."
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

I can read my uncle's riddle. Scott, Waverley, lxii.

4†. To declare; tell; rehearse.

That hast my name and nation redd aright.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 67.

5†. To suppose; guess; imagine; fancy.

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To read what manner musicke that mote bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 70. (Nares.)

6. To understand by observation or scrutiny; acquire a knowledge of (something not otherwise obvious) by interpreting signs or indications; study out; interpret: as, to read the signs of the times; to read the sky or a person's countenance.

Who is't can read a woman?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 48.

Let thy ambitious eye
Read noble objects. Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

7. To discover by observation or scrutiny; perceive from signs or indications.

Those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 38.

Let vs looke backe to Adam, who in this wicked fruit of his bodie might rede continual lectures of repentance for the sinne of his soule. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

All the gazers on the skies
Read not in fair heaven's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xl.

If once the reality of the phenomena were established, we should all be able to read each other's secrets.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 10.

8. (a) To observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed, inscribed, or stamped in letters or other significant characters); go over with the eyes (or, in the case of the blind, with the fingers) and take in the meaning of (significant characters forming or representing words or sentences); peruse: as, to read a book, newspaper, poem, inscription, or piece of music.

He . . . radde it over, and gan the letre fold.
Chaucer, Troilus, li. 1085.

A man of Ethiopia . . . sitting in his chariot read Esais the prophet.
Acts viii. 27, 28.

I heard of a late Secretary of State that could not read the next Morning his own hand-writing.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

In his short life, and without ostentation, he [Shelley] had in truth read more Greek than many an aged pedant who, with pompous parade, prides himself upon this study alone.
Hogg, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 73.

(b) To note the indication of (a graduated instrument): as, to read a thermometer or a circle.—9. To utter aloud: said of words or sounds represented by letters or other significant characters.

The king . . . read in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant.
2 Kl. xlii. 2.

In their Synagogues they make one of the best sort to read a Chapter of Moses.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

10. To peruse or study (a subject not expressed or directly indicated); impute or import by inference: as, to read a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to read one's own notions into a book; to read something between the lines.

Chyffe of follis, men yn bokys redythe,
Able yn his foly to holde residence,
Ys he that nowther God louethe nor dredethe,
Nor to his chyrche hath none aduertence.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 79.

At Iherico, as it is red, our Lord dyde many grete myracles.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pykrymage, p. 41.

11. To perceive or assume in the reading or study of a book or writing (something not expressed or directly indicated); impute or import by inference: as, to read a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to read one's own notions into a book; to read something between the lines.

Nascent philosophy and dawning science are read into the sacred literature.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, i.

After their usual manner of speculating about primitive practices, men read back developed ideas into undeveloped minds.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

12. To affect by reading so as to bring into a specified condition: as, to read a child asleep; to read one's self blind.

No, no; give him a Young Clark's Guide. What we shall have you read yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting, and studying military Discipline, and wearing red Breeches.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

13†. To read about.

Of the fynest stones faire
That men rede in the Lapidaire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1352.

To read (one) a chapter. See *chapter*.—To read one's self in, in the Church of England, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent to the Articles, Prayer-book, and Ordinary prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice, or on some other Sunday appointed and allowed by the ordinary.

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to read himself in at his new church.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxii.

To read out of, to expel from, or declare no longer to belong to (some organization), by proclamation of any kind: as, to read a person out of a political party.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To counsel; advise; give advice or warning.

"Syr," he seyd, "now haue I redd;
Ete we now, and make vs glad,
And every man fe care."
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22).

A monster vile whom God and man does hate:
Therefore I read beware.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 13.

As for this carping girl, Iphigena,
Take her with thee to bear thee company,
And in my land I rede be seen no more.
Greene, Alphonsus, III.

2†. To speak; discourse; declare; tell.

Sojourned hath this Mars, of which I rede,
In chambre amyd the palleys prively.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 78.

3. To peruse something written or printed; acquire information from a record of any kind.

I have read of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

To read well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit—is a noble exercise.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 110.

4. To utter aloud the words of something written or printed; enunciate the words of a book or writing.

So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense.
Neh. viii. 3.

5. In music: (a) To perform or render music at first sight of the notes: applied to either vocal or instrumental performance: as, he plays well, but reads very slowly. (b) To perform or render music in a particular way; put a certain expression upon it; interpret it: used of a performer or conductor.—6. To give a recital or lecture; rehearse something written or learned: as, to read before a public audience.

For, if I take ye in hand, I shall dissect you,
And read upon your phlegmatic dull carcasses.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

7. To study systematically from books or writings: sometimes with up.

The Bachelors, most of them Scholars, reading for Fellowships, and nearly all of them private tutors.

C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 36.

Men should . . . be compelled to read up on questions of the time, and give in public a reason for the faith which is in them.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 209.

8. To appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning.—9. To have a certain quality or effect in perusal; used absolutely, to be suitable or desirable for perusal.

Then again, his [Sheridan's] works, unlike those of Burke, do not read, possess no attractions, are not indispensable to the library.
Jon Bee, Samuel Foote.

The following passage, however, with some historical basis, reads rather curiously.
Mind, XII. 624.

To read between the lines, to detect a meaning or purpose not specifically expressed in a book or other writing; discover some recodite motive or implication in what is read.—To read by sound, in teleg., to make out the words or terms of a message from the sounds made by the instrument in transmitting it.

read¹ (red), *v.* a. [Pp. of read¹, *v.*] Having knowledge gained from reading; instructed by reading; in general, versed: now usually with *well*: as, *well read* in the classics.

You are all read in mysteries of state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, II. 3.

An Oxford-Man, extremely read in Greek,
Who from Euripides makes Phaedrus speak.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

One cannot be *well read* unless well seasoned in thought and experience.
A. B. Alcott, Tablets, p. 134.

read¹ (red), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rede*; < ME. *rede*, < AS. *ræd* = OS. *rād* = OFries. *rād* = D. *raad* = MLG. *rād*, LG. *rad* = OHG. MHG. *rāt*, G. *rat*, *rath* = Icel. *rād* = Sw. *rād* = Dan. *raad*, counsel, advice; from the orig. verb: see *read*¹, *v.* In the sense 'counsel, advice,' the noun is used archaically, in the spelling *rede*, like the verb.] 1†. Counsel; advice.

But who so wol nat trowen rede ne lore,
I kan not sen in hym no remedie,
But lat hym worchen with his fantasie.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 327.

And when the kyng was come to Cardoel, he sente after the men of hys counseile, and asked what was there red in this thing.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 81.

To whose wise read she hearkning sent me straight
Into this land.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. II. 30.

May you better reck the rede
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

2†. Interpretation.

I repeated
The read thereof for guerdon of my paine,
And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 10.

3†. Speech; tale; narrative.

Why then a final note prolong,
Or lengthen out a closing song,
Unless to bid the gentles speed,
Who long have listened to my rede?
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoy.

4†. A saying; a proverb.

This rede is ryfte, that oftentime
Great clymbers fall unsoft.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

5. Reading; perusal. [Colloq.]

My first read of the newspaper.
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

I got the other day a hasty read of your "Scenes of Clerical Life."
E. Hall, in Cross's George Eliot, II. ix.

read², *a.* An obsolete form of *read*¹.

read³ (red), *v.* *t.* A dialectal form of *read*³.

readability (rē-dā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *readable* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] Readableness.

readable (rē'dā-bl), *a.* [*<* *read*¹ + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being read; legible.—2. Of sufficient interest to be read; worth reading; easy or interesting to read: as, a *readable* story.

Nobody except editors and school-teachers and here and there a literary man knows how common is the capacity of rhyming and prattling in *readable* prose.

O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-Table.

3. Enabling to read; capable of being read by. [Rare.]

Those who have been labouring to introduce into our railway carriages not only a good *readable* light, but a light generally acceptable to everyone.

Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 601.

readableness (rē'dā-blĭ-nes), *n.* The state or character of being readable.

A book remarkable for its succinctness, its vividness, and its eminent *readableness*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 805.

readably (rē'dā-bli), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

readress (rē-ā-dres'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *address*.] To address or direct again.

He . . . *re-addressed* himself to her.

Boyle, Works, VI. 290.

readept (rē-ā-dept'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *adept*.] To regain; recover.

The which Duchie if he might by their means *readept* and recover, he would never let passe out of his memorie so great a benefite. *Hall, Edward IV.*, t. 25. (*Halliwel*.)

reademption (rē-ā-dep'shŏn), *n.* [*re-* + *adep-tion*.] A regaining; recovery of something lost.

In whose begynnynge of *reademption* [rea-], the erle of Worcester, whiche for his crueltie was called the bocher of Engla[n]de, was taken and put in streight pryson.

Fabyan, Chron., II. 659, an. 1570.

Will any say that the *reademption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple?

Bacon.

reader (rē'dēr), *n.* [*ME. rader, redere, redare, redar, reader, counselor, adviser*, < *AS. rādere, rēdere, a reader, scholar, church reader (lector), reader of riddles, diviner (= D. rader, adviser, = OHG. rātari, rātrī, MHG. rātære, counselor, adviser, guesser, diviner)*, < *rādān, advise, read*: see *read*.] **1.** One who counsels; a counselor; an adviser.

Loke . . . uram [from] kuaeade [evil] *rederes*, and ne akse no red at foles.

Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

2. One who interprets; one who acquires knowledge from observation or impression; an interpreter: as, a *reader* of weather-signs or of probabilities. See *mind-reader*.—**3.** One who reads; a person who peruses, studies, or utters aloud that which is written or printed.

And the *reader* droned from the pulpit,

Like the murmur of many bees,

The legend of good Saint Guthlac.

Longfellow, King Willaf's Drinking-Horn.

Readers are multiplying daily; but they want guidance, help, plan.

Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 499.

Specifically—(a) One who reads for examination or criticism; an examiner of that which is offered or proposed for publication: as, an editorial or a publisher's *reader*. (b) One who is employed to read for correction for the press; a proof-reader. (c) One who recites before an audience anything written: as, an elocutionary *reader*. Particularly—(d) One whose office it is to read before an audience; an officer appointed to read for a particular purpose; a lector; a lecturer. (1) In the early church, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other churches, a member of one of the minor clerical orders, appointed to read Scripture lessons in the church. The order of reader existed as early as the second century. At an early date it was not unusual to admit young boys, even of five or six, to the office of reader, but by the sixth century the age of eighteen was required by law. In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood. The reader (lector) ranks above a door-keeper and below an exorcist, and the form of ordination is the delivery to him of the book from which he is to read. In the Greek Church the reader (anagnost) ranks below a subdeacon, and it is his office, as it was in the early church, to read the Epistle, the deacon reading the Gospel. In the Church of England the order fell into abeyance after the Reformation, but lay readers were frequently licensed, especially in churches or chapels without a clergyman. They could not minister the sacraments and other rites of the church, except the burial of the dead and the churching of women, nor pronounce the absolution and benediction. Of late years, however, bishops have regularly admitted candidates to the office of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament. In the American Episcopal Church lay readers conduct services in vacant churches or under a rector by his request with license from the bishop for a definite period (a year or less). They cannot give absolution or benediction, administer sacraments, nor use the occasional offices of the church except those for the burial of the dead and visitation of the sick and prisoners, nor deliver sermons of their own composition. (2) One who reads the law in a Jewish synagogue. (3) In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the English Inns of Court, etc., a lecturer, or, where there are two grades of lecturers, a lecturer of the higher grade, the others being called *sub-lectors* or *lecturers*.

4. A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises in reading.—**Gentle reader, lay reader**, etc. See the adjectives.

readership (rē'dēr-ship), *n.* [*reader* + *-ship*.] The office of reader. See *reader*, 3 (d) (3).

Oxford has decided to establish a *Readership* in Geography.

Nature, XXXV. 475.

readily (red'i-li), *adv.* [*ME. redely, reddely, redili, rediliche*; < *ready* + *-ly*.] **1.** In a ready manner; with facility; quickly; speedily; promptly; easily.

On hir fete wexen saugh I
Partriches winges *redely*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1392.

Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from Heaven wheener he cannot *readily* lay his hand on the match-box.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 123.

2. With readiness or alacrity; without delay or objection; willingly.

She answered that she could *readily* obey what her father and mother had done.

Pepys, Diary, July 17, 1665.

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another.

Locke.

3†. Just now; at once.

A tydyng for to here . . .

That shal not now be told for me,

For it no node is *redely*.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2137.

=*Syn.* See *ready*.

readiness (red'i-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *readines, redynes*; < *ME. redinesse, redynesse*; < *ready* + *-ness*.] **1.** The condition of being ready; the state of being adapted or in condition for immediate use or action; present preparedness or fitness; ready availability or qualification.

At the Archynale there be closed within, always in a *redynesse* to set forth when they woll.

Sir R. Gylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

If it [death] be not now, yet it will come; and the *readiness* is all.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 234.

Probed many hearts, beginning with his own,
And now was far in *readiness* for God.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 16.

2. Ready action or movement; instant facility or aptitude; promptness; quickness: as, *readiness* of thought or of speech; *readiness* in off-hand drawing.

I thought, by your *readiness* in the office, you had continued in it some time.

Shak., M. for M., II. 1. 275.

Good abstractive power shows itself in a superior *readiness* to frame any kind of concept.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 385.

3. Ready disposition; present willingness; mental preparedness.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind.

Acts xvii. 11.

Digby made his peace with Cromwell, and professes his *readiness* to spend his blood for him.

Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 274.

=*Syn.* **2. Readiness, Facility, Expertness, Knack**, promptitude, aptness, preparation, preparedness, inclination. The first four words agree in meaning that the person can do a thing with ease and quickness. *Readiness* emphasizes promptitude: as, *readiness* in repartee. *Facility* by derivation emphasizes ease, whether partly natural or wholly acquired. (See *ease*, *n.*) *Expertness* is facility acquired: as, *expertness* with the pen, at figures, in working a sewing-machine; it is primarily physical, and especially manual, but also mental. *Knack* is a familiar word, applying to facility or expertness viewed as a happy and rather surprising possession of skill or faculty.

reading (rē'ding), *n.* [*ME. redynge, ræding, reading*, < *AS. ræding, reading*, a reading, a passage or lesson, also rule, government; verbal *n.* of *rædan*, counsel, rule, read: see *read*.] **1.** The act of interpreting; interpretation; exposition, as of a riddle or dream; interpretation of signs, marks, or the like; a rendering or discovery of what is signified by the state or marking of an instrument, by arbitrary signs of any kind, or by the existing condition or action of anything: as, the *readings* of a steam-indicator; a correct *reading* of the sky (as to weather); or of a person's countenance or proceedings.

For instance, if the freezing-point is lowered, we must subtract the amount of fall from each *reading*.

J. Troubridge, New Physics, p. 187.

Take the *readings* of the two pegs [in adjusting a field level], which will give their true difference of level.

Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8905.

2. The particular interpretation given to a composition of any kind, an event or a series of events, etc.; also, a rendering in speech, act, or performance; delineation; representation.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By-the-by, that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chamber-maid, a dancer's *reading* of a hornpipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phrases ever youthful and delightful.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, III. 10.

For Englishmen in their own tongue to have from such a man [Von Ranke] a *reading* of the most critical period of English history would be a boon of incalculable value.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 58.

His *reading* of Bach's Italian Concerto was a scramble, so far as the first and last movements were concerned.

The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 456.

3. The act of perusing that which is written or printed; perusal.

You write with ease to show your breeding,

But easy writing's curst hard *reading*.

Sheridan, Clio's Protest.

4. The utterance or recital of recorded words, either from the record (as a printed page) or from memory; specifically, a public lecture or lecture: as, to give *readings* from the poets, or upon law or philosophy. See *read*¹, *v. i.*, 6. The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law.

Hooker.

The *readings* [in the Inns of Court] were from the very first deemed of vital importance, and were delivered in the halls with much ceremony.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 88.

5. That which is read or to be read; any written or printed medium of thought or intelligence; recorded matter or material.

It is in newspapers that we must look for the main *reading* of this generation.

De Quincey, Style, i.

Remembering his early love of poetry and fiction, she unlocked a bookcase, and took down several books that had been excellent *reading* in their day.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

6. The indication of a graduated instrument: as, the *reading* of a barometer.—**7.** Textual structure or construction; a form, expression, or collocation in a writing, or in a particular copy or impression of it; a version: as, the various *readings* of a passage in Shakspeare; the *reading* seems to be corrupt.

When you meet with several *Readings* of the Text, take heed you admit nothing against the Tenets of your Church.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Disjunctive reading. See *disjunctive*.—**Penny reading**, an amateur entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, music, etc., admission to which is only one penny: common in the British Islands, where such entertainments seem to have been introduced about 1860.—**Reading ægrotat.** See *ægrotat*.—**Reading notice.** See *notice*.

reading (rē'ding), *p. a.* Inclined to read; having a taste for reading; of a studious disposition: as, a *reading* community.—**Reading man.** See *man*.

William himself was not a *reading* man.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

reading-book (rē'ding-bŭk), *n.* [*ME. *reding-bok*, < *AS. ræding-bōc, reading-book, lectionary*, < *ræding, reading*, + *bōc, book*.] **1.** A lectionary.—**2.** A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

reading-boy (rē'ding-boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant: in the United States called *copy-holder*.

reading-desk (rē'ding-desk), *n.* A desk adapted for use in reading; specifically, a high desk for holding a book or manuscript to be read by a person while standing; in a church, same as *lectern*, l.

He feared he should acquit himself badly in St. Ewold's *reading-desk*.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

reading-glass (rē'ding-glās), *n.* A magnifying lens set in a frame with a handle, for use in reading fine print, or for persons with defective vision.

reading-lamp (rē'ding-lamp), *n.* A lamp especially adapted for use in reading; specifically, a form of lamp for use in public reading or speaking, arranged so that its light is concentrated upon the reading-desk.

reading-pew (rē'ding-pū), *n.* In English churches, a pew from which to read part of the service; especially, after the Reformation, an inclosure in the body of a church, with a door, seat, and desk or desks, used instead of the older and later form of *reading-desk* or stalls.

reading-room (rē'ding-rŏm), *n.* **1.** An apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.—**2.** A room or closet set apart for the use of professional proof-readers.

reading-stand (rē'ding-stand), *n.* A stand to support a book. (a) Same as *reading-table*. (b) Same as *reading-desk*.

reading-table (rē'ding-tā'bl), *n.* A table providing support for a heavy book or books, when in use, and frequently space for other books needed for consultation, and the like. There are many patterns, some having a revolving top.

readjourn (rē-ā-jĕrn'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*F. réajourner, readjourn*; as *re-* + *adjourn*. Cf. *re-journ*.] To adjourn again.

Parliament assembling again . . . was then *re-adjourned* by the king's special command till Tuesday next.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 443.

readjournment (rē-ā-jĕrn'mĕnt), *n.* [*F. réajournement, readjournment*; as *readjourn* + *-ment*.] A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

readjust (rē-ā-just'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *adjust*.] **1.** To settle again; put in order again, as what had been discomposed.

The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair.
Fielding.

2. To adjust in a new way; make a different adjustment, arrangement, or settlement of.

The problem these gentlemen had to solve was to *readjust* the proportion between their wants and their income.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, li. 4.

My scheme, your better knowledge broke,
Presently *readjusts* itself, the small
Proportioned largelier, parts and whole named new.
Browning, King and Book, II. 221.

readjuster (rē-ā-jus'tēr), *n.* [*< readjust + -er I.*] 1. One who readjusts, or takes part in a readjustment of something.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a party in Virginia, formed about 1878, under the leadership of General William Mahone, and originally composed principally of Democrats, for the forcible readjustment of the debt on terms dictated by the State without the consent of the bondholders. The exceptional losses of the State in the civil war made the large debt previously contracted very burdensome; and the amount of its liability was in dispute with the State of West Virginia, which had been set off from Virginia without a decision of this question. The Readjusters elected the State government in 1879, and also United States senators for the terms 1881-7 and 1883-9, in opposition to the Conservative Democrats, or Funders; but the party failed to effect a permanent settlement of the debt, and was merged in the Republican party about 1882.

Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or *Readjusters*, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly.
The Nation, Nov. 13, 1879, p. 317.

readjustment (rē-ā-just'ment), *n.* [*< readjust + -ment.*] 1. The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.—2. Specifically, in *U. S. politics*, the political schemes of the readjusters.

readmission (rē-ad-mish'on), *n.* [*< F. réadmission = Sp. readmision = Pg. readmissão; as re- + admission.*] The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; renewed admission.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air.
Arbuthnot.

readmit (rē-ad-mit'), *v. t.* [= *F. réadmettre = Sp. readmitir = Pg. readmittir = It. riammettere, readmit; as re- + admit.*] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *re-admit* the suppliant.
Milton, S. A., I. 1173.

readmittance (rē-ad-mit'ans), *n.* [*< re- + admittance.*] Permission to enter again; readmission.

Humbly petitioning a *readmittance* into his college.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 84. (Latham.)

readvance (rē-ad-vans'), *v. i.* [*< re- + advance, v.*] To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance*
To former height.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxxv., To Sir H. Goodyere.

readvertency (rē-ad-vēr'ten-si), *n.* [*< re- + advertency.*] The act of adverting to or reviewing again. [*Rare.*]

Memory he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *re-advertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9.

ready (red'i), *a. and n.* [*< ME. redy, redi, redli, rædig, i-redi, ready, prepared, prompt, near, < AS. ræde (rare and uncertain), usually geræde, ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain (suffix -e becoming -i by confusion with the common adj. suffix ME. -i, -y, > E. -y); = OFries. rede, red = D. ree = MLG. rēde, reide, rēt, reit, LG. vede, reed = OHG. bi-reiti, MHG. bereite, be-reit, G. be-reit, ready, prepared, = lecl. g-reithr (*ga-reithr), ready (whence ult. E. graith, grade²), = OSw. reda, Sw. be-red = Dan. rede, be-redt, ready; perhaps = Goth. garāids, set, appointed; cf. raidjan, appoint, ga-raidjan, enjoin, command, ga-raideins, an ordinance, rule, authority. Otherwise akin to lecl. reithi, harness, outfit, gear, implements; or to AS., etc., ridan (pret. rād), ride, rād, a riding, expedition: see ride, road, raid. Hence, in comp., already, and ult. array, curry¹, ray³, raiment, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Completely prepared, as for immediate action or use, or for present requirement; suitably equipped, ordered, or arranged; in proper trim or condition.*

Command, sir kyng, that a clene nauy
Be *redy* to rode on the rugh see,
All well for the werre, with wight men ynogh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 2549.

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are *redy*.
Mat. xxii. 4.

Be *redy*, Claudio, for your death to-morrow.
Shak., M. for M., li. 1. 107.

2. Dressed.

Up ryseth fresshe Canacee hir aelue, . . .
Noon hyer was he [the sun] when she *redy* was.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 379.

The French leaper over the walls in their shirts. Enter, several ways, . . . Alençon and Reignier, half *redy*, and half unready. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1 (stage direction).*

Bid my wife make herself *redy* handsomely,
And put on her best apron.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

3. Suitably disposed in mind; mentally prepared; willing; inclined; not reluctant.

The spirit truly is *redy*, but the flesh is weak.
Mark xiv. 38.

A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not *redy* to endure deserves some respect.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Prepared by what has gone before; brought to a fit state or condition; not unlikely; immediately liable: with an infinitive.

The blessing of him that was *redy* to perish came upon me.
Job xxix. 13.

Our king, being *redy* to leap out of himself for joy of his found daughter, . . . cries, "O, thy mother!"
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 54.

The miserable prisoner is *redy* to famish.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 45.

5. Already prepared or provided; available for present use or requirement; immediately at hand or within reach; opportune: as, a *redy* means of escape; a *redy* way.

And the olde knyght seide that he sholde do sette ther a cheyer, that enur more sholde be *redy* for the knyght in to sitte that sholde be so trewe in loynge when he were come.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), li. 362.

It sometimes cometh to pass that the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer is to fly.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

Nine-score and seventeen pounds; of which he made five marks, *redy* money.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3. 7.

He pays in *redy* guineas very liberally.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

6. Prompt in action or movement; expert; dexterous; facile.

Redy in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, ill. 4. 161.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a *redy* man, . . . and therefore, if a man . . . confer little, he had need have a present wit.
Bacon, Studies.

There's a sudden turn now! You have a *redy* wit for intrigue, I find.
Colman, Jealous Wife, I.

7. Prompt; quick; offhand: as, a *redy* reply or retort; a *redy* admission; a *redy* welcome.

My tongue is the pen of a *redy* writer. *Ps. xlv. 1.*

Unless he had done this with great dexterity and *redy* address, he would frequently have been involved in imminent danger.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

8. Present; at hand; here: used in answering a call.

Duke. What, is Antonio here?
Ant. *Redy.* *Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 2.*

[*Redy* is much used in compounds, with participles and sometimes nouns, or in combinations that are properly compounds: as, *redy-made; redy-cooked, etc.*]—**Making ready**, in *printing*, the process of preparation for taking regular impressions from a form on the press. It includes the adjustment of the form on the press, the proper distribution of the pressure on type and cuts by means of underlays and overlays, and the adaptation of ink to paper.—**Ready about**. See *about*.—**Ready money**. See *money*.—**To make ready**. (*a*) To prepare; set in order.

Whiche the fryers kepte and ther they *made* the *redy* in ornaments and began ther a very solempne procession.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

They sit downe at tables, and then must the Bridgrome make triall of his breast in singling a long prayer: othars in the meane tyme call to *make redie* the hens.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

(*b*) To dress.

While Maaster Mathew reads, Bobadill *makes* himself *redy*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 4.

Go, and *make* these *redy* straight

In all thy best attire. *B. Jonson, Volpone, li. 3.*

A man may *make* him *redy* in such clothes

Without a candle.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ill. 3.

=*Syn. Ready, Easy*; disposed, apt, expert, handy, skilful, clever, smart; expeditious, unhesitating. So many of the meanings of *redy* convey the idea of a movement of mind, and especially a consent of the will, that there is a tendency to use other words where disposition is not included. Hence it is better to say this may *easily* be seen, than this may *redy* be seen. See quotation from Locke under *readily*. *Easy* of approach; *easy* to be done; *redy* to hear. All the senses of *redy*, active or passive, grow out of that of being prepared.

II. *n.* 1. *Ready money*; cash: usually with the definite article. [*Slang.*]

Lord Strutt was not flush in *redy*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull. (Latham.)*

2. The condition of being ready. [*Colloq.*]

3. The position of a soldier's weapon following the command "Make ready!" or "Ready!" [*Colloq.*]

[The hunter] beats patiently and noiselessly for the leeward . . . with his rifle at the *redy*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 119.

A good *redy*, a state of being fully ready or prepared; a good condition of readiness. [*Colloq.*]

ready (red'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *readied*, ppr. *readying*. [*< ME. redien, redyen (= D. recden, prepare, dress, = MLG. rēden, reiden = MHG. reiten, reiden; cf. ME. beredien = G. be-reiten = Sw. be-reda = Dan. be-rede, prepare, get ready, etc.); < ready, a.*] 1. To make ready; put into proper condition or order; dispose; arrange; prepare. [*Obsolete or archaic.*]

Thre-fore what-so-euer thou hee that *redies* the for to lufe Gode, . . . haue in mynde besely for to halde the name of Ihesu in thil mynde.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And, having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (Nares.)

2. To direct.

For, for the gretnesse of the Erthe and of the See, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde *redye* him perfily toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 185.

ready-made (red'i-mād), *a.* 1. Previously made and now ready for use; furnished or obtained in a formed state; specifically, in trade, made ready for chance sale, and not made to order for a particular person: as, *ready-made* clothing; *ready-made* opinions or excuses.

When he hears
The tale of horror, to some *ready-made* face
Of hypocritical assent he turns.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ill.

The provision-man had honestly the effect of having got for the day only into the black coat which he had bought *ready-made* for his first wife's funeral.

Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxii.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand: as, the *ready-made* department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business. [*Trade use.*]

ready-man (red'i-man), *n.* One of the men sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evolutions with spars or sails.

ready-pole (red'i-pōl), *n.* A bar fixed across a chimney to support the pot-hook. It is now commonly of iron, but was formerly made of wood. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

ready-reckoner (red'i-rek'nēr), *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

I could almost think from the preface (but such deductions are very deceptive) that the earliest of the books which are now called *ready reckoners*, meaning those which have totals at given prices ready cast up, was the following: London 1693. Wm. Leyborn. Panarithmologia; being a mirror for merchants, a briefvate for bankers, a treasure for tradesmen, a mate for mechanics, and a sure guide for purchasers, sellers, or mortgagers of land, leases, annuities, rents, pensions, etc. In present possession or reversion, and a constant concomitant fitted for all men's occasions.
De Morgan.

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verifying his *Ready-Reckoner*; he must take it as verified, true and indisputable.
Carlyle.

raef, *n.* [Usually in *Sc.* spelling *reif, rief*; *< ME. raf, raf, raf, reve, < AS. ræf, spoil, plunder: see reave.*] Spoil; plunder; robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodee, wherein they have no maner of properte.
Holinshed, Chron. (Nares.)

The man that wons yon forreste Intill,
He lives by *reif* and felonie!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

reaffirm (rē-ā-fēr'm'), *v. t.* [= *F. réaffirmer; as re- + affirm.*] To affirm again.

I close with *re-affirming* the truth that I have aimed to impress.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 25.

reaffirmance (rē-ā-fēr'mans), *n.* [*< reaffirm + -ance.*] Renewed affirmation; reaffirmation.

A *reaffirmance* after such revocation. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

reaffirmation (rē-ā-fēr-mā'shon), *n.* [*< reaffirm + -ation.*] Renewed affirmation; a repeated affirmation.

The great movement of thought which characterises the nineteenth century is a movement through negation to *reaffirmation*, through destruction to reconstruction.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 1.

reafforest (rē-ā-for'est), *v. t.* [*< re- + afforest.*] To convert anew into a forest; renew the forest-growth of; reforest.

The Legislature was obliged to take steps to *reafforest* considerable tracts.
The American, VII. 229.

reafforestation (rē-ā-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [*< reafforest + -ation.*] A second afforestation; promotion of renewed forest-growth.

Even partial *reafforestation* in Brescia.
The Century, XXXI. 536.

reagency (rē-ā'jen-si), *n.* [*re-* + *agency*.] Action of or as of a reagent; reflex agency or activity; counter-agency; reaction.

Still, the mind, when acted on, is only excited to self-agency, to manifest what it is in itself, in the way of reagency. *H. B. Smith, Christian Theology, p. 173.*

reagent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* [*re-* + *agent*. Cf. *re-act*.] 1. One who or that which exerts reflex action or influence; an agency that produces reciprocal effects; a cause or source of counter-results.

These tools have some questionable properties. They are reagents. Machinery is aggressive. The weaver becomes a web, the machinist a machine.

Emerson, Works and Days.

2. In *chem.*, a substance used to effect chemical change in another substance for the purpose of identifying its component parts or of ascertaining its percentage composition. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which indicates iron in solution by a dark-purple precipitate. Barium chlorid is a reagent which separates sulphuric acid from a solution in the insoluble form of barium sulphate which can be weighed, and from the weight of which the actual amount of sulphuric acid can readily be deduced.

3. Anything used for the treatment of a substance under investigation to render its nature or condition more evident. Ordinarily the object is to see what changes are thus produced, but the word is used more loosely, as in *hardening reagents*.—**Nessler's reagent**, a reagent used to detect and determine minute quantities of ammonia, particularly in water. It consists of a strongly alkaline solution of potassium iodide and mercuric chlorid. A few drops added to a few fluidounces of water will cause a slight reddish-yellow tinge if one part of ammonia is present in twenty million parts of water.

reaggravation (rē-ag-rā-vā'shon), *n.* [*reaggravate* + *-ion*.] In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law*, the last monetary, published after three admonitions and before the excommunication.

reagree (rē-ā-grē'), *v.* [*re-* + *agree*.] **I.** *intrans.* To agree again; become reconciled.

II. *trans.* To cause to agree again; reconcile.

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord reaggreed.

Dante, Civil Wars, vii. 111.

reakt, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *reckt*.

reaket, *n.* [Perhaps an erroneous form for *wreck* or *wreck*, or an error for *reate*, *q. v.*: see *wreck*, *wreck*.] A kind of plant. [The word occurs only in the passage quoted, where it is used as a translation of Latin *ulva*, seaweed.]

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on reakes and reedes;
Somytmes from goodly pleasant vine
A sower tendrell speedes.

Draut, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

reakst. See *to play rex*, under *rex*.

reaks-player, *n.* One who plays reaks (rex). *Cotgrave*.

real¹ (rē'al), *a. and n.* [*ME. real, reall*, *< OF. real, réel, F. réel = Pr. Sp. Pg. real = It. reale, < ML. realis, belonging to the thing itself (in the disputes of the Nominalists and Realists), < L. res, a thing; perhaps allied to Skt. √ rā, give. Hence realize, realization, realism, realist, reality, etc.; also, from L. res, E. rebus, republic, republican, etc.*] **I.** *a. 1.* Actual; genuine; true; authentic; not imaginary, artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; as, *real lace*.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Millton, P. L., viii. 310.*

Homer tells us that the blood of the gods is not real blood, but only something like it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 275.

The hatred of unreality was uppermost with Carlyle; the love of what is real with Emerson.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

It is probable that the American inventor of the first anæsthetic has done more for the real happiness of mankind than all the moral philosophers from Socrates to Mill.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 91.

The Teutonic words are all of them real words, words which we are always wanting.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

2. Of genuine character; not pretended or pretending; unassumed or unassuming.

Phœbe's presence made a home about her. . . She was real! *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.*

Real kings hide away their crowns in their wardrobes, and affect a plain and poor exterior.

Emerson, Works and Days.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, existing in or pertaining to things, and not words or thought merely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing characters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to *imaginary* or *intentional*. *Real* differs from *actual*, inasmuch as what is only in germ or in posse, in so far as it has a power of developing into a definite actuality, is

real, and independent of what we may think about it. Real objects are either external to the mind, when they are independent altogether of our thought, or they are internal, when they depend upon thought, but not upon thought about them.

The term *real* (*realis*), though always importing the existent, is used in various significations and oppositions. . . .

1. As denoting existence, in contrast to the nomenclature of things—the thing as contradistinguished from its name. Thus we have definitions and divisions *real*, and definitions and divisions nominal or verbal. 2. As expressing the existent as opposed to the non-existent—a something in contrast to a nothing. In this sense the diminutions of existence, to which reality in the following significations is counterposed, are all *real*. 3. As denoting material or external, in contrast to mental, spiritual, or internal, existence. This meaning is improper. . . . 4. As synonymous with *actual*; and this (*a*) as opposed to potential, (*b*) as opposed to possible existence. 5. As denoting absolute or irrelative, in opposition to phenomenal or relative, existence; in other words, as denoting things to themselves and out of relation to all else, in contrast to things in relation to, and as known by, intelligences, like men, who know only under the conditions of plurality and difference. In this sense, which is rarely employed and may be neglected, the *real* is only another term for the unconditioned or absolute—*τὸ ὄντως ὄν*. 6. As indicating existence considered as a subsistence in nature (*ens extra animam, ens nature*), it stands counter to an existence considered as a representation in thought. In this sense, *reale*, in the language of the older philosophy (Scholastic, Cartesian, Gassendian), as applied to *esse* or *ens*, is opposed to *intentionale, notionale, conceptibile, imaginarium, rationis, cognitiois, in anima, in intellectu, prout cognitum, ideale, etc.*; and corresponds with a *parte rei* as opposed to a *parte intellectus*, with *subjectivum* as opposed to *objectivum*, with *proprium, principale, and fundamentale* as opposed to *vicarium*, with *materiale* as opposed to *formale*, and with *formale in seipso* and *entitativum* as opposed to *representativum, etc.* Under this head, in the vacillating language of our more recent philosophy, *real* approximates to, but is hardly convertible with, objective, in contrast to subjective in the signification there prevalent. 7. In close connection with the sixth meaning, *real*, in the last place, denotes an identity or difference founded on the conditions of the existence of a thing in itself, in contrast to an identity or difference founded only on the relation or point of view in which the thing may be regarded by the thinking subject. In this sense it is opposed to logical or rational, the terms being here employed in a peculiar meaning. Thus a thing which really (*re*) or in itself is one and indivisible may logically (*ratione*) by the mind be considered as diverse or plural.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1, 5, foot-note.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 5.

We substitute a *real* for a dramatic person, and judge him accordingly. *Lamb, Artificial Comedy.*

For the first time the ideal social compact was *real*.

Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. Sincere; faithful; loyal.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service.

Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson (1643). (Nares.)

5†. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See *real estate*, etc., below.—**Chattel real**. See *chattel*.—**Covenant real**. See *covenant*.—**Real abstraction**. See *abstraction*.—**Real action, in law**. See *action*. 8.—**Real assets**. See *assets*. 1.—**Real attribute**, an attribute known by ordinary observation, generalization, and abstraction, and signified by a term of first intention: opposed to a *notional attribute*, which is signified by a term of second intention.—**Real burden**, in *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 character**. See *character*.—**Real component of a force**. See *component*.—**Real composition**. (a) The union of objects having existences distinct from one another. (b) In *Eng. eccles. 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. Also called *composition of tithes*.—**Real concordance**. See *concordance*. 3.—**Real contract**. See *contract*.—**Real convenience**, the agreement of a thing with itself.—**Real definition**, the definition of a thing—that is to say, of a species—by stating the components of its essence, or its place in natural classification. For the nominalists there could be no real definition. In the proper sense; hence, finding the definitions so called useful, they invented new definitions of the phrase. The real definition, for Leibnitz and Wolf, is the definition from which the possibility of the thing defined follows; for Kant, the definition which sets forth the possibility of the thing from its essential marks; for Mill, the definition of a name with an implied assumption of the existence of the thing.—**Real degradation**. See *degradation*. 1 (a).—**Real distinction**. (a) A distinction independent of any person's thought. (b) A distinction between real objects. The Scotists made subtle and elaborate definitions of this phrase.—**Real diversity, division, ens, essence**. See the nouns.—**Real estate, in law**: (a) Land, including with it whatever by nature or artificial annexation inheres with it as a part of it or as the means of its enjoyment, as minerals or in the earth, standing or running water, growing trees, permanent buildings, and fences. In this sense the term refers to those physical objects of ownership which are immovable. (b) The ownership of property in lands, etc.; any legal or equitable

interest in lands, etc., except some minor, temporary, or inchoate rights which by the laws of most jurisdictions are deemed to be personal estate. "At common law, any estate in lands, etc., the date of the termination of which is not determined by or ascertainable from or at the date of the act which creates it, is *real estate*." (*Robinson*). The line between the two classes of property is differently drawn in detail, according as the object of the law is to define what shall be taxed, or what shall go to the heir in case of intestacy as distinguished from what shall go through the administrator to the next of kin, or what shall come within the rules as to recording titles, or other purposes.—**Real evidence, exchange, focus, fugue**. See the nouns.—**Real horse-power**. Same as *indicated horse-power* (which see, under *horse-power*).—**Real identity**, the non-difference in reality of the extremes of a relation.—**Real immunity** (*eccles.*). See *immunity*. 3.—**Real induction**. See *induction*. 5.—**Real laws**, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without changing the state of the person.—**Real noon**. Same as *apparent noon* (which see, under *apparent*).—**Real partition**, the mental separation of an object into parts which might be physically separated.—**Real pawning, possibility, power, precision, presence, privilege**. See the nouns.—**Real property**. Same as *real estate*.—**Real quality, quantity, relation, representative, restriction, right**. See the nouns.—**Real question**, a question where the attribute in regard to whose presence or absence inquiry is made is a real one.—**Real science or philosophy**. (a) A science or philosophy that is caused in the mind by a real thing, as physics, mathematics, metaphysics; a speculative science: opposed to *practical science*, which is caused in the mind by an idea of a thing to be brought about. (b) A science which has a determinate reality for its object, and is conversant about existences other than forms of thought: in this sense, mathematics is not a real science.—**Real services**. Same as *predial services* (which see, under *predial*).—**Real things, in law**, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of them.—**Real truth**, the agreement of a judgment with its object: opposed to *formal truth*, which consists in the agreement of a reasoning with the principles of logic.—**The real stuff**, the genuine thing; that which is really what is represented or supposed: used especially of liquors. [Colloq.]

In this exhibition there are, of course, a certain number of persons who make believe that they are handing you round tokay—giving you the *real imperial stuff*, with the seal of genuine stamped on the cork.

Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

Real warrantice. See *warrantice*.—**Syn. 1 and 2. Real, Actual, Positive**, veritable, substantial, essential. *Real* applies to that which certainly exists, as opposed to that which is imaginary or feigned: as, *real cause for alarm; a real occurrence; a real person, and not a ghost or a shadow; real sorrow. Actual* applies to that which is brought to be or to pass, as opposed to that which is possible, prohibitive, conceivable, approximate, estimated, or guessed at. *Actual* has a rather new but natural secondary sense of present. *Positive*, from the idea of a thing's being placed, fixed, or established, is opposed to *uncertain or doubtful*.

II. n. 1. That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality.

While it is true that correlatives imply each other, it is not true that all correlatives imply *Reals*. . . . The only meaning we can attach to Reality is that every *Real* has a corresponding feeling or group of feelings.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 19.

2†. A realist.

Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

The real. (a) Reality. (b) The real thing; the genuine article. [Colloq.]

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend,—"Just as good as the real."

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

real¹ (rē'al), *adv.* [*< real¹, a.*] Really; truly; very; quite. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

real² (rē'al), *a.* [*< ME. real, rial, rial, ryall, ryell, roial, royal, regal, < AF. reial, roial, OF. real, F. réel (used only in certain antique locutions), = Sp. Pg. real = It. reale, regale, < L. regalis, regal, kingly, royal; see royal and regal¹, doublets of real². Cf. leal, loyal, legal, similarly related.] Royal; regal; royally excellent or splendid.*

Thus, *real* as a prince is in his halle,
Leve I this chaunteceier in his pasture.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 364.

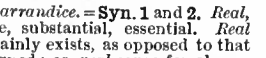
Sir, I could wish that for the time of your vouchsafed abiding here, and more *real* entertainment, this my house stood on the Muses' hill.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Honour, ii. 1.

Real, magnanimous, bonitous.

Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. ii. 1.

real³ (rā-äl'), *n.*; pl. *reales* (rā-ä'les). [Also *rial*; *< Sp. real*, a coin so called, lit. 'royal'; *< L. regalis, regal, royal; see real², royal, regal¹.] A subsidiary silver coin and money of account in Spain and Spanish-American countries. The current real of Spain (*real de vellon*) is one quarter of the peseta or franc, and worth about 5 United States cents. The Mexican real, corresponding to the old Spanish *real de plata*, is one eighth of a dollar (Mexican peso), and reckoned at 12½ cents. The latter coin, both Spanish and Mexican, circulated largely in the United States down to about 1850,*



Obverse. Reverse.

Silver Real of Isabella II.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

being called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York, a levy (see *levy*, 1) in the South, etc.

real¹ (rē'al), *n.* [Cuban, perhaps < Sp. *real*, royal: see *real²*, *real³*. Cf. OF. *real*, a kind of sturgeon.] The big-eyed herring, or saury. *Elops saurus*. [Cuba.]

reales, *n.* Plural of *real³*.

realgar (rē'al-gär), *n.* [Also *resalgar*, < ME. *resalgar*, *rysalgar*, *rosalgar*; = OF. *realgar*, *reagal*, *riagal*, *realgal*, *risigal*, F. *realgar* = Sp. *rejalgar* = Pg. *rosalgar* = It. *risigallo* (ML. *risigallum*), < Ar. *rahj al-ghar*, *realgar*, lit. 'powder of the mine,' mineral powder (so called because derived orig. from silver-mines): *rahj*, *rehj*, dust, powder; *al*, the; *ghär* (*gär*), cavern, mine. Cf. Ar. *rahj asfar*, orpiment.] Arsenic disulphid (As₂S₂), a combination of an equal number of sulphur and arsenic atoms; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native in transparent crystals, and also massive. Realgar differs from orpiment in that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur, and has a yellow color. Realgar, also called *red arsenic* or *ruby sulphur*, is prepared artificially for use as a pigment and for making white fire, which is a mixture of 2 parts of ruby sulphur and 10 parts of niter.

realisation, realise. See *realization, realize*.

realism (rē'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *réalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *realismo* = G. *realismus*, < NL. *realismus*; as *real¹* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine of the realist, in any of the senses of that word. See especially *realist*, *n.*, 1.

(1) Extreme *realism* taught that universals were substances or things, existing independently of and separately from particulars. This was the essence of Plato's theory of ideas. . . . (2) Moderate *realism* also taught that universals were substances, but only as dependent upon and inseparable from individuals, in which each inhered: that is, each universal inhered in each of the particulars ranged under it. This was the theory of Aristotle, who held that the *τὸν εἶναι* or individual thing was the first essence, while universals were only second essences, real in a less complete sense than first essences. He thus reversed the Platonic doctrine, which attributed the fullest reality to universals only, and a merely participative reality to individuals. . . . (3) Extreme nominalism taught that universals had no substantive or objective existence at all, but were merely empty names or words. [See *nominalism*.] (4) Moderate nominalism or conceptualism taught that universals have no substantive existence at all, but yet are more than mere names signifying nothing; and that they exist really, though only subjectively, as concepts in the mind, of which names are the vocal symbols. . . . (5) [The medieval schoolmen] Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and others fused all these views into one, and taught that universals exist in a threefold manner: *universalia ante rem*, as thoughts in the mind of God; *universalia in re*, as the essence [quiddity] of things, according to Aristotle; and *universalia post rem*, as concepts in the sense of moderate nominalism. This is to-day the orthodox philosophy of the Catholic Church, as opposed to the prevalently exclusive conceptualism of the Protestant world. . . . In contrast with all the views above presented, another and sixth view will now be stated. . . . (6) Relationism or scientific *realism* teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of existence among objectively existing things; secondly, subjective concepts of these relations, determined in the mind by the relations themselves; and thirdly, names representative both of the relations and of the concepts, and applicable alike to both. This is the view logically implied in all scientific classifications of natural objects, regarded as objects of real scientific knowledge.

F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Int.

2. In *literature* and *art*, the representation of what is real in fact; the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things; treatment of characters, objects, scenes, events, circumstances, etc., according to actual truth or appearance, or to intrinsic probability, without selection or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable: opposed to *idealism* and *romanticism*. Compare *naturalism*.

I wish the reader particularly to observe, throughout all these works of Tintoret, the distinction of the imaginative verity from falsehood on the one hand, and from *realism* on the other. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. ii. 3.

A far fuller measure of the ease and grace and life of the *realism* which Giotto had taught.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

By *realism* I mean simply the observation of things as they are, the familiarity with their aspect, physical and intellectual, and the consequent faculty of reproducing them with approximate fidelity.

Contemporary Rev., L. 241.

Exact realism. See *Herbartianism*.—**Hypothetic realism.** See *hypothetic*.—**Natural realism,** the doctrine that in sensation (if not also in volition) we have a direct consciousness of a real object other than ourselves, so that we are as sure of the existence of the outer world as we are of our own, or even of the presence of ideas.

In the act of sensible perception, I am conscious of two things:—of myself as the perceiving subject, and of an external reality . . . as the object perceived. . . . I am conscious of knowing each of them, not mediately, in something else, as represented, but immediately in itself, as existing. . . . Each is apprehended equally, and at once, in the same indivisible energy. . . .; and . . . each is apprehended out of, and in direct contrast to, the other. . . . The contents of the fact of perception, as given in consciousness, being thus established, what are the consequences to

philosophy, according as the truth of its testimony is, or is not, admitted? On the former alternative, the veracity of consciousness, in the fact of perception, being unconditionally acknowledged, we have established at once, without hypothesis or demonstration, the reality of mind and the reality of matter; while no concession is yielded to the sceptic, through which he may subvert philosophy in manifesting its self-contradiction. The one legitimate doctrine, thus possible, may be called *natural realism* or *natural dualism*. . . . If the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of an external world existing be rejected with the idealist, but with the realist the existence of that world be affirmed, we have a scheme which—as it by many various hypotheses endeavours on the one hand not to give up the reality of an unknown material universe, and on the other to explain the ideal illusion of its cognition—may be called the doctrine of cosmohetic idealism, hypothetical realism, or hypothetical dualism. This last [system] . . . is the one which . . . has found favour with the immense majority of philosophers.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note A, § 1, 10.

realist (rē'al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *réaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *realista* = G. *realist*, < NL. *realista*; as *real¹* + *-ist*.] 1. A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things: in this sense distinguished as a *scholastic realist*: opposed to *nominalist*. As soon as intellectual development had reached the point at which men were capable of conceiving of an essence, they naturally found themselves realists. But reflection about words inclined them to be nominalists. Thus, a controversy sprang up between these sects in the eleventh century (first in the Irish monasteries, and then spread through the more civilized countries of northern Europe), and was practically settled in favor of the realists toward the end of the twelfth century. During the fourteenth century a reaction from the subtleties of Scotus produced a revival of nominalistic views, which were brought into a thoroughgoing doctrine by Occam, his followers being distinguished as *terminists* from other schools of nominalists. At the time when scholasticism came to a rather violent end, owing to the revival of learning, the terminists were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were Scotist. The Cartesianists did not profess to be realists; and Leibnitz was a decided nominalist; while the whole weight of the English school (Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hartley, Reid, Brown, the Mills, and others) went in the same direction. At the present day philosophy seems to be, and science certainly is, prevalently realistic. See quotation under *realism*, 1.

2. A philosopher who believes in the real existence of the external world as independent of all thought about it, or, at least, of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals.—3. In *literature* and *art*, a believer in or a practiser of realism; one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature; an opponent of idealism or romanticism.

How hard and meagre they seem, the professed and finished *realists* of our own day, ungraced by that spiritual candor which makes half the richness of Ghirlandalo!

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. One who advocates technical as opposed to classical education; one who upholds the method of the real-schools. [A German use.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to realism; realistic; naturalistic.

realistic (rē-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*< realist + -ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy; characteristic of speculative realism.

The *realistic* tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by realism in description or representation; objectively real or literal; lifelike, usually in a bad or depreciatory sense: as, a *realistic* novel or painting; a *realistic* account of a murder.

A bit of *realistic* painting, in the midst of a piece of decorative painting, would offend us, and yet the *realistic* bit would add a certain amount of veracity.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, v.

Realistic they are in the nobler sense: that is, they are true to nature without being slavish copies of nature.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 91

Realistic dualism. See *dualism*.

realistically (rē-a-lis'ti-kāl-i), *adv.* In a realistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circumstances, or the real facts of existence.

reality (rē'al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *realities* (-tiz). [= F. *réalité* = Sp. *realidad* = Pg. *realidade* = It. *realità*, < ML. *realitas* (-s), < *realis*, real: see *real¹*. Cf. *realty¹*.] 1. The being real; truth as it is in the thing; objective validity; independence of the attributions of individual thought; positively determinate being.

He exhorted him to believe the *reality* of the sacrament after the consecration.

Foote, Martyrs, p. 1159, an. 1543.

Reality shall rule, and all shall be as they shall be forever.

Sir T. Browne, Christ, Mor., iii. 24.

For this, in *reality*, is the port of Acre, where ships lie at anchor.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 56.

In the English plays alone is to be found the warmth, the mellowness, and the *reality* of painting.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing can have *reality* for us until it enters within the circle of feeling, either directly through perception, or indirectly through intuition. Conception is the symbolical representation of such real presentation.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 11.

2. That which is real or genuine; something that really is or exists, as opposed to what is imagined or pretended; an essential verity or entity, either in fact or in representation.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows.

Milton, P. L., viii. 575.

Only shadows are dispersed below,
And Earth has no *reality* but woe.

Cowper, Hope, l. 68.

They who live only for wealth, and the things of this world, follow shadows, neglecting the great *realities* which are eternal on earth and in heaven.

Sumner, Oration, I. 194.

3. In law, same as *realty¹*. [Now rare.]—**Absolute reality.** See *absolute*.—**Empirical reality,** the reality of an object of actual or conditionate experience.

What we insist on is the *empirical reality* of time, that is, its objective validity, with reference to all objects which can ever come before our senses. What we deny is that time has any claim to absolute reality, so that, without taking into account the form of our sensuous condition, it should by itself be a condition or quality inherent in things; for such qualities as belong to things by themselves can never be given to us through the senses.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

Objective reality, truth; reference to a real object. This is the sense in which this phrase is used by Kant. At an earlier date it would have meant existence in the mind. With later writers it means nearly the same as *absolute reality*.—**Practical reality,** in the *Kantian* philosophy, that force in a postulate of the practical reason by which it becomes the source of the possibility of realizing the summum bonum.

I have, indeed, no intuition which should determine its objective theoretic reality of the moral law, but not the less it has a real application, which is exhibited in concrete in intentions or maxims: that is, it has a *practical reality* which can be specified, and this is sufficient to justify it even with a view to noumena.

Kant, Critique of Practical Reason, tr. by T. K. Abbott, [p. 146.]

Reality of laws, a legal phrase for all laws concerning property and things.—**Subjective reality,** real existence in the mind.

Time has *subjective reality* with regard to internal experience; that is, I really have the representation of time, and of my determinations in it.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 37.

Theoretical reality, in the *Kantian* philosophy, validity as a hypothesis.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality*. = Syn. 1 and 2. Verity (see *real¹*). *Reality* means that a thing certainly is: *truth* applies to the correctness of what is said or believed about the thing, the conformity of such report or belief to reality. The *reality* of a danger; the *actuality* of the arrival of help; the *truth* about the matter.

reality², *n.* Same as *realty²*.

Our *reality* to the emperor.

Fuller.

realizability (rē-a-lī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< realizable + -ity* (see *ability*).] Capability of being realized. [Rare.]

realizable (rē-a-lī-za-bl), *a.* [*< F. réalisable*; as *realize* + *-able*.] Capable of being realized.

realization (rē'al-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* [*< OF. réalisation*, F. *réalisation*; as *realize* + *-ation*.] 1. A bringing or coming into real existence or manifestation, as of something conceived or imagined: as, the *realization* of a project.

The *realization* of the rights of humanity in the nation is the fulfillment of righteousness.

E. Mulford, The Nation, vi.

The desire is the direction of a self-conscious subject to the *realization* of an idea.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethica, § 151.

2. Perception of the reality or real existence of something; a realizing sense or feeling: as, the *realization* of one's danger.

An intrinsic and awful *realization* of eternal truths.

Islay Burns, Memoir of W. C. Burns, p. 98.

3. The act of realizing upon something; conversion into money or its equivalent; exchange of property for its money value. [Trade use.] —4. The act of converting money into land or real estate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *réalisation*.

realize (rē'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *realized*, ppr. *realizing*. [*< OF. réaliser*, F. *réaliser* = Sp. Pg. *realizar*; as *real¹* + *-ize*.] 1. To make or cause to become real; bring into existence or fact: as, to *realize* a project, or a dream of empire.

His [Clive's] dexterity and resolution *realised*, in the course of a few months, more than all the gorgeous visions which had floated before the imagination of Duplex.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

All art is the endeavour to *realize* in material forms and colours an idea of beauty latent in the human spirit from the beginning.
Faiths of the World, p. 5.

Children are, as it were, fresh blocks of marble, in which, if we have any ideal, we have a new chance of *realizing* it after we have failed in ourselves.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

2. To perceive or comprehend the reality of; make real or distinct to one's self; recognize the real nature or the actual existence of: as, to *realize* the horrors of war; to *realize* one's danger or one's deficiencies.

Intrenched within these many walls, the people of this gay capital cannot *realize* war. *W. Ware*, *Zenobia*, II. xi.

In order to pity suffering we must *realize* it.
Lecky, *Europ. Morals*, I. 138.

He [Samuel Adams] wanted the whole world to *realize* that the rule of a republic is a rule of law and order.
J. Fiske, *Critical Period of Amer. Hist.*, IV.

3. To manifest as real or as a reality; exhibit the actual existence or character of; cease to appear real or distinct.

To put these materials to poetical use is required an imagination capable of painting nature, and *realizing* fiction.
Johnson, *Milton*.

The child *realizes* to every man his own earliest remembrance, and so supplies a defect in our education, or enables us to live over the unconscious history with a sympathy so tender as to be almost personal experience.
Emerson, *Domestic Life*.

Correggio appears to have been satisfied with *realizing* the tumult of heaven rushing to meet earth, and earth atraining upwards to ascend to heaven in violent commotion.
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 274.

4. To bring or get into actual possession; make one's own; clear as a profit or gain; obtain a return of: as, to *realize* a fortune from speculation.

Send me an account of the number of crowns you *realize*.
Shelley, *To H. Reveley*, Oct. 13, 1819.

Pope was the first Englishman who, by the mere sale of his writings, *realized* a sum which enabled him to live in comfort and in perfect independence.
Macaulay, *Montgomery's Poems*.

Man begins with nothing *realized* (to use the word), and he has to make capital for himself by the exercise of those faculties which are his natural inheritance.
J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, ix.

The question of imposing upon what has been termed *realized* income a higher poundage than that for what has been termed precarious income has been frequently raised.
S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, III. 136.

5. To bring into form for actual or ready use; exchange for cash or ready means: as, to *realize* one's stock or securities. [Trade use.]—6. To fetch as a price or return; bring in exchange or as compensation; make a return of: as, how much did the cargo *realize*? his labor *realizes* but little.

A farm he sold *realized* less than was anticipated.
Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, II. xxvi.

7. To convert into real estate; make real property of. *Imp. Diet.*

II. *intrans.* To obtain ready money or profits by sale of property.

Also spelled *realise*.
realizedness (rē'al-i-zed-nes), *n.* The state of being realized. [Rare.]

But taking pleasure to be the feeling of the *realizedness* of the will or self, we should doubt if apart from some present function or activity pleasure could exist.
F. H. Bradley, *Ethical Studies*, p. 119.

realizer (rē'al-i-zēr), *n.* One who realizes.
Coleridge.

realizingly (rē'al-i-zing-li), *adv.* So as to realize. [Rare.]

reallege (rē-ā-lej'), *v. t.* [= OF. *realleguer*, F. *réalléguer*; as *re-* + *allege*¹.] To allege again.
Cotgrave.

realiance (rē-a-li'ans), *n.* [*< re-* + *alliance*.] A renewed alliance.

realicht, *adv.* See *realty*².

really¹ (rē'al-i), *adv.* [*< real*¹ + *-ly*².] 1. In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually; truly.

The bread therefore changeth not to his essence, but is bread *realite*, and is the bodie of Christ sacramentally.
Foxe, *Martyrs*, p. 456.

James . . . hoped to obtain a law, nominally for the removal of all religious disabilities, but *really* for the excluding of all Protestants from all offices.
Macaulay, *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact: often used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration, or interrogatively or exclamatorily to express slight surprise. [Colloq.]

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young*.

Really, no; a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of!
De Quincey, *Homer*, II.

=**Syn.** 1. Truly, absolutely, certainly, verily, positively.

really² (rē'al-i), *adv.* [*< ME. reallyche, really, rially, realliche*; *< real*² + *-ly*². Cf. *royally*.] **Royally**; in a royal or regal manner; like a king.

It is full fair to ben regelt madame,
And gon to vigillias al byfore,
And han a mantel riallyche ibore.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 378.

really³ (rē-a-li'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *ally*. Cf. *rally*¹.] To form or arrange again; recompose.

That whill't the Gods . . .
Were troubled, and amongst themselves at odds,
Before they could new counsels *re-allye*,
To set upon them In that extasie.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VII. vi. 23.

realm (relm), *n.* [*< ME. realme, ryalme, roialme, royalme, reavme, reume, rewme, reame, reime, rem*, *< OF. realme, reavme, roialme, royaume, F. royaume = Pr. realme, royalme, roialme = OSp. reame, realme = It. reame, < ML. as if *regali-men, a kingdom, < L. regalīs, of a king: see real*², *royal, regal*.] 1. A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a king's dominions; a kingdom.

Pea among the puple he put to the *reavme*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 5240.

Sydrak, Misak, and Abdenago: that is to acye, God glorious, and God victorulous, and God over alle Thinges and Remes.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 35.

Whoso wol seken actes of sondry remes
May rede of dreemes many a wonder thing.
Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 316.

Which Salique land the French unjustly glose
To be the *realme* of France. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, l. 2. 41.

Thou, great Anna! whom three *realms* obey.
Pope, *R. of the L.*, III. 7.

These are our *realms*, no limit to their sway—
Our flag the acceptre all who meet obey.
Byron, *Corsair*, I. 1.

2. Figuratively, a jurisdiction or domain in general; a sphere of power, influence, or operation; province; arena.

The Goddess goes exulting from his sight,
And seeks the seas profound, and leaves the *realms* of light.
Dryden, *Iliad*, i.

3. In *zoogeog.*, a prime division of the earth's surface; a fannal area of the largest extent; a zoological region of the first order.—To *abjure* the *realm*. See *abjure*.

realness (rē'al-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being or appearing real; manifest genuineness; freedom from artifice or any deception.

There is such a *realness* to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression.
Science, VI. 472.

real-school (rē'al-sköl), *n.* [Tr. G. *realschule*, *< real*, real, practical, = E. *real*¹, + *schule*, school, = E. *school*¹.] One of a class of preparatory scientific or technical schools in Germany, corresponding in grade to the gymnasias or classical schools.

realty¹ (rē'al-ti), *n.* [*< OF. realte, realte, reavte, roialtee, < OF. realte, reavte, roialtee, F. royauté, royalty, = It. reattà, < ML. regalita(t)-s, < L. regalīs, regal: see regal, real*². Cf. *reality*², *royalty*.] 1. Royalty.

Whi sholdys thou my *realte* oppress?
Chaucer, *Fortune*, i. 60.

Kings do . . . hazard infinitely
In their free *realties* of rights and honours,
Where they leave much for favourites' powers to order.
Chapman and Shirley, *Admiral of France*, i.

2. Loyalty; fealty.

O heaven! that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 115.

ream¹ (rēm), *n.* [Also *reem, raim*; *< ME. rēm, rēme, < AS. reám = D. room = MLG. rōm, LG. rom = MHG. roum, G. raum, raum = Icel. rjóm, cream; origin unknown.*] Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Some after ze schal se as it were a liqour of oyle ascende vp flitynge aboute in maner of a skyn or of a *reme*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Cristened we woree in red *rem*
Whon his bodi bledde on the Beem
Of Cipresse and Olyne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

ream² (rēm), *v. i.* [*< ream*¹, *n.*] 1. To cream; mantle; foam; froth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' *reaming* swats [ale] that drank divinely.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

A huge penter meaning pot, . . . which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* . . . with excellent claret.
Scott, *Waverley*, xl.

2. To appear like foam; be fleecy. [Rare.]

Farewell the flax and *reaming* wooll
With which thy house was plentifull.
Herrick, *The Widowes Teares*.

ream² (rēm), *v. t.* [Also *reem*, dial. *rīm, rīme*; *< ME. remen, rimēn, rumen, < AS. rīman, widen, extend, spread, enlarge, etc. (= OS. rūmian = OFries. rēma = MD. D. ruimen = MLG. rūmen = OHG. rūmian, rūman, MHG. rūmen, yield, give way, make room, retire, relax, G. räumeu, make room, etc., = Icel. rjyma, make room, clear, quit, = Sw. rymma = Dan. rømme, quit), < rām, wide, roomy: see room*¹.] 1†. To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; stretch or draw out.

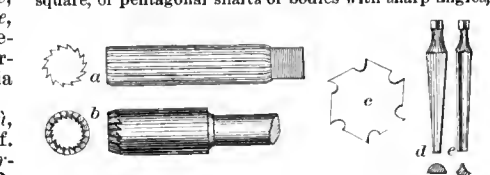
His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;
His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.
A Herrings Tayle (1598). (*Nares*.)

Specifically—2. To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with *out*: used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.—3. *Naut.*, to open (seams) for calking.—4†. To leave; quit.

Thu makdest me fleme [flee],
And thil lond to *reme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

ream³ (rēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reme*; *< late ME. reeme = D. riem, < OF. rayme, raim, rame, F. rame* (ML. reflex *rama*) = It. *risma*, formerly also *risima*, *< Sp. Pg. resma* (ML. *risma*) (cf. late MHG. *ris, riz, rist, G. ries, riess = Dan. Sw. ris*, with loss of final syllable), *< Ar. rizma* (pl. *rizam*), a bundle, esp. of clothes, also of paper. The word was brought into Europe by the Moors, who introduced the manufacture of cotton paper into Spain.] A quantity of paper, consisting, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 472 or 500 sheets; for printing-paper, of 21½ quires, or 516 sheets. Writing-paper is usually put up in half- or quarter-ream packages, printing-paper in bundles of two reams.—A *ream of insides*, 480 sheets of perfect paper.—**Perfect ream**, an improper use for *printers' ream*.—**Printers' ream**, or *printing ream*. See *printer*.

reamer, *n.* A Middle English form of *ream*.
reamer (rē'mēr), *n.* [Also *riemer* (= G. *räumer*, a person who or an instrument that makes clean); *< ream*² + *-er*¹.] One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool used for reaming out holes. Reamers have a variety of forms, of which triangular, square, or pentagonal shafts or bodies with sharp angles,



Reamers.
a and b, machinists' reamers; c, section of fluted reamer, for producing salient edges; d and e, flat-sided reamers, or broaches.

fluted bodies with sharp edges, and bodies formed with intersecting right and left spiral grooves with sharp edges are prominent types. The bodies are of uniform thickness for reaming straight holes, and tapered for reaming tapered holes or for enlarging holes. Compare *ream*², *v. t.*, 2.—**Expanding reamer**, a reamer having a device which can be extended after the insertion of the reamer into a hole, so as to make an undercut.

reamer-bit (rē'mēr-bit), *n.* Same as *reaming-bit*.

reaminess (rē'mi-nes), *n.* [*< reamy* + *-ness*.] A creaming or foaming condition; an appearance as of foaming or frothing. [Rare.]

Reaminess, or wavy marks, of uneven thickness in the film . . . are most likely to occur in thick viscous samples of collodion.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 457.

reaming-bit (rē'ming-bit), *n.* A bit used for enlarging or splaying holes in metal.

reaming-iron (rē'ming-i'ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that they may be more readily calked.

ream-kit (rēm'kit), *n.* A cream-pot. *Hallivell*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

reamy (rē'mi), *a.* [*< ream*¹ + *-y*¹.] Creamy; creaming; in a foaming condition; appearing frothy. [Rare.]

ream¹ (rēm), *n.* [*< ME. rene*, a watercourse: see *rine, run*¹.] A watercourse; a gutter; specifically, the furrow between ridges of plowed land to take off the water. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ream², *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *reim*¹.

reanimate (rē-an'i-māt), *v.* [*< re-* + *animate*. Cf. F. *réanimer* = Sp. Pg. *reanimar* = It. *rianimare*.] I. *trans.* 1. To revive; resuscitate;

restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead: as, to reanimate a person apparently drowned.

We are our re-animated ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

We may suppose that the creative power returns and reanimates some among the dead. Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 66.

2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate; infuse new life or courage into: as, to reanimate disheartened troops; to reanimate drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Variety reanimates the attention, which is apt to languish under a continual sameness. Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, viii.

II. intrans. To revive; become lively again. [Rare.]

"There spoke Miss Beverley!" cried Delville, reanimating at this little apology. Miss Burney, Cecilia, ix. 5.

reanimation (rē-an-i-mā'shōn), n. [*< reanimate + -ion.*] The act or operation of reanimating, or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of reanimation. Scott, Anne of Gelestein, xxxvi.

reannex (rē-ā-neks'), v. t. [*< re- + annex.*] To annex again; annex what has been separated; reunite.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and re-annex that duchie. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 40.

reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā'shōn), n. [*< reannex + -ation.*] The act of annexing again.

reanoint (rē-ā-noint'), v. t. [*< re- + anoint.*] To anoint again or anew.

And Edward, . . . Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair, And, reanointed, mounts th' imperial chair. Dryden, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

reanswer (rē-ān'sēr), v. t. [*< re- + answer.*] 1. To answer again; make a renewed reply to.—2. To answer or satisfy as a return; correspond to; equal; balance.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, . . . which in weight to re-answer, his pettiness would how under. Shak., Hen. V., lit. c. 136.

reap (rēp), v. [*< ME. repen, ropen, ripen* (pret. *rap, rep*, pl. *repen, ropen*, pp. *repen, ropen, later reaped*), *< AS. ripan*, a variable verb, being in part strong (pret. pl. *ripian*), also *geripian* (pret. pl. *geripian*), also with short vowel *ripan*, Anglian *riopan*, *rioppian*, *krioppian*, *krippian* (pret. **ræp*, pl. *ræppian*), and in part (and appar. orig.) weak, *rjipan* (pret. **rjypte*, not found), *reap* (cf. *rip*, *rjyp*, a reaping, harvest): appar. a particular use of *ripan*, prop. *rjipan* (pret. pl. *rjypton*, *rjæpton*), plunder, spoil, = OHG. *roufen*, MHG. *roufen*, *reufen*, *röufen*, G. *raufen*, pluck, pull, etc., = Goth. *raujan*, pluck. Cf. D. *rapen*, reap, gather.] I. trans. 1. To cut with a sickle or other implement or machine; cut down and gather: used specifically of cutting grain: as, to reap wheat or rye.

When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

That which they reapt on the land was put into store-houses built for that purpose. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

And no Man ever reapt his Corn, Or from the Oven drew his Bread, Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born, That taught them both to sow and knead. Prior, Alma, i.

2. To cut a crop of grain, or something likened to such a crop, from; clear by or as if by reaping.

His chin new reap'd Show'd like a stubble-land at harvest-home. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 34.

3. Figuratively, to gather in by effort of any kind; obtain as a return or recompense; garner as the fruit of what has been done by one's self or others.

They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind. Hos. viii. 7.

Of our labours thou shalt reap the gain. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 20.

He cannot justly expect to reape aught but dishonour and dispraise. Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

Do thou the deeds I die too young to do, And reap a second glory in thine age! M. Arnold, Sobrah and Rustum.

II. intrans. 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping; cut and gather a harvest.

Yf y reape, [I] ouere-reche, other 3af hem red that repen To seee to me with here sykel; that ich saw neuere. Piets Plowman (C), vii. 270.

Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not reap. Micah vi. 15. I would the globe from end to end Might sow and reap in peace. Tennyson, Epilogue.

2. Figuratively, to gather the fruit of labor or works; receive a return for what has been done.

For wel I wot that ya han herbeferne Of makynge [poetry] ropen, and lad away the corne. Chaucer, Good Women, l. 74.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. cxvii. 5.

reapt (rēp), n. [Early mod. E. also *repe*; *< ME. reepe, rep, rip*, *< AS. rip, rjyp*, a reaping, a crop, harvest (also in comp., as *rip-man*, harvester, *rip-lima*, harvest), also a sheaf of grain, etc., *< ripan, rjipan*, reap: see *reap*, v.] A sheaf of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

As mych as oone reepe. Towneley Mysteries, p. 13. (Halliwell.)

reaper (rē'pēr), n. [*< ME. repare, ripere*, *< AS. ripere*, a reaper, *< ripan*, reap: see *reap*, v.] 1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labor or work.

When brown August o'er the land Cal'd forth the reapers' busy baud. Scott, Rokeby, vi. 35.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable reapers have already put their sickles. Macaulay.

Only reapers, reaping early In among the bearded barley, Hear a song that echoes cheerily. Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, l.

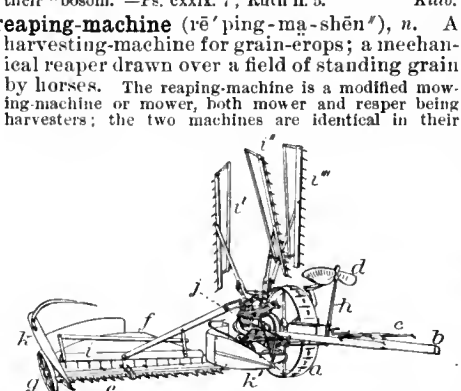
2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—The reaper, an ancient sophism, to the following effect: if you are to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly reap. On the other hand, if you are not to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly not. Thus you will either necessarily reap, or necessarily not reap, and the statement that there is a "perhaps" is false.

reap-hook (rēp'hūk), n. Same as *reaping-hook*. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

reaping-hook (rē'ping-hūk), n. A curved blade with a short handle for reaping; a sickle; specifically, a sickle without the notched edge which formerly distinguished that implement.

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the reaping-hook in cutting down their crops: and "fill their hand" with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves their "bosom."—Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. Kitto.

reaping-machine (rē'ping-mā-shēn'), n. A harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechanical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine is a modified mowing-machine or mower, both mower and reaper being harvesters: the two machines are identical in their



Reaping-machine. a, driving-wheel; b, pole; c, whiffletrees; d, driver's seat; e, cutter-bar, arranged at front edge of platform f and carried by the latter; g, supporting wheel for outside extremity of the platform; h, tilting-lever, by which the front edge of the platform may be depressed for cutting grain that is lodged; i, r, r', r'', rages; j, cam-mechanism for operating rakes; k, outside divider, which separates the standing grain; k', inside divider, which separates the cut grain on the ground from that on the platform. The grain as cut falls on the platform, and is formed into gavels by the rakes i, i', etc., which move from the front to the rear of the platform after reaching the position shown at k.

mechanism for cutting down the standing grain, of which mechanism the essential feature is the reciprocating knife moving within the fingers of a finger-bar. The reaper is distinguished from the mower by the addition of a reel for bending the grain down upon the knives, and by a platform, a raking mechanism, a discharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gavels or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these devices any or all may be present in one machine. Reaping-machines are often distinguished according to their attachments: thus, a dropper is a reaping-machine that automatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a self-raker or a self-binder, sometimes called a harvester and binder, is one with a raking or a binding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a device for causing the platform upon which the grain falls when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consists of a series of rakes moving over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and sweep it off upon the ground. The binding attachment consists essentially of an endless-helved elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compressing it into a bundle and holding it while the binding mechanism proper draws wire or twine around it, twists the wire or loops and knots the twine, cuts the bundle from the wire or twine, and discharges the bound sheaf.

reapman† (rēp'man), n. [*< ME. repman*, *< AS. *ripman* (Anglian *kripe-man*), a harvestman, *< rip*, harvest, + *man*, man.] A reaper; a harvestman.

Oon daywerk of a goode repman may gete V strik, a febbler for III may awete. Palladius, Husbondria (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

reapparel (rē-ā-par'el), v. t. [*< re- + apparel*, v. Cf. *reparel.*] To apparel or clothe again or anew.

Then [at the resurrection] we shall all be invested, re-apparelled, in our own bodies. Donne, Devotions, Expostulation, xiv.

reapparition (rē-ap-ā-rish'ōn), n. [*< re- + apparition.*] A renewed apparition; a coming again; reappearance. [Rare.]

There would be presented the phenomena of colonies, reaparitions, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains. Winchell, World-Life, p. 281.

reappear (rē-ā-pēr'), v. i. [= It. *riappareire*; as *re- + appear*. Cf. OF. *rapparoitre*, F. *réapparaître*, reappear.] To appear again or anew; return to sight or apprehension; be seen again, in either the same or a different example.

The law of harmonic sounds reappears in the harmonic colors. Emerson, Nature, v.

Energy . . . only vanishes to reappear under some other form. W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 12.

The river that reappears at Ombla is an old friend. E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 238.

reappearance (rē-ā-pēr'ans), n. [*< reappear + -ance.*] A new appearance; another coming into view or apprehension; as, the reappearance of Eneke's comet.

reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā'shōn), n. [*< re- + application.*] The act of applying again, or the state of being reapplied.

A readvertency or reapplication of mind to ideas that are actually there. Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9. (Latham.)

reapply (rē-ā-pli'), v. t. and i. [*< re- + apply.*] To apply again.

reappoint (rē-ā-point'), v. t. [*< re- + appoint.*] To appoint again.

reappointment (rē-ā-point'ment), n. [*< reappoint + -ment.*] A renewed appointment.

reapportion (rē-ā-pōr'shōn), v. t. [*< re- + apportion.*] To apportion again; make a new apportionment.

reapportionment (rē-ā-pōr'shōn-ment), n. [*< reapportion + -ment.*] A renewed apportionment; a new proportional distribution or arrangement: as (in the United States), the reapportionment of members of Congress or of Congressional districts under a new census.

reapproach (rē-ā-prōch'), v. [*< re- + approach.*] I. intrans. To come near again.

II. trans. To bring near together again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing and re-approaching the edges of the two irises. Boyle, Works, l. 738.

reap-silver† (rēp'sil'vēr), n. [ME. *repsilteer*; *< reap*, n., + *silver*.] Money paid by feudal serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for their services in reaping his crops.

rear¹ (rēr), v. [Early mod. E. also *rear*, *reer*, *reere*, also dial. *rare*; *< ME. reren*, *< AS. rēran* (= Icel. *reisa* = Goth. *raisjan*), cause to rise, lift up, establish, rouse, elevate, etc.; causative of *risan* (pret. *rās*), rise: see *rise*¹, and cf. *raise*¹, which is from the Icel. form (*reisa*) of the same verb. The change of the orig. medial *s* to *r* occurs also in *were* (pl. of *was*), *ear*¹, *iron*, *lorn*, etc.] I. trans. 1. To raise, lift, or hoist by or as if by main strength; bring to or place in an elevated position; set or hold up; elevate; bear aloft.

Off with the traitor's head, And rear it in the place your father's stands. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 86.

And higher yet the glorious temple rear'd Her pile. Milton, P. R., iv. 546.

2. To form by raising or setting up the parts of; lift up and fix in place the materials of; erect; construct; build.

Saint dauid aboute this holi yerde a strong wal let reere. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

O'er his Grave a Monument they rear'd. Congreve, IIad.

3. To raise from a prostrate state or position; uplift; exalt.

The Ladie, hearing his so courtesous speech, Gan reare her eyes as to the chearful light. Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 42.

In adoration at his feet I fell Submiss; he rear'd me. Milton, P. L., viii. 316.

Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind, Softens the high, and rears the abject mind. Prior, Charity.

4†. To lift or carry upward; give an upward bent or turn to.

Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd, From whose high top to ken the prospect round. Milton, P. R., ii. 285.

5†. To cause to rise into view; approach (an object) so that it appears above the visible horizon. See raise1, 10.

And in xv. degrees, we dyde reere the crossiers; and we myght have reared them sooner If we had looked for them. R. Eden, First three Eng. Books on America (ed. Arber), [p. 380.]

6†. To carry off, as by conquest; take away by or as if by lifting; wrest. See raise1, 6.

He, in an open Turney lately held, Fro me the honour of that game did reare. Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 6.

11. rereth our hearts from vain thoughts. Barron. (Webster.)

7†. To cause to rise to action; stir up; rouse. Item, the Kyng cometh to London ward, and, as it is seyd, rereth the pepyll as he come. Paston Letters, I. 506.

Into the naked woods he goes, And seeks the tusky boar to rear, With well-mouthed hounds and pointed spear. Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epode ii.

They were not in any hope that the citye wold hastilye consent to rere war. Golding, tr. of Caesar, fol. 201.

The waves come rolling, and the billows rore, For not one puffed winde there did appeare, That all the three therat woxe much afraide, Unweeting what such horrour strange did reare. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

8†. To raise in amount; make a rise in; increase.

He stirs men up to outrageous rearing of rents. Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

9. *To develop or train physically or mentally or both, as young; care for while growing up; foster; nurture; educate: used of human beings, and less frequently of animals and plants. See raise1.

The pokok men may rere up easily Yf bestes wilde or theves hem ne greve. Palladius, Husboudrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

She [Pharaoh's daughter] takes him vp, and rears him royal-like; And his quick Spirit, train'd in good Arts, is like A wel breath'd Body, nimble, sound, and strong. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Lawe.

Delightful task! to rear the tender Thought, To teach the young Idea how to shoot. Thomson, Spring, l. 1150.

10. To mock; gibe. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] =Syn. 9. Bring up, etc. See raise1.

II. intrans. 1. To rise up; assume an elevated posture, as a horse or other animal in standing on its hind legs alone.

Ofte hit [the ark] roled on-rounde, and rered on ende. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 423.

Anon he rears upright, curvets, and leaps. Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

2. To rise up before the plow, as a furrow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]-Rearing vein, in coal-mining, a vein that seems to rear like a horse or mule. See rearer, 3.

rear2 (rër), a. [Early mod. E. also reer, rere, also dial. (now in common use in the U. S.) rare; < ME. rere, < AS. hrër, underdone (said only of eggs): hrër henne æg, 'a rear hen's egg,' hrëreibræden æg, hrëreibræd æg, 'a rear roasted egg,' gebræddan hrëre ægeran, 'roasted rear eggs'; appar. not an independent adj., but the stem of a verb, in comp. *hrër-æg (= G. rühr-ei, a scrambled egg, buttered egg; cf. Eier rühren, beat eggs), < hrëran, move, shake, stir, + æg, egg; see rear4.] Underdone; nearly raw; rare: formerly said of eggs, now (in the United States, in the form rare) of meats. Compare rear-boiled, rear-roasted. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Rere, or nesche, as eggys. Mollis, sorbillis. Prompt. Parv., p. 430.

If they [eggs] be rere, they do clyense the throte and brest. Sir T. Eliot, Castle of Health, li. 13.

Maces and ginger, rere egges, and poched eggs not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall. Borde, Breviary of Health.

Can a soft, rear, poor pouch'd iniquity So ride upon thy conscience? Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

rear3 (rër), n. and a. [Early mod. E. also reer, rere; < ME. rere, in comp. rereward, rearward and arere, arrear (see arrear2, adv.), < OF. rere, riere, back, < L. retro, back, backward, < re, back, + compar. suffix (in abl.) -tro. But in ME. and mod. E. rear as a prefix is rather an aphetic form of arcar, arrear: see arrear2, adv.] I. n. 1. The space behind or at the back; a tract

or a position lying backward; the background of a situation or a point of view.

Tom Pipes, knowing his distance, with great modesty took his station in the rear. Smollett, Peregrine Pickle, li. Crook . . . conducted his commsnd south in two parallel columns until he gained the rear of the enemy's works. P. H. Sheridan, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

2. The back or hinder part; that part of anything which is placed or comes last in order or in position.

His yeomen all, both comly and tall, Did quickly bring up the rear. Robin Hood and Maid Marion (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Like a gallant horse fall'n in first rank, Lie there for pavement to the abject rear, O'er-run and trampled on.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 162.

While the cock, with lively din, Scatters the rear of darkness thin. Milton, L'Allegro, l. 50.

Were they in the front or in the rear of their generation? Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In specific military use, the hindmost body of an army or a fleet; the corps, regiment, squadron, or other division which moves or is placed last in order: opposed to van: as, the rear was widely separated from the main body.

The Vanguard he commits to his Brother the Count de Alanson, the Rear to the Earl of Savoy. Baker, Chronicles, p. 121.

To bring up the rear. See bring. [In comp. rear is practically a prefix. In older words it is always rere; for such words, see entries in rere.]

II. a. Pertaining to or situated in the rear; hindermost; last: as, the rear rank.—Rear front, the rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.—Rear supper!, See rere-supper.—Rear vault, in arch., a small vault over the space between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

rear3† (rër), v. t. [*< rear3, v.*] To send to or place in the rear.

rear4†, v. t. [*< ME. reren, < AS. hrëran, move, shake, stir, = OS. hrörjan, hrörjen, hruoarian, shake, = OHG. hrurjan, hrörjan, ruoran, MHG. rüeren, G. rühren, shake, touch, = Icel. hræra = Sw. röra = Dan. röre, move, stir; perhaps = Goth. *hrörcjan (not recorded), akin to hrisjan, shake. Hence, in comp., rearmouse, rere mouse, and uproar. Cf. rear2.]* 1. To move; stir.—

2. To carve: applied to the carving of geese. Halliwell.

Rere that goose. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

rear5†, adv. Same as rare3.

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear, Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear? Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 6.

rear-admiral (rër'ad'mi-ral), n. See admiral, 2.

rearege† (rër'æg), n. [ME., by apheresis for arerage: see arrearage.] Arrearage.

Such dedes I did wryte, gif he his day breke. I haue mo maneres [manors] thorw rereages than thorw miseretur et comodat. Piers Plowman (B), v. 246.

for he wylle gyfte a rekenyng that rewe sallye aftyre, . . . Or the rereage be requit of reuntez that he claymez! Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1630.

rear-boiled† (rër'boild), a. [Formerly rere-boiled; < rear2 + boiled.] Partly boiled.

A rere-boiled egg, Een half gaar gekookt ey. Sewel, Eng.-Dutch Dict.

reard†, n. [*< ME. rerd, rerid, rerde, rorde, rurd, < AS. reord (for *reard), voice, speech, language, = OHG. rarta = Icel. radd (gen. raddar) = Goth. razda, a voice, sound.]* A voice; sound.

Ecko . . . is the rearde thet ine the hege helles [high hills] comth syen. Ayeubite of Inwit (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

reardorset, n. [*< ME. reredors: see reredos.*] 1. An open fireplace against the rear wall of a room, without a chimney, the smoke rising and escaping through the louver.

In their [the old men's] young daies there were not aboue two or three [chimneys], if so manie, in most vplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, manor places of their lords, alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great personages), but ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat. Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12. (Halliwell.)

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in metal, which have or use any reardorses, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire. Calthrop's Reports (1670). (Nares.)

2. A piece of armor for the back.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a rere-dors Behynde shet, or elles on the syde. Clariodes, MS. (Halliwell.)

rear-egg†, n. An underdone egg. See rear2, a.

rearer (rër'ër), n. 1. One who rears or raises; one who brings up.

Pholoe, . . . the rearer of the steed. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x.

2. A rearing horse, ass, or mule; an animal that has a habit of rearing.—3. In coal-mining,

a seam of coal having an inclination of more than thirty degrees.

rear-guard (rër'gård), n. [Early mod. E. reregarde, for *areregarde, < OF. *arriere-garde, arriere-garde, F. arrieregarde, rear-guard; as rear3 + guard, n. Cf. rearward.] Part of an army detached during a march for the protection of the rear, especially in retreating when the attacks of a pursuing enemy are feared.

We can nat se aboute vs, nor haue knowlege of your reregarde nor vovarde. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlii.

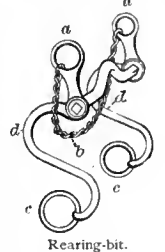
reargue (rër-är'gü), v. t. [*< re- + argue.*] To argue over again.

reargument (rër-är'gü-ment), n. [*< re- + argument.*] A renewed argumentation, as of a case in court; a new arguing or pleading upon the same matter.

rearhorse (rër'hòrs), n. A gressorial and raptorial orthopteran insect of the family Mantidae; a praying-mantis, camel-insect, or devil's coach-horse: so called from the way in which it rears upon its hind legs.

The common rearhorse of the United States is Phasmomantis carolina. See Empusa, and cut under mantis.

rearing-bit (rër'ing-bit), n. A bit intended to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing. In the accompanying cut, a, a are rings for cheekstraps, to which also the chain b is attached, in use passing under the horse's lower jaw; c, c are rings for attachment of curb-reins. The sidepieces, d, d act as levers when the reins are pulled, and force open the horse's jaw, the curved part of the bit pressing forward and downward upon the tongue of the animal, thus causing him pain when he attempts to rear.



Rearing-bit.

rearing-box (rër'ing-boks), n. In fish-culture, a fish-breeder.

rearly (rër'li), adv. [*< rear5 + -ly2.*] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

Jailer's Brother. I'll bring it to-morrow. Jailer's Daughter. Do, very rearly, I must be abroad else. To esll the maids.

Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 1.

rearmost (rër'mòst), a. superl. [*< rear3 + -most.*] Furthest in the rear; last of all.

The rest pursue their course before the wind, These of the rear-most only left behind.

Roue, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

rearmouse, n. See rere mouse.

rearrange (rër-à-ràn'j), v. t. [*< re- + arrange.*] To arrange anew; make a different arrangement of.

rearrangement (rër-à-ràn'j-ment), n. [*< rearrange + -ment.*] A new or different arrangement.

rear-roasted† (rër'ròs'ted), a. Partly roasted. Compare rear2.

There we complaine of one reare-roasted chick, Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick. Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, iv. 6. (Nares.)

reart (rër't), v. t. [A corruption of reet, a dial. var. of right, v.] To right or mend. Halliwell. [Local, Eng.]

rearward† (rër'wård), n. [Early mod. E. rereward; < ME. rereward, short for arere-ward, < OF. arere-ward, < arere, back, + ward, garde, ward, guard: see arrear2 and ward. Cf. doublet rear-guard.] 1. A rear-guard; a body or force guarding the rear.

The standard of the camp of the children of Dan set forward, which was the rereward [rearward, R. V.] of all the camps. Num. x. 25.

The God of Israel will be your rereward [rearward, R. V.]. Isa. lii. 12.

Because . . . it was bootlesse for them [the Turks] to assille the forefront of our battell, . . . they determined to set vpon our rereward. Hakhtytl's Voyages, II. 20.

Hence—2. Any company or body of persons bringing up the rear; the rear.

He . . . speaks to the tune of a country lady, that comes euer in the rearward or train of a fashion. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

rearward2 (rër'wård), adv. [*< rear3 + -ward.*] At or to the rear; toward the hinder part; backward from anything.

Rearward extended the curtain of mountains, back to the Wolkenburg. Longfellow, Hyperion, l. 1.

rearward† (rër'wård), a. and n. [*< rearward2, adv.*] I. a. Situated at or toward the rear; being or coming last.

II. n. Place or position at the rear; the part that comes last; rear; end; conclusion; wind-up.

'A came euer in the rearward of the fashion. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 339.

rearwardly (rēr'wārd-li), *adv.* In a rearward direction; toward the rear; rearward. [Objective.]

Having a handle . . . extending rearwardly beyond the section tube. *The Engineer*, LXV, 374.

reascend (rē-ā-sen'd'), *v. i.* and *t.* [*< re- + ascend.*] To ascend, mount, or climb again.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down The dark descent, and up to reascend.

Milton, P. L., III, 20.

He mounts aloft and reascends the skies. *Addison*.

reascension (rē-ā-sen'shən), *n.* [*< re- + ascension.*] The act of reascending; a remounting.

reascent (rē-ā-sen't'), *n.* [*< re- + ascent.*] A rise of ground following a descent.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short, And such the reascent. *Cowper*, Task, i, 327.

reason¹ (rē'zn), *n.* [*< ME. reson, resun, resoun, raisoun, reison, < OF. reson, resoun, reison, reison, reison, raisoun, raisoun, raisun, F. raison, P. dial. roison = Pr. razo, razio = Cat. raho = Sp. razon = Pg. razão = It. ragione, < L. ratio(n)-, reckoning, list, register, sum, affair, relation, regard, course, method, etc., also the faculty of reckoning, or of mental action, reason, etc., < reri, pp. ratus, think: see rate². Reason¹ is a doublet of ratio and ration.] 1. An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or belief going to determine a given belief or line of conduct. A premise producing a conclusion is said to be the reason of that conclusion; a perceived fact or reflection leading to a certain line of conduct is said to be a reason for that conduct; a cognition giving rise to an emotion or other state of mind is said to be a reason of or for that state of mind.*

And be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you. *1 Pet.* iii, 15.

Give you a reason on compulsion! If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon compulsion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii, 4, 264.

2. A fact, known or supposed, from which another fact follows logically, as in consequence of some known law of nature or the general course of things; an explanation.

No sooner sighed but they asked one another the reason; no sooner knew the reason but they sought the remedy. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v, 2, 39.

Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own, Knows half the reasons why we smile or sigh. *Keble*, Christian Year, 24th Sunday after Trinity.

3. An intellectual faculty, or such faculties collectively. (a) The intellectual faculties collectively. (b) That kind and degree of intelligence which distinguishes man from the brutes.

And at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the most High. . . . At the same time my reason returned unto me. *Dan.* iv, 36.

O judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason. *Shak.*, J. C., iii, 2, 110.

For smiles from reason flow, To brute denied. *Milton*, P. L., ix, 239.

(c) The logical faculties generally, including all that is subservient to distinguishing truth and falsehood, except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the faculty of intuitively perceiving first principles, and other lofty faculties, on the other.

The knowledge which respecteth the Faculties of the Mind of man is of two kinds: the one respecting his Understanding and Reason, and the other his Will, Appetite, and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or Decree, the latter Action or Execution. . . . The end of Logic is to teach a form of argument to secure reason, and not to entrap it; the end of Morality is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it; the end of Rhetoric is to fill the imagination to second reason, and not to oppress it. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

But God left free the will; for what obeys Reason is free, and reason he made right, But bid her well be ware, and still erect; Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised, She dictate false, and misinform the will To do what God expressly hath forbid. *Milton*, P. L., ix, 352.

We may in reason discover these four degrees: the first and highest is the discovering and finding out of proofs; the second, the regular and methodical disposition of them, and laying them in a clear and fit order, to make their connection and force be plainly and easily perceived; the third is the perceiving of their connection; and the fourth is a making a right conclusion. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv, 17, § 3.

(d) The faculty of drawing conclusions or inferences, or of reasoning.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground, The name of reason she obtains by this; But when by reason she the truth hath found, And standeth fix'd, she understanding is. *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal, of Soul, § 25.

The Latins called accounts of money rationes, and accounts call them items they call nomina, that is, names; and thence it seems to proceed that they extended the word ratio to the faculty of reckoning in all other things. The

Greeks have but one word, λόγος, for both speech and reason; not that they thought there was no speech without reason, but no reasoning without speech. . . . Out of all which we may define, that is to say determine, what that is which is meant by this word reason, when we reckon it amongst the faculties of the mind. For reason, in this sense, is nothing but reckoning. *Hobbes*, Leviathan, l. 4.

(e) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of first principles; a faculty for apprehending the unconditioned.

Some moral and philosophical truths there are so evident in themselves that it would be easier to imagine half mankind run mad, and joined precisely in the same species of folly, than to admit anything as truth which should be advanced against such natural knowledge, fundamental reason, and common sense. *Shaftesbury*.

Reason is the faculty which supplies the principles of knowledge a priori. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

4. Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholic character, so that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is something partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive.—5. That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking into account the highest considerations, pronounces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.

You shall find me reasonable; if it be so, I shall do that that is reason. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i, l. 218.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but reason. *Sir E. Coke*, Institutes.

To subdue By force who reason for their law refuse, Right reason for their law, and for their King Messiah, who by right of merit reigns. *Milton*, P. L., vi, 41.

Many are of opinion that the most probable way of bringing France to reason would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies. *Addison*, Present State of the War.

6. A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do; an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

And telle he moste his tale as was reason, By forward and by compositioun, As ye han herd. *Chaucer*, Prolog. to Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 847.

It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. *Acts* vi, 2.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; disension.

Your reasons at dinner have been sharp and sententious. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v, l. 2.

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew, And with obsequious majesty approved My pleaded reason. *Milton*, P. L., viii, 510.

8. The intelligible essence of a thing or species; the quiddity.

That other opinion, that asserts that the abstract and universal notions, reasons, of things, as distinct from phantasms, are nothing else but mere names without any signification, is so ridiculously false that it deserves no confutation at all. *Cudworth*, Eternal and Immutable Morality, iv, 1.

9. In logic, the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.

A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the Reason of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal: viz., "since," "because," &c. *Whately*, Logic, i, § 2.

By reason. (a) For the reason that; because. 'Tis not unusual in the Assembly to revoke their Votes, by reason they make so much haste. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 108.

(b) By right or justice; properly; justly. And, as my body and my beste ought to be thy liegias, So rithfully be reason my rede shuide also. *Richard the Redeless*, Prolog.

By reason of, on account of; for the cause of. And by reason of gentill fader ought come gentill issue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii, 660.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and it by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. *Ps.* xc, 10.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Collier of Plymouth came to Boston, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but by reason of foul weather were driven back. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, l. 166.

The Parliament is adjourned to Oxford, by reason of the Sickness which increaseth exceedingly. *Howell*, Letters, l. iv, 20.

I cannot go so fast as I would, by reason of this burden that is on my back. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 89.

We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, by reason of his height. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

Discourse of reason, the operation or faculty of reasoning, or the conscious and voluntary use of beliefs already had to determine others.

God! a beast, that wants discourse of reason, Would have mourn'd longer. *Shak.*, Hamlet, l. 2, 150.

Discursive reason, reason in the sense 3 (d); the discursive faculty, or faculty of drawing conclusions and inferences. Compare intuitive reason, below.

Whence the soul Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive or intuitive; discourse Is oftst yours, the latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same. *Milton*, P. L., v, 487.

Diversity of reason. See diversity.—Ene of reason. See ene.—False reason, an inconclusive reason.—Feast of reason. (a) Delightful intellectual discourse.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl The feast of reason and the flow of soul. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II, l. 128.

(b) [caps.] In French hist., an act of worship of human reason, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, performed on November 10th, 1793, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and also in other churches (renamed temples of Reason) in France on that and succeeding days. The worship of Reason was designed to take the place of the suppressed Christian worship; recognition of the Supreme Being was restored through the influence of Robespierre.—Generative reason. See generative.—In reason. (a) In the view or estimation of reason; reasonably; justly; properly.

His unjust unkindness, that in all reason should have quenched her love. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii, l. 250.

The Oath which binds him to performance of his ought in reason to contain the sum of what his chief trust and Office is. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(b) Agreeable to reason; reasonable; just; proper; as, I will do anything in reason.—Intuitive reason, reason in the sense 3 (e); the noetic faculty, or sense of primal truth. See quotation under discursive reason.—Logical reason, discursive reason.—Objective reason. See objective.—Out of reason, without or beyond reason; devoid of cause or warrant.

If we desyre no redresse of dedis before, We may boldly vs byld with hostis out of Reason. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

Practical reason. See practical.—Principle of sufficient reason, the proposition that nothing happens without a good and sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise. This doctrine denies, first, that anything happens by chance or spontaneously, and, second, that anything happens by irrational and brute force. It is inextricably bound up with the principle of the identity of indiscernibles. It requires that there should be a general reason why the constants of nature should have the precise values they have. It is in conflict with every form of nominalism, teaching that general reasons are not only real, but that they exclusively govern phenomena; and it appears to lead logically to an idealism of a Platonic type. It is not the mere statement that everything has a cause, but that those causes act according to general and rational principles, without any element of blind compulsion. The principle was first enunciated by Leibnitz in 1710, and has met with extraordinary favor, the more so as it has often been misunderstood.—Pure reason, reason strictly a priori; reason quite independent of experience. See pure, 8.

Reason is pure if in reasoning we admit only definitions and propositions known a priori. *Baumeister*, Philosophia Definitiva (trans.), 2d ed., 1738, § 823.

Pure reason is that faculty which supplies the principles of knowing anything entirely a priori. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

Ratiocinant reason. (a) A reason or cause as it exists in the mind; opposed to ratiocinate reason.

I have not asked this question without cause causing, and reason truly very ratiocinant. *Urquhart*, Rabelais, III, vi. (Davies.)

(b) The human understanding; the discursive reason.—Ratiocinate reason, a reason as an element of the quiddity of things, according to the Aristotelian conception; opposed to ratiocinant reason.—Reason of state, a political motive for a public act which cannot be accounted for publicly; a concealed ground of action by a government or a public officer in some matter concerning the state's welfare or safety, or the maintenance of a policy.—Relation of reason. See relation.—Right reason, reason in sense 5, above.—Rime nor reason. See rime.—Speculative reason, reason employed about supersensuous things.—Subjective reason, reason which is determined by the subject or agent.—Sufficient reason. See principle of sufficient reason, above.—Theoretical reason, reason as productive of cognition.—There is no reason but, there is no reason why not; it is inevitable; it cannot be helped.

There is no reason but I shall be blind. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii, 4, 212.

To do one reason. (a) To do what is desired, or what one desires; act so as to give satisfaction. Lord Titus, by your leave, this maid is mine. . . . [I am] resolved withal To do myself this reason and this right. *Shak.*, Tit. And., l. 1, 279.

Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart. *Dryden*.

(b) See do.—To have reason, to have reason or right on one's side; be in the right. [A Gallicism.]

Mr. Mechlin has reason. *Foote*, Commissary, iii, 1.

To hear reason, to yield to reasoning or argument; accept a reason or reasons adduced; act according to advice. Con. You should hear reason. *D. John*. . . . What blessing brings it? Con. If not a present remedy, at least a patient suffrance. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i, 3, 6.

To stand to reason. See stand.—Syn. 1. Inducement, etc. (see motive), account, object, purpose, design.

reason¹ (rē'zn), *v.* [*< ME. resonen, < OF. raisoner, raisonner, raisnier, reason, argue, discourse,*

speaking, *F. raisonner*, reason, argue, reply, = *Pr. razonar*, *razonar* = *Cat. rahonar* = *Sp. razonar* = *Pg. razoar* = *It. ragionare*, reason, < *ML. rationare*, reason, argue, discourse, speak, calculate, < *L. ratio(n-)*, reason, calculation: see *reason*¹, *n.* Cf. *areason*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To exercise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; use intelligent discrimination.

He [the serpent] hath eaten and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns,
Irrational till then. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 705.

We only reason in so far as we note the resemblances among objects and events,
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 415.

2. To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; engage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments.

Let us dispute again,
And reason of divine Astrology.
Marlowe, *Doctor Faustus*, ii. 2.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.
Isa. i. 18.

3†. To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon.

Since the affairs of men rest still incertain,
Let's reason with the worst that may befall.
Shak., *J. C.*, v. 1. 97.

4. To hold discourse; talk; parley.

They reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the heir: come, let us kill him.
Luke xx. 14.

But reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 6. 51.

II. trans. 1. To reason about; consider or discuss argumentatively; argue; debate.

Why reason ye these things in your hearts? Mark ii. 8.
Descends, even, to reason this point. *Brougham*.

2. To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with *out*: as, to reason out a proposition or a claim.

This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship,
Does reason our petition with more strength
Than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 3. 176.

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4†. To hold argument with; engage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate.

reason^{2†}, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *raisin*¹. In the following passage it is apparently applied to some other fruit than the grape.

A medlar and a bartichoke,
A crab and a small reason.
Cotgrave, *Wits Interpreter* (1671), p. 219. (*Nares*.)

reasonable (rē'zn-ə-bl), *a.* [*< ME. reasonable, resunabile, resnabyll, resnabile, renable, runnable, < OF. resonable, raisonnable, regnable, resnable, rationabile, F. raisonnable = Pr. razonable = Cat. rahonable = Sp. razonable = Pg. razoarvel = It. razonabile, < L. rationabilis, reasonable, < ratio(n-), reason, calculation: see reason*¹ and *-able*.] 1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to *brute*.

If he have wit enough to keep himself warm, let him bear it for a difference between himself and his horse; for it is all the wealth that he hath left, to be known a reasonable creature.
Shak., *Much Ado*, i. 1. 71.

2. Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

Hir manners might no man amend;
Of tong she was trew and renable,
And of hir semblant soft and stabile.
Ywaine and Gawaine (Ritson's *Metr. Rom.*, i. 10), l. 208. (*Piers Plowman*, *Notes*, p. 17.)

The adjective *reasonable* . . . denotes a character in which reason (taking it in its largest acceptation) possesses a decided ascendancy over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discernive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity.
D. Stewart, *Human Mind*, ii. 10, note.

3. Conformable to or required by reason; due to or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

That doth no wyghte nothing so reasonable
Than nys harme in her [jealousy's] ymagynynge.
Chaucer, *Complaint of Venus*, l. 35.

I beseech you . . . present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.
Rom. xii. 1.

A law may be reasonable in itself, though a man does not allow it.
Swift.

The terrors of the child are quite reasonable, and add to his loveliness.
Emerson, *Courage*.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate; tolerable.

I will marry her upon any reasonable demands.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, i. 1. 233.

5. Moderate in amount or price; not high or dear: as, *reasonable charges or prices; reasonable goods*.—6. In law, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, *reasonable care; reasonable diligence; reasonable cause*.—7†. Calculable; computable; hence, detailed; itemized.

And reken byfore reason a reasonable accounte,
What one hath, what another hath, and what hy hadde bothe.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 35.

8†. Talkative; ready in conversation.

Lo! how goodly spak this knight . . .
I . . . gan me aqueueyte
With him, and fond him so treftable,
Right wonder skilful and reasonable.
Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 534.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, such proof as will produce an abiding conviction to a moral certainty, so that a prudent man would feel safe to act upon that conviction in matters of the highest concern to his personal interests.—**Reasonable aid**, a euphemistic expression for *aid*, *s.* corresponding to the term *benevolence* as used for forced loans or gifts.—**Reasonable aims**. See *aims*.—**Reasonable doubt, in law**, doubt for which a pertinent reason can be assigned; that state of a case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction, to a moral certainty, of the truth of the charge. *Shaw*, *C. J.*—**Reasonable dowry**. See *dowry*², *z.*—**Syn. Rational, Reasonable**. See *rational*.

reasonable† (rē'zn-ə-bl), *adv.* [*< reasonable, a.*] Reasonably.

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Let's have the tongs and the bones.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, iv. 1. 31.

The Library of the Sorbonne is a very long and large Gallery, reasonable well stored with Books.
Lister, *Journey to Paris*, p. 128.

reasonableness (rē'zn-ə-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reasonable; conformity to or compliance with the requirements of reason; agreeableness to rational ideas or principles.

The method of inwardness and the secret of self-renunciation, working in and through this element of mildness, produced the total impression of his [Jesus's] "epieikeia," or sweet reasonableness.
M. Arnold, *Literature and Dogma*, vii. § 5.

reasonably (rē'zn-ə-bli), *adv.* [*ME. reasonably, renably; < reasonable + -ly*.] 1. In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; with good sense or judgment.

And speke as renably and faire and wel
As to the Phitonissa did Samuel.
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 211.

The abuse of the judicial functions that were properly and reasonably assumed by the House was scandalous and notorious.
Lecky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Within the bounds of reason; with good reason or cause; justly; properly.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
Mysy reasonably die. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 3. 74.

It might seem that an egg which has succeeded in being fresh has done all that can reasonably be expected of it.
H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 248.

3. To a reasonable extent; in a moderately good degree; fairly; tolerably.

Verely she was heled, and left her styltes thore,
And on her fete wente home reasonably well.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them to a reasonably full exertion of their powers.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iii.

reasoned (rē'znd), *p. a.* Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied.

reasoner (rē'zn-ēr), *n.* [*< reason*¹ + *-er*. Cf. *F. raisonneur* = *Pr. razonador* = *Sp. razonador* = *Pg. raciocinador* = *It. ragionatore*, < *ML. ratiōnator*, a reasoner, < *rationare*, reason: see *reason*¹, *v.*] 1. One who reasons or argues, or exercises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.

They are very bad reasoners, and vehemently given to opposition.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, iii. 2.

reasonfully† (rē'zn-ful-i), *adv.* [*ME., < reason*¹ + *-ful + -ly*.] With full reason; most reasonably.

So then reasonfulli maye we say that mercy both right and lawe passeth.
Testament of Love, iii.

reasoning (rē'zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reason*¹, *v.*] 1. The use of the faculty of reason; discriminative thought or discussion in regard to a subject; rational consideration.—2. A presentation of reasons or arguments; an argumentative statement or expression; a formal discussion.

Hear now my reasoning, and hearken. *Job* xiii. 6.

3†. Discussion; conversation; discourse.

Then there arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest. *Luke* ix. 46.

Chain of reasoning. See *chain*.—**Deductive, diagrammatic, dilemmatic, Fermatian reasoning**. See the adjectives.—**Syn. Reasoning, Argumentation, Reasoning** is much broader than *argumentation*. The latter is confined to one side of the question, or, in another sense, supposes a proposition, supported by arguments on the affirmative side and attacked by arguments on the negative. *Reasoning* may be upon one side of a proposition, and is then the same as *argumentation*; but it may also be the method by which one reaches a belief, and thus a way of putting together the results of investigation: as, the reasoning in Euclid, or in Butler's Analogy; the reasoning by which a thief justifies himself in stealing.

A piece of reasoning is like a suspended chain, in which link is joined to link by logical dependence.
J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 158.

A poem does not admit argumentation, though it does admit development of thought. *Coleridge*, *Table-Talk*.

reasonless (rē'zn-les), *a.* [*< reason*¹ + *-less*.] 1. Lacking the faculty of reason; irrational, as an animal. [Rare.]

The reasonless creatures [the two kine] also do the will of their maker.

Sp. Hall, *Contemplations* (ed. Tegg, 1836), II. 144.

2. Deficient in reason or judgment; lacking in good sense; unreasoning. [Archaic.]

When any of them [animals] dieth, it is . . . buried in a holy place, the reasonless men howling and knocking their breasts in the exequies of these unreasonable beasts.
Perehos, *Pilgrimage*, p. 574.

3. Not marked or justified by reason; senseless; causeless; unwarranted.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 4. 137.

reason-piece (rē'zn-pēs), *n.* [A corruption of *raising-piece*.] In building, a timber lying under the ends of beams in the side of a house; a wall-plate.

reassemblage (rē-ə-sem'blāj), *n.* [*< re- + assemblage*.] A renewed assemblage.

New beings arise from the reassemblage of the scattered parts.
Harris, *Three Treatises*, Note 7 on Treatise 1.

reassemble (rē-ə-sem'bl), *v.* [*< re- + assemble*. Cf. *F. rassembler*, reassemble.] **I. trans.** To assemble or bring together again; gather anew.

Reassembling our afflicted powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend.
Milton, *P. L.*, i. 186.

II. intrans. To assemble or meet together again.

The forces of Surajah Dowlah were dispersed, never to reassemble.
Macaulay, *Lord Clive*.

reassert (rē-ə-sert'), *v. t.* [*< re- + assert*.] To assert again; proclaim or manifest anew.

With equal fury, and with equal fame,
Shall great Ulysses reassert his claim.
Pope, *Odyssey*, xvii. 147.

reassertion (rē-ə-sert'shon), *n.* [*< reassert + -ion*.] A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew.

reassess (rē-ə-ses'), *v. t.* [*< re- + assess*.] To assess again.

reassessment (rē-ə-ses'ment), *n.* [*< reassess + -ment*.] A renewed or repeated assessment.

reassign (rē-ə-sin'), *v. t.* [= *F. réassigner*; as *re- + assign*.] To assign again; transfer back or to another what has been assigned.

reassignment (rē-ə-sin'ment), *n.* [*< reassign + -ment*.] A renewed or repeated assignment.

reassume (rē-ə-sim'), *v. t.* [= *Sp. reasumir* = *Pg. reasumir* = *It. riassumere*; as *re- + assume*.] To assume or take again; resume.

And when the sayd v. dayes were cxyred, y^e kyng re-assumyd the crowne of Pandulph.
Fabyan, *Chron.*, II., an. 1212.

reassumption (rē-ə-sump'shon), *n.* [*< re- + assumption*.] A resuming; a second assumption.

reassurance (rē-ə-shōr'ans), *n.* [= *F. réassurance*; as *re- + assure*.] 1. Assurance or confirmation repeated.

A reassurance of his tributary subjection.
Prynne, *Treachery and Disloyalty*, iii. 25.

2. Restoration of courage or confidence; deliverance from apprehension or doubt.

How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade
O' the face of her—the doubt that first paled joy,
Then, final reassurance.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 49.

3. Same as *reinsurance*.

No re-assurance shall be lawful, except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead.
Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxx.

reassure (rē-ə-shōr'), *v. t.* [= *F. réassurer* = *Pg. reassurar* = *It. riassicurare*; as *re- + assure*.] 1. To assure or establish anew; make sure again; confirm.

Let me fore-warn'd each sign, each system learn,
That I my people's danger may discern,
Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to reassure.
Churchill, *Gotham*, iii.

But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and in thy presence reassure
My feeble virtue. *Bryant, Forest Hymn.*

2. To give renewed assurance to; free from doubt or apprehension; restore to confidence.

They rose with fear, and left the unfinished feast,
Till dauntless Pallas re-assured the rest. *Dryden, Æneid, viii. 146.*

3. Same as *reinsure*.

reassurer (rē-ā-shōr'ēr), *n.* One who reassures, or assures or insures anew.

reassuringly (rē-ā-shōr'ing-li), *adv.* In a reassuring manner; so as to reassure.

reast¹ (rēst), *v.* [Also *reest* (and *rease*, *reeze*, in pp. *reased*, *reeced*), *Sc. reist* (as *v. t.*); prob. < Dan. *riste*, broil, grill; cf. Sw. *rosta*, roast: see *roast*.] **I. trans.** To dry (meat) by the heat of the sun or in a chimney; smoke-dry.

Let us cut up bushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that sild devil's dam as if she were to be *reasted* for bacon. *Scott, Black Dwarf, ix.*

They bequeath so great sums for masses, and dirges, and trentals, . . . that their souls may at the last be had to heaven, though first for a while they be *reested* in purgatory. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 65.*

II. intrans. 1†. To become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang., p. 304.*

The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, plumpst, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt. *Markham, Country Farme (1616), p. 107.*

2. To take offense. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

reast^{2†}, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reest*¹.
reasted (rēs'ted), *p. a.* [Also *reested*, *reestit*, **reased*, *reeced*, *rezed*, *reised*; < ME. *rested*, contr. *reste*; pp. of *reast*¹, *v.*] Become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang., p. 304.*

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soulds shall feaste his family. *Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii.*

What academick starved satyrst
Would gnaw rēz'd bacon?
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. (Nares.)

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,
That is most fat and greasy,
We have likewise to feed our chaps,
And make them glib and easy.
King Alfred and the Shepherd. (Nares.)

reastiness (rēs'ti-nes), *n.* [*< reasty + -ness.*] The state or quality of being reasty: rancidness. [Prov. Eng.]

reasty¹ (rēs'ti), *a.* [Also *reesty* and *rusty* (simulating *rust*); < *reast*¹ + *-y*.] Cf. the earlier adj. *reasted*.] Same as *reasted*.

Through folly, too beastly,
Much bacon is reasty.
Tusser, Husbandry, November Abstract.

And than came haltinge Jone,
And broughte a gambone
Of bakon that was reasty.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 323.

Thy flesh is *reestie* or leane, tough & olde,
Or it come to borde unsavery and colde.
Barclay, Cytezen & Uplondyshman (Percy Soc.), p. 39.
[*Cath. Ang., p. 304.*]

reasty² (rēs'ti), *a.* Same as *reesty*¹.

reata (rē-ā'tā), *n.* [Also *riata*; < Sp. *reata*, a rope, also a leader mule (= Pg. *reata*, *ar-riata*, a halter), < Sp. *reatar*, tie one beast to another, *retie* (= Pg. *reatar*, *ar-riatar*, bind again), < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, back, + Sp. *Ca. Cat. atar*, bind, < L. *aptare*, fit on, fit together, etc.: see *apt.*] A rope, usually of rawhide, with or without a noose, used in western and Spanish America for catching or picketing animals; a lariat.

Dick jingled his spurs and swung his *riata*. *Jovita bounded forward.*
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 17.

reate (rēt), *n.* [Also *reit*; prop. *reat* or *reet*; origin obscure. Cf. *reake*.] The water-crow-foot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*: probably applied also to fresh-water algæ and various floating plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea, and laich her eggs, or spawneth, in her nest. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, ix. 26.*

Reits, sea weed, of some called *reits*, of others wrack, and of the Thanet men-wore. *Bp. Kennett.*

The soft tree-tent
Guards with its face of *reate* and sedge.
Browning, Sordello.

reattach (rē-ā-tach'), *v. t.* [*< re- + attach.* Cf. F. *rattacher*, attach again.] To attach again, in any sense.

reattachment (rē-ā-tach'ment), *n.* [*< reattach + -ment.*] A second or repeated attachment.

reattempt (rē-ā-tempt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + attempt.*] To attempt again.

His voyage then to be re-attempted.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 158.

reaumet, *n.* An obsolete form of *realm*.

Reaumuria (rē-ō-mū-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1762), named after René A. F. de Réaumur (1683-1757), a French naturalist.] 1. A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Tamariscineæ* and type of the tribe *Reaumurieæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are free or somewhat united into five clusters, from five to ten bracts close to the calyx, five awl-shaped styles, and densely hairy seeds. There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and of central Asia. They are generally very branching and procumbent undershrubs, with small or cylindrical crowded leaves and terminal solitary flowers, which are sometimes showy and red or purple. Several species are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. *R. verniculata*, a pink-flowered species, is used as an external remedy for the itch.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoix*, 1830.

Reaumurieæ (rē-ō-mū-ri-ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1827), < *Reaumuria* + *-æ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Tamariscineæ*, the tamarisk family, characterized by free petals, long-haired seeds, and solitary axillary or terminal flowers. It includes 2 genera, *Hololachne*, a monotypic undershrub of the salt marshes of central Asia, and *Reaumuria*.

Reaumur's porcelain. See *porcelain*¹.

Reaumur's scale. See *thermometer*.

reave (rēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reaved*, *reft* (formerly also *raft*), ppr. *reaving*. [Early mod. E. also *reue*, *reue* (Sc. *reive*, etc.), dial. *rave*; < ME. *reven* (pret. *revede*, *revel*, *refide*, *rafte*, *refte*, pp. *raft*, *reft*), < AS. *reafian*, rob, spoil, plunder, = OS. **rōbhōn* (in comp. *bi-rōbhōn*) = OFries. *rā-ria*, *rāva* = D. *rooven* = MLG. LfG. *roven* = OHG. *roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*, rob, deprive, = Icel. *raufa* = Sw. *rōfa* = Dan. *rōve*, rob, = Goth. **raubōn*, in comp. *bi-raubon*, rob, spoil; a secondary verb associated with the noun, AS. *reaf*, spoil, plunder, esp. clothing or armor taken as spoil, hence clothing in general, = OFries. *rāf* = D. *roof* = MLG. *rof* = OHG. *roub*, *roup*, *raup*, MHG. *roup*, G. *raub* = Icel. *rauf* = Sw. *rof* = Dan. *ror*, spoil, plunder (see *raf*); from the primitive verb, AS. **reofan*, in comp. *be-reofan*, *bi-reofan*, deprive, = Icel. *rjufa* (pp. *rofinn*), break, rip, violate, = L. *rupere* (√ *rup*), break: see *rupture*. Hence, in comp., *berave*. From the Teut. are It. *ruba*, spoil, etc., *rubare*, spoil, = OF. *rober*, *robber*, rob, whence E. *rob*, etc.; It. *roba* = OF. (and F.) *robe*, garment, robe, whence E. *robe*, *rubile*, *rubbish*: see *robe* and *rob*. From the D. form are E. *rove*¹, *rover*.] **I. trans.** 1. To take away by force or stealth; carry off as booty; take violently; pilfer, especially in a foray: with a thing as object. [Now rare.]

Aristotill sais that the bees are fechtande agaynes hym that will draw thaire hony fra thaym, swa sulde we do agaynes deuells that affores them to *reue* fra the hony of poure lyte. *Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.*

Since he himself is *reft* from her by death.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1174.

A good cow was a good cow, had she been twenty times *reaved*. *G. MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, p. 303.*

2. To take away; remove; abstract; draw off. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hir clothes thir scho *rafe* hir fro,
And to the wodd gane scho go.
Perceval, 2157. (Halliwel.)

And from zoure willfull werkis zoure will was chaungid,
And *rafe* was zoure riott and rest, for zoure daiez
Weren wikkid thiour zoure cursid conceill.
Richard the Redeless, i. 6.

The derke nyght
That *revth* bestis from here besynesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 86.

Sith nothing ever may redeeme nor *reave*
Out of your endlesse debt so sure a gage.
Spenser, F. Q., To Lord Grey of Wilton.

We *reave* thy sword,
And give thee armless to thy enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. To rob; plunder; dispossess; bereave: with a person as object. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And sithe he is so leel a lorde, Ich leyue that he wol nat
Reuen oue of oure ryght. *Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 310.*

To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 187.

So *reft* of reason Athamas became.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4.

Then he *reft* us of it
Perforce, and left us neither gold nor field.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

4. To tear up, as the rafters or roof of a house. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Agaynst them Troians down the towres and tops of houses
rold.
And rafters vp they *reave*. *Phaer, Æneid, ii.*

5. To ravel; pull to pieces, as a textile fabric. —To *ramp* and *reave*. See *ramp*.

II. intrans. To practise plundering or pillaging; carry off stolen property. [Now only Scotch.]

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reue*,
Where we shall bete and bynde.
Lyell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

To slink thro' slaps, an' *reive* an' steal
At stacks o' peas, or stocks o' kail.
Burns, Death of Poor Maille.

reavelt, *v.* An obsolete form of *ravel*¹.

reaver (rē'vēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reever* (Sc. *reiver*); < ME. *revere*, < AS. *reafere* (= OFries. *rāvere*, *rāver* = D. *roover* = MLG. *rover* = OHG. *roubare*, MHG. *roubare*, G. *rāuber* = Icel. *raufari*, *reyfari* = Sw. *rōfvare* = Dan. *rōver*), a robber, < *reafian*, rob, *reave*: see *reave*. Cf. *rover*, from the D. cognate of *reaver*.] One who reaves or robs; a plundering forager; a robber. [Obsolete or archaic, or Scotch.]

To robbers and to *reavers*. *Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 182.*

Those were the days when, if two men or three came riding to a town, all the township fled for them and weened that they were *reavers*. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 189.*

reavery (rē'vēr-i), *n.* [= D. *rooverij* = MLG. *roverie* = G. *rāuberei* = Sw. *rōfveri* = Dan. *rōveri*; as *reave* + *-ery*.] A carrying off, as of booty; a plundering or pillaging; robbery. [Rare.]

Wallace was ner, quhen he sic *reueré* saw.
Wallace, iv. 40. (Jamieson.)

reballing (rē-bā'ling), *n.* [*< re- + ball*¹ + *-ing*.] The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead which is suspended by a string from a pole. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

rebaptism (rē-bap'tizm), *n.* [*< re- + baptism.*] A new or second baptism. It has always been the generally accepted teaching that to perform the ceremony on one known to have been really baptized already is sacrilegious; and what is or may be rebaptism is permissible only because the validity of the previous ceremony has been denied, or because the fact of its administration, or the manner in which it was performed, is disputed or doubtful. *Conditional* or *hypothetical baptism* is administered in the Roman Catholic Church to all candidates coming from Protestant churches, under a form beginning "If thou hast not been baptized," the question of the validity of Protestant baptism being held in abeyance. Such rebaptism is also administered in the Anglican churches in special cases, as where the candidate himself desires it. Baptist churches require rebaptism of all who have not been immersed on profession of faith.

rebaptist (rē-bap'tist), *n.* [*< re- + baptist.*] One who baptizes again, or who undergoes baptism a second time; also, a Baptist or Anabaptist.

Some for *rebaptist* him bespatter,
For dipping rider off in water.
T. Brown, Works, IV. 270. (Davies.)

rebaptization (rē-bap-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *re-baptisation*; as *rebaptize* + *-ation*.] The act of rebaptizing; renewed or repeated baptism.

St. Cyprian . . . persisted in his opinion of *rebaptization* until death. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.*

rebaptize (rē-bap-tiz'), *v. t.* [*< OF. rebaptiser, rebaptizer, F. rebaptiser* = Sp. *rebautizar* = Pg. *rebaptizar* = It. *ribattezzare*, < LL. *rebaptizare*, baptize again, < *re-*, again, + *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize*.] 1. To baptize again or anew; repeat the baptism of.

Cyprian was no hereticke, though he beleened *rebaptizing* of them which were baptised of hereticke.
Foote, Martyrs, p. 1468, an. 1555.

2. To give a new name to, as at a second baptism.

Of any Paganism at that time, or long before, in the Land we read not, or that Pelagianism was *rebaptiz'd*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebaptizer (rē-bap-ti-zēr), *n.* One who rebaptizes, or who believes in rebaptism; also, an Anabaptist.

There were Adamites in former Times and *Rebaptizers*.
Honell, Letters, iv. 29.

rebate¹ (rē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating*. [*< ME. rebaten*, < OF. *rebatre*, *rebatre*, beat or drive back again, repel, repulse, F. *rebatre*, beat again, repeat (= It. *ribattere*, beat again, beat down, blunt, reflect, etc.), < *re-*, back, again, + *batre*, *battre*, beat: see *bate*¹, *batter*¹. Cf. *rabate*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To beat back; drive back by beating; fend or ward off; repulse.

This is the city of great Babylon,
Where proud Darius was *rebated* from.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

This shirt of mail worn near my skin
Rebated their sharp steel.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2†. To beat down; beat to bluntness; make obtuse or dull, literally or figuratively; blunt; bate.

One who . . .
 . . . doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
 With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 60.
 Thou wilt belie opinion, and *rebate*
 The ambition of thy gallantry.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.
 But the broad belt, with plates of silver bound,
 The point *rebated*, and repelled the wound.
Pope, *Hiad*, xi. 304.

3. To set or throw off; allow as a discount or abatement; make a drawback of. See the noun. [Rare or obsolete.]

Yet was I verie ill satisfied, and forced to *rebate* part [of a debt], and to take wares as payment for the rest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 332.

II. † *intrans.* To draw back or away; withdraw; recede.

He began a little to *rebate* from certain points of popery.
Foxe, *Martyrs*, p. 1621, an. 1555.

rebate¹ (rē-bāt'), *n.* [*rebate*¹, *v.* Cf. *rabate*, *n.*] Diminution; retrenchment; specifically, an allowance by way of discount or drawback; a deduction from a gross amount.—**Rebate and discount**, in *arith.*, a rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

rebate² (rē-bāt'), *n.* [An altered form of *rebate*: see *rebate* and *rabbet*.] 1. A longitudinal space or groove cut back or sunk in a piece of joinery, timber, or the like, to receive the edge of some other part.

On the periphery at the socket end [of the brush] a shallow *rebate* is formed, to receive the binding string.
Spenser's Encyc. Manuf., I. 544.

2. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements. *Elwes*.—3. A piece of wood fastened to a handle, used for beating mortar. *Elwes*.

rebate² (rē-bāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating*. [*rebate*², *n.*] To make a rebate or rabbet in, as a piece of joinery or other work; rabbet.

rebated (rē-bā'ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, cut short; noting any ordinary, especially a cross, characterized by having one or more of its arms too short to reach the edge of the field.—2. Blunt.

rebatement (rē-bā'tment), *n.* [*rebate*¹ + *ment*.] 1. The act of rebating, or the state of being rebated; a blunting; abatement; drawback. [Rare.]—2. In *her.*: (a) A cutting off, or shortening, as of one arm of a cross, or the like. (b) Same as *abatement*, in the sense of degradation of or dishonorable addition to a coat-armor.—3. A narrowing.

For without in the wall of the house he made narrowed rests [margin; narrowings, or *rebate*ments] round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house.
 1 Ki. vi. 6.

In the description of the side-chambers of the temple, the *rebatement* signifies the narrowing of the walls which left a ledge for the joists of the upper chambers to rest on.
W. A. Wright, *Bible Word-Book*, p. 497.

rebato, *n.* Same as *rebato*.
rebaut, **rebawdet**, **rebawdyt**, **rebaudyt**. Obsolete forms of *ribald*, *ribaldry*.

rebec, **rebeck** (rē'bek), *n.* [(a) Early mod. E. also *rebeke*; < ME. *rebecke*, *rebeke*, *rebeke*, < OF. *rebec*, *rebeke*, F. *rebec* = Pg. *rabeca* = It. *ribeca*, *ribecca* (ML. *rebeca*, *rebecca*); also with diff. terminations, (b) F. dial. *rebay* = Pr. *rabey*; (c) Sp. *rabel* = Pg. *rabil*, *arabil*; (d) ME. *ribibe*, *ribibe*, *rubibe*, *ribibe*, < OF. *rebebe*, *rebesbe*, *reberbe*, It. *ribeba*, *ribebila*, < Ar. *rabāba* = Hind. *rabāb*, *ribāb*, Pers. *rabāb*, *ribāb*, a rebec, a fiddle with one or two strings.] 1. A musical instrument, the earliest known form of the viol class. It had a pear-shaped body, which was solid above, terminating in a slender neck and a carved head, and hollow below, with sound-holes and a sound-post. The number of strings was usually three, but was sometimes only one or two. They were tuned in fifths, and sounded by a bow. The tone was harsh and loud. The rebec is known to have been in use in Europe as early as the eighth century. Its origin is disputed, but is usually attributed to the Moors of Spain. It was the precursor of the true viol in all its forms, and continued in vulgar use long after the latter was artistically established.

When the merry bells ring round,
 And the jocund *rebeks* sound
 To many a youth, and many a maid.
Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 94.

2†. An old woman; so called in contempt. Compare *ribibe*, 2.

"Brother" quod he, "heere woneth an old *rebeke*,
 That hadde almost as lief to lese hire nekke
 As for to geve a peny of hir good."
Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 275.

Rebeccaism (rē-bek'a-izm), *n.* [*Rebecca*(ite) + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of the *Rebecca*ites.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek'a-it), *n.* [*Rebecca* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of a secret anti-turnpike society in Wales, about 1843-4. The grievance of the *Rebecca*ites was the oppressive number of toll-gates.
 1314

and they turned out at night in large parties, generally mounted, to destroy them. Their leader, dressed in woman's clothes, received the title of *Rebecca* from a fanciful application of the Scriptural passage Gen. xxiv. 60; and the parties were called "*Rebecca* and her daughters."

rebel (reb'el), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. rebel*, *rebele*, < OF. *rebelle*, *rebele*, F. *rebelle* = Sp. Pg. *rebelle* = It. *ribello*, rebellious, a rebel, < L. *rebellis*, adj., making war again, insurgent, rebellious; as noun, a rebel; < *re-*, again, + *bellum*, war; see *belligerent*, *duel*. Cf. *rebel*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Resisting authority or law; rebellious.

Qwo-so be *rebele* of his tonge azein the aldirman, or dispise the aldirman in time that he holden here mornspeche, seal paine, to amendement of the glide, vj. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

Had cast him out from heaven, with all his host
 Of *rebel* angels.
Milton, P. L., i. 38.

2. Of a rebellious nature or character; characteristic of a rebel. [Rare.]

Thow drowe in skorne Cupide eke to recorde
 Of thilke *rebel* worde that thow hast spoken,
 For which he wol no lenger be thy lord.
Chaucer, *Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan*, l. 23.

II. *n.* 1. A person who makes war upon the government of his country from political motives; one of a body of persons organized for a change of government or of laws by force of arms, or by open defiance.

Know whether I be dextrous to subdue
 Thy *rebels*, or be found the worst in heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 742.

For rebellion being an opposition not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government, those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly *rebels*.
Locke, *Civil Government*, i.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are *rebels* from principle.
Burke.

Hence—2. One who or that which resists authority or law; one who refuses obedience to a superior, or who revolts against some controlling power or principle.

As reason is a *rebel* unto faith, so passion unto reason.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 19.
 She shall die unshrived and unforgiven,
 A *rebel* to her father and her God.
Shelley, *The Cenci*, iv. 1.

=*Syn.* 1. *Traitor*, etc. See *insurgent*, *n.*
rebel (rē-bel'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rebelled*, ppr. *rebelling*. [*ME. rebelen*, < OF. *rebeller*, *rebeler*, *reveler*, F. *rebeller* = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare*, < L. *rebellare*, wage war again (said of the conquered), make an insurrection, revolt, rebel, < *re-*, again, + *bellare*, wage war, < *bellum*, war. Cf. *rebel*, *a.*] To make war against one's government, or against anything deemed oppressive, by arms or other means; revolt by active resistance or repulsion.

In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years; then he turned and *rebelled* against him.
 2 Ki. xxiv. 1.

Of those too high aspiring, who *rebell'd*
 With Satan.
Milton, P. L., vi. 899.

Our present life, in so far as it is healthy, *rebels* once for all against its own final and complete destruction.
H. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 231.

rebeldom (reb'el-dum), *n.* [*rebel* + *-dom*.] 1. A seat of rebellion; a region or sphere of action controlled by rebels. [Rare.]—2. Rebellious conduct. [Rare.]

Never mind his *rebel*dom of the other day; never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned.
Thackeray, *Virginians*, li.

rebeller (rē-bel'ér), *n.* [*rebel*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who rebels; a rebel.

God . . . shal . . . scourge and plague this nation, becing nowe many a long daie a continuall *rebeller* agaynst God.
J. Udall, *On Luke* xxi.

rebellion (rē-bel'yon), *n.* [*ME. rebellion*, < OF. *rebellion*, F. *rébellion* = Sp. *rebellion* = Pg. *rebellião* = It. *ribellione*, < L. *rebellio*(n-), a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, < *rebellis*, making war again: see *rebel*, *a.*] 1. War waged against a government by some part of its subjects; armed opposition to a government by a party of citizens, for the purpose of changing its composition, constitution, or laws; insurrectionary or revolutionary war.

He told me that *rebellion* had bad luck,
 And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 41.

Then shall you find this name of liberty
 (The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd . . .)
 But new-turn'd servitude.
Daniel, *Civil Wars*, li. 15.

2. The act of rebelling or taking part in a rebellious movement; open or armed defiance to one's government; the action of a rebel.

Boling. On what condifion stands it [my fault], and whereit?
York. Even in condition of the worst degree,
 In gross *rebellion*, and defested treason.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. 3. 109.

From sll sedition, privy conspiracy, and *rebellion*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us.
Book of Common Prayer, *Litany*.

Hence—3. Revolt against or defiance of authority in general; resistance to a higher power or to an obligatory mandate; open disobedience or insubordination; determination not to submit.

For he addeth *rebellion* unto his sin; he . . . multiplieth his words against God.
 Job xxxiv. 37.

Civil rebellion, in *Scots law*, disobedience to letters of horning. See *horning*.—**Commission of rebellion**, in *law*. See *commission*.—**Shays's rebellion**, an insurrection in Massachusetts, under the lead of Daniel Shays, directed against the State authorities, which broke out in 1786 and was suppressed in 1787.—**The Great Rebellion**, in *Eng. hist.*, the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 till his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by armed force of a government opposed to the excluded sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration (1660).—**The Rebellion**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war of 1861-5. See *civil*.—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion**. See *insurrection*. = *Syn.* *Sedition*, *Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection*.

rebellious (rē-bel'yus), *a.* [*rebelli*(on) + *-ous*.] 1. Acting as a rebel, or having the disposition of one; defying lawful authority; openly disobedient or insubordinate.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
 Profaners of this neighbour-stained stool.
Shak., *R. and J.*, i. 1. 88.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion; of rebel character, relation, or use.

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
 With which he yoketh your *rebellious* necks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 64.

3. Hard to treat or deal with; resisting effort or operation; refractory; applied to things.—**Rebellious assembly**, in *old Eng. law*, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act.—*Syn.* 1. Insubordinate, disobedient. See *insurgent*, *n.*, and *insurrection*.

rebelliously (rē-bel'yus-ly), *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful authority.

rebelliousness (rē-bel'yus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rebellious.

rebellow (rē-bel'ō), *v. i.* [*re-* + *bellow*.] To bellow in return; echo back as a bellow; resound loudly.

And all the aire *rebellowed* againe,
 So dreadfully his hundred tongues did bray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 41.

rebelly (reb'el-i), *a.* [*rebel* + *-y*.] Inclined to rebellion; rebellious. [Rare.]

It was called "*Rebelly* Belfast" in those days [of 1798, etc.].
The American, VIII. 198.

rebibet, **rebiblet**, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

rebind (rē-bind'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *bind*.] To bind anew; furnish with a new binding, as a book or a garment.

rebirth (rē-bērth'), *n.* [*re-* + *birth*.] 1. Renewed birth; a repeated birth into temporal existence, as of a soul, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis; a new entrance into a living form; now often called *reincarnation*.

Gautama Buddha's main idea was that liberation from the cycle of *rebirths* (*Samsāra*) was to be by means of knowledge.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 84.

2. Renewed life or activity; entrance into a new course or phase of existence; reanimation; resuscitation; renascence; regeneration.

This *rebirth* of the spirit of free inquiry.
Guizot, *Hist. Civilization* (trans.), p. 148.

rebite (rē-bit'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *bite*.] In engraving, to deepen or restore worn lines in (an engraved plate) by the action of acid.

rebiting (rē-bi'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rebite*, *v.*] In *etching*, a repetition of the process of biting, in order to restore or freshen worn lines, or to deepen lines which have been but imperfectly attacked.

reboant (reb'ō-ant), *a.* [*L. reboan*(t)-s, ppr. of *reboare*, bellow back, resound, reëcho, < *re-*, back, + *boare*, bellow; see *boation*.] *Rebellowing*; loudly resounding. [Rare.]

The echoing dance
 Of *reboant* whirlwinds.
Tennyson, *Supposed Confessions*.

reboation (reb-ō-ā'shon), *n.* [*ML. reboatio*(n-), *reboacio*(n-), < L. *reboare*, resound, bellow back; see *reboant*.] A resounding; the return of a loud sound.

I imagine that I should hear the *reboation* of an universal groan.
Ep. Patrick, *Divine Arithmetick* (1659), p. 2. (*Latham*.)

reboil (rē-boil'), *v.* [*<* ME. *reboilen*, *<* OF. *re-boillir*, *resboillir*, F. *reboillir* = It. *ribollire*, *<* L. *rebullire*, bubble up, cause to bubble up, *<* *re-*, again, + *bullire*, bubble, boil: see *boil*².] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bubble up; effervesce; ferment.

Also take good hede of your wyne every nyght with a candell, hothre rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they reboyle nor leke not, & washe ye pype hede every nyght with colde water. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Some of his companions therat reboyleth, infamyng hym to be a manne without charytle. *Sir T. Elyot*, Governour, ii. 7.

2. To boil again.

II. *trans.* To cause to boil again; subject again to boiling.

reboise (rē-boiz'), *v. t.* [*<* F. *reboiser*, reforest, *<* *re-*, = E. *re-*, + *bois*, a wood, forest: see *bush*¹.] To reestablish a growth of wood upon, as a tract of land; reforest; reafforest. [A recent Gallicism.]

reboisement (rē-boiz'ment), *n.* [*<* F. *reboisement*, *<* *reboiser*, reforest: see *reboise*.] A replanting of trees on land which has been denuded of a former growth of wood, especially with a view to their effect on climate and moisture; reforestation: used chiefly with reference to French practice. [A recent Gallicism.]

reborn (rē-börn'), *a.* [*<* *re-* + *born*.] Born again or anew; reappearing by or as if by a new birth; endowed with new life. See *rebirth*.

reboso, rebosa, n. Same as *reboso*.

Rebouleau's blue. See *blue*.

rebound (rē-bound'), *v.* [*<* ME. *rebounden*, *<* OF. *rebundir*, *rebondir*, F. *rebondir*, leap back, rebound, *<* *re-*, back, + *bondir*, leap, bound, *bundir*, rebound: see *re-* and *bound*², *r.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bound or spring back; fly back from force of impact, as an elastic or free-moving body striking against a solid substance.

As cruel waves full oft be found
Against the rocks to rore and cry,
So doth my hart full oft rebound
Agaynst my brest full bitterly.

Surrey, The Lover describes, etc.

Bodies which are either absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. To bound or bounce again; repeat a bound or spring; make repeated bounds or springs.

Clanours from Earth to Heav'n, from Heav'n to Earth, rebound. *Congreve*, On the Taking of Namure.

Along the court the fiery steeds rebound.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 162.

3. To fall back; recoil, as to a starting-point or a former state; return as with a spring.

Make thereof no laugheng, sporte, ne Iape;
For ofte tymes it doith rebounde
Vpon hym that list to crie and gape.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

When it does Hardness meet and Pride,
My Love does then rebound f' another side.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

4. To send sounds back and forth; reverberate; resound; reëcho.

Every hall where in they stay'd
W' their mirth did rebound.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

Where the long roofs rebounded to the din
Of spectre chiefs.
T. Warton, On his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1783.

Rebounding lock. See *lock*¹. = **Syn.** 1. *Rebound*, *Reverberate*, *Recoil*. *Rebound* and *reverberate* apply to that which strikes an unyielding object and bounds back or away; *recoil* applies to that which springs back from a position of rest, as a cannon or rifle when discharged, or a man and a rattlesnake when they discover their proximity to each other. *Reverberate*, by onomatopoeia, applies chiefly to heavy sounds, but has other special uses (see the word); it has no figurative extension. *Recoil* is most freely used in figure: as, a man's treachery recoils upon himself; in sudden fright the blood recoils upon the heart.

II. † *trans.* To throw or drive back, as sound; make an echo or reverberation of; repeat as an echo or echoes.

The dogge tyger . . . rored soo terribly that it grated the bowels of suche as harde hym, and the wooddes and montaynes neare aboute rebounded the noyse of the horrible crye.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 144]).

Through rocks and cavae the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and echoing rock rebounds.
Pope, Autumn, l. 50.

rebound (rē-bound'), *n.* [*<* *rebound*, *v.*] The act of flying back on collision with another body; a bounding back or in reverse; resilience; recoil; reëcho; reverberation.

Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the *Rebound*, alluding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

I do feel,
By the rebound of yours, a grief that amites
My very heart at root. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 104.

Xenophon. The fall of a king is terrible.
Cyrus. The rebound is worse. When your Saturn fell from heaven, did any god or mortal lend a hand to raise him up again?
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Xenophon and Cyrus [the Younger].

Comedy often springs from the deepest melancholy, as if in sudden rebound.
G. H. Lewes.

rebozo (Sp. re-bō'thō; Sp.-Am. -zō), *n.* [Sp., a muffler, short mantle, *<* *re-*, back, + *bozo*, a headstall.] A shawl or long scarf worn by Mexican and other Spanish-American women, covering the head and shoulders, and sometimes part of the face, one end being thrown over the left shoulder; a kind of mantilla. Also written *reboso*, *rebosa*, and *ribosa*.

The ladies wear no hats, but wind about their heads and shoulders a graceful scarf called the *rebozo*. This is passed across the face, leaving only one eye of the lady exposed.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 292.



Rebozo.

rebrace (rē-brās'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *brace*.] To brace up anew; renew the strength or vigor of.

Oh! 'tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and rebrace
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray, Agrippina, i. 1.

rebucoust (rē-bū'kus), *a.* [*<* *rebuke* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of rebuke; rebuking; reproving. [Rare.]

She gave vnto hym many rebucoust wordys.
Pabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 557, an. 1399.

rebuff (rē-buf'), *v. t.* [*<* OF. *rebuffer* (also *rabuffer*) (= It. *rebuffare*, *ribuffare*, also *rabbuffare*), cheek, chide, repulse, *<* *re-* + *buffer* (= It. *buffare*), puff, blow: see *buff*² and *buff*³.] To repel; make inflexible resistance to; check; put off with an abrupt and unexpected denial.

Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such speeches from any knight should be thus rebuffed by a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

= **Syn.** To repel, repulse, throw back. See *refuse*¹.
rebuff (rē-buf'), *n.* [*<* OF. *rebuffe* = It. *rebuffa*, *ribuffa*; from the verb.] 1. A repelling; a repulsion.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft.
Milton, P. L., ii. 936.

2. An interposed check; a defeat.

These perplexing rebuffs gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

The rebuffs we received in the progress of that experiment.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A holding off or in check; repulsion, as of inquiry or solicitation; peremptory denial or refusal.

Who listens once will listen twice;
Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no rebuff.
Byron, Mazeppa, vi.

All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of rebuff and coldness.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

rebuild (rē-bild'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuilt*, ppr. *rebuilding*. [*<* *re-* + *build*.] To build or build up again; build or construct after having been demolished; reconstruct or reconstitute: as, to rebuild a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city; to rebuild one's credit.

rebuilder (rē-bil'dér), *n.* One who reconstructs or builds again.

The rebuilders of Jerusalem after the captivity.
Ep. Bull, Works, I. 240.

rebukable (rē-bū'ka-bl), *a.* [*<* *rebuke* + *-able*.] Deserving of rebuke or reprehension.

Rebukeable
And worthy shameful check it were to stand
On more mechanic compliment.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 30.

rebuke (rē-būk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuked*, ppr. *rebuking*. [*<* ME. *rebuken*, *<* OF. *rebouquer*, later *reboucher*, dull, blunt (a weapon), *<* *re-*, back, + *bouquer*, F. *boucher*, stop, obstruct, shut up, also hoodwink, *<* *bouque*, F. *bouche*, mouth, *<* L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bouche*, *bucca*.] 1. To reprove directly and pointedly; utter sharp disapproval of; reprimand; chide.

In grete anger rebukynng hym full soore.
Geuerydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

Thus the duke was at the same time superseded and publicly rebuked before all the army.

Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creighton.

2. To treat or affect reprehendingly; check or restrain by reprimand or condemnation.

He stood over her, and rebuked the fever; and it left her.
Luke iv. 39.

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf,
And to rebuke the usurpation
Of thy unnatural uncle. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care. *Whittier*, My Psalm.

3. To buffet; beat; bruise.

A head rebuked with pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves.
Beau. and Fl.

= **Syn.** 1. *Reprove*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*.
rebuke (rē-būk'), *n.* [*<* *rebuke*, *v.*] 1. A direct reprimand; reproof for fault or wrong; reprehension; chiding.

And refuse not the sweete rebuke
Of him that is your friend.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

But yet my caution was more pertinent
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 63.

2. A manifestation of condemnation; a reprehending judgment or infliction; reprobation in act or effect.

They perish at the rebuke of thy countenance.
Ps. lxxx. 16.

And who before the King of kings can boast?
At his rebuke behold a thousand flee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

3. A check administered; a counter-blow.

He gave him so terrible a rebuke upon the forehead with his heel that he laid him at his length.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The gods both happy and foriorn
Have set in one world each to each to be
A vain rebuke, a bitter memory.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 109.

4. Behavior deserving rebuke; rudeness. [Rare.]

She would not in discourteise wise
Scorne the faire offer of good will profest;
For great rebuke it is iove to despise.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 55.

= **Syn.** 1. *Motion*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.
rebukeful (rē-būk'fūl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rebukful*; *<* *rebuke* + *-ful*.] Of a rebuking character; full of or abounding in rebuke.

Therefore he toke vpon him the rebukful miserie of our mortalitee, to make us partakers of his godlye glorie.
J. Udall, On John i.

rebukefully (rē-būk'fūl-i), *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

Unto every man disclose nat thy harte, leest . . . he . . . reporte rebukefully of thee.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

When I returned to the hotel that night, Smith stood rebukefully . . . before the parlor fire.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peath, p. 187.

rebuker (rē-bū'kér), *n.* One who rebukes.

These great Rebukers of Nonresidence.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebukingly (rē-bū'king-li), *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

A certain stillness of manner, which, as my friends often rebukingly declared, did but ill express the keen ardour of my feelings.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

rebullition (rē-bu-lish'ōn), *n.* [*<* L. *rebullire*, pp. *rebullitus*, bubble up, also cause to bubble up: see *reboil*.] A renewed ebullition, effervescence, or disturbance.

There may be a rebullition in that business.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 582.

reburse (rē-bérs'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *burse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To pay over again; expend anew.

I am in danger to reburse as much
As he was robbed on; ay, and pay his hurts.
E. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [*<* OF. *rebus*, F. *rebus*, a rebus; derived, according to Ménage, from satirical pieces which the clerics of Picardy composed at the annual carnival, and which, as they referred to current topics, follies, etc., were entitled *de rebus quæ gerantur*, 'of things which are going on'; by others explained as words represented 'by things'; *<* L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res*, a thing, an object: see *real*¹.] 1. A puzzle or riddle consisting of words or phrases represented by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are composed; an enigmatical representation of words by means of figures or pictures suggestive of them.—2. In *her.*: (a) A bearing or

succession of bearings which make up the name or a word expressing the profession or office of the bearer. The origin of many bearings in early heraldry is such an allusion; and on the other hand many proper names have been derived from the bearings, these having been granted originally to persons having a name or territorial designation which a descendant, perhaps of a younger branch, abandoned for the allusive surname suggested by the bearing: thus, in the case of the name *Tremain*, and the bearing of three human hands, either the bearing or the name may have originated the other. Also called *allusive arms*.



Rebus of Bishop Oldham ("owldom"), Exeter Cathedral.

Excellent have been the concept[s] of some citizens, who, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices as neere as may be adiuuing to their names, which we call *rebus*.

H. Peacham, *The Gentleman's Exercise* (1634), p. 155. (Skeat.)

(b) A motto in which a part of the phrase is expressed by representations of objects instead of by words. In a few rare cases the whole motto is thus given. Such mottos are not commonly borne with the escutcheon and crest, but form rather a device or impresa, as the figure of a sun-dial preceded by the words "we must," meaning "we must die all."

You will have your *rebus* still, mine host.

B. Jonson, *New Ion*, i. 1.

rebus (rē'bus), *v. t.* [*< rebus, n.*] To mark with a rebus; indicate by a rebus. Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, IV. iv. 34.

rebut (rē-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebutted*, ppr. *rebutting*. [Early mod. E. *rebutte*; *< OF. rebouter*, repulse, drive back, reject, F. *rebouter*, also *rebuter* = Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, repulse, reject; as *re- + butt*².] **I. trans.** 1. To repel by force; rebuff; drive back.

He . . . rusht upon him with outrageous pryde; Who him rencountering fierce, as hauke in flight, Perforce *rebutted* backe. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. xi. 53.

Philosophy lets her light descend and enter wherever there is a passage for it; she takes advantage of the smallest crevice, but the rays are *rebutted* by the smallest obstruction.

Landor, *Imaginary Conversations* (Epicurus, Leontion, and [Ternissa]).

2. To thrust back or away, as by denial; refuse assent to; repel; reject.

The compliment my friend *rebutted* as best he could, but the proposition he accepted at once. Poe, *Tales*, I. 218.

3. To repel by evidence or argument; bring counter-arguments against; refute, or strive to refute: much used in legal procedure.

Some of them he has objected to; others he has not attempted to *rebut*; and of others he has said nothing. D. Webster, *Speech*, Senate, June 27, 1834.

4. To withdraw: used reflexively.

Doe backe *rebutte*, and ech to other yeadeith iand. Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ii. 15.

II. intrans. 1. In law, to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebut*.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; upon which the defendant may *rebut*. Blackstone, *Com.*, III. xx.

2. In curling, to make a random stroke with great force, in the hope of gaining some advantage in the striking and displacement of the stones about the tee.

rebuttable (rē-but'ā-bl), *a.* [*< rebut + -able.*] That may be *rebutted*.

rebuttal (rē-but'al), *n.* [*< rebut + -al.*] 1. The act of *rebutting*; refutation; confutation; contradiction.

There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant *rebuttals* of sensation. Warren, *Diary of a Physician*, xiv.

2. In law, that part of a trial in which the plaintiff endeavors to meet the defendant's evidence by counter-evidence.

rebutter¹ (rē-but'ēr), *n.* [*< rebut + -er.*] One who rebuts or refutes. [Rare.]

rebutter² (rē-but'ēr), *n.* [*< OF. rebouter*, inf. used as noun: see *rebut.*] An act of *rebutting*; specifically, in law, an answer, such as a defendant makes to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebutter*.

recadency (rē-kā'den-si), *n.* [*< re- + cadency.* Cf. L. *recidere*, fall back: see *recidivous.*] The act of falling back or descending again; relapse. [Rare.]

Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*. W. Montague, *Devoute Essays*, Address to the Court.

recalcitrance (rē-kal'si-trāns), *n.* [*< recalcitrant* (t) + *-ce.*] Refusal of submission; obsti-

nate noncompliance or nonconformity; refractoriness.

recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trānt), *a.* [= F. *récalcitrant* = It. *ricalcitrante*, *< L. recalcitrant* (t)-s, *< calcitrare*, kick back; see *recalcitrate.*] Refusing to submit; exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive or compliant; refractory.

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recalcitrated*, ppr. *recalcitrating*. [*< L. recalcitratus*, pp. of *recalcitrare* (*> OF. recalcitrer*, F. *récalcitrer* = Sp. Pg. *recalcitrar* = It. *ricalcitrare*), kick back, deny access, *< re-*, back, + *calcitrare*, kick.] **I. intrans.** To show repugnance or resistance to something; refuse submission or compliance; be refractory.

Wherefore *recalcitrate* against that will From which the end can never be cut off? Longfellow, tr. of Dante's *Inferno*, ix. 94.

II. trans. To kick against; show repugnance or opposition to. [Rare.]

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks. De Quincey.

recalcitration (rē-kal-si-trā'shən), *n.* [*< recalcitrate + -ion.*] The act of *recalcitrating*; opposition; repugnance.

Inwardly chuckling that these symptoms of *recalcitration* had not taken place until the fair malecontent was, as he mentally termed it, under his thumb, Archibald coolly replied, "That the hills were none of his making." Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xli.

recalesce (rē-ka-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recalesced*, ppr. *recalescing*. [*< L. re-*, again, + *calescere*, grow hot, inceptive of *calere*, be hot: see *calid.*] To show renewed calescence; resume a state of glowing heat.

recalescence (rē-ka-les'ens), *n.* [*< recalesce + -ence.*] Renewed calescence; glow; specifically, in physics, a phenomenon exhibited by iron as it cools gradually from a white heat (point of high incandescence): at certain temperatures, as at 1,000°, the cooling seems to be arrested, and the iron glows more brilliantly for a short time. It has also been found that certain other properties of the metal, magnetic and electrical, undergo a sudden change at these points of recalescence.

recall (rē-kāl'), *v. t.* [*< re- + call*¹.] 1. To call back from a distance; summon or cause to return or to be returned; bring back by a call, summons, or demand: as, to *recall* an ambassador or a ship; we cannot *recall* our lost youth.

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again, These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 66.

At the expiration of six years he was suddenly *recalled* to his native country by the death of his father. Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 5.

2. To call back to mind or perception; renew the memory or experience of; bring again, as something formerly experienced.

How soon Would highth *recall* high thoughts! Milton, *P. L.*, iv. 95.

I *recall* it, not see it; Could vision be clearer? Lovell, *Fountain of Youth*.

3. To revoke; take back, as something given or parted with; countermand; abrogate; cancel: as, to *recall* a decree or an order; to *recall* an edition of a book.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*. Shak., *C. of E.*, i. 1. 148.

The doors of grace turnes upon smooth hingeas wide opening to send out; but soon shutting to *recall* the precious offers of mercy to a nation. Milton, *Church-Government*, i. 7.

The Gods themselves cannot *recall* their gifts. Tennyson, *Tithonus*.

=Syn. 3. *Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

recall (rē-kāl'), *n.* [*< recall, v.*] 1. A calling back; a summons to return; a demand for re-appearance, as of a performer after he has left the stage (usually indicated by long-continued applause): as, the *recall* of an ambassador; the *recall* of an actor.—2. A calling back to mind; the act of summoning up the memory of something; a bringing back from the past.

The *recall*, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed takes place according to fixed laws, and not at random. Mind, XII. 161.

3. Revocation; countermand; retraction; abrogation.

Those indulgent laws Will not be now vouchsafed; other decrees Against thee are gone forth without *recall*. Milton, *P. L.*, v. 885.

'Tis done, and, since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*. Dryden, *Spanish Friar*, iii. 3.

4. A musical call played on a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon back soldiers to the ranks or to camp.—5. A signal-flag used to recall a boat to a ship.

recallable (rē-kāl'ā-bl), *a.* [*< recall + -able.*] Capable of being recalled, in any sense.

Delegates *recallable* at pleasure. Madison.

The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be *recallable* long after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten. H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 99.

recallment, recalcment (rē-kāl'ment), *n.* [*< recall + -ment.*] The act of recalling, or the state of being recalled. [Rare.]

I followed after, And asked, as a grace, what it all meant? If she wished not the rash deed's *recalcment*? Browning, *The Glove*.

recant (rē-kant'), *v.* [*< OF. recanter, recanter*, sing again, = Pr. *rechantar* = Pg. *recantar* = It. *ricantare*, sing again, *< L. recantare*, sing back, reëcho, also sing again, repeat in singing, recant, recall, revoke, charm back or away, *< re-*, back, + *cantare*, sing: see *chant* and *cant*².] **I. trans.** 1. To sing over again; utter repeatedly in song.

They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name—Thalassius. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 704.

2. To unsay; contradict or withdraw formally (something which one had previously asserted); renounce; disavow; retract: as, to *recant* one's opinion or profession of faith.

Which duke . . . did *recant* his former life. Fabyan, *Chron.* (ed. Ellis), II. 712, an. 1553.

We haue another manner of speech much like to the repentant, but doth not as the same *recant* or vnsay a word that hath bene said before.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 180.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*.

The pardon that I late pronounced here. Shak., *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 391.

=Syn. 2. *Abjure, Forswear*, etc. See *renounce*.

II. intrans. To revoke a declaration or proposition; unsay what has been said; renounce or disavow an opinion or a dogma formerly maintained; especially, to announce formally one's abandonment of a religious belief.

And many, for offering to maintain these Ceremonies, were either punish'd or forced to *recant*. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 304.

It is against all precedent to burn

One who *recants*; they mean to pardon me. Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, iv. 2.

recantation (rē-kant-tā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *recantacion* = Pg. *recantação* = It. *ricantazione*; *< L.* as if **recantatio(n)-*, *< recantare*, recant: see *recant.*] The act of *recanting*; retraction; especially, solemn renunciation or abjuration of a doctrine or religious system previously maintained, with acknowledgment that it is erroneous.

Your lord and master did well to make his *recantation*. Shak., *All's Well*, ii. 3. 195.

Cranmer, it is decided by the Council That you to-day should read your *recantation* Before the people in St. Mary's Church. Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, iv. 2.

recanter (rē-kan'tēr), *n.* One who *recants*.

The public body, which doth seldom Play the *recanter*. Shak., *T. of A.*, v. 1. 149.

recapacitate (rē-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + capacitate.*] To qualify again; confer capacity on again. Bp. *Atterbury*, To Bp. *Trelawney*.

recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* [*< LL. recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* (*> It. ricapitolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recapitular* = F. *recapituler*), go over the main points of a thing again, *< L. re-*, again, + *capitulum*, a head, main part, chapter (*> ML. capitulare*, capitulate): see *capitulate.*] **I. trans.** To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; mention or relate in brief.

When they met, Temple began by *recapitulating* what had passed at their last interview. Macaulay, *Sir William Temple*.

=Syn. *Recapitulate, Repeat, Recite, Rehearse, Retelate. Recapitulate* is a precise word, applying to the formal or exact naming of points that have been with some exactness named before: as, it is often well, after an extended argument, to *recapitulate* the heads. In this it differs from *repeat, recite, rehearse*, which are freer in their use. To *reiterate* is to say a thing a second time or oftener.

II. intrans. To repeat in brief what has already been said.

recapitulation (rē-ka-pit'ū-lā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. recapitulacion, recapitulation*, F. *recapitulation* = Sp. *recapitulacion* = Pg. *recapitulação* = It. *ricapitulazione*, *< LL. recapitulatio(n)-* (techni-

by transfer: as, to receive money or a letter; to receive gifts.

They be like Gray Friars, that will not be seen to receive bribes themselves, but have others to receive for them.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bet. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivest thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things.
Luke xvi. 25.

2. To take or get from a primary source: as, to receive favors or a good education; to receive an impression, a wound, or a shock.

Receives not thy nose court-odour from me?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch.
Locke.
 No Norman or Breton ever saw a Mussulman, except to give and receive blows on some Syrian field of battle.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To take notice of on coming or appearing; greet the advent of; salute or treat upon approach: as, to receive an actor with applause; to receive news joyfully.

To Westmynatur the kyng be water did glide,
 Worslytfully reseyvid with procession in frett,
 Reseyvid with reverence, his dewte not denye.
M.S. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv. (Halliwell.)

My father was received with open arms by all his old friends.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vi.

4. To take or consider favorably; admit as credible, worthy, acceptable, etc.; give admission or recognition to: as, to receive a person into one's friendship; a received authority.

What he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man receiveth his testimony.
John iii. 32.

He is a Gentleman so receiv'd, so courted, and so trusted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

Every person who should now leave received opinions . . . might be regarded as a chimerical projector.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

5. To admit for intercourse or entertainment; grant audience or welcome to; give a friendly reception to: as, to receive an ambassador or guests.

The quen with hire companie com him a-zena,
 & resseyued as reall as swiche rinks out.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 3939.

It was so fre that Men resseyued there alle manere of Fugtyfes of other places fer here evyl Dedis.
Manderlye, Travels, p. 66.

They kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold.
Acta xxviii. 2.

6. To take in or on; give entrance to; hold; contain; have capacity for: as, a box to receive contributions.

The brasen altar that was before the Lord was too little to receive the burnt offerings.
1 Ki. viii. 64.

This cave, fashion'd
 By provident Nature in this solid rock
 To be a den for beasts, alone receives me.
Beau, and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

7. To perceive; comprehend; take into the mind.

To be received plain, I'll speak more gross.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 82.

8. In law: (a) To take by transfer in a criminal manner; accept the custody or possession of from a known thief: as, to receive stolen goods.

You must restore all stolen goods you receiv'd.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 2.

(b) To admit as pertinent; take into consideration; permit the reception of: as, the court refused to receive the evidence, and ordered it to be stricken out.—To receive the canvaat. See *canvaas*.—To receive the colf. See *coif*.—*Syn. 1* and *2*. *Receive, Take, Accept*. These words are in the order of strength in regard to the willingness with which the thing in question is received, etc., but none of them is warm. One may receive a letter, a challenge to a duel, a remittance, detriment, or a wound; the word thus may be wholly neuter. One may take cold, but more often, take that which he might refuse, as a present, a bribe, offense, a pinch of snuff, or an orange. One may accept one's fate, but even then the word means a mental consent, a movement of mind; more often it means to receive with some willingness, as to accept a proposition, an invitation, or an offer. An offer, etc., may be received and not accepted.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a receiver or recipient; come into custody or possession of something by transfer.

Every one shall receive of thy words.
Deut. xxxiii. 3.
 Freely ye have received, freely give.
Mat. x. 8.

2. To give, or take part in holding, a reception; greet and entertain visitors, especially at certain fixed times.

As this name was called the person presented advanced, bowed first to the prince and then separately to the two members of the royal family who were receiving with him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 38.

received (rē-sēvd'), a. In *entom.*, projecting between other parts.—Received scutellum, a scutellum which lies between the bases of the elytra, as in most beetles.

receivedness (rē-sē'ved-nes), n. The state of being received; general allowance or belief.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of this opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in.
Boyle.

receiver (rē-sē'vēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *recciver, reccaver*; < ME. *resaver, recceyour*, < OF. *recevoir, reccaveur*, F. *receveur*, < *recevoir*, receive: see *receive*.] 1. One who or that which receives, in any general sense; a recipient; a receptacle; a taker or container of anything transmitted: as, a receiver of taxes; a receiver for odds and ends.

We are receivers through grace and mercy, authors through merit and desert we are not, of our own salvation.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

But in this thankless World the Givers
 Are envy'd ev'n by the Receivers.
Cowley, Pindaric Ode, l. 11.

This invention covers a combined grass receiver and dumper to catch and carry the grass while the lawn mower is being operated.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 364.

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer; specifically, a person appointed by a court of equity or other judicial tribunal to take, pending litigation, the custody and management or disposal of property in controversy, or to receive the rents and profits of land or the produce of other property.—3. One who, for purposes of profit or concealment, takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, thus making himself a party to the crime.

Were there noe receivers, there would be noe theeves.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *chem.*: (a) A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. (b) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.—5. The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air: so named because it is the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See *air-pump*.—6. The receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the receiving apparatus of a telephone, or the like.

—Exhausted receiver. See *exhaust*.—Florentine receiver. See *Florentine*.—Knitting-needle receiver, an apparatus consisting of a magnetizing coil with a knitting-needle in its axis, used by Reis as a telephonic receiver. The action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that an iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized; the rapid succession of clicks in the receiver, corresponding to the successive make-and-breaks of the Reis transmitter, reproduces the sound.—Mail-bag receiver and discharger. See *mail-catcher*.—Receiver and manager. See *manager*, 4.—Receiver of the fines, formerly, in England, an officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.—Receiver's certificates, evidences of debt, issued by a receiver of property in litigation, for the discharge of obligations incurred in the management of it, to be redeemed out of its proceeds when finally disposed of or restored to its owners. Such certificates may be authorized by the proper court, and made a lien upon the property, when the expenses connected with it cannot be otherwise met without detriment.—Receivers of wreck, officers appointed by the British Board of Trade for the preservation of wreck, etc., for the benefit of the shipping interests. They were formerly called *receivers of droits of admiralty*.

receiver-general (rē-sē'vēr-jen'ē-ral), n. In some countries or states, an officer who receives the public revenues in general or in a particular territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer.

receivership (rē-sē'vēr-ship), n. [*receiver* + *-ship*.] The office of a receiver of public money, or of money or other property in litigation; the collection and care of funds awaiting final distribution by legal process.

receiving (rē-sē'ving), n. [*ME. reccyving*; verbal n. of *receive*, v.] The act of one who receives, in any sense of that verb.—Receiving apparatus or instrument, in *teleg.*, any appliance used at a telegraph-station, by the action of which the signals transmitted from another station are rendered perceptible to any of the senses of the receiving operator.—Receiving tubes of the kidney, the straight tubules of the kidney.

receiving-house (rē-sē'ving-hous), n. A house where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a place of deposit for things to be forwarded; a depot. [Great Britain.]

receiving-magnet (rē-sē'ving-mag'net), n. See *magnet*.

receiving-office (rē-sē'ving-of'is), n. In Great Britain, a branch post-office where letters, parcels, etc., may be posted, but from which no delivery is made to persons addressed.

receiving-ship (rē-sē'ving-ship), n. A ship stationed permanently in a harbor to receive recruits for the navy until they can be transferred to a cruising ship.

receiving-tomb (rē-sē'ving-tōm), n. Same as *receiving-vault*.

receiving-vault (rē-sē'ving-vālt), n. A building or other structure in which the bodies of

the dead may be placed temporarily when it is impossible or inconvenient to inter them in the usual manner.

recency (rē-sen-si), n. [*ML. recentia*, < L. *recen(t)-s*, new, fresh: see *recent*.] The state or quality of being recent; recentness; newness; lateness; freshness.

So also a scirrhus in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, requirith milder applications than the confirmed or inveterate one.
Wiseman, Surgery, l. 19.

An impression of recency is given which some minds are clearly unable to shake off.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 198.

recense (rē-sens'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *recensed*, ppr. *recensing*. [*OF. recenser*, number, count, peruse, muster, review, F. *recenser*, number, take the census of, = Pr. *recensar* = Pg. *recensar*, examine, survey, < L. *recensere*, recount, examine closely, review, muster, revise, etc., < *re-*, again, + *censere*, think, deem, judge: see *census*.] To review; revise. [Rare.]

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate.
Bentley.

recension (rē-sen'shon), n. [*F. recension*, < L. *recensio(n)-*, an enumeration, reviewing, recension, < *recensere*, review: see *recense*.] 1. Review; examination; enumeration. [Obsolete or rare.]

In this recension of monthly flowers, it is to be understood for the whole period that any flower continues, from its first appearing to its final withering.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January.

2. A critical or methodical revision, as of the text of a book or document; alteration of a text according to some authority, standard, or principle; a receding or systematic revision.

He who . . . spends nine years in the elaboration and recension of his book . . . will find that he comes too late.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. A text established by critical or systematic revision; an edited version.

The genuine ballad-book thus published was so successful that in less than ten years three editions or recensions of it appeared.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 115.

Using the ancient versions in this way, we can recover a recension (or recensions) differing more or less widely from that represented by the traditional Hebrew text.
Contemporary Rev., L. 595.

4. A critical examination, as of a book; a review; a critique.

He was . . . bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory recension which was kept locked in a small drawer of Mr. Casaubon's desk, and also in a small dark closet of his verbal memory.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxix.

recensionist (rē-sen'shon-ist), n. [*recension* + *-ist*.] One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

recent (rē'sent), a. [*OF. recent*, F. *récent* = Pr. *recent* = Sp. *reciente* = Pg. It. *recente*, < L. *recen(t)-s*, fresh, new; (a) in one view, < *re-* + *-cen(t)-s*, supposed to be allied to W. *cyn*, first, earliest, Skt. *kanyāns*, smaller, *kamisha*, smallest (cf. Russ. *po-chinati*, begin); (b) in another view, orig. ppr. from a root **rec* = Zend *raç*, come (cf. *recens a victoria*, 'just coming from a victory'; *Rhodo recentis Romam venerunt*, 'they came to Rome just from Rhodes,' etc.: see def. 5).] 1. Of or pertaining to time just before the present; not long past in occurrence or existence; lately happening or being; newly appearing, done, or made: as, recent events; recent importations; recent memories; recent news; a recent speech.—2. Of modern date, absolutely or relatively; not of primitive or remote origin; belonging to or occurring in times not far removed.—3. Still fresh in quality or existence; not old or degenerate; unchanged by time: said of things liable to rapid change, as newly gathered plants or specimens in natural history.

The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the recent plant.
Ure, Dict., III. 456.

4. In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the epoch regarded as the present from a geological point of view. Strata so called contain few, if any, fossils belonging to extinct species. The alluvial formations in the valleys are generally of recent formation, as well as most of the superficial detrital material. The deposits which belong to the Post-tertiary, or which are more recent than the Tertiary, are with difficulty classified, except for purposes of local geology. In glaciated regions, the traces of the former presence of ice adda variety to the phenomena, and complexity to the classification, of the various forms of detrital material. The existence of very ancient remains and works of man is a further element of interest in the geology of the recent formations.

5. Lately come; not long removed or separated. [Poetical and rare.]

Shall I not think that, with disorder'd charms,
All heav'n beholds me recent from thy arms?
Pope, *Iliad*, xiv. 382.

Amphitryon recent from the nether sphere.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's *Thebaid*, vlii.

= **Syn. 1.** Late, Fresh, etc. See *new*.
recently (rē'sent-li), *adv.* At a recent time; newly; lately; freshly; not long since: as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

recentness (rē'sent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness; reency; lateness of origin or occurrence: as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

recept (rē'sept), *n.* [*L. receptum*, neut. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *recept*.] That which is received; especially, something taken into the mind from an external source; an idea derived from observation. [*Recent*.]

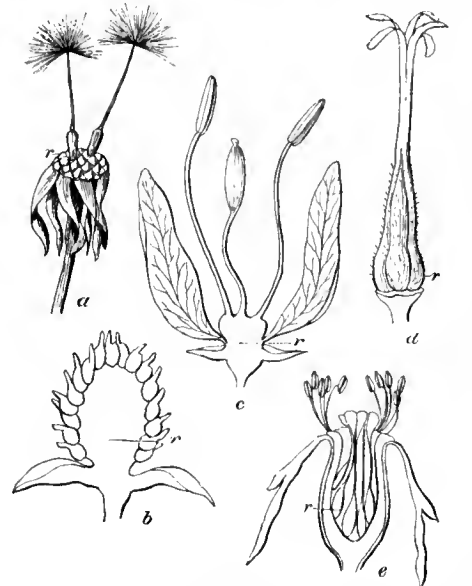
The bridge between *recept* and *concept* is equally impassable as that between *percept* and *concept*.
Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 12.

receptacle (rē-sep'tā-kl, formerly also res'ep'tā-kl), *n.* [*OF. receptacle*, *F. réceptacle* = *Pr. receptacle* = *Sp. receptáculo* = *Pg. receptáculo* = *It. ricettacolo, recettaculo*, *L. receptaculum*, a receptacle, place to receive or store things in, *< recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive, hold, contain: see *receive*.] 1. That which receives or holds anything for rest or deposit; a storing-place; a repository; a container; any space, open or closed, that serves for reception and keeping.

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are pack'd.
Shak., *R.* and *J.*, iv. 3. 39.

Least his neighbor's country might be an harbourngh
or *receptacle* of his foes and adversaries.
Hall, *Edw.* III., an. 10.

2. In *bot.*: (a) In a single flower, the more or less enlarged and peculiarly developed apex of the peduncle or pedicel, upon which all the organs of the flower are directly or indirectly



Various Forms of Receptacle (P).

a, Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*); b, *Fragaria elatior* (longitudinal section); c, *Cleome integrifolia* (longitudinal section); d, *Geranium maculatum*; e, *Rosa rubiginosa* (longitudinal section).

borne: the Linnæan and usual name: same as the more specific and proper *torus* of De Candolle and the *thalamus* of Tournefort. The receptacle varies in size and texture. In form it may be convex or conical (as most often), elongated, as in *Magnolia*, or concave, as in the rose; it may develop into a *stipe*, *gynobase*, *disk*, *carphophore*, or *hypanthium* (see these words), or it may greatly enlarge in fruit, as in the strawberry. As belonging to a single flower, sometimes termed *proper receptacle*. (b) In an inflorescence, the axis or rachis of a head or other short dense cluster; most often, the expanded disk-like summit of the peduncle in *Compositæ* (dandelion, etc.), on which are borne the florets of the head, surrounded by an involucre of bracts; a clinanthium. In contrast with the above, sometimes called *common receptacle*. (c) In an ovary, same as *placenta*, 4. (d) Among cryptogams—(1) In the vascular class, the placenta. (2) In *Marchantiaceæ*, one of the umbrella-like branches of the thallus, upon which the reproductive organs are

borne. (3) In *Fucaceæ*, a part of the thallus in which conceptacles (see *conceptacle*) are congregated. They are either terminal portions of branches or parts sustained above water by air-bladders. (4) In *Fungi*, sometimes same as *stroma*; in *Ascomycetes*, same as *pycnidium*, 1 (also the stalk of a discocarp); in *Phalloidæ*, the inner part of the sporophore, supporting the gleba. (5) In lichens, the cup containing the soredia. The term has some other analogous applications.—3. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a part or an organ which receives and contains or detains a secretion; a receptaculum: as, the gall-bladder is the *receptacle* of the bile.

receptacula, *n.* Plural of *receptaculum*.

receptacular (rē-sep'tak'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. réceptaculaire*, *L. receptaculum*, a receptacle: see *receptacle*.] 1. In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a receptacle.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*, serving as a receptacle or reservoir; pertaining to a receptaculum.

receptaculite (rē-sep'tak'ū-lit), *n.* [*NL. Receptaculites*.] A fossil of the genus *Receptaculites*.

Receptaculites (rē-sep'tak'ū-lit'ēz), *n.* [*NL.* (DeFrance, 1827); *L. receptaculum*, a receptacle (see *receptacle*), + *-ites* (see *-ite*²).] The typical genus of *Receptaculitidæ*.

Receptaculitidæ (rē-sep'tak'ū-lit'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Receptaculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil organisms, typified by the genus *Receptaculites*, of a very doubtful nature. They have been referred by many to the silicious sponges; but the skeleton was originally calcareous, and the silicious examples are the result of fossilization. They are of a spherical or pyriform shape, with a central closed cavity and an upper and lower pole, and the wall is composed of pillar-like spicules at right angles to the surface and expanded at their outer ends into rhomboidal summit-plates forming a mosaic-like outer layer. The species lived in the seas of the Silurian and Devonian epochs. Also called *Receptaculidæ*.

receptaculum (rē-sep'tak'ū-lum), *n.*; *pl. receptacula* (-lā). [*L.*: see *receptacle*.] In *zool.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a receptacle; a reservoir of fluid; a saccular or vesicular organ to receive and retain a fluid.—**Receptaculum chyli**, a dilatation of the thoracic duct, situated upon the body of the first or second lumbar vertebra, into which the lymphatics of the lower extremities and the lacteals of the intestine discharge. Also called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, *vistern* or *reservoir of Pecquet*, *lacteal sac*.—**Receptaculum ganglii petrosi**, a depression in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the lodgment of the petrous ganglion.—**Receptaculum Pecqueti**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Receptaculum seminis**, in *zool.*, a spermatheca in the female; any kind of seminal vesicle which may receive semen from the male and store it up. See *ent* under *Venatoidæ*.

receptary (res'ep-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. receptaire* = *Sp. recetario* = *It. ricettario*, a book of prescriptions or receipts, *< ML. *receptarius*, *adj.* (as a noun *receptarius*, m., a receiver, collector), *< recepta*, a receipt, prescription: see *receipt*.] 1. *a.* Commonly received or accepted but not proved; uncertain. [*Rare*.]

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. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 8.

II. *n.* 1. A collection of receipts.

Receptaire [*F.*], a *receptary*: a note of physical receipts.
Cotgrave.

2. A thing commonly received but not proved; an assumption; a postulate. [*Rare*.]

Nor can they which behold the present state of things, and controversy of points so long received in divinity, condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful aptinancies of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, To the Reader.

receptibility (rē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*F. réceptibilité* = *Pg. receptibilidade* = *It. receptibilità*; as *receptibile* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] 1. The quality of being receptive; receivableness.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unacted power, and this conected vacuum a mere *receptibility*.
Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xvi.

2†. Something that may be received or believed in. *Imp. Dict.*

receptible (rē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [*OF. receptibile* = *Pg. receptível* = *It. receptibile*, *< LL. receptibilis*, that may be acquired again, recoverable, *< L. recipere*, pp. *receptus*, acquire, recover, receive: see *receive*.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

reception (rē-sep'shŏn), *n.* [*ME. reception* (in astrology), *< OF. reception*, *F. réception* = *Pr. receptio* = *Sp. receptio* = *Pg. recepção* = *It. ricezione, ricezione*, *< L. receptio* (n-), a receiving, reception, *< recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] 1. The act of receiving by transfer

or delivery; a taking into custody or possession of something tendered or presented; an instance of receipt: as, the *reception* of an invitation; a taking into place, position, or association; admission to entrance or insertion; a taking or letting in: as, a groove or socket for the *reception* of a handle; the *reception* of food in the stomach; *reception* of a person into society.—2. Admission into the mind; a taking into cognizance or consideration; a granting of credence; acceptance: as, the *reception* of a doctrine.

God never intended to compel, but only to persuade, us into a *reception* of divine truth.

Ep. Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. vii.

3. A receiving into audience, intercourse, or entertainment; treatment of a person on approach or presentation; greeting or welcome, as of a visitor: as, a cordial *reception*.—4. An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary greeting; an assemblage of persons to be individually received or greeted by an entertainer or by a guest selected for special attention: as, to give weekly *receptions*.

He assembled all his train,
Pretending so commanded, to consult
About the great *reception* of their King.
Thither to come.
Milton, *P. L.*, v. 769.

5†. A retaking; recapture; recovery.

He was right glad of the French King's *reception* of those Townes from Maximilian. *Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 44.

6†. Power or capacity of receiving; receptivity; susceptibility.

That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and nature's law,
By which all causes die, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act,
Not to the extent of their own sphere.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 807.

7. In *astral.*, the interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's house or exaltation.—**Syn. 1** and **3.** *Reception*, *Receipt*, *Recept*. *Reception* is used of a person or a thing: as, he got a very gracious *reception*; *recept* of a thing: as, the *reception* or, better, the *recept* of news or a letter; *recept*, in medicine or, latterly, in cooking. We say a *recept* or *recept* for making a cake, a *recept* for money paid.

reception-room (rē-sep'shŏn-rŏm), *n.* A room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (rē-sep'tiv), *a.* [*OF. receptif* = *Sp. Pg. receptivo* = *It. ricettivo, receptivo* = *G. receptiv*, *< NL. *receptivus*, *< L. recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] Having the quality of or capacity for receiving, admitting, or taking in; able to hold or contain.

The soul being in this sort, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, i. 11.

To acquire knowledge is to receive an object within the sphere of our consciousness. The acquisitive faculty may therefore, also, be called a *receptive* faculty.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xxi.

I am somehow *receptive* of the great soul. . . . More and more the surges of everlasting nature enter into me.
Emerson, *Essays*, 1st ser., p. 299.

The outer layer of rods and cones (bacillary) is undoubtedly the true *receptive* layer. *Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 53.

Receptive power. See *power* 1.—**Receptive spot**, in *bot.*, the hyaline spot in an osphere at which the male gamete enters. *Goebel*.

receptiveness (rē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* Power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

Many of her opinions . . . seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived at otherwise than by a wifely *receptiveness*. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, iii.

receptivity (rē-sep'tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réceptivité* = *G. receptivität*, *< NL. *receptivita(t)s*, *< *receptivus*, receptive: see *receptive*.] The state or property of being receptive; ability to receive or take in; specifically, a natural passive power of the mind.

We call sensibility the *receptivity* of the soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in any wise affected. *Kant*, *Critique of Pure Reason*, tr. by Müller, p. 51.

Objectivity, with subjectivity, causativity, plasticity, *receptivity*, and several other kindred terms, have come into vogue, during the two last generations, through the influence of German philosophy and aesthetics.

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 308.

In our social system, so marked by the dovetailing of classes, the quality of *receptivity* for these influences . . . is raised to its maximum. *Gladstone*, *Gleanings*, I. 46.

receptory (rē-sep'tŏ-ri), *n.* [*LL. receptorius*, fit for receiving (neut. *receptorium*, a place of shelter), *< L. recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] A receptacle. *Holland*.

receptrix (rē-sep'triks), *n.* [*LL. receptrix*, fem. of *receptor*, a receiver, *< L. recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] In *physics*, a dynamo-machine used to transform back into mechanical energy the electrical energy pro-

duced by a generatrix; an electric motor. See *generatrix*.

receptual (rĕ-sep'tū-āl), *a.* [*L. receptus* (*receptu-*), a receiving (see *receipt*, *recept*), + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to that which is received or taken in; consisting of the character of a receipt or receipts. [*Recent*.]

The difference between a mind capable of however limited a degree of conceptual ideation and one having only *receptual* ideation is usually agreed to be the possession of language by the first, and its absence in the other.

Science, XV, 90.

receptually (rĕ-sep'tū-āl-i), *adv.* In a *receptual* manner; by receiving or taking in. [*Recent*.]

There is then the denotative stage, in which the child uses names *receptually* by mere association.

Science, XV, 90.

recercelé (rĕ-ser-se-lā'), *a.* [*OF.*, also *recercelle*, pp. of *recerceler*, *recerceller*, curl up, curve, also hoop, encircle, < *re-*, back, + *cerceleur*, hoop, encircle, < *cerce*, *cerceau*, hoop, ring, < *L. circellus*, dim. of *circus*, a ring; see *circus*.] In *her.*: (a) Curved at the ends more decidedly than in other forms, such as *moline*; noting a cross each end of which is divided into two points rolled backward into a spiral. (b) Same as *moline*.

recercelled (rĕ-sĕr'seld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *recercelé*.

recess (rĕ-sĕs'), *n.* [*OF. recess*, *reccz*, a departure, retreat, recess (as of a school), setting (of a star), repose, = *Sp. recesso* = *Pg. It. recesso*, recess, retreat, < *L. recessus*, a going back, retreat, departure, also a retired place, corner, retreat, etc., < *recedere*, pp. *recessus*, recede, retreat, etc.: see *recede*.] 1. The act of receding, or going back or away; withdrawal; retirement; recession. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

Men . . . have made too untimely a departure and too remote a recess from particulars.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, ii, 164.

Every day of sin, and every criminal act, is a degree of recess from the possibilities of heaven.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 182.

Pliny hath an odd and remarkable passage concerning the death of men and animals upon the recess or ebb of the sea.

Sir T. Browne, *To a Friend*.

The access of frost in the autumn, and its recess in the spring, do not seem to depend merely on the degree of cold.

Jefferson, *Notes on Virginia* (1787), p. 132.

2. A state of being withdrawn or retired; seclusion; privacy.

In these are false parks or gardens call'd villas, being onely places of recess and pleasure, at some distance from the streets, yet within the walls.

Evelyn, *Diary*, May 6, 1645.

Good verse recess and solitude requires. *Dryden*.

3. A time of withdrawal or retirement; an interval of release from occupation; specifically, a period of relief from attendance, as of a school, a jury, a legislative body, or other assembly; a temporary dismissal.

Before the Revolution the sessions of Parliament were short and the recesses long. *Macaulay*, *Sir William Temple*.

It was recess as I passed by, and forty or fifty boys were creating such a hubbub in the school-yard.

The Century, XXVIII, 12.

4. A place of retirement or seclusion; a nook; hence, a hidden or abstruse part of anything; as, the recesses of a forest; the recesses of philosophy.

Departure from this happy place, our sweet

Recess. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi, 304.

I went to Dorking to see Mr. Charles Howard's amphitheatre, garden, or solitary recess, environed by a hill.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 1, 1655.

Every man who pretends to be a scholar or a gentleman should . . . acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, . . . yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep recesses.

Watts, *Improvement of Mind*, i, xx, § 10.

The pair

Frequent the still recesses of the realm

Of Hela, and hold converse undisturb'd.

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

5. A receding space or inward indentation or depression in a line of continuity; a niche, alcove, or the like; as, a recess in a room for a window or a bed; a recess in a wall or the side of a hill. See *cut* under *ambry*.

A bed which stood in a deep recess. *Irving*. (*Webster*.)

Inside the great portal at Koyunjik was a hall, 180 ft. in length by 42 in width, with a recess at each end, through which access was obtained to two courtyards, one on the right and one on the left. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I, 178.

6. A treaty, law, decree, or contract embodying the results of a negotiation; especially, a decree or law promulgated by the Diet of the old German empire, or by that of the Hanseatic League.—7. In *bot.*, a sinus of a lobed leaf.—

8. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a receding or hollowed-out part; a depression or sinus; a recessus. — **Contrariety of access and recess.** Same as *contrariety of motion* (which see, under *contrariety*). — **Lateral recess.** See *recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti*, under *recessus*. — **Peritoneal recesses.** Same as *peritoneal fossae* (which see, under *peritoneal*). — **Syn. 3. Prorogation, Dissolution, etc.** (see *adjournment*), intermission, respite.—4. Retreat, nook, corner.

recess (rĕ-sĕs'), *v.* [*recess*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make a recess in; form with a space sunk beyond the general surface: as, to recess a wall.

Cutters for boring bars should be, if intended to be of standard size, recessed to fit the bar.

J. Rose, *Pract. Machinist*, p. 218.

2. To place in a recess; form as a recess; make a recess of or for; hence, to conceal in or as if in a recess.

Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably recessed from curious impertinents.

Miss Edgewood, *Manoeuvring*, xiv.

The inscription is engraved on a recessed tablet, cut in the wall of the tunnel a few yards from its lower end.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, I, 233.

The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the Ionian type, with deeply recessed eye.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 88.

Recessed arch. See *arch*.

II. intrans. To take a recess; adjourn or separate for a short time: as, the convention recessed till the afternoon. [*Colloq.*]

recession¹ (rĕ-sĕsh'ŏn), *n.* [*F. recession*, going back, withdrawing, < *L. recessio* (*n.*), a going back, receding, < *recedere*, recede: see *recede*¹ and *recess*.] 1. The act of receding or going back; withdrawal; retirement, as from a position reached or from a demand made.

Our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects of meditation, and recessions from that duty.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I, 73.

2. The state of being put back; a position relatively withdrawn.

But the error is, of course, more fatal when much of the building is also concealed, as in the well-known case of the recession of the dome of St. Peter's.

Ruskin.

recession² (rĕ-sĕsh'ŏn), *n.* [*re-* + *cession*.] A cession or granting back; retrocession: as, the recession of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

We believe a large sentiment in California would support a bill for the recession [of the Yosemite Park] to the United States.

The Century, XXXIX, 475.

recessional (rĕ-sĕsh'ŏn-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*recession*¹ + *-al*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or connected with recession, or a receding movement, as that of the choir or congregation at the close of a service: as, a recessional hymn.

II. n. A hymn sung while the clergy and choir are leaving a church at the end of a service of public worship.

recessive (rĕ-sĕs'iv), *a.* [*recess* + *-ive*.] Tending to recede; receding; going back: used especially of accent regarded as transferred or moved backward from the end toward the beginning of a word. In Greek grammar the accent is said to be recessive when it stands as far back from the end of the word as the laws of Greek accentuation permit—that is, on the antepenult if the ultimate is short, or on the penult if the ultimate is long.

recessively (rĕ-sĕs'iv-ly), *adv.* In a recessive or retrograde manner; with a backward movement or course.

As she [Greece] passes recessively from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV, 494.

recessus (rĕ-sĕs'us), *n.*; pl. *recessus*. [*L.*: see *recess*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a recess.—**Recessus chiasmatis.** Same as *recessus opticus*.—**Recessus infrapinealis.** A small cleft extending from the third ventricle into the conarium. Also called *ventriculus conarii*.—**Recessus infundibuli.** The funnel-shaped cavity at the bottom of the third ventricle; the cavity of the infundibulum.—**Recessus labyrinthi.** Same as *ductus endolymphaticus* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti.** The lateral recess of the fourth ventricle, containing the lateral choroid plexus.—**Recessus opticus.** A V-shaped recess of the floor of the third ventricle, in front of the infundibulum, bounded anteriorly by the lamina terminalis, posteriorly by the optic chiasm. Also called *recessus chiasmatis*. *Mihalovic*.—**Recessus præpontilis.** A name given by *Wider* in 1881 to the median pit formed by the overhanging of the front border of the pons Varolii.

Rechabite (rek'ā-bit), *n.* [= *F. Réchabite*; < *Rechab*, father of *Jonadab*, who founded the sect, + *-ite*.] 1. A member of a Jewish family and sect descended from *Rechab*, which, in obedience to the command of *Jonadab*, refused to drink wine, build or live in houses, sow seed, or plant or own vineyards. *Jer.* xxxv, 6, 7. Hence—2. A total abstainer from strong drink.

A *Rechabite* poor Will must live,

And drink of Adam's Ale.

Prior, *Wandering Pilgrim*.

3. A member of a society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Rechabite (rek'ā-bī-tizm), *n.* [*Rechabite* + *-ism*.] 1. The practice of the ancient Rechabites in respect to abstinence from strong drink.

The praises of *Rechabite* afford just as good an opportunity for the exhibition of sportive fancy and a lively humor as lyrical panegyrics on the most exquisite vintage of France or the Rhine.

R. J. Hinton, *Eng. Radical Leaders*, p. 220.

2. The principles and practice of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

The advantages which *Rechabite* offered above other friendly societies.

Rechabite Mag., July, 1886, p. 175. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rechant (rĕ-chānt'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*re-* + *chant*. Cf. *recant*.] To chant in alternation; sing antiphonally.

Hark, hark the cheerfull and re-chanting cries
Of old and young singing this joyfull Dittie.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, The Handy-Crafts.

rechase (rĕ-chās'), *v. t.* [*ME. rehasen*, < *OF. (and F.) rechasser*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *chasser*, drive: see *chase*.] 1. To chase or drive back or away, as to a forest or covert; turn back by driving or chasing: as, to *rechase* sheep by driving them from one pasture to another. [*Halliwel*.] [*Obsolete or prov. Eng.*]

Withynne a while the herts y-founde ys,
I-hallowed, and rechased faste
Longe time. *Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 379.

Then these assail; then those re-chase again;
Till stay'd with new-made hills of bodies slain.

Daniel, *Civil Wars*, iv, 47.

2. To call back (hounds) from a wrong scent.

rechaset, *n.* [*re-chase*, *v.*] A call (in hunting).

Seven score raches at his rechase.

Squire of Love Degré, l. 772. (*Halliwel*.)

rechatet, *n.* and *v.* Same as *recheat*.

réchauffé (rā-shō-fā'), *n.* [*F.*, pp. of *réchauffer*, dial. *réchauffer*, re-coffee, warm up, warm over, < *re-*, again, + *échauffer*, warm, < *L. excoalfacere*, warm: see *excoalfaction*, and cf. *eschaffe*, *chafe*.] A warmed-up dish; hence, a new concoction of old materials; a literary relash.

We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure without murmur *réchauffés* of the most ancient stock of fiction.

Saturday Rev.

rechet, *v.* An old spelling of *recheat*.

recheat (rĕ-chĕt'), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *re-chate*, *recheit*; < *OF. rechet*, *recheit*, etc., also *rechet*, *rechet*, a retreat, refuge: see *receipt*.] In *hunting*, a melody which the huntsman winds on the horn to call back the dogs from a wrong course, or to call them off at the close of the hunt; a recall on the horn.

In hunting I had as levee stand at the rechet as at the loosing.

That I will have a recheat windy in my forehead, or hang my hagle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me.

Shak., *Much Ado*, i, l. 342.

recheat (rĕ-chĕt'), *v. i.* [*Early mod. E.* also *re-chate*; < *ME. rechaten*, < *OF. rechet*, *recheiter*, *recheiter*, receive, give refuge, refl. take refuge, retreat, < *rechet*, *rechet*, etc., recheat: see *recheat*, *n.*] In *hunting*, to play the recheat; call back the hounds by the tones of the recheat on the horn.

Huntes hyzed hem tbeder, with hornez ful mony
Ay rechatande aryzt til thay the renk segen.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), i, 1911.

Rechatung with his horn, which then the hunter cheers,
Whilst still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears.

Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xlii, 127.

recherché (rĕ-she'r'shā), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *rechercher*, seek again: see *research*.] Much sought after; hence, out of the common; rare; dainty.

We thought it a more savoury meat than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer.

Capt. M. Thomson, *Story of Cawnpore*, v.

rechristen (rĕ-kris'n), *v. t.* [*re-* + *christen*.] To christen or name again; fix a new name upon.

Abbeys which have since been . . . rechristened with still homelier names.

Trevethan, *Early Hist. Chas. Jas. Fox*, p. 47.

The faculties . . . are in part rechristened, and also rearranged.

Nature, XXXIX, 244.

recidivate (rĕ-sid'i-vāt'), *v. i.* [*ML. recidivatus*, pp. of *recidivare* (> *F. recidiver*), fall back, relapse, < *L. recidivus*, falling back, etc. (cf. *recidivatus*, a restoration): see *recidivous*.] To fall back, relapse, or backslide; return to an abandoned course of conduct.

To recidivate, and to go against her own act.

Bp. Andrews, *Opuscula*, Speech, p. 79 (1629). (*Latham*.)

recidivation (rĕ-sid-i-vā'shon), *n.* [*OF. recidivation*, *F. recidivatio*, < *ML. recidivatio* (*n.*),

falling back, < *recidivare*, fall back: see *recidivate*.] A falling back; relapse; return to an abandoned course; backsliding.

Recidivation is so much more dangerous than our first sickness, as our natural strength is then the more feeble, and unable to endure means of restoring.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 447.

recidivist (rē-sid'i-vist), *n.* [*F. recidiviste*, < *recidive*, a repetition of a fault or crime, < *L. recidivus*, falling back: see *recidivous*.] In *French law*, a relapsed criminal; one who falls back into the same criminal course for which he has already been condemned.

The French Cabinet offered a pledge that no *recidivists* should be sent to the islands.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 60.

recidivous (rē-sid'i-vus), *a.* [= *OF. recidif* = *It. recidivo*, < *L. recidivus*, falling back, returning, recurring, < *recidere*, recidere, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Liable to backslide to a former state. *Imp. Diet.*

recipe (res'i-pē), *v. t.* [*L., impv. of recipere*, take: see *receive*.] Take; a Latin imperative used (commonly abbreviated *R.* or *℞*) at the beginning of physicians' prescriptions, as formerly and in part still written in Latin.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* [= *OF. recipe*, *F. récipé* = *Sp. recipe* = *Pg. It. recipe*, a recipe, < *L. recipere*, take, used as the first word in a prescription, and hence taken as a name for it: see *recipe*, *v.*] 1. A formula for the compounding of a remedy, with directions for its use, written by a physician; a medical prescription.

He deals all
With spirits, he; he will not hear a word
Of Galen or his tedious *recipes*.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

2. A prescribed formula in general, but especially one having some relation or resemblance to a medical prescription; a receipt.

There was a greatness of mind in Paracelsus, who, having furnished a *recipe* to make a fairy, had the delicacy to refrain from its formation.

J. D'Iserachi, Curios. of Lit., IV. 186.

The one grand *recipe* remains for you—the be-all and the end-all of your strange existence upon earth. Move on!

Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

= *Syn. Receipt*, etc. See *reception*.
receptangle (rē-sip'i-ang-gl), *n.* [*F. récepti-
angle*, irreg. < *L. recipere*, receive, + *angulus*,
angle: see *receive*, and *angle*³, *n.*] In *engin.*, an
instrument formerly used for measuring angles,
especially in fortification. *Buchanan.*

receptance (rē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [*< recipien(t) +
-ce*.] A receiving; the act of or capacity for
receiving; receptivity. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

receptancy (rē-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [As *receptance*
(see *-cy*).] Same as *receptance*.

We struggle—fain to enlarge
Our bounded physical *receptancy*,
Increase our power, supply fresh oil to life.

Browning, Cleon.

recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. récipi-
ent*, a receiver, water-clock, = *Sp. Pg. It. recipi-
ente*, receiving, a receiver, < *L. recipien(t)-s*, ppr.
of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*.] 1. *a.* Receiving;
receptive; acting or serving as a receiver;
capable of receiving or taking in.

The step from painting on a ground of stanniferous
enamel to a similar surface on a metallic *recipient* body is
an easy and obvious one. *Cat. Soulagés Coll.*, p. 99.

Recipient cavity, in *entom.*, a cavity in which an organ
or part is received at the will of the insect; specifically,
a cavity of the mesosternum which corresponds to a spine
of the prosternum, the spine and cavity forming in the
Elateride a springing-organ. See *spring*.

II. *n.* 1. A receiver or taker; especially,
one who receives or accepts something given
or communicated; a taker of that which is offered
or bestowed: as, *recipients* of charity or
of public education; the *recipients* of the eu-
charist.

Whatever is received is received according to the ca-
pacity of the *recipient*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 725.

Something should have been inserted to signify that,
when the *recipient* is fitly qualified and duly disposed,
there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacra-
ment. *Waterland*, Works, V. 423.

The first *recipients* of the Revelation.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, II. § 1.
2. That which receives; formerly, the receiver
in an apparatus or instrument.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical prepara-
tion, ceases to be nutritive, and, after all the labours
of the alembick, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corro-
sive. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

recipiomotor (rē-sip'i-ō-mō'tōr), *a.* [Irreg. <
L. recipere, receive, + *motor*, mover.] Re-
ceiving a motor impulse or stimulus; afferent,

as a nerve, in an ordinary sense: correlated
with *liberomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor*.

Each afferent nerve is a *recipio-motor* agent.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 18.

reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kāl), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL.* as
if **reciprocālis*, < *L. reciprocus*, returning, al-
ternating, reciprocal (> *It. Pg. reciproco* = *Sp.*
reciproco = *OF. reciproque*, > obs. *E. reciproq*);
perhaps lit. 'moving backward and forward,' <
**recus* (< *re-*, back, + *adj. formative -cus*: see
-ic) + *procus* (< *pro*, forward, + *adj. formative*
-cus). Cf. *reciprocous*, *reciproack*.] I. *a.* 1. Mov-
ing backward and forward; alternating; re-
ciprocating.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was
not supplied with any *reciprocal* or refluxive tide out of
the Dead Sea.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (Davies, under *refluxus*.)

Obedient to the moon, he spent his date
In course *reciprocal*, and had his fate

Link'd to the mutual flowing of the seas.

Milton, Second Epitaph on Hobson the Carrier.

2. Mutually exchanged or exchangeable; con-
cerning or given or owed by each (of two or
more) with regard to the other or others: as,
reciprocal aid; *reciprocal rights*, duties, or obli-
gations; *reciprocal love* or admiration.

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered.

Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 207.

The Liturgy or service . . . consisteth of the *reciprocal*
acts between God and man.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 378.

I take your gentle offer, and withal
Yield love again for love *reciprocal*.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 2.

The king assured me of a *reciprocal* affection to the king
my master, and of my particular welcome to his court.

Lord Herbert of Cheshbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

The liberty of the enemy's fishermen in war has been
protected by many French ordinances, and the English
observed a *reciprocal* indulgence.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 170.

There is much the same relation of *reciprocal*
dependence between judgment and reasoning as between con-
ception and judgment.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 414.

3. Having an interchangeable character or re-
lation; mutually equivalent or correspondent;
concordant; agreeing.

Knowledge and power are *reciprocal*.

Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl., note.

Sometimes a universal affirming may be converted saving
the quantity, to wit when consisting of *reciprocal* terms:
as, every man is a rational animal, and therefore every
rational animal is a man.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. 32.

He (the king) must guide the vast and complicated
machine of government, to the *reciprocal* advantage of all
his dominions.

A. Hamilton, Works, II. 56.

Thence came her friends of either sex, and all
With whom she lived on terms *reciprocal*.

Crabbe, Works, V. 51.

Reciprocal consecution. See *consecution*.—**Reciprocal
cross**, a reciprocal hybrid.

A *reciprocal cross* is a double cross between two species
or varieties, one form being used in one case as the father
and in the other case as the mother.

W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126.

Reciprocal determinant, diagrams, equation. See
determinant, diagram, etc.—**Reciprocal ellipsoid of
expansion**. See *ellipsoid*.—**Reciprocal figures** in
geom., two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelo-
grams, prisms, pyramids, etc.) 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.—**Re-
ciprocal functions, hybrids, matrix**. See *function*, etc.

—**Reciprocal polars**, two curves such that the polar of
any point on either (with respect to a fixed conic) is a tan-
gent of the other.—**Reciprocal pronoun**, a pronoun ex-
pressing mutual or reciprocal relation, such as Greek *ἀ-
λλήλων* (of each other, of one another).—**Reciprocal pro-
portion**. See *proportion*.—**Reciprocal quantities**, in
math., those quantities which, multiplied together, pro-
duce unity.—**Reciprocal ratio**. See *ratio*.—**Reciprocal
screws**, a pair of screws so related that a wrench about
one produces no twist about the other. Given any five
screws, a screw *reciprocal* to them all can be found.—
Reciprocal terms, in *logic*, those terms that have the
same signification, and consequently are convertible and
may be used for each other. = *Syn. Reciprocal, Mutual*.

There is a theoretical difference between these words,
although it often is not important. That is *mutual* which
is a common act on the part of both persons at the same
time. *Mutual* is not properly applicable to physical acts
or material things, as blows or gifts. *Reciprocal* means
that one follows another, being caused by it, with empha-
sis upon that which is viewed as caused: as, *reciprocal*
love or hate. See remarks under *mutual* as to the prop-
erty of using *mutual* for *common*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal to another
thing.

No more
Ye must be made your own *reciprocals*
To your loved city and fair severals
Of wives and houses.

Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo.

Love is ever rewarded either with the *reciprocal*, or with
an inward or secret contempt. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

2. In *math.*, the quotient resulting from the
division of unity by the quantity of which the

quotient is said to be the reciprocal. Thus, the re-
ciprocal of 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$, and conversely the reciprocal of $\frac{1}{4}$ is 4;
the reciprocal of 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of $a + x$ is $\frac{1}{a+x}$. A
fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction
is called the reciprocal of that other fraction: thus, $\frac{3}{4}$ is
the reciprocal of $\frac{4}{3}$.—**Polar reciprocals**. Same as *re-
ciprocal polars*. See I.

reciprocity (rē-sip'rō-kāl'i-ti), *n.* [*< recipi-
cal + -ity*.] The state or character of being
reciprocal.

An acknowledged *reciprocity* in love sanctifies every
little freedom. *Richardson*, Clariasa Harlowe, II. 1.

reciprocally (rē-sip'rō-kāl-i), *adv.* 1. In a re-
ciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or
effect; alternatingly; interchangeably; corre-
spondingly.

The Aristotelians . . . believe water and air to be re-
ciprocally transmutable. *Boyle*, Works, II. 342.

Virtue and sentiment *reciprocally* assist each other.

Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these *reciprocally* those again.

Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 565.

2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inverse-
ly. Thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is
reciprocally as the magnitude—that is, the greater the
magnitude the less in the same proportion the density,
and the less the magnitude the greater in the same pro-
portion the density. In geometry two magnitudes are
said to be reciprocally proportional to two others when
one of the first pair is to one of the second as the re-
maining one of the second is to the remaining one of the
first.

reciprocalness (rē-sip'rō-kāl-nes), *n.* The state or
character of being reciprocal.

reciprocant (rē-sip'rō-kant), *n.* [*< L. reciproc-
ant(-is)*, ppr. of *reciprocare*, move back and
forth: see *reciprocate*.] 1. The contravariant
expressing the condition of tangency between
the primitive quantie and an adjoint linear
form.—2. A differential invariant; a function
of partial differential coefficients of *n* variables
connected by a single relation, this function be-
ing such that, if the variables are interchanged
in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except
for multiplication by some *n*th root of unity into
some power of the same root of the continued
product of the first differential coefficients of
one of the variables relatively to all the others.

For an example, see *Schwarzian, n.*—**Absolute
reciprocant**, one whose extrinsic factor reduces to unity,
so that the interchange of variables produces no change
except multiplication by a root of unity.—**Binary reciprocant**,
one having two variables.—**Characteristic of
a reciprocant**, the root of unity with which it becomes
multiplied on interchange of the variables.—**Character
of a reciprocant**, its kind with respect to its characteris-
tic.—**Circular reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated
to zero, gives the equation of a locus which is its own in-
verse with respect to every point.—**Degree of a reciprocant**,
the number of factors (differential coefficients)
in that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if
that term is $(D_x)^a (D_y)^b (D_z)^c$, the degree is $a + b + c$.

—**Even reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is 1.—**Ex-
tent of a reciprocant**, the weight of the most advanced
letter which it contains.—**Homogeneous reciprocant**,
a reciprocant all the terms of which are of the same de-
gree in the differential coefficients.—**Homographic bi-
nary reciprocant**, one which remains unaltered when
x and *y* are changed respectively into $(Lx + M)/(x + N)$
and $(Py + Q)/(y + R)$, where the capitals are con-
stants.—**Integrable reciprocant**, a reciprocant which,
equated to zero, gives an equation which can be integrated.
—**Isobaric reciprocant**, a reciprocant having the sum
of the orders of the differential coefficients the same in
all the terms.—**Odd reciprocant**, one whose characteris-
tic is not 1.—**Orthogonal reciprocant**, one which re-
mains unchanged by an orthogonal transformation of the
variables.—**Type of a reciprocant**, the combination of
its character, weight, degree, and extent.—**Weight of a
reciprocant**, the sum of the orders, each diminished by
two, of the factors (differential coefficients) of the term
having the greatest weight. Thus, if that term is $(D_x)^a$
 $(D_y)^b (D_z)^c$, the weight is $-a + c + 2d$.

reciprocative (rē-sip'rō-kān-tiv), *o.* [*< recipi-
rocant + -ive*.] Pertaining to a reciprocant.

reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp.
reciprocated, ppr. *reciprocating*. [*< L. recipi-
rocatus*, ppr. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth,
reverse (> *It. reciprocare* = *Sp. Pg. reciprocar*
= *F. réciproquer*, reciprocate, interchange), <
reciprocus, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] I. *trans.*

1. To cause to move back and forth; give an
alternating motion to.

The sleeve is *reciprocated* from a rock shaft journaled
in the lower aligning ends of the main frame.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 75.

2. To give and return mutually; yield or per-
form each to each; interchange: as, to *reciprocate*
favours.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.

Cowper, Friendship, l. 48.

At night men crowd the close little caffè, where they re-
reciprocate amoke, respiration, and animal heat.

Howells, Venetian Life, III.

3. To give or do in response; yield a return of;
requite correspondingly.

It must happen, no doubt, that frank and generous women will excite love they do not reciprocate.

Margaret Fuller, *Woman in 19th Cent.*, p. 140.

II. intrans. 1. To move backward and forward; have an alternating movement; act interchangeably; alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows reciprocating air.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv. 249.

2. To act in return or response; do something equivalent or accordant: as, I did him many favors, but he did not reciprocate. [Colloq.]—

Reciprocating engine, a form of engine in which the piston and piston-rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines: in contradistinction to *rotatory engine*. See *rotatory*.—**Reciprocating force**. See *force*.—**Reciprocating motion**, in *mach.*, a contrivance frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a center or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other. See *cut* under *pitman*.—**Reciprocating propeller**, a propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path.—**Reciprocating proposition**. See *proposition*.

reciprocation (rē-sip-rō-kā'shən), *n.* [*L. reciprocation* = *Sp. reciprocación* = *Pg. reciprocacão* = *It. reciprocazione*. < *L. reciprocatio* (*n.*), a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, a retrogression, alternation, reflux, *ebb*, < *reciprocare*, *pp. reciprocatus*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] 1. A going back and forth; alternation of movement.

When the bent spring is freed, when the raised weight falls, a converse series of motions must be effected, and this . . . would lead to a mere *reciprocation* [of force].

W. R. Grove, *Corr. of Forces*, p. 24.

2. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning: as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

We do therefore lie, in respect of each other, under a *reciprocation* of benefits.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, Prol.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other.—**Polar reciprocation**, in *geom.*, the process of forming the polar reciprocal of a figure.

reciprocative (rē-sip-rō-kā-tiv), *a.* [*L. reciprocative* + *-ive*.] Of a reciprocating character; giving and taking reciprocally.

Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with *reciprocative* tendencies.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 111.

reciprocatory (rē-sip-rō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. reciprocate* + *-ary*.] Going backward and forward; alternating in direction or in action: reciprocating: opposed to *rotatory*.

Impart a *reciprocatory* motion to the carriage.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 457.

A rotatory movement could be combined with the *reciprocatory* one.

Dredge's *Electric Illumination*, I. 388.

reciprocity (res-i-pros'ī-ti), *n.* [*L. reciprocitē* = *Sp. reciprocidad* = *Pg. reciprocidade* = *It. reciprocità*, < *ML. *reciprocita* (*t-s*), < *L. reciprocus*, *reciprocal*: see *reciprocal*.] 1. Reciprocal action or relation; free interchange; mutual responsiveness in act or effect: as, *reciprocity* of benefits or of feeling; *reciprocity* of influence.

By the Convention of 1815 a *reciprocity* of intercourse was established between us and Great Britain.

D. Webster, *Speech*, Jan. 24, 1832.

2. Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects of different governments in each other's ports, with respect to shipping or merchandise, to the extent established by treaty.

On the Continent, after the fourteenth century, a system of *reciprocity* was frequently established between the several towns, as for instance in 1365 at Tonrnay.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxix.

The *reciprocity* stipulations in our previous treaties were thought to operate disadvantageously to American navigation in the case of the Hanse towns, especially in regard to tobacco.

E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, p. 432.

Another illustration may be found in the history of *reciprocity* with Canada.

G. F. Edmunds, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 428.

3. In the *Kantian philos.*, mutual action and reaction in the strict mechanical sense.

Reciprocity, which, as a pure conception, is but the relation of parts or species in a generic whole, becomes . . . invariable coexistence, or coexistence according to a universal rule.

E. Caird, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 412.

Glance once again at *reciprocity* and causality. The one is a necessary to and fro; the other only a necessary fro.

J. H. Stirling, *Mind*, X. 65.

4. In *geom.*, the mutual relationship between points and straight lines in a plane, or points and planes in space, etc.; duality.—**Hermite's law of reciprocity** [named from the French mathematician Charles Hermite, born 1822], the proposition that the number of invariants of the *n*th order in the coefficients possessed by a binary quantic of the *p*th degree is equal

to the number of invariants of the order *p* in the coefficients possessed by a quantic of the *n*th degree.—**Law of reciprocity of prime numbers**. See *law*.—**Plane birational reciprocity**, a one to one correspondence between the elements of a field of points and those of a field of rays.—**Quadratic reciprocity**. See *quadratic*.—**Reciprocity treaty**, a treaty granting equal privileges of commercial intercourse in certain specified particulars to the people of the countries concerned. The reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, existing from 1854 to 1866, provided for freedom of trade in certain commodities, chiefly raw or half-manufactured products, between the latter country and the Canadian provinces. It was abrogated on previous notice given under its terms by the United States. The United States government formed a similar treaty with that of Hawaii in 1876. = *Syn.* 1. Exchange, interchange, reciprocation.

reciprocity, *a.* [Also *reciproque*; < *OF. reciproque*, *F. réciproque* = *Pr. reciproc* = *Sp. reciproco* = *Pg. It. reciproco*, < *L. reciprocus*, *reciprocal*: see *reciprocans* and *reciprocal*.] *Reciprocal*.

Twixt whom and them there is this *reciprocal* commerce.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

reciprocornous (rē-sip-rō-kōr'nns), *a.* [*L. reciprocicornis*, having horns curved backward, < *reciprocus*, turning back the same way (see *reciprocal*), + *cornu*, a horn: see *earn*² and *horn*.] Having horns turned backward and then forward, as a ram. This form is characteristic of the sheep tribe, though not peculiar to it. See *arietiform*, and *cuts* under *bighorn*, *argali*, *oudad*, and *Oris*.

reciproconst (rē-sip-rō-kus), *a.* [*L. reciprocus*, turning back the same way: see *reciprocal*.] *Reciprocal*.

For the removing of which impurity, the cardinal acquainted Taylor "That he had devised to make the band *reciprocans* and egal."

Styrie, *Memorialis*, Hen. VIII., l. i. 5.

reciproquet, *a.* See *reciprocal*.

recision (rē-sizh'on), *n.* [*OF. reccion*, *F. récision* = *Sp. rección* = *Pg. reissão* = *It. reisione*, < *L. reccio* (*n.*), a cutting off, retrenchment, diminution, < *recidere*, *pp. recisus*, cut off, < *re-*, back, again, + *cadere*, cut.] 1. The act of cutting off. *Cotgrave*.—2. Specifically, in *surg.*, same as *resection*.

recital (rē-sī'tal), *n.* [*recite* + *-al*.] 1. The reciting or repeating of something previously prepared; especially, an elocutionary recitation; the rhetorical delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory: as, the *recital* of a poem; a dramatic *recital*.—2. A telling over; a narration; a relation of particulars about anything, either orally or in writing: as, the *recital* of evidence.

Some men . . . give us in *recitals* of disease

A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.

Couper, *Conversation*, I. 313.

He poured out a *recital* of the whole misadventure.

Howells, *Undiscovered Country*, p. 154.

3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative: as, a harrowing *recital*.—4. In *law*: (a) That part of a deed which rehearses the circumstances inducing or leading to its execution. (b) Any incidental statement of fact in a deed or contract: as, a *recital* is evidence of the fact recited, as against the party making it.—5. A musical performance or concert, vocal or instrumental, especially one given by a single performer, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of some one composer: as, a Wagner *recital*; a piano *recital*. = *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), repetition, speech, discourse.

recitation (res-i-tā'shən), *n.* [*OF. recitation*, *F. recitation* = *Sp. recitación* = *Pg. recitação* = *It. recitazione*, < *L. recitatio* (*n.*), a reading aloud of judicial decrees or literary works, < *recitare*, *pp. recitatus*, read aloud, *recite*: see *recite*.] 1. The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory; the oral delivery of a composition without the text, especially as a public exercise or performance.

—2. The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person; a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson.—3. In *music*: (a) Same as *recitative*. (b) Same as *reciting-note*.—**Mystic recitation**. See *mystic*.

recitationist (res-i-tā'shən-ist), *n.* [*recitation* + *-ist*.] One who practises recitation; a public reciter of his own or others' compositions.

The youth who has heard this last of the *recitationists* deliver one of his poems will recall in future years the fire and spirit of a veteran whose heart was in his work.

Stedman, *Poets of America*, viii. § 3.

recitation-room (res-i-tā'shən-rōm), *n.* A room for college or school recitations.

recitative (res'ī-tā-tēv'), *a.* and *n.* [*F. récitatif*, *n.*, < *It. recitativo*, *n.*, a recitative in music;

as *recite* + *-ative*.] **I. a.** In *music*, in the style of a recitative; as if spoken.

II. n. In *music*: (a) A form or style of song resembling declamation—that is, in which regularity of rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a union of song and speech, with the emphasis sometimes on one element and sometimes on the other, but with a careful avoidance of technical "form" in the musical sense. The division into phrases is properly governed by rhetorical reasons only. The strictly tonal and metrical qualities of a balanced melody are usually but meagerly represented. The sequence of harmonies and of tonalities is often entirely unrestricted. An unaccompanied recitative (*recitativo secco*) has only a few detached instrumental chords, or a *basso continuo*, to suggest or sketch the harmonic basis of the melody. Accompaniments of this sort have been given at different periods to different instruments, such as the harpsichord, the violoncello, or the string orchestra alone. An accompanied recitative (*recitativo strumentato*) has a continuous instrumental background, which occasionally becomes highly descriptive or dramatic, and may be assigned to a full orchestra. This variety of recitative passes over insensibly into the *arioso* and the *aria parlante*. The recitative was invented, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, in the course of an attempt by certain Florentine musicians to recover the dramatic declamation of the ancient Greeks. Its recognition as a legitimate style of composition opened the way for the development of the dramatic forms of the opera and the oratorio, in both of which it has always retained a prominent place. Its value in such extended forms is due to its adaptability to descriptive, explanatory, and epic matter generally, as well as to strictly dramatic utterance of every kind. It has been customary to introduce lyric arias by recitatives; but in the operatic works of the present century the formal distinction between recitative and aria has been more or less abandoned as arbitrary. The *melos* of Wagner is an intermediate form, capable of extension in either direction. Also *recitation*.

What they call *Recitative* in Musick is only a more tunable Speaking; it is a kind of Prose in Musick.

Congreve, *Semele*, Arg.

Ballads, in the seventeenth century, had become the delight of the whole Spanish people. . . . The blind beggar gathered alms by chanting them, and the puppet-showman gave them in *recitative* to explain his exhibition.

Tieknor, *Span. Lit.*, III. 77.

(b) A section, passage, or movement in the style described above.

recitatively (res'ī-tā-tēv'li), *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

recitativo (rā-chē-tā-tēv'vō), *n.* [*It.*, a recitative in music: see *recitative*.] *Recitative*.

She tripp'd and laugh'd, too pretty much to stand; . . . Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 52.

recite (rē-sīt'), *v.*; pret. and *pp. recited*, *ppr. reciting*. [*OF. reciter*, *F. réciter* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. recitar* = *It. recitare*, < *L. recitare*, read aloud, *recite*, repeat from memory, < *re-*, again, + *citare*, cite: see *cite*.] **I. trans.** 1. To repeat or say over, as something previously prepared or committed to memory; rehearse the words of; deliver orally: as, to *recite* the Litany; to *recite* a poem.

All the parties concerned were then called together; and the fedtah, or prayer of peace, used in long and dangerous journeys, was solemnly *recited* and assented to by them all.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, II. 504.

2. In *music*, to deliver in recitative.

The dialogue [in the first operas] was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but *recited* in simple musical tones.

Burney, *Hist. Music*, IV. 18.

3. To relate the facts or particulars of; give an account or statement of; tell: as, to *recite* one's adventures or one's wrongs.

Till that, as comes by course, I doe *recite*
What fortune to the Briton Prince did lite,
Pursuing that proud Knight.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 17.

Lest the world should task you to *recite*
What merit lived in me. *Shak.*, *Sonnets*, lxxii.

"J make," cries Charley, *reciting* the shield, "three merious on a field or, with an earl's coronet."

Thackeray, *Virginians*, xxxii.

4. To repeat or tell over in writing; set down the words or particulars of; rehearse; cite; quote.

Which booke (de Estione Studii et de Liberis Educandis) is oft *recited*, and moch prayed, in the fragmentes of Nonna, even for authoritie sake.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, ii.

Lucianus, the merry Greeke, *reciteth* a great number of them [prophecies], deified by a coosening companion, one Alexander.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 218.

The thoughts of god let Granville's verse *recite*.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 425.

To *recite* one's beads. See to *bid* beads, under *bead*. = *Syn.* 3. *Cite*, *Adduce*, etc. (see *quote*); *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*, etc. (see *recapitulate*); enumerate, detail.

II. intrans. To make a recitation or rehearsal; rehearse or say over what has been learned: as, to *recite* in public or in a class.

They *recite* without book.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, II. 126.

reciter (rē-sīt'), *n.* [*recite*, *v.*] *Recital*.

All former *recites* or observations of long-ly'd races.

Str W. Temple, *Health*.

reciter (rē-sī'tēr), n. [*OF. reciteur, recitateur*, F. *recitateur* = It. *recitatore*, < L. *recitator*, a reciter, < *recitare*, recite: see *recite*.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator or declaimer, especially of what has been previously written or told.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one reciter to another. Bp. Percy, *On Anc. Metrical Romances*, § 1. (*Latham*.)

reciting-note (rē-sī'ting-nōt), n. In *chanting*, a note or tone on which several or many syllables are recited in monotone. In Gregorian music this tone is regularly the dominant of the mode, but in Anglican chants it may be any tone. Usually every chant contains two, or a double chant four, reciting-notes.

reck (rek), v.; pret. and pp. *recked* (formerly *raught*). [Formerly also *reak*, sometimes misspelled *wreak*; < ME. *recken*, *rekken*, assimilated *rechen*, later forms, with shortened vowel, of *reken*, assimilated *rechen* (pret. *rouchte*, *rouhte*, *rogte*, *rohte*), < AS. *rēcan*, *rēcan* (pret. *rōhte*, care, reck, = OS. *rōkian* = MLG. *rōken*, *rūken*, LG. *rōken*, *ruken*, *rochen* = OHG. *ruohhan*, *ruochan*, *ruochen*, MHG. *ruochen* (also, in comp., OHG. *geruochan*, MHG. *geruochen*, G. *geruhen*) = Icel. *rækja*, *rekk*, regard, etc. (cf. Dan. *rōgte*, care, tend, etc.); cf. AS. *rōc (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh*, *ruah*, MHG. *ruoch*, care, heed; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀλέγειν* (for **ἀπέγειν*), have care, heed, reck.] I. *intrans.* 1. To take heed; have a care; mind; heed; care: usually in a negative clause, often followed by *of*.

And whether they had good ausuere or euell, thei *raught* neuer. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Sith that he myghte do her no companie,
He ne *roghte* not a myte for to dye.
Chaucer, *Complaint of Mars*, l. 126.

He *recketh* not, be so he wyne,
Of that another man all lese.
Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, ii.

I *reck* not though I end my life to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. G. 26.

Of God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 50.

Light *recking* of his cause, but battling for their own.
Scott, *Vision of Don Roderick*, The Vision, st. 45.

2*l.* To think.
Forthe ther ys oon, y *reke*,
That can well Frensche speke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 35, f. 115. (*Hallivell*.)

II. *trans.* To take heed of; care for; regard; consider; be concerned about. [Obsolete or poetical.]

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, . . . came hither to do this kind office, to my unspeakable grief.
Sir P. Sidney.

An' may you better *reck* the reade
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, *Epistle to a Young Friend*.

It *recks* (impersonal), it concerns.
Of night, or loneliness, *it recks* me not.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 404.

reckent, v. An obsolete (the more correct) form of *reckon*.

reckless (rek'les), a. [Formerly also assimilated *rechless*, *rechless*, and misspelled *wreckless*, *wretchless*; < ME. *rekles*, *reckeles*, *rekkeles*, assimilated *recheles*, *recheles*, *rechlesse*, < AS. *rēceleās*, *rēceleās*, careless, reckless, thoughtless, heedless, etc., = D. *roekeloos*, *roekeloos*, rash, = MLG. *rokelōs*, *rocelōs* = OHG. *ruahchulōs*, MHG. *ruochelos*, G. *ruchlos*, careless, untroubled, wicked, notorious; < *rōc or *rōce (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh*, MHG. *ruoch*, care (see *reck*, v.), + *-leās* = E. *-less*.] 1*l.* Not *recking*; careless; heedless; inattentive: in a mild sense.

A monk, when he is *recheles*,
Is likened to a fisch that is waterles—
This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 179.

First when thu spekiat be not *rekles*,
Kepe feete and fingeris and handes still in peac.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

2. Not *recking* of consequences; desperately heedless, as from folly, passion, or perversity; impetuously or rashly adventurous.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 110.

Unhappily, James, instead of becoming a mediator, became the fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi. = *Syn.* 2. *Enterprising*, *Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*), incautious, unwary, unconcerned, indifferent, thoughtless. See list under *rash*l.

recklessly (rek'les-li), adv. [< ME. *reklesly*, *rekkelesly*, < AS. **rēccleāslicce*, *rēccleāslicce*, < *rēceleās*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ly*2.] In a reckless manner; with rash or desperate heedlessness.

recklessness (rek'les-nes), n. [Formerly also assimilated *rechlessness*, *rechlessness*; < ME. *reklesnes*, *rechelesnesse*, *rechelesnes*, < AS. *rēceleāsnes*, < *rēceleās*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being reckless or heedless; perverse or desperate rashness.

reckling (rek'ling), n. and a. [Also *rukking*; prob. < Icel. *reklingr*, an outcast, < *reka*, drive, toss, drift, etc. (= *wreak*), + *-lingr* = E. *-ling*l]. Cf. *wretchcock*, the smallest of a brood of fowls.] I. n. 1. The smallest and weakest one in a litter, as of puppies, kittens, or pigs; the runt. Hence—2. A helpless babe.

There lay the *reckling*, one
But one hour old! What said the happy sire?
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

II. a. Small; puny; stunted.
A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II, v. 3.

reckmaster (rek'mās'tēr), n. [Irreg. < *reck(on)* + *master*.] A professional computer and accountant. [Rare.]

The common logist, *reckmaster*, or arithmetician.
Dr. John Dee, *Preface to Euclid* (1570).

reckon (rek'n), v. [Early mod. E. *recken*; < ME. *rekeken*, *rekenen*, *reknen*, count, account, reckon, esteem, etc., < AS. **reccenan*, found only in the once-occurring comp. *ge-reccenan*, explain, = OFries. *rekenia*, *reknia* = D. *rekenen* = MLG. LG. *rekenen* = OHG. *rehhanon*, MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen* = Icel. *reknia* (for **reknia* ?) = Sw. *ríkna* = Dan. *regne*, *rekon*, = Goth. *rahnjan* (for **raknjan* ?), *rekon*; a secondary verb, with formative *-n* (see *-en*l), parallel with another verb (the common one in AS.), AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte*, *rehte*), narrate, tell, say, explain, expound, = OS. *rekkian*, narrate, explain, = OHG. *rachjan*, *reccen*, narrate, explain, reckon; these verbs being derived from a noun, AS. *ravu*, f., an account or reckoning, an account or narrative, an exposition, explanation, history, comedy, = OHG. *rahhā*, f., a subject, thing, = Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin; prob. akin to Gr. *λόγος*, an account, saying, word, reason, *λέγειν*, say: see *Logos*, *logic*, *legend*, etc. The AS. verb *reccan*, narrate, is generally confused with *reccan*, direct, rule, also stretch: see *reckl*, *rech*l. The former spelling *reken* is historically the proper one, the termination *-an*, as with *becon*, being prop. *-an*: see *-en*l.] I. *trans.* 1. To count, or compute; calculate; tally over by items or one by one: often with *up*.

No man vpon molde schuld now deuisse
Men richler a-raid to *reken* alle thinges.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1934.

I have not art to *rekon* my groana.
Shak., *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 121.

If we *rekon up* only those days which God hath accepted of our lives, a life of good years will hardly be a span long.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To *rekon* right it is required, (1.) That the mind distinguish carefully two ideas which are different one from another only by the addition or subtraction of one unit. (2.) That it retain in memory the names or marks of the several combinations from an unit to that number.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. xvi. 7.

2. To take into account; include in an account or category; set to one's account; impute; charge or credit.

Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness.
Rom. iv. 9.

Also these Vles of Ynde, which both evne azenst us,
beth noight *reckned* in the Climates; for thei ben azenst us that ben in the lowe Coutree.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 186.

Was any man's lust or intemperance ever *reckoned* among the Titles of his honour?
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. ii.

Among the costs of production have to be *reckoned* taxes, general and local.
H. Spencer, *Man vs. State*, p. 23.

3*l.* To take account of; inquire into; consider. Thane sille we *rekkene* fulle rathe whatt ryghte that he claymes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1275.

4. To hold in estimation as; regard; consider as being.

We ought not to *reken* and coumpt the thyng harde
That bryngeth ioye and pleasure afterwarde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

For that they *reckened* this demeanoure attempted, not so specially agaynste the other Lordes, as agaynste the Kinge hymselfe.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 43.

Though it be not expressly spoken against in Scripture, yet I *rekon* it plainly enough implied in the Scripture.
Latimer, *Sermon bef. Edw.* VI., 1550.

This is *reckoned* a very polite and fashionable amusement here.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, lxxvi.

A friend may well be *reckoned* the masterpiece of nature.
Emerson, *Friendship*. = *Syn.* 1. To enumerate, cast, cast up.—1 and 2. *Compute*, *Count*, etc. (see *calculate*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; cast up an account; figure up.

And when he had begune to *reken*, won was broughte vnto hym whiche ought hym ten thousande talentes.
Tyndale, *Mat.* xvii. 24.

2. To make an accounting; settle accounts; come to an adjustment or to terms: commonly followed by *with*.

"Parlay," selstow, "som tyme he *reke*ne shal, . . .
For he noight helpeth needfull in her nede."
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 12.

The lorde of those servautes cam, and *reckened* with them.
Tyndale, *Mat.* xxv. 19.

Know that ye shall to-morrow be placed before God, and *reckoned* with according to your deeda.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 104.

3*l.* To give an account of one's self; make an explanation.

Pandaros, withouten *rekenynge*,
Out wente anon to Eleyne and Delphebus.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 1640.

4*l.* To take account of the points or details of a subject; reason; discriminate.

Nothing at all, to *rekin* ryght,
Different, in to Goddis sycht,
Than bene the purest Creature
That eir we formit of nature.
Lauder, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

5. To base a calculation or expectation; rely; count; depend: with *on* or *upon*.

My Lord Ambassador Aston *reckons upon* you, that you will be one of his Train at his first Audience in Madrid.
Hovell, *Letters*, i. vi. 28.

Thus they [men] adore the goddly scheme by which they brought all these things to pass, and *rekon upon* it as sure and infallible for the future.
Bp. Atterbury, *Sermous*, I. vii.

In the whole corporation [of Newcastle-on-Tyne] the government could not *rekon on* more than four votes.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, viii.

6. To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose; guess: as, I *reckon* a storm is coming. [The use of *rekon* in this sense, though regularly developed and found in good literature, like the corresponding sense of the transitive verb (definition 4), has by reason of its frequency in colloquial speech in some parts of the United States, especially in the South (where it occupies a place like that of *guess* in New England), come to be regarded as provincial or vulgar.] I *reckoned* [thought], R. V., margin) till morning that as a lion so will he break all my bones. *Isa.* xxxviii. 13.

For I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. *Rom.* viii. 18.

What, you are a courtier, I *reckon*? No wonder you wish the press was demolished. *Foot*, *The Bankrupt*, iii.

There is one thing I must needs add, though I *rekon* it will appear to many as a very unreasonable paradox. *Swift*, *Nobles and Commons*, v.

I *rekon* you will be selling out the whole—it's needless making twa bites of a cherry. *Scott*, *St. Rounan's Well*, x.

I *rekon* they will always be "the girls" to us, even if they're eighty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 444.

7. To expect; intend. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Another sweet invention,
The which in brief I *rekon* to name.
Unwanted Londonerry (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 249).

To *rekon* for, to give an account for; be answerable for.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *rekon* for it one day.
Bp. Sanderson.

To *rekon* without one's host. See *host*2.

reckoner (rek'n-ēr), n. [< ME. *rekenere*, *reknare* (= D. *rekenaar* = G. *rechner* = Sw. *beräktnare* = Dan. *be-regner*); < *reckon* + *-er*l.] 1. One who reckons or computes; as, a rapid *reckoner*.

But retrospects with bad *reckoners* are troublesome things.
Warburton, *On Occasional Reflections*.

In Ireland, where the *reckoner* would begin by saying "The two thumbs is one." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 489.

2. Something that assists a person to reckon or cast up accounts, as a book containing a series of tables; a ready-reckoner.

reckoning (rek'n-ing), n. [Early mod. E. also *reckning*; < ME. *rekeninge*, *rekninge*, *reknung*, *reknung* (= D. *rekening*, a bill, account, reckoning, = MLG. *rekeninge* = OHG. *rechenunga*, MHG. *rechenunge*, G. *rechnung* = Sw. *räkning* = Dan. *regning*, a reckoning, a computation); verbal n. of *reckon*, v.] 1. The act of counting or computing; hence, an account or calculation; an adjustment of accounts.

For it pleaseth a Mayster much to haue a true *reckoning*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I am ill at *reckoning*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 42.
The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often. *South*.

2. A bill of charges, especially in a hotel, tavern, inn, or other place of entertainment; an itemized statement of what is due; a score.

In a shadowy saloon,
On silken cushions half reclined,
I watch thy grace. *Tennyson, Eleonore.*

recline (rē-klīn'), *a.* [*L. reclinis, reclinus, leaning back, bent back, reclining, < reclinare, lean back, recline: see recline, v.] Leaning; being in a reclining posture. [Rare.]*

They sat recline
On the soft downy bank damaak'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

recliner (rē-klī'nēr), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specifically, a reclining dial.

reclining-board (rē-klī'ning-bōrd), *n.* A board to which young persons are sometimes strapped, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

reclining-chair (rē-klī'ning-chār), *n.* A chair the back of which can be tilted as desired, to allow the occupant to assume a reclining position; an invalid-chair.

reclivate (rē-klī-vāt), *a.* [*LL. reclivis, leaning backward, < L. re-, back, + clivus, sloping; see clivous.] In entom., forming a double curve; curving outward and then inward: noting margins, parts of jointed organs, and processes.*

reclithe (rē-klōth'), *v. t.* [*< re- + clothe.] To clothe again.*

The varying year with blade and sheaf
Clothes and reclithes the happy plains.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

reclutē (rē-klōd'), *v. t.* [= *OF. recludere, recludere, F. recludre = Pr. recludre, recludre = Sp. Pg. recludir, shut up, seclude, = It. richiudere, unclose, open, < LL. recludere, shut up or off, close, < L. recludere, unclose, open, also in LL. shut up, < re-, back, + claudere, shut: see close¹, and cf. conclude, exclude, include, preclude, seclude, occlude.] To open; unclose.*

Hem softe enclude,
And towarde nyght hir yates thou reclude.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

recluse (rē-klōs'), *a. and n.* [1. *< ME. reclus, n., < OF. reclus, F. reclus, fem. reclus = Pr. reclus = Sp. Pg. recluso = It. richiuto, < LL. reclusus, shut up (ML. reclusus, m., reclusa, f., a recluse), pp. of recludere, shut up, L. unclose, open, etc.: see reclude. 2. < ME. reclus, < OF. reclus, a convent, monastery, < LL. reclusa, fem. of reclusus, shut up: see above.] 1. *a.* Shut up or apart from the world; retired from public notice; sequestered; solitary; existing or passed in a solitary state: as, a recluse monk or hermit; a recluse life.*

Here, as recluse as the Turkish Spy at Paris, I am almost unknown to every body.

Goldsmith, To Rev. Thomas Contarine.

II. *n.* 1. A person who withdraws from the world to spend his days in seclusion and meditation; specifically, a member of a religious community who is voluntarily immured for life in a single cell. The life of a monastic recluse was a privilege accorded only to those of exceptional virtue, and only by express permission of the abbot, chapter, and bishop. In earlier monasticism, the recluse was immured in a cell, sometimes underground, and usually within the precincts of the monastery. He was to have no other apparel than that which he wore at the time of his incarceration. The doorway to the cell was walled up, and only a sufficient aperture was left for the conveyance of provisions, but so contrived as not to allow the recluse to see or be seen. Later monasticism greatly modified this rigor. 2. A place of seclusion; a retired or quiet situation; a hermitage, convent, or the like.

It is certain that the church of Christ is the pillar of truth, or sacred recluse and peculiar asylum of Religion.
J. Wise, The Churches' Quarrel Espoused.

recluse (rē-klōz'), *v. t.* [*< ME. reclusen; < recludere, a.] To shut up; seclude; withdraw from intercourse.*

Religious out-ryders reclused in here cloistres.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

I had a shrewd Disease hung lately upon me, proceeding, as the Physicians told me, from this long reclused life.
Hazell, Letters, ii. 29.

reclusely (rē-klōs'li), *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society; as a recluse. *Lee, Eccles. Gloss.*

recluseness (rē-klōs'nes), *n.* The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society.

A kind of calm recluseness is like rest to the overlabour'd man.
Pelham, On Eccles. ii. 11. (Resolves, p. 349.)

reclusion (rē-klōz'hon), *n.* [*< F. reclusion = Sp. reclusion = Pg. reclusão = It. reclusionone, < ML. reclusio(n-), < LL. recludere, pp. reclusus, shut up: see reclude and recluse.] 1. A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. Johnson. — 2. Specifically, the life or condition of a recluse or immured solitary.*

reclusive (rē-klōs'iv), *a.* [*< recluse + -ive.] Affording retirement from society; recluse.*

And if it sort not well, you may conceal her . . .
In some reclusive and religious life.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 244.

reclusory (rē-klōs'ō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reclusories* (-riz). [= *Sp. It. reclusorio, < ML. reclusorium, < LL. recludere, pp. reclusus, shut up, close: see reclude.] The abode or cell of a recluse.*

recoct (rē-kōkt'), *v. t.* [*< L. recoctus, pp. of recoquere, cook again, < re-, again, + coquere, cook: see cook¹, v.] To cook over again; hence, to vamp up or renew.*

Old women and men, too . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to recoct their corpa, as she did Eson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness.

recoction (rē-kōk'shōn), *n.* [*< recoct + -ion.] A second coction or preparation. Imp. Dict. Recognisable, recognise, etc. See recognizable, etc.*

recognition¹ (rē-og-nish'ōn), *n.* [*< OF. recognition, F. reconnaissance = It. ricognizione, ricognizione, < L. recognitio(n-), < recognoscere, pp. recognitus, recognize, know again: see recognize¹.] 1. The act of recognizing; a knowing again; consciousness that a given object is identical with an object previously cognized.*

Every species of fancy hath three modes: recognition of a thing as present, memory of it as past, and foresight of it as to come.

Sense represents phenomena empirically in perception, imagination in association, apperception in the empirical consciousness of the identity of these reproductive representations with the phenomena by which they were given therefore in recognition.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 115.
A person's recognition of a colour is in part an act of inference.

2. A formal avowal of knowledge and approval or sanction; acknowledgment: as, the recognition of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God.

This Byzantine synod assumed the rank and powers of the seventh general council; yet even this title was a recognition of the six preceding assemblies.

On the 4th he was received in procession at Westminster, seized the crown and sceptre of the Confessor, and was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. . . . From the 4th of March the legal recognition of Edward's royal character begins, and the years of his reign date.

That a man's right to the produce of his brain is equally valid with his right to the produce of his hands is a fact which has yet obtained but a very imperfect recognition.

3. Cognizance; notice taken; acceptance.

The interesting fact about Apollonius is the extensive recognition which he obtained, and the ease with which his pretensions found acceptance in the existing condition of the popular mind.

4. In *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, by whatever ground of eviction. = *Syn. 1.* See recognize¹.

recognition² (rē'kōg-nish'ōn), *n.* A repeated cognition.

recognitive (rē-kōg'ni-tiv), *a.* [*< L. recognitus, pp. of recognoscere, recognize, + -ive. Cf. cognitive.] Recognizing; recognitory.*

recognitor (rē-kōg'ni-tōr), *n.* [*< AF. recognitor, < ML. recognitor, < L. recognitus, pp. of recognoscere, recognize: see recognize¹.] In law, one of a jury impaneled on an assize: so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict. The recognitor was a witness rather than a juror in the modern sense.*

The inquests by Recognitors which we hear of from the time of the Conqueror onwards—the sworn men by whose oaths Domesday was drawn up—come much more nearly (than comparators) to our notion of Jurors, but still they are not the thing itself.

recognitory (rē-kōg'ni-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. recognitus, pp. of recognoscere, recognize, + -ory¹.] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.*

A pun and its recognitory laugh must be co-instantaneous.

recognizability (rē-og-ni-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< recognizable + -ity (see -bility).] The state of being recognizable; capacity for being recognized.*

recognizable (rē'og-ni-zā-bl or rē-kōg'ni-zā-bl), *a.* [*< recognize¹ + -able. Cf. OF. reconnaissable, F. reconnaissable.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged. Also spelled recognisable.*

recognizably (rē'og-ni-zā-bli or rē-kōg'ni-zā-bli), *adv.* So as to be recognized.

recognizance (rē-kōg'ni-zāns or rē-kōn'i-zāns), *n.* [*< ME. recognisance, reconyssaunce, < OF. recognoissance, reconnoissance, reconnoissance, reconnoissance, reconnoissance, reconnoissance, etc., F. reconnaissance (> E. reconnaissance) = Pr. reconaissance, reconyssaensa = Pg. reconhecença = It. riconoscenza, < ML. recognoscencia, a recognizing, acknowledgment, an obligation binding one over to do some particular act, < L. recognoscen(t)-s, pp. of recognoscere, recognize: see recognize¹. Cf. cognizance.] 1. The act of recognizing; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.*

The great bell that heaves
With solemn sound—and thousand others more,
That distance of recognisance bereaves,
Make pleasing music and not wild uproar.
Keats, Sonnet, "How many Bards."

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that recognisance and pledge of love
Which I first gave her [a handkerchief].
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 214.

3. In law: (a) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, conditioned to do some particular act, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt.

He was bounden in a reconyssaunce
To paye twenty thousand sheeld anon.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 330.

This fellow might be in 's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his recognisances, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries.

(b) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.—To enter into recognisances. See enter¹.

recognizant (rē-kōg'ni-zānt or rē-kōn'i-zānt), *a.* [*< OF. recognoissant, pp. of recognoistre, etc., recognize: see recognize¹.] Recognizing; perceiving.*

The laird did his best to help him; but he seemed nowise recognizant.

recognization (rē-kōg-ni-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< recognize¹ + -ation.] The act of recognizing.*

recognize¹ (rē'og-niz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recognized, pp. recognizing.* [With accom. term. -ize (as if from recognizeance), after OF. reconnoistre, F. reconnoître (> E. reconnoiter) = Pr. reconnoecer, reconnoecer = Sp. reconocer = Pg. reconhecer = It. riconoscere, < L. recognoscere, know again, recall to mind, recognize, examine, certify, < re-, again, + cognoscere, know: see cognition. Cf. cognize.] 1. *trans.* 1. To know (the object) again; recall or recover the knowledge of; perceive the identity of with something formerly known or in the mind.

Then first he recogniz'd the ethereal guest;
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, l. 415.

To recognize an object is to identify it with some object previously seen.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of, with approval or sanction; acknowledge or accept formally: as, to recognize one as ambassador; to recognize a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

He brought several of them . . . to recognize their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him.

Only that State can live in which injury to the least member is recognized as damage to the whole.

Holland, immediately after the surrender of Yorktown, had recognized the independence of America, which had as yet only been recognized by France.

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with (a person) by a salute: as, to pass one without recognizing him.—4. To indicate appreciation of: as, to recognize merit.—5. To review; reëxamine; take cognizance of anew.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will recognize them at a greater.

6. To acknowledge; admit or confess as an obligation or duty.

It is more to the purpose to urge that those who should be so powerful an engine (as the press) in their hands should recognize their responsibility in the use of it.

7. *Syn. 2-4.* Recognize, Acknowledge. The essential difference between these words lies in the difference between letting in to one's own knowledge (recognize) and letting out to other people's knowledge (acknowledge).

Hence the opposite of recognize is *disown* or some kindred word; that of acknowledge is *conceal* or *deny*. To recognize an obligation and to acknowledge an obligation differ precisely in this way. The preacher may be able to make a man recognize, even if he cannot make him acknowledge, his need of moral improvement. See acknowledge.

II. intrans. In law, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal: as, A. B. recognized in the sum of twenty dollars.

Also spelled *recognise*.
recognize² (rē-kog' nīz), *v. t.* To cognize again.
 By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it *recognize* known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.
G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 172.

recognizee (rē-kog-nī-zē' or rē-kon-i-zē'), *n.* [*<* *recognize*¹ + *-ee*.] In law, the person to whom a recognizance is made.
 The recognizance is an acknowledgment of a former debt upon record, the form whereof is "that A. B. doth acknowledge to owe to our lord the king, to the plaintiff, to C. D., or the like, the sum of ten pounds" . . . : in which case the king, the plaintiff, C. D., &c., is called the *recognizee*, "is cui cognoscitur"; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, "is qui cognoscit."
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

recognizer (rek' eg-nī-zēr), *n.* [*<* *recognize*¹ + *-er*.] Cf. *recognizor*.] One who recognizes.
recognizingly (rek' eg-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With recognition; consciously; appreciatively.

I know not if among all his "friends" he [John Wilson] has left one who feels more *recognizingly* what he . . . than I.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, xxii.
recognizor (rē-kog' nī-zēr or rē-kon-i-zēr), *n.* [*<* OF. **recognisscur*, F. *reconnaisseur*; as *recognize*¹ + *-or*.] In law, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognoscet, *v. t.* [*<* L. *recognoscere*, *recognize*: see *recognize*¹.] Same as *recognize*¹. *Boyle*.

The Examiner [Boyle] might have remembered . . . who it was that distinguished his style with "ignore" and "recognose," and other words of that sort, which nobody has yet thought fit to follow him in.
Bentley (quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 118).

recoil¹ (rē-koi'l), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *recoyle*, *recoile*; *<* ME. *recoilen*, *recoelen*, *<* OF. *recoiler*, F. *reculer*, draw back, go back, recoil, retire, defer, drive off (= Pr. Sp. *regular* = Pg. *recuar* = It. *regular*, *vinculare*), *<* ML. *regular*, go backward, *<* L. *re-*, back, + *culus* (> F. *cul*), the hinder parts, posteriors; cf. Ir. Gael. *cul*, the back, hinder part, = W. *cil*, back, a retreat.] **I. intrans.** 1. To draw back; go back; retreat; take a sudden backward motion after an advance.
 Sodainly he blew the retraite, and recoiled almost a myle backward.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 6.

We were with violence and rage of the sayde tempest constryed to recoyle and turne backwardes, and to seke some hauyn vpon the coste of Turkey.
Sir R. Guylford, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

Ve both forwarded he; therefore a while I read you rest, and to your bowres recoyle.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 17.

Looking on the lines
 Of my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil
 Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbrecch'd.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 154.

Their manner is, when any will inuade them, to allure and drawe them on by flying and *recoiling* (as if they were afraid).
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 439.

His men were compelled to recoil from the dense array of German pikes.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 12.

2. To start or draw back, as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
 Amid the chords bewildered laid,
 And back recoiled, he knew not why,
 E'en at the sound himself had made.
Collins, The Passions.

The heart
 Recoils from its own choice.
Cowper, Task, I. 467.

3. To fall, rush, start, bound, or roll back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; return after a certain strain or impetus: literally or figuratively.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
 Or like an overcharged gun, recoil.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 2. 331.
 Revenge, at first though sweet,
 Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils.
Milton, P. L., IX. 172.

4. To fall off; degenerate.
 Be revenged;
 Or she that bore you was no queen, and you
 Recoil from your great stock.
Shak., Cymbeline, I. 6. 128.

II. trans. To drive back.
 Mariners and merchants with much toyie
 Labour'd in vaine to have secur'd their prize. . . .
 But neither toyie nor travaill might her backe *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

recoil¹ (rē-koi'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *recoile*; *<* OF. *recol*, *recoil*, backward movement, retreat, F. *recul*, recoil, rebound, = Pg. *recuo*, a recoil; from the verb.] 1. A drawing back; retreat.

Where, having knowledge of Omors his *recoile*, he pursued him.
Holmesed, Descrip. of Ireland, (Nares.)

2. A backward movement; a rebound: literally or figuratively.
 On a sudden open fly
 With impetuons recoil and jarring sound
 The infernal doors.
Milton, P. L., II. 880.

The recoil from formalism is scepticism.
F. W. Robertson.

Who knows it not — this dead *recoil*
 Of weary fibres stretched with toil?
O. W. Holmes, Midsummer.

3. Specifically, the rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged.
 Like an unskifful gunner, he usually misses his aim, and is hurt by the *recoil* of his own piece.
Sheridan, The Duenna, I. 3.

Energy of recoil. See *energy*. — **Recoil-check.** See *check*¹.

recoil² (rē-koi'l'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *coil*¹.] To coil again.

He [the driller] then reverses the motion, uncoils it [the cable], and recoils it up the other way.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

recoiler (rē-koi'l'ēr), *n.* One who recoils or falls back.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

recoil-escapement (rē-koi'l'es-kāp'mēt), *n.* In horol., an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils, or moves backward slightly; opposed to a *dead-beat escapement*, in which the escape-wheel rests dead, or without motion in the interval between the beats.

recoilment (rē-koi'l'mēt), *n.* [Formerly also *recoilment*; *<* OF. (and F.) *recoilement*, *<* *recoiler*, *recoil*: see *recoil*¹.] The act of recoiling.

The sharp palus of the stone were ally'd by that heaviness of sense which the *recoilment* of aeros moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the nerves occasion'd.
Hammond, in Bp. Fell.

recoil-pallet (rē-koi'l'pal'ēt), *n.* One of the pallets which form an essential part of the mechanism of a recoil-escapement.

Recoil pallets — and dead ones too — should only just clear the teeth.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 79.

recoil-wave (rē-koi'l'wāv), *n.* A dierotic wave.

recoin (rē-koin'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *coin*¹.] To coin again: as, to *recoin* gold or silver. *Locke*.

recoinage (rē-koi'nāj), *n.* [*<* *recoin* + *-age*.] 1. The act of coining anew. — 2. That which is coined anew.

recoiner (rē-koi'nēr), *n.* One who recoins.

recollect¹ (rē-kō-lect'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recollegere* (> It. *raccolgere*, *raccorre*, *ricoglier*, *ricorre* = Pg. *recoller* = Sp. *recolegir* = F. *recueillir*, also *recoiler*), gather up again, recollect, *<* *re-*, again, + *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather, collect: see *collect*. Cf. *recollect*² and *recoile*.] **I. trans.** 1. To collect or gather again; collect what has been scattered: often written distinctively *re-collect*: as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

So oft shalt thou eternal favour gain,
 Who recollectest Ireland to them twain.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The Lake of Zembre, . . . now dispersed into ample lakes, and againe *recollecting* his extravagant waters.
Sandys, Travailles, p. 73.

He [Gray] asks his friend Stonehewer, in 1760, "Did you never observe (while rocking winds are piping loud) that pause as the gust is *re-collecting* itself?"
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 163.

2. To summon back, as scattered ideas; reduce to order; gather together.

"Young man" (quoth she), "thy spirities *recollect*;
 Be not amaze mine vncouth shape to see."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Recollecting of all our scattered thoughts and exterior extravagances. . . . is the best circumstance to dispose us to a heavenly visitation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

3. To recover (one's self); collect (one's self): used reflexively in the past participle.

Thor. You'll be temperate,
 And hear me.
 Ger. Speak, I am *re-collected*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, II. 3.

Now if Joseph would make one of his long speeches, I might *recollect* myself a little.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

4. To gather; collect.
 These fishers . . . from their watery empire *recollect*
 All that may men approve or men detect.
Shak., Pericles, II. 1. 54.

II. intrans. To come together again; reunite.
 Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite,
 Shall *recollect*, and in one all unite.
Donne, To Lady Bedford.

recollect² (rek-ō-lect'), *v. t.* [In form and origin same as *recollect*¹, but in pronunciation and sense depending upon the noun *recollection*.] To recover or recall knowledge of; bring back to the mind or memory; remember.

Conscious of age, she *recollects* her youth.
Cowper, Truth, I. 153.

We do but *recollect* the dreams that come
 Just ere the waking.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

= Syn. To call up, call to mind. See *remember* and *memory*.

Recollect³ (rek'ō-lect'), *n.* Same as *Recollect*.

The *Recollects* were uninfected by Jansenism.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 709.

recollectedness (rek-ō-lect'ed-nēs), *n.* 1. The result of searching the memory, as putting a person into complete possession of what he remembers.
Recollectedness to every good purpose; unpremeditatedness to every bad purpose.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

2. Self-possession; mastery of what is in one's mind.

I spoke with *recollectedness* and power.
Bp. Wüderforce, Diary, March 3, 1857.

recollection (rek-ō-lect'shōn), *n.* [*<* OF. *recollecion*, F. *récollecion* = Sp. *recoleccion*, *recoleccion*, = Pg. *recolleção*, retirement, *<* L. *recollectio*(-n-), *<* *recolligere*, pp. *recolletus*, collect again; see *recollect*¹, *recollect*².] 1. The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

If it [the idea] be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is *recollection*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance: as, the events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.

When I think of my own native land,
 In a moment I seem to be there;
 But alas! *recollection* at hand
 Soon hurries me back to despair.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
 When fond *recollection* presents them to view!
S. Woodworth, The Bucket.

3. That which is recollecting; something recalled to mind.
 One of his earliest *recollections*.
Macaulay.

Thinks I, "Aha!
 When I can talk, I'll tell Mamma."
 — And that's my earliest *recollection*.
F. Locker, A Terrible Infant.

4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness.

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollecion* which scarcely suited his time of life.
W. Robertson, Charles V.

= Syn. 1-3. *Remembrance, Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.
recollective (rek-ō-lect'tiv), *a.* [*<* *recollect*² + *-ive*.] Having the power of recollecting.
Foster.

Recollect (rek'ō-let), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *Recollect*; *<* OF. *recollet*, F. *récollet* = Sp. Pg. *recolto* = It. *recolletto*, m. (F. *récollette* = Sp. Pg. *recoltu* = It. *recolletta*, f.), *<* L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, *recollect*: see *recollect*¹.] A member of a congregation of a monastic order which follows an especially strict rule. The most noted *Recollets* belong to the Franciscan order, and form a branch of the Observantines. See *Franciscan*.

recolor, recolour (rē-kul'or), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *color, colour*.] **I. trans.** To color or dye again.
 The monuments which were restored . . . may also in part have been *recoloured*.
Athenæum, No. 3237, p. 643.

II. intrans. To reassume a color; flush again. [Rare.]

The swarthy blush *recolours* in his cheeks.
Byron, Lara, I. 13.

recomand, *v.* A Middle English form of *recommend*.

recombine (rē-kōm-bin'), *v. t.* [= F. *recombinaer* = Sp. *recombinar*; as *re-* + *combine*.] To combine again.

Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
 From the mysterious holy touch such charms
 Will flow.
Carew, On the Marriage of P. K. and C. C.

recomfort (rē-kum'fērt), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *recomforten*, *reconforten*, *reconforten*, *reconforter*, F. *réconforter* = It. *reconfortare*, strengthen anew; as *re-* + *comfort*.] 1. To give new strength to.

The kyng Pyngnores com with vj^m Saisnes, that hem *reconforted* and moche sustened, for thei smyten in among the kyng Ventreys meyne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 245.

In strawberries . . . it is usual to help the ground with muck, and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 409.

2. To comfort again; console anew.

And hym with al hire wit to reconforte,
As sche best koude, she gan hym to disport.
Chaucer, Troilus, il. 1672.
Middleton, Family of Love, il. 4.

recomfortless (rē-kum'fērt-les), *a.* [*< *recom-fort, n. (< F. reconfort, succor, consolation), + -less.*] Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, reconfortlesse, with heart deepe grieved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 24.

recomforture (rē-kum'fēr-tūr), *n.* [*< recom-fort + -ure.*] Renewal or restoration of comfort.

They shall breed
Selves of themselves, to your reconforture [orig. *recom-fiture*].
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 425.

recommence (rē-kō-mens'), *v.* [*< F. recommencer = Pr. recomensar = It. ricominciare; as re- + commence.*] **I. intrans.** To begin again to be; begin again.

He seemed desirous enough of recommencing courtier.
Johnson, Swift.

The transport of reconciliation was soon over; and the old struggle recommenced.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. trans. To cause again to begin to be; begin again.

I could be well content, allow'd the use
Of past experience, . . .
To recommence life's trial. *Cowper, Four Ages.*

recommencement (rē-kō-mens'ment), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) recommencement = It. ricominciamento; as recommence + -ment.*] A commencement anew.

recommend (rek-ō-mend'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recommānd*; *< ME. recommenden, recomanden, recomānden, < OF. recommander, recomānder, F. recommander = Pr. recomandar = Cat. recomanar = Sp. recomendar = Pg. recomendar = It. raccomandare, < ML. recommendare, recommend, < L. re-, again, + commendare, commend; see commend.*] **1.** To commend to another's notice; put in a favorable light before another; commend or give favorable representations of; bring under one's notice as likely to be of service.

Custance, your child, hir recomāndeth ofte
Un-to your grace.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 180.

And we praye the kynge of France that he wyll vs
recomānde to the myghty kyng of Englande.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vesputici (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxvi).

In my most hearty wise I recommend me to you.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 297).

He recommends a red striped silk to the pale complexion, white to the brown, and dark to the fair.
Addison, Spectator, No. 265.

2. To make acceptable; attract favor to.

Conversing with the meanest of the people, and choosing such for his Apostles, who brought nothing to recommend them but innocency and simplicity.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, l. iii.

As shades more sweetly recommend the light,
So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 301.

3. To commit or intrust, as in prayer.

All the bretherin and sistrin . . . han *recomāndid* in here mynde the stat of holi Chirche, and for pes and vniite in the lond.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God.
Acts xv. 40.

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; advise (that something be done).

If there be a particular inn . . . where you are well acquainted, . . . recommend your master thither.
Swift, Advice to Servants, To the Groom.

He recommended that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed.
Irving, Granada, p. 67.

I was . . . strongly recommended to sell out by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles's Confessions.

5†. To give or commit in kindness.

Denied me mine own purse,
Which I had recommended to his use
Not half an hour before. *Shak., T. N., v. 1. 94.*

To recommend itself, to be agreeable; make itself acceptable.

This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimble and sweetly recommends itself
Unto our gentle senses. *Shak., Macbeth, l. 6. 2.*

recommendable (rek-ō-men'da-bl), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) recommendabile = Sp. recomendable = Pg. recomendavel; as recommend + -able.*] Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy or deserving of recommendation or praise. *Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.*

recommendableness (rek-ō-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being recommendable. *Dr. H. More.*

recommendably (rek-ō-men'da-bli), *adv.* In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

recommendation (rek'ō-men-dā'shən), *n.* [*< ME. recommendacyon, < OF. (and F.) recomandation = Pr. recomandatio = Sp. recomendacion = Pg. recommendação = It. raccomandazione, < ML. recommendatio(n)-, < recommendare, recommend; see recommend.*] **1.** The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another.

My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a character; but this our peeres declined as unnecessary, alleging that her cousin Thornhill's recommendation would be sufficient.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xi.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception; any thing, quality, or attribute, which produces or tends to produce a favorable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Popicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendation.
Dryden.

3†. Favor; repute.

Whome I founde a lorde of hyghe recommendacyon, noble, lyberal, and curtesse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxvii.

It [the burying of the dead] hath always been had in an extraordinary recommendation amongst the ancients.
North, tr. of Plutarch, il.

4. A letter of recommendation. [Colloq.]—**Letter of recommendation**, a letter given by one person to another, and addressed to a third or "to whom it may concern," in which the bearer is represented as worthy of consideration and confidence.

recommendative (rek-ō-men'da-tiv), *n.* [= *OF. recommendatif = It. raccomandativo; as recommend + -ative.*] That which recommends; a recommendation. *Imp. Diet.*

recommendatory (rek-ō-men'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. recomendatorio = It. raccomandatorio; < recommend + -atory. Cf. commendatory.*] Serving to recommend; recommending.

If you . . . send us withal a Copy of your *Recommendatory Letters*, we shall then take care that you may with all speed repair to us upon the Public Faith.
Milton, Letters of State (Works, VIII. 271).

recommender (rek-ō-men'dēr), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) recommandeur = Pg. recomandatore = It. raccomandatore; from the verb.*] One who or that which recommends.

This letter is in your behalf, fair maid;
There's no denying such a recommender.
Digby, Elvira, l. 1.

recommit (rē-kō-mit'), *v. t.* [= *It. ricommettere; as re- + commit. Cf. ML. recommittere, commend.*] **1.** To commit again: as, to recommit persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be recommitted.
Clarendon.

2. To refer again as to a committee.

I shall propose to you to suppress the Board of Trade and Plantations, and to recommit all its business to the council.
Burke, Economical Reform.

If a report is recommitted before it has been agreed to by the assembly, what has heretofore passed in the committee is of no validity.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 291.

recommitment (rē-kō-mit'ment), *n.* [*< recommit + -ment.*] **1.** A second or renewed commitment.—**2.** A renewed reference to a committee.

recommittal (rē-kō-mit'al), *n.* [*< recommit + -al.*] Same as *recommitment*.

recompact (rē-kōm-pakt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + compact, v.*] To compact or join anew.

Repair
And recompact my scatter'd body.
Donne, A Valediction of my Name.

recompense, *v. and n.* An old spelling of *recompense*.

recompensation (rē-kōm-pen-sā'shən), *n.* [*< ME. recompensacion, recompensacioun, < OF. recompensation = Sp. recompensacion = Pg. recompensação = It. ricompensazione, < ML. recompensatio(n)-, a rewarding, < recompensare, reward; see recompense.*] **1.** A recompense.

They ne owhte nat ryht for the *recompensacyon* for to geten hem bounte and prowess.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 4.

And that done, he shuld gene vnto the duke, in *recompensation* of his costys, so many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charretis.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1391.

2. In *Scots law*, a case in which the plaintiff pursues for a debt, and the defendant pleads

compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

recompense (rek'ōm-pens), *v.; pret. and pp. recompensed, ppr. recompensing.* [Formerly also *recompence*; *< ME. recompensare, < OF. recompensar, F. récompenser = Pr. Sp. Pg. recompensar = It. ricompensare, < ML. recompensare, reward, remunerate, < L. re-, again, + compensare, compensare; see compensate.*] **I. trans.** **1.** To make a return to; give or render an equivalent to, as for services or loss; compensate: with a person as object.

For they cannot recompense the, butt thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the iuste men.
Tyndale, Luke xiv. 14.

Yet fortune cannot recompense me better
Than to die well and not my master's debtor.
Shak., As you like it, il. 3. 75.

2. To return an equivalent for; pay for; reward; requite.

I will recompense their iniquity. *Jer. xvi. 18.*
He means to recompense the pains you take
By cutting off your heads. *Shak., K. John, v. 4. 15.*

He shall recompense them their wickedness, and destroy them in their own malice.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xciv. 23.

3. To pay or give as an equivalent; pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. *Rom. xii. 17.*

4. To make amends for by some equivalent; make compensation for; pay some forfeit for.

If the man have no kinsman to recompense the trespass unto.
Numb. v. 8.
So shall his father's wrongs be recompensed.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., il. 1. 161.

The sun, whose presence they are long deprived of in the winter (which is recompensed in their nightless Summer), is worshipped amongst them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

Where thou mightst hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest recompense
Dole with delight. *Milton, P. L., iv. 893.*

He is a very licentious translator, and does not recompense his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.
Johnson, Stepney.

5. To serve as an equivalent or recompense for.

The tenderness of an uncle recompensed the neglect of a father.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

= *Syn. 1 and 2. Remunerate, reimburse, etc. (see indemnify), repay.*

II. † intrans. To make amends or return.

recompense (rek'ōm-pens), *n.* [Formerly also *recompence*; *< OF. recompense, F. récompense = Sp. Pg. recompensa = It. ricompensa, f., ricompensa, m., < ML. recompensa, recompense; from the verb.*] An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

To me belongeth vengeance and recompense.
Deut. xxxii. 35.

Is this a child's love? or a recompense
Fit for a father's care?
Beau and Fl., Captain, l. 3.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a recompense as largely send.
Gray, Elegy.

recompensement (rek'ōm-pens-ment), *n.* [*< OF. recompensement = It. ricompensamento; as recompense + -ment.*] Recompense; requital.

Edfryde had great summes of money in recompensement of his brother's deth.
Fabyan, Chron., l. cxxxv.

recompenser (rē-kōm-pen-sēr), *n.* [*< OF. recompensar, F. récompenseur = Pg. recompensador, < ML. recompensator, < recompensare, recompensare; see recompense.*] One who or that which recompenses.

recompensive (rek'ōm-pen-siv), *a.* [*< recompense + -ive.*] Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. § 47.*

recompile (rē-kōm-pil'), *v. t.* [*< re- + compile.*] To compile anew. *Bacon.*

recompilement (rē-kōm-pil'ment), *n.* [*< recompile + -ment.*] A new compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or recompilement of the laws, I laid it aside.
Bacon, A Compiling an Amendment of the Laws.

recomplete (rē-kōm-plēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + complete.*] To complete anew; make complete again, as after an injury.

The ability of an organism to recomplete itself when one of its parts has been cut off is of the same order as the ability of an injured crystal to recomplete itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 64.

recompletion (rē-kōm-plē'shən), *n.* [*< re- + completion.*] Completion again, as after an injury which has caused incompleteness.

In this way, by successive destruction and re-completion. *J. D. Dana*, Text-book of Geology (3d ed.), p. 33.

recomposer (rē-kōm-pōz'), *v. t.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *recomposere*; as *re-* + *composere*. Cf. *Sp. recomponer* = *Pg. recompor* = *It. ricomporre*, *recomposere*.] 1. To quiet anew; compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind.

By music he was *recomposed* and tamed.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 3.

2. To compose anew; form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle*, Works, I. 738.

recomposer (rē-kōm-pō-zēr), *n.* One who or that which *recomposes*.

No animal figure can offer to move or wagge amisse but it meets with a proper corrector and *re-composer* of its motions. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala, I.

recomposition (rē-kōm-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [*F.* *recompositio* = *Sp. recomposicion* = *Pg. recomposiçõ*; as *re-* + *compositio*.] The act of *recomposing*; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb*, To Coleridge. (*Latham*.)

recompt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *recount*.

reconcilable (rek'ōn-sī-lā-bl), *a.* [Also *reconcilable*; < *reconcil* + *-able*. Cf. *F. réconciliable* = *Sp. reconciliable* = *Pg. reconciliavel* = *It. riconciliabile*, < *L.* as if **reconciliabilis*, < *reconciliare*, *reconcile*: see *reconcile*.] Capable of being reconciled. Specifically—(a) Capable of being brought again to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship. (b) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; able to be harmonized or made congruous.

Acts not *reconcilable* to the rules of discretion, decency, and right reason. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The different accounts of the Numbers of Ships . . . are *reconcilable* by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only and others added the Transporta.

Arbutnot, Ancient Colus, p. 259.

So *reconcilable* are extremes, when the earliest extreme is laid in the unnatural. *De Quincy*, Plato.

= *Syn.* (a) Appeasable, placable. (b) Consistent (with).

reconcilableness (rek'ōn-sī-lā-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable. (a) Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (b) Consistency; harmony. Also spelled *reconcilableness*.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony, betwixt texts that here seem most at variance. *Boyle*.

reconcilably (rek'ōn-sī-lā-bli), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner. Also *reconcilably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reconcile (rek'ōn-sil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconciled*, ppr. *reconciling*. [*ME.* *reconcilen*, *reconcylten*, *reconcyselen*, < *OF.* *reconcilier*, *reconciller*, *F. reconcilier* = *Pr. Sp. Sp. reconciliar* = *It. riconciliare*, < *L. reconciliare*, bring together again, reunite, reconcile, < *re-*, again, + *conciliare*, bring together, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To conciliate anew; restore to union and friendship after estrangement or variance; bring again to friendly or favorable feelings.

First he *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. *Mat. v. 24.*

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye *reconciled* to God. *2 Cor. v. 20.*

To be friends for her sake, to be *reconciled*. *Tennyson*, Maud, xix.

2. To adjust; pacify; settle: as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

You never shall, so help you truth and God!
Embrace each other's love in banishment; . . .
Nor never write, regret, nor *reconcile*
This louing tempest of your home-bred hate.
Shak., Rich. II., I. 3. 189.

3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*.

The treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself to wavering affections. *Clarendon*.

I found his voice distinct till I came near Front street. . . . This *reconciled* me to the newspaper accounts of his having preached to twenty-five thousand people in the fields. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 169.

Men *reconcile* themselves very fast to a bold and good measure when once it is taken, though they condemned it in advance. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. To make consistent or congruous; bring to agreement or suitableness: often followed by *with* or *to*.

Such welcome and unwelcome things at once
'Tis hard to *reconcile*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 139.

If it be possible to *reconcile* contradictions, he will praise him by displeasing him, and serve him by disserving him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

5. To rid of apparent discrepancies; harmonize: as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians: often with *with* or *to*.

However, it breeds much difficulty to *reconcile* the ancient Historie of the Babylonian and Assyrian great and

long continued Empire with the kingdome and Kings in that Chapter by Moses mentioend.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

6. *Eccles.*, to restore to sacred uses after desecration, or to unity with the church, by a prescribed ceremonial: as, to *reconcile* a church or a cemetery which has been profaned, as by murder; to *reconcile* a penitent (that is, to restore to communion one who has lapsed, as into heresy or schism).

Our righte Heritage before seyd [Palestine] scholde be *reconcyled* and put in the Hondes of the righte Helres of Jeau Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

The chirche is entreditid til it be *reconciled* by the bysshop. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Innocent III. ordered that the remains of the excommunicated person . . . should . . . be exhumed; if not, that the cemetery should be *reconciled* by the aspersion of holy water solemnly blessed. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 134.

7†. To recover; regain.

Othir kynges of the kith, that comyn fro Troy,
That were put fro there proutyns, Repairret agayne,
Reconcyled to there cuntre, comyns & other.
And were welcom, I-wit, to wyuis & all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 12931.

8. In *ship-building*, to join (a piece of work) fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves. = *Syn.* 1. *Reconcile*, *Conciliate*, pacify, appease. *Reconcile* may apply to one or both parties to a quarrel: *conciliate* to only one. With either word, if only one side is meant, the person or persons seem to be rather in a position of superiority.—2. To compose, heal.

II. † intrans. To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconciled* to it. *Abp. Smercraft*, Sermons, p. 104. (*Latham*.)

reconcilement (rek'ōn-sil-ment), *n.* [*OF.* *reconciliement*, *F. réconciliement* = *Pr. reconciliament* = *It. riconciliamento*; as *reconcile* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reconciling, in any sense; reconciliation; renewal of interrupted friendship.

Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty, and passing over that which is past, than by apologies and excusations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, it. 316.

2. Adjustment.

By *reconcilement* exquisite and rare,
The form, port, motions, of this Cottage-girl
Were such as might have quickened and inspired
A Titan's hand. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

reconciler (rek'ōn-sī-lēr), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

reconciliation (rek'ōn-sil-i-ā'shōn), *n.* [*OF.* *reconciliation*, *F. réconciliation* = *Pr. reconciliatio* = *Sp. reconciliacion* = *Pg. reconciliação* = *It. riconciliazione*, < *L. reconciliatio(n)*, a restoration, renewal, reconciliation, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] 1. The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

A man that languishes in your displeasure,
. . . your Lieutenant, Cassio. Good my lord,
If I have any grace or power to move you,
His present *reconciliation* take.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 47.

I have found out a Pique she has taken at him, and have fram'd a letter that makes her sue for *Reconciliation* first. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 11.

2. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; an agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *D. Rogers*.

3. *Eccles.*: (a) Removal of the separation made between God and man by sin; expiation; propitiation; atonement. *2 Chron.* xxix. 24. (b) Restoration to sacred uses after desecration, or to communion with the church. See *reconcile*, 6.

The local interdict is quite peculiar to the Church of Rome. It is removed by what is termed *reconciliation*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 188.

= *Syn.* 1. *Atonement*, *Expiation*, etc. (see *propitiation*); reconciliation, appeasement, pacification, reunion.

reconciliatoire (rek'ōn-sil'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *OF.* *reconciliatoire*, *F. réconciliatoire* = *Sp. reconciliatorio*, < *L. reconciliare*, pp. *reconciliatus*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Able or tending to reconcile.

Those *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts.

Bp. Hall, Specialties of the Life of Bp. Bull.

recondensation (rē-kōn-dēn-sā'shōn), *n.* [*recondense* + *-ation*.] The act of *recondensing*.

recondense (rē-kōn-dens'), *v. t.* [= *OF.* *recondenser* = *It. ricondensare*; as *re-* + *condense*.] To condense again.

recondite (rē-kōn'dit or rek'ōn-dit), *a.* [*ME.* **recondit*, *recondet*, < *OF.* *recondit* = *Sp. recondito* = *Pg. It. recondito*, hidden, secret, etc., < *L. re-*

conditus, put away, hidden, secret, pp. of *recondere*, put back again, put away, hide, < *re-*, back, + *condere*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*.] 1. Hidden from mental view; secret; abstruse: as, *recondite* causes of things.

When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences. *Glauville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv. (*Latham*.)

Occasionally, . . . when a question of theological or political interest touches upon the more *recondite* stores of history, we have an industrious examination of ancient sources. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning. *Felton*, On Reading the Classics. (*Latham*.)

It is this mine of *recondite* quotations in their original languages, most accurately translated, which has imparted such an enduring value to this treasure of the ancient theology, philosophy, and literature.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 400.

The most trivial passages he regards as oracles of the highest authority, and of the most *recondite* meaning. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. In *bot.*, concealed; not easily seen.—4. In *entom.*, said of organs which are concealed in repose: opposed to *exserted*. Specifically applied to the aenla or sting of a hymenopterous insect when it is habitually withdrawn into the body.=*Syn.* 1. Occult, mystical, mysterious, deep.

reconditeness (rē-kōn'dit-nes or rek'ōn-dit-nes), *n.* The character or state of being *recondite*; profound or hidden meaning.

reconditory (rē-kōn'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reconditories* (-riz). [= *Pg. It. reconditorio*, a hiding-place, < *ML. reconditorium*, a repository for archives, < *L. recondere*, pp. *reconditus*, put or hide away: see *recondite*.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

reconduct (rē-kōn-duk't'), *v. t.* [*L. reconducere*, pp. of *reconducere*, bring back, hire anew (> *It. ricondurre*, prorogue, continue, = *Sp. reconducir*, renew a lease, = *Pg. reconducir* = *F. reconduire*, reconduct), < *re-*, back, + *conducere*, lead: see *conduct*.] To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'at a guide
To *reconduct* thy steps?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

reconduction (rē-kōn-duk'shōn), *n.* [= *F. reconduction* = *Sp. reconduccion*, renewal of a lease, = *Pg. recondução*, prorogation, continuance, < *NL. *reconduccio(n)*, < *L. reconducere*, pp. *reconducitur*, hire anew: see *reconduct*.] In *law*, a renewal of a lease.

reconfirm (rē-kōn-fēr'm'), *v. t.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *reconfirmare*, < *ML. reconfirmare*, confirm anew, < *L. re-*, again, + *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm*.] To confirm anew. *Clarendon*, Life, III. 835.

reconjoin (rē-kōn-join'), *v. t.* [= *It. ricongiungere*, < *ML. reconjungere*, join again, < *L. re-*, again, + *conjungere*, conjoin: see *conjoin*.] To conjoin or join anew. *Boyle*, Works, I. 739.

reconnaissance (rē-kōn'ā-sāns), *n.* [*Formerly reconnaissance*; < *F. reconnaissance*, formerly *reconnaissance*, recognition, reconnaissance: see *recognizance*.] The act or operation of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically—(a) An examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (b) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (c) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, or a canal.—**Reconnaissance in force** (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

reconnaissance (rek'ō-noi'sāns), *n.* Same as *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter, **reconnoître** (rek'ō-noi'tēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconnoitered*, *reconnoitred*, ppr. *reconnoitering*, *reconnoitring*. [*OF.* *reconnoistre*, *reconnoître*, *F. reconnoître*, recognize, take a precise view of: see *recognize*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To know again; recognize.

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoître* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *Wapole*, Historic Doubts, Pref.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however. In his short hair and his present uncoth appearance. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 1. (*Davies*.)

2. To examine with the eye; make a preliminary survey of; specifically, to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See *reconnaissance*.

These gardens also seem to be those where Titus was in such great danger when he came to reconnoitre the city. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.*

An aged, sour-visaged domestic reconnoitered them through a small square hole in the door. *Scott, Kenilworth, iii.*

II. intrans. To make a survey or inspection preliminary to taking some action; examine a position, person, opinion, etc., as a precaution.

He . . . thrust out his head, and, after reconnoitering for a couple of minutes, drew it in again.

Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 51.
She saw a tardigrade slowly walking round a bladder [of *Utricularia clandestina*], as if reconnoitering. *Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 408.*

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rē-kōn-noi'tēr), *n.* [*< reconnoiter, reconnoitre, v.*] A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Satisfied with his reconnoitre, Loxely quitted the skeleton pile. *Bulwer, What Will He Do with It? x. 1.*

reconquer (rē-kōng'kēr), *v. t.* [*< OF. reconquerir, reconquerre, F. reconquérir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *reconquistar* = It. *ricquistare*); as *re- + conquer.*] 1. To conquer again; recover by conquest.

Beliarius has reconquered Africa from the Vandals. *Brougham.*

2. To recover; regain.

Nor has Protestantism in the course of two hundred years been able to reconquer any portion of what she then lost. *Macaulay, Von Ranka's Hist. Popes.*

reconquest (rē-kōng'kwēst), *n.* [*< OF. reconqueste, F. reconquête* = Sp. Pg. *reconquista* = It. *ricquistata*; as *re- + conquest.*] A second or repeated conquest. *Hall.*

reconsecrate (rē-kōn'sē-krāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + consecrate.*] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe, Parergon.*

reconsecration (rē-kōn-sē-krā'shōn), *n.* [*< re- + consecration.*] A renewed consecration.

reconsider (rē-kōn-sid'ēr), *v. t.* [*< OF. reconsiderer, F. reconsidérer* = It. *riconsiderare*; as *re- + consider.*] 1. To consider again; turn over in the mind again; review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield.*

He had set himself . . . to reconsider his worn suits of clothes, to leave off meat for breakfast, to do without periodicals. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.*

2. In *parliamentary language*, to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding or of amending; as, to reconsider a motion in a legislative body; to reconsider a vote.

It is believed the motion to reconsider, as in use in this country (the United States), is of American origin. *Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 257.*

reconsideration (rē-kōn-sid-ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< reconsider + -ation.*] The act of reconsidering. (a) A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

Unless on reconsideration it should appear that some of the stronger inductions have been expressed with greater universality than their evidence warrants, the weaker one must give way. *J. S. Mill, Logic, III. iv. § 3.*

(b) A second consideration; specifically, in *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been passed or acted upon previously, as a motion, vote, etc. Usually a motion to reconsider can be made only by a person who voted with the majority.

The inconvenience of this rule [that a decision by vote cannot be again brought into question] . . . has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice of this country (the United States) of the motion for reconsideration. *Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 254.*

reconsolate (rē-kōn'sō-lāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + console.* Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconsoler* = It. *riconsolare.*] To console or comfort again.

That only God who can reconsole us both. *Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiae, p. 439.*

reconsolidate (rē-kōn-sol'i-dāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + consolidate.* Cf. F. *reconsolider*, *reconsolidate.*] To consolidate anew.

reconsolidation (rē-kōn-sol-i-dā'shōn), *n.* [*< reconsolidate + -ion.*] The act of reconsolidating, or the state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation.

reconstituent (rē-kōn-stit'ū-ent), *a.* Reconstituting; forming anew; giving a new character or constitution to. *Nature, XL. 636.* [Rare.]

reconstitute (rē-kōn'sti-tūt), *v. t.* [*< re- + constitute.*] To constitute anew; furnish again with a constitution, whether the original or a different one.

reconstitution (rē-kōn-sti-tū'shōn), *n.* [= F. *reconstitution*; as *reconstitute + -ion.*] The act or process of forming anew, or of bringing together again the parts or constituents of anything that has been broken up or destroyed.

No thorough reconstitution of the council was, however, made during the reign. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.*

reconstruct (rē-kōn-strukt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + construct.* Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconstruire* = Pg. *recostruir*, *reconstruct.*] To construct again; rebuild.

The aim of the hour was to reconstruct the South; but first the North had to be reconstructed.

Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.
Out of an enormous amount of material, Carlyle reconstructs for us Frederick William I. of Prussia, a living, moving, tantalizing reality. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 92.*

reconstruction (rē-kōn-strukt'shōn), *n.* [= F. *reconstruction* = Sp. *reconstrucción* = Pg. *reconstrucción*; as *reconstruct + -ion.*] 1. The act of constructing again.

Goethe . . . has left an interesting memorial of Euripidean study in his attempted reconstruction of the lost Phæthon. *Encyc. Brit., VIII. 679.*

2. Specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the process by which, after the civil war, the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges inherent in the Union. The period of reconstruction extended from 1865 to about 1870. —3. That which is reconstructed. [Rare.]

A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in about three months little less than created, though a few of the largest were reconstructions, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain.

Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, an. 1777.

Reconstruction Acts, two acts of Congress, of which the first, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," was passed over the President's veto on March 2d, 1867; and the second, a supplementary act, was passed later in the same month. These acts embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, providing that every State should remain under military government until certain acts should be performed. The principal conditions were that each State should hold a convention and frame a constitution; that this constitution must be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress; that the new State legislature must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and that when the requisite number of States had ratified this amendment, any State which had fulfilled all requirements should be readmitted to the Union, and entitled to congressional representation. By 1870 all the seceding States were readmitted, but they were not all represented in Congress until 1871.

reconstructionary (rē-kōn-strukt'shōn-ā-ri), *a.* [*< reconstruction + -ary.*] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, especially to reconstruction in the southern United States: as, "reconstructionary influence," *Congregationalist*, June 17, 1886. [Rare.]

reconstructionist (rē-kōn-strukt'shōn-ist), *n.* [*< reconstruction + -ist.*] An adherent of reconstruction; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the policy of reconstruction in the South.

The Republican reconstructionists . . . barred the way. *J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.*

reconstructive (rē-kōn-strukt'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< reconstruct + -ive.*] 1. A. Tending to reconstruct; having the power of reconstructing.

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which is adapted or serviceable for reconstructing.

Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve reconstructives. *Science, XV. 219.*

recontinnance (rē-kōn-tin'ū-āns), *n.* [*< recontinnue + -ance.*] The state of recontinnuing; renewed continuance. [Rare.]

Of which course some have wished a recontinnance. *Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, iv. 177.*

recontinue (rē-kōn-tin'ū), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< OF. (and F.) recontinnuer*; as *re- + continue.*] To continue again or anew. [Rare.]

All at an instant shall together go,
To recontinue, not beginning so.
Stirling, Doomsday, The Fourth Hour.

reconvalescence (rē-kōn-va-les'ēns), *n.* [*< re- + convalescence.*] Complete restoration of health.

reconvene (rē-kōn-vēn'), *v.* [*< ML. reconvenire*, make an additional demand in a suit at law, lit. 'come together again'; *< L. re-, again, + convenire*, come together: see *convene.*] I. *intrans.* To come together again.

II. *trans.* To call together again. **reconvert** (rē-kōn-vent'), *v. t.* [*< ML. reconventus*, pp. of *reconvenire*, in lit. sense 'come together again': see *reconvenc.* *convent.*] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

He reconventing armies therefore. *Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.*

reconvension (rē-kōn-ven'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) reconvention* = Sp. *reconvencion* = Pg. *reconvencção* = It. *riconvenzione*, *< ML. reconventio(n-)*, a contrary action brought by a defendant, *< reconvenire*: see *reconvenc.*] In *law*, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a previous or pending action; a cross-bill or counter-claim. Thus, one who could not be made de-

pendant in an original action, by reason of not being subject to the jurisdiction, may in some cases, if he sues as plaintiff, be compelled to respond to a cross-action or counter-claim, by way of reconvention in reduction or extinction of his demand.

reconversion (rē-kōn-vēr'shōn), *n.* [*< re- + conversion.*] A second or renewed conversion; also, a conversion back to a previous belief.

reconvert (rē-kōn-vēr't'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) reconvertir* = It. *riconvertire*; as *re- + convert*, *v.*] To convert a second time; also, to convert back to a previously abandoned belief.

About this time the East Saxons, who . . . had expelled their Bishop Mellitus, and renounced the Faith, were by the means of Oswi . . . reconverted. *Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.*

reconvey (rē-kōn-vā'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) reconveyr*, also *reconvoyer*, *reconvey*, *reconvey*; as *re- + convey.*] 1. To convey back or to its former place: as, to reconvey goods.

Ao rivers, lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence reconveys, there to be lost again.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, to reconvey an estate.

reconveyance (rē-kōn-vā'āns), *n.* [*< reconvey + -ance.*] The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

record (rē-kōrd'), *v.* [*< ME. recorder*, *< OF. recorder*, repeat, recite, report, *F. recorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recordar* = It. *ricordare*, *< L. recordari*, LL. also *recordare*, call to mind, remember, recollect, think over, meditate upon, ML. also recite, record, revise, *< re-, again, + cor(d-)*, heart, = E. *heart*: see *cordial*. Cf. *accord*, *concord*, *discord.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To call to mind; recall; remember; bear in mind.

Freyeth to God, lord of misericorde,
Our olde giltes that he nat recorde.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 119.

In solitary silence, far from wight,
He gan record the lamentable stowre
In which his wretched love lay day and night.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 19.

2†. To recall (to another's mind); remind.

Ye woote youre forward, and I it you recorde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. of C. T., l. 829.

3†. To bring to mind; suggest.

For every other wey ye kan recorde,
Myn herte wys may therwith noght acorde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1518.

4†. To see or know by personal presence; bear witness to; attest.

For thei that misseden here mete wold make gret noyse,
& record it redell in Rome al aboute.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1828.

And alle ryghtful recordeden that Reson treuthe seyde.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 151.

I call heaven and earth to record this day against you,
that I have set before you life and death. *Deut. xxx. 19.*

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifts
Rome shall record. *Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 255.*

5. To recite; repeat; sing; play.

Lay all this mēce while Troylus
Recordynge his leason in this manere:
"Ma fey!" thought he, "thus wol I sey and thus."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 51.

And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my distresses and record my woes.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 6.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds record their lessons.

Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 1.

6. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; take a note of; register; enroll; chronicle; note; write or inscribe in a book or on parchment, paper, or other material, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of: as, to record the proceedings of a court; to record a deed or lease; to record historical events.

The Levites were recorded . . . chief of the fathers.
Neh. xii. 22.

That he do record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo and his daughter.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 388.

And I recorded what I heard,
A lesson for mankind.

Cowper, The Doves.

7. To mark distinctly. [Rare.]

So even and morn recorded the third day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 338.

8. Figuratively, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: as, to record the sayings of another in the heart.—**Recording bell**, **secretary**, **telegraph**, etc. See the nouns.—**Recording gage**, a gage provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications. = *Syn. 6. Record, Register, Chronicle, Enroll, Enlist.* To record events, facts, words; to register persons, voters, things; to enroll volunteers, scholars; to chronicle

events; to enlist soldiers, marines. To record a mortgage or deed; to register a marriage.

II. intrans. 1†. To reflect; meditate; ponder.

Praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read.

2. To sing or repeat a tune; now only of birds.

She had no sooner ended with the joining her sweet lips together but that he recorded to her music like rural poesy; and with the conclusion of his song he embraced her.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.
Sweet rohin, linnet, thrush,
Record from every bush.

The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, recording, for ten or eleven months.

record (rek'ord, formerly also rē-kōrd'), *n.* [**ME.** *record*, *recorde*, < **OF.** *record*, *recort*, witness, record, mention, = **Pr.** *record* = **Cat.** *record* = **Sp.** *recuerdo*, remembrance, = **It.** *ricordo*, remembrance, warning, instruction, < **ML.** *recordum*, witness, record, judgment; from the verb: see *record*, *v.*] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.

Purely his symple *recorde*
Was founde as trewe as any bonde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 934.
Though I bear record of myself, yet my record is true.
John viii. 14.
Heaven be the record to my speech!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 30.
The record of a nameless woe
In the dim eye's imploring stare.
Whittier, The Human Sacrifice.

2†. Memory; remembrance.
To. My father . . . died that day when Viola from her birth
Had number'd thirteen years.
Seb. O, that record is lively in my soul!
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 253.

3. That which preserves remembrance or memory; a memorial.

Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living record of your memory. Shak., Sonnets, iv.

4. Something set down in writing or delineated for the purpose of preserving memory; specifically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or an account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, usually entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such copy or account: as, the records of a court of justice; the records of a town or parish; the records of a family. In law the term is often used, even without qualification, to designate the records of a family, a corporation, a priest or church, etc., but these, except when rendered public by law or legal sanction, are really private records.

He commanded to bring the book of records of the chronicles; and they were read before the king. Esther vi. 1.
Burn all the records of the realm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 16.

Probably the very earliest record which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler, which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, l. 16.

5. The aggregate of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history: as, a good record; a candidate with a record.

Because in America party loyalty and party organization have been hitherto so perfect that any one put forward by the party will get the full party vote if his character is good and his record, as they call it, unstained.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, l. 76.

6. In racing, sports, etc., the best or highest recorded achievement of speed, distance, endurance, or the like: as, to beat the record in leaping.—7†. Same as recorder, 4. [Rare.]

Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, Records and such like.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

Assurances or conveyances by record, those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of Parliament or royal grant, or a fine and recovery.—Closing the record, in Scots law, the judicial declaration that the pleadings in a cause are at issue for trial.—Contract of record. See contract.—Court of record. See court, 7.—Debt of record, a debt which is shown by public record to exist.—Estoppel by record. See estoppel.—In record, on record, upon record, set down; registered; recorded.

Mine were the very cipher of a function,
To fine the faults whose fine atands in record,
And let go by the actor. Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 40.

Convicted fools they are, madmen upon record.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 75.

Judgment record. See judgment.—**Matter of record.** See matter.—**Nisi prius record.** See nisi prius.—**Public records,** official entries of facts, transactions, or documents, made by public officers pursuant to law, for the purpose of affording public notice or preserving a public memorial or continuing evidence thereof. More specifically—(a) In old Eng. law, authentic documents in official rolls of parchment, particularly of judicial proceedings, and preserved in a court of record. (b) In modern use, the original process and pleadings in an action or suit, with the judgment and such other proceedings as are involved therein and required to be included by the law of the

forum, which are filed and registered as containing a permanent memorial of the essential features of the adjudication.—To beat, break, or cut the record, in contests of speed, skill, endurance, etc., to surpass any recorded exploit in the line in question: as, to break the record for the running jump. [Colloq.]—To discharge of record. See discharge.—To falsify a record. See falsify.—**Trial by record,** a common-law mode of trial, had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. The trial is by inspection of the record itself; no other evidence is admissible.—**Syn.** 4. Note, chronicle, account, minute, memorandum.

recordable (rē-kōr'dā-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of recordation or being known as past.—2. Worthy of being recorded; deserving of record.

Of very important, very recordable events, it was not more productive than such meetings usually are.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxviii.

recordance (rē-kōr'dāns), *n.* [**OF.** *recordance*, remembrance, < *recorder*, remember: see *record*.] Remembrance; recollection. Howell, Letters.

recordari facias loquelam (rek-ōr-dā-rī fā'shi-as lō-kwē'lām). [So called from these words in the writ, in the L. (ML.) form, lit. 'cause the complaint to be recorded': L. *recordari*, pass. of *recordare*, usually deponent *recordari*, remember, ML. also recite, record; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (in impv. use) of *facere*, make, cause; *loquelam*, acc. of *loquela*, complaint.] In 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 King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

recordation (rek-ōr-dā'shən), *n.* [Early mod. E. *recordacion*; < **OF.** *recordation*, *recordacion*, F. *recordation* = **Pr.** *recordacio* = **Sp.** *recordacion* = **Pg.** *recordação* = **It.** *ricordazione*, < L. *recordatio*(-n-), recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, < *recordari*, remember: see *record*.] 1†. Recollection; remembrance.

For such as be in sorowe, care, or peyne can not sleape soundly, for the often recordation of their euils.
Udall, Flowers, fol. 138.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven,
For recordation to my noble husband.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 61.

Sinfull man, whose very heart should bleed
With recordation of soe strange a deed.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. The act of recording; also, a record; a register.

I think that the wittes of many readers haue diuerted from the weyght of great affaires, to the recordation of such pleasant thinges.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 200].)

Ulyss. Why stay we, then?
Tro. To make a recordation to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke.
Shak., I. and C., v. 2. 116.

Papers pertaining to the probate and recordation of wills.
Code of Virginia, 1873, clv. § 7.

recorder (rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* [**ME.** *recorder*, a pipe, **recourdour*, *recourdoure*, a witness, < **OF.** *recordeor*, *recourdour*, *recordeur*, one who records or narrates, a witness, a judge, a minstrel, = **Sp.** *recorador*, recorder, = **It.** *ricordatore*, remembrancer, < **ML.** *recordator*, a recorder, < L. *recordari*, remember: see *record*.] 1†. One who bears witness; a witness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—2. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions, as the keeper of the rolls of a city, or the like.

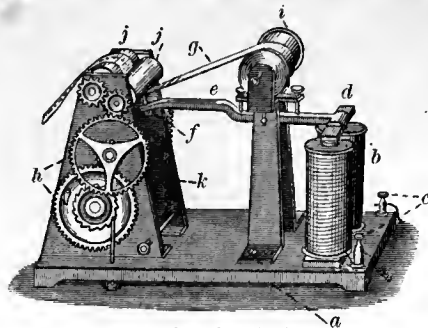
Eliohoreph and Ahiah, . . . scribes; Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud, the recorder. 1 Ki. iv. 3.
I . . . asked the mayor what meant this wilful silence; His answer was, the people were not wont To be spoke to but by the recorder.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 30.

3. A judge having local criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. [The designation is little used in the United States except in the State of New York.]—4†. A musical instrument of the flageolet family, having a long tube with seven holes and a mouthpiece. In some cases an eighth hole, covered with gold-beaters' skin, appears near the mouthpiece, apparently to influence the quality of the tone. The compass of the instrument was about two octaves. Also recorder.

O, the recorders! let me see one. . . Will you play upon this pipe?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 360.
Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders. Milton, P. L., l. 551.

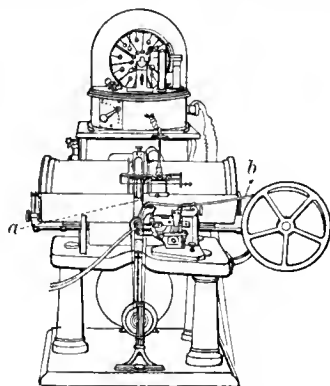
5. A registering apparatus; specifically, in telegraph, a receiving instrument in which a permanent record of the signals is made. In the earlier form, as invented by Morse, the record was made by embossing on a ribbon of paper by means of a style fixed to one end of a lever, which carried at the other end the armature of an electromagnet. Several devices for using

ink were afterward substituted for the style. In Bain's chemical recorder the dots and dashes were registered by



Morse Recorder or Register.
a, base; b, electromagnet; c, screws for terminals of the wires; d, armature; e, armature-lever; f, stylus, carried by lever e; g, paper tape; h, mechanism for unwinding the tape from the spool i, and feeding it between the rolls j, j'; k, armature-lever spring.

the chemical decomposition of some substance with which the paper was impregnated, the decomposition being produced on the passage of a current of electricity. In Thomson's siphon recorder, used principally on long cable-lines, a fine glass tube bent into the shape of a siphon is attached to the movable part of the receiving instrument, one arm



Siphon Recorder. a, siphon; b, reel.

of which dips into a vessel of ink, and the other moves back and forth at right angles to a strip of paper which is regularly moved by clockwork. The electrification of the ink causes it to be projected from the end of the tube in minute drops, so that the movements of the coil are recorded on the slip of paper in very fine dots very near one another. The principal advantage of this instrument is that only a very feeble current is required to give a permanent record of the signals.

recordership (rē-kōr'dēr-ship), *n.* [**OF.** *recorder* + *-ship*.] The office of recorder; also, the period during which a person holds this office.

record-office (rek'ord-of'is), *n.* A place where public records are kept and may be consulted.

recorporification (rē-kōr'pō-rī-fī-kā'shən), *n.* [**re-** + *corporification*.] The act of embodying again, or the state of being reëmbodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. Boyle, Works, III. 53. [Rare.]

recouch (rē-kouch'), *v. i.* [**OF.** (and F.) *recoucher* = **It.** *ricollocare*, replace; as *re-* + *couch*, *v.*] To lie down again; retire again to a couch. Sir H. Watton, Reliquiae, p. 386. [Rare.]

recounsel, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *reconcile*.

recount¹ (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recompt*; < **ME.** *recompten*, < **OF.** *recomter* (cf. F. *raconter*) = **Sp.** *Pg.* *recontar* = **It.** *ricontare*, < **ML.** *recomputare*, recall to mind, narrate, count, relate, < L. *re-*, again, + *computare*, count, compute: see *count*.] 1. To relate in detail; recite; tell or narrate the particulars of; rehearse.

The greatest enemies to discipline, as Plato recompteth, are labours and sleepe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 143.

I must
Once in a month recount what thou hast been.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 262.

The lawyer . . .
Went angling down the Saco, and returning,
Recounted his adventures and mishaps.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2†. To account; consider.
Thy wordes as japes ought wel to be recompted.
Lydgate, The Bayte.

=**Syn.** 1. To narrate, repeat, detail.

recount² (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [**re-** + *count*.] To count again.

recount² (rē-kount'), *n.* [**recount**², *v.*] A counting anew; a second or repeated count.

recountal (rē-koun'tāl), *n.* [**recount**¹ + *-al*.] The act of recounting; a detailed narration. [Rare.]

A mere *recountal* of facts.
A. V. J. Allen, Jonathan Edwards, p. v.
recountment (rē-kōunt'ment), *n.* [*recount* + *-ment*.] Relation in detail; recital. [Rare.]
When from the first to last betwixt us two
Tears our *recountments* had most kindly bathed.
Shak., As you like it, iv. 3. 141.

recoup (rē-kōp'), *v. t.* [*OF. recouper, recouper, recouper, recouper*, cut again, cut back, cut off, strike, *F. recouper*, cut again, < *re-*, again, + *couper*, cut: see *coupon, coupé*.] 1. In law, to keep back as a set-off or discount; diminish by keeping back a part: as, to *recoup* from a servant's wages the damages caused by his negligence; to *recoup* from the price of goods sold a claim for breach of warranty as to quality.—2. To reimburse or indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage: commonly used reflexively.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but, if she was bold, she might *recoup herself* at Philip's cost.
Froude.
It was necessary for parliament to intervene to compel the landlord to *recoup* the tenant for his outlay on the land.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.
Why should the manager be grudging his ten per cent. . . . when it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital?
Saturday Rev., Aug. 1, 1868, p. 151. (*Latham*.)

recoup (rē-kōp'), *n.* [*OF. recoupe, recoupe*, something cut off, a shred, < *recouper*, cut off: see *recoup, v.*] In law, the keeping back of something which is due; a deduction; recon- pment; discount. *Wharton*.

recoupé (rē-kō-pā'), *a.* [*F. recoupé*, pp. of *recouper*, cut again: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*, cut or divided a second time: especially noting an escutcheon which, being divided per fesse, is divided again barwise, usually in the base.

recouped (rē-kōpt'), *a.* [*recoup* + *-ed*, after *F. recoupé*: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*: (a) Same as *couped*. (b) Same as *recoupé*.

recouper (rē-kō-pēr'), *n.* In law, one who recoups or keeps back. *Story*.

recoupment (rē-kōp'ment), *n.* [*OF. (and F.) recoupe*, < *recouper*, *recouper*: see *recoup, v.*] In law, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due by reason of a legal or equitable right to abate it because of a cross-claim arising out of the same transaction or relation.

recouré, recouret, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *recouper*.

recourse (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [*ME. recours*, < *OF. (and F.) recours* = *Pr. recours* = *Sp. Pg. recurso* = *It. ricorso*, recourse, retreat, < *L. recursus*, a running back, return, retreat, < *recurere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, retreat: see *recur*. Cf. *course*.] 1. Resort for help or protection, as when in difficulty or perplexity.

As I yow saie, so schall it bee,
Ye nedis non othir *recours* to craue.
York Plays, p. 237.

Hippomenes, therefore, had *recourse* to stratagem.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

Though they [the Italians] might have *recourse* to barbarity as an expedient, they did not require it as a stimulant.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. Resort; customary visitation or communication.

Vpon their countrie bordered the Nerutans, of whose nature and condicions Cesar founde thus muche by enquiry, that there was no *recourse* of merchants vnto them.
Golding, tr. of *Cæsar*, fol. 53.

3†. Access; admittance.
I'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me *recourse* to him, and tell him my name is Brook.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, ii. 1. 223.

4†. Return; new attack; recurrence.
Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. Repeated course: frequent flowing.
Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 3. 55.

6. In *Scots law*, the right of an assignee or disponent under the warrantice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrantice.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement*.

recoursé (rē-kōrs'), *v. i.* [*L. recursare*, run back, freq. of *recurere*, run back: see *recur*, and cf. *recourse, v.*] 1. To return; recur.
The flame departing and *recoursing* thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him.
Foxe, *Martyrs*, p. 924.

Recoursing to the things forepaste, and divining of things to come.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, To the Reader.

2. To have recourse.
The Court *re-courat* to Lakea, to Springs, and Brooks: Brooks, Springs, and Lakes had the like taste and looka.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Lawe*.

recourseful (rē-kōrs'fūl), *a.* [*recourse* + *-ful*.] Returning; moving alternately.
Thetis' handmaids still in that *recourseful* deep
With those rough Gода of sea continual revels keep.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. 279.

recover¹ (rē-kuv'ér), *v. t.* [*OF. (and F.) recourir*, cover again, cover up, = *Pr. recobrir* = *OCat. ricobrir* = *It. ricoprire*, cover again, < *L. re-*, again, + *coopere*, cover, hide: see *cover*¹, *v.*] To cover again or anew. Sometimes written distinctively *re-cover*.
When they [old shoes] are to great danger, I *recover* them.
Shak., *J. C.*, l. 1. 28.

recover² (rē-kuv'ér), *v.* [*ME. recoerren, recoerren, recoerren, recoerren, reketere*, < *OF. recovrer, recovrer, recovrer, recovrer, recovrer, recovrer*, regain, recover, get, obtain, etc., *F. recouurer, recouurer*, = *Pr. Sp. recobar* = *Pg. recuperar* = *It. recuperare*, < *L. recuperare*, *reciperare*, get again, regain, recover, revive, restore; in *ML.* also intr., revive, convalesce, recover; < *re-* + *cupere*, *cupere*, of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. 'make good again,' < *Sabine* *cuprus, cyprus*, good; or orig. 'desire,' < *L. cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*. Cf. *recupate*, and *recur*¹, a contracted form, and *cover*², a reduced form, of *recover*².] **I. trans.** 1. To regain; get or obtain again (after it has been lost).
And some to ryde and to *recoerre* that vnrighfully was wonne.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 239.
Than com alle the Bretouns out of the wode, and hane *recovered* the felde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.
And David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away.
I Sam. xxx. 18.
I apier'd for my cousin fu' conthy and sweet,
Gin she had *recoer'd* her hearin'.
Burns, *Last May a Braw Wooer*.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; cure; heal.
Am I God, . . . that this man doth send unto me to *recoer* a man of his leprosy?
2 Ki. v. 7.
He's most desperate ill, sir;
I do not think these ten months will *recoer* him.
Fletcher, *Rule a Wife*, v. 3.

3. To repair the loss or injury of; retrieve; make up for: as, to *recoer* lost time.
"For los of catel may *recovered* be,
But los of tyme sheideth us," quod he.
Chaucer, *Prolog*, to *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 27.
Yet this loss,
Thus far at least *recoer'd*, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 22.

Diligence . . . gives great advantages to men: it loses no time, it conquers difficulties, *recoers* disappointments, gives dispatch, supplies want of parts.
Penn, *Advice to his Children*, iii. § 10.
Jamaica society has never *recovered* the mixture of Buccaneer blood.
Dr. Arnold, *Life and Correspondence*, p. 565.
He had given a shake to her confidence which it never could *recoer*.
J. H. Newman, *Loss and Gain*, p. 263.

4. To rescue; save from danger.
That they may *recoer* themselves out of the snare of the devil.
2 Tim. ii. 26.
If you will not undo what you have done—that is, kill him whom you have *recovered* [saved from drowning]—desire it not.
Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 1. 39.

He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not be *recovered*.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 291.

5†. To reach by some effort; get; gain; find; come to; return to.
With comerantes make thy nek long,
In pondya depe thy pray to *recoerre*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.
If she be lost, we shal *recoerre* another.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 406.

Sir And. If I cannot *recoer* your niece, I am a foul way out.
Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 3. 200.
The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recoer* that, we are sure enough.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, v. 1. 12.

Your son-in-law came to me so near the time of his going away as it had been impossible to have *recovered* him with a letter at so far a distance as he was lodged.
Donne, *Letters*, lix.

6†. To reconcile; reestablish friendly relations with.
What, man! there are ways to *recoer* the general again: you are but now cast in his mood; . . . sue to him again, and he's yours.
Shak., *Othello*, ii. 3. 273.

7. In law, to obtain by judgment in a court of law or by legal proceedings: as, to *recoer* lands in ejectment; to *recoer* damages for a wrong, or for a breach of contract. It does not

necessarily imply the actual gain of satisfaction or possession, but ordinarily only the obtaining of judgment therefor.

There is no Juge y-sette of sicke trespass
By which of right one may *recovered* be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

8. In hunting, to start (a hare) from her cover or form. *Halliwel*.—9†. To fetch; deal.

He [Pounce] . . . smote the kyng vpon the helme, . . . and when Pounce wolde have *recovered* a-nother stroke, the kyng spored his horse in to the stour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

10†. To restore to a previous state.
To hiden hia desire al in mewe
From every wyght yborne, alle outrelly,
But he myghte sought *recovered* be therby.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, l. 383.

Recover arms (*milit.*), a word of command, in firing, requiring the piece to be brought back or recovered from the position of aim to that of ready.—**To recover one's self.** (a) To regain one's strength, consciousness, composure, or the like.
He fell down for dead; . . .
But Robin he soon *recovered himself*,
And bravely fell to it again.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

(b) To recoup one's self.
I shall pay the Wager in the Place appointed, and try whether I can *recoer myself* at Gioco d'amore, which the Italian saith is a Play to cozen the Devil.
Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 25.

To recover the wind of, to cause (an animal pursued) to run with the wind, that it may not perceive the snare.
Why do you go about to *recoer the wind* of me, as if you would drive me into a toll? *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2. 361.
= **Syn. 1 and 2.** To get hsek, repair, recruit, recuperate, reestablish.

II. intrans. 1. To regain health after sickness; grow well again: often followed by *of* or *from*.
Go, enquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recoer* of this disease.
2 Ki. i. 2.
With the help of a surgeon he might yet *recoer*.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 317.

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind: as, to *recoer* from a state of poverty or depression. In this sense formerly and still sometimes used elliptically without *from*.
Twelve of the men in the flyboat were thrown from the Capstem by the breaking of a barre, and most of them so hurt that some never *recoer'd* it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 102.

Two of . . . [the men] fell into the ice, yet *recovered* again.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 302.
As soon as Jones had a little *recovered* his first surprise.
Fielding, *Tom Jones*, v. 6.

Just as we were *recoering* the effects of breakfast, the sound of firing from Outram's position summoned all idlers to the front.
W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, I. 284.

3†. To come; arrive; make one's way.
With much ado the Christians *recoer'd* to Antioch.
Fuller.

4. To obtain a judgment at law; succeed in a lawsuit: as, the plaintiff has *recoer'd* in his suit.
recover² (rē-kuv'ér), *n.* [*ME. recouere, recoure*; from the verb.] 1†. Recovery.

He was in peril to dye,
And but if he hadde *recoerere* the rather that risse shulde he neuere.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 67.
He witness when I had *recovered* him,
The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recoer*.
Tragedy of Hoffman (1631).

2. In boating, the movement of the body by which a rower reaches forward from one stroke in preparation for the next: as, the bow oar is slow in the *recoer*.

recoverability (rē-kuv'ér-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*recovcrable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being recoverable.

recoverable (rē-kuv'ér-a-bl), *a.* [*OF. (and F.) recouurable*; as *recoer*² + *-able*. Cf. *recuperable*.] 1. Capable of being regained or recovered.
You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the trials, but a little additional contempt for the High Steward; and even that is *recoverable*, as his long paltry speech is to be printed.
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 43.

2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.
It is a long time . . . to spend in [mental] darkness; . . . If I am *recoverable*, why am I thus?
Conper, To Rev. John Newton, Jan. 13, 1784.

3. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.
A prodigal course
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, *recoverable*.
Shak., *T. of A.*, iii. 4. 13.

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor: as, the debt is *recoverable*.

2. In law, an accusation, brought by an accused person against the accuser, of being in a similar guilt as charged, or derelict in a corresponding duty; a counter-accusation.

recriminative (rē-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [*<* *recriminate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to recrimination; indulging in recrimination; recriminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

recriminator (rē-krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [*Cf.* *F. récriminateur* = *Sp. recriminador*, one who recriminates, recriminating; as *recriminate* + *-or*.] One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime.

recriminatory (rē-krim'i-nā-tō-rī), *a.* [= *F. récriminateur* = *Pg. recriminatório*; as *recriminate* + *-ory*.] Retorting accusation; recriminating.

They seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence. *Burke, A Regicide Peace*, iii.

recrossed (rē-krōst'), *a.* In *her.*: (a) Having the ends crossed. (b) Same as *crossed* when noting a crosslet: thus, a cross crosslet *recrossed* is the same as a cross crosslet crossed.

recrucify (rē-krō'si-fi), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *crucify*.] To crucify again.

By it [wilful sin] we do, as the Apostle teaches, *recrucify* the Son of God, and again expose Him to open shame. *Barrow, Works*, VI, 79.

recrudency (rē-krō'den-si), *n.* [As *recrudescere* + *-ency*.] Same as *recrudescence*.

recrudescere (rē-krō-des'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recrudescit*, ppr. *recrudescens*. [= *Pg. recrudescere*, *<* *L. recrudescere*, become raw again, *<* *re-*, back, again, + *crudescere*, grow harsh, *<* *crudus*, raw: see *crude*.] 1. To become raw or exacerbated again.—2. To revive; become alive again; be renewed.

Ideas which have made no part of the waking life are apt to *recrudescere* in the sleep-waking state. *Mind*, IX, 118.

recrudescence (rē-krō-des'ens), *n.* [*<* *F. recrudescence* = *Sp. Pg. recrudescencia*; as *recrudescen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state of being recrudescient, or becoming raw or exacerbated again. Hence—2. A reopening; renewal; a coming into existence anew; a fresh outbreak.

The king required some regulations should be made for obviating the *recrudescence* of those ignominious abuses for the future that had been so scandalous before. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 632. (*Davies*.)

That *recrudescence* of military organization which followed the Conquest. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 525.

3. In *med.*, increased activity of a disease or morbid process after partial recovery.

A kind of *recrudescence* [of scarlet fever], but without the reappearance of the rash, would seem possible up to the eighth week. *Quain, Med. Dict.*, p. 1392.

4. In *bot.*, the production of a fresh shoot from the top of a ripened spike.

recrudescency (rē-krō-des'ensi), *n.* [As *recrudescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recrudescence*. *Browning, Ring and Book*, I, 578.

recrudescit (rē-krō-des'ent), *a.* [= *Pg. recrudescit*, *<* *L. recrudescit*], ppr. of *recrudescere*, break out afresh, become raw again, *<* *re-*, again, + *crudescere*, become raw.] 1. Growing raw, sore, or painful again.—2. Coming into existence or renewed vigor again.

recruit (rē-krōt'), *v.* [Formerly also *recrute*; = *D. recruteren* = *G. recrutioren* = *Dan. rekrutere* = *Sw. rekrytera*, *<* *OE. recruter*, levy, prop. *recluter*, mend, = *Pg. recrutar*, *reclutar*, levy, = *Sp. reclutar*, complete, supply, also recruit, = *It. reclutare*, complete, levy, *<* *ML. reclutare* (after *Rom.*), recruit, orig. mend, patch, *<* *L. re-* + *Teut. (AS.) clūt* (*>* *OE. clut*), clout, lit. 'rag,' 'piece': see *clout*.] The orig. sense was forgotten, and confusion ensued with *OE. recreeue*, *recrue*, a supply, spare stores, etc., *recrue*, a levy of troops, prop. an addition, supply, fem. of *recreu*, *F. recru*, pp. of *recroistre*, *recroistre*, grow again, *<* *L. re-*, again, + *crecere*, grow, increase: see *crease*, *increase*, etc. *Cf. acerere, recreeu, crew*.] **I. trans.** 1. To repair by fresh supplies; supply lack or deficiency in.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Granville, Phyllis Drinking*.

2. To restore the wasted vigor of; renew the health, spirits, or strength of; refresh: as, to *recruit* one's health.

And so I began the world anew; and, by the blessing of God, was again pretty well *recruited* before I left this town. *R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner)*, I, 385.

I sat down and talked with the family while our guide *recruited* himself with a large dish of thick sour milk. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 419.

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men for any deficiency of troops; make up by enlistment: as, to *recruit* an army.

His [Amurath's] forces, . . . though daily *recruited* by the new supplies which came to them, yet mouldered away. *North, tr. of Theut's Lives*.

The Frank population of Cyprus . . . was either constantly diminishing or *recruited* by arrivals from the West. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 168.

4. To provision; take supplies on board of, as a vessel: as in the phrase to *recruit* ship. = *Syn. Reinforce, replenish*.

II. intrans. 1. To gain new supplies of anything lost or wasted; gain flesh, health, spirits, etc.

My master, said I, honest Thomas . . . is come to Bath to *recruit*. Yes, sir, I said to *recruit*—and whether for men, money, or constitution, you know, sir, is nothing to him, nor any one else. *Sheridan, The Rivals*, ii, 1.

2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

When a student in Holland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to *recruit* for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

3. To enter port for supplies, as a vessel. **recruit** (rē-krōt'), *n.* [= *D. recruiet* = *G. recruiet* = *Dan. rekrut* = *Sw. rekryt*, *<* *OE. recrute* = *Sp. recluta* = *Pg. recruta* = *It. recluta*, recruit; from the verb, confused in *OF.* with *recrue*, a supply, *recruc*, a levy of troops.] 1. A fresh supply of anything wasted or used, as of provisions and supplies on shipboard, etc.

Carrying also plentiful *recruits* of provisions. *Beverley, Virginia*, i, § 9.

A *Recruit* of new People. *Howell, Letters*, I, i, 38. The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke*.

2. A soldier or sailor newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army or a navy; one who has newly filled a vacancy in any body or class of persons.

The powers of Troy With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain. *Dryden*.

3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.] Whatever Nature has in worth deny'd, She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, l. 206.

Port of recruit (*navt.*), a recruiting-station.

recruital (rē-krō'tal), *n.* [*<* *recruit* + *-al*.] A renewed supply of anything lost or exhausted, especially of strength or vigor, bodily or mental. [Rare.]

Shortly after this communion Mr. Chalmers sought relief and *recruital* in an excursion to Fife-shire. *W. Hanna, Chalmers*, II, 65.

recruiter (rē-krō'tēr), *n.* One who recruits.

recruithood (rē-krōt'hūd), *n.* [*<* *recruit* + *-hood*.] The condition of a recruit; the state or the period of being a recruit. [Rare.]

Old soldiers who read this will remember their green *recruithood* and smile assent. *The Century*, XXIX, 102.

recruiting-ground (rē-krō'ting-ground), *n.* A place or region where recruits are or may be obtained.

The murderers of Caesar had turned the provinces which they governed into one vast *recruiting-ground* for a last decisive struggle. *W. W. Capes, The Early Empire*, Int.

recruiting-party (rē-krō'ting-pār'ti), *n.* A number of soldiers, in charge of an officer or a non-commissioned officer, who are detached from their regiment or post for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

recruiting-sergeant (rē-krō'ting-sār'jent), *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits.

recruitment (rē-krōt'ment), *n.* [*<* *F. recrutement* = *Sp. reclutamiento* = *Pg. recrutamento*, the act of recruiting; as *recruit* + *-ment*.] The act or business of recruiting; the act of raising new supplies of men for an army or a navy.

The theoretical *recruitment* is partly voluntary and partly by lot for the militia. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII, 40.

Rec. Sec. An abbreviation of *Recording Secretary*.

recti, *a.* [ME., *<* *L. rectus*, straight, direct, right: see *right*.] Direct; immediate.

Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions, *Rect* and indyrect. *Piers Plowman (C)*, iv, 336.

rect. An abbreviation of (a) in pharmacy, (*rectificatus*) *rectified*; (b) *rector*.

recta, *n.* Plural of *rectum*.

rectal (rek'tal), *a.* [*<* *rectum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with the rectum or straight gut: as, *rectal* parts or organs; *rectal* disease, operation, instrument; *rectal* action, evacuation.—**Rectal alimentation**, the administration of enemata containing food specially prepared for absorption by the mucous membrane of the large intestine.—

Rectal anaesthesia, the administration of ether or other anaesthetics by the rectum.—**Rectal chemise**. See *chemise*.—**Rectal crises**, paroxysms of pain in the rectum, often with tenesmus, and sensations as of a foreign body, met with in cases of locomotor ataxia.—**Rectal diaphragm**, the sheet of muscles closing the rectal outlet of the pelvis, consisting of the sphincter ani externus superficially, and a deeper layer composed of the levator ani and coccygeus.—**Rectal fissure**, a very painful crack-like opening in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.—**Rectal glands**. See *gland*.

rectalgia (rek-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* *rectum*, rectum, + *Gr. algos*, pain.] Neuralgia of the rectum: same as *proctalgia*.

rectangle (rek'tang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *OF. (and F.) rectangle* = *Sp. rectángulo* = *Pg. rectángulo* = *It. rettangolo*, rectangular, a rectangle, *<* *LL. rectangulum*, having a right angle, *<* *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, an angle: see *right* and *angle*.] **I. a.** Rectangular; right-angled.

If all Athens should decree that . . . in *rectangle* triangles the square which is made of the side that abtendeth the right angle is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, . . . geometers . . . would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, i, 7.

II. n. 1. A quadrilateral plane figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides consequently equal. When the adjacent sides are equal, it is a square. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of two adjacent sides; thus, if its sides measure 6 feet and 4 feet, its area is 24 square feet.

2. The product of two lengths. Thus, especially in old books, "the *rectangle* under two lines" is spoken of, meaning substantially the product of their lengths.

3. A right angle.

Th' acute, and the *rect*-Angles too, Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, li., The Columns.

rectangled (rek'tang-gl), *a.* [*<* *rectangle* + *-ed*.] 1. Having a right angle or right angles; right-angled.—2. In *her.*, forming a right angle, or broken twice, forming two right angles: said of a heraldic line and also of a division of the field so bounded by it: as, a chief *rectangled*.—

Fesse rectangled. See *fesse*.

rectangular (rek-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [= *F. rectangulaire* = *Sp. Pg. rectangular*, *<* *L. rectangulus*, rectangular: see *rectangle*.] Right-angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.—**Rectangular coordinates**, in *analytical geom.*. See *coordinate*.—**Rectangular hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another.—**Rectangular map-projection**. See *projection*.—**Rectangular solid**, in *geom.*, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.

rectangularity (rek-tang'gū-lär-iti), *n.* [*<* *F. rectangulairité*; as *rectangular* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularity.

rectangularly (rek-tang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.—**Rectangularly polarized**, in *optics*, oppositely polarized.

rectangularness (rek-tang'gū-lär-nes), *n.* Rectangularity. *Imp. Dict.*

rectascension (rek-ta-sen'shon), *n.* [*<* *L. rectus*, right, + *ascensio(n)*, ascension.] In *astron.*, right ascension.

recti, *n.* Plural of *rectus*.

recticrurus (rek'ti-krō-rō'us), *n.*; pl. *recticruræ* (-i). [NL., *<* *L. rectus*, straight, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *crurus*.] The straight muscle of the front of the thigh; the rectus femoris. *Coes.*

rectifiable (rek'ti-fi-ä-bl), *a.* [*<* *F. rectifiable* = *Sp. rectificable* = *Pg. rectificavel*; as *rectify* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right: as, a *rectifiable* mistake.—

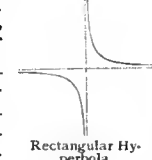
2. In *geom.*, said of a curve admitting the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite part of the curve.

rectification (rek'ti-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [*<* *OF. (and F.) rectification* = *Pr. rectificatio* = *Sp. rectificación* = *Pg. rectificação* = *It. rettificazione*, *<* *ML. rectificatio(n)*, *<* *rectificare*, rectify: see *rectify*.] The act or operation of rectifying.

(a) The act of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous: as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses.

The proper *rectification* of the expression would be to insert the adverb *as*. *H. Blair, Rhetoric*, xxii.

(b) The process of refining a substance by repeated or fractional distillation: it is in this way freed from other substances which are either more or less volatile than



itself, or from non-volatile matters: as, the *rectification* of spirits. The concentration of sulphuric acid in platinum or glass vessels is sometimes (improperly) called *rectification*.

The process of *rectification* is generally done by redistilling, and filtering through alternate layers of woolen blankets, sand, and granulated bone or maple charcoal.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX, 80.

(c) In *geom.*, the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a given portion of a curve; the finding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve.—**Rectification of a globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

rectified (rek'ti-fid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rectify*.] 1. Made right; corrected.

Be just therefore to thyself all the way, pay thyself, and take acquaintances of thyself, all the way, which is only done under the seal and in the testimony of a *rectified* conscience.

Danne, Sermons, lx.

2. In *hort.*, developed in a desired direction, as when plain tulips are propagated till they sport into variegated forms.

Some of the progeny "break," that is, produce flowers with the variegation which is so much prized. The flower is then said to be "*rectified*."

Encyc. Brit., XII, 259.

rectifier (rek'ti-fi-ër), *n.* [*rectify* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which rectifies. (a) One who corrects or amends.

Fast friend he was to reformation, . . .

Next *rectifier* of wry law.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 432.

(b) One who refines a substance by repeated distillations or by filtering or any other method; specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (c) In the distillation of alcoholic liquors: (1) A vessel or receptacle in which a second distillation is carried on, to condense the liquor and increase its alcoholic strength, or to flavor it by exposing the flavoring substance to the vaporized spirit. (2) A cylindrical vessel continuous with a primary still, in which repeated distillations occur till the alcohol reaches the desired strength. Also called *rectifying column*, and simply *column*. (d) An instrument formerly used for indicating the errors of the compass. *Falconer*.

rectify (rek'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rectified*, pp. *rectifying*. [Early mod. E. *rectific*, *rectifye*; < OF. (and F.) *rectifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rectificar* = It. *rettificare*, < ML. *rettificare*, make right, *rectify*, < L. *rectus*, straight (= E. *right*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make right or straight; correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; amend: as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses: sometimes applied to persons.

I meant to *rectify* my conscience.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 203.

To *rectify* abuses which deprive

The Gospel of his propagation

And plentiful encrease.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. 8.), p. 16.

To *rectify* a common-wealth with debauched people is

impossible.

When an authentic watch is shown,

Each man winds up and *rectifies* his own.

Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

This morning I received from him the following letter, which, after having *rectified* some little orthographical mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public.

Addison, Husbands and Wives.

Specifically—2. In *distilling*: (a) To remove impurities from an alcoholic distillate and raise to a required proof or strength by repeated distillation. As flavoring materials are often added during rectification in the manufacture of gin, cordials, factitious brandy, etc., the term *rectify* has been extended to the performance of these processes. Hence—(b) To bring (a spirit) by repeated distillation to the strength required, and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor. See *rectifier*.—3. In *chemical manif.* and in *phar.*: (a) To separate impurities from (a crystalline body) by dissolving and recrystallizing it, sometimes repeatedly, and sometimes also with intermediate washing of the crystals. (b) To raise (a liquid) to a prescribed strength by extraction of some part of its liquid components. Distillation under ordinary atmospheric pressure or in a vacuum, and absorption of water by substances having strong affinity for water, as caustic lime, calcium chloride, etc., when such substances do not affect the chemical constitution of the substances under treatment, are common processes employed in rectification. (c) To remove impurities from (solutions) by filtering them through substances absorbent of dissolved impurities, but non-absorbent of, and chemically inactive upon, the substance to be purified. Of such materials bone-black is a typical example, especially in sugar-refining. (d) To purify by one or more resublimations.—4. In *math.*, to determine the length of (a curve, or a part of a curve) included between two limits.—5. In the use of the globes, to place (a globe) in such a position that the solution of a given problem may be effected with it.—**Rectifying developable**, or **rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve**, a developable surface such that, when it is unrolled into a

plane with the curve to which it belongs, the latter is unrolled into a right line: it is perpendicular to the normal and the osculating planes.—**Rectifying edge**, the cuspidal edge of the rectifying developable.—**Rectifying line**, the line common to two consecutive rectifying planes.—**Rectifying plane**, a plane tangent to the rectifying surface.—**To rectify alcoholic liquors**. See def. 2.—**To rectify a sun-dial**. See the quotation.

To *rectify the dial* (using the old expression, which means to prepare the dial for an observation).

Encyc. Brit., VII, 161.

To rectify the course of a vessel, in *nav.*, to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, by correcting the errors of the compass due to magnetic variations and local attractions.—**To rectify the globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the brass meridian, or otherwise to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.—**Syn.** 1. *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), redress, adjust, regulate.

Rectigradæ (rek-tig'ra-dë), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rectigrade*.] A group of spiders; the rectigrade spiders. Also *Rectigrada*, *Rectigrades*.

rectigrade (rek'ti-gräd), *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight, + *gradî*, step; see *grade*.] Walking straight forward, as a spider; pertaining to the *Rectigradæ*: correlated with *laterigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.

rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ë-äl), *a.* [Cf. It. *rettilineo* = OF. (and F.) *rettiligne*; < ML. **rettilineus*; having a straight line, < L. *rectus*, straight, right, + *linea*, a line: see *right* and *line*?, *n.*] Same as *rettilinear*.

rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'ë-äl-i), *adv.* Same as *rettilinearly*.

rettilinear (rek-ti-lin'ë-är), *a.* [*L. rettilineus*, rettilinear (see *rettilinear*), + *-är*.] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight: as, a *rettilinear* figure or course. Also *rettilinear*.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rettilinear* way, it will never return to the same *rettilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident.

Newton, Opticks.

Rectilinear lens, motion, etc. See the nouns.—**Rectilinear muscle**. See *muscle*, 2.

rettinearity (rek-ti-lin'ë-är'i-ti), *n.* [*rettilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being rettilinear. *Coleridge*.

rettinearly (rek-ti-lin'ë-är-li), *adv.* In a rettinear manner or direction; in a right line.

rettineariness (rek-ti-lin'ë-är-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being rettinear. *W. R. Greg*, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 230.

rettineoust (rek-ti-lin'ë-us), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rettiligne* = Sp. *rettilineo* = Pg. *rettilineo* = It. *rettilineo*, < ML. **rettilineus*: see *rettilinear*.] Rettilinear. *Ray*, *Works of Creation*, i.

rettinerved (rek'ti-nërvd), *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, having nerves running straight from their origin to the apex or to the margin: said mostly of parallel-nerved leaves.

rection (rek'shön), *n.* [*L. rectio(n)*], a leading, guiding, government, direction, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule, govern: see *regent*.] In *gram.*, the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the sentence must have a certain form, in regard to number, case, person, mode, or the like; government.

rectipetality (rek'ti-pe-täl'i-ti), *n.* [*L. rectus*, straight, + *petere*, seek (see *petition*), + *-al* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the inherent tendency of stems to grow in a right line, as indicated by Voechting's experiments with the elinostat. Even parts grown crooked incline to straighten when freed from deflecting influences. This general tendency is modified, however, by an irregularity called *heterauxesis* (which see).

rectirostral (rek-ti-ros'träl), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectirostre*; < L. *rectus*, straight, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*.] Having a straight bill or beak, as a bird.

rectischiac (rek-tis'ki-ak), *a.* [*NL. rectum* + *ischium* + *-ac*.] Same as *ischiorectal*.

rectiserial (rek-ti-së'ri-äl), *a.* [*L. rectus*, straight, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] 1. Disposed in a right line; rettilinear or straight, as a row or series of parts.—2. In *bot.*, disposed in one or more straight ranks: specifically used by Bravais, in contrast with *curviserial* (which see), to describe those forms of phyllotaxy in which a second leaf soon stands exactly over any given leaf, and thus all fall into right lines.

rectitic (rek-tit'ik), *a.* [*rectitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with *rectitis*.

rectitis (rek-tit'is), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum.

rectitude (rek'ti-tüd), *n.* [*OF. rectitude*, *rettitude*, F. *rectitude* = Pr. *rectitut* = Cat. *rectitut* = Sp. *rectitud* = Pg. *rectitude* = It. *rettitudine*, < L. *rectitudo* (-in-), straightness, uprightness, < *rectus*, straight, = E. *right*: see *right*.] 1.

Straightness: as, the *rectitude* of a line. *Johnson*.

Young pines, bent by . . . snowfalls or other accident, in seeking to recover their *rectitude*, describe every graceful form of curve or spiral. *A. B. Alcott*, *Tablets*, p. 12.

2. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct by either divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Of the *rectitude* and sincerity of their life and doctrine to judge rightly, wee must judge by that which was to be their rule.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Provided they "keep o' the windy side of the law," the great majority are but little restrained by regard for strict *rectitude*.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 465.

3. Correctness; freedom from error, as of conduct.

Perfectly conscious of the *rectitude* of her own appearance, [she] attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 2.

=**Syn.** 2. *Integrity, Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), principle, equity.

recto (rek'tō), *n.* [I. < L. *recto*, abl. of *rectum*, right: see *right*, *n.* 2. For *recto folio*, 'the right page,' opposed to *verso folio*, 'the opposite page': L. *recto*, abl. of *rectus*, right; *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet: see *folio*.] 1. In *law*, a writ of right, now abolished.—2. In *printing*, the right-hand page of an open book: opposed to the left-hand, *reverso* or *verso*. In books as commonly printed, the odd folios, pages 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., are the *rectos*; the even folios, pages 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., the *reversos*.

Junius had seen books of this kind printed by Coster (the beginnings of his labours) on the *rectos* of the leaves only, not on both sides.

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 689.

recto-. In composition, *rectal*; of the rectum.

rectocele (rek'tō-sël), *n.* [*NL. rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *κήλη*, tumor.] Prolapse of the rectovaginal wall through the vagina. Compare *proctocele*.

rectogenital (rek-tō-jen'i-täl), *a.* [*NL. rectum*, rectum, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] Of or pertaining to one to the rectum and to the genitalia: as, the *rectogenital* chamber.

rector (rek'tor), *n.* [= OF. *recteur*, *recteur*, F. *recteur* = Pr. Sp. *rector* = Pg. *rector*, *reitor* = It. *rettore*, < L. *rector*, a ruler, director, rector, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule: see *regent*.] 1. A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

The *rector* of the university called to counsel all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose.

Hall, *Iten. VIII.*, an. 22.

Reason (which in right should be

The special *rector* of all harmony).

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, v. 1.

Who shall be the *rectors* of our daily rioting?

Milton, *Areopagitica* (ed. Hales), p. 24.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman who has the charge of a parish and full possession of all the rights and privileges attached thereto. He differs from the *vicar* in that the latter is entitled only to a certain proportion of the ecclesiastical income specially set apart to the vicarage. The latter, again, differs from the *curate* (in the narrower or popular sense of that word), who is subject to the incumbent, whether rector or vicar, and the amount of whose salary is determined not by the law, but by the patron of the benefice, or by the incumbent employing him. Abbreviated *Rect*.

The bishops that are spoken of in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or *rectors* of parishes are with us.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 13.

3. In the United States, a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—4. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or a religious house; specifically, the superior of a Jesuit seminary or college.

His wife . . . fled . . . to Saint Jaques le Grand; . . . her death . . . was faithfully confirmed by the *rector* of the place.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3. 69.

5. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland *rector* is also the title of the head master of an academy or important public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford. In the United States it is a title assumed by the principals of some private schools: as, the *rectors* of St. John's and St. Paul's. In Germany *rector* is the title of the head of a higher school; the chief officer of a university is styled *rector magnificus* or, when the prince of the country is the titular head, *rector magnificentissimus*.

The *rector* . . . in the first instance was head of the faculty of arts. . . . It was not until the middle of the 14th century that the *rector* became the head of the collective university [of Paris].

Encyc. Brit., XXIII, 835.

6. The presiding officer or chairman of certain guilds and associations.

Many artists . . . as *rectors* represented the greater and lesser art guilds in the city government [of Siena].

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 51.

Lay rector, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a layman who receives and possesses the rectorial tithes of a benefice. *Lee*, *Glossary*.—**Missionary rector**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a priest

appointed by the bishop to certain parishes in England, in the United States to the charge of any parish.—**Rector of a Board of Trustees**, the presiding officer.

rectorage (rek'tor-aj), *n.* [OF. *rectorage*, < *rector* + *-age*.] A rector's benefice. Compare *vicarage*.

Sic pastoris vylly be well content
To leif vpon the fer les rent,
Nor hes sum Vicare for his walge,
Or Rector for his *Rectorage*.
Lauder, Dewtle of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), i. 326.

rectoral (rek'tor-əl), *a.* [F. *rectoral* = Sp. *rectoral*, < ML. **rectoralis*, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] Same as *rectorial*. **Blackstone**.

rectorate (rek'tor-āt), *n.* and *a.* [F. *rectorat* = Sp. *rectorado* = Pg. *reitorado* = It. *rettorato*, < ML. *rectoratus*, the office of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] **1.** *n.* The office or rank of rector; the period of incumbency of a rector.

His two *rectorates* in our city, from 1829 to 1845, saw the beginning of a successful revolt against the leadership of Evangelicals. *The American*, X, 297.

II. a. Same as *rectorial*.

His very inatructive *rectorate* address on The Backwardness of the Ancients in Natural Science. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 263.

rectoress, rectress (rek'tor-es, -tres), *n.* [F. *rector* + *-ess*.] **1.** A female rector or ruler; a governess. [Rare.]

Be thou alone the *rectress* of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee enatife.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda, st. 39.

Great mother Fortune, queen of hman state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A rector's wife. [Humorous.]

In this way the worthy *Rectoress* consoled herself.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

Also *rectrix*.

rectorial (rek-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [F. *rector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a rector or a rector's office.—**Rectorial tithes**, tithes payable to the rector, ordinarily those of corn, hay, and wood. Also *great tithes*.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes *rectorial*, and in some vicarial *tithes*. *Blackstone, Com.*, i. xi.

rectorship (rek'tor-ship), *n.* [F. *rector* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office or rank of a rector.—**2.** Rule; direction; guidance.

Why, had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgement?
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 213.

rectory (rek'tor-i), *n.*; pl. *rectories* (-iz). [OF. *rectorie* = Sp. *rectoria* = Pg. *reitoria* = It. *retoria*, < ML. *rectoria*, the office or rank of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] **1.** A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—**2.** A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

The *Rectory* was on the other side of the river, close to the church, of which it was the fitting companion. *George Eliot, Felix Holt*, xxiii.

rectoscope (rek'tō-skōp), *n.* [NL. *rectum*, *rectum*, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A speculum used for rectal examination.

rectostenosis (rek'tō-stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* (see *rectum*) + Gr. *στενωσις*, stricture: see *stenosis*.] Stricture of the rectum.

rectotomy (rek-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [NL. *rectum*, *rectum*, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμίειν*, cut.] The operation for dividing a rectal stricture.

recto-urethral (rek'tō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* Pertaining to the rectum and to the urethra: as, the *recto-urethral space* (a vertical triangular interval between the membranous urethra above and the rectum below, with the apex at the prostate gland).—**Recto-urethral fistula**, a fistula connecting the rectum and the urethra.

recto-uterine (rek-tō-ū'te-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the uterus.—**Recto-uterine folds or ligaments**, semilunar folds of peritoneum passing one on each side from the rectum to the posterior upper surface of the uterus, forming the lateral walls of the rectovaginal pouch.—**Recto-uterine fossa**, the space between the uterus and the rectum above the borders of the recto-uterine folds.—**Recto-uterine pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectovaginal (rek-tō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal fistula**, a fistulous opening between the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal hernia**. Same as *rectocele*.—**Rectovaginal pouch**. See *pouch*.—**Rectovaginal septum**, the tissues separating the rectum and the vagina.

rectovesical (rek-tō-ves'i-kəl), *a.* [NL. *rectum* + E. *vesical*.] Of or belonging to the rectum and the bladder.—**Rectovesical fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Rectovesical folds**, the posterior falae ligaments of the bladder, lunate folds of peritoneum between the bladder and the rectum in the male. Also called *semilunar folds of Douglass*.—**Rectovesical fossa**, the pouch of peritoneum lying between the bladder and the rectum.—**Rectovesical pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectress, n. See *rectoress*.

rectrices, n. Plural of *rectrix*.

rectricial (rek-trish'al), *a.* [NL. *rectrix* (*rectric-*), a tail-feather (see *rectrix*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to rectrices.

rectrix (rek'triks), *n.*; pl. *rectrices* (rek-tri'sēz). [F. *rectrix*, directress, governess, mistress, fem. of *rector*, ruler, governor: see *rector*.] **1.** Same as *rectoress*.

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa. (Latham.)

2. In *ornith.*, a tail-feather; one of the long or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so called from its use in directing or steering the course of a bird in flight, like a rudder. The rectrices are comparable to the similar large flight-feathers of the wing, called *remiges*. In the *Saururæ*, or Jurassic birds with long lizard-like bony tail, the rectrices are bi-aerially or distichously arranged in a row on each side of the caudal vertebrae. In all modern birds they are set together in a fan-like manner upon the pygostyle. (See *Eurhipidura*.) In a few birds they are rudimentary, as in grebes. The most frequent number by far is twelve, which prevails (with few anomalous exceptions) throughout the great order *Passeres*, and also in very many other birds of different orders. In many picarian birds the number is ten; in a very few eight. In various water-birds the rectrices run up to higher numbers, twenty-four being probably the maximum. There is normally always an even number, these feathers being paired. In size, shape, and texture they are endlessly varied, giving rise to all the different shapes a bird's tail presents.

rectum (rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *recta* (-tā). [= F. *rectum* = Sp. Pg. *recto* = It. *retto*, < NL. *rectum*, abbr. of L. *rectum intestinum*, the straight intestine: *rectum*, neut. of *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus: so called from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower bowel: more fully called *intestinum rectum*. In man the rectum is the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, beginning about opposite the promontory of the sacrum, a little to the left side, and running through the pelvis to the anus. It is supported by a proper duplication of peritoneum, the mesorectum, and other fasciæ. Its structure includes well-developed longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, the latter being aggregated into a stout internal sphincter muscle near the lower end. In animals whose colon has no special sigmoid flexure there is no distinction of a rectum from the rest of the large intestine; and the term applies only to any given or taken terminal section of the bowel, of whatever character. In mammals above monometres the rectum is entirely shut off from the urogenital organs, ending in a distinct anus; but in most animals it ends in a cloaca common to the digestive and urogenital systems. The rectum receives the refuse of digestion, and retains the feces until voided. See cuts under *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Pulmonata*, *Pyenogonida*, *Appendicularia*, and *Blattidæ*.—**Columns of the rectum**. See *column*.

rectus (rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *recti* (-tī). [NL., abbr. of L. *rectus musculus*, straight muscle: *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles so called from the straightness of their course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the body or part where they lie.—**Recti capitis**, five pairs of small muscles, the anterior major and minor, posterior major and minor, and the laterals, all arising from the lower part of the occipital bone and inserted into the transverse processes of the upper cervical vertebrae.—**Rectus abdominis externus**. Same as *pyramidalis* (*a.*)—**Rectus abdominis internus**, the straight muscle of the abdomen, in the middle line in front, mostly inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath formed by the tendons of other abdominal muscles, usually intersected by several transverse tendons, and extending from the pubis to the sternum, in some animals to the top of the sternum.—**Rectus femoris**, the anterior part of the quadriceps extensor. It is a fusiform, bipennate muscle, arising by two heads from the ilium, and inserted into the base of the patella. See cut under *muscle*.—**Rectus lateralis**, the lateral straight muscle of the head, arising from the transverse process of the axis, and inserted into the jugular process of the occipital.—**Rectus medialis oculi**. Same as *rectus oculi internus*.—**Rectus oculi externus, inferior, internus, superior**, the external, inferior, internal, superior straight muscle of the eyeball, turning the ball outward, downward, inward, or upward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**Rectus sternalis**, in man, an occasional slip lying lengthwise upon the sternum, representing the prolongation upward of the rectus abdominis externus, as in normal in many animals.—**Rectus thoracis**, in man, an occasional slip, similar to the last, but lying deep-seated, supposed to represent the continuation upward of the rectus abdominis internus.

recubant (rek'ū-bant), *a.* [L. *recuban(t)-s*, ppr. of *recubare*, lie back: see *recubation*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

recubation (rek-ū-bā'shon), *n.* [L. *recubare*, pp. *recubatus*, lie upon the back, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] The act of lying down or reclining. [Rare.]

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of session or *recubation*, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, v. 6.

recueil (rè-kèy'), *n.* [F., a collection: see *recueil*.] A collection of writings.

recuilet, v. and n. An obsolete form of *recoil*.
recuilement, n. An obsolete form of *recoilment*.

recule¹, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *recoil*.
recule², *n.* [ME., also *recuyell*, < OF. *recueil*, F. *recueil*, a collection, < *recueillir*, collect: see *recollect*.] A collection of writings; a book or pamphlet. *Caxton; Halliwell*.

recultivate (rè-kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [F. *re-* + *cultivate*. Cf. OF. *recultiver*, recultivate.] To cultivate anew.

recultivation (rè-kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [F. *recultivate* + *-ion*.] The act of cultivating anew, or the state of being cultivated anew.

recumb (rè-kum'), *v. i.* [L. *recumbere*, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] To recline; lean; 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, Works, II. iv.

recumbence (rè-kum'bens), *n.* [F. *recumbent* (t) + *-ce*.] Same as *recumbency*.

A *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation. *Lord North, Light to Paradise*, p. 54.

recumbency (rè-kum'bēn-si), *n.* [As *recumbence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, leaning, or lying.

But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days.
Cowper, Task, i. 82.

2. Rest; repose; idleness.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke*.

3. The act of reposing or resting in confidence.

There are yet others (Christians) who hope to be saved by a bare act of *recumbency* on the merits of Christ.
Bp. Aterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

recumbent (rè-kum'bent), *a.* [L. *recumbent* (t)-s, ppr. of *recumbere*, lie back, recline, < *re-*, back, + *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] **1.** Leaning; reclining.

The Roman *recumbent* . . . posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war.
Arbutnot, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors preach!
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 644.

3. In *zool.* and *bot.*, noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—**Recumbent hairs**, in *entom.*, hairs that lie partly against the surface, but are not pressed close to it.

recumbently (rè-kum'bent-li), *adv.* In a recumbent manner or posture.

recuperability (rè-kū'pè-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [F. *recuperable* + *-ity* (see *-ility*).] Ability to recuperate; power of recuperation. [Rare.]

A state of almost physiological *recuperability*.
Allen and Neurol., VII. 463.

recuperable (rè-kū'pè-rā-bl), *a.* [ME. *recuperable*, < OF. *recuperable* = Sp. *recuperable* = Pg. *recuperavel*, < ML. **recuperabilis*, < L. *recuperare*, recover, recuperate: see *recuperate*, *recovered*. Cf. *recoverable*.] Recoverable; that may be regained.

And hard it is to ravyshe a treasure
Which of nature is not *recuperable*.
Lydgate, The Tragedies.

Therefore, if thou yet by counsaile arte *recuperable*,
Flee thou from idleness and alway be stable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 13.

recuperate (rè-kū'pè-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recuperated*, ppr. *recuperating*. [F. *recuperatus*, pp. of *recuperare*, *recuperare* (> It. *recuperare* = Sp. Pg. *recuperar* = F. *recupérer*), get again, regain, recover, revive, restore, ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover: see *recovered*, the older form in E.] **1.** *trans.* To recover; regain: as, to *recuperate* one's health or spirits.—**2.** To recoup. [Rare.]

More commonly he (the sgent) paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and *recuperated* himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants. *Lecky, Eng.* in 18th Cent., xvi.

II. intrans. To recover; regain strength or health. [U. S.]

recuperation (rè-kū'pè-rā'shon), *n.* [OF. *recuperation*, F. *recupération* = Sp. *recuperacion* = Pg. *recuperação* = It. *recuperazione*, < L. *recuperatio* (n-), a getting back, regaining, recovery, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, regain, recover: see *recuperate* and *recovered*.] **1.** Recovery, as of something lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before. *Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225.

2. Specifically, recovery of strength or health.
recuperative (rè-kū'pè-rā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperativo*, < L. *recuperativus*, recoverable, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recovered* and *recuperate*.] Tending to recovery;

pertaining to recovery, especially of strength or health.

The seasons being in turn recuperative, . . . even the frosts of winter impart virtues that pass into summer, preserving the mind's vigor and fertility during the reign of the dog-star. *A. B. Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 68.*

recuperator (rĕ-kŭ'pĕ-rā-tŏr), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperador*, < L. *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] 1. One who or that which recuperates or recovers.—2. That part of the Ponsard furnace which answers the same purpose as the regenerator of the Siemens regeneration furnace. See *regenerator*.

recuperatory (rĕ-kŭ'pĕ-rā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperatorio*, < L. *recuperatorius*, < *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] Same as *recuperative*. *Bailey.*

recur (rĕ-kĕr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recurred*, ppr. *recurring*. [*< OF. recurre, recourir, recurre, recourir, F. recourir = Pr. recorre = Cat. recorre = Sp. recurrir = Pg. recorrer = It. ricorrere, < L. recurrere, run back, return, recur, < re-, back, + currere, run: see current.*] 1. To go or come back; return: literally or figuratively.

When the fear of Popery was over, the Tories recurred to their old principles. *Brougham.*

And Fancy came and at her pillow sat, . . . And chased away the still-recurring gnat. *Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, i.*

2. To return in thought or recollection.

He . . . had received a liberal education at a charity school, and was apt to recede to the days of his muffin-cap and leathers. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 25.*

3. To return 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, Logic, i. vi. § 3.*

Acted crime, Or seeming-genial venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still. *Tennyson, Will.*

4. To resort; have recourse; turn for aid.

For if his grace were minded, or would intend to do a thing inique or unjust, there were no need to recur unto the pope's holiness for doing thereof. *Bp. Burnet, Records, i. ii., No. 22.*

5. To occur again or be repeated at stated intervals, or according to some rule.

Food, sleep, amusement recur in uniform succession. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 272.*
In volcanic archipelagos . . . the greater eruptions usually recur only after long intervals. *Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 144.*

recure¹ (rĕ-kŭr'), *v.* [*< ME. recuren, < OF. recurer, < L. recurare, restore by taking care of, make whole again, cure, also take care of, prepare carefully, < re-, again, + curare, care, cure: see cure, v.* The verb was partly confused with *recure*², ME. *recouren*, a form of *recoveren*, recover: see *recure*², *recover*².] *I. trans.* To cure again; cure; heal.

Which [fills] to recure, we heartily solicit Your gracious self to take on you the charge And kingly government of this your land. *Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 130.*

Jarumannus, a Faithfull Bishop, who with other his fellow Labourers, by sound Doctrin and gentle dealing, soon recurd them [the East-Saxons] of their second relaps. *Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.*

II. intrans. To recover; get well.

Rabert Lauerawns is wele amendyd, and I hope xall recure. *Paston Letters, i. 112.*

recure¹ (rĕ-kŭr'), *n.* [*< ME. recure; < recure*², partly < *recure*¹, *v.*] Recovery.

Recure to fynde of myn adverteit. *Lydgate, Complaint of a Lover's Life, i. 681.*

Had she been my daughter, My care could not be greater than it shall be For her recure. *Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.*

recure² (rĕ-kŭr'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recoure*; < ME. *recuren, recouren*, var. of *recoveren*, recover: see *recure*².] To recover; get again.

Freedom of kynde so lost hath he That never may recured be. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 4920.*

But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured, His stede agayne hath anone recured. *Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P, v. (Halliwell.)*

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour The better had, and bet the others backe: Eftsoone the others did the field recoure. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 25.*

recureful (rĕ-kŭr'fŭl), *a.* [*< recure*¹ + *-ful*.] Curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this staine of beauty With this recureful maske. *Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.*

recureless (rĕ-kŭr'les), *a.* [*< ME. rekeurles; < recure*¹ + *-less*.] Incapable of recovery or remedy; incurable.

Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore, Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ya] rekeurles. *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 14. (Halliwell.)*

My recureless sore. *G. Ferrars.*
'Tis foolish to bewail recureless things. *Greene, James the Fourth, ii.*

recurelessly (rĕ-kŭr'les-li), *adv.* So as not to be cured.

Recurelessly wounded with his own weapons. *Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxvi.).*

recurrence (rĕ-kŭr'ĕns), *n.* [= F. *réurrence*; as *recurrent* (t) + *-ce*.] 1. The act of recurring, or the state of being recurrent; return.

Atavism, which is the name given to the recurrence of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 83.*

2. Resort; the having recourse.

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations. *Jer. Taylor.*

recurrency (rĕ-kŭr'ĕn-si), *n.* [As *recurrence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recurrence*. *Bailey.*

recurrent (rĕ-kŭr'ĕnt), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. recurrent, F. récurrent = Pg. recurren = It. ricorrente, < L. recurrere (t)-s, ppr. of recurrere, run back, return, recur: see recur.*] *I. u. 1.* Recurring; returning from time to time; reappearing; repeated: as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. *Prof. Blackie.*

The music would swell out again, like chimes borne onward by a recurrent breeze. *George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.*

Nature, with all her changes, is secure in certain noble recurrent types. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 150.*

2. In *crystal*., noting a crystal which exhibits an oscillatory combination of two sets of planes. See *oscillatory*.—3. In *anat.*., turned back in its course, and running in a direction the opposite of its former one: specifically noting the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric. See the following phrases.—4. In *entom.*., turning back toward the base: as, a *recurrent* process.—**Posterior interosseous recurrent artery**, a branch of the posterior interosseous artery which gives off branches in the region of the olecranon which anastomose with the superior profunda, posterior ulnar recurrent, and radial recurrent arteries.—**Radial recurrent artery**. See *radial*.—**Recurrent arteries of the deep palmar arch**, branches which pass from the upper side of the palmar arch and anastomose with branches of the anterior carpal arch.—**Recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve**, a small branch arising near the Gasserian ganglion, and running backward across the fourth nerve to be distributed in the tentorium.—**Recurrent fever**. See *fever*¹.—**Recurrent fibroid tumor**. Same as *small spindle-cell sarcoma*. See *sarcoma*.—**Recurrent laryngeal**. See *laryngeal*.—**Recurrent mania**. Same as *periodical mania*.—**Recurrent nerve**. Same as *meningeal nerve* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Recurrent nerve of the inferior maxillary**, a branch from the inferior maxillary as it passes through the foramen ovale, which passes back into the skull through the foramen spinosum, giving rise to two branches, one going to the great wing of the sphenoid, the other to the mastoid cells.—**Recurrent nerve of the superior maxillary**, a branch given off from the superior maxillary near its origin, which passes to the dura mater and middle meningeal artery.—**Recurrent nerve of an insect's wing**. (a) A branch which is more or less turned toward the base of the wing, in a direction contrary to the nerve from which it arises. Many of these recurrent nervures are distinguished. (b) A vein of the wing which, after running toward the apex, is bent or curved back toward the base, as in many *Coleoptera*.—**Recurrent pulse**. See *pulse*¹.—**Recurrent radial artery**, an artery which arises from the radial artery near its origin, and anastomoses with the anterior terminal branch of the superior profunda.—**Recurrent sensibility**, the sensibility manifested by the anterior root of a spinal nerve. This is due to fibers derived from the posterior root.—**Recurrent tibial arteries**. (a) The posterior, arising near the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries. (b) The anterior, a larger branch, arising just behind the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries.—**Recurrent ulnar arteries**. (a) The anterior, arising from the upper part of the ulnar, and joining the anastomotic branch of the brachial. (b) The posterior, arising a little lower than the anterior (though they often have a common origin), and communicating with the inferior profunda, the anastomotic, and posterior interosseous recurrent.

II. n. Any recurrent nerve or artery.

recurrently (rĕ-kŭr'ĕnt-li), *adv.* In a recurrent manner; with recurrence.

For a long time I had under observation a middle-aged man who, throughout his life, has recurrently been tormented by this parasite. *B. W. Richardson, Preventive Medicine, p. 568.*

recurring (rĕ-kĕr'ĭng), *p. a.* Returning again. — **Recurring continued fraction**. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*. — **Recurring decimal**. See *decimal*. — **Recurring series**, in *alg.*, a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of *x* are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + bx + (a + b)x^2 +$

$(a + 2b)x^3 + (2a + 3b)x^4 + (3a + 5b)x^5 + \dots$ is a recurring series.—**Recurring utterances**, a form of aphasia in which the patient can repeat only the word last uttered when taken ill.

recursant (rĕ-kĕr'sant), *a.* [*< L. recursans (t)-s, ppr. of recursare, run or hasten back, come back, return, recur, freq. of recurrere, run back, recur: see recur.*] In *her.*., turned in a way contrary to the usual position, or with the back displayed instead of the front. Thus, an eagle *recursant* shows the back of the bird with the wings crossed.—**Displayed recursant**. See *displayed*.

recursion (rĕ-kĕr'shon), *n.* [*< L. recursio (n)-, a running back, return, < recurrere, pp. recursus, run back, return: see recur.*] Return. [Rare.]

When the receiver was full of air, the included pendulum continued its recursions about fifteen minutes. *Boyle, Works, i. 61.*

recurvant (rĕ-kĕr'vant), *a.* [*< L. recurren (t)-s, ppr. of recurrere, bend or curve backward, turn back: see recurve.*] In *her.*., of a serpent, coiled up, with the head projecting from the folds; bowed-embowed.

recurvate (rĕ-kĕr'vat), *v. t.* [*< L. recurvatus, pp. of recurrere, bend backward, curve back: see recurve.*] Same as *recurve*. *Imp. Dict.*

recurvate (rĕ-kĕr'vat), *a.* [*< L. recurvatus, pp.: see recurvate, v.*] In *bot.* and *zool.*, recurved.

recurvation (rĕ-kĕr-vā'shon), *n.* [*< recurvate + -ion*.] The act or process of recurving; the state of being curved up or back; opposed to *decurvation*: as, the *recurvation* of a bird's bill. Also *recurvature, recurvity*.

By a serpentine and trumpet *recurvation*, it [the wind-pipe] ascendeth again into the neck. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.*

recurvate (rĕ-kĕr'vā-tŭr), *n.* [*< recurvate + -ure*.] Same as *recurvation*.

recurve (rĕ-kĕrv'), *v.* [= OF. *recorber, recurber, recourber, F. recourber = Pr. Pg. recurrer, < L. recurrere, bend or curve backward, turn up or back, < re-, back, + curvare, curve: see curve, v.*] *I. trans.* To curve back; turn backward. Also *recurvate*.

II. intrans. To be recurved.

recurved (rĕ-kĕrv'd), *p. a.* 1. In *bot.*, curved back or downward: as, a *recurved* leaf, petal, etc.—2. In *zool.*, bent upward: the opposite of *decurved*: as, the *recurved* beak of the avoset.

recurviroster (rĕ-kĕr-vi-ros'tĕr), *n.* [*< NL. recurvirostrus, < L. recurvus, bent or curved back, crooked (see recurvus), + rostrum, beak, bill: see rostrum*.] A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*; an avoset.

Recurvirostra (rĕ-kĕr-vi-ros'trā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *recurvirostrus*: see *recurviroster*.] A genus of prececial limicoline grallatorial birds, type of the family *Recurvirostridae*, having a long and very slender depressed and recurved bill, extremely long slender legs, and four toes, the three front ones of which are webbed; the avosets. The body is depressed, and the under parts are clothed with thick plumage like a duck's, so that the birds swim with ease by means of their webbed feet. See *avoset*. Also called *Avocetta*.

recurvirostral (rĕ-kĕr-vi-ros'tral), *a.* [As *recurviroster* + *-al*.] Having a recurved bill, as an avoset; belonging to the genus *Recurvirostra*; pertaining to a recurviroster.

Recurvirostridae (rĕ-kĕr-vi-ros'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-idae*.] A family of wading birds with long and slender bill and legs, typified by the genus *Recurvirostra*, and divided into the *Recurvirostrinae* and *Himantopodinae*; the avosets and stilts.

Recurvirostrinae (rĕ-kĕr'vi-ros'tri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Recurvirostridae*, having the characters of the genus *Recurvirostra*, as distinguished from those of *Himantopus*, and including only the avosets.

recurvity (rĕ-kĕr'vĭ-ti), *n.* [*< L. recurvus, bent back (see recurvus), + -ity*.] Same as *recurvation*. *Bailey.*

recurvo-patent (rĕ-kĕr'vō-pat'ĕnt), *a.* [*< L. recurvus, bent back, + patent (t)-s, open, spreading: see patent*.] In *bot.*, bent back and spreading.

recurvus (rĕ-kĕr'vus), *a.* [= Pg. *recurvo* = It. *ricurvo, < L. recurvus, bent or curved back, < re-, back, + curvus, curve: see curve*.] Bent backward.

recusance (rok'ŭ-zans), *n.* [*< recusan (t) + -ce*.] Same as *recusancy*.

The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday, for *recusance*. *W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 54.*

recusancy (rek'ū-zan-si), *n.* [As *recusancy* (see -cy).] 1. Obstinate refusal or opposition.

It is not a *recusancy*, for I would come; but it is an excommunication, I must not.

Donne, Devotions, III., Expostulation.

If any one, or two, or ten, or twenty members of congress should manifest symptoms of *recusancy*, . . . the weird sisters of ambitious hearts shall play before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and benches of justice. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 339.

2. The state of being a recusant.

The papists made no scruple of coming to our churches; *recusancy* was not then so much as a chrism, not an embryo. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 98.

There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II. st. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate). *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iv.

We shall see that mere *recusancy* was first made punishable, later on in the reign, by the Second Act for Uniformity of Edward.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

3. The tenets of the recusants, or adherence to those tenets.

The penalties of *recusancy* were particularly hard upon women, who . . . adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vii., note.

recusant (rek'ū-zant or rē-kū'zant), *a.* and *n.* [OF. *recusant*, F. *recusant* = Sp. Pg. *recusante* = It. *recusante*, < L. *recusant*(-is), ppr. of *recusare*, reject, object: see *recuse*.] 1. *a.* Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, refusing to attend divine service in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown.

No *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act. *Clarendon*.

II. *n.* 1. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations. *De Quincey*.

He that would not take the oath should be executed, though unarmed; and the *recusants* were shot on the roads, . . . or as they stood in prayer.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 411.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to attend divine worship in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown. Heavy penalties were inflicted on such persons, but they pressed far more lightly on the simple recusant or nonconformist than on the Roman Catholic recusant, the chief object being to secure national unity and loyalty to the crown, in opposition to papal excommunications, which declared British subjects absolved from their allegiance (as in 1570), and to plots against the government. The name *recusant*, though legally applied to both Protestants and Roman Catholics, was in general given especially to the latter.

As well those restrained . . . as generally all the papists in this kingdom, not any of them did refuse to come to our church, and yield their formal obedience to the laws established. And thus they all continued, not any one refusing to come to our churches, during the first ten years of her Majesty's (Queen Elizabeth's) government. And in the beginning of the eleventh year of her reign, Corwallis, Bodington, and Silyarde were the first *recusants*, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of *recusant* was never heard of amongst us.

Sir Edward Coke (in 1607), in Blunt, Annotated Book of Common Prayer, p. 24.

recusation (rek'ū-zā'shon), *n.* [OF. *recusation*, F. *recusation* = Pr. *recusation* = Sp. *recusacion* = Pg. *recusação* = It. *recusazione*, < L. *recusatio*(-o), a declining, refusal, objection, protest, also nausea, rejection, < *recusare*, pp. *recusatus*, object, decline, reject: see *recuse*.] In law, the interposition of an objection or challenge for cause to a judge or arbitrator, or to an expert appointed by a court; also, the objection or challenge so presented.

He (Bonner), to deface his Authority (as he thought), did also then exhibit in writing a *Recusation* of the Secretaries Judgment against him.

Foze, Martyrs, II. 35, an. 1549.

recusative (rē-kū'zā-tiv), *a.* [< *recuse* + -ative.] Tending or prone to recuse or refuse; refusing; denying; negative. [Rare.]

The act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective, or *recusative* and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 1.

recuse (rē-kū'z), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recused*, ppr. *recusing*. [< OF. *recuser*, F. *recuser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recusar* = It. *recusare*, < L. *recusare*, object, decline, reject, refuse, protest against, plead in defense, < *re-*, back, + *causa*, a cause: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] To refuse; reject; specifically, in law, to reject or challenge (a judge or juror) as disqualified to act.

Yet she [the queen] nevertheless persisting in her former wilfulness and in her appeal, which also by the said Judges was likewise *recused*, incontinently departed out of the Court. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 28.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

recussion (rē-kush'on), *n.* [< L. *recutere*, pp. *recussus*, strike back, beat back, etc., < *re-*, back, + *quater*, strike, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concussion*, *discussion*, *percussion*.] The act of beating back. *Bailey*.

red¹ (red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *red*, *reed*, *rede*, earlier *read*, *reed*, < AS. *read* = OS. *rōd* = OFries. *rād* = D. *rood* = MLG. *rōt*, LG. *rod* = OHG. MHG. *rōt*, G. *rot*, *roth* = Icel. *raudhr* = Sw. Dan. *rōd* = Goth. *rauths* (*raud-*), red; cf. AS. *reōd* (= Icel. *rjóðhr*), red, *rud*, *rudu*, redness (see *rud*); < AS. *reōdan*, make red, kill, = Icel. *rjóðha* (pret. *raudh*), reddened (see *red*¹, *v.*); akin to L. *ruber* (*rubr-*, for *ruthr-*, = Gr. *ῥυθρός*), red, *rufus*, red, *rubidus*, dark-red, *rubere*, turn red, bluish, *rubicundus*, red, reddish, *russus*, reddish, *rutilus*, reddish, *robigo*, rust, etc.; Gr. *ῥυθρός*, red, *ῥυθρός*, redness, *ῥυθρός*, reddened; Ir. Gael. *ruadh* = W. *rhudd*, red; OBulg. *rǫdǫrǫ*, red, *rǫdǫrǫ*, bluish, etc., *rudā*, metal, etc., = Bohem. Pol. *rudā*, ore, rust, mildew, etc., = Russ. *ruda*, ore, mineral, a mine, blood, etc.; Lith. *rudas*, *rusvas*, red-brown, *raudas*, *raudonas*, red, *raudas*, red color; Skt. *rudhira*, red, blood, *rohita* (for **rodhita*), red. From the E. root, besides *redden*, *reddish*, etc., are derived *rud*, *ruddle*, *rud-dock*, *ruddy*, *rust*, etc.; from the L. are derived E. *ruby*, *rubescence*, *rubric*, *rubicund*, *rufous*, *ruset*, *rutilate*, *rutilant*; from the Gr. are *Erythraea*, *erythric*, etc. *Red*, like *lead*² (*led*), with which it is phonetically parallel, had in ME. a long vowel, which has become shortened. The long vowel remains, however, in the surnames *Read*, *Reade*, *Reed*, *Reid*, which represent old forms of the adj., and the existence of which as surnames explains the almost total absence of the expected surname *Red*, parallel to *Black*, *Brown*, *White*, etc. As a noun, cf. ME. *redness*, = OHG. *rōti*, G. *rōthe*, redness, red; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Of a bright, warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the primary rainbow. See II.

Dropses *rede* as ripe cherrees,
That fro his fleshe gan lave.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

The ladye blushed scarlette *redde*,
And fette a gentill sighte.

Sir Cautline (Child's Ballads, III. 181).

Your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any rose.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 28.

2. Ultra-radical; revolutionary; violent: from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary emblem: as, a *red republican*.

Ev'n tho' thrice again
The red fool-fury of the Seine
Should pile her barricades with dead.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxviii.

The Social Democratic Federation has degenerated into a *red* Anarchist organization. *The Nation*, XLVII. 450.

Black-breasted red game. See *game* 1. — **Neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring**, nondescript; lacking distinctive character; neither one thing nor another: same as *neither hay nor grass*. — **Order of the Red Eagle**. See *eagle*. — **Red adder**. Same as *copperhead*, 1. *Bartlett*. — **Red admiral**. See *admiral*, 5. — **Red alga**, red or purplish seaweeds constituting the class *Florideæ*. Also known as the *Rhodosporeæ* and *Rhodospirineæ*. See *Rhodospirineæ* and *Alga*. — **Red ant**, a small ant of a red color, as Pharaoh's ant and some similar species. See *ant* under *Monomorium*. — **Red antimony**. Same as *kermesite*. — **Red arsenic**. Same as *realgar*. — **Red ash, band-fish, bark, bay**. See the nouns. — **Red bat**, the common New York bat, *Lasius* or *Atalapha noveboracensis*, a small reddish bat of wide distribution in North America, and one of the most abundant in eastern parts of the United States. It is rather larger than the brown bat, *Vesperugo subulatus*, and easily recognized by its coloration and the densely furry interferomembrane. — **Red head-vine**. See *Rhynchostoma*. — **Red bear-cat**, the panda or wuh. See *ant* under *panda*. — **Red beds**, a conspicuous formation in the Rocky Mountains; a series of deep-red, sandy, gypsiferous strata lying upon the Carboniferous, and generally considered to be of Triassic age. They are often eroded into fantastic and picturesque forms. — **Red beach, beefwood, birch, bird's-eye**. See the nouns. — **Red body**, in *zool.*, an aggregation of capillaries forming a gland-like body.

These tufts of radiating capillaries are much localized at various places, as in *Esocidae*; or the tufts are so aggregated as to form gland-like *red bodies*, the capillaries reuniting into larger vessels, which again ramify freely round the border of the *red body*.

Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 147.

Red Book. (a) A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. (b) The Peerage. See *peerage*, 3. [Colloq.]

I hadn't a word to say against a woman who was intimate with every duchess in the *Red Book*.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxv.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all the holders of lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II. — **Red buckeye**, a shrub or low tree, *Æsculus Parvia*, of the southern United States. Its flowers are red, and showy in cultivation. — **Red button**. Same as *red rosette*. — **Red cabbage**, a strongly

marked variety of the common cabbage, with purple or reddish-brown heads, used chiefly for pickling. — **Red cedar**. See *cedar*, 2. — **Red cent**, a copper cent. The copper cent is no longer current, but the phrase *red cent* remains in use as a mere emphatic form of *cent*: as, it is not worth a *red cent*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Every thing in New Orleans sells by dimes, bits, and picayunes; and as far for copper money, I have not seen the first *red cent*. *B. Taylor*, in N. Y. Tribune. (*Bartlett*.)

Red chalk, chickweed, copper, coral. See the nouns. — **Red cock**, an incendiary fire. [Scottish Gipsies' slang.]

We'll see if the *red cock* craw not in his bonnie barn yard ax morning before day dawning. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Red crab. See *crab* 1. — **Red Crag**, the local name of a division of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red iron-stained shelly sandstone of inconsiderable thickness, containing a large number of fossils—molluscan, coralline, and mammalian remains—among which last are the elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros, tapir, hog, horse, hyena, and stag. — **Red cross**. See *cross* 1, and *union jack* (under *union*). — **Red crossbill, currant, deal**. See the nouns. — **Red cusk**. See *red-cusk*. — **Red cypress**. See *Taxodium*. — **Red dace**. See *red-dace*. — **Red deer, ear, elder**. See the nouns. — **Red ensign**, in England, the usual British flag—that is, a plain red flag with the canton filled by the union jack. It is used at sea for all British vessels not belonging to the navy, but previous to 1864 was also the special flag of the so-called Red Squadron of the navy. — **Red fever, dengue**. — **Red fir**, a name of the Oregon pine, and of *Abies nobilis* and *A. magnifica* of the western United States: the last two are trees sometimes 200 feet high, but of moderate economic worth. — **Red flag**. See *flag* 2. — **Red flamingo, fog, fox, game, gilthead, goose, grouper**. See the nouns. — **Red gams**. Same as *red game*. — **Red gum**. See *red-gum*. — **Red gurnard, hand, hat, hawk**. See the nouns. — **Red hay**, mowburnt hay, in distinction from green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and from viny or moldy hay. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.] — **Red heat, hematite, hepatisation, herring, Indian**. See the nouns. — **Red iodide of mercury ointment**. See *ointment*. — **Red iron ore**. See *iron*. — **Red ironwood**. See *Darling plum*, under *plum* 1. — **Red jamine, land**. See the nouns. — **Red lane**, the throat. See *lane* 1, 3. [Slang.] — **Red lattice**, lead, linnet. See the nouns. — **Red lead ore**. Same as *crocoite*. — **Red liquor, lump-fish, magnetism, mahogany**. See the nouns. — **Red man**. Same as *Red Indian*. — **Red manganese, mangrove, maple, marlin, meat**. See the nouns. — **Red Marl Series**. See *marl* 1. — **Red Men's Act**, an act of West Virginia (L. 1882, c. 135) prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons, and providing for the punishment of unlawful combinations and conspiracies to injure persons and property, designated in the act as "Red Men," "Regulators," "Vigilance Committees," etc. — **Red milk, minnow, mulberry, mullet**. See the nouns. — **Red murrain on. Same as *plague* on.**

A *red murrain* o' thy jade's tricks!
Shak., T. and C., il. 1. 20.

Red nucleus, ocher, oil, osier. See the nouns. — **Red orpiment**. Same as *realgar*. — **Red owl**, the reddish phase of the common gray screech-owl of the United States, *Scops (Megascops) asio*, formerly considered a distinct species, now known to be an erythrism. — **Red oxid of manganese**. See *manganese*. — **Red oxid of mercury ointment**. See *ointment*. — **Red pepper**. See *Capaicum*. — **Red perch**. See *perch* 1. — **Red pestilence**. Same as *red plague*.

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Red phalarope. See *phalarope*. — **Red pheasant**, a tragopan; a pheasant of the genus *Certhornis*. — **Red phosphorus**. See *phosphorus*, 2. — **Red pimpinell**. See *pimpinell*, 4. — **Red pine**. See *pine* 1. — **Red plague**, a form of the plague characterized, according to the physicians of the middle ages, by a red spot, holl, or bubo. Compare *black death*, under *death*.

You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know how to curse. The *red plague* rid you!
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 364.

Red polya, poppy, precipitate. See the nouns. — **Red porphyry**. See *porphyry*. — **Red puccoon**. See *puccoon*, 1. — **Red rail**. Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*). — **Red republican, Ribbon, rosette**. See the nouns. — **Red rook-cock**. See *cock* 2. — **Red roncador**. See *roncador*. — **Red ruffed grouse**. See *ruffed grouse*, under *grouse*. — **Red rust**. See *rust* 1. — **Red sandalwood, red sandstone**. See the nouns. — **Red sandstone**. See *sandstone*. — **Red saunders**, the sliced or rasped heartwood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It imparts a red color to alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions. It is used for coloring alcoholic liquors, and in pharmacy for coloring tinctures. — **Red seaweeds**. Same as *red alga*. — **Red silver**. See *proutite* and *pyrrargyrite*. — **Red snapper**. See *snapper*. — **Red snow**. See *Protococcus*. — **Red softening**, a form of acute softening of the cerebral substance characterized by a red punctiform appearance due to the presence of blood. See *softening*. — **Red sword-grass moth, Calocampa vetusta**: a British collectors' name. — **Red tape**. See *tape*. — **Red tiger**. Same as *cougar*. — **Red tincture**. Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1). — **Red twin-spot carpet-moth**, a British geometrid moth, *Cotermia ferrugata*. — **Red venison**. See *venison*. — **Red viper**. Same as *copperhead*, 1. — **Red vitriol**. Same as *colcothar*. — **Red wind**. See *wind* 2. — **The red chop**. See *the grand chop*, under *chop* 4. — **To fly the red flag**. See *fly* 1. — **To paint the town red**. See *paint*. = *Syn.* Flashing, flaming, fiery, bloody.

II. *n.* 1. A color more or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum. *Red* is one of the most general color-names, and embraces colors ranging in hue from rose aniline to scarlet iodide of mercury and red lead. A red yellowish than vermilion is called *scarlet*; one much more purple is called *crimson*. A very dark red, if pure or crimson, is called *maroon*; if brownish, *chestnut* or *chocolate*. A pale red—that is, one of low chroma and high luminosity—is called a pink, ranging from rose-pink, or pale crimson, to salmon-pink, or pale scarlet.

2. A red pigment. The most useful reds for painting are carmine, obtained from the cochineal-insect; the lakes and madders, of vegetable origin; vermilion, chrome-red, Indian red, and burnt sienna.

3. An object of a red color, as wine, gold, etc. Now kepe yow fro the whyte and fro the rede, And namely fro the whyte wyn of Lepe, That is to selle in Fish atrete or in Chepe. *Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 100.*

No pint of white or red
Had ever half the power to turn
This wheel within my head.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

4. Specifically, a red cent. See under I. [Slang, U. S.]—**5.** A red republican (which see, under republican).—**6.** pl. The catamenial discharges; menses.—**Adrianople red.** Same as *Turkey red*.—**Alizarin red,** in *leather-manuf.*, a pale flesh-color produced by rubbing the cleansed and trodden skins with a solution of alizarin or extract of madder in weak soda-lye, and rinsing in water. *C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 735.*—**Aniline red.** Same as *fuchsin*.—**Anisole red,** a coal-tar color of the oxy-azo group, formerly used in dyeing silk and wool, but not now a commercial product.—**Antimony red,** a sulphid of antimony suggested as a pigment, but not permanent; used for coloring rubber and the heads of friction-matches.—**Aurora red,** a light red, like that of the apinel ruby.—**Barwood red.** See *barwood*.—**Bengal red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It produces brilliant reds similar to those of eosin, but more blue in tone. It is the alkali salt of tetraiododichloro-fluorene. Also called *rose bengale*.—**Bristol red,** a dye for stuffs, in favor in the sixteenth century.

Her kyrtel *Brystow red.*
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 70.

Brown red. Same as *red ocher* (which see, under ocher).—**Cadmium red,** an artists' pigment composed of the cadmium sulphid. It is more orange in hue than vermilion, but is very brilliant and permanent.—**Chica or chico red.** See *chico*, 1.—**Cobalt red,** a phosphate of cobalt sometimes used as an artists' color. It is durable, but poor in hue.—**Congo red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It may be applied to cotton and wool, producing a bright scarlet fast to soap, but not to light or acids. It is a sodium salt of a tetrazo dye from benzidine.—**Corallin red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by treating aurin with ammonia at a high temperature. It is used by calico- and woolen-printers, but is quite fugitive. See *coralline*, 3.—**English red.** Same as *Venetian red*.—**Fast red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing a garnet-red on woolen. It is of complex composition, and belongs to the azo-group. Also known in commerce as *rocellin, orsellin, rubidin, and rauracienne*.—**French red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being a mixture of claret-red and naphthol orange.—**Indian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Originally it was a natural earth rich in oxid of iron, brought from India. It is now prepared artificially by heating iron sulphate in a reverberatory furnace. The sulphuric acid is driven off, and the iron is immediately oxidized to the red oxid. The color varies from a purple to a light-yellowish red, according to the temperature at which the process is conducted. It is a color of much body, and is very permanent. Also called *Indian ocher*.—**Jewelers' red.** See *jeweler*.—**Light red,** a light yellowish-red oxid of iron prepared similarly to Indian red. It is also sometimes made by calcining Oxford ocher. It is used as an artists' pigment.—**Madder red.** See *madder*.—**Magdala red,** a coal-tar color used to produce bright pinks on silk. It is the hydrochlorid of the base rosa-naphthylamine.—**Mars red,** a pigment used by artists. It is somewhat similar in composition and color to Indian red.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood*.—**Naphthalene red.** See *naphthalene*.—**New red.** See *fuchsin*.—**Paris red.** Same as *mauvein*.—**Peony red.** Same as *corallin red*.—**Persian red.** Same as the normal form of *Indian red*.—**Phenetol red.** Same as *coccin*.—**Piccolpasso red,** a name given to the deep red of the Italian majolica, obtained by the use of silicate of alumina, in which there is much oxid of iron, and applied upon the yellow enamel already fired: so called from *Piccolpasso*, a sixteenth-century writer on Italian potteries.—**Pompadour red.** See *rose pompadour*, under *rose*.—**Pompeian red.** See *Pompeian*.—**Prussian red.** Same as *Venetian red*.—**Saturnine red.** Same as *red lead* (which see, under lead).—**Spanish red.** Same as *Venetian red*.—**Turkey red,** an intense scarlet red produced on fabrics by dyeing with the color-giving principles of the madder-root. This has been almost entirely superseded by exactly the same color produced on fabrics by means of artificial alizarin. See *alizarin*. Also called *Adrianople red*.—**Turkey-red oil,** an oil with which cloth is treated in dyeing the color called Turkey red. It is prepared by mixing castor-oil with dilute sulphuric acid; the acid is then washed away with a solution of common salt and the fatty acids saponified with ammonia. The oil consists chiefly of ammonium sulpho-ricinoleste. Compare *Gallipoli oil*, under *oil*.—**Venetian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Formerly it was a natural earth simulating Indian red. It is now made by calcining a mixture of lime and iron sulphate, the resulting product being a mixture of calcium sulphate and oxid of iron in nearly equal proportions. It is somewhat darker than brick-red in color, and is very permanent. (See also *chrome-red, claret-red*.)

red¹ (red), v. t.; pret. and pp. *redded*, ppr. *redding*. [*< ME. reden, readen, reddan, < AS. rōdan, a strong verb (pret. rēad, pl. rōdon), reddan, stain with blood, also wound, kill, = Icel. rjóða (pret. raudh, rautt, pp. roðhim), reddan with blood (see red¹, a.); also (and in other languages only) weak, AS. rēðian, also rōðian, = G. rōten, rōthen, become red; from the adj. Cf. reddan.*] To make red; reddan.

For he did red and dis them with their own blood.
Foote, Martyrs, l. 664.

red² (red), v. t. A dialectal form of *rid¹*.
red³ (red), v. t.; pret. and pp. *red, ppr. redding*. [*Also redd, dial. rid; < ME. reden, put in order; in part same as reden, redien, make ready, but prob. from the related Sw. reda, prepare, put in order (reda ut sit här, comb out one's hair), = Dan. rede, prepare; see ready, v.* This verb has become confused with *red²*, var. of *rid¹*: see *rid¹*.] 1. To put in order; tidy; often with up: as, to red up a house or one's self.

When the derke was done, and the day sprange,
All the renkes to row redyn hor shippes,
Haltit out of hauny to the heeg see,
There playtly thaire purpos put to an end.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5648.

When you rid up the parlour-hearth in a morning,
Throw thelast night's ashes into a sieve.
Swift, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

Jeanie, my woman, gang into the parlour—but stay,
That winna be redd up yet.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

The fire . . . was redd up for the afternoon—covered
with a black mass of coal, over which the equally black
kettle hung on the crook.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

2. To disentangle; clear; put a stop to, as a quarrel, by interference; adjust.

Up rose the laird to red the cumber.
Raid of the Redswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

He maun take part w' hand and heart; and weel his
part it is, for redding his quarrel might have cost you
dear.
Scott, Guy Mannering, liiii.

3. To separate, as two combatants.—**To red one's feet,** to free one's self from entanglement: used chiefly in reference to moral complications.—**To red the hair,** specifically, to comb the hair.

[Now chiefly colloquial in all uses.]
red⁴ (red), n. [Perhaps *< red³*.] In coal-mining, rubbish; attle; waste. [Prov. Eng.]

red⁵ (red), n. [Also *redd*; perhaps *< red², v.*] The nest of a fish; a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn. [Prov. Eng.]

A trout's redd or nest is a mound of gravel which would fill one or even two wheelbarrows.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 105.

red⁶, r. and n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *red¹*.

red- A form of *re-* used before vowels.

red. [*< ME. -rede, -reden, -ræden, < AS. ræden, condition, rule, reckoning, estimation, occurring as second part of about 25 compounds, being a form, with suffix -en, of ræd, counsel, advice, etc. (= OHG. MHG. rât, advice, counsel, etc., frequent in comp., as haus-rat, household things, hei-rath, marriage, = AS. hwa-ræden, household, = ME. hired): see read¹, n.*] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'condition,' 'state,' occurring in *hatred, kindred* (for 'kindred'), *gossipred*, etc. It is analogous to *-hood*, which has taken its place in a few instances, as in *brotherhood, neighborhood*.

redact (rê-dakt'), v. t. [*< OF. redacter = Sp. redactor, redact, edit, < L. redactus, pp. of redigere (> F. rédiger = D. redigeren = G. redigiren = Sw. redigera = Dan. redigere), drive, lead, or bring back, call in, collect, raise, receive, reduce to a certain state, < red-, back, + agere; drive, do; see act.*] 1†. To bring to a specified form or condition; force or compel to assume a certain form; reduce.

Then was the teste or potsherd [the brasse, gold, and sylter] redactit into dust.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel ii.

They were now become miserabel, wretched, sinful, redact to extreme calamity.
Bacon, Works, p. 46. (Halliwell.)

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and redact them to any form or instruments of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek.
Ep. Hall, Character of Man.

2. To bring into a presentable literary form; edit.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty stenographs.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

redacteur (re-dak-tér'), n. Same as *redactor*.
redaction (rê-dak'shon), n. [= D. redaktie = G. Sw. Dan. redaktion = F. rédaction, a compiling, also a working over; editing; the editorial staff, = Sp. redacción = Pg. redacção = It. redazione, < NL. redactio(n)-, redaction, < L. redigere, pp. redactus, lead back, collect, prepare, reduce to a certain state: see redact.] 1. The act of reducing to order; the act of preparing for publication: said of literary or historical matter.

To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. A work thus prepared; a special form, edition, or version of a work as digested, revised, or rewritten.

In an early redaction of the well-known ballad of Lord Ronald . . . the name of the unfortunate victim to "eels boil'd in brue" is Laird Rowland.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 134.
This fresh discovery does not furnish us with the date of the story, but it gives us the date of one of its redactions, and shows it must have existed in the middle of the fourteenth century.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 192.

Ionic redaction of Cynaithos of Chios about the middle of the sixth century.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 233.

3. The staff of writers on a newspaper or other periodical; an editorial staff or department. *Imp. Dict.*—**4†.** The act of drawing back; a withdrawal.

It . . . takes away all reluctance and redaction, infuseth a pliable willingness; of wolfish and dogged, makes the will lamb-like and dove-like.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 31.

redactor (rê-dak'tor), n. [Also, as F., *redacteur*; < F. *redacteur* = Sp. Pg. *redactor* = It. *redattore*, < NL. *redactor*, an editor, < L. *redigere*, pp. *redactus*, lead back, collect, reduce to a certain state: see redact.] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor.

Each successive anger and redactor furnishes it [the primeval mythus] with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience.
Carlyle, Nibelungen Lied.

Distrust of Dorothea's competence to arrange what he had prepared was subdued only by distrust of any other redactor.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I.

redactional (rê-dak-tô-ri-ål), a. [*< redactor + -ial.*] Of or pertaining to a redactor or redaction; having the character of a redaction.

Three chief documents, viz. the Yahwistic, the Elohist, and the Editorial or Redactional.

The Academy, Feb. 11, 1888, p. 92.

redan (rê-dan'), n. [More prop. *redent*; < OF. *redan, redent*, F. *redan* = Pg. *redente*, a double notching or jaggung, as in a saw, < L. *re-*, back, + *den(t)-is* = E. *tooth*.] 1. In field fort., the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear.



Two redans connected form a *queue d'aronde*, and three connected form a *bunnet à (or de) prière*. Several redans connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.

2. A downward projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.—**Redan battery, redan line.** See *battery, line*.—**Syn.** 1. See *fortification*.

redargue (re-där'gü), v. t.; pret. and pp. *redargued*, ppr. *redarguing*. [*< OF. redarguer, F. redarguer, blame, reprehend, = Pr. redarguire = Sp. Pg. redarguir = It. redarguire, < L. redarguere, disprove, confute, refute, contradict, < red-, back, against, + arguere, argue; see argue.*] 1. To put down by argument; disprove; contradict; refute.

Sir, I'll redargue you
By disputation.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

Wherefore, says he, the libel maun be redargued by the panel proving her defences.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

Consciousness cannot be explained nor redargued from without.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2†. To accuse; blame.

When he had redargued himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger.
Pitcoltie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 19. (Jamieson.)

How shall I be able to suffer that God should redargue me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness?
Jer. Taylor. (Allibone.)

redargution† (red-är-gü'shon), n. [ME. *redargucion*, < OF. *redarguacion*, redargation (prop. *redargucion*, redargution) = Sp. *redargucion* = It. *redarguizione*, < L. *redargutio(n)-*, a refutation, < *redarguere*, disprove, refute; see redargue.] Refutation; conviction.

To pursue all tho that do reprobacion
Agayns our lawes by ony redarguacion.
Digby Mysteries, p. 33. (Halliwell.)

The more subtle forms of sophisms and illaquetions with their redargutions, which is that which is termed elenches.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 224.

redargutory† (re-där'gü-tô-ri), a. [*< redargutio(n) + -ory.*] Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

My privileges are an ubiquitous, circumambulatory, speculative, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings.
Carew, Cælum Britannicum.

redback (rêd'bak), n. 1. The red-backed sandpiper, or American dunlin. *A. Wilson*. See cut under *dunlin*. [New Jersey.]—**2.** The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata*. [Local, U. S.]

red-backed (red'bakt), *a.* Having a red back: as, the *red-backed sandpiper*, *Tringa alpina*; the *red-backed shrike*, *Lanius rufus*; the *red-backed humming-bird*, *Selasphorus rufus*.

red-bass (red'bās), *n.* The redfish, *Sciaenops ocellatus*.

red-beaked (red'bēkt), *a.* Same as *red-billed*: as, the *red-beaked hornbill*, *Buccros erythrorhynchus*, of Africa.

redbeard (red'bērd), *n.* The red sponge, *Microciona prolifera*, which commonly grows on oysters, forming a beard on the shell. [Local, U. S.]

red-bellied (red'bel'id), *a.* Having a red belly, or the under parts red: as, the *red-bellied nut-hatch*, *Sitta canadensis*; the *red-bellied snipe*, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*; the *red-bellied woodpecker*, *Centurus carolinus*; the *red-bellied monkey* of Africa, *Cercopithecus erythrogaster*; the *red-bellied terrapin*, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris*.—**Red-bellied perch**. See *perch*.

redbelly (red'bel'i), *n.* 1. The slider, pouter, or red-fender, *Chrysemys rubriventris*, an edible terrapin of the United States. See *red-fender*.—2. The torgoch, a Welsh variety of the char, *Salvelinus umbla*.—3. The red-bellied minnow, *Chrosomus erythrogaster*. [Southern U. S.]—

4. The red-bellied perch or sunfish, a centrarchoid, *Lepomis auritus*. [South Carolina].—

5. The red grouper, *Epinephelus morio*. [U. S.]

red-belted (red'bel'ted), *a.* Belted or banded with red: as, the *red-belted clearwing*, a moth, *Trachilium nyopaeforme*.

redberry (red'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *redberries* (-iz). A plant of the genus *Rhagodia*. [Australia.]

red-billed (red'bild), *a.* Having a red bill or beak, as a bird: as, the *red-billed eulaw*, *Ibidorhynchus struthersi*, of Asia; the *red-billed wood-hoopoe*, *Irrisor erythrorhynchus*. See *cut under Irrisor*.

redbird (red'bērd), *n.* A name of sundry red or partly red birds. Specifically—(a) The common bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. (b) The cardinal grosbeak of the United States, *Cardinalis virginianus*. See *cardinal-bird*, and *cut under Cardinalis*. (c) The summer tanager, *Piranga aestiva*, or scarlet tanager, *P. rubra*, both of the United States. (d) *Pericocatus speciosus*.

All day the red-bird warbles
Upon the mulberry near.
Byrant, Hunter's Serenade.

red-blooded (red'blud'ed), *a.* Having red or reddish blood: specifically noting the higher worms, or annelids, in which, however, the blood is often greenish.

redbreast (red'brest), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *red-breste*; *<* red + *breast*.] *I. a.* Red-breasted.

II. n. 1. A small sylvine bird of Europe, *Eri-thacus rubecula*; the robin, or robin redbreast. See *robin*. [Eng.]

To relish a love-song like a robin-redbreast.

Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 21.

The redbreast warbles still, but is content
With slender notes. Cooper, Task, vi. 77.

2. The American robin or migratory thrush, *Merula migratoria* or *Turdus migratorius*. See *robin*. [U. S.]—3. The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot, *Tringa canutus*. See *robin-snipe*.—4. The red-bellied sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*.

red-breasted (red'bres'ted), *a.* Having a red or reddish breast.—**Little red-breasted rail**. Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*).—**Red-breasted finch**. See *finch*.—**Red-breasted goose**, *Anser ruficollis*.—**Red-breasted merganser**, *Mergus serrator*.—**Red-breasted plover**. Same as *redbreast*.—**Red-breasted sandpiper**, *Tringa canutus*.—**Red-breasted snipe**. (a) *Macrorhamphus griseus*, the dowitcher; also called *gray snipe*, *brown snipe*, *quail-snipe*, *German snipe* (compare *dowitcher*), *robin-snipe*, *grayback*, *brownback*, *drifter*, *sea-pigeon*, and *New York godwit*. (b) A misnomer of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. [Local, U. S.] (c) Same as *redbreast*, 3.

redbuck (red'buk), *n.* The roodebok, *Cephalophus natalensis*. See *roodebok*.

redbud (red'bud), *n.* Any tree of the American species of *Cercis*; the Judas-tree. The best-known, common in the interior and southern United States, is *C. canadensis*, a small tree, the branches clothed in early spring with fascicles of small flowers of nearly peach-blossom color, followed by rather large heart-shaped pointed leaves. In southwestern woods it is very conspicuous when in blossom, and it is often cultivated for ornament. The flowers have an acid taste, and are said to be used, like those of the Old World Judas-tree, in salads, etc. The name is from the color of the flowers, and doubtless from their bud-like aspect even when open. *C. veniformis*, a Texan and Mexican species, is a smaller tree or a shrub often forming dense thickets, and *C. occidentalis* is a Californian shrubby species.

red-bug (red'bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus saturatus*, which damages cotton in the southern United States and in the West Indies. Also called *cotton-stainer*.

redcap (red'kap), *n.* 1. The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*, more fully called *King Harry redcap*. [Local, British.]

The redcap whistled; and the nightingale
Sang loud. Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of English origin. The plumage resembles that of the golden-spangled Hamburg, but is duller; the fowl is larger than the Hamburg; and the flat roe-comb is very large.

3. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland.

red-capped (red'kapt), *a.* Having red on the head: as, the *red-capped snake*, a venomous Australian species, *Brachysoma diudema*.

red-carpet (red'kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Coremia munitata*.

red-cheeked (red'chēkt), *a.* In *ornith.*, having red lores: as, the *red-cheeked colly*, *Colius erythromelas*.

red-chestnut (red'ches'nut), *n.* A British moth, *Taniocampa rubricosa*.

redcoat (red'köt), *n.* A British soldier. [Colloq.]

King Shames' red-coats should be hung up.
Battle of Kilticrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).

You know the redcoats are abroad; . . . these English
must be looked to. Cooper, Spy, xli.

red-cockaded (red'ko-kā'ded), *a.* Having a tuft of red feathers on each side of the back of the head: only in the phrase *red-cockaded woodpecker*, a bird of the southern United States, *Picus borealis* or *querulus*.

red-cod (red'kod), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidae*, *Pseudophycis bacchus*, having two dorsal fins and one anal, of a reddish-silvery color. [New Zealand.]

red-corporusled (red'kôr'pus-led), *a.* Having red blood-disks.

red-crested (red'kres'ted), *a.* Having a red crest: as, the *red-crested duck* or *poehard*, *Fuligula rufiga*.

red-cross (red'krôs), *a.* Wearing or bearing a red cross, such as the badge of the Order of the Temple, the cross of St. George, or one with a religious, social, or national meaning: as, a *red-cross knight* (which see, below); the *red-cross banner*, the national flag of Great Britain.

And their own sea hath whelm'd yon red-cross Powers!
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 2.

Red-cross knight, a knight bearing on his shield or crest a red cross as his principal cognizance, whether as being a Templar or with religious significance, as in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," l. i. 2.

A red-cross knight for ever kneel'd
To a lady in his shield.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

Red-Cross Society, a philanthropic society founded to carry out the views of the Geneva Convention of 1864. Its objects are to care for the wounded in war, and secure the neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to relieve suffering occasioned by pestilence, floods, fire, and other calamities.

red-cusk (red'kusk), *n.* A brotuloid fish, *Dinemacichthys* or *Brosomphycis marginatus*, of the coast of California, of a pale-reddish color.

redd¹, *v. t.* See *red³*.

redd², *n.* See *red⁵*.

redd-dace (red'dās), *n.* A common fish of the eastern United States, *Natropis megalops*, formerly named *Leuciseus cornutus*. Also called *redfin* and *rough-head*.

reddet. A Middle English preterit of *read¹*.

redde (red'dās), *v.* [*<* red¹ + -en¹. Cf. Icel. *rodhuu* = Dan. *rødme*, *redde*.] *I. intrans.* 1. To become red; grow red.

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral redde, and the ruby glow.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 394.

Hence—2. To blush; become flushed.

Sir Roderick, who to meet them came,
Redden'd at sight of Malcolm Græme.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 27.

II. trans. 1. To make red.

And this was what had redde'd her cheek
When I bow'd to her on the moor.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 6.

2. To cure (herrings). *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

reddendo (re-den'dō), *n.* [So called from the first word of the clause in the Latin form, *reddendo inde annuatim*, etc.: *L. reddendo*, abl. of *reddendum*, neut. gerundive of *reddere*, render, return, give up or back: see *render²*.] In *Scots law*, a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

reddendum (re-den'dum), *n.* [So called from the first word in the Latin form of the deed or clause (see def.): *L. reddendum*, neut. gerundive

of *reddere*, return, render, give up or back: see *render²*.] In *law*, a reservation in a deed whereby the grantor creates or reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had granted before. (*Broom and Hadley*.) Thus, the clause in a lease which specifies the rent or other service to be rendered to the lessor is termed the *reddendum*, or *reddendum clause*.

redder (red'ēr), *n.* [*<* red³ + -er¹.] One who settles or puts in order; especially, one who endeavors to settle a quarrel. [Scotch.]

"But, father," said Jenny, "if they come to lounder lik
ither as they did last time, suldna I cry on you?" "At
no hand, Jenny; the redder gets aye the warst lick in the
fray."
Scott, Old Mortality, lv.

reddidit (red'i-dit). [*L. reddidit*, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *reddere*, give up, render: see *render²*.] In *law*, a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

redding¹ (red'ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *redynge*; verbal *n.* of *red¹*, *v.*] 1. Reddle. [Prov. Eng.]

Redynge colowre. Rubiculum, rubiatura.
Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

The traveller with the cart was a reddelman—a person
whose vocation it was to supply farmers with *redding*
for their sheep. T. Hardy, Return of the Native, l. 1.

2. A compound used to redder the jambs and
hearth of an open wood-fireplace. Bartlett.
[U. S.]

The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh *redding*.
Mrs. Whitney, Lealle Goldthwaite, vii.

redding² (red'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *red³*, *v.*] The act or process of clearing up or putting in order.

redding-comb (red'ing-kôm), *n.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (See *red³*.) *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 42.

reddingite (red'ing-it), *n.* [*<* *Redding* (see def.) + -ite².] A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, resembling scorodite in form, found at Branchville, in the town of Redding, Connecticut.

redding-straik (red'ing-strāk), *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. Compare *red³*, 2, 3, and *redder*. [Scotch.]

Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not?—Beware of the
redding straik! You are come to no house o' fair-strae
death.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

reddish (red'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*<* red¹ + -ish¹.] *I. a.* Of a color approaching red.

A bright spot, white, and somewhat reddish.
Lev. xlii. 19.

Reddish egrets. See *egret*.—**Reddish light-arches**, a British noctuid moth, *Xylophasia subustris*.

II. n. A reddish color.

reddishness (red'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

The reddishness of copper. Boyle, Works, I. 721.

reddition (re-dish'on), *n.* [*<* F. *reddition* = It. *reddizione*, *<* L. *redditiō*(-n-), a giving back, returning, rendering, also (in gram.) the apodosis, *<* *reddere*, pp. *redditus*, give back, return, render: see *render²*. Cf. *redemption*.] 1. A returning of something; restitution; surrender.

She [Ireland] is . . . redde'd . . . to a perfect obedience,
. . . partly by voluntary reddition and desire of protection,
and partly by conquest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 32.

2. Explanation; rendering.

When they used [to carry branches] in procession about their
altars, they used to pray "Lord, save us; Lord, prosper us";
which hath occasioned the reddition of "Hoschannah" to be,
amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying
of the "Hoschannah," as if itself did signify "Lord, save us."

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

3. In *law*, a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the adversary. [Rare.]

redditive (red'i-tiv), *a.* [*<* L. *redditivus*, of or belonging to the apodosis (in gram.), consequential (cf. *redditiō*, the apodosis of a clause), *<* *reddere*, pp. *redditus*, give back: see *redemption*.] Conveying a reply; answering: as, *redditive* words.

For this sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a redditive
demonstration of their misery; for after the infection of
sin follows that infliction of punishment.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 261.

redde (red'd), *n.* [Also *radde*; var. of *ruddle¹*, *q. v.*] An earthy variety of hematite iron ore. It is fine-grained, and sufficiently compact to be cut into strips, which are used for various purposes, as for marking sheep and drawing on board. This material is found in several localities in England, and much more rarely in the United States, where it is generally called *red chalk*.

Redde spreads its lively hues over everything it lights
on, and stamps unmistakably, as with the mark of Cain,
any person who has handled it for half an hour.
T. Hardy, Return of the Native, l. 9.

reddleman (red'l-man), *n.*; pl. *reddlemen* (-men). [*< reddle + -man.*] A dealer in reddle or red chalk, usually a sort of peddler. Also *raddleman*, *ruddleman*.

Reddleman then is a *Reddleman*, a trade (and that a poor one) only in this county [Rutland], whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones, or ochre, which they sell to the neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep. Fuller, *Worthies*, Rutlandshire, III. 38.

Reddlemen of the old school are now but seldom seen. Since the introduction of railways Wessex farmers have managed to do without these somewhat spectral visitants, and the bright pigment so largely used by shepherds in preparing sheep for the fair is obtained by other routes. T. Hardy, *Return of the Native*, I. 9.

reddock (red'ok), *n.* Same as *ruddock*. [Prov. Eng.]

red-dog (red'dog), *n.* The lowest grade of flour produced in the roller-milling processes. Originally the term was applied to a poor flour made from middlings; now it is applied to the lowest grade produced by the new-process milling.

reddour, *n.* See *redour*.

red-drum (red'drum), *n.* The southern red-fish, or red-bass, *Sciaenops ocellatus*, an important food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Chesapeake Bay southward. See cut under *redfish*.

rede¹, *v.* and *n.* See *read*¹.

rede², *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *red*¹.

rede³, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *red*³.

rede⁴, *a.* An obsolete variant of *ready*.

redcraft (red'kräft), *n.* [A pseudo-archaism, purporting to represent a ME. **rede-craft* or AS. **ræd-craft*, which was not in use.] The art or power of reasoning; logic. Barnes.

red-edge (red'ej), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Lucinidae*, *Codakia tigrina*. [Florida.]

redeem (rê-dêm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *redeme*; < OF. *redimer*, vernaacularly *raembre*, *recembre*, *rainbre*, *raimbre*, etc., F. *redimer* = Sp. *redimir* = Pg. *remir* = It. *redimere*, < L. *redimere*, buy back, redeem, < *red-*, back, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emptio*, *exempt*, etc. Hence ult. *redemption*, *ransom*, etc.] 1. To buy back; recover by purchase; repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv. 29.

2. Specifically—(a) *In law*, to recover or disencumber, as mortgaged property, by payment of what is due upon the mortgage. Commonly applied to the property, as in the phrase "to *redeem* from the mortgage"; but sometimes applied, with the same meaning, to the encumbrance: as, "to *redeem* the mortgage." (b) *In com.*, to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt given by a corporation, company, or individual.—3. To ransom, release, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent: as, to *redeem* prisoners, captured goods, or pledges.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can *redeem* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 8.

Prepare to die to-morrow; for the world
Cannot *redeem* ye.
Fletcher (and another), *Sea Voyage*, v. 2.

Thrice was I made a slave, and thrice *redeem'd*
At price of all I had. Beau. and Fl., Captain, II. 1.

One Abraham, found a Delinquent, *redeems* himself
for seven hundred Marks. Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 82.

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 pledger performs his part by *redeeming* them in due time. Blackstone, *Com.*, II. xxx.

4. To rescue; deliver; save, in general.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xxv. 22.

How if . . .
I wake before the time that Romeo
Come to *redeem* me? Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 32.

That valiant gentleman you *redeem'd* from prison.
Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, IV. 3.

Six thousand years of fear have made you that
From which I would *redeem* you.
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

5. *In theol.*, to deliver from sin and spiritual death by means of a sacrifice offered for the sinner. See *redemption* (c).

I learn to believe in . . . God the Son, who hath *redeem'd* me, and all mankind.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Christ hath *redeem'd* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. Gal. III. 13.

6. To perform or fulfil, as a promise; make good by performance: as, to *redeem* an obligation.

Had he lived, I doubt not that he would have *redeem'd* the rare promise of his earlier years.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Vol. of Life*, p. 69.

7. To make amends for; atone for; compensate for.

This feather stirs; she lves; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 206.

You have shewn much worth this day, *redeem'd* much error.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, v. 5.

Passages of considerable beauty, especially in the last two acts, frequently occur; but there is nothing to *redeem* the absurdity of the plot.
Gifford, *Int. to Ford's Plays*, p. xxii.

To *redeem* defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy.
Emerson, *Success*.

Detect at least
A touch of wolf in what showed whitest sheep,
A cross of sheep *redeeming* the whole wolf.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 27.

8. To improve, or employ to the best advantage.

Redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Eph. v. 16.

He [Voltaire] worked, not by faith, but by sight, in the present moment, but with indefatigable energy, *redeeming* the time. J. F. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 78.

9†. To restore; revive.

Hee wyll *redeem* our deadly drowping state.
Gascoigne, *De Profundis*, The Auctor.

redeemability (rê-dê-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< redeemable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] Redeemableness. *Imp. Dict.*

redeemable (rê-dê-ma-bl), *a.* [*< redeem + -able.*] 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting of redemption.—2. Capable of being paid off; subject to a right on the part of the debtor to discharge, satisfy, recover, or take back by payment: as, a *redeemable* annuity.

Every note issued is receivable by any bank for debt due, and is *redeemable* by the national government in coin if the local bank should fail. Harper's *Mag.*, LXXX. 458.

Redeemable rights, *in 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.

redeemableness (rê-dê-ma-bl-ness), *n.* The state of being redeemable. Johnson.

redeemer (rê-dê-mër), *n.* [*< redeem + -er*]. 1. One who redeems, ransoms, or atones for another. See *redemption*.

And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well maintain'd his right.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. v. 20.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.

The precious image of our dear Redeemer.
Shak., *Rich.* III., ii. 1. 123.

Christian libertie purchas'd with the death of our Redeemer.
Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, xlii.

My Redeemer and my Lord,
I beseech thee, I entreat thee,
Guide me in each act and word.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

Congregation of the Redeemer, one of several Roman Catholic fraternities, the most famous of which is entitled the *Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer*. See *Redemptorist*.—**Order of the Redeemer**, an order of the kingdom of Greece, founded in 1834.

redeeming (rê-dê-ming), *p. a.* [*Prp. of redeem.*] Saving; making amends; noting what is good as exceptional to what is generally bad: as, there is not a single *redeeming* feature in the scheme.

redeemless (rê-dêm'les), *a.* [*< redeem + -less.*] Incapable of being redeemed; without redemption; irrecoverable; incurable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemlesse* misery.
Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (Nares.)

redel, **redelest**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *riddle*¹.

redelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *riddle*².

redeless, *a.* [ME. *rededes*, *redles*, < AS. *rædleds* (= OHG. *rätulos*, MHG. *G. ratlos* = Icel. *ræðlauss*), without counsel, unwise, confused, < *ræð*, counsel (see *read*¹, *n.*), + *-leas*, E. *-less.*] Without counsel or wisdom; wild.

For drede of hire drem [she] deulfull quaked, . . .
& romed than redil all *redles* to hure chspel,
& godly be-sought God to gode turne hire sweuen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2915.

Now, Richard the *rededes*, reweith [have pity] on zou-self,
That laweless ledduy zoure lyf, and zoure peple bothe.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), i. 1.

The opponents of Eadward . . . dreaded that he would "govern by his own unbridled will," that he would be, in a word, what they afterwards called *Ætheired*—a king *redeless*, or uncounselled.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of England*, p. 339.
redeliver (rê-dê-liv'ër), *v. t.* [*< OF. redelivrer*; as *re- + deliver*¹.] 1. To deliver back; return to the sender; restore.

But at the coming of Cesar, when things were altered, the Heduanes had their hostages *redelivered*, theyr old alyes and confederaces restored, new brought in by Cesar. Golding, *tr. of Cesar*, fol. 154.

My lord, I have remembrances of yours
That I have longed long to *redeliver*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, III. 1. 94.

Having assembled their forces, [they] boldly threatened at our Ports to force Smith to *redeliver* seven Salvages, which for their villanies he detained prisoners. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 171.

2. To deliver again; liberate a second time.—3. To report; repeat.

Osr. Shall I *re-deliver* you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir. Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 186.

redeliverance (rê-dê-liv'ër-ans), *n.* [*< re- + deliverance.*] A second deliverance; redelivery. *Imp. Dict.*

redelivery (rê-dê-liv'ër-i), *n.* [*< re- + delivery.*] The act of delivering back; also, a second deliverance or liberation.

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them. Clarendon, *Life*, an. 1665.

redemand (rê-dê-mând'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) redemandar* = Fr. *redemandar* = It. *ridomandare*; as *re- + demand*, *v.*] To demand the return of; also, to demand a second time.

They would say, God hath appointed us captains of these our bodily forts, which, without treason to that majesty, were never to be delivered over till they were *redemanded*. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, iv.

Our Long-boats, sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port, and one taken and detain'd: which being *redemanded*, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be restor'd.

Milton, *Letters of State*, May, 1658.
She sang the Bell Song with brilliant effect, and it was *redemanded*. New York Tribune, March 8, 1887.

redemand (rê-dê-mând'), *n.* [*< redemand*, *v.*] The repetition of a demand; also, a demand for the return of anything.

redemise (rê-dê-mîz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + demise.*] To demise back; convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or for a term of years.

redemise (rê-dê-mîz'), *n.* [*< redemise*, *v.*] Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it: as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

redemptible (rê-demp'ti-bl), *a.* [*< L. redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem* and *-ible*.] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

redemption (rê-demp'shon), *n.* [*< ME. redempcion*, < OF. *redemption*, *redemptiun*, F. *redemption* = Pr. *redempcio* = Sp. *redencion* = Pg. *redempção* = It. *redenzione*, < L. *redemptio*(-nis), a buying back or off, a releasing, ransoming, redemption, < *redimere*, buy back, redeem: see *redeem*. Cf. *ransom*, a reduced form of the same word.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; ransom; repurchase; deliverance; release: as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, of captured goods, etc.

But peaceful measures were also employed to procure the *redemption* of slaves; and money sometimes accomplished what was vainly attempted by the sword. Sumner, *Orations*, I. 232.

Such a sacrifice
Alone the fates can deem a fitting price
For thy *redemption*.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 318.

Specifically—(a) *In law*, the recovering or disencumbering of property by one who had a right to it subject to the encumbrance or defeasible conveyance, as where a debtor by paying his debt gets back a pledge or a mortgaged estate; also, the right of redeeming and reentering. (b) *In com.*, payment to the holders by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt. (c) *In theol.*, deliverance from sin and its consequences by the obedience and sacrifice of Christ the Redeemer. The word *redemption* presupposes that man is in a state of bondage to the powers of evil—either spiritual powers external to himself, or evil passions and propensities within himself, or both—and that he can be delivered from them only by the sacrifice and suffering of another. This suffering is regarded as the price or ransom paid to redeem the captive. Thus, redemption is substantially equivalent to salvation, but involves the idea of a new and additional right over man acquired by God; and the doctrine of redemption includes the doctrines of atonement, justification, regeneration, and sanctification.

The Mounte of Caluery where our Saviour Criste was crucifyed and suffred dethe for our *redemption*. Sir R. Guyforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 26.

Plantagenet,
Which held thee dearly as his soul's *redemption*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 1. 102.

By sin man was principally bound to God, as relates to punishment, because he had principally sinned against God; but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor, to whom he was justly delivered by God's permission; but the price of *redemption* ought to be paid to the principal, not to the intervening agent, and therefore Christ exhibited His death as the price of our *redemption* to God the Father for our reconciliation, and not to the devil. Durandus, in Owen's *Dogmatic Theology*, p. 279.

Brethren of the Redemption of Captives. See *brother*.
Covenant of redemption. In *New Eng. theol.* See *covenant*.—**Equity of redemption.** See *equity*.
redemptory (rê-demp'shôn-à-rî), *n.*; pl. *redemptories* (-rîz). [*< redemption + -ary.*] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one who is or may be released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

None other than such as have adventured in the first voyage, or shall become adventurers in this supply at any time hereafter, are to be admitted in the said society, but as *redemptionaries*, which will be very chargeable.

Hakluyt's Voyages, III, 170.

redemptioner (rê-demp'shôn-êr), *n.* [*< redemption + -er.*] One who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

Sometimes they [indentured servants] were called *redemptioners*, because, by their agreement with the master of the vessel, they could redeem themselves from his power by paying their passage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I, 405.

Poor wretch! . . . he had to find out what the life of a *Redemptioner* really was, by bitter experience.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II, 247.

redemptionist (rê-demp'shôn-ist), *n.* [*< redemption + -ist.*] See *Trinitarian*.

redemptive (rê-demp'tiv), *a.* [*< L. redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem; see *redem.*] Redeeming; serving to redeem.

The *redemptive* and the *completive* work of Messiah.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I, § 83.

redemptor, **redemptour**, *n.* [*< ME. redemptour*, *< OE. redemptor*, vernacularly *raembcor*, *raimbaur*, F. *redempteur* = Pr. *redemptor* = Sp. *redentor* = It. *redentore*, *< L. redemptor*, redeemer, *< redimere*, pp. *redemptus*, redeem, etc.: see *redem.*] A redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,

And singular repast of everlasting life.

Candlemas Day, ap. *Hawkins*, I, 23. (*Nares*.)

redemptoric, *a.* [*< redemptor + -ic.*] Redemptory; redemptive. [*Rare.*]

Till to her loved sire

The black-cy'd damsel he resign'd; no *redemptoric* hire
 Tooke for her freedom; not a gift; but all the ransom
 quit. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, I.

Redemptorist (rê-demp'tor-ist), *n.* [*< F. redemptoriste*; as *redemptor + -ist.*] A member of a Roman Catholic order founded by Alfonso Maria da Liguori of Naples in 1732. The special object of the order (which is called the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) is missionary work among the poor. The Redemptorists exist in the United States, in several European countries, etc. On account of their cooperation with the Jesuits, they have been excluded in some countries, as in Germany at the time of the Kulturkampf. Also *Liguorian*, *Liguorist*.

Redemptoristine (rê-demp'to-ris'tin), *n.* [*< Redemptorist + -ine.*] A member of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order of cloistered and contemplative nuns, founded in connection with the congregation of the Redemptorists.

redemptory (rê-demp'tô-ri), *a.* [*< L. redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem, etc.: see *redem.*] 1. Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
 And Hector's *redemptorie* prise.

Chapman, *Iliad*, xxiv., Arg.

2. Of or pertaining to redemption.

Clinging to a great, vivifying, *redemptory* idea.

The Century, XXXI, 211.

redemptour, *n.* See *redemptor*.
redempture (rê-demp'tūr), *n.* [*< L. redemptura*, an undertaking by contract, a contracting, *< redimere*, contract, hire, redeem; see *redem.*] Redemption.

Thou moost mylde mother and vyrgyn moost pure,

That barest swete Jhesu, the worldys *redempture*.

Fabyan, Chron., II, an. 1326.

redent, *n.* Same as *redan*.

redented (rê-dên'ted), *a.* [As *redent + -ed.*] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

redescend (rê-dê-send'), *v. i.* [= F. *redescendre*; as *re- + descend.*] To descend again. *Howell*.

redescent (rê-dê-sent'), *n.* [*< re- + descent.*] A descending or falling again. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

redescribe (rê-des-krîb'), *v. t.* [*< re- + describe.*] To describe a second time; describe again; as, *Nasua narica* was *redescribed* by Von Tschudi as *N. leucorhynchus*.

redetermine (rê-dê-têr'min), *v. t.* [*< re- + determine.*] To determine again.

The titanium was then . . . *redetermined* in the solution by the calorimetric method.

Amer. Chem. Jour., X, 38.

redevable, *a.* [*< F. redevable*, *< redevoir*, remain in one's debt, *< re-*, back, again, + *devoir*, owe, be in debt; see *duel*, *devoir*.] Beholden; under obligation.

I must acknowledge my self exceedingly *redevable* to Fortunes kindness (continued he) for addressing me into the company of a man whose acquaintance I shall be proud to purchase. *Comical History of Francion* (1655). (*Nares*.)

redevelop (rê-dê-vel'up), *v.* [*< re- + develop.*] **I. intrans.** To develop again.

II. trans. To develop again or a second time; specifically, in *photog.*, to intensify by a second developing process.

redevelopment (rê-dê-vel'up-ment), *n.* [*< re- + development.*] Specifically, in *photog.*, the act or process of redeveloping: a form of intensification in which the negative is bleached with cupric or mercuric chlorid and then subjected anew to the action of the developer.

redeye (red'î), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, having a red iris; the rudd.—2. The blue-spotted sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus*.—3. The rock-bass, *Ambloplites rupestris*. See cut under *rock-bass*. [Ohio].—4. The red-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus*, having the iris red. See cut under *greenlet*.—5. A strong and fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of drinkers. [Low, U. S.]

red-eyed (red'id), *a.* [= Icel. *raudheygdhr*; as *red + eye + -ed.*] 1. Having red eyes, the iris being of that color: as, the *red-eyed vireo* or *greenlet* or *flycatcher*, *Vireo olivaceus*. See cut under *greenlet*.—2. Having a bare red space about the eyes, as some birds.—3. Having congested eyelids, as after shedding tears.—**Red-eyed pochard.** See *pochard*.

red-faced (red'fâst), *a.* 1. Having a red face.—2. In *ornith.*, having the front of the head red: as, the *red-faced* or Pallas's cormorant, *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*.

red-fender (red'feu'dêr), *n.* The red-bellied salt-water terrapin of the United States, *Chrysemys or Pseudemys rubricentris*, also called *potter*, *redbelly*, and *slider*. It grows much larger than the true diamond-back, often attaining a length of eighteen or twenty inches, but the meat is coarse and fishy. The market value is much less than that of the diamond-back, and this terrapin is much used to adulterate dishes of the latter.

red-fighter (red'fi'têr), *n.* The common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*.

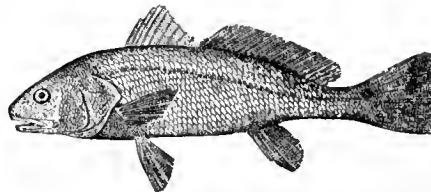
red-figured (red'fig'ûrd), *a.* Bearing or marked with red figures: specifically noting the class of Greek pottery bearing red figures or ornament on a solid black ground, which succeeded the archaic black-figured pottery about the second quarter of the fifth century B. C., and includes the vases of the highest artistic type. See *vase*, and cuts under *Poseidon*, *psykter*, and *pyxis*.

Chachrylion painted none but *red-figured* vases, but he is one of the earliest masters of the style, and must be placed early in the fifth century.

Harrison and Verrill, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

redfin (red'fin), *n.* 1. The red-dace, *Notropis megalops*. [U. S.]—2. The common yellow perch of the United States, *Percas flavescens*. Also *yellowfin*. [Southern U. S.]—3. The red-cusk, *Dinematichthys* or *Bromophycis marginatus*. [California].—4. The cyprinoid fish *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*.

redfish (red'fish), *n.* 1. The blue-backed salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*. [Idaho].—2. The red perch or rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus* or *viriparus*.—3. The labroid fish *Trochocopus* or *Pimelotetodon pulcher*, the fathead. See cut under *fathead*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—4. The red-drum, *Sciaenops ocellatus* or *Sciaenops ocellatus*;



Redfish (*Sciaenops ocellatus*).

the southern red-horse. [Florida and Gulf Coast].—5. A preparation of fish, very popular among the Malays. After the heads have been removed, the fish are cleaned, salted in the proportion of one part salt to eight parts of fish, and deposited in flat, glazed earthen vessels, in which they are for three days submitted to the pressure of stones placed on thin boards or dried plantain-leaves. The fish are next freed from salt and saturated with vluagar of cocoa-palm toddy, after

which powdered ginger, black pepper, brandy, and powdered red rice are added. The anchovy (*Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*) is the most esteemed constituent, but other fishes are used in the same way. The preparation is also called *Malacca fish*. *Cantor*.

red-footed (red'fût'ed), *a.* Having red feet: as, the *red-footed douroncouli*, *Nyctipithecus rufipes*.—**Red-footed falcon.** See *falcon*.

redgound, *n.* [Also *redgown* (and, by further corruption, *red-gum*, q. v.), early mod. E. *reed gounde*; *< ME. redgound*, *radegounde*, *< rede*, red, + *gownde*, *< AS. gund* (= OHG. *gund*, *gunt*), matter, pus, virus; see *red*¹ and *gound*¹.] A corruption of *red-gum*². [Prov. Eng.]

Red gounde, sickness of chydren. *Falgrave*.

red-green (red'grên), *a.* Of a reddish-green color: as, the *red-green carpet* (a British moth).—**Red-green blindness**, a form of color-blindness in which there is inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or the complementary color bluish-green—the former appearing blackish-gray and the latter whitish-gray. Also called *anerythroblepsia*, *anerythroopia*.

redgullet (red'gul'et), *n.* Same as *redmouth*.

red-gum¹ (red'gum), *n.* [*< red¹ + gum².*] 1. A disease of grain: same as *rust*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The resinous product of several eucalypts; Australian kino.—3. A red-gum tree.—4. See *Liquidambar*, I.—**Red-gum tree**, one of several species of *Eucalyptus*—*E. resinifera*, *E. calophylla*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. rostrata*, and others; so named from the red gum which they exude. *E. resinifera*, next to the blue-gum, is most frequently planted in Europe for sanitary purposes. *E. rostrata* is exceptionally 200 feet high, and its timber is one of the best of eucalyptus woods, being heavy, hard, and strong, and very durable in all situations. It is employed for railway-ties, piles, many ship-building purposes, etc.

red-gum² (red'gum), *n.* [A corruption of *red-gound*, q. v.] An unimportant red papular eruption of infants. Also called *gum-rash* and *strophulus*.

Their heads are hid with skulls,

Their Limbs with *Red-gums*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Furies.

I found Charlotte quite in a fuss about the child; she was sure it was very ill; it cried and fretted, and was all over pimples. So I looked at it directly, and "Lord! my dear," says I, "it is nothing in the world but the *red-gum*."

Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxvii.

red-haired (red'hair), *a.* [= Icel. *raudhærdr*; as *red¹ + hair + -ed.*] Having red or reddish hair.

red-hand (red'hand), *a.* Same as *red-handed*.

red-handed (red'han'ded), *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase *to be taken red-handed*.

I was pushed over by Pumblechook, exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I had been taken *red-handed*; for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people say, "What's he done?" and others, "He's a young 'un too."

Dickens, Great Expectations, xiii.

redhead (red'hed), *n.* [*< red¹ + head, n.*] 1. A person having red hair.—2. A red-headed duck, the pochard, *Fuligula* or *Aethya ferina*, a common bird of Europe, a variety of which bears the same name in America and is called more fully *red-headed duck*, *red-headed raft-duck*, *red-headed broadbill*, also *grayback*, *Washington canvasback*, and *American pochard*. In the male the head is of a bright chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflection. It is a near relative of the canvasback, for which it is sometimes sold, and is much esteemed for the table. See *pochard*.

3. The red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—4. A tropical milkweed, *Asclepias Curassavica*, with umbels of bright-red flowers. The root and the expressed juice are emetic, or in smaller doses cathartic. Also called *blood-flower* and *bastard ipecacuanha*. [West Indies.]

red-headed (red'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having red hair, as a person.—2. Having a red head, as a bird: as, the *red-headed woodpecker*, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*.—**Red-headed curru, duck, pochard, poker, raft-duck, or widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2.—**Red-headed finch or linnet**, the redpoll.—**Red-headed smew**, the female smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*.—**Red-headed teal.** Same as *greenwing*.

redhibition (red-hi-bish'on), *n.* [= F. *redhibition* = Sp. *redhibicion* = Pg. *redhibicao* = It. *redibizione*, *< L. redhibitio* (*n.*), a taking back, the giving or receiving back of a damaged article sold, *< redhibere*, give back, return, *< red-*, back, + *habere*, have; see *habit*.] In law, an action by a buyer to annul the sale of a movable and oblige the seller to take it back because of a defect or of some deceit. Also *redhibition*.

redhibitory (red-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *redhibitorie*, F. *redhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *redhibitorio* = It. *redibitorio*, < L.L. *redhibitorius*, < L. *redhibere*, give back, return: see *redhibition*.] In *law*, pertaining to redhibition. Also *rehibitory*.

redhorn (red'hörn), *n.* An insect of the family *Rhodocoridae*.

red-horse (red'hōrs), *n.* 1. The common white or lake sucker, a catostomoid fish, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum*, or any other of the same genus; a stone-roller or white mullet. The golden red-horse is *M. aureolum*. The long-tailed red-horse is *M. anisurum*.—2. The red-drum, *Seiogenops ocellatus*. See cut under *redfish*. [Florida and Gulf States.]

red-hot (red'hot), *a.* 1. Red with heat; heated to redness: as, *red-hot iron*; *red-hot balls*. Hence—2. Extreme; violent; ardent: as, a *red-hot political speech*. [Slang.]—**Red-hot poker**. Same as *flame-flower*.—**Red-hot shot**, cannon-balls heated to redness and fired at shipping, magazines, wooden buildings, etc., to combine destruction by fire with battering by concussion.

red-humped (red'hump), *a.* Having a red hump; noting a bombycid moth of the genus *Notodonta*: as, the *red-humped prominent*, *N. concinna*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

redit, *a.* A Middle English form of *ready*.

redia (rē'di-ā), *n.*; pl. *rediae* (-ē). [NL., so called after *Redi*, an Italian naturalist.] The second larval stage of some fluke-worms or *Trematoda*, as *Distoma*, intervening between the condition of the ciliated embryo and the more advanced form known as *cercaria*. A redia is a sporocyst, containing the germs of other rediae, which eventually develop into *cerariae*. The redia of *Distoma* is also known as *king's yellow worm*. See *ceraria* (with cut) and *Distoma*.

From each ovum [of *Distoma*] issues a ciliated larva, showing the rudiments of . . . a *Redia*. The perfect *Redia* . . . bursts, and these new zooids [cerariae] are set free. . . Several generations of *Rediae* may intervene between the third and fourth stages; or the mature animal may appear at the close of this stage, having undergone no *Cercarian metamorphosis*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 180.

redient (rē'di-ent), *a.* [*L. rediens*(-t-), prp. of *redire*, go back, return, < *red-*, back, + *ire*, go: see *iter*.] Returning. *E. H. Smith*. [Rare.]

redifferentiate (rē-dif-ē-ren'shi-ā'shon), *v. t.* [*L. red + differentiate*.] To differentiate a differential or differential coefficient.

redifferentiation (rē-dif-ē-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [*L. red + differentiation*.] The differentiation of a result of differentiation.

redigest (rē-di-jest'), *v. t.* [*L. red + digest*.] To digest or reduce to form a second time.

redingkingt, *n.* [ME. *redyngkyngge*, prob. erroneously for **redyngyngge*, lit. 'riding-man,' < **redyng*, for *riding*, *riding*, + *-yngge*, *E. -ing*, indicating a dependent. Cf. AS. *rādcriht*, *E.* as if **roadknight*, one of 'certain seruitours who held their lands by serving their lord on horseback' (Minshew, under *roadknights*, *radknights*.)] One of a class of feudal retainers; a lackey.

Reynald the rene, and *redyngkynges* menyne,
Munde the myluere, and meny mo other.

Piers Plowman (C), iii. 112.

redingote (red'ing-gōt), *n.* [= Sp. *redingote*, < F. *redingote*, a corruption of *E. riding-coat*.] 1. A double-breasted outside coat with long plain skirts not cut away at the front.—2. A similar garment for women, worn either as a wrap or as part of the house dress, frequently cut away at the front.

The existing *redingote*, which has been fashionable for the last few years, and is highly popular just now, is a garment of silk, plush, or cloth, cut somewhat after the manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed, and adorned with very large buttons.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 287.

redingtonite (red'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [*L. Redington + -ite*.] A hydrous chromium sulphate, occurring in fibrous masses having a pale-purple color. It is found at the Redington mine, Knoxville district, California.

red-ink plant. See *Phytolacca*.

redintegrate (re-din'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redintegrated*, prp. *redintegrating*. [*L. redintegrare*, pp. of *redintegrare* (> It. *redintegrare* = Pg. *redintegrar*), restore, make whole again, < *red-*, again, + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*. Cf. *reintegrate*.] To bring back to an integral condition; recombine or reconstruct; renew; restore to a perfect state.

Redintegrate the fame first of your house,
Restore your ladyship's quiet.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Christendom should be no longer rent in pieces, but would be *redintegrated* in a new peacotest.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 304.

Cut off the legs, the tail, the jaws [of the newt], separately or all together, and . . . these parts not only grow again, but the *redintegrated* limb is formed on the same type as those which were lost.

Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 261.

redintegrate (re-din'tē-grāt), *a.* [*L. redintegrare*, *v.*] Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

The ignorances and prevarications and partial abolitions of the natural law might be cured and restored, and by the dispersion of prejudices the state of natural reason be *redintegrate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 11.

redintegration (re-din-tē-grā'shon), *n.* [*F. redintégration* = Pg. *redintegração* = It. *redintegrazione*, < L. *redintegratio*(-n-), restoration, renewal, < *redintegrare*, pp. *redintegratus*, restore, renew: see *reintegrate*. Cf. *reintegration*.] 1. The act or process of reintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reconstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.

Let us all study first the *redintegration* of that body of which Christ Jesus hath declared himself to be the head.

Donne, Sermons, xxii.

This *redintegration*, or renewing of us into the first condition, is . . . called repentance.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

They . . . absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body by mutilating and dividing his mystical.

Decay of Christian Piety.

2. In *chem.*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.

3. In *psychol.*, the law that those elements which have previously been combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another—a term adopted by many psychologists to express phenomena of mental association.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [*L. red + direct*.] To direct again or anew: as, the parcel was sent to Boston and there *redirected* to Cambridge.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *a.* [*L. red + direct*.] Direct a second time; used only in the legal phrase *redirect examination* (which see, under *examination*, 2).

redisburse (rē-dis-bērs'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redisbourse*; < *re-* + *disburse*.] To repay or refund.

But when the floud is spent, then backe againe,
His borrowed waters forst to *redisbourse*,
He sends the sea his owne with double gaine,
And tribute eke withall, as to his Sovereaine.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 27.

rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'ēr), *v. t.* [*L. red + discover*.] To discover again or afresh.

rediscovery (rē-dis-kuv'ēr-i), *n.* [*L. red + discover*.] A discovering again or afresh: as, the *rediscovery* of Encke's comet.

redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [*L. red + dispose*.] To dispose or adjust again.

redisposition (rē-dis-pō-zish'ōn), *n.* [*L. red + dispose + -ition*.] The act or process of redispousing; a disposing afresh or anew; a rearrangement.

redisseize (rē-dis-sēz'), *v. t.* [*L. red + disseize*.] In *law*, to disseize anew or a second time.

redisseizin (rē-dis-sē-zin), *n.* [*L. red + disseize*.] In *law*, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

redisseizor (rē-dis-sē-zōr), *n.* [*L. red + disseize*.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

redissolution (rē-dis-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [*L. red + dissolution*.] A dissolving again or anew; a second dissolution.

After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its *redissolution* always begins in the lower part.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redissolve (rē-di-zolv'), *v. t.* [= F. *redissoudre*; as *re-* + *dissolve*.] To dissolve again.

The protoplasm last aggregated is first *redissolved*.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redistribute (rē-dis-trib'ūt), *v. t.* [*L. red + distribute*. Cf. F. *redistribuer*, *redistribuer*.] To distribute again; deal back; apportion afresh.

redistribution (rē-dis-trib'ū'shon), *n.* [= F. *redistribution*; as *re-* + *distribution*.] A dealing back; a second or new distribution.

A state of raised molecular vibration is favourable to those *re-distributions* of matter and motion which constitute Evolution.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 18.

We have said that in our opinion the *redistribution* of seats [see the phrase below] formed an essential part of reform.

Gladstone.

redistrict (rē-dis'trikt), *v. t.* [*L. red + district*.] To divide or apportion again, as a State, into districts or other electoral units. [U. S.]

redistricting (rē-dis'trik-ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *redistrict*, *v.*] The act or practice of rearranging (a State or other territory) into new electoral districts. [U. S.]

redition (rē-dish'ōn), *n.* [*L. reditio*(-n-), a returning, going or coming back, < *redire*, pp. *reditus*, go or come back, return: see *redient*.] The act of going back; return. [Rare.]

Address suite to my mother, that her meanc
May make the day of your *redition* secne.

Chapman, Odyssey, vi.

redivide (rē-di-vid'), *v. t.* [*L. red + divide*.] To divide again.

redivided (rē-di-vivd'), *a.* [*L. redivivus*, living again (see *redivivus*), + *-cd*.] Made to live again; revived.

New-devised or *redivided* errors of opinion.

Bp. Hall, Revelation Unrevealed, § 11.

redivivus (rē-di-vī-vus), *a.* [*L.*, living again, < *red-*(-i-), again, + *vivus*, living: see *reviv*. Cf. *revive*.] Alive again; renewed; restored.

The Napoleonic empire *redivivus*.

G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers.

redknees (red'nēz), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. [Prov. Eng.]

red-lac (red'lak), *n.* The Japan wax-tree, *Rhus succedanea*. See *war-tree*.

red-legged (red'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having red legs or feet, as a bird; specifically noting several birds.—**Red-legged crow**. See *crow*.—**Red-legged gull**, the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged ham-beetle**. See *ham-beetle*.—**Red-legged kittiwake**, *Rissa brevirostris*, a three-toed gull of the North Pacific, having coral-red legs.—**Red-legged mew**. Same as *redshank*, 3.—**Red-legged partridge**, *Caccabis rufa*.—**Red-legged plover**. See *plover*.

redlegs (red'legz), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (a) The red-legged partridge. (b) The red-legged plover or turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*. [Massachusetts.] (c) The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*. [Caermarthen.] (d) The redshank.—2. In *bot.*, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, so named from the redness of its stems. The name is applied also to some other species of *Polygonum*. [Prov. Eng.]

redlest, *a.* See *redless*.

red-letter (red'let'ēr), *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—**Red-letter day**. (a) *Eccles.*, one of the more important church festivals: so called because formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman Catholic missals and breviaries) by red-letter characters. Only the red-letter days have special services provided for them in the Prayer-book. Opposed to *black-letter day*.

The Calendar was crowded with *Red-Letter Days*, nominally indeed consecrated to Saints; but which, by the encouragement of Idleness and Dissipation of Manners, gave every kind of countenance to Sinners.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. viii.

The *red-letter days* now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

Hence—(b) A fortunate or auspicious day.

It is the old girl's birthday; and that is the greatest holiday and *reddest-letter day* in Mr. Bagnet's calendar.

Dickens, Bleak House, xlix.

redliche, *adv.* A Middle English form of *rathly*.

red-litten (red'lit'n), *a.* [*L. red + lit*, pp. of *light*, **litten*, an extended form with suffix *-en*, after the analogy of *hidden*.] Exhibiting a red light or illumination. [Rare.]

And travellers, now, within that valley,
Through the *red-litten* windows see
Vast forms, that move fantastically
To a discordant melody.

Poe, Haunted Palace.

red-looked (red'lukt), *a.* Having a red look; causing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

Let my tongue blister,
And never to my *red-look'd* anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2. 34.

red-louse (red'lous), *n.* See *louse* 1 (i).

redly (red'li), *adv.* [*L. red + ly*.] With redness; with a red color or glow.

red-mad (red'mad), *a.* [*L. red + mad*. Cf. *redwood*.] Quite mad. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

redman (red'mau), *n.*; pl. *redmen* (-men). A holocentroid fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*, of a brilliant reddish color. [St. Thomas, W. I.]

red-metal (red'met'al), *n.* A name given to several metallic compounds, mostly alloys of copper, used in modern silverware; also, a Japanese alloy much used in decorative metal-work.

red-morocco (red'mō-rok'ō), *n.* The plant pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*: so called from its red petals.

It is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name *Red Morocco*.
Curtis, *Flora Londinensis*.

redmouth (red'mouth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the genus *Hæmulon* (or *Diabasis*); a grunt. Also called *redgullet*. See *Hæmulon*, and cut under *grunt*.

II. *a.* Having a red mouth or lips; red-mouthed: as, the *redmouth* buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*. *D. S. Jordan*.

red-necked (red'nekt), *a.* Having a red neck. — **Red-necked footman**, *Lithosia rubricollis*, a British moth. — **Red-necked grebe**, *Podiceps griseigena* or *P. rubricollis*, one of the largest species of the family. — **Red-necked phalarope**, *Lobipes hyperboreus*, the northern phalarope.

redness (red'nes), *n.* [*ME. rednesse, rednes*, *AS. rædness, rædnys, rædnes*, redness, *red*, red: see *red*.] The quality of being red; a red color.

There was a pretty redness in his lip.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 120.

red-nose (red'nôz), *a.* Same as *red-noscl*.

The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 51.

red-nosed (red'nôzd), *a.* **1.** Having a red nose, as a toper. — **2.** Having a red beak: as, the *red-nosed auklet*, *Simorlynychus pygmaeus*, also called *whiskered auklet*.

redo (rê-dô'), *v. t.* [*re- + do*.] To do over again.

Prodigality and luxury are no new crimes, and . . . we do but *re-doe* old vices.
Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 204.

red-oak (red'ôk), *n.* **1.** An oak-tree, *Quercus rubra*, common in eastern North America, there extending further north than any other species. Its height is from 70 to 90 feet. Its wood is of a light-brown or red color, heavy, hard, strong, and coarse-grained, now much employed for clapboards and coopers, and to some extent for inside finish. A Texan variety is smaller, with the wood much closer-grained. Also *black-oak*.

2. Another American species, *Q. fulcata*, the Spanish oak. See *Spanish*.

redolence (red'ô-lens), *n.* [*OF. redolence*, *redolent*, redolent: see *redolent*.] The state of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars.
Fabian, *Chron.*, i. ccxxxviii.

redolency (red'ô-len-si), *n.* [*As redolence* (see *cy*).] Same as *redolence*.

Their flowers attract spiders with their redolency.
Mortimer.

redolent (red'ô-lent), *a.* [*ME. redolent*, *OF. redolent* = *It. redolente*, *L. redolen(t)-s*, *ppr. of redolere* (> *It. redolere*, *OF. redoler*), emit odor, be redolent, *re-*, again, + *olere*, to be odorous: see *old*.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odor; odorous; smelling; fragrant: often with *of*.

In this grate full derke nowe is her bowre,
That by her lyfe was sweete and redolent.
Fabian, *Chron.*, i. ccxxxviii.

Thy love excelleth the joy of wine;
Thy odours, O how redolent!
Sandys, *Paraphrase of Song of Solomon*, i.

Gales . . . redolent of joy and youth.
Gray, *Prospect of Eton College*.

redolently (red'ô-lent-li), *adv.* In a redolent manner; fragrantly.

redondilla (red-on-dê'lyä), *n.* [*Sp. redondilla* (= *Pg. redondilha*), a roundel or roundelay, dim. of *redondo*, round, *L. rotundus*, round: see *round*, and cf. *round*, *roundel*, *roundelay*, *roundeay*.] A form of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rhimed 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 rhimes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

redorse (rê-dôrs'), *n.* [*A reduction of reredorse*, as if *re- + dorse*.] The back or reverse side of a dorsal or dorse. See quotation under *dorse*, 2.

redoss (rê-dos'), *n.* Same as *redorse*.

redouble (rê-dub'l), *v.* [*OF. redoubler* = *Sp. redoblar* = *Pg. redobrar* = *It. raddoppiare*, *ML. reduplicare*, redouble, double, *L. re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double: see *double*, *v.* Cf. *reduplicate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To double again or repeatedly; multiply; repeat often.

So they
Doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe.
Shak., *Macbeth*, i. 2. 38.

Often tymes the omittinge of correction redoubteth a trespass.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. 21.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Ætna rages with redoubled heat.
Addison, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*
Each new loss redoubles all the old.
Lowell, *Nightwatches*.

3. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her redoubled that her undersong.
Spenser.

Redoubled interval, in music, same as *compound interval*. See *interval*, 5.

II. *intrans.* To become twice as much; be repeated; become greatly or repeatedly increased.

Envy ever redoubteth from speech and fame.
Bacon, *Envy* (ed. 1887), p. 92.

Peal upon peal redoubting all around.
Cowper, *Truth*, l. 240.

redoubt (rê-dout'), *v. t.* [*ME. redouten*, *redouten*, *OF. redouter*, *redoter*, *reduter*, later *redoubter*, *F. redouter* (= *Pr. redoptar* = *It. ridotare*), fear, *re- + douter*, fear: see *doubt*, *v.*]

1. To fear; dread. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Shoide I thanne redoute mi blame?
Chaucer, *Boethius*, i. prose 3.

The more superstitious crossed themselves on my approach: . . . it began at length to dawn upon me that if I was thus redoubted it was because I had stayed at the residencia.
R. L. Stevenson, *Olalla*.

2. To venerate; honor.

Shoide thilke honour maken hym worshipful and redouted of strange folk?
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iii. prose 4.

redoubt, *n.* See *redout*, 2.

redoubtable (rê-dout'ä-bl), *a.* [*Also redoutable*; *ME. redoutable*, *redoutable*, *OF. redoutable*, *redotable*, later *redoubtable*, *F. redoutable* (= *Pr. redoptable*), feared, redoubtable, *redouter*, *redoubter*, fear: see *redoubt*.] **1.** That is to be dreaded; formidable; terrible: as, a redoubtable hero; hence, valiant: often used in irony or burlesque.

The Queen growing more redoubtable and famous by the overthrow of the Fleet of Eighty eight.

Howell, *Letters*, i. vi. 3.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope*, *To Earl of Burlington*, 1716.

This is a tough point, shrewd, redoubtable;
Because we have to supplicate the judge
Shall overlook wrong done the judgment-seat.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 104.

2. Worthy of reverence.

Redoutable by honour and strong of power.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prose 5.

redoubted (rê-dout'ed), *p. a.* [*ME. redouted*; *redoubt* + *-cd*.] Dreaded; formidable; honored or respected on account of prowess; valiant; redoubtable.

Lord regent and redoubted Burgundy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., li. 1. 8.

redoubting (rê-dout'ing), *n.* [*ME. redoutyng*; verbal *n.* of *redoubt*, *v.*] Honor; reverence; celebration.

With sotyl pencil depeynted was this storie
In redoutyng of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1192.

redound (rê-dound'), *v. i.* [*OF. redouder*, *redonder*, *F. redouder*, *redonder* = *Pr. redondar* = *Sp. Pg. redondar* = *It. ridondare*, *L. redundare*, overflow, abound, *re-*, again, back, + *undare*, surge, flow, abound, *anda*, a wave: see *red-* and *ound*, and cf. *abound*, *surround*. Cf. *redundant*.] **1.** To overflow; be redundant; be in excess; remain over and above.

For every dram of hony therein found
A pound of gall doth over it redound.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. x. 1.

The gates wide open stood, . . . and, like a furnace mouth,
Cast forth redounding smoke and ruddy flame.
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 889.

2. To be sent, rolled, or driven back; roll or flow back, as a wave; rebound.

Indeed, I never yet took box o' th' ear,
But it redounded, I must needs say so.
Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, iv. 1.

The evill, soon
Driven back, redounded as a flood on those
From whom it sprung.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 57.

3. To condeue; result; turn out; have effect.

I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal
As all things shall redound unto your good.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 47.

Whenever he imagines the smallest advantage will redound to one of his foot-boys by any new oppression of me and my whole family and estate, he never dlaputeth it a moment.
Swift, *Story of the Injured Lady*.

He thinks it will redound to his reputation.
Goldsmith, *Criticisms*.

redound (rê-dound'), *n.* [*redound*, *v.*] **1.** The coming back, as of consequence or effect; result; reflection; return.

Not without redound
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The first-fruits of the stranger.
Tennyson, *Princess*, ii.

2. Reverberation; echo. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

redounding (rê-dound'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *redound*, *v.*] Reverberation; resounding.

Such as were next to the abby herde clerely the redoundinge of the Nancroyae, for, as they went, their harneys clatteredred and made some noyse.
Berners, *tr. of Froissart's Chron.*, i. clxxxv.

redour, **reddour**, *n.* [*ME. redour*, *redur*, also *raddour*, *redour*, *reddur*, *OF. rador*, *radour*, *radeur*, violence, rapidity, *rade*, *L. rapidus*, rapid (see *rapid*); prob. confused also with *raidour*, *raidour*, *roideur*, stiffness, *L. rigidus*, stiff, rigid: see *rigid*.] Violence; roughness.

His londes, his legemen, out of lyue broght;
His suater into seruage & to syn put;
And other redours full ryfe in his rewme dyd.
Destruction of Troy (E. F. T. S.), l. 1805.

But twrely no fors of thi reddour
To hym thatt over hymself hath the maystrye.
Chaucer, *Fortune*, l. 14.

redout, *v.* See *redoubt*, 1.

redout, **redoubt** (rê-dout'), *n.* [The form *redoubt* is erroneous, due to confusion with *redoubt* and *redoubtable*; prop. *redout* (= *D. G. redoute* = *Sw. redutt* = *Dan. redute*), formerly also *reduit* (and, after *L.*, *reduct*); *OF. reduit*, *m.*, *reduite*, *f.*, *F. réduit*, also (fem. *It.*) *redoute* = *Sp. reducto* = *Pg. reducto*, *reduto* = *It. ridotto*, a retreat, refuge, redout, *ML. reductus* (> *E. reduct*), a retreat, refuge, redout, *L. reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*.] In *fort.*, a general name for nearly every class of works wholly enclosed and undefended by reëntering or flanking angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small inclosed work of various form—polygonal, square, triangular, or even circular—serving mainly as a temporary field-work. The name is also given to a central or retired work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders: in this sense generally *reduit*. Redouts are usually provided with parapet, ditch, acaps, banquette, etc., as in regular fortification. They are especially useful in fortifying the tops of hills, in commanding passes, or in feeling the way through a hostile or wooded country.—**Demilune redout**, a redout placed within the demilune. = *Syn.* See *Fortification*.

redout, **redoubt** (rê-dout'), *a.* [*OF. reduit*, *L. reductus*, brought back, *pp. of reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*. Cf. *redout*, *n.*] In *her.*, bent in many angles: noting a cross with hooked extremities, in the form of the fylfot or swastika.

redoutable, *a.* See *redoubtable*.

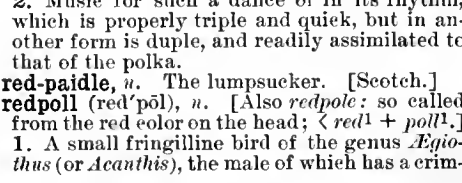
redowa (red'ô-wä), *n.* [*F. redowa*, *Bohem. redowäk*, *redowachka*, the dance so called, *redowati*, turn, turn around, bustle about.] **1.** A Bohemian dance, which has two forms—the *redowäk*, resembling the waltz or the mazurka, and the *redowachka*, resembling the polka.—**2.** Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly triple and quick, but in another form is duple, and readily assimilated to that of the polka.

red-paidle, *n.* The lumpsucker. [Scotch.]

redpoll (red'pöl), *n.* [Also *redpole*: so called from the red color on the head; *red* + *poll*.]

1. A small fringilline bird of the genus *Ægiolus* (or *Acanthis*), the male of which has a crim-

son poll, a rosy-red breast, and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white. The bill is small, conic-acute, with a nasal ruff; the wings are pointed; the tail is emarginate. Several species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*; the American mealy redpoll is *Æ. exilis*.



Redpoll (*Ægiolus linaria*).

son poll, a rosy-red breast, and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white. The bill is small, conic-acute, with a nasal ruff; the wings are pointed; the tail is emarginate. Several species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*; the American mealy redpoll is *Æ. exilis*.

2. The red-poll'd warbler, or palm-warbler, of North America, *Dendroica palmarum*, having a chestnut-red poll: more fully called *yellow redpoll*. See *palm-warbler*.

red-poll'd (red'pöld), *a.* Having a red poll, or the top of the head red.

redraft (rê-dràft'), *v. t.* [*< re- + draft.*] To draft or draw anew.

redraft (rê-dràft'), *n.* [*< redraft, v.*] 1. A second draft or copy.—2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

redraw (rê-drà'), *v.* [*< re- + draw.*] **I. trans.** To draw again; make a second draft or copy of.

II. intrans. In *com.*, 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 indorser.

redress¹ (rê-dres'), *v.* [*< ME. redressen, < OF. redrescer, redreuer, redreuer, redresser, F. redresser, set up again, straighten, < re-, again, + dresser, direct, dress: see dress.*] **I. trans. 1.** To set up or upright; make erect; rectify.

Right as floures, thorgh the cold of nyghte
Yclosed, stoupen on her stalkes lowe.
Redressen hem again the somme brighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 969.

2. To set right again; restore; amend; mend.

Redresse me, mooder, and me chastise;
For certeynly my Faderes chastisinge,
That dar I nought abiden in no wise.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 129.

As broken glass no cement can redress,
So beauty blemish'd once 's for ever lost.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, l. 178.

In yonder spring of roses intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon.
Milton, P. L., ix. 219.

3. To put right, as a wrong; remedy; repair, relieve against, as an injury: as, to redress injuries; to redress grievances. See *redress*¹, *n.*, 2.

And redresse vs the domage that he don has,
By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

Orisons or prayers is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte
that redresseth it in God and expreseth it by word out-
ward to remoeven harmes.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The state of this unconstant world . . . bringeth forth
daily such new evils as must of necessity by new remedies
be redrest.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 2.

Their duty
And ready service shall redress their needs,
Not prating what they would be.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

He who best knows how to keep his necessities private
is the most likely person to have them redressed.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

4. To relieve of anything unjust or oppressive;
bestow relief upon; compensate; make amends to.

Redres mans soule from alle misery,
That he may enter the eternal glorie.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye?
Byron, Child Harold, ii. 76.

II.† intrans. To rise again; rectify one's self.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine
Their peisant weight, redressing vp againe.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

redress¹ (rê-dres'), *n.* [*< OF. redresse, redresee, redreue, redress; from the verb: see redress*¹, *v.*] 1. A setting right again; a putting into proper order; amendment; reformation.

The redresse of boistrous & sturdie courages by perswasion.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

The father, with sharpe rebukes seasoned with loking
lookes, causeth a redresse and amendment in his childe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 150.

For us the more necessary is a speedy redress of our-
selves.
Hooker.

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppres-
sion; removal of grievances or oppressive bur-
dens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indem-
nification. In its most general sense *redress* includes
whatever relief can be afforded against injustice, whether
by putting an end to it, by compensation in damages, by
punishing the wrong-doer, or otherwise.

Is not the sword the most violent redress that may be
used for any evill?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Be factious for redress of all these griefs.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 118.

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppres.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 838.

Think not
But that there is redress where there is wrong,
Se we are bold enough to seize it.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

Ring in redress to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

To every one o' my grievances law gave
Exposed. Browning, Ring and Book, l. 237.

=**syn. 2.** Relief, amends, compensation.

redress² (rê-dres'), *v. t.* [*< re- + dress.*] To dress again, in any sense: as, to redress furniture or leather; to redress a wound.

redressal (rê-dres'al), *n.* [*< redress*¹ + *-al.*] The act of redressing. *Imp. Diet.*

redresser (rê-dres'er), *n.* One who gives redress.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the
redresser of injuries.
Shelton, Don Quixote, iv. 25. (Latham.)

redressible (rê-dres'ible), *a.* [*< redress*¹ + *-ible.*] Capable of being redressed. *Imp. Diet.*

redressive (rê-dres'iv), *a.* [*< redress*¹ + *-ive.*] Affording redress; giving relief. [Rare.]

Can I forget the generous band
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Thomson, Winter, l. 360.

redressless (rê-dres'les), *a.* [*< redress*¹ + *-less.*] Without redress or amendment; without relief.

redressment (rê-dres'ment), *n.* [*< OF. redreccment, redressement, F. redressement; as redress + -ment.*] Redress; the act of redressing.

red-ribbon (red'rib'on), *n.* The band-fish.

redrive (rê-driv'), *v. t.* [*< re- + drive.*] To drive back; drive again. *Southey.*

red-roan (red'rôn), *a.* See *roan*¹.

red-robin (red'rob'in), *n.* The red-rust, *Puccinia graminis*. [Eng.]

redroot (red'rôt), *n.* 1. An American shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, the New Jersey tea. The stems are from 1 to 3 feet high from a dark-red root, the leaves ovate or oblong-ovate, the small white flowers gathered in rather pretty dense clusters at the ends of leafy shoots. The name is more or less extended to other members of the genus.

2. A herbaceous plant, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, of the *Hamodoraceæ*, or bloodwort family. It grows in wet sandy places in the eastern United States near the coast. It has a simple stem with sword-shaped leaves mostly from near the base, and woolly flowers, yellow within, crowded in a dense compound cyme. The root is red, and has been used in dyeing. Upon authority adduced by Darwin ("Origin of Species," ch. i.), the root of this plant is fatally poisonous to white pigs which eat it, but not to black; the statement, however, requires confirmation. Also *paintroot*.

3. The alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria*.—4. One of the pigweeds, *Amarantus retroflexus*. [U. S.]

redruthite (red'rôth-it), *n.* [*< Redruth, in Cornwall, England, + -ite*².] Copper-glance: same as *chalcocite*.

redsear (red'sêr), *v. i.* [*< red + sear* (?).] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer: a word used by workmen. Also *redshare*.

red-seed (red'sêd), *n.* Small crustaceans, as ostracodes, copepods, etc., which float on the surface of the sea, and upon which mackerel, menhaden, etc., feed. Some red-seed is said to injure the fish.

red-shafted (red'shâf'ted), *a.* Having red shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers: specifically applied to *Colaptes mexicanus*, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America.

redshank (red'shank), *n.* [*< red*¹ + *shank.*] 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. [Local, Eng.]—2. A wading bird of the family *Scelopacidae* and genus *Totanus*, having red shanks. The common redshank is *T. calidris*, about 11 inches long, com-

Irish, in allusion to their dress leaving the legs exposed.

Mamertinus . . . dooth note the *Redshanks* and the Irish (which are properlie the Scots) to be the onlie enemies of our nation.

Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Holinshed's Chron., l.). And when the *Redshanks* on the borders by Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood To beare his charge, from field he made them flee, Where fishie Moine (in Galway) did blush with crimson blood.
Mir. for Mags. (England's Eliza, st. 105).

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the *red-shanks* do on heather.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 527.

Though all the Scottish birds would not bear to be compared with those of the rich counties of South Britain, they would stand very well in competition with the peasants of France, Italy, and Savoy, not to mention the mountaineers of Wales, and the *red-shanks* of Ireland.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 41. (Davies.)

redshanks (red'shanks), *n.* 1. Same as *herb-robot*.—2. See *Polygonum*.

redshare (red'shâr), *v. i.* A variant of *redsear*.

red-short (red'shört), *a.* Noting iron or steel when it is of such a character that it is brittle at a red heat.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (*red-short* or hot-short).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

red-shortness (red'shört'nes), *n.* In *metal.*, the quality or state of being red-short.

Red-shortness is often the result of the presence of an undue proportion of sulphur in the metal.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 10.

The cold-shortness or *red-shortness* of iron or steel is due principally to an admixture of oxide of iron.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 408.

red-shouldered (red'shöl'dêrd), *a.* Having the "shoulder"—that is, the carpal angle or bend of the wing—red, as a bird. The red-shouldered blackbird is *Agelaius gubernator*, common in western North America, where it replaces to some extent the common red-winged blackbird, from which it differs in having the scarlet patch on the wing not bordered with buff. The red-shouldered buzzard is *Buteo lineatus*, one of the commonest of the large hawks of the United States, having the lesser wing-coverts reddish when adult.—**Red-shouldered falcon**, the adult red-shouldered buzzard.

red-sided (red'sî'ded), *a.* Having red on the sides: specifically noting the red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliaeus*.

redsides (red'sîdz), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, *Notropis or Lythrurus ardens*, common in the streams of the southern United States. Also called *redjin*.

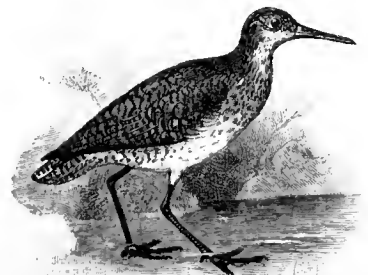
redskin (red'skin), *n.* A Red Indian; a North American Indian.

The Virginia frontiersmen were angry with the Pennsylvania traders for selling rifles and powder to the *redskins*.
The Atlantic, LXIV. 819.

red-spider (red'spî'dêr), *n.* A small red mite or acarine, *Tetranychus telarius*, formerly called *Acarus telarius*, now placed in the family *Tetranychidae*: found in conservatories.

red-staff (red'stâf), *n.* A millers' straight-edge, used in dressing millstones. The true edge, reddened by ocher, is gently rubbed on the stone, and the projecting points are thus detected, even when the irregularity of surface is very minute.

redstart (red'stärt), *n.* [*< red*¹ + *start*¹.] One of several entirely different birds which have the tail more or less red. (a) A small sylvine bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, re-



Redshank (*Totanus calidris*).



European Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicura*).

lated to the redbreast and bluthroath. Also *firetail, red-tail*, etc. A similar species, *R. titys* or *tithys*, is known as the *black redstart*. (b) In the United States, a fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, of the family *Sylviolidae* or *Mniotiltidae*. The male is lustrous blue-black, with white belly and vent, the sides of the breast, the lining of the wings, and much of the extent of the wing- and tail-feathers fiery orange or flame-color, the bill and feet black. The female is mostly plain olivaceous, with the parts which are orange in the male clear pale yellow. The length is 54 inches, the extent 73. This beautiful bird abounds in woodland in eastern North America; it is migratory and insectivorous, has a singular song, builds

mon in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*, is a related species of similar distribution. Compare *greenshank, yellowshank*.

3. The hooded or black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*: so called from its red legs: more fully called *redshank gull* and *red-legged gull* or *mev*.—4. *pl.* A name given in contempt to Scottish Highlanders, and formerly to native

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

a neat nest in the fork of a branch, and lays four or five eggs, which are white, speckled with shades of reddish brown.—**Blue-throated redstart**. Same as *bluethroat*. **redstreak** (red'strék), *n.* 1. A sort of apple, so called from the color of the skin.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.

Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum brew'd at S. Kath-erines. *Character of a Coffee-house* (1673), p. 3. (*Halkiwell*.)

redtail (red'tāl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Same as *redstart* (*a.*).—2. The red-tailed buzzard, *Buteo borealis*, one of the commonest and largest hawks of North America, when adult having the upper side of the tail bright chestnut-red. The plumage otherwise is very variable, not only with age, but also according to geographical distribution, there being several varieties or local races in western parts of the continent. It is commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*, and the young, without the red tail, is the *white-breasted hawk*. The male is from 19 to 22 inches long, and 48 inches or more in spread of wing; the female is 21 to 24 inches long, and spreads 56 inches. See cut under *Buteo*.

II. *a.* Having a red tail.

red-tape (red'tāp'), *a.* [*< red tape: see tape.*] Pertaining to or characterized by official routine or formality. See *red tape*, under *tape*.

Exposures by the press and criticisms in Parliament leave no one in ignorance of the vices of *red-tape* routine. *H. Spencer, Man vs. State*, p. 55.

We working men, when we do come out of the furnace, come out not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of *red-tape* statesmen, but steel and granite.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv. (*Darvies*.)

red-taped (red'tāpt'), *a.* [*< red tape + -ed.*] Same as *red-tape*. *Nature*, XLII, 106.

red-tapery (red'tā'pē-ri), *n.* [*< red tape + -ery.*] Same as *red-tapism*.

red-tapism (red'tā'piz-m), *n.* [*< red tape + -ism.*] Strict observance of official formalities; a system of vexatious or tedious official routine.

He at once showed . . . how little he had of the official element which is best described as *red-tapism*.

T. W. Reid, Cabinet Portraits, p. 52.

He loudly denounces the Technovnik spirit—or, as we should say, *red-tapism* in all its forms.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 261.

red-tapist (red'tā'pist), *n.* [*< red tape + -ist.*]

1. A clerk in a public office. *Quarterly Rev.*—

2. One who adheres strictly to forms and routine in official or other business.

You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff *red-tapist* of yours, and go with Public Opinion and Myself. *Bulwer, My Novel*, x. 20. (*Darvies*.)

In no country is the *red-tapist* so out of place as here. Every calling is filled with bold, keen, subtle-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply, underselling, or attracting custom.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 99.

red-thighed (red'thīd), *a.* Having or characterized by red thighs.—**Red-thighed locust**. See *locust*.

red-throated (red'thrō'ted), *a.* Having a patch of red on the throat: as, the *red-throated diver*, *Colymbus or Uria septentrionalis*.

red-thrush (red'thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*.

red-tipped (red'tipt), *a.* Having the wings tipped with red: as, the *red-tipped clearwing*, a British moth, *Sesia formiciformis*.

redtop (red'top), *n.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris* (*A. alba*, var. *vulgaris*). The species is common throughout the northern parts of the Old World, and is thoroughly naturalized in America. It is marked to the eye by its large light panicle of minute spikelets on delicate branches, which is of a reddish hue. Other varieties, called *florin*, *white bent*, etc., have a whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the United States, is a highly valued pasture-grass, and is also

sown for hay. It forms a fine turf, and is suitable for lawns. Also called *fine bent*, *finetop-grass*, and *herd's-grass*. [U. S.]—**False redtop**, the fowl meadow-grass, *Poa serotina*, which has somewhat the aspect of redtop.—**Northern or mountain redtop**, *Agrostis exarata*, a species found from Wisconsin to the Pacific, allied to the common redtop, and giving promise of similar service in its own range.—**Tall redtop**, a tall reddish wiry grass, *Triodia cuprea*, found in the United States.

red-tubs (red'tubz), *n.* The saphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Local, Eng.]

redub† (rē-dub'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *red-doub*; *< OF. redouber, redauber* (also *radauber, radouber, F. radouber*), repair, mend, fit, *< re-*, again, + *douber* (*adouber*), mend, repair, etc.: see *dub*†.] To repair or make reparation for; make amends for; requite.

Whiche damage . . . neither with treasure ne with powar can be *redoubed*.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 14.

I doubt not by Goddess grace so honestly to *redubbe* all thynges that have been amys.

Ellis, Literary Letters, p. 4.

O Gods, *redubbe* them vengeance just.

Phaer, Æneid, vi.

Whether they [monks] will conform themselves gladly, for the *redubbing* of their former trespasses, to go to other houses of their coat, where they shall be well received.

State Papers, I. 540, in R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*, vii., note.

redubber† (rē-dub'ér), *n.* [Also *redubbor*; *< OF. *redouber, radouber*, one who mends or repairs a ship, *< redouber, radauber*, mend: see *redub*.] One who bought stolen cloth and so altered it in color or fashion that it could not be recognized.

reduce (rē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reduced*, ppr. *reducing*. [*< ME. reducen*, *< OF. reducier*, vernacularly *reduire*, *F. réduire* = *Pr. reduzir, reduire* = *Cat. reduir* = *Sp. reducir* = *Pg. reduzir* = *It. ridurre*, *< L. reducere*, lead or bring back, draw back, restore, replace, bring to a certain condition, *duce*, *< re-*, back, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *reduct*, *reduit*, *leadout*†.]

1†. To lead or bring back; restore; resolve to a former state.

Therupon he *reduced* to their memorie the battailes they had fought.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,

That would *reduce* these bloody days again.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 5. 36.

A good man will go a little out of his road to *reduce* the wandering traveller: but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandering.

Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 19.

Mr. Cotton . . . did spend most of his time, both publicly and privately, to discover . . . errors, and to *reduce* such as were gone astray.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 304.

And 'cause I see the truth of his affliction, Which may be your's, or mine, or any body's, Whose passions are neglected, I will try My best skill to *reduce* him.

Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

It were but right

And equal to *reduce* me to my dust.

Milton, P. L., x. 748.

2. In *surg.*, to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to *reduce* a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.—3. To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to *reduce* civil affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty or despair; to *reduce* glass to powder; to *reduce* a theory to practice; to *reduce* a Latin phrase to English.

Being inspired with the holy spirit of God, they [the 72 Interpreters chosen by Eleazar out of each tribe] *reduced* out of Hebrue into Greeke all the partes of the olde Testament.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 380.

Doe you then blame and finde faulte with soe good an Acte in that good pope as the *reducing* of such a greate people to Christianitie?

Spenser, State of Ireland.

He had bene a peace-maker to *reduce* such and such, which were at oddes, to amitie.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Redue'd to practice, his beloved rule

Would only prove him a consummate fool.

Couper, Conversation, I. 139.

Holland was *reduced* to such a condition that peace was her first necessity.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 463.

4. In *metal.* and *chem.*, to bring into the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation: as, to *reduce* the ores of silver or copper.—5†. To atone for; repair; redress.

Till they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father.

Marlowe.

6. To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as,

to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of meat in diet; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit; to *reduce* a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).

He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay; *Reduce* his wages, or get rid of her, Tom quits you.

Couper, Truth, I. 211.

7. To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in *reduced* circumstances; the patient was much *reduced* by hemorrhage.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on!
Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.

Pope, Dunciad, iii. 286.

The Chamber encroached upon the sovereign, thwarted him, *reduced* him to a cypher, imprisoned him, and slew him.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 93.

I dare say he was some poor musician, or singer, or a *reduced* gentleman, perhaps, for he always came after dusk, or else on bad, dark days.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 331.

8. To subdue, as by force of arms; bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to *reduce* mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were *reduced* by the Roman arms.

Charles marched northward at the head of a force sufficient, as it seemed, to *reduce* the Covenanters to submission.

Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

Montpensier was now closely besieged, till at length, *reduced* by famine, he was compelled to capitulate.

Prescott, Ferd. and Is., ii. 2.

The fortresses garrisoned by the French in Spain were *reduced*; but at what a prodigious expenditure of life was this effected!

Encyc. Brit., IX. 457.

9. To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of definition or description.

I think it [analogy between words and reason] very worthy to be *reduced* into a science by itself.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 256.

Zanchius reduced such infidels to four chief sects.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

I shall . . . *reduce* these authors under their respective classes.

Addison, Of the Christian Religion, § 1. I.

The variations of languages are *reduced* to rules.

Johnson, Dict.

10. To show (a problem) to be merely a special case of one already solved.—11. To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to *reduce* a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see *reduction* (?)); change the form of (an algebraic expression) to one simpler or more convenient.—12. To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism) from its premises by means of direct syllogism and immediate inference alone.—13. To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like.—14. In *Scots law*, to set aside by an action at law; rescind or annul by legal means: as, to *reduce* a deed, writing, etc.—15. *Milit.*, to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is *reduced*, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.—**Reduced eye**, an ideal eye in which the two nodal points of the refractive system are considered as united into one, and also the two principal points: this simplifies the mathematical treatment of certain problems.—**Reduced form of an imaginary**, the form $r(\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)$, first used in 1828 by Cauchy.—**Reduced hub**. See *hub*, 7.—**Reduced inertia of a machine**. See *inertia* and *machine*.—**Reduced iron**, metallic iron in a fine powder, obtained by reducing ferric oxide by hydrogen at a dull-red heat. Also called *powder of iron*, *iron-powder*, *iron by hydrogen*.—**Reduced latitude**. Same as *geocentric latitude* (which see, under *latitude*).—**Reduced reaction-time**. See *reaction-time*.—**Reducing flame**, in blowpipe analysis. See *flame*, 1.—**Reducing square**. See *square*.—To *reduce the square* (*milit.*), to bring back a battalion which has been formed in a square to its former position in line or column. *Farrow*.—To *reduce to the ranks* (*milit.*), to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier.—**Syn. 6**. To lessen, decrease, abate, curtail, shorten, abridge, contract, retrench.

reduceable† (rē-dū'sa-bl), *a.* [= *OF. reduisable*; as *reduce* + *-able*. Cf. *reducible*.] Same as *reducible*.

They [young students] should be habituated to consider every excellence as *reduceable* to principle.

Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, I. viii.

reducement (rē-dūs'ment), *n.* [= *Sp. reduciencia* = *It. riducimentia*; as *reduce* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of reducing; a bringing back; restoration.

This once select Nation of God . . . being ever since incapable of any Coalition or *Reducement* into one Body politic.

Howell, Letters, ii. 8.

By this we shall know whether yours be that ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the *reducement* of quiet and unanimity in the Church.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 6.

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little *reducement* of his passion, and that time and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect estate.

History of Patient Grisell, p. 40. (*Hallivell*.)

reducent (rē-dū'sent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. reducen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reducere*: see *reduce*.] **I. a.** Tending to reduce.

II. n. That which reduces. *Imp. Dict.*

reducer (rē-dū'sēr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reduces, in any sense.

The last substances enumerated are those in general use as *reducers* or developers in photography.

Silver Sunbeam, p. 95.

An accumulator is indeed merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a pressure-reducer.

Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV, 583.

2. A joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter. It may be of any form, straight, bent, etc. Also called *reducing-coupling*.



a, reducer, connecting the pipe of larger diameter *b* with the pipe of smaller diameter *c*.

reducibility (rē-dū-sibil'i-ti), *n.* [*< reducibil- + -ity* (see *-ibility*).] Reducibleness; reducibility.

The theorem of the *reducibility* of the general problem of transformation to the rational is, however, stated without proof in this paper.

Encyc. Brit., XIII, 70.

It was, however, quite evident, from . . . the history and the complete *reducibility* of the tumour, that it must be a pulmonary hernia.

Lancet, No. 3429, p. 1002.

reducible (rē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [*< OF. reducibile* = *Sp. reducible* = *Pg. reduciavel* = *It. riducibile*; as *reduce* + *-ible*. Cf. *reducible*.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.

In the new World they have a World of Drinks; for there is no Root, Flower, Fruit, or Pulse but is *reducible* to a notable Liqueur.

Howell, Letters, II, 54.

The line of its motion was neither straight nor yet *reducible* to any curve or mixed line that I had met with among mathematicians.

Boyle, Works, III, 683.

I have never been the less satisfied that no cause *reducible* to the known laws of nature occasioned my sufferings.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I, 198.

Reducible circuit. See *circuit*.—**Reducible hernia**, a hernia whose contents can be returned by pressure or posture.

reducibleness (rē-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reducible.

The *reducibleness* of ice back again into water.

Boyle, Works, III, 50.

reducibly (rē-dū'si-bli), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

reducine (rē-dū'sin), *n.* [*< reduce* + *-ine*.] A decomposition product of urochrome.

reducing-coupling (rē-dū'sing-kup'ling), *n.* Same as *reducer*, 2.

reducing-press (rē-dū'sing-pres), *n.* An auxiliary press used in sheet-metal work to complete shapes that have been partially struck up.

reducing-scale (rē-dū'sing-skāl), *n.* A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a surveying-scale.

reducing-T (rē-dū'sing-tē), *n.* A T-shaped pipe-coupling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of different sections. Also written *reducing-tec*.

reducing-valve (rē-dū'sing-valv), *n.* In *steam-engine*, a peculiar valve controlled by forces acting in opposite directions. The parts are so arranged that the valve opens to its extreme limit only when the pressure on the delivery side is at a prescribed minimum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the delivery side of the valve is thus kept from varying (except between very narrow limits) from its predetermined pressure, although the pressure on the opposite side may be variable, and always higher than on the delivery side. Such valves are much used for maintaining lower pressures in steam-heating and -drying apparatus than is carried in the boiler. They are also used in automatic air-brakes for railways and in other pneumatic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equalizing the pressure of gas delivered to gas-burners, etc. Also called *pressure-reducing valve*.

reduct (rē-dukt'), *v. t.* [*< L. reductus*, ppr. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] To reduce.

All the kynges host there beyng assembled and *reducte* into one compaigne.

Hall, Edw. IV, an. 10.

Pray let me *reduct* some two or three shillings for points and ribands.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

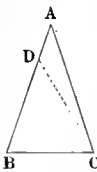
reduct (rē-dukt'), *n.* [*< ML. reductus*, a withdrawing-place: see *reduct*.] In *building*, a lit-

tle piece or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose; a quirk. *Gwilt*.

reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réductibilité*; as *reduct* + *-ibility*.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. *Imp. Dict.*

reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sēr'dum). [*L. : reductio*, a leading, reduction; *ad*, to; *absurdum*, neut. of *absurdus*, absurd: see *absurd*.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration.

In geometry the *reductio ad absurdum* consists in drawing a figure whose parts are supposed to have certain relations, and then showing that this leads to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence it follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, in Euclid's "Elements" the proposition that if a triangle has two angles equal the sides opposite those angles will be equal is proved as follows. In the triangle ABC, let the angles ABC and ACB be equal. Then, suppose AB to be greater than AC. Lay off BD = AC and join DC. Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and DBC, we have in the former the sides AC and BC and their included angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides DB and CB and their included angle DBC. Hence, these two triangles would be equal, or the part would be equal to the whole. This proof is a *reductio ad absurdum*. This kind of reasoning is considered somewhat objectionable as not showing the principle from which the proposition flows; but it is a perfectly conclusive mode of proof, and, in fact, is in all cases readily converted into a direct proof. Thus, in the above example, we have only to compare the triangle ABC with itself, considering it as two triangles according as the angle B is named before C or vice versa. In the triangle ABC the angles B and C with the included side BC are respectively equal in the triangle ACB to the angles C and B with the included side CB; hence the other parts of the triangles are equal, and the side AC opposite the first angle B in the first triangle is equal to the side AB opposite the first angle C in the second triangle.



reduction (rē-duk'shon), *n.* [*< OF. reduction*, *F. réduction* = *Pr. reducio* = *Sp. reducción* = *Pg. redução* = *It. riduzione*, *< L. reductio(n)-*, a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration, *< reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*, *reduct*.] The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced. (a) The act of bringing back or restoring.

For *reduction* of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church.

Ep. Burnet, Records, II, II.

(b) Conversion into another state or form: as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order.

(c) Diminution: as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt; a *reduction* of 25 per cent. made to wholesale buyers.

Let him therefore first make the proper *reduction* in the account, and then see what it amounts to.

Waterland, Works, VI, 186.

(d) Conquest; subjugation: as, the *reduction* of a province under the power of a foreign nation; the *reduction* of a fortress. (e) A settlement or parish of South American Indians converted and trained by the Jesuits.

Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and *reductions*, or ministering, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth and James I, the Jesuit appears alike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect.

Encyc. Brit., XIII, 649.

The Indians [under the Jesuits in Paraguay] were gathered into towns or communal villages called *bourgaden* or *reductions*, where they were taught the common arts, agriculture, and the practice of rearing cattle.

Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV, 32.

(f) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem already solved. (g) The transformation of an algebraic expression into another of a simpler kind. (h) The lowering of the values of the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity. (i) The conversion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination so as to express it in terms of another denomination. *Ascending reduction* is conversion to terms of larger units; *descending reduction*, conversion to terms of smaller units.

(j) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism from its premises by means of a direct syllogism and immediate inferences. This is said to be a *reduction* to the mode of direct syllogism employed. (k) A direct syllogism proving, by means of conversions and other immediate inferences, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism follows from its premises. (l) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a smaller scale, preserving the original proportions; also, the result of this process. (m) In *surg.*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (n) Separation of a metal from substances combined with it: used especially with reference to lead, zinc, and copper, and also applied to the treatment of iron ore, as when steel is made from it by a direct process. (o) In *astron.*, the correction of observed quantities for instrumental errors, as well as for refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, so as to bring out their cosmical significance. A similar process is applied to observations in other physical sciences. (p) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, etc.—

Apagogical reduction, in *logic*, a reduction in which the contradictory of the conclusion becomes one of the premises, and the contradictory of one of the premises the conclusion. Apagogical reduction is an application of the *reductio ad absurdum*, and is also called *reductio per impossibile*. Example:

Baroco.
All M is P.
Soma S is not P.
Ergo, Soma S is not M.

Reductio per impossibile.
All M is P.
All S is M.
Ergo, All S is P.

Chasles-Zeuthen reduction, a method of finding how many figures fulfill certain conditions, by the consideration of degenerate figures composed of simpler figures with lower constants. Thus, in this way we readily find that the number of conics touching five given conics in a plane is 3,264.—**Iron-reduction process**. See *process*.—**Long reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction in which the major premise of the original syllogism becomes the minor premise, and vice versa, and in which one of the premises and the conclusion are converted. Example:

Camestres.
All M is P.
No S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.

Long Reduction.
No P is S.
All M is P.
Ergo, No M is S.

Ostensive reduction, that reduction which has for its premises the original premises or their conversions, and for its conclusion the original conclusion or its converse.

—**Reduction and reduction-improbatum**, in *Scots law*, the designations given to the two varieties of rescissory actions. See *improbatum*. 2.—**Reduction redutive**, an action in which a decree of reduction which has been erroneously or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced.

—**Reduction to the ecliptic**, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reckoned from its node and the longitude reckoned from the same point.—**Short reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction which differs from the original syllogism only in having one of its premises converted. The following is an example:

Cesare.
No M is P.
All S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.

Short Reduction.
No P is M.
All S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.

=*Syn.* (c) Lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction, retrenchment.

reduction-compasses (rē-duk'shon-kum'pas-ēz), *n. pl.* Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula (rē-duk'shon-fōr'mū-lä), *n.* In the *integral calculus*, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms.

reduction-works (rē-duk'shon-wērks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A metallurgical establishment; smelting-works.

reductive (rē-duk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. réductif* = *Sp. Pg. reductivo* = *It. riduttivo*, *< L. reductus*, ppr. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduct*, *reduce*.] **I. a.** Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductive* of these to act.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

Reduction redutive. See *reduction*.—**Reductive conversion**, in *logic*, a conversion of a proposition in which there is some modification of the subject or predicate: as, no man is a mother, therefore no mother is some man. See *conversion*, 2.—**Reductive principle**, a principle by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principles were said to be conversion, transposition, and *reductio per impossibile*.

II. n. That which has the power of reducing.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equality than the wars that have happened in the world.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

reductively (rē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

Love, and simplicity, and humility, and usefulness . . . I think these do *reductively* contain all that is excellent in the whole conjugation of Christian graces.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 44.

reducti, *n.* See *reduct*.²

redundance (rē-dun'dans), *n.* [*< OF. redundance*, *F. redundance*, *rédundance* = *Sp. Pg. redundancia* = *It. ridondanza*, *< L. redundantia*, an overflow, superfluity, excess, *< redundan(t)-s*, redundant: see *redundant*.] **1.** The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

He is a poor unwieldy wretch that commits faults out of the *redundance* of his good qualities.

Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

redundancy (rē-dun'dan-si), *n.* [As *redundance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redundance*.

The mere *Redundancy* of youth's contentedness.

Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

=*Syn.* *Verbosity*, *Tautology*, etc. (see *pleonasm*); surplusage.

redundant (rē-dun'dant), *a.* [*< OF. redondant*, *F. redondant*, *rédundant* = *Sp. Pg. redundante* = *It. ridondante*, *< L. redundan(t)-s*, ppr. of *redundare*, overflow, redound: see *redund*.] **1**. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear,

Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head . . .
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant*.

Milton, P. L., IX, 503.

2. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant.

Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbutnot*, *Alimenta*, iv. 1.

With foliage of such dark redundant growth. *Couper*, *Task*, i. 226.

A farmer's daughter, with redundant health. *Crabbe*, *Works*, VIII. 216.

3. Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful: as, a redundant style.

Where the author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts*.

Redundant chord or interval, in music, same as augmented chord or interval—that is, one greater by a half-step than the corresponding major chord or interval. Also *superperfect*, *extreme*, *superfluous chord* or *interval*. So *redundant fourth*, *fifth*, *sixth*, etc.—**Redundant hyperbola**, a curve having three or more asymptotes.—**Redundant number**, a number the sum of whose divisors exceeds the number itself.

redundantly (rē-dun'dant-li), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

red-underwing (red'un'dēr-wing), *n.* A large British moth, *Catocala nuptia*, expanding three inches, having the under wings red bordered with black. See *underwing*.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *v.* [*< ML. (LL. in derived noun) reduplicare, pp. of reduplicare (> It. reduplicare = Sp. Pg. reduplicar), redouble, < L. re-, again, + duplicare, double, duplicate: see duplicate. Cf. redouble.*] **I. trans.** 1. To double again; multiply; repeat.

That reduplicated advice of our Saviour. *Bp. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, xii.

Then followed that ringing and reduplicated laugh of his, so like the joyous bark of a dog when he starts for a ramble with his master. *Lowell*, *The Century*, XXXV. 514.

2. In *philol.*, to repeat, as a syllable or the initial part of a syllable (usually a root-syllable). See *reduplication*.

II. intrans. In *philol.*, to be doubled or repeated; undergo reduplication: as, *reduplicating verbs*.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [= *F. reduplicué = Sp. Pg. reduplicado = It. reduplicato, < ML. reduplicatus, pp.: see the verb.*] 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.

Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murmur, singsong. *S. S. Haldeman*, *Etymology*, p. 23.

2. In *bot.*: (a) Valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward: said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (b) Describing an estivation so characterized. Also *reduplicative*.

reduplication (rē-dū'pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. reduplication = Sp. reduplicación = Pg. reduplicação = It. reduplicazione, < L. reduplicatio(-n-), < (ML.) reduplicare, redouble, reduplicate: see reduplicate.*] 1. The act of reduplicating, redoubling, or repeating, or the state of being reduplicated.

Jesus, by reduplication of his desire, fortifying it with a command, made it in the Baptist to become a duty. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 97.

The memory-train is liable to change in two respects, which considerably modify its structure: viz., (1) through the evanescence of some parts, and (2) through the partial recurrence of like impressions, which produces reduplications of varying amount and extent in other parts. *J. Ward*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 61.

2. In *rhet.*, a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins.

—3. In *philol.*: (a) The repetition of a syllable (usually a root-syllable), or of the initial part, often with more or less modification, in various processes of word-formation and inflection. In our languages, it is especially the perfect tense that exhibits reduplication: thus, Gothic *hahald*, Latin *cecini*, Greek *πέφηνυα*, Sanskrit *babhāra*; but also the present tense: thus, Latin *scito*, Greek *ἔδωκε*, Sanskrit *dadāmi*, etc.; and elsewhere. (b) The new syllable formed by reduplication.—4. In *logic*, an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition, shewing the formal cause of its possession of the predicate: as, "man, as an animal, has a stomach," where the expression "as an animal" is the reduplication.—5. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a folding of a part; a folded part; a fold or duplication, as of a membrane, of the skin, etc. Also *reduplicature*.—**Attic reduplication**, in *Gr. gram.*, reduplication in the perfect of some verbs beginning with α, ε, ο, by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the same letters with temporal augment: as ἀλάληδα from ἀλέειν, ἀκήρα from ἀκύνει. A similar reduplication is found in the second aorist (ἔγγαγον from ἄγω) and in the present (ἀπαρίσκει). This reduplication did not especially characterize the Attic as distinguished from contemporary dialects, but was called *Attic* by late grammarians as opposed to the less classic form used in their own days.

reduplicative (rē-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [*< F. reduplicatif = Sp. Pg. reduplicativo = It. reduplicativo, < NL. reduplicatieve, < ML. reduplicare, reduplicate: see reduplicate.*] 1. Containing or effecting reduplication, in any sense.

Some logicians refer reduplicative propositions to this place, as "Men, considered as men, are rational creatures"—that is, because they are men. *Watts*, *Logic*, ii. 2.

2. In *bot.*, same as *reduplicate*, 2.

reduplication (rē-dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [*< reduplicate + -ure.*] Same as *reduplicate*, 5. [*Rare.*]

The body [in *Phyllopoda*] is either cylindrically elongated and clearly segmented, without free reduplication of the skin, e. g. Branchipus, or it may be covered by a broad and flattened shield. *Claus*, *Zoology* (trans.), p. 416.

Reduviidæ (rē-dū'vī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Stephens, 1829), < Reduvius + -idæ.*] An important family of predaceous bugs, named from the genus *Reduvius*. They have the thoracic segments concentrated, the coxæ short, two ocelli, four-jointed antennæ, a three-jointed rostrum, three-jointed tarsi, and long strong legs, of which the anterior are sometimes prehensile. It is a large and wide-spread family, containing a great variety of forms grouped into nine subfamilies and many genera. Throughout their life they are predaceous and feed on other insects. A very few species, like *Conorhinus sanguineus*, suck the blood of warm-blooded animals. See also cuts under *Conorhinus*, *Harpactor*, *Pirates*, and *Reduvius*.

reduvioid (rē-dū'vi-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Reduvius + -oid.*] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Reduviidæ*; resembling a reduviid. **II. n.** A member of the family *Reduviidæ*.

Reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < L. reduvicia, a hangnail.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.

reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [*< Reduvius + -ius.*] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the antocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the fly-bug, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.



Sinea diadema, one of the *Reduviidæ*. (Line shows natural size.)



Reduvius personatus. *a*, fly (parts of right side removed); *c*, larva.

red-whelk (red'hwelk), *n.* A whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*. See cut under *reversed*. [*Local. Eng.*]

red-whiskered (red'hwis'kērd), *a.* Having red whiskers: applied in ornithology to several birds: as, the red-whiskered bulbul, *Otocompsa jocosus* of India.

redwing (red'wing), *n.* 1. The red-winged thrush of Europe, *Turdus iliacus*.—2. The red-winged marsh-blackbird of America, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. See *Agelaius* and *blackbird*.

red-winged (red'wingd), *a.* Having red wings, or red on the wings.

red-withe (red'with), *n.* A high-climbing vine of tropical America, *Conbrectum Jacquinii*. [*West Indies.*]

redwood (red'wūd), *n.* 1. The most valuable of Californian timber-trees, *Sequoia sempervirens*, or its wood. It occupies the Coast ranges, where exposed to ocean fogs, from the northern limit of the State to the southern borders of Monterey county, but is most abundant north of San Francisco. It is the only congener of the famous big or mammoth tree, which it almost rivals in size. It grows commonly from 200 to 300 feet high, with a straight cylindrical trunk, naked to the height of 70 or



Branch with Cones of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). *a*, a cone; *b*, a seed.

100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick, of a bright cinnamon color; the wood is of a rich brownish red, light, straight-grained, easily worked and taking a fine finish, and very durable in contact with the soil. It is the prevailing and most valuable building-timber of the Pacific coast; in California it is used almost exclusively for shingles, fence-posts, railway-ties, telegraph-poles, wine-butts, etc.

2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus, the East Indian redwoods are *Soyimida febrifuga*, also called *East Indian mahogany*; *Pterocarpus santalinus*, the red sandalwood (see *sandalwood*); and *P. Indicus* (including *P. dalbergoides*), the Andaman redwood, or padonk. The last is a lofty tree of India, Burma, the Andaman Islands, etc., with the heart-wood dark-red, close-grained, and moderately hard, used to make furniture, gun-carriages, carts, and for many other purposes. Other trees called redwood are *Cornus mas*, of Turkey; *Rhamnus Erythroxylois*, the Siberian buckthorn; *Melania Erythroxylois* of the *Stevuliaceæ*, an almost extinct tree of St. Helena; the Jamaican *Laplacea (Gordonia) Hematoxylon* of the *Ternstroemiaceæ*; *Colubrina ferruginosa*, a rhamnoacea tree of the Bahamas; *Ochna arborea* of the Cape of Good Hope; *Ceanothus spinosus*, a shrub or small tree of southern California; and any tree of the genus *Erythroxylois*. Redwood is also a local name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*.

red-wood (red'wūd), *a.* [Also *red-wud*; *< red¹* intensive (cf. *red-mad*, etc.) + *wood²*, *mad*: see *wood²*.] Stark mad. [*Scotch.*]

An' now she's like to rin red-wud About her Whisky. Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

ree¹ (rē), *v. t.* [Also *rie*; supposed to be a dial. reduction of *riddl²*.] To riddle; sift; separate or throw off. [*Prov. Eng.*]

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then ree it over in a sieve. Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

ree² (rē), *a.* [*< ME. *rec, reh, < AS. hrecōh, hriōh, contr. hrecō, fierce, wild, stormy, troubled, = OS. hrē, wild.*] 1. Wild; outrageous; crazy. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. Half-drunk; tipsy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ree² (rē), *n.* [*Cf. ree², a.*] A state of temporary delirium. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ree³ (rē), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A river; a flood. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ree⁴ (rē), *interj.* A reduction (as an exclamation) of *rect*, dialectal form of *right*: used in driving horses.

reebok (rē'hok), *n.* [*< D. reebok = E. roebuck: see roebuck.*] A South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*: so called by the Dutch colonists. The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hottentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 2 feet high at the shoulder, of a slighter and more graceful form than most other antelopes, and extremely swift. Also *reh-bok* and *thebok*.

reecht, *n.* [*< ME. reche, reech, an assimilated form of reek, smoke: see reek¹.*] Smoke.

Such a rothun of a reche roa. *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1009.

reechily, *adv.* [*< reechy + -ly.*] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*.
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie rooffe.

D. Belchier, See me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (*Nares*.)

reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. *re-eccho*; *< re- + echo*.] *I. intrans.* To echo back; sound back or reverberate again.

A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; . . .
And the high dome *re-echoes* to his nose.

Pope, R. of the L., v. 86.

II. trans. To echo back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.

The consecrated roof
Re-echoing pious anthems! *Cowper*, Task, l. 343.

reëcho (rē-ek'ō), *n.* [*< reëcho, v.*] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

The hills and vssiles here and there resound
With the *re-echoes* of the deepe-mouth'd hound.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 4.

reechy (rē'chi), *a.* [An assimilated form of *reeky*.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.

Shak., Cor., ll. I. 225.

reed¹ (rēd), *n.* [*< ME. reed, red, read, irreg. rehed, reheed, < AS. hreād = OD. ried, D. riet = MLG. rēt, LG. ried = OHG. lriot, riot, MHG. riet, G. ried, riet, a reed; root unknown.*] **1.** Any tall broad-leaved grass growing on the margins of streams or in other wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera *Phragmites*, *Arundo*, or *Ammophila*. The common reed is *Phragmites communis*, a stately grass from 5 to 12 feet high, found in nearly all parts of the world. It serves by its creeping root-stocks to fix alluvial banks; its stems form perhaps the most durable thatch, and are otherwise useful; and it is planted for ornament. See the generic names, and phrases below. Compare *reed-grass*.



Common Reed (*Phragmites communis*).
1, flowering plant; 2, the panicle;
3, a spikelet.

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the *reed*, and fens. *Job* xl. 21.

We glided winding under ranks
Of irils, and the golden *reed*.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, ciiil.

2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.—**3.** A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively, pastoral poetry. See *cut under pipe*¹.

I'll . . . speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

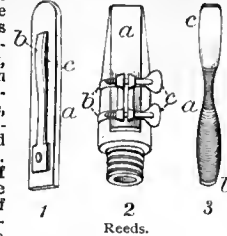
Sound of pastoral *reed* with oaten stops.

Milton, Comus, l. 345.

Now she tries the *Reed*, anon attempts the Lyre.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

4. In *music*: (*a*) In musical instruments of the oboe and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus producing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed is of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its size; but when of reed or cane, it may be so combined with a tube that the pitch shall depend chiefly on the size of the air-column. A *free reed* is one that vibrates in the opening without touching its edges; a *beating* or *striking reed* is one that extends slightly beyond the opening. In orchestral instruments, the wood wind group includes several reed-instruments, which have either double reeds (two wooden reeds which strike against each other, as in the oboe, the bassoon, the English horn, etc.), or a single reed (a wooden reed striking against an opening in a wooden mouthpiece or beak, as in the clarinet, the basset-horn, etc.). A pipe-

organ usually contains one or more sets of reed-pipes, the tongues of which are nearly always striking reeds of brass. (See *reed-pipe*.) A reed-organ is properly a collection of several sets of reeds, the tongues of which are free reeds of brass. (See *reed-organ*.) In the brass wind group of instruments, with but few exceptions, the tone is produced by the player's lips acting as free membranous reeds within the cup of the mouthpiece. The mechanism of the human voice, also, is essentially a reed-instrument, the vocal cords being simply free membranous reeds which may be stretched within the tube of the larynx. The quality of the tone produced by a reed varies indefinitely, according to the material and character of the reed itself, the method in which it is set in vibration, and especially the arrangement of the tube or cavity with which it is connected. The accompanying fig. 1 shows the construction of an organ-reed: *a* is the reed-block, which in use is inserted in its proper slot in the reed-board; *b*, the metal tongue, which is set in sonorous vibration when air is forced through the opening *c*. Fig. 2 shows the mouthpiece of a clarinet, in which *a* is the reed, held to the body of the mouthpiece by the split-bands *b*, which are drawn tight by the screws *c*. Air entering between the reed and the margin of an opening which it covers causes it to produce a musical tone, the pitch of which is varied partly by the position of the mouthpiece in the mouth and partly by the action of the keys. Fig. 3 shows the mouthpiece of an oboe, and similar reeds are used for bassoons and bagpipes. The reed is made of two counterparts of the same shape bound together by the thread *a*. The lower and middle parts of the mouthpiece are circular in cross-section, but the upper part *c*, the reed proper, is flattened. Air forced through this opening causes the reed to emit a harsh tone, which is softened in quality by the tube of the instrument. (*b*) In reed-instruments of the oboe class, and in both pipe- and reed-organs, the entire mechanism immediately surrounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See *reed-organ* and *reed-pipe*.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the *beak* or *mouthpiece*. (*c*) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an oboe or a clarinet: as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *reed-stp*.—**5.** A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used poetically.



Reeds.

With cruel Skill the backward *Reed*
He sent, and, as he fled, he flew.
Prior, To a Lady, st. 8.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed
And wing'd with flame,

Like Indian *reeds* blown from his silver tongue.

Tennyson, The Poet.

6. Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of *reed*.—**7.** A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, rattan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.—**8.** In *mining*, any hollow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called *spire*.—**9.** An instrument used for pressing down the threads of the woof in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.—**10.** A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reed, called *dents*, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.

The *reed* for weaving the same is measured in an equally complex manner, for the unit of length is 37 inches, and according to the number of hundreds of dents or splits it contains, so is the *reed* called. For instance, a "fourteen-hundred *reed*" means that 37 inches of a *reed* of that number, no matter what length, contains 1400 dents, or about 35 per inch. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 320.

11. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See *slay*².—**12.** A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.

A measuring *reed* of six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each. *Ezek.* xl. 5.

13. Same as *rennet-bag*. *W. B. Carpenter*.—**14.** In *arch.*, *carp.*, etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as *reeing*, **2**.

The three pillars [of the temple] which stand together are futed; and the lower part, filled with cablins of *reeds*, is of one stone, and the upper part of another.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ll. 169.

Canary reed, the reed canary-grass. See *Phalaris*.—**Dutch reeds**, in the *arts*, the stems of several kinds of horsetail or scouring-rush (*Equisetum*) used, on account of their silicious crust, to polish wood and even metals.—**Egyptian reed**, the papyrus.—**Fly-reed**, in *weaving*, a reed of a fly-shuttle loom, provided with springs which limit the force with which the reed strikes the weft-thread to a constant or very nearly a constant quan-

tity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture.—**Great reed**, a reed of the genus *Arundo*, especially *Arundo Donax*.—**Harmonic reed**. See *harmonic*.—**Indian reed**, the canna or Indian-shot.—**New Zealand reed**, a fine ornamental grass, *Arundo conspicua*, blooming earlier than pampas-grass.—**Number of the reed, set of the reed**, in *weaving*. See *number*.—**Paper reed**. See *paper-reed*.—**Reed bent**. See *bent*².—**Reed bent-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, below).—**Reed meadow-grass**. See *meadow-grass*.—**Reed of hemp**. Same as *boon*.—**Sea-reed**, or *sea-band reed*, the marram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.—**Small reed**, any species of *Calamagrostis* or of *Deyeuxia*, including the useful blue-joint grass.—**Trumpet-reed**, *Arundo occidentalis*, of tropical America (West Indies).—**Wood-reed, writing-reed**, *Calamagrostis Epigeios*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

reed¹ (rēd), *v. t.* [*< ME. reden*; *< reed*¹, *n.*] **1.** To thatch. Compare *reed*¹, *n.*, **6**.

Where houses be *reeded*,

Now pare of the moss, and go beat in the reed.

Tusser, Husbandry.

2. In *carp.*, *arch.*, etc., to fashion into, or deerate with, reeds or reeding.

reed², *a.* An obsolete form of *reed*¹ (still extant in the surname *Reed*).

reed³, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *reed*¹.
reedbeere, *n.* [*< reed*¹ + *beer* as in *pillow-beer*, etc.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow: a *reedbeere*.

Nomenclator. (*Nares*.)

reed-bird (rēd'bērd), *n.* **1.** The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called in the late summer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The name *reed-bird* obtains chiefly in the Middle States, where the birds haunt the fields of water-oats or wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*); further south, where it similarly throngs the rice-fields, it is called *rice-bird*. It is known as *butter-bird* in the West Indies, and is also called *ortolan*. See *bobolink*, *Dolichonyx*, *ortolan*.
2. A reed-warbler.

reedbuck (rēd'buk), *n.* [*Tr. D. rietbok*.] A name of several kinds of aquatic African antelopes; specifically, *Electragus arundinaceus*. Also *rietbok*.

reed-bunting (rēd'bun'ting), *n.* The black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schœnietus*. It is a common bird of Europe, frequenting the reeds of marshes and fens, and is about six inches long. Also called *reed-sparrow*.

reedent (rē'dn), *a.* [*< reed*¹ + *-ent*.] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Through *reedent* pipes convey the golden flood,

T' invite the people [bees] to their wanted food.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 385.

reeder (rē'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. *redere, redare*; *< reed*¹ + *-er*.] **1.** One who thatches with reeds; a thatcher. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—**2.** A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.

A number of thatched gates or *reeders*.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 637.

reed-ground, *n.* See *redground*.

reed-grass (rēd'grās), *n.* [= *D. rietgras* = *G. riet* (*riet*-) *gras*; as *reed*¹ + *grass*.] **1**†. The bur-reed, *Spartanium ramosum*.—**2.** Any one of the grasses called reeds, and of some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.—**Salt reed-grass**, *Spartina polytachya*, a tall stout salt-marsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Small reed-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, under *reed*¹).—**Wood reed-grass**, either of the two species of *Cinna*, *C. arundinacea* and *C. pendula*, northern grasses in America, the latter also in Europe. They are graceful sweet-scented woodland grasses, apparently of no great value.

reëdification (rē-ed'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. reedification*, *F. réedification* = *Sp. reedificacion* = *Pg. reedificacão* = *It. riedificazione*; as *re- + edification*.] The act or operation of rebuilding, or the state of being rebuilt.

The town was compellid to help to the *Reedification* of it.
Leland, Itinerary (1789), III. 11.

reëdify (rē-ed'i-fi), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *reëdify*; *ME. reëdifyen*; *< OF. reedifier*, *F. reëdifier* = *Sp. Pg. reedificar* = *It. riedificare*, *< LL. reedificare*, build again, rebuild, *< L. re-*, again, + *edificare*, build; see *edify*.] To rebuild; build again after destruction.

The ruin'd wals he did *reëdifye*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 46.

Return'd from Babylon by leave of kings
Their lords, whom God disposed, the house of God
They first *re-ëdify*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 350.

reediness (rē'di-nes), *n.* The state or property of being reedy, in any sense.

It [the Liszt organ] possesses great freedom from *reediness* in sound.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 402.

The greater number of these tests are to detect reediness, lamination, or looseness in the fibrous structure of the iron, these defects occurring more frequently in angle, T, and beam irons than in plates.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 332.

reeding (rē'ding), *n.* [*< ME. redyngē; verbal n. of reed¹, v.*] 1. Thatching. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Redyng of howses. Arundinaco.

Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

2. In *arch.*, a series of small convex or beaded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.

These [external walls of Wuswus at Wurka] were plastered and covered by an elaborate series of reedings and squares sinkings, forming a beautiful and very appropriate mode of adorning the wall of a building that had no external openings. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 162.*

3. The milling on the edge of a coin.—4. In *silk-weaving.* See the quotation.

Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consist in putting each warp thread through its proper slit in the reed and eyelet in the harness.

Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

reed-instrument (rēd'in'strō-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an orchestral instrument of the oboe or of the clarinet family.

reed-knife (rēd'nif), *n.* A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called *tuning-knife.*

reedless (rēd'les), *a.* [*< reed¹ + -less.*] Destitute of reeds.

Youths tombed before their parents were,
Whom foul Coeytus' reedless banks enclose. *May.*

reedling (rēd'ling), *n.* [*< reed¹ + -ling¹.*] The bearded tit, *Panurus* or *Calamophilus biarmicus*, a common bird of Europe and Asia: so called from frequenting reeds. Also called *reed-pheasant*.

reed-mace (rēd'mās), *n.* The cattail; any plant of the genus *Typha*, chiefly *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, the great and the lesser reed-mace, the two species known in England and North America. *T. latifolia* is the common plant. It is a tall, straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like leaves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor material for stuffing pillows, etc.; the leaves were formerly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from leaking, and have been made into mats, chair-bottoms, etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of its head to a mace (club), or (*Prior*, "Popular Names of British Plants") from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scepter in pictures and in statues. Less properly called *bulrush*. In the United States known almost exclusively as *cattail* or *cattail flag*.

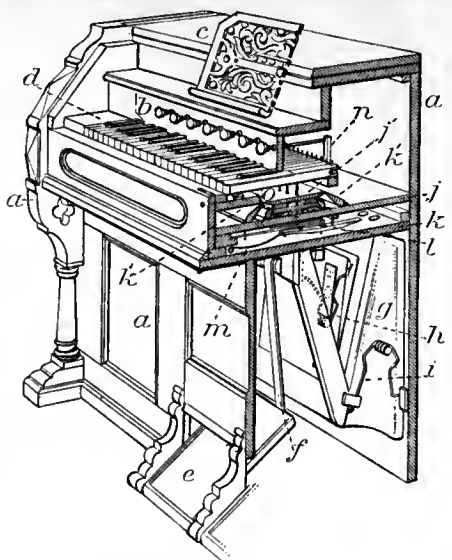
reed-mote (rēd'mōt), *n.* Same as *fescue*, 1. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reed-moth (rēd'mōth), *n.* A British moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*.

reed-motion (rēd'mō'shōn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism which, in power-looms, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately applied to a "stop-motion" whereby, when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped, to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the reed against the shuttle. See *stop-motion*.

reed-organ (rēd'ōr'gan), *n.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of one or more graduated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the pianoforte. The two principal varieties are the *harmonium*, which is common in Europe, and the so-called *American organ*, the chief essential difference between which is that the former is sounded by a compression-bellows driving the air outward through the reeds, and the latter by a suction-bellows drawing it inward through them. The tone of the harmonium is usually keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air, and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the various digitals of the keyboard, is not essentially different from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smaller scale. (See *organ*.) The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard is exactly similar to that of the pipe-organ or the pianoforte, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets of small brass *vibrators* or *reeds* (see illustration); the pitch of the tone depends on the size of their vibratile tongues, and its quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with which they are connected. Each set of vibrators constitutes a *stop*, the use of which is controlled by a stop-knob. The possible variety of qualities is rather limited. The treadles operate feeders, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintained at a constant

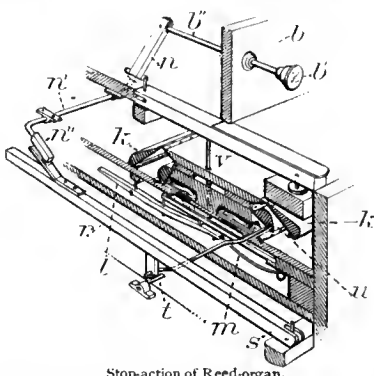
tension; but in the harmonium the waste-valve of the bellows may be closed by drawing a stop-knob called the *expression-stop*, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treading. In the American organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, operated by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonium sometimes has a mechanism called the *percussion*, providing a little hammer to strike the tongue of each reed as its digital is depressed, thus setting it into vibration very promptly.



Reed-organ.

a, case; *b*, stop-rack and stops; *c*, music-rack; *d*, keyboard; *e*, one of the pedals or treadles; *f*, one of the pedal- or treadle-straps which operate the bellows *g*; *h*, pedal-spring which lifts the pedal after the latter has been relieved from the pressure of the foot; *i*, bellows-spring which opens the bellows after compression; *j* and *k*, upper and lower boards of wind-chest, inclosing space into which air is delivered from the bellows; *l*, reed-board, which supports the reeds in slots formed therein (see cut under *reed¹*); *m*, *n*, swells (see cut below); *o*, reed-valve; *p*, valve-spring which closes the valve after the latter is opened by push-pin shown in the cut below. There is one of these valves for each key, admitting wind to one or more reeds of a set or such sets of reeds as are allowed to act by the stops pulled out, and of a particular tone corresponding with the key; *q*, stop-arm; *r*, key-frame.

ly. A *tremulant* is often introduced, consisting of a revolving fan, by which the current of air is made to oscillate slightly. More than one manual keyboard and a pedal keyboard, with separate stops for each, as in the pipe-organ, occur in large instruments. Occasionally a set of pipes is also added. Various devices for sustaining tones



Stop-action of Reed-organ.

a, stop-arm; *b*, stop-knob; *c*, stop-shank; *d*, rock-lever, connected at *n* to the lever *r*, the latter being pivoted to a rail at *s*. *A*, downwardly projecting arm engages the crank of another rock-lever *t*, connecting with and actuating the stop-valve *u*; *k*, *k*, swells; *l*, reed-valve opened by the push-pin *v*, and closed by the spring *m*.

in the bass after the fingers have left the digitals, or for emphasizing the treble, are sometimes introduced. Pianofortes are made with a harmonium attached (sometimes called an *aeolian attachment*). The reed-organ has become one of the commonest of musical instruments. Its popularity rests upon its capacity for concerted music, like the pianoforte and pipe-organ, combined with simplicity, portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Artistically regarded, its tone is apt to be either weak and negative or harsh and unsympathetic. A variety of recent invention, the *vocalion*, has a remarkably powerful and mellow tone.

reed-palm (rēd'pām), *n.* A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus *Calamus*.

reed-pheasant (rēd'fēz'ant), *n.* The bearded titmouse or reedling, *Panurus biarmicus*: so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply *pheasant*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

reed-pipe (rēd'pip), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue: opposed to *flue-pipe*. Such pipes consist of a *foot* or *mouthpiece* containing the reed, and a tubular *body* furnishing a column of air for sympathetic vibration. The term *reed* is applied to both the vibratile tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it.

In the latter sense, a reed consists of a metal tube connecting the foot and the body of the pipe; at its lower end is an oblong opening or eschallot, over or in which is fixed the brass tongue or reed proper. The effective length of the tongue is controlled by a movable spring or *tuning-wire*, the head of which projects outside the pipe-foot. The pitch of the tone depends primarily upon the vibrating length of the tongue, but is modified by the length of the air-column in the body of the pipe. A reed-pipe, therefore, is tuned both on the reed and on the top of the pipe. The quality of the tone depends somewhat on the form of the tongue, but chiefly on that of the body as a whole. The force of the tone depends on the pressure of the air-current, on the size of the inlet to the foot, and on the exact adjustment of the tongue to the eschallot. Most reed-pipes have striking reeds, but free reeds are occasionally used. A set of reed-pipes is called a *reed stop*.

reed-pit (rēd'pit), *n.* [*ME. reede pytte; < reed¹ + pit¹.*] A fen. *Prompt. Parv. (Hallivell.)*

reed-plane (rēd'plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a concave-sole plane used in making beads.

reed-sparrow (rēd'spar'ō), *n.* Same as *reed-bunting*. [Local, Eng.]

reed-stop (rēd'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a set or register of reed-pipes the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob: opposed to *flue-stop*. Each partial organ usually has one or more such stops, though they are less invariably in the pedal organ than in the others. They are generally intended to imitate some orchestral instrument, as the *trumpet* (usually placed in the great organ), the *oboe* (usually in the swell organ), the *clarinet* (usually in the choir organ), the *trombone* (usually in the pedal organ), the *cornopean*, the *clarion*, the *contrabass*, etc. They may be of eight-feet, four-feet, or sixteen-feet tone. (See *organ*.) Reed-stops are especially valuable because of their powerful, incisive, and individual quality, which is suited both for solo effects and for the enrichment of all kinds of combinations. The most peculiar reed-stop is the *vox humana*. A reed-stop is often called simply a *reed*.

reed-thrush (rēd'thrush), *n.* The greater reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus turdoides*.

Specimens of the . . . reed-thrush, to use its oldest English name.

Farrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 365. (Encyc. Dict.)

reed-tussock (rēd'tus'ok), *n.* A British moth, *Orygia canosca*. See *Tussock*.

reed-wainscot (rēd'wān'skōt), *n.* A British moth, *Nonagria canna*.

reed-warbler (rēd'wār'blēr), *n.* One of a group of Old World sylvine birds, constituting the genus *Acrocephalus*. The species to which the name specially applies is *A. streperus* or *A. arundinaceus*, also called *Calamoherpe* or *Sabicaria arundinacea*. Another species, *A. turdoides*, is known as the greater reed-warbler, reed-thrush, and reed-wren.

reed-work (rēd'wērk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to *flue-work*.

reed-wren (rēd'ren), *n.* 1. The greater reed-warbler.—2. An American wren of the family *Troglodytidae* and genus *Thryothorus*, as the great Carolina wren, *T. carolinensis*, or Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*. There are many species, chiefly of the subtropical parts of America, the two named being the only ones which inhabit much of the United States.

reedy (rē'di), *a.* [*< reed¹ + -y¹.* Cf. AS. *hredēdih*, reedy.] 1. Abounding with reeds.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'd with reedy fens.
Burns, Elegy on Miss Burnet.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed.

With the tip of her reedy wand
Making the sign of the cross.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castil Cuillè, I.

3. Noting a tone like that produced from a reed-instrument. Such tones are usually somewhat nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed little creature answered me in a voice of such heavenly sweetness, with that reedy thrill in it which you have heard in the thrush's even-song, that I hear it at this moment. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, IX.*

4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together.

reef¹ (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; *< D. rif* = MLG. *rif*, *ref*, LG. *riff*, *reff* (*> G. riff*), a reef, = Icel. *rif* = Dan. *rev*, a reef, sand-bank; akin to Icel. *rifa*, a fissure, rift, rent, = Sw. *refva*, a strip, cleft, gap; Sw. *refvel*, a sand-bank, = Dan. *revle*, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, Icel. *rifa*, etc., rive, split: see *reef²*. Cf. *riff²*.] 1. A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by increase of size into an island. The word is especially used with reference to those low islands which are formed of coralline debris. See *atoll*, and *coral reef*, below.

Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward growth of the reefs which primarily fringed the shores of ordinary islands. *Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 165.*

The league-long roller thundering on the reef.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of the sea; a shoal; a bank: so called by fishermen.

The *riff*, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east and to the northward about three miles. *Dampier*, Voyages, I, an. 1681, note.

3. In Australia, the same as *lode*, *vein*, or *ledge* of the Cordilleran miner: as, a quartz-*reef* (that is, a quartz-vein).

Many a promising gold field has been ruined by having bad machinery put up on it. *Reefs* that would have paid handsomely with good machinery are abandoned as unpayable, and the field is deserted.

H. Finch-Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 218.

4. A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reefs. [A trade-name.]

British Consul Little of Havana says, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," that the classes [of sponges] included are sheep wool, velvet, hard-head, yellow, grass, and glova. Very little *reef*, if any, is found in Cuba. *Science*, XIV, 351.

Coral reef, an accumulation of calcareous material which has been secreted from the water of the tropical ocean, and especially of the Pacific to the south of the equator, by the reef-building corals. Such accumulations, which are often of great dimensions, offer curious peculiarities of form and distribution. They have been classified under the names of *fringing* and *barrier reefs* and *atolls*. *Fringing reefs* border the land; *barrier reefs* extend parallel with but at some distance from the shore; *atolls* are approximately circular or elliptical in form, and typical atolls inclose a lagoon, which usually communicates with the ocean by one or more passages through the reef. Barrier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length; that off the shore of Australia is 1,250 miles long, and from 10 to 90 broad. Atolls vary from 1 to 50 miles and over in diameter. The principal mass of a coral reef consists essentially of dead coral, together with more or less of the skeletons and shells of other marine organisms; this dead material is mingled with debris resulting from the action of breakers and currents on the coralline formation. The exterior of such a reef, where conditions are favorable to the development of the coral animals, especially on its seaward face, is covered with a layer or mantle of living and growing coral, and the rapidity and vigor of this growth depend on the supply of food brought by the oceanic currents. Where the conditions for this supply have not been favorable, there the reefs are not found; where the conditions have been such as to encourage growth, but have ceased to have this character, there the formation of the reef has slackened or been stopped altogether. Investigations have shown that the reef-building corals cannot flourish where the temperature of the surface-water sinks below 70°; in the typical coral regions the temperature is decidedly higher than that, and its range very small. Neither can the reef-builders work at a considerable depth, or above the level of low tide; their entire vertical range is not more than 15 or 20 fathoms at the utmost. These conditions of coral-reef formation, coupled with the fact that the carbonate of lime in the form in which it has been left by the death of the organisms by which it was secreted is decidedly soluble in sea-water, are sufficient to account for all the peculiarities in the distribution and mode of occurrence of these remarkable structures. It is because the currents sweeping toward the eastern shores of the continents are warm and constant that, while the western sides of Africa and South America exhibit only isolated patches of coral, the eastern borders are abundantly supplied with it. It is not now considered necessary to call in the assistance of a general subsidence of the Pacific Ocean bottom in order to account for the form of the atolls; for it is the opinion of most of the recent investigators that all the characteristic features of the coral formations—whether these occur as fringing or barrier reefs, or as atolls—can be produced in regions of subsidence or of elevation, as well as in those where no change of level is taking place.

reef² (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; < ME. *riff*, < MD. *rif* (also *rift*), D. *reef* = LG. *reff*, *riff* (> G. *reef*, *reff*) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* = Dan. *reb*, a reef of a sail; of uncertain origin; perhaps of like origin with *reef¹*. Hence *reef²*, *v.*, and *reef³*.] *Naut.*, a part of a sail rolled or folded up, in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind. In topsails and courses, and sometimes in topgallantsails, the reef is the part of the sail between the head and the first reef-band, or between any two reef-bands; in fore-and-aft sails reefs are taken on the foot. There are generally three or four reefs in topsails, and one or two in courses.

Calms are our dread; when tempests plough the deep,
We take a reef, and to the rocking sleep.
Crabbe, Works, I, 48.

Close reef. See *close²*.—**French reef**, reefing of sails when they are fitted with rope jackstays instead of points.

reef³ (rēf), *v.* [< *reef²*, *n.* Cf. the doublet *reev³*.] **I. trans.** 1. *Naut.*, to take a reef or reefs in; reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef-points about it. In square sails the reef-points are tied round the yard as well as the sail; in fore-and-aft sails they may or may not be tied round the boom which extends the foot of the sail. In very large ships, where the yards are so large as to make it inconvenient to tie the reef-points around them, the sails are sometimes reefed to jackstays on the yards.

Up, aloft, lads! Come, reef both topsails!
Davenant and Dryden, Tempest, I, 1.

2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way similar to that described in def. 1. Compare *reefing*.—**Close reefed**, the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in.—**To reef paddles**, in steamships, to disconnect the float-boards from the paddle-arms and bolt them again nearer the center of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.—**To reef the bowsprit**, to rig in the bowsprit. The phrase usually has

application to yachts; men-of-war are said to *reef* in their bowsprits.

The bowsprits on cutters can be reefed by being drawn closer in and fadded.
Yachtman's Guide.

II. intrans. See the quotation. [Colloq.]

In some subtle way, however, when the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse, as if something of the jockey's spirit were thus conveyed to his mind. If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called *reefing*.
The Atlantic, LXIV, 115.

reef³ (rēf), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Se.) *reif*, *rief*; < ME. *ref*, < AS. *hreoþ*, scabby, leprous, rough (> *hreoþ*, *foþ*, *hreoþ*, scabbiness, leprosy, *hreoþlig*, leprous, *hreoþla*, a leper), = OHG. *riob*, leprous, = Icel. *hrjúfr*, scabby, rough. Cf. Icel. *ryff*, scurf, eruption of the skin; perhaps connected with *rija*, break; see *rive*.] **I. a.** Scabby; scurvy.

Kings and nations, swith awa!
Reif randies, I disown ye!

Burns, Louis, What Reek I by Thee?

II. n. 1. The itch; also, any eruptive disorder. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Dandruff. [Prov. Eng.]

reef-band (rēf'band), *n.* A strong strip of canvas extending across a sail, in a direction parallel to its head or foot, to strengthen it. The reef-band has eyelet-holes at regular intervals for the reef-points which secure it when reefed.—**Balance reef-band**, a reef-band extending diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail. See *reef²*, *n.*

reef-builder (rēf'bil'dèr), *n.* Any coral which builds a reef.

reef-building (rēf'bil'ding), *a.* Constructing or building up a coral reef, as a reef-builder.

reef-criingle (rēf'kring'gl), *n.* See *criingle* (*a*).

reef-earring (rēf'ēr'ing), *n.* See *earring¹*.

reefer¹ (rē'fēr), *n.* [< *reef¹* + *-er¹*.] An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplanted state; a reef-oyster.

reefer² (rē'fēr), *n.* [< *reef²* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who reefs; a name familiarly applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth*.

The steerage or gun-room was ever heaven, the scene of happiness unalloyed, the home of darling reefers who own the hearts they won long years ago, the abode of briny mirth, of tarry jollity.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII, 166.

2. A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen, and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888-90.

reef-goose (rēf'gös), *n.* The common wild goose of North America, *Bernicla canadensis*. See *cut* under *Bernicla*. [North Carolina.]

reefing (rē'fing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reef²*, *v.*] In *upholstery*, the gathering up of the material of a curtain, valance, or the like, as in short festoons.

reefing-beckets (rē'fing-bek'ets), *n. pl.* Sennet straps fitted with an eye and toggle, used in reefing when sails are fitted with French reefs. The toggle part is generally seized to the iron jackstay on the yard, and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jackstay on the sail, the eye being then placed over the toggle.

reefing-jacket (rē'fing-jak'et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

reefing-point (rē'fing-point), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-point.

reef-jig, reef-jigger (rēf'jig, -jig'èr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle sometimes used in reefing to stretch the reef-band taut before knotting the points.

reef-knot (rēf'not), *n.* Same as *square knot* (which see, under *knot¹*).

reef-line (rēf'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary means of spilling a sail, arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh.

reef-oyster (rēf'ois'tèr), *n.* A reefer. See *reef-er¹* and *oyster*.

reef-pendant (rēf'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, in fore-and-aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leech down to the boom while reefing; in square sails, a rope fastened to the leech of the sail and rove up through the yard-arm, having a purchase hooked to the upper end, to serve as a reef-tackle.

reef-point (rēf'point), *n.* *Naut.*, a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet-hole of a reef-band, to secure the sail in reefing.

reef-squid (rēf'skwid), *n.* A lashing or earing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer criingle of the sail when reefing.

reef-tackle (rēf'tak'1), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle fastened to the leeches of a sail below the close-

reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing.

reek¹ (rēk), *v.* [< ME. *reken*, *reoken*; (*a*) < AS. *reocan* (strong verb, pret. *reac*, pl. *rucon*), smoke, steam, = OFries. *riaka* = D. *rieken*, *ruiken* = MLG. *ruken*, LG. *ruiken*, *rieken* = OHG. *riuhan*, *riohhan*, MHG. *riechen*, G. *riechen* (pret. *roch*), smell, *rauchen*, *riechen*, = Icel. *rjúka* (pret. *rauk*, pl. *ruku*) = Sw. *röka*, *ryka* = Dan. *røge*, *ryge* = Goth. **riukan* (not recorded), smoke; (*b*) < AS. *rēcan* (pret. *rēhte*) (= OFries. *rēka* = D. *rooken* = MLG. *rōken* = OHG. *rouhan* = Icel. *reykja*), tr., smoke, steam. Hence *reek¹*, *n.* No connection with Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, *rajani*, night, √ *ranj*, dye.] **I. intrans.** To smoke; steam; exhale.

The encence out of the fyr *rekeh* sote [sweet].
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2612.

Frae many a spout came ruuuing out
His *reeking*-het red gore.

Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII, 170).

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.
Milton, P. L., viii, 256.

The *reeking* entrails on the fire they threw,
And to the gods the grateful odour flew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, xii, 211.

The floor *reeked* with the recent scrubbing, and the goddess did not like the smell of brown soap.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxi.

II. trans. To smoke; expose to smoke.

After the halves [of the moulds] are so coated or *reeked*, they are fitted together.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 423.

reek¹ (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reok*, *rek*, *rike*, *reik* (also assimilated *reche*, > E. *reech*), < AS. *rēc*, smoke, vapor, = OS. *rōk* = OFries. *rēk* = D. *rook* = MLG. *roke*, LG. *rook* = OHG. *rouh*, MHG. *rouh*, G. *rauch*, smoke, vapor, = Icel. *reykr*, smoke, steam (cf. *rōkr*, twilight; see *Ragnarök*), = Sw. *rök* = Dan. *røg*, smoke; from the verb. Cf. Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, smoke.] **1.** Smoke; vapor; steam; exhalation; fume. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek o' the rotten fens. *Shak.*, Cor., iii, 3, 121.
As hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii, 3, 86.

The reek it rose, and the flame it flew,
And oh the fire augmented high.

Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI, 178.

The reek o' the cot hung over the plain
Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane.
Hogg, *Kilmory*.

2†. Incense.

Reke, that is a gretyngful prayer of men that do penance.
MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 25. (*Halliwel*.)

Kale through the reek. See *kale*.

reek² (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, < AS. *hreoce* = Icel. *hraukr*, a heap, rick. Cf. the related *rick* and *ruck*.] A rick; also, a small bundle of hay. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

I'll instantly set all my hands to thrashing
Of a whole reek of corn.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii, 1. (*Nares*.)

reeky (rē'ki), *a.* [Also in Sc. spelling *reekie*, and assimilated *reechy*; < *reek¹* + *-y¹*.] 1. Smoky; soiled with smoke.

Now he [the devil]'s taen her hame to his ain reeky den.
Burns (1st ed.), There lived a Carle on Kellyburn Braes.

2. Giving out reek or vapor; giving out fumes or odors, especially offensive odors. See *reek¹*.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, . . .

With reeky shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shak., R. and J., iv, 1, 88.

Seeing the reeky
Repast placed before him, scarce able to speak, he
In ecstasy mutter'd, "By Jove, Cocky-lecky!"
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 310.

reel¹ (rēl), *n.* [< ME. *reel*, *reele*, *rele*, *reyle*, a reel, < AS. *reol*, also *hredl* (glossing ML. *alibrium*), a reel; cf. Icel. *hræll*, *væll*, a weavers' rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil*, a reel for winding yarn on. Root unknown. Cf. *reef²*.] A cylinder or frame turning on an axis, on which thread, yarn, string, rope, etc., are wound. Specifically—(a) A roller or bobbin for thread used in sewing; a spool.

Down went the blue-frilled work-basket, . . . dispersing
on the floor reels, thimble, muslin-work.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

(b) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.

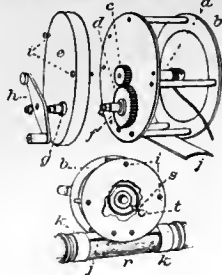
Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel,

Oh leeze me on my rock an' reel.

Burns, *Beas and her Spinning-Wheel*.

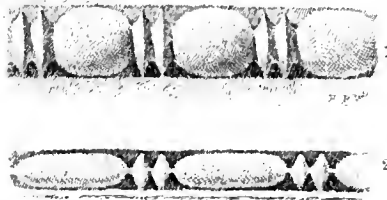
(c) In *rope-making*, the frame on which the spun-yarns are wound as each length is twisted, previous to tarring or laying up into strands. (d) The revolving frame upon which silk-fiber is wound from the cocoon. (e) Anything prepared for winding thread upon, as an open framework

turning on a pivot at each end, upon which thread is wound as it is spun, or when a skein is opened for use. (f) In *teleg.*, a barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph. *Encyc. Dict.* (g) A wheel used by English and Scotch whalers for regaining the tow-line. It is not employed by Americans. (h) *Naut.*, a revolving frame varying in size, used for winding up hawsers, hose, lead-line, log-lines, etc. (i) A windlass for hoisting oyster-dredges. (j) In *millng.*, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is placed. (k) In *agri.*, a cylinder formed of light slats and radial arms, used with a reaper to gather the grain into convenient position for the knives to operate on it, and to direct its fall on to the platform. (l) In *bakng.*, a cylindrical frame carrying bread-pans suspended from the horizontal arms of the frame. It is used in a form of oven called a *reel oven*. (m) A device used in angling, attached to the rod, for winding the line, consisting of a cylinder revolving on an axis moved by a small crank or spring. The salmon-reel is about four inches, and the trout-reel about two inches in diameter; the length is about two inches. In angling the reel plays an important part, its use and action requiring to be in perfect accord or correspondence with the play of the rod and line. To meet these requirements, clicks and multipliers are employed. The click checks the line from running out too freely, and the multiplier gathers in the slack with increased speed. (n) A hose carriage. — **Off the reel**, one after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession: as, to win three games off the reel. [Colloq.] — **Reel-and-bead molding**, in *arch.*, etc., a simple molding consisting of elongated or spindle-shaped bodies alter-



Click-reel.

a, spool journaled in sides of the frame or case b; c, pinion on the axis of the spool; d, small gear meshing with c (in use these wheels are covered by the cover e); f, axis of the wheel d (this axis is squared on the outer end and fits into the crank-socket g, when the cover e is attached to the frame by small screws h); i, crank fitted to crank-socket g; j, reel-seat; k, l, reel-bands which fasten the reel-seat to the rod m; n, click which, when not pressed out of engagement with a small serrated wheel on the end of the spool-shaft opposite the pinion c, emits a sound when the line is running out and warns the sportsman that his bait is taken; o, click-button, which presses out the click from its engagement with the serrated wheel, as when winding in the line.



Reel-and-bead Molding.

1. Greek (Erechtheum). 2. Renaissance (Venice).

nating with beads either spherical or flattened in the direction of the molding. — **Reel of paper**, a continuous roll of paper as made for use on web printing-machines. [Eng.] — **Reel oven**. See *oven*.

reel¹ (rēl), v. t. [*ME. relen, reolen, relien, reel*; from the noun: see *reel*¹, n. Cf. *reel*², v.] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fishing-line.

To karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche, To rubbe and rely. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 81.

I say nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to reel lips as they do yarn, one might make a skein of them. *Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote*, II. iii. 15. (*Davies*.)

Silk reeling is one of the industries. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 47.

To reel in, in *angling*, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been paid out). — To reel off, to give out or produce with ease and fluency, or in a rapid and continuous manner. [Colloq.]

Mr. Wark and Mr. Paulhamus [telegraphers], who sent in the order named, reeled off exactly the same number of words. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 7.

To reel up, to wind up or take in on a reel (all the line). **reel**² (rēl), v. [Early mod. E. also *rele*; < *ME. relen*, turn round and round; appar. a particular use of *reel*¹, v., but cf. *leel, rihlask*, rock, waver, move to and fro (as ranks in battle), < *ritha*, tremble. Not connected with *roll*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To turn round and round; whirl.

Hit [the boat] reled on roun[d] vpon the roze ythes [rough waves]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 147.

2. To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk.

To knyztex he keat his yze, & reled hym vp & deun.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 229.

But when they saw the Aymayne reled and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

The tinkler he laid on so fast, That he made Robin reel. *Robin Hood and the Tinker* (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

Nathelless so sore a buff to him it lent That made him reele, and to his breast his bever bent. *Spenser, F. Q.*, II. v. 6.

Flecked darkness like a drunkard reels From forth day's path. *Shak.*, R. and J., II. 3. 3. She [France] staggered and reeled under the burden of the war. *Bolingbroke*, States of Europe, viii.

3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain reeled.

Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons, They make your youthful fancies reel. *Burns*, Oh leave Novels.

When all my spirit reels At the shouts, the leagues of lights, And the roaring of the wheels. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvi.

— **Syn.** 2. *Reel*, *Stagger*, and *Totter* have in common the idea of an involuntary unsteadiness, a movement toward falling. Only animate beings *reel* or *stagger*; a tower or other erect object may *totter*. *Reel* suggests dizziness or other loss of balance; *stagger* suggests weakness; one reels upon being struck on the head; a drunken man, a wounded man, *staggers*; the infant and the very aged *totter*.

Pale he turn'd, and reel'd, and would have fall'n, But that they stay'd him up. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

His breast heaved, and he staggered in his place, And stretched his strong arms forth with a low moan. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 279.

He [Newcastle] thought it better to construct a weak and rotten government, which tottered at the smallest breath, . . . than to pay the necessary price for sound and durable materials. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

II. **trans.** 1. To turn about; roll about.

Runischly he rede ygen [eyes] he reled aboute. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 304.

2. To roll. And Sisypus an huge round stone did reel Against an hill. *Spenser, F. Q.*, I. v. 35.

3. To reel or stagger through.

You are too indulgent. Let us grant, it is not Amis to . . . keep the turn of tipping with a slave; To reel the streets at noon. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 4. 20.

4. To cause to reel, stagger, totter, or shake. **reel**² (rēl), n. [*< reel*², v.] A staggering motion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.

(The attendant . . . carries off Lepidus [drunk].) . . . Eno. Drink thou; increase the reels. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 7. 100.

Instinctively she paused before the arched window, and looked out upon the street, in order to seize its permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself from the reel and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

reel³ (rēl), n. [Formerly also *reill*; < Gael. *rihil*, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It is very popular in Scotland. The *strathspey* (which see) is slower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

There's threeesome reels, there's foursome reels, There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.

Burns, The Deil cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town.

Blythe an' merry we's be a' . . . And dance, till we be like to fa', The reel of Tullochgorum.

Rev. J. Skinner, Tullochgorum.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.

Geilles Dumcane did goe before them, playing this reill or dancc upon a small trumpe. *News from Scotland* (1591), sig. B. iii.

Virginia reel, a country-dance supposed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley." [U. S.]

reel³ (rēl), v. i. [*< reel*³, n.] To dance the reel; especially, to describe the figure 8 as in a reel.

The dancers quick and quicker flew; They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

reelable (rē'la-bl), a. [*< reel*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being reeled, or wound on a reel.

At least six species of Bombyx . . . form reelable cocoons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

reel-band (rē'band), n. A band of metal used to confine a reel in the reel-bed of a fly-rod.

reel-bed (rē'bed), n. The place on an anglers' rod where the reel is fitted; a reel-seat.

reel-check (rē'chek), n. Any device for checking the run of a fishing-line from the reel.

reel-click (rē'klik), n. An attachment to an anglers' reel, by a light pressure of which the movement of the line is directed. It checks the line from running out too freely. Some clicks graduate the strain upon the line, checking it almost entirely, or permitting it to run without any check at all. The click also indicates to the ear what the fish is doing.

reel-cotton (rē'kot'n), n. Sewing-cotton which is sold on reels instead of being made up into balls, including generally the finer grades. Compare *spool-cotton*.

reëlect (rē-ē-lect'), v. t. [*< re- + elect*. Cf. *F. réélire*, reëlect, = *Sp. reelgir* = *Pg. reelger* = *It. rieleggere*.] To elect again.

The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be re-elected after a year's interval. *Brougham*.

reëlection (rē-ē-lek'shən), n. [= *F. réélection* = *Sp. reelection* = *Pg. reelção* = *It. rielezione*; as *re- + election*.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the reëlection of a former representative.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of reëlection open. *Swift*.

Several Presidents have held office for two consecutive terms. . . . Might it not be on the whole a better system to forbid immediate re-election, but to allow re-election at any later vacancy? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

reeler (rē'lēr), n. 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.

The syndicate were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoons, and to induce the reelers to provide themselves liberally for fear of a further rise. *U. S. Cons. Report*, No. 73 (1887), p. lxxxiv.

2. The grasshopper-warbler, *Acrocephalus neriurus*: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.]

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 the fishermen. *Farrell*, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 385. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-holder (rē'l'hōl'dēr), n. 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to revolve, and kept from being scattered. See *spool-holder*. [Eng.]—2. *Naut.*, on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed.

reëligibility (rē-el'i-ji-bil'i-ti), n. [= *F. réelligibilité*; as *reëligible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Eligibility for being reëlected to the same office.

With a positive duration [of the presidency] of considerable extent I connect the circumstance of reëligibility. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 72.

There is another strong feature in the new constitution which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual reëligibility of the President. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 291.

reëligible (rē-el'i-ji-bl), a. [= *F. réelligible* = *It. rieleggibile*; as *re- + eligibile*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

One of his friends introduced a bill to make the tribunes legally reëligible. *Froude*, Caesar, p. 29.

reeling (rē'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *reel*¹, v.] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons.—2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. *Forest and Stream*.

reeling-machine (rē'ling-mā-shēn'), n. 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. *E. H. Knight*.—2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twisting-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins.

reel-keeper (rē'l'kē'pēr), n. In *angling*, any device, as a clamping ring, etc., for holding a reel firmly on the butt section of a rod.

reel-line (rē'l'in), n. A fishing-line used upon a reel by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.

reel-oven (rē'l'nv'n), n. See *oven*.

reel-pot (rē'l'pōt), n. A drunkard. *Middleton*. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-rall (rē'l'ral), adv. [Appar. a repetition of *reel*; cf. *whim-wham, rip-rap*, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

The world's a' reel-rall but wi' me and Kate. There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen. *Donald and Flora*, p. 17. (*Jamieson*.)

reel-seat (rē'l'sēt), n. 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which receives the reel.—2. A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It is a simple bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of silver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a pair of clamps into which the plate of the reel slides.

Adjusting a light . . . reel . . . to the reel-seat at the extreme butt of the [fishing]-rod. *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

reel-stand (rē'l'stand), n. A form of reel-holder. **reem**¹, n. and v. An obsolete form of *ream*¹.

reem², v. t. Same as *ream*².

reem³ (rēm), v. i. [*< ME. remen*, < *AS. hrjman*, hrēman, cry, call out, boast, exult, also murmur, complain, < *hreám*, cry, shout.] To cry or moan. *Hallwell*. [North, Eng.]

reem⁴ (rēm), n. A dialectal variant of *rime*²

reem⁵ (rēm), *n.* [**<** Heb.] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament (Job xxxix. 9, etc.), variously translated 'unicorn,' 'wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identified as *Bos primigenius*.

Will the tall reem, which knows no Lord but me,
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?
Young, Paraphrase on Job, l. 241.

reëmbark (rē-em-bār'k'), *v.* [= F. *rebarquer* = Sp. Pg. *reembarcar*; as *re- + embark.*] **I.** *trans.* To embark or put on board again.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being *re-embarked* was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, George III.

II. intrans. To embark or go on board again.

Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three volleys] upon the island, . . . we *re-embarked* in our boat.
Cook, First Voyage, II. v.

reëmbarkation (rē-em-bār-kā'shən), *n.* [**<** *re- + embarkation.*] A putting on board or a going on board again.

Reviews, *re-embarkations*, and councils of war.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., lii. 2. (Latham.)

reëmingt, *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *reem³*, *v.*] Lamenting; groaning.

On this wise, all the weke, woke thai within,
With *Remyng* & rauthe, Rencke to be-hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8696.

reënnact (rē-e-nakt'), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + enact.*] To enact again, as a law.

The construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a Law made by Claudius, the Tribune, . . . and *re-enacted* by the Julian Law of Concessions.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

The Southern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitution, *re-enacted* all the essential features of the constitution of the United States.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.

reënnactment (rē-e-nakt'ment), *n.* [**<** *reënnact + -ment.*] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarke.*

reënnforce, reënnforcement, etc. See *reinforce*, etc.

reëngender (rē-en-jen'dēr), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + engender.*] To regenerate.

The renovating and *reengendering* spirit of God.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat., § 4.

reënslave (rē-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + enslave.*] To enslave again; cast again into bondage.

reënslavement (rē-en-slāv'ment), *n.* [**<** *reënslave + -ment.*] The act of reënslaving, or subjecting anew to slavery.

Consenting to their *reënslavement*, we shall pass . . . under the grasp of a military despotism.
The Independent, April 24, 1862.

reënstamp (rē-en-stamp'), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + estamp.*] To estamp again. *Bedell.*

reënter (rē-en'tēr), *v.* [**<** *re- + enter.* Cf. F. *reënter*, *reënter*, = It. *rientrare*, *shrink.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To enter again or anew.

That glory . . . into which He *re-entered* after His passion and ascension.
Waterland, Works, IV. 66.

2. In law, to resume or retake possession of lands previously parted with. See *reënter*, 2.

As in case of Disceisn, the law hath been, that the disceisor could not *re-enter* without action, unless he had as it were made a present and continual claim.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbon, xvii. 128.

II. trans. 1. To enter anew: as, (a) to *reënter* a house; (b) to *reënter* an item in an account or record.—**2. In engraving,** to cut deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

reëntering (rē-en'tēr-ing), *n.* In *hand-block calico-printing*, the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pin-points. Also called *grounding-in.* *E. H. Knight.*

reëntering (rē-en'tēr-ing), *p. a.* Entering again or anew.—**Reëntering angle,** an angle pointing inward (see *angle*); specifically, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward toward the defended place.



Reëntering Angle.

All that can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and *reëntering angles* with a few cannon en barbette.
The Century, XXXV. 521.

Reëntering polygon. See *polygon*.

reënthrone (rē-en-thrōn'), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + enthrone.*] To enthrone again; restore to the throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthron* the king.
Southerne.

reënthronement (rē-en-thrōn'ment), *n.* [**<** *reënthrone + -ment.*] The act of enthroneing again; restoration to the throne.

reënthronize (rē-en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + enthronize.*] To reënthrone. [Rare.]

This Mustapha they did *re-enthronize*, and place in the Ottoman Empire.
Howell, Letters, l. iii. 22.

reëntrance (rē-en'trans), *n.* [**<** *re- + entrance¹.*] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *re-entrance* into life.
Hooker.

It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions would endeavour a *re-entrance* against those whom they account heretics.
Dryden, Religio Laici, Pref.

reëntrant (rē-en'trant), *a.* [= F. *reentrant* = Pg. *reintrante* = It. *rientrante*; as *re- + entrant.*] Same as *reëntering*.

A *reëntrant* fashion. *Amer. Jour. Sci., XXX. 216.*

Reëntrant angle. See *angle³*.—**Reëntrant branch,** in geom. See *branch, 2 (d).*

reëntry (rē-en'tri), *n.* [**<** *re- + entry.*] **1.** The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.

A right of *re-entry* was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted.
Brougham.

2. In law, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's *reëntry* for non-payment of rent.—**Proviso for reëntry,** a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shall cease.

reënverset, v. t. [For *reverse*, < OF. *reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] To reverse.

Reënversing his name.
Donne, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (Encyc. Dict.)

reëper (rē'pēr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a building-material.

reërmouse, n. See *reermouse*.

reëst¹, n. See *reest¹*.

reëst² (rēs), *n.* A unit of tale for herrings (= 375).

reëscatet, v. t. Same as *rescat*.

reësk (rēsk), *n.* [Also *reysk, reys*; < Gael. *riasg*, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf. *rish¹, rush¹.*] **1.** A kind of coarse or rank grass.—**2.** Waste land which yields such grass. [**<** Scotch in both senses.]

reëst¹, v. See *reest¹*.

reëst² (rēst), *v.* [Also *reist*, a dial. form of *rest²*; see *rest²*.] **I. intrans.** To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; balk. [**<** Scotch.]

In cart or car thou never *reëstist*,
The stevart brae thou wad ha'e fac'd it.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. trans. To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [**<** Scotch.]

reëstablish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + establish.* Cf. OF. *restablir, retablir*, F. *rétablir*, Pr. *restablir*, Sp. *restablecer*, Pg. *restabelecer*, It. *ristabilire*, *reëstablish.*] To establish anew; set up again: as, to *reëstablish* one's health.

And thus was the precious tree of the crosse *reëstablishid* in his place, and thauწყտწყտ myraclea renewid.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

The French were *re-established* in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.
Johnson, State of Affairs in 1756.

reëstablisher (rē-es-tab'lish-ēr), *n.* One who reëstablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and *re-establishers* of a happy world.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

reëstablishment (rē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [**<** *reëstablish + -ment.* Cf. OF. *restablissement*, *retablissement*, F. *rétablissement*, Sp. *restablecimiento*, Pg. *restabelecimento*, It. *ristabilimento*.] The act of establishing again, or the state of being reëstablished; restoration.

The Jews . . . made such a powerful effort for their *re-establishment* under Barcochab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.
Addison, Of the Christian Religion, viii. 6.

The *re-establishment* of the old system, by which the dean and chapter (jointly) may have the general conduct of the worship of the church, and the care of the fabric.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

reëstate^t (rē-es-tāt'), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + estate.*] To reëstablish; reinstate.

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *re-estate* us in it.
Wallis, Two Sermons, p. 26.

reësted, reëstit (rēs'ted, -tit), *p. a.* See *reested*.

reëst¹ (rēt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *root¹*.

The highest tree in Elmond's wood,
He's pu'd it by the reëst.
Young Akyn (Child's Ballads, I. 180).

reëst² (rēt), *a. and n.* A dialectal variant of *right¹*.

reëst² (rēt), *v. t.* [A dialectal variant of *right¹*.] To smooth, or put in order; comb, as the hair. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

reëtle, v. t. [A freq. of *reëst²*.] To put to rights; repair. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

reëve¹ (rēv), *n.* [**<** ME. *reewe*, *reve*, < AS. *gerēfa* (rarely *gerēafa*, with loss of prefix *refa*, with syncope in Anglian *grāfa*), a prefect, steward, fiscal officer of a shire or county, reeve, sheriff, judge, count; origin uncertain. The form *gerēfa* suggests a derivation (as orig. an honorary title), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *rōf* (= OS. *rōf, ruof*), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of unprecise meaning and unknown origin. But *gerēfa* may perhaps stand for orig. **grēfa* (Anglian *grāfa*) = OFries. *grēva* = D. *graaf* = OHG. *grāvo*, MHG. *grāve, grāve*, G. *graf*, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see *graf, grave⁵, græce¹*.] **1.** A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters into the composition of some titles, as *borough-reeve, hog-reeve, portreeve, sheriff* (*shīre-reeve*), *town-reeve*, etc., and is itself in use in Canada and in some parts of the United States.

Selde falleth the serpent so deepe in averages
As doth the *reewe* other the conterroller that rekene mot
and a-couute
Of al that thei haue had of hym that is here maister.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 298.

Hia lordes achep, his neet, his dayerie,
Hia awyn, his hors, his atoor, and his pultrite,
Was a holly in this *reeves* govornyng.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 599.

In ancient time, almost every manor had his *rewe*, whose authority was not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servants, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them forth to war, when necessitie so required.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 484. (Halliwel.)

A lord "who has so many men that he cannot personally have all in his own keeping" was bound to act over each dependent township a *reeve*, not only to exact his lord's dues, but to enforce his justice within its bounds.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.

The council of every village or township (in Canada) consists of one *reeve* and four councillors, and the county council consists of the *reeves* and deputy-*reeves* of the townships and villages within the county.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Proba. of Greater Britain, t. 2.

2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edinburgh Rev. [Local].*—**Fen reeve,** in some old English municipal corporations, an officer having supervision of the fens or marshes.

The *Fen Reeve* [at Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, and his emoluments are from 5*l.* to 6*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Report (1835), p. 222.

reëve² (rēv), *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *reave*.

reëve³ (rēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reëved* or *rove*, ppr. *reëving*. [**<** D. *reëven* = Dan. *rebe*, reef or reeve, < *reef*, a reef: see *reef²*, *n.* Cf. *reef²*, *v.*, a doublet of *reeve³*. The pp. *rove* is irreg., appar. in imitation of *rove*, pret. and pp. of *heave*.] **Naut.**, to pass or run through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, eringle, etc., as the end of a rope.

When first leaving port, studding-sail gear is to be *rove*, all the running rigging to be examined, that which is unfit for use to be got down, and new rigging *rove* in its place.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 15.

reëve⁴ (rēv), *n.* [Appar. formed by irreg. vowel-change from the original of *ruff²*: see *ruff²*.] A bird, the female of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *Paeonella*, and cut under *ruff²*.

The *reeves* lay four eggs in a tuft of grass, the first week in May. *Pennant, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), p. 458. (Jodrell.)*

Reeves's pheasant. See *Phasianus*.

reëxamination (rē-eg-zam-i-nā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *reexaminacion* = Pg. *reexaminação*; as *re- + examination*.] A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

reëxamine (rē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *reexaminar*; as *re- + examine*.] To examine anew; subject to another examination.

Spend the time in *re-examining* more dully your cause.
Hooker.

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *n.* [**<** *re- + exchange, n.*] **1.** A renewed exchange.—**2. In com.,** the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonored in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton.*

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + exchange, v.*] To exchange again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *v. t.* [**<** *re- + exhibit*.] To exhibit again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *n.* [**<** *reëxhibit, v.*] A second or renewed exhibit.

reëxperience (rē-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* [*< re- + experience, n.*] A renewed or repeated experience.
reëxperience (rē-eks-pē'ri-ens), *v. t.* [*< re- + experience, v.*] To experience again.
reëxport (rē-eks-pōrt'), *v. t.* [= *F. réexporter*; as *re- + export*.] To export again; export after having imported.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheads of tobacco annually re-exported from Great Britain, are not all consumed in Great Britain.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxport (rē-eks-pōrt'), *n.* [*< reëxport, v.*] 1. A commodity that is reexported.—2. Reëxportation.

Foreign sugars have not been taken to Hawaii for re-export to the Pacific Coast.
The American, VI. 387.

reëxportation (rē-eks-pōrt-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. réexportation*; as *reëxport + -ation*.] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the re-exportation of the greater part of European and East India goods to the colonies as upon their re-exportation to any independent country, the interest of the mother country was sacrificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest.
 Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxtent (rē-eks-tent'), *n.* [*< re- + extent*.] In law, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See *extent*, 3.

reezet, *v. t.* See *reast*.

reezedt, *a.* See *reasted*.

ref. An abbreviation of (a) *reformed*; (b) *reference*.

refaction (rē-fak'shon), *n.* [= *F. refaction* = *Sp. refacción*, *< L.* as if **refactio(n)-*, for *refectio(n)-*], a restoring (cf. *refector*, a restorer): see *refection*.] Retribution.

The Sovereign Minister, who was then employed in Elaiana, was commanded to require refaction and satisfaction against the informers or rather inventours and forgers of the aforesaid mis-information.

Hocell, Vocall Forrest, p. 113.

refait (*F.* pron. rē-fā'), *n.* [*F.*, a drawn game, *< refaire*, pp. of *refaire*, do again, *< re-*, again, + *faire*, do: see *fait*.] A drawn game; specifically, in *rouge-et-noir*, a state of the game in which the cards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet on the black.

refashion (rē-fash'on), *v. t.* [= *OF. refaçoner*, *refaçonner*, *F. refaçonner*, fashion over, refashion; as *re- + fashion, v.*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew.

refashionment (rē-fash'on-ment), *n.* [*< refashion + -ment*.] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt*.

refasten (rē-fās'n), *v. t.* [*< re- + fasten*.] To fasten again.

refect (rē-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh, remake, *< re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *refete*, *refit*.] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is refected.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

refect (rē-fekt'), *p. a.* [*ME.*, *< L. refectus*, refreshed, restored, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh: see *refect, v.*] Recovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawit, and, when thou art wel refreshed and refect, thou shal be moore studefast to stye [rise] into heere questionis.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 6.

refection (rē-fek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. refectio*, *< OF. refectio*, *F. refectio* = *Pr. refectio* = *Sp. refectio* = *Pg. refectio*, *refectio* = *It. refectio*, *< L. refectio(n)-*, a restoring, refreshment, remaking, *< reficere*, pp. *refectus*, restore, remake: see *refect*.] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied especially to meals in religious houses.

And when we were returned ayen into ye sayde chappell of oure Lady, after a lytel refectyon with mete and drynke . . .

Sir R. Gwyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night Demand refectio, and to rest invite.

Pope, Illad, xxiv. 754.

Beside the rent in kind and the feudal services, the chief who had given stock was entitled to come with a company . . . and feast at the Duer-stock tenant's house at particular periods. . . . This "right of refectio" and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161.

2. In *civil law* and *old Eng. law*, repair; restoration to good condition.

refectioner (rē-fek'shon-er), *n.* [*< refectio(n) + -er*.] One who has charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchen and Refectioner, were just arrived with a sumptuous table loaded with provisions.
 Scott, Monastery.

refective (rē-fek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< refect + -ive*.] 1. *a.* Refreshing; restoring.
 2. *n.* That which refreshes.

refector (rē-fek'tō-rer), *n.* [*< F. refectorie* = *Sp. refectorio* = *Pg. refectoreiro* = *It. refettoriere*, *< ML. refectorarius*, one who has charge of the refectory, *< refectorium*, refectory: see *refectory*.] Same as *refectioner*.

refectory (rē-fek'tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *refectories* (-riz). [= *OF. refectoir*, *refectoioir*, also (with intrusive *r*) *refectoioir*, *refreitioir*, *refrictur*, *refretor*, etc., *F. réfectoire* and *refectoioir* = *Pr. refector*, *refetor* = *Sp. refectorio*, *refetorio* = *Pg. refectório* = *It. refettorio*, *< ML. refectorium*, a place of refreshment, *< L. reficere*, pp. *refectus*, refresh, restore, refect: see *refect*.] A room of refreshment;



Refectory of the Monastery of Mont St. Michel, Normandy; 13th century.

an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a convent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare *fratier*.

Scenes Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove, The chamber, or refectory.
 Coeper, Task, vi. 572.
 To whom the monk: . . . "a guest of ours Told us of this in our refectory."
 Tennyson, Holy Grail.

refelt (rē-fel'), *v. t.* [*< OF. refeller*, *< L. refellere*, show to be false, refute, *< re-*, again, back, + *fallere*, deceive (*> falsus*, false): see *fall*.] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd,
 How he refelt'd me, and how I replied.
 Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 94.

I shall confute, refute, repel, *refel*,
 Explode, exterminate, expunge, extinguish
 Like a rush-candle this same heresy.
 Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

refeooff (rē-fef'), *v. t.* [*< ME. refefen*; as *re- + feoff*.] To feoff again; reinvest; reëndow.

Kynge Arthur refessed hym a-gein in his londe that he hadde be-fore.
 Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

refer (rē-fēr'), *v.*: pret. and pp. *referred*, ppr. *referring*. [*< ME. referren*, *< OF. referer*, *F. référer* = *Pr. referre* = *Sp. referir* = *Pg. referir* = *It. riferire*, *< L. referre*, bear back, relate, refer, *< re-*, back, + *ferre*, bear, = *E. bear*. Cf. *confer*, *defer*, *differ*, *infer*, *prefer*, *transfer*, etc. Cf. *relate*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To bear or carry back; bring back.

All things ben referred and brought to nowht.
 Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 11.
 He lives in heav'n, among the saints referred.
 P. Fletcher, Eliza.

Cut from a crab his crooked claws, and hide
 The rest in earth, a scorpion thence will glide,
 And shoot his sting: his tail, in circles tossed,
 Refers the limbs his backward father lost.
 Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To trace back; assign to as origin, source, etc.; impute; assign; attribute.

We to be the land, to the realm, whose king is a child; which some interpret and refer to childish conditions.
 Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Mahomet referred his new laws to the angel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made.
 Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often referred to a part widely different from that in which it really resides.
 Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like: as, to refer a matter to a third person; parties to a suit refer their cause to arbitration; the court refers a cause to individuals for examination and report, or for trial and decision.

Now, touching the situation of messure, there are as manie or more proportions of them which I referre to the makers phantasie and choise.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

I refer it to your own judgment.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal. I do refer me to the oracles. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 116.

My father's tongue was loosed of a suddenty, and he said aloud, "I refer mysell to God's pleasure, and not to yours."
 Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard. You profess and practise to refer all things to yourself.
 Bacon.

6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historical position, or the like. A science of historical palmistry . . . that attempts to refer, by distinctions of penmanship, parchment, paper, ink, illumination, and abbreviation, every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writer.
 Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

7. To defer; put off; postpone. [Rare.] Marry, all but the first [challenge] I put off with engagement; and, by good fortune, the first is no matter of fighting than I; so that that's referred: the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off.
 Beau, and Fl., King and no King, iii. 2.

My account of this voyage must be referred to the account of my travels. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, I. 5.

8. To direct for information; instruct to apply for any purpose. My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a character. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

I would refer the reader . . . to the admirable exposition in the August issue of the "Westminster Review."
 Contemporary Rev., LIV. 329.

=*Syn.* 2. *Ascribe*, *Charge*, etc. See *attribute*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have relation; relate. Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which . . . manifestly refers to the Eucharist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

2. To have recourse; apply; appeal: as, to refer to an encyclopedia; to refer to one's notes. O! man, what see we but his station here, From which to reason, or to which refer?
 Pope, Essay on Man, i. 20.

3. To allude; make allusion. I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I refer to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves.
 Channing, Perfect Life, p. 11.

4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference. Some suspected passages . . . are degraded to the bottom of the page, with an asterisk referring to the places of their insertion.
 Pope, Pref. to Shalopers.

5. To give a reference: as, to refer to a former employer for a recommendation. =*Syn.* 1. To belong to, pertain to, concern.—I and 3. *Allude*, *Hint*, etc. See *advert*.

referable (ref'er-ə-bl), *a.* [*< OF. referable*, *< referer*, refer: see *refer* and *-able*. Cf. *referrible*.] Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; admitting of being considered as belonging or related to.

As for those names of Αφροδίτη, Ζώνια, &c., they are all referable to Γάμος, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala.
 Dr. H. More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.

Other classes of information there were—partly obtained from books, partly from observation, to some extent referable to his two main employments of politics and law.
 R. Choate, Addresses and Orations, p. 304.

France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly referable, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her productions.
 Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 47.

Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers, down to our own time, have referrible (instead of referable). . . . Possibly it was pronunciation, in part, that debarred preferrible, and discouraged referrible.
 F. Hall, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

referee (ref-ē-rē'), *n.* [*< F. référé*, pp. of *referer*, refer: see *refer*.] 1. One to whom something is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.

He was the universal referee; a quarrel about a bet or a mattress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, I. 5.

2. Specifically, in law, a person selected by the court or parties under authority of law to try a cause in place of the court, or to exam-

ine and report on a question in aid of the court, or to perform some function involving judicial or quasi-judicial powers. = *Syn. Umpire, Arbitrator, etc.* See *Judge, n.*

referee (ref-ē-rē'), *v. t.* [*< referee, n.*] To preside over as referee or umpire. [Colloq.]

The boys usually asked him to keep the score, or to referee the matches they played. *St. Nicholas, XIV. 50.*

reference (ref'ēr-ēns), *n.* [*< F. référence = Sp. Pg. referencia = It. riferenza, < ML. *referentia, < L. referen(-t)s, ppr. of referre, refer: see refer.*]

1. The act of referring. (a) The act of assigning: as, the reference of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (b) The act of having recourse to a work or person for information; consultation: as, a work of reference: also used attributively. (c) The act of mentioning or speaking of (a person or thing) incidentally.

But distance only cannot change the heart;
And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,
One proof should serve—a reference to you.

Couper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

(d) In law: (1) The process of assigning a cause pending in court, or some particular point in a cause, to one or more persons appointed by the court under authority of law to act in place of or in aid of the court. (2) The hearing or proceeding before such person. Abbreviated *ref.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in or with reference to*.

Ros. But what will you be call'd?
Cel. Something that hath a reference to my state;
No longer Celia, but Aliena.

Shak., As you Like it, 1. 3. 129.

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say in reference to my translation.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will beacknowledged wonderfully adapt.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. That which is or may be referred to. (a) A written testimonial to character or ability. Hence—(b) One of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like.

4. A direction in a book or writing to refer to some other place or passage: often a mere citation, as of book, chapter, page, or text.—5†. Assignment; apportionment.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition [maintenance].
Shak., Othello, 1. 3. 238.

6†. An appeal.

Make your full reference freely to my lord,
Who is so full of grace that it flows over
On all that need. *Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 23.*

Book or work of reference, a book, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires.—**Reference Bible**, a Bible having references to parallel passages, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin.—**Reference book**, a book or work of reference.—**Reference library**, a library containing books which can be consulted only on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending or circulating library*.—**Reference-marks**, in printing, the characters * † ‡ § ¶, or figures, or letters, used in a printed page to refer the reader from the text to notes, or vice versa.

referendar (ref'ēr-en-dār'), *n.* [*< G.: see referendary.*] In Germany, a jurist, or one not yet a full member of a judicial college, whose functions vary in different states. In Prussia, since 1869, two examinations are required in the judicial service; after passing the first the candidate becomes a referendar, and serves generally without pay and without a vote.

referendary (ref-ē-ren'da-ri), *n.* [*< OF. referendaire, referendaire, F. référendaire = Sp. Pg. referendario = It. riferendario, referendario = G. referendar, < ML. referendarius, an officer through whom petitions were presented to and answered by the sovereign, and by whom the sovereign's mandates were communicated to the courts, commissions signed, etc., < L. referendus: to be referred to, gerundive of referre, refer: see refer.*] 1. One to whom or to whose decision anything is referred; a referee.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of trust and judgment; . . . but let him chuse well his referendaries, for else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon, Suitors (ed. 1837).*

If I were by your appointment your referendary for news, I should write but short letters, because the times are barren. *Donne, Letters, xxiv.*

2. An officer acting as the medium of communication with a sovereign.—3. [*Tr. Gr. ῥεφερενδάριος.*] An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Constantinople and the civil authorities. This office has existed since the sixth century.

referendum (ref-ē-ren'dum), *n.* [= *G. referendum, etc., < NL. referendum, neut. of L. referendus, gerundive of referre, refer: see referendary.*] 1. A note from a diplomatic agent addressed to his government, asking for instructions on particular matters.—2. In Switzerland, the right of the people to decide on certain laws or measures which have been passed by the legislative body. In one of its two forms, *facultative referendum* (contingent on certain conditions)

or *obligatory referendum*, it exists in nearly all the cantons. Since 1874 the facultative referendum forms part of the federal constitution: if 3 cantons or 30,000 voters so demand, a federal measure must be submitted to popular vote.

referential (ref-ē-ren'shal), *a.* [*< reference (ML. *referentia) + -al.*] Relating to or having reference; relating to or containing a reference or references.

Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own referential use. *Athenæum, No. 2944, p. 411.*

referentially (ref-ē-ren'shal-i), *adv.* By way of reference.

referment (rē-fēr'ment), *n.* [= *It. riferimento; as refer + -ment.*] A reference for decision.

There was a referment made from his Majesty to my Lord's Grace of Cant., my Lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford. *Abp. Laud, Diary, Dec. 6, 1624.*

referment (rē-fēr'ment'), *v.* [= *Pg. refermentar; as re- + ferment.*] 1. *intrans.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*

II. *trans.* To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and referments the blood.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

referrer (rē-fēr'ēr), *n.* One who refers.

referrible (rē-fēr'ī-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. referible = Pg. referible; as refer + -ible. Cf. referable.*] Same as *referable*.

Acknowledging . . . the secondary [substance] to be referrible also to the primary or central substance by way of causal relation. *Dr. H. More, Immortal, of Soul, 1. 4.*

I shall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem referrible . . . partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuscles that compose the destructive matter. *Boyle, Works, III. 682.*

Some of which may be referrible to this period. *Hallam.*

refetef, *v. t.* [*< ME. refeten, < OF. refeter, refaiter, < refait, < L. refectus, pp. of reficere, refect: see refect. Cf. refit.*] To refect; refresh.

They ar happen also that hungeres after rygt,
For thay schal frely be refete ful of alle gode.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 20.

refigure (rē-fīg'ūr), *v. t.* [*< ME. refiguren; < re- + figure.*] 1. To go over again; figure anew; represent anew.

Refigurynge hire shap, hire wommanhede,
Withiune his herte, and every word or dede
That passed war. *Chaucer, Troilus, v. 472.*

The child doth not more expressly refigure the visage of his father than that book remembers the stile of the Remonstrant. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnua.*

When the fog is vanishing away,
Little by little doth the sight refigure
Whate'er the mist that crowds the sir conceals.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxi. 35.

Specifically—2. In *astron.*, to correct or restore the parabolic figure of: said of a parabolic mirror.

refill (rē-fīl'), *v. t. and i.* [*< re- + fill.*] To fill again.

See! round the verge a vine-branch twines.
See! how the mimic clusters roll,
As ready to refill the bowl!
Broome, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, 1.

refine (rē-fīn'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. refinar; as re- + fine.* Cf. *F. raffiner (= It. raffinare), refine, < re- + affiner, refine, fine (metal): see affine.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bring or reduce to a pure state; free from impurities; free from sediment; defecate; clarify; fine: as, to refine liquor, sugar, or petroleum.

Wines on the lees well refined. *Isa. xxv. 6.*

The temper of my love, whose flame I find
Fin'd and refin'd too oft, but fainter flashes,
And must within short time fall down in ashes.
Stirling, Aurora, Sonnet xxii.

2. In *metal.*, to bring into a condition of purity as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow. Used chiefly with reference to gold and silver, especially with reference to the separation (parting) of these two metals from each other and from the baser metals with which they are combined in what are known as bullion-bars or bricks of mixed metals, as they come from the mills located at or near the mines. Refining is, in general, the last stage or stages in the metallurgical treatment of an ore. As the term *refining* is commonly used with reference to the manufacture of iron, it means the partial decarburization and purification of pig in the open-hearth furnace, for the purpose of rendering it more suitable for use in the puddling-furnace in which the process of converting it into malleable iron is completed. This method of puddling is called *dry puddling*. The operation of converting pig-into wrought-iron in the open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without puddling, is generally called *fining*, and in this process charcoal or coke is used. There are many modifications of the fining process, but the principle is the same in all. In puddling, raw coal is used, and the fuel does not come in contact with the metal; in fining, the ore and fuel (either charcoal or coke) are together upon the same hearth. The

various fining processes for converting pig-into wrought-iron, with charcoal as fuel, were of great importance before the invention of puddling, by which method much the larger part of the wrought-iron now used in the world is prepared, and this is done, for the most part, without previous partial decarburization of the pig in the refinery, by the process known as *wet puddling*, or *pig-balling*. See *puddle* and *finery*.

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. *Zech. xiii. 9.*

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; make elegant; raise or educate, as the taste; give culture to; polish: as, to refine the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings.

So it more faire accordingly it [beauty] makes,
And the grosse matter of this earthly myne
Which clothe it thereafter doth refine.
Spenser, In Honour of Beattie, 1. 47.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges.
Milton, P. L., viii. 590.

Refined madder. See *madder* 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become pure; be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines. *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chancer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the stories which he has borrowed. *Dryden, Pref. to Fables.*

But let a lord once own the happy linea,
How the wit brightens! how the style refines!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, 1. 421.

A new generation, refining upon the lessons given by himself [Shelley] and Keats, has carried the art of rhythm to extreme variety and finish. *Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 350.*

3. To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language, especially excessive nicety.

You speak like good blunt soldiers; and 'tis well enough;
But did you live at court, as I do, gallants,
You would refine, and learn an other language.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on refining,
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, 1. 35.

refined (rē-fīnd'), *p. a.* Purified; elevated; cultivated; subtle: as, a refined taste; a refined discrimination; refined society.

There be men that be so sharp, and so over-sharpe or refined, that it seemeth little unto them to interpret words, but also they holde it for an office to diluine thoughts. *Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 133.*

Modern taste
Is so refin'd, and delicate, and chaste.
Couper, Table-Talk, 1. 511.

refinedly (rē-fī'ned-li), *adv.* With refinement; with nicety or elegance, especially excessive nicety.

Will any dog . . .
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel?
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, 1. 135.

Some have *refinedly* expounded that passage in Matt. xii. *Calvin, On Jonah (Cslv. Trans. Soc., 1847), p. 20.*

refinedness (rē-fī'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness*. *Barrow, Works, III. xv.*

refinement (rē-fīn'ment), *n.* [= *Pg. refinamento; as refine + -ment. Cf. F. raffinement = It. raffinamento.*] 1. The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification: as, the refinement of metals or liquors.

The soul of man is capable of very high refinements, even to a condition purely angelical.
Dr. H. More, Immortal, of Soul, iii. 1.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, etc.; elegance of manners or language; culture.

I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not at least equalled the refinements of it. *Swift, Improving the English Tongue.*

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this refinement, as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society. *Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xliii.*

Refinement as opposed to simplicity of taste is not necessarily a mark of a good aesthetic faculty. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.*

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of elaboration, polish, or nicety: often used to denote an over-nicety, or

affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning.

It is the Poet's *Refinement* upon this Thought which I most admire. Addison, Spectator, No. 303.

From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found *refinements* to be the worst sort of all conjectures; . . . of some hundreds of facts, for the real truth of which I can account, I never yet knew any refiner to be once in the right. Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

As used in Greece, its [the Doric column's] beauty was very much enhanced by a number of *refinements* whose existence was not suspected till lately, and even now cannot be detected but by the most practised eye. J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 249.

5†. Excessive or extravagant compliment; a form of expression intended to impose on the hearer.

I must tell you a great piece of *refinement* of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him in so much business as he had, and desired I might have leave to come at his levee; which he immediately refused, and said that was not a place for friends to come to. Swift, Journal to Stella, v. =Syn. 3. *Cultivation, etc.* See *culture*.

refiner (rē-fī'nēr), *n.* 1. One who refines liquors, sugar, metals, etc.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver. Mal. iii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. Swift.

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, or in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.

Whether (as some phantastical *refiners* of philosophy will needs persuade us) hell is nothing but error, and that none but fools and idiots and mechanical men, that hate no learning, shall be damned. Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions. Addison.

4†. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.

The worst was, our gilded *refiners* with their golden promises made all men their slaves in hope of recompences. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 169.

For these people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonies, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupportable to every body else; inasmuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over civility of these *refiners* than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or mechanics. Swift, Good Manners.

5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier.

refinery (rē-fī'nēr-i), *n.*; pl. *refineries* (-iz). [*refine* + *-ery*. Cf. F. *raffinerie*, a refinery, < *raffiner*, refine; see *refine*.] A place or establishment where some substance, as petroleum, is refined; specifically, in *metal*, a place where metals are refined. See *refine* and *finery* 2.

refit (rē-fit'), *v.* [*re-* + *fit* 1, *v.* Partly due to ME. *refeten*, repair; see *refete*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 777.

We landed, in order to *refit* our vessels and store ourselves with provisions. Addison, Frozen Words.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

II. *intrans.* To repair damages, especially damages of ships.

Having received some Damage by a Storm, we . . . put in here to *refit* before we could adventure to go farther. Dampier, Voyages, I. 418.

At each place [Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay] we have a railroad terminus, while at the latter harbor are ample means for *refitting*. Jour. of Mil. Service Inst., X. 586.

refit (rē-fit'), *n.* [*refit*, *v.*] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

refitment (rē-fit'mēt), *n.* [*refit* + *-ment*.] The act of refitting.

refl. An abbreviation of *reflexive*.

reflairt, *n.* [*re-* + *flair*.] An odor. gif hit watz semly on to sene,
A fayre *reflayr* zet fro hit flot,
That wronys that worthy I wot & wene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 46.

reflairt, *v. i.* [ME. *reflaren*; < *reflair*, *n.*] To arise, as an odor.

Hail! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall,
The odour of thy goodness *reflairs* to vs all.
York Plays, p. 444.

reflame (rē-flām'), *v. i.* [*re-* + *flame*.] To blaze again; burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or thls
Will smoulder and *re-flame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

reflect (rē-flekt'), *v.* [*re-* + *flecter*, F. *refléter* (= Sp. *reflejar*, *reflejar*, reflect; vernacularly, OF. *reflechar*, bend back, F. *refléchir*, reflect, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reflejar* = It. *riflettere*, *reflettere*, reflect; < L. *refletere*, bend backward, < *re-*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flection*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bend back; turn back; cast back; throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 758.
And dazed with this greater light, I would reflect mine eyes to that reflexion of this light.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations.
Fuller.

Do you *reflect* that Guilt upon me?
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 3.

2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade. [Rare.]

Such rites bescem ambassadors, and Nestor urged these,
That their most honours might reflect enraged Eacidea.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 180. (Davies.)

3. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to *reflect* light, heat, or sound; incident and *reflected* rays. See *reflection*, 2.

Then, grim in arms, with hasty vengeance flies,
Arms that *reflect* a radiance through the skies.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 137.

Like a wave of water which is sent up against a sea-wall, and which *reflects* itself back along the sea.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 40.

4. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sea *reflected* is the sun.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1007.

Heav'n *reflected* in her face. Couper, A Comparison.
The vast bosom of the Hudson was like an unruffled mirror, *reflecting* the golden splendor of the heavens.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 344.

Among the lower forms of life there is but little variation among the units; the one *reflects* the other, and species are founded upon differences that are only determined by using the micrometer.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 578.

II. *intrans.* 1. To bend or turn back; be reflected.

Let thine eyes
Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold
How loathed black it is.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

Not any thing that shall
Reflect injuries to yourself.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem.

She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes,
Where, lo, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies;
Two glasses, where herself herself beheld
A thousand times, and now no more reflect.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, i. 1130.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth reflect.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view,
The learn'd *reflect* on what before they knew.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, I. 740.

We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object except in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

Let boys and girls in our schools be taught to think; let them not be drilled so much in remembering as in *reflecting*.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 137.

4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame: followed by *on* or *upon*.

This kind of language *reflects* with the same ignominy upon all the Protestant Reformation that have bin since Luther.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xliii.

She could not bear to hear Charles *reflected* on, notwithstanding their difference.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

5†. To shine.

Lord Saturnine; whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth,
And ripen justice. Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 226.

=Syn. 3. To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, study.

reflect, *n.* [*reflect*, *v.*] A reflection. [Rare.]

Would you in blindness live? these sales of myne
Give that *reflect* by which your Beauties shine.
Heywood, Apollon and Daphne (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 289).

reflected (rē-flekt'ed), *p. a.* 1. Cast or thrown back: as, *reflected* light.—2. In *anat.*, turned back upon itself. See *reflection*, 10.—3. In *entom.*, turned upward or back: as, a *reflected*

margin.—4. In *her.*, same as *reflexed*, 3.—**Flected and reflected.** See *flected*.—**Reflected light**, in painting, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to bring out their forms. It is treated as reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, whether seen in the picture or supposed to influence it from without.

reflectant (rē-flekt'ant), *a.* [*re-* + *reflecten* (t-), pp. of *refletere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Bending or flying back; reflected.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectant*.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul. (Latham.)

2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistances, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a *reflectant* body as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xliii.

reflectible (rē-flekt'i-bl), *a.* [*reflect* + *-ible*. Cf. *reflexible*.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

reflecting (rē-flekt'ing), *p. a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly *reflecting* body is one which cannot absorb any ray. Polished silver suggests such a body.
Tait, Light, § 307.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident: as, a *reflecting* mind.

No *reflecting* man can ever wish to adulterate manly pety (the parent of sill that is good in the world) with mummery and parade.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, liii.

Reflecting circle, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle.—**Reflecting dial.** See *dial*.—**Reflecting galvanometer.** See *Thomson's mirror galvanometer*, under *galvanometer*.—**Reflecting goniometer.** See *goniometer*.—**Reflecting lamp**, a lamp with an upper reflector so arranged as to throw downward those rays of light which tend upward.—**Reflecting level.** (a) An instrument for determining a horizontal direction by looking at the reflection of an object at a distance. Thus, in Mariotte's level, the level is determined by bisecting the distance between the direct image of an object and its reflection in a sort of artificial horizon. In Cassini's level, a telescope hangs vertically, carrying before its object-glass a plane mirror inclined 45° to the line of sight. (b) An instrument in which a slow-moving bubble is viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middle of it can be seen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's levels, used by topographers. See *Locke level*, under *level*.—**Reflecting microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Reflecting power**, the power possessed by any surface of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat. This power is a maximum for the polished metals and a minimum for a surface of lamplack; it is the reciprocal of the absorptive (and radiating) power.—**Reflecting quadrant.** See *quadrant*, 4.—**Reflecting sight**, in firearms, a reflecting surface placed at such an angle as to reflect to the eye light from one direction only. E. H. Knight.—**Reflecting telescope.** See *telescope*.

reflectingly (rē-flekt'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With reflection.—2. With censure; reproachfully; censoriously. [Rare.]

A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dublin, who applied a story out of Tacitus very *reflectingly* on Mr. Harley.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

reflection, reflexion (rē-flekt'shon), *n.* [*re-* + *flexion*, reflexion, < OF. *reflexion*, F. *réflexion*, reflexion = Pr. reflexio = Sp. reflexion = Pg. reflexão = It. *riflessione*, < L. *reflexio* (n-), a bending or turning back, < L. *refletere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. A bending back; a turning.

Crooked Erimanthus wyth hys manye turnynges and *reflexions* is consumed by the Inhabytours with wateryng their ground. J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 232.

2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection follows two laws, viz.—(1) the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reflected and incident rays are in the same plane with a normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident ray, then BEC is the angle of incidence, and BEA equal to it, is the angle of reflection. This applies alike to sound, to radiant energy (heat and light), and also to a perfectly elastic body bounding from a perfectly elastic rigid surface. 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 is called the *plane of reflection*. (See *mirror, echo*.) For the total reflection of rays when the critical angle is passed, see *refraction*.

Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied
From many a mirror. Couper, Task, iv. 268.

Reflection always accompanies refraction; and if one of these disappear, the other will disappear also.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 39.



3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 137.
Mountain peak and village spire
Retain reflection of his fire.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 1.

The mind is like a double mirror, in which reflections of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. *J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 185.*

4. The act of shining. [Rare.]

As whence the sun 'gins his reflection
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 25.

5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; deliberation: as, a man much given to reflection.

Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.
Locke, (Allibone.)

Where under heav'n is pleasure more pursued,
Or where does cold reflection less intrude?
Cowper, Exposition, l. 8.

6. A mental process resulting from attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.

A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me still with some of the most agreeable reflections that result from my travels.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. xxii.
I made very wise reflections and observations upon all I said.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

"I am sorry, but I must do it; I am driven to it; every body has to do it; we must look at things as they are;" these are the reflections which lead men into violations of morality.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

7. A kind of self-consciousness resulting from an outward perception, whether directly or indirectly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and error, and of other unsatisfactory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings. The Latin word *reflectio* was first used as a term of psychology by Thomas Aquinas, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but to conceive that consciousness is turned back upon itself by the reaction of the object of outward perception. According to Aquinas, pure thought in itself can know nothing of singulars, or particular things; but in perception there is a peculiar sense of reaction or reciprocity which he calls *reflection*, and this first makes us aware of the existence of actual singulars and also of thought as being an action; and this, according to him, is the first self-consciousness. Scotus accepted reflection, not as affording the first knowledge of singulars, but as a perception of what passes in the mind, and thus the original meaning of the term was modified. Walter Burleigh, who died in 1337, affords an illustration of this when he says that the thing without is apprehended before the passion which is in the soul, because the thing without is apprehended directly, and the passion of the soul only indirectly, by reflection. Ramus, in his dissertation on reflection, defines it as "the successive direction of the attention to several partial perceptions." A still further change of meaning had come about when Goclenius, in 1613, defined reflection as "the inward action of the soul, by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and ideas." The importance of the word in the English school of philosophy (Berkeley, Hume, etc.) may be said to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explains it as follows:

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this *reflection*, the ideas it affords being such only as the mind gets by reflecting on its own operations within itself. By reflection, then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean that notice 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, II. i. 4.
Reid endeavored to revive the Ramist use of the word, for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use of the term, returns to something like the Thomist view, for he makes it a mode of consciousness by which we are made aware whether knowledge is sensuous or not. Kant makes use of the term *reflection* to denote a mode of consciousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts and the corresponding relations of the objects of the concepts. Thus, two concepts may be different, and yet it may be conceived that their objects are identical; or two concepts may be identical, and yet it may be conceived that their objects (say, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, in his "Philoso-

phy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of three fundamental modes of consciousness, namely that in which the objective and subjective aspects of what is present are discriminated without being separated as person and thing.

The faculty by which I place the comparison of representations in general by the side of the faculty to which they belong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure understanding or to sensuous intuition, I call transcendental reflection.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261.

The particular reflection that states of consciousness are things, or that the Subject is its Objects, constitutes . . . the reflective mode of consciousness. . . Perception . . . is the rudimentary function in reflection as well as in primary consciousness; and reflective conception is a derivative from it. *S. Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, l. 2 § 3.*

8†. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.

As if folks complexions [constitutions, temperaments] Make hem drame of reflectious.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 22.

9. Reproach cast; censure; criticism.

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be lost which contained any necessary Points of Faith is a great Reflection on Divine Providence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ii.

He bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not reflection for reflection.

Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

10. In anat.: (a) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending back or complete deflection. (b) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a reflection of the peritoneum forming a mesentery.—11. In zool., a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the reflections of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. *Cotes.—Axis of reflection.* See *axis*.—Logical reflection. See *logical*.—Point of reflection. See *point*.—Total reflection. See *reflection*.—Syn. 5. Ruminatation, cogitation.—6. See *remark*, n. reflection† (rē-flek'shən), v. t. [*reflection*, n.] To reflect. [Rare.]

But, reflecting apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.

reflectionist (rē-flek'shən-ist), n. [*reflection* + *-ist*.] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgson's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relations of subjective and objective aspects and elements is the highest mode of consciousness.

reflective (rē-flek'tiv), a. [= F. *reflectif*; as *reflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *reflexive*.] 1. Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

In the reflective stream the sighing bride Viewing her charms impair'd.
Prior.
A mirror . . . of the dimensions of a muffin, and about as reflective.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 62.

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

Forc'd by reflective Reason, I confess That human Science is uncertain Guess.
Prior, Solomon, l.

His perceptive and reflective faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development.
Motley. (Webster.)

3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

The Greeks are not reflective, but perfect in their senses and in their health, with the finest physical organization in the world.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 23.

Several persons having the true dramatic feeling . . . were overborne by the reflective, idyllic fashion which then began to prevail in English verse.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 2.

4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections.

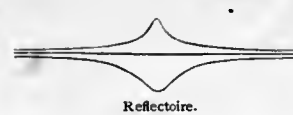
[Rare.]—5. In gram., reflexive.—Reflective faculties, in *phren.*, a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality.—Reflective judgment, in the *Kantian terminology*, that kind of judgment that mounts from the particular to the general.

reflectively (rē-flek'tiv-li), adv. In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.

reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being reflective.

The meditative lyric appeals to a profounder reflectiveness, which is feelingly alive to the full pathos of life, and to all the mystery of sorrow.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.

reflectoire (ref-lek'twōr'), n. [*F. reflectoire*; as *reflect* + *-oire*.] A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane seen through a layer of water with air above it.—Reflectoire curve, a curve which is a



Reflectoire.

central vertical section of the surface called a reflectoire. It is a curve of the fourth order and sixth class, having a tacnode on the surface of the water at infinity, and a double point at the eye.

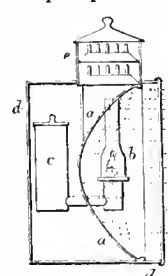
reflector (rē-flek'ter), n. [= F. *réflecteur*; as *reflect* + *-or*.] 1. One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout reflector cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation.
Boyle, On Colours.

2. One who casts reflections; a censurer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fault with about a dozen passages; . . . the reflector is entirely mistaken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

3. That which reflects. Specifically—(a) A polished surface of metal or any other suitable material, used for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed: they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in parallel lines, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in light-houses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp, or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship's lantern fitted with an Argand lamp and parabolic reflector.



Parabolic Reflector.

a a is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the off-cistern, *d* the outer frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of combustion. (b) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See *telescope*, and cut under *catoptric*.

Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aperture, the greatest being that of Lord Rosse.

Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.

Double-cone reflector, a form of ventilating-reflector, connected with a chandelier or a similar device for supplying artificial light: used in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public assembly.—Paraboloid reflector, a reflector of paraboloidal shape: used either for concentrating rays upon an object at the focus, as in the microscope, or, with a light at the focus, for reflecting the rays in parallel lines to form a beam of light, as in lighthouse and some other lanterns. See *def. 3*, and cut above.

reflectory (rē-flek'tō-ri), a. [*reflect* + *-ory*.] Capable of being reflected.

reflet (F. *ren. rē-flā'*), n. [F., reflection, < L. *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pottery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.

A full crimson tint with a brilliant metallic *reflet* or iridescence.
J. C. Robinson, S. K. Spec. Ex., p. 421.

2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, especially a tile: sometimes used attributively.

There is in this place an enormous *reflet* tile. . . . The *reflet* tiles in which a copper tint is prominent.
S. G. W. Benjamin, Persia and the Persians, pp. 285, 287.

Reflet métallique. See *metallic luster*, under *luster*, 2. —Reflet nacré, a luster having an iridescent appearance like that of mother-of-pearl.

reflex (rē-fleks'), v. t. [*L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. To bend back; turn back.

A dog lay, . . . his head *reflex* upon his tail.
J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 118.

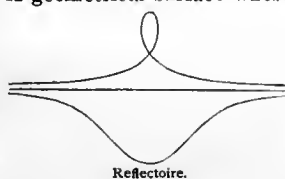
2†. To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams Upon the country where you make abode.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.

reflex (rē'fleks or rē-fleks'), a. [*L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] 1. Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflexive; reactive.

A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.
Sir M. Hale.

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent.
Bentley.



Reflectoire.

2. In painting, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.—3. In *biol.*, bent back; reflexed.—**Reflex action, motion, or movement**, in *physiol.*, those comparatively simple actions of the nervous system in which a stimulus is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve-center, from which again it is reflected along efferent nerves to call into play some muscular, glandular, or other activity. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

There is another action, namely, that of aggregation, which in certain cases may be called *reflex*, and it is the only known instance in the vegetable kingdom.

Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 242.

Reflex movements have slightly more of the appearance of a purposive character than automatic movements, though this is in many cases very vague and ill-defined. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 594.

Reflex angle. See *angle* 3, 1.—**Reflex epilepsy**, epilepsy dependent on some peripheral irritation, as a nasal polypus.—**Reflex excitation**, muscular movement produced by the irritation of an efferent nerve.—**Reflex neuralgia**, neuralgia dependent on a source of irritation in some more or less distant part.—**Reflex paralysis**. See *paralysis*.—**Reflex perception**. (a) Consciousness of our states of mind; reflection; internal sense; self-consciousness. (b) A sensation supposed to be produced by the irritation of an efferent or motor nerve: but the existence of the phenomenon is denied.—**Reflex science**, the science of science; logic.—**Reflex sense**, the power of perceiving relations among objects of imagination. This term, in the form *reflected sense*, was introduced by Shaftesbury, with whom, however, it merely means secondary sensation, or a sensation produced by ideas. Hutcheson modified the meaning and form of the expression.—**Reflex theory**, any one of the theories proposed to account for or explain the phenomena of reflex action in physiology.—**Reflex vision**, vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.—**Reflex zenith-tube**, an instrument used at Greenwich to observe the transit of γ Draconis in an artificial horizon, that star coming nearly to the zenith at that observatory.

reflex (rĕ'fleks, formerly also rĕ-fleks'), *n.* [*F. reflexe* = *Sp. reflejo* = *Pg. reflexo* = *It. rifleso*, a reflex, reflection, < *L. reflexus*, a bending back, a recess, < *reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back: see *reflect*, *reflex*, *v.*] 1. Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

Yon grey is not the morning's eye,
Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 20.

To cut across the reflex of a star.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects (ed. of 1842; [in ed. of 1820, *reflection*]).

Like the reflex of the moon
Seen in a wave under green leaves.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. A mere copy; an adapted form: as, a Middle Latin *reflex* of an Old French word.—3. Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in painting, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.

Yet, since your light hath once enlumin'd me,
With my reflex yours shall encrease be.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxi.

4. Same as *reflex action* (which see, under *reflex*, *a.*).

These reflexes are caused by mechanical irritation of the pleural surface.
Medical News, LI. 496.

Abdominal reflex. See *abdominal*.—**Cornea-reflex**, winking on irritation of the cornea.—**Cremasteric reflex**, contraction of the cremaster muscle on stimulation of the skin on the inside of the thigh.—**Deep reflexes**, reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones, as the knee-jerk.—**Epigastric reflex**, irritation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space on the side of the chest, causing a contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Gluteal reflex**, contraction of the gluteal muscles, due to irritation of the skin of the nates. The center is in the spinal cord in the region of the fourth or fifth lumbar nerve.—**Knee-reflex**. Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Paradoxical pupillary reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light. Also called *paradoxical pupillary reaction*.—**Patellar-tendon reflex**. Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Plantar reflex**, the reflex action producing movements in toes and foot evoked by tickling the sole of the foot. Also called *sole-reflex*.—**Pupillary light-reflex**, the contraction of the pupil when light falls on the retina. The action is bilateral, both pupils contracting though only one retina is stimulated. The paradoxical pupillary reflex or reaction is the dilatation of the pupil when light falls on the retina: it occurs in rare abnormal states.—**Pupillary skin-reflex**, the dilatation of the pupil on more or less intense stimulation of the skin. The motor path is through the cervical sympathetic.—**Reflex-center**, the collection of nerve-cells or nucleus in the brain in which the afferent sensory impulse becomes changed to the efferent motor impulse.—**Scapular reflex**, contraction of the posterior axillary fold, due to irritation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Sole-reflex**. Same as *plantar reflex*.—**Spinal reflexes**, such reflex actions as have their centers in the spinal cord.—**Superficial reflexes**, such reflexes as are developed from skin-stimulation, as the plantar, cremasteric, abdominal, or other reflexes.—**Tendon-reflex**. Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).

reflexed (rĕ-fleks't'), *a.* [*< reflex, v., + -ed2.*] 1. In *bot.*, bent abruptly backward; said of pet-

als, sepals, leaf-veins, etc.—2. In *zool.*, bent back or up; reflex.—3. In *her.*, curved twice: same as *bowed*, but applied especially to the chain secured to the collar of a beast, which often takes an S-curve. Also *reflected*.—**Reflexed antenna**, antennae carried constantly bent back over the head and body.—**Reflexed ovipositor**, an ovipositor which is turned back so as to lie on the upper surface of the abdomen, as in certain *Chalcididae*.

reflexibility (rĕ-flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réflexibilité* = *Sp. reflexibilidad* = *Pg. reflexibilidad* = *It. riflessibilità*; as *reflexible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected: as, the *reflexibility* of light-rays.

Reflexibility of Rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose surface they fall.

Newton, Opticks, I. 1. 3.

reflexible (rĕ-flek'si-bl), *a.* [= *F. réflexible* = *Sp. reflexible* = *Pg. reflexível* = *It. riflessibile*; as *reflex*, *v.*, + *-ible* (cf. *flexible*).] Capable of being reflected, or thrown back.

Rays are more or less reflexible which are turned back more or less easily.

Newton, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexion, n. See *reflection*.

reflexity (rĕ-flek'si-ti), *n.* [*< reflex, a., + -ity.*] The capacity of being reflected. [Rare.]

reflexive (rĕ-flek'siv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. reflexif*, *F. réflexif* = *Pr. reflexiu* = *Sp. Pg. reflexivo* = *It. riflessivo, riflesivo*, < *L. reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, bend backward: see *reflect*.] 1. *a.* 1. Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance reflexive . . . cannot be a divine faith.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, I. § 3.

The reflexive power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 413.

2. Capable of reflection; reflective.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as is devoid of that free and reflexive reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultation.

Dr H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

3†. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly reflexive word.
South, Sermons, X. vi.

Reflexive verb, in *gram.*, a verb of which the action turns back upon the subject, or which has for its direct object a pronoun representing its agent or subject: as, *I bethought myself*; the witness *forsook himself*. Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns*, and in English are generally compounds with *self*; though such examples as *he bethought him* how he should act also occur.

I do repent me, as it is an evil,
And take the shame with joy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 35.

II. *n.* A reflexive verb or pronoun.

What I wish to say is, that the reflexive which serves to express the passive is a causal reflexive.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 209.

reflexively (rĕ-flek'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward: as, to meditate *reflexively* upon one's course.—2. In *gram.*, after the manner of a reflexive verb.—3†. Reflectingly; slightly; with censure.

Ay, but he spoke slightly and reflexively of such a lady.
South, Sermons, VI. iii.

reflexiveness (rĕ-flek'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

reflexly (rĕ-fleks-li or rĕ-fleks'li), *adv.* In a reflexive manner.

reflexogenic (rĕ-flek-sō-jen'ik), *a.* [*< L. reflexus*, reflex (see *reflex*, *a.*), + *-genus*, producing: see *-genic*.] Producing an increased tendency to reflex motions.

refloat (rĕ-flōt'), *n.* [*< re- + float*, after *F. reflot*, reflux, ebb: see *float*.] A flowing back; reflux; ebb.

Of which kind we conceive the main float and refloat of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 907.

reflorescence (rĕ-flō-res'ens), *n.* [*< L. reflorescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again, < *re-*, again, + *florescere*, begin to bloom: see *flourish*. Cf. *reflourish*.] A blossoming anew; reflowering.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the lowering rod of Aaron . . . without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the reflorescence of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.
Horne, Works, IV. xvi.

reflourish (rĕ-flūr'ish), *v. i.* [*< OF. reflouriss-*, stem of certain parts of *refleurir*, *reflorir*, *refleurir*, *F. refleurir* = *It. rifiorire*, < *L. *reflorere*, bloom again (cf. *Sp. Pg. reflorecer*, < *L. reflorescere*, begin to bloom again), < *re-*, again, + *florere*, bloom: see *flourish*.] To revive, flourish, or bloom anew.

For Israel to *reflourish*, and take new life by the influxes of the Holy Spirit.
Waterland, Works, III. 421.

reflow (rĕ-flō'), *v. i.* [*< re- + flow, v.*] To flow back; ebb.

When any one blessed spirit rejoices, his joy goes round the whole society; and then all their rejoicings in his joy *reflow* upon and swell and multiply it.

J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iii. § 3.

reflow (rĕ-flō'), *n.* [*< reflow, v.*] A reflux; a flowing back; reflux; ebb.

reflower (rĕ-flōw'ēr), *v.* [*< re- + flower, v.* Cf. *reflorescence, reflourish*.] 1. *intrans.* To flower again.

II. *trans.* To cause to flower or bloom again.

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh;
Her sight *reflowers* th' Arabian Wildernesses.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.
reflowing (rĕ-flō'ing), *n.* A flowing back; reflux.

By . . . working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the flowings and *reflowings* of our spirits to and fro from our hearts.

J. Scott, Christian Life, II. vii. § 10.

refluence (ref'lō-ens), *n.* [*< refluxen(t) + -ce.*] 1. A flowing back; reflux; ebb.—2. A backward movement.

Nay but, my friends, one horrope further, a *refluence* back, and two doubles forward.

Greene, James the Fourth, iv.

refuency (ref'lō-ēn-si), *n.* [As *refluence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refluence*.

All things subinary move continually in an interchangeable flowing and *refluency*.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. 2.

refluent (ref'lō-ent), *a.* [= *F. refluxant* = *Sp. Pg. refluxante* = *It. rifluyente*, < *L. refluxen(t)-s*, ppr. of *refluere* (> *It. rifluire* = *Sp. Pg. refluxir* = *F. refluxer*), flow back, < *L. re-*, back, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing or surging back; ebbing: as, the *refluent* tide.

And *refluent* through the pass of fear

The battle's tide was poured.

Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

And in haste the *refluent* ocean
Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sand-beach
Covered with waifs of the tide.

Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

refluoust (ref'lō-us), *a.* [= *It. refluxo*, < *L. refluxus*, flowing back, < *refluere*, flow back: see *refluent*.] Flowing back; reflux; ebbing.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocal or *refluoust* tide out of the Dead Sea.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies*).

reflux (rĕ-fluks), *n.* [*< reflux* = *Sp. refluxo* = *F. Pg. refluxo* = *It. riflusso*, < *ML. *refluxus*, a flowing back, ebb, < *L. refuere*, pp. *refluxus*, flow back: see *refluent*.] A flowing back: as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the flux and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet?

Dr H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

There will be disputes among its neighbours, and some of these will prevail at one time and some at another, in the perpetual flux and *reflux* of human affairs.

Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

The old miracle of the Greek proverb, . . . which adopted the *reflux* of rivers towards their fountains as the liveliest type of the impossible.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

reflux-valve (rĕ-fluks-valv), *n.* An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux; a back-pressure valve. *E. H. Knight*.

refocillate† (rĕ-fos-i-lāt'), *v. t.* [*< LL. refocillatus*, pp. of *refocillare* (> *It. refocillare, refocillare* = *Sp. refocilar* = *Pg. refocillar*), warm into life again, revive, revivify, < *L. re-*, again, + *focillare, focillari*, revive by warmth, cherish, < *foculus*, a hearth, fireplace: see *foculus*.] To warm into life again; revive; refresh; reinvigorate.

The first view thereof did even *refocillate* my spirits.

Coryat, Crudities, I. II.

refocillation† (rĕ-fos-i-lā'shōn), *n.* [= *Sp. refocillacion* = *Pg. refocillação*, < *LL.* as if **refocillatio(n)-*, < *refocillare*, refocillate: see *refocillate*.] The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment; also, that which causes such restoration.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative.

Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

refold (rĕ-fōld'), *v. t.* [*< re- + fold1*.] To fold again.

refolded (rĕ-fōld'ed), *a.* In *entom.*, replicate: noting the wings when fluted or folded longitudinally, like a fan, and then turned back on themselves, as in the earwings.

refoot (rĕ-fūt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + foot*.] To repair by supplying with a new foot, as a boot or a stocking.

reforest (rē-fōr' est), *v. t.* [*< re- + forest.*] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the condition of forest or woodland; reafforest.

Within the last twenty years, France has *reforested* about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of mountain-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 223.

The *reforesting* of the denuded areas in the lower hills. *Nature*, XXXVII. 467.

reforestation (rē-for-es-tā'shən), *n.* [*< reforest + -ation.*] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.

Quite recently districts have been enclosed for *reforestation*, and the eucalyptus and other trees have been planted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 93.

reforge (rē-fōr'j'), *v. t.* [= *F. reforger*; as *re- + forger*.] To forge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kyngdome of God receiveth none but suche as be *reforged* and chaunged according to this paterne. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

reforger (rē-fōr'jēr), *n.* One who reforges; one who makes over.

But Christe, beyng a newe *reforger* of the olde lawe, in stede of burnte offreyng did substitute charite. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

reform (rē-fōrm'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reform*; *< ME. reformen, reformen* (= *D. reformieren* = *G. reformieren* = *Sw. reformera* = *Dan. reformere*), *< OF. reformer, reformer, reformer, reformer*, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., *F. reformer*, form anew, *reform*, reform, rectify, correct, reduce, put on half-pay, = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reformar* = *It. riformare*, reform, *< L. reformare*, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, metamorphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline), *< re-*, again, + *formare*, form: see *form*.] *I. trans.* 1. To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. [In this, the original sense, and in the following sense, usually with a full pronunciation of the prefix, and sometimes written distinctively *re-form*.]

Then carpezze to syr Gawan the knyzt in the grene, "*Reformen* we our forwardes [covenants], er we fyrrer passe." *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 377.

And right so in the same forme,
In flesshe and bloud he shall *reformen*,
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede.
Gower, Conf. Amant, il.

Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf any thyng be amysse yt shall be *reformed* after your deuyse.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxiii.
She saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . . She could render back no life; she could set not a muscle in motion; she could *re-form* not a filament of a wing.
S. Judt, Margaret, l. 5.

Napoleon was humbled; the map of Europe was *reformed* on a plan which showed a respect for territorial rights, and a just recognition both of the earnings of force and of the growth of ideas.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 237.

2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to *reform* broken or scattered troops.

In acoustoming officers to seek all opportunities for *re-forming* dispersed men at the earliest possible moment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 354.

Then came the command to *re-form* the battalion. *The Century*, XXXVII. 469.

3. To restore to a former and better state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; correct: as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals; to *reform* the corrupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to *reform*
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees
That lie too heavy on the commonwealth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 78.

In the Begynning of his Reign, he refined and *reformed* the Laws of the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

When Men have no mind to be *reformed*, they must have some Terms of Reproach to fasten upon those who go about to do it. *Stillingsfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

Reforming men's conduct without *reforming* their natures is impossible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

4. To abandon, remove, or abolish for something better. [Rare.]

1 *Play*, I hope we have *reformed* that [bombastic acting] indifferently with us, sir.
Hamlet, O, *reform* it altogether.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 40.

5†. To mend, in a physical sense; repair.

He gave towards the *reforming* of that church [St. Helen's] five hundred markes.
Stowe, Survey of London, p. 181.

6. To correct. [Rare.]

The prophet Essay also saith, "Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His council to teach Him?" *Becon*, Works, li. 39. (*Davies*.)

To *reform* an instrument, in *law*, to adjudge that it be read and taken differently from what it is expressed, as when it was drawn without correctly expressing the intent of the parties. = *Syn.* 3. *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), repair, reclaim, remodel.

II. intrans. 1. To form again; get into order or line again; resume order, as troops or a procession. [In this use treated as in *L.*, 1, above.] — 2. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change from worse to better; be amended or redeemed.

Experience shows that the Turk never has *reformed*, and reason, arguing from experience, will tell us that the Turk never can *reform*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 422.

reform (rē-fōrm'), *n.* [= *D. reforme* = *G. Sw. Dan. reform*; *< F. reforme* = *Sp. Pg. reforma* = *It. riforma*, reform; from the verb.] Any proceeding which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation: as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform*.

A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced. *Pitt*, speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

Great changes and new manners have occur'd,
And blest *reforms*. *Couper*, Conversation, l. 804.

Our fervent wish, and we will add our sanguine hope, is that we may see such a *reform* of the House of Commons as may render its votes the express image of the opinion of the middle orders of Britain.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.
Revolution means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new principle is—either with force or without it—put in the place of an existing state of things. *Reform*, on the other hand, is when the principle of the existing state of things is continued, and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A reform may be carried out by bloodshed, and a revolution in the profoundest tranquillity. *Lasalle*, quoted in *Rae's* Contemporary Socialism, p. 66.

Ballot reform, reform in the manner of voting in popular elections. Since about 1857 several of the United States have passed laws designed to promote secrecy in voting, to discourage corruption at elections, and to provide for an exclusively official ballot; these laws are modeled more or less on the so-called Australian system in elections.—**Civil-service reform**, in *U. S. politics*, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States; more generally, reform in the administration of the entire public service, federal, State, and local. The main objects of this reform are the abolition of abuses of patronage and the spoils system, discouragement of the interference of office-holders in active politics, abolition of arbitrary appointments to and removals from office, qualification by competitive examination for appointment to all offices of a clerical nature, and promotion for merit. Since the passage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questions for public discussion. See *Civil-service Act* (under *civil*) and *spoils system* (under *spoils*).—**Reform Act**. See *Reform Bill*.—**Reform Bill**, specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and often called specifically The Reform Bill, disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation, and the same tendency was further shown in the Franchise Bill (see *franchise*) passed by the Liberals in 1884.—**Reform school**, a reformatory. [*U. S.*]—**Spelling reform**. See *spelling*.—**Tariff reform**. See *tariff*. = *Syn.* *Amendment*, etc. See *reformation*.

reformable (rē-fōr'mā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. reformable*, *< OF. reformable*, *F. reformable* = *Sp. reformable* = *Pg. reformavel* = *It. riformabile*, *< ML. *reformabilis*, *< L. reformare*, reform: see *reform*, *v.*] Capable of being reformed; inclined to reform.

Yf any of the said articles be contrary to the libertie of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be *reformabil* and corrigabil by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsaile of the citee.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A seruaunt not *reformable*, that
Takes to his charge no heede,
Ofte tymes falleth to pouertye;
In wealth he may not byde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Woman [Elizabeth Young], I have sued for thee indeed, and I promise thee, if thou wilt be *reformable*, my Lord will be good unto thee. *Foxe*, Martyrs, III. 769, an. 1558.

reformed (ref-ōr-mād'), *n.* [Appar. an Anglicization of *reformato*.] A reduced or dismissed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.

They also that rode *Reformades*, and that came down to see the Battle, they shouted . . . and sung. [Marginal note by author, "The *Reformades* joy."] *Bunyan*, Holy War, p. 123.

reformato (ref-ōr-mā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sp. reformato* = *Pg. reformato* = *It. riformato* = *F.*

réformé, reformed, reduced, *< L. reformatus*, pp. of *reformare*, reform, reformation, amend: see *reform*, *v.*] *I. n.* 1. A monk who demands or favors the reform of his order.

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformatos*. *Weever*. (*Latham*.)

2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.

He had . . . written himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round. . . . Into the likeness of one of these *reformatos* had he moulded himself.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

II. a. 1. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

Venus, and all her naked Loves,
The *reformato* nymph removes.
Penton, The Fair Nun.

2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformato; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black-friars are to White,
In rule and order, yet I grant
You are a *reformato* saint.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 116.

reformalize (rē-fōr'mā-līz), *v. i.* [Irreg. *< reform + -al + -ize*; or *< re- + formalize*.] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees. *Loe*, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 25. (*Latham*.)

reformation (ref-ōr-mā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. reformation*, *reformation*, *F. reformation* = *Pr. reformatio* = *Sp. reformatio* = *Pg. reformatio* = *It. riformazione*, *< L. reformatio(n-)*, a reforming, amending, reformation, transformation, *< reformare*, pp. *reformatus*, reform: see *reform*, *v.*]

1. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. [In this literal sense usually pronounced rē-fōr-mā'shən, and sometimes written distinctively with a hyphen.]

2. The act of reforming what is defective or evil, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thinke (sauing *reformation* of other better learned) that this Tharsis . . . were rather some other country in the south partes of the world then this Tharsis of Chicia.

R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 8.
Never was such a sudden scholar made;
Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady curranee, scouring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. l. 33.

God has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the slave trade and the *reformation* of manners.

Wülberforce, Journal, Oct. 28, 1787 (Life, v.).

Specifically, with the definite article—3. [*cap.*] The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyclif and Hus, had appeared before the sixteenth century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith, the use and authority of the Scriptures and the right of private judgment in their interpretation, and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther in 1520, his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521, the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor, the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530, and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased strength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church sometimes called the Counter-Reformation. The term *Reformation* as applied to this movement is not of course accepted by Roman Catholics, who use it only with some word of qualification.

Prophecies and Forewarnings . . . sent before of God, by divers and sundry good men, long before the time of Luther, which foretold and prophesied of this *Reformation* of the Church to come. *Foxe*, Martyrs (ed. 1684), II. 43.

Festival of the Reformation, an annual commemoration in Germany, and among Lutherans generally, of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31st, 1517.—**Reformation of the calendar**, the institution of the Gregorian calendar. See *calendar*.—**Syn. 2. Amendment, Reform, Reformation.** *Amendment* may be of any degree, however small; *reform* applies to something more thorough, and *reformation* to that which is most important, thorough, and lasting of all. Hence, when we speak of temperance *reform*, we dignify it less than when we call it temperance *reformation*. Moral *reform*, religious *reformation*; temporary *amendment* or *reform*, permanent *reformation*. *Reform* represents the state more often than *reformation*.

reformative (rē-fōr'mā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *reformativo*; as *reform* + *-ative*.] Forming again; having the property of renewing form.

reformatory (rē-fōr'mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réformatoire* = Sp. Pg. *reformatorio*; as *reform* + *-atory*.] **I. a.** Having a tendency to reform or renovate; reformative.—**Reformatory school**, a reformatory. See **II.**

II. n.; pl. reformatories (-riz). An institution for the reception and reformation of youths who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are, in Great Britain, identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by differences of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state, and receive only such children or youths as are under judicial sentence.

reformed (rē-fōr'md'), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *reformed*; < *reform* + *-ed*.] **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to a better or to a good state: as, a *reformed* profligate; *reformed* spelling.

Very noble and *reformed* knight, by the words of your letter I understood how quickly ye medicine of my writing came to your heart.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 181.

2t. Deprived of rank or position, or reduced in pay. See *reformato*, **2.**—**Captain reformed**, See *captain*.—**Reformed Bernardines.** See *Feuillant*, **1.**—**Reformed Church.** (*a*) A general name for the Protestant bodies on the continent of Europe which trace their origin to the Swiss reformation under Zwingli and Calvin, as distinguished from the Lutheran Church. In France the Reformed were known as Huguenots. In the Netherlands the Arminians afterward separated from the Calvinists (Gomarists). In Germany, after 1817, the greater part of the Reformed and Lutherans combined to form the United Evangelical Church. Specifically—(*b*)

In the United States: (**1**) The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, growing out of a union among the Dutch churches in America in 1770 and finally perfected in 1812. The territory of the denomination was at first limited to the States of New York and New Jersey and a small part of Pennsylvania, but was gradually extended to the West. The affairs of each congregation are managed by a consistory, consisting of elders and deacons chosen for two years. The elders, with the pastor, receive and dismiss members and exercise discipline; the deacons have charge of the alms. Both together are ex officio trustees of the church, hold its property, and call its minister. Ex-elders and ex-deacons constitute what is called the Great Consistory, which may be summoned to give advice in important matters. The minister and one elder from each congregation in a certain district constitute a classis, which supervises spiritual concerns in that district. Four ministers and four elders from each classis in a larger district make a Particular Synod, with similar powers. Representatives, clerical and lay, from each classis, proportioned in number to the size of the classis, constitute the General Synod, which has supervision of the whole, and is a court of last resort in judicial cases. The church is Calvinistic in its theological belief, and possesses a liturgy the greater part of which is optional except the offices for the sacraments, for ordination, and for church discipline. (**2**) The Reformed (German) Church in the United States. This church was constituted by colonies from Germany in New York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The first synod was organized September 27th, 1747, under the care of the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam. The church holds to the parity of the ministry, maintains a presbyterial form of government, is moderately Calvinistic in its theology, and provides liturgical forms of service, which are, however, chiefly optional. (**3**) The True Reformed Dutch Church, the result of a secession from the Reformed Dutch Church in America in 1822. (**4**) The Reformed Episcopal Church, an Episcopal church organized in the United States in 1873, by eight clergymen and twenty laymen previously members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It maintains the episcopacy as a desirable form of church polity, but not as of divine obligation, continues to use the Book of Common Prayer, but in a revised form, and rejects the doctrines of apostolic succession, the priesthood of the clergy, the sacrifice or oblation in the Lord's Supper, the real presence, and baptismal regeneration.—**Reformed officer**, in the British army, one who is continued on full pay or half-pay after his troops are broken up. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Reformed Presbyterian Church**, a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland. See *Cameronian*, *n.*, **1**, and *Covenanters*, **2.**—**Reformed procedure.** See *equity*, **2 (b).**—**The Reformed**, on the continent of Europe, Calvinistic Protestants as distinguished from Lutherans.

reformedly (rē-fōr'med-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A fierce Reformer once, now rank'd with a contrary heat, would send us back, very reformedly indeed, to learn Reformation from Tyndarus and Rebutius, two canonical Promoters. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

reformer (rē-fōr'mēr), *n.* [*< reform* + *-er*.] **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment: as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses; specifically [*cap.*], one of those who instituted

or assisted in the religious reformatory movements of the sixteenth century and earlier.

God's passionless reformers, influences That purify and heal are not seen. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

2. One who promotes or urges reform: as, a tariff reformer; a spelling reformer.

They could not call him a revenue reformer, and still less could they call him a civil-service reformer, for there were few abuses of the civil service of which he had not, during the whole of his life, been an active promoter. *The Nation*, XV. 68.

reformist (rē-fōr'mist), *n.* [= F. *réformiste*; as *reform* + *-ist*.] **1t.** [*cap.*] One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant.

This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous Church, to whom all other Reformists gave the upper Hand. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform. [Rare.]

Such is the language of reform, and the spirit of a reformist! *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, p. 204.

refortify (rē-fōr'ti-fi), *v. t.* [= OF. (and F.) *refortifier* = It. *refortificare*, < ML. *refortificare*, < L. *re-*, again, + ML. *fortificare*, fortify; see *fortify*.] To fortify anew.

refossion (rē-fōsh'ōn), *n.* [*< L. refossus*, pp. of *refodere*, dig up or out again, < *re-*, again, + *fodere*, dig; see *fossil*.] The act of digging up again.

Hence are . . . refossion of graves, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

refund (rē-fōund'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) refundere*, found or build again, < *re-*, again, + *funder*, found; see *found*.] **1.** To found again or anew; establish on a different basis.

George II. refunded and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

refund (rē-fōund'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) refundre* = Pr. *refundre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir* = It. *refundere*, cast over again, recast, < L. *refundere*, pour back or out, < *re-*, back, + *funder*, pour; see *found*.] To found or cast anew.

Perhaps they are all intant bells refunded. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 8.

refounder (rē-fōund'ēr), *n.* [*< refund* + *-er*.] One who refunds, rebuilds, or reestablishes.

Charlemagne . . . the refounder of that empire which is the ideal of despotism in the Western world. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 142.

refract (rē-frakt'), *v. t.* [= F. *réfracter*, < L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break back, break up, break open, hence turn aside, < *re-*, back, + *frangere*, break; see *fraction*. Cf. *refract*.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in optics, to break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. See *refraction*.

Visual beams refracted through another's eye. *Selden*, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.

refractible (rē-frakt'ā-bl), *a.* [*< refract* + *-ible*.] Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. *Dr. H. More*.

refractory (rē-frakt'ā-ri), *a.* [= OF. *réfractaire*, F. *réfractaire* = Sp. Pg. *refractario* = It. *refrattorio*, < L. *refractorius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory, < *refringere*, pp. *refractus*, break in pieces; see *refract* and *-ary*. Cf. *refractory*.] The earlier and more correct form of *refractory*. *Colgrave*.

refracted (rē-frakt'ed), *a.* In bot., same as *reflexed*, but abruptly bent from the base. *Gray*.

refracting (rē-frakt'ing), *p. a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—**Doubly refracting spar**, Iceland spar. See *calcite* and *sparg*.—**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**. See *dial*.—**Refracting surface**, a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.—**Refracting system**, in lighthouses, same as *dioptric system* (which see, under *dioptric*).—**Refracting telescope**. See *telescope*.

refraction (rē-frakt'shon), *n.* [*< OF. refraction*, F. *réfraction* = Sp. *refracción* = Pg. *refracção* = It. *rifrazione*, *refrazione*, < ML. *refractio* (*n.*), lit. a breaking up (in logic tr. Gr. *ἀνάκτασις*), NL. *refraction*, < L. *refringere*, pp. *refractus*, break up, break open, break to pieces; see *refract*.] **1.** The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted; almost exclusively restricted to physics, and applied to a deflection or change of direction of rays, as of light, heat, or sound, which are obliquely incident upon and pass through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, or of rays which traverse a

medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. It is found (1) that, when passing into a denser isotropic medium, the ray is refracted toward the perpendicular to the surface, and bent away from it when passing into one less dense; (2) that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other for any two given media; and (3) that the incident ray and the refracted ray are in the same plane. Thus, if (fig. 1) SP represents a ray incident upon the surface of water at P, it will be bent away from its original direction SPL toward the perpendicular QP in passing into the denser medium, and make an angle qPR, such that the $\frac{\sin SPQ}{\sin RPQ}$ is a constant quantity—that is, the perpendicular distance of a point q (such that the line from it to P, the point of incidence, is normal to the surface) from the refracted path bears a constant ratio to its distance from the path as it would be without refraction, however the angle of incidence varies; but this constant depends on the nature of the two media. If the first medium is air, this constant ratio is called the *index of refraction* or *refractive index* of the given substance (or *n*). Again, if the ray proceeded from R to P, it would be bent away from the perpendicular in the direction PS. The latter case is peculiar, however, in that for a certain angle of incidence called the *critical angle* (whose sine = $1/n$) the angle of refraction of QPS is a right angle and a ray incident at P at any greater angle cannot pass out into the rarer medium at all, but suffers total reflection at P. In fig. 2, AHC is the angle of incidence, and EHK the angle of refraction, CD being the normal to the surface; if, further, the second surface is parallel to the first, the ray emerging into the original medium at E has a direction EF parallel with its first direction, AH.

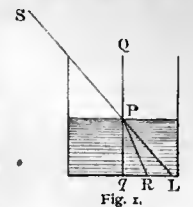


Fig. 1.

If (fig. 3) the refracting medium has the form of a prism (ABC), the incident ray LF suffers a double change of direction, first (FE) in passing into the prism, and second (EG) in emerging from it; the total angle of deviation LDL varies in value with a change in the direction of LF, but has a definite minimum value when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. If *d* represents the angle of the prism BAC, and τ the angle of minimum deviation, LDL, then the refractive index *n* of the material of which the prism is made is given by the relation $n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(d + \tau)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}d}$. The angle of deviation or refraction also increases as the wave-length of the ray diminishes, and hence a beam of white light in passing through a prism is both refracted and dispersed, thus yielding a spectrum. The phenomena of the refraction of light explain the properties of lenses (see *lens*) and of prisms (see *prism* and *spectrum*). Sound-waves may also be refracted when passing from one medium to another of different density, obeying the same laws as light. **Double refraction** is the separation of a ray of light into two rays, which are unequally refracted upon passing through an anisotropic medium. This property belongs to all transparent crystalline substances except those of the isometric system. A striking example is calcite, hence called *doubly refracting spar*. In uniaxial crystals (those belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems) one of the rays follows the ordinary law of refraction (see law (2), above), and is called the *ordinary ray*; the other, which does not, is called the *extraordinary ray*; both rays are polarized (see *polarization*), the ordinary ray having vibrations perpendicular to and the extraordinary ray vibrations parallel to the vertical axis. If the index of refraction is greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary ray, the crystal is said to be *negative*, and in the opposite case *positive*: otherwise expressed, a crystal is negative or positive according as the crystallographic axis (optical axis) is the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. In the direction of the vertical axis a ray suffers no double refraction, and this direction is called the *optic axis*. In biaxial crystals (those belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems) neither ray follows the ordinary law of refraction, and there are two directions, called *optic axes*, lying in the plane of the axes of greatest and least elasticity, in which a ray suffers no double refraction. There are also three indices of refraction, corresponding to the rays propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. A biaxial crystal is called *negative* or *positive* according as the acute bisectrix coincides with the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. According to the degree of difference between the two indices of refraction of a uniaxial crystal and between the greatest and least of the three indices of a biaxial crystal, the double refraction is said to be *strong* or *weak*; upon this difference depends the brilliancy of color in thin sections of a crystal as seen in polarized light. Amorphous substances like glass do not show double refraction, except under abnormal conditions, as when subjected to unequal strains, as in glass suddenly cooled. This is also true of crystals belonging to the isometric system, which, however, sometimes show secondary or abnormal double refraction (as garnet), due to internal molecular strain or other cause. For the refraction of the eye, see *eye*, and *crystalline humor* (under *crystalline*). Errors of refraction in the eye are tested by trial with lenses, test types, etc., by the ophthalmoscope, or by skiascopy or the shadow-test, and are corrected by appropriate glasses.

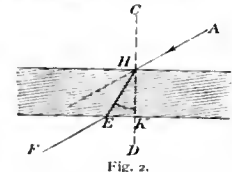


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

2. In *logic*, the relation of the Theophrastian moods to the direct moods of the first figure.—**Astronomical or atmospheric refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction those bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is on the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is zero.—**Axis of double refraction**. See *optic axis* (b), under *optic*.—**Axis of refraction**. See *axis* 1.—**Caustic by refraction**. See *diacaustic*.—**Conical refraction**, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow luminous cone, consisting of two kinds, *external conical refraction* and *internal conical refraction*, the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.

—**Double refraction**. See *def. 1*.—**Dynamic refraction**, refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation.—**Electrical double refraction**, the double refraction produced in an isotropic dielectric medium, as glass, under the action of an electrical strain.—**Index of refraction**. See *index*, and *def. 1*.—**Plane of refraction**, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—**Point of refraction**. See *point* 1.—**Refraction equivalent**, a phrase used by Landolt to express in the case of a liquid the quantity obtained by multiplying the molecular weight of the liquid by the so-called specific refractive weight, as defined by Gladstone and Dale (namely, the refractive index less unity divided by its density referred to water). The refraction equivalent of a compound is said to be equal to the sum of the equivalents of its component parts.—**Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude**, the change in the altitude, declination, etc., of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—**Refraction of sound**, the bending of a beam of sound from its rectilinear course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning toward the side of least velocity and from the side of greatest velocity.—**Static refraction**, refraction of the eye when the accommodation is entirely relaxed.—**Terrestrial refraction**, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of terrestrial refraction.

refractive (rē-frak'tiv), *a.* [*F. réfractif* = *Pg. refractivo*; as *refract* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—**Refractive index**. Same as *index of refraction*. See *index* and *refraction*.—**Refractive power**, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it: used also in the same sense as *refractive index*.

refractiveness (rē-frak'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractive.

refractivity (rē-frak-tiv'j-ti), *n.* [*< refractive* + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

The *refractivity* of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity.
Philosophical Mag., 5th ser., XXVIII. 400.

refractometer (rē-frak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break up (see *refract*), + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of different substances. Many forms of this have been devised; and the term is specifically applied to an instrument which employs interference fringes and which allows of the measurement of the difference of path of two interfering rays—the immediate object of observation being the displacement produced by the passage of the ray through a known thickness of the given medium, from which its refractive power can be found. Such refractometers (*inferential refractometers*) may also be employed for other purposes, for example, in certain cases of linear measurement.

refractor (rē-frak'tor), *n.* [= *F. réfracteur*; as *refract* + *-or*.] A refracting telescope. See *telescope*.

refractorily (rē-frak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately. *Imp. Dict.*

refractoriness (rē-frak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being refractory, in any sense.

refractory (rē-frak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Erroneously for the earlier *refractory*, *< L. refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory; see *refractory*.] **I. a. 1.** Resisting; unyielding; sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

There is a law in each well-order'd nation
To curb those raging appetites that are
Most disobedient and refractory.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 182.

Our care and caution should be more carefully employed in mortification of our natures and acquiescent of such virtues to which we are more refractory.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most refractory members to the Tower.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said

especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metallurgy an ore is said to be *refractory* when it is with difficulty treated by metallurgical processes, or when it is not easily reduced. Stone, brick, etc., are refractory when they resist the action of fire without melting, cracking, or crumbling. Refractory materials are such as can be used for the lining of furnaces and crucibles, and for similar purposes.

3. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of disease). [Rare.]

Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that a dog would, in being rendered refractory to rabies by hypodermic inoculation or trepanning, show no sign of illness.
Science, III. 744.

Refractory period of a muscle, the time after a first stimulus when the muscle is not irritable by a second stimulus. This has been found for striated frog's muscle, after a maximal first stimulation, to be about $\frac{2}{3}$ second. = *Syn.* 1. *Stubborn*, *Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*), unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, headstrong, mulish.

II. n.; pl. *refractories* (-riz). 1†. One who is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

Render not yourself a refractory on the sudden.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. Obstinate opposition.

Glorying in their scandalous refractories to public order and constitutions.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 138.

3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. *E. H. Knight*.

refracture (rē-frak'tūr), *n.* [*< re-* + *fracture*. In *def. 2* with *ref.* to *refractory*.] 1. A breaking again, as of a badly set bone.—2†. Refractoriness; antagonism. [Rare.]

More venial and excusable may those verbal reluctancies, reserves, and refractures (rather than anything of open force and hostile rebellions) seem.

Ep. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 562. (*Davies*.)

refragability (ref'ra-ga-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< ML. refragabilitas*, *< refragabilis*, refragable; see *refragable*.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. *Bailey*.

refragable (ref'ra-ga-bl), *a.* [= *Pg. refragavel*, *< ML. refragabilis*, resistible, *< L. refragari*, oppose, resist, gainsay, contest; see *refragate*.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. *Bailey*.

refragableness (ref'ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being refragable. [Rare.]

refragate (ref'ra-gāt), *v. i.* [*< L. refragatus*, pp. of *refragari*, oppose, resist, contest, gainsay, *< re-*, back, again, + *fragari*, perhaps *< fragere* (\sqrt{frag}), break; see *fragile*.] To oppose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or proofs.

And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if, upon further inquiry, any were found to refragate, they were to be discharged by a distinction.

Glancville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, xix.

refrain (rē-frān'), *v.* [Early mod. *E. refrayne*, *refreyne*, *< ME. refrainen*, *refreynen*, *refraynen*, *< OF. refraindre*, *refreindre*, also *refrener*, *F. refréner*, bridle, restrain, repress, = *Pr. Sp. refrénar* = *Pg. refrénar* = *It. raffrenare*, *< LL. refrénare*, bridle, hold in with a bit, *< L. re-*, back, + *frenum*, *frænnum*, a bit, curb, pl. *frena*, curb and reins, a bridle: see *frenum*.] **I. trans. 1.** To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.

My son, . . . refrain thy foot from their path.

Prov. i. 15.

In this plight, therefore, he went home, and refrained himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 84.

The fierceness of them shalt thou refrain.

Ps. lxxvi. 10 (*Psalter*).

2†. To forbear; abstain from; quit.

Men may also refrayne venial sinne by receyvyng worthily of the precious body of Jhesu Crist.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

At length, when the sun waxed low,
Then all the whole train the grove did refrain,
And unto their caves they did go.

Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

I cannot refrain lamenting, however, in the most poignant terms, the fatal policy too prevalent in most of the states.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's *Hist. Const.*, I. 282.

II. intrans. To forbear; abstain; keep one's self from action or interference.

Dreadfull of danger that mote him betyde,
She oft and oft advy'd him to refrayne
From chase of greater bestes.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 37.

Refrain from these men, and let them alone.

Acts v. 38.

The chat, the nuthatch, and the jay are still;
The robin too refrains.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 718.

refrain (rē-frān'), *n.* [*< ME. refraine*, *refreyne*, *< OF. (and F.) refrain*, a refrain (= *Pr. refrank*, *refrim*, a refrain, = *Sp. refrán* = *Pg. refrão*, a proverb, an oft-repeated saying), *< refraindre*, repeat, sing a song, = *Pr. refranher*, *refrenher*, repeat, = *It. refragnere*, refract, reverberate, *< L. refringere*, break back, break off: see *refract*.] 1. A burden or chorus recurring at regular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.

Everemo "allas?" was his refreyne.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 1571.

They sang the refrain:—
"The roads should blossom, the roads should bloom,
So fair a bride shall leave her home!"

Longfellow, *Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè*.

2. The musical phrase or figure to which the burden of a song is set. It has the same relation to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the song.

3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the refrain of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.

refrainer (rē-frā'nēr), *n.* [Early mod. *E. refreiner*; *< refrain* + *-er*.] One who refrains.

So these ii. persons were euer cohibitors and refrainers of the kinges wilfull skope and vnbridged libertie.

Hall, *Hen.* VII., an. 18.

refraining (rē-frā'nīng), *n.* [*< ME. refraining*, the singing of the burden of a song; verbal *n.* of **refrain* 2, *v.*, *< OF. refréner*, sing a refrain, *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song; see *refrain* 2.] The singing of the burden of a song.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreyninge,
It sat [became] hir wonder wel to synge.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 749.

refrainment (rē-frān'mēt), *n.* [= *F. réfrènement* = *Sp. refranimiento* = *Pg. reframento* = *It. raffrenamento*; as *refrain* + *-ment*.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance. Forbearance and Indurance . . . we may otherwise call Refrainment and Support.

Shafesbury, *Judgment of Hercules*, vi. § 4.

refraint, *n.* [Also *refret*; *< ME. refraitte*, *refraide*, *refrayde*, *refret*, *< OF. refrait*, a refrain, *< refraindre*, repeat; see *refrain* 2.] Same as *refrain* 2.

The *refraite* of his laye sawled the Kyng Arthur and the Quene Gonnore, and alle the other after.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

reframe (rē-frām'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *frame*.] To frame or put together again.

refraction (ref'ra-nā'shon), *n.* [*Irreg. < L. refractio(n)-*, refraction: see *refraction*.] In *astrol.*, the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets.

refrangibility (rē-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. réfrangibilité* = *Sp. refrangibilidad* = *Pg. refrangibilidade* = *It. rifrangibilità*; as *refrangible* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The property of being refrangible; susceptibleness of refraction; the disposition of rays of light, etc., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

refrangible (rē-fran'jil-bl), *a.* [= *F. réfrangible* = *Sp. refrangible* = *Pg. refrangível* = *It. rifrangibile*, refrangible, *< L. refringere*, refract (see *refract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being refracted in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are more refrangible than those of greater wave-length, as the red rays.

Some of them [rays of light] are more refrangible than others.

Locke, *Elen. of Nat. Philos.*, xi.

refrangibleness (rē-fran'ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being refrangible; refrangibility. *Bailey*.

refreeze (rē-frēz'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *freeze*.] To freeze a second time.

Partially refrozen under continual agitation.

Proc. Physical Soc., London, ii. 62. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

refreidit, **refroidit**, *v.* [*ME. refréiden*, *refreyden*, *refroiden*, *< OF. refréidir*, *refreidir*, *refroidir*, *refroidir*, *F. refréidir*, render cold or cool, chill, etc., = *Pr. refréidar*, *refreydir* = *Sp. Pg. resfriar* = *It. raffreddare*, *< ML. refrigidare*, make cold or cool, *< L. re-*, again, + *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*, *Cf. refrigerate*.] **I. trans.** To make cool; chill.

He . . . shal som tyme be moeved in hymself, but if he were all refréyden by siknesse, or by mellece of sorcerie, or colde drynkes.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

Nowe, be not so roth, *refroide* youre maltalente, ffor wrath hath many a worthi man and wise made to be holde for folcs while the rage endureth.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

II. intrans. To grow cool.

God wot, *refreyden* may this hooote fare,
Er Calkas sende Troilus Cryseyde.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 507.

refrenation (ref-rē-nā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. refrenation, F. refrenation = Sp. refrenacion, < L. refrenatio(-n-), a bridling, curbing, restraining, < refrenare, bridle, curb, check; see refrain¹.*] The act of restraining. *Catgrave.*

refresh (rē-fresh'), *v.* [*< ME. refreshen, refreshen, refreshen, < OF. refreshir, refreshir, also refreshier, refreshier (= Sp. Pg. refrescar = It. rinfrescare, < ML. refrescare, refrescare), refresh, cool, < L. re-, again, + friscus, frescus, new, recent, fresh; see fresh.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make fresh or as if new again; freshen; improve; restore; repair; renovate.

I have desired him to move the Council for *refreshing* of the town of Yermouth with stuff of ordnance and gounes and gonne powdre, and he said he wolde.

Paston Letters, l. 427.

Before I entered on my voyage, I took care to *refresh* my memory among the classic authors.

Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pref.

I remember, old gentleman, how often you went home in a day to *refresh* your countenance and dress when Teraminta reigned in your heart.

Steele, Tatler, No. 95.

As in some solitude the summer rill
Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green.

Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; restore vigor or energy to; give new strength to; reinvigorate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours.

1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.

And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope,
To do your grace incessant services.

Shak., Hen. V., li. 2. 37.

There are two causes by the influence of which memory may be *refreshed*, and by that means rendered, at the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint influence of the importance of the fact and the ancientness of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediate statements. . . . Another is fresh incidents.

Bentham, Judicial Evidence, l. 10.

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a view to restore their fresh appearance. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. To revive, renew, recruit, recreate, enliven, cheer.

II. intrans. 1. To become fresh or vigorous again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.

I went to visit Dr. Tenison at Kensington, whither he was retired to *refresh* after he had been sick of the small-pox.

Evelyn, Diary, March 7, 1684.

2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [*Colloq.*]

Tumblers *refreshing* during the cessation of their performances.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

3. To lay in a fresh stock of provisions. [*Colloq.*]

We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*.

Simmond's Colonial Mag. (Imp. Dict.)

refresh (rē-fresh'), *n.* [*< refresh, v.*] The act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweete love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time.

Daniel, Sonnets, xlvii.

refreshen (rē-fresh'n), *v. t.* [*< re- + freshen.*] To make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [*Rare.*]

In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and *refreshen* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away.

Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, Note 28.

It had begun to rain, the clouds emptying themselves in bulk . . . to animate and *refreshen* the people.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 13.

refresher (rē-fresh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

This [swimming] is the purest exercise of health,
The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.

Thomson, Summer, l. 1253.

Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as lawyers call it—a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.

De Quincey, Sketches, l. 72. (Davies.)

Miss Peecher [a schoolmistress] went into her little official residence, and took a *refresher* of the principal rivers and mountains of the world.

Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, li. 1.

2. A fee paid to counsel for continuing attention or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the dignity of the Bench, after feathering his nest comfortably with retainers and *refreshers*.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 23.

refreshful (rē-fresh'fūl), *a.* [*< refresh + -ful.*] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smel.

Thomson, Summer, l. 364.

refreshfully (rē-fresh'fūl-i), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

Refreshfully
Dew-drops.
Keats, Endymion, l.

refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *refresh, v.*] Refreshment; that which refreshes; relief after fatigue or suffering.

And late vs rest as for a daye or twayne,
That your pepill may haue *refreshing*;
Thanne we wolde geve them batell new ageyn.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2391.

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 665.

refreshing (rē-fresh'ing), *p. a.* [*Pr. of refresh, r.*] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating; sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

Who [Ceres] with thy saffron wings upon my flowers
Diffusest honey-drops, *refreshing* showers.

Shak., Tempest, iv. l. 79.

And one good action in the midst of crimes
Is "quite *refreshing*," in the affected phrase
Of these ambrosial Pharisaeic times.

Byron, Don Juan, viii. 90.

refreshingly (rē-fresh'ing-li), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

refreshingness (rē-fresh'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being refreshing. *Imp. Dict.*

refreshment (rē-fresh'ment), *n.* [*< OF. refreshement, refreshement, etc. (also rafraichissement, rafraichissement, rafraichissement, F. rafraichissement), refreshment; as refresh + -ment.*] 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc.

Although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution [the Sabbath], yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object.

Ep. Horsley, Works, II. xxlii.

2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

When we need
Refreshment, whether food or talk between,
Food of the mind.

Milton, P. L., lx. 237.

Having taken a little *refreshment*, we went to the Lath Convent, at which all Frank Pilgrims are wont to be entertained.

Mavdrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life our Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use.

Ep. Sprat.

"May I offer you any *refreshment*, Mr. —? I haven't the advantage of your name." *Thackeray, Pendennis, xv.*

Refreshment Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent; Midlent Sunday. The name of *Refreshment* or *Refectio Sunday* (*Dominica Refectio*) is generally explained as referring to the feeding of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1-14). Also called *Bragget Sunday, Jerusalem Sunday, Lætare, Mothering Sunday, Rose Sunday, Sinned Sunday.*

refret, refretet, n. See *refrait*.

refrication (ref-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. refriicare, rub or seratch open again, < re-, again, + fri-care, rub; see friction.*] A rubbing up afresh.

In these legal sacrifices there is a continual *refrication* of the memory of those sins every year which we have committed.

Ep. Hall, Hard Texts, Itch. x. 3.

refrigerant (rē-frij'e-rant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. refrigerant, F. réfrigérant = Sp. Pg. refrigerante = It. refrigerante, refrigerante, < L. refrigerant(-is), ppr. of refrigerare, make cool, grow cool again; see refrigerate.*] **I. a.** Abating heat; cooling.

unctuous liniments or salves . . . devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

II. n. 1. Anything which abates the sensation of heat, or cools.—2. Figuratively, anything which allays or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion.

Blair.

refrigerate (rē-frij'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refrigerated*, ppr. *refrigerating*. [*< L. refrigeratus, pp. of refrigerare (> It. refrigerare, refrigerare = Sp. Pg. refrigerar = F. réfrigérer), make cool again, < re-, again, + frigerare, make cool; see frigate.*] To cool; make cold; allay the heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the air in great circles (such as are under the girdle of the world) produce, which do *refrigerate*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 393.

The air is intolerably cold, either continually *refrigerated* with frosts or disturbed with tempests.

Goldsmith, Animated Nature, l. 142.

refrigerate (rē-frij'e-rāt), *a.* [*< ME. refrigerate, < L. refrigeratus, ppr.: see the verb.*] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

Nowe benes, . . . unplucked soone,
Made clene, and sette up wel *refrigerate*,
From grobbes saue wol kepe up theire estate.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

refrigerating-chamber (rē-frij'e-rā-ting-chām'ber), *n.* A chamber in which the air is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.

refrigerating-machine (rē-frij'e-rā-ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of cold. In such machines mechanical power is employed for the conversion of heat into work by operating upon a gas at a temperature far removed from that at which such gas becomes a liquid. They perform the following cycle of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller volume, in which compression its contained heat is increased by the heat-equivalent of the work performed in the compression; secondly, the compressed gas is cooled under constant pressure, and thus brought near to the temperature of the cooling medium (usually water), and the increase of heat due to compression is removed; thirdly, the compressed and cooled gas is permitted to expand, expending a portion of its expansive force in the performance of work. This work having been performed at the expense of the store of heat originally contained in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivalent of the work, and its temperature is greatly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher temperature by methods described under *ice-machine* and *refrigeration*. In other machines a gas or vapor the ordinary temperature of which is near to that at which it liquefies is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to assume the gaseous form. By the compression the temperature of liquefaction is raised till it becomes the same as or a little higher than that of a conveniently available cooling medium, such as ordinary atmospheric air, or, most commonly, water at ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooling the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the liquid state, or to a state of intermixed liquid and gas. The subsequent expansion of the liquid into gas is performed at the expense of its inner heat. It therefore suffers a reduction of temperature, to restore which it absorbs its latent heat of vaporization from a surrounding or contiguous substance (usually a saline solution), which, thus made cold, is used for cooling air-spaces, or refrigerators or substances therein contained, or for making ice. Machines of either of the above classes are very commonly called *ice-machines*, and are so styled in the classifications of inventions in both the United States and British patent-offices, whether designed for the manufacture of ice, for merely cooling substances in insulated spaces or refrigerators, or for both these purposes.

refrigeration (rē-frij'e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. refrigeration, F. réfrigération = Sp. refrigeracion = Pg. refrigeração = It. refrigerazione, < L. refrigeratio(-n-), a cooling, coolness, mitigation (of diseases), < refrigerare, pp. refrigeratus, make cool again; see refrigerate.*] 1. The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Suche thynges as are fynyed by continuall heate, mouynge, and circulation are hyndered by *refrigeration* or coulede.

R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Gualdus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 294].)

The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicates a general *refrigeration* of climate.

Croll, Climate and Time, p. 530.

Specifically—2. The operation of cooling various substances by artificial processes. This is effected by the use of inclosures in which the articles to be cooled are placed on or in proximity to ice or other refrigerating substances or freezing-mixtures, or in air cooled by a refrigerating-machine or -apparatus; or, as in beer-cooling, by floating metallic pans or vessels containing ice upon the surface of the liquid to be cooled, or by circulating the latter over an extended surface of some good conductor of heat cooled by continuous contact of cold water, cold air, or cold brine with the opposite surface. See *ice-machine* and *refrigerating-machine*.

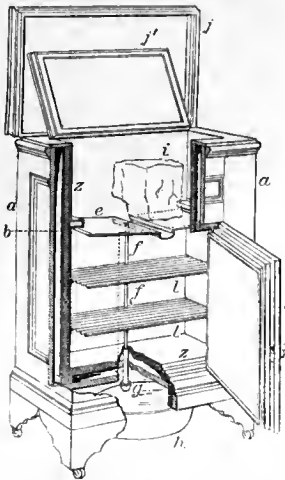
Chemical refrigeration, refrigeration by the use of mixtures of substances which, during their admixture, by mutual solution of each in the other, or the solution of one or more in another or others, become lowered in temperature by absorption of the latent heat of liquefaction from the sensible heat. Remarkable changes of temperature are thus produced by a variety of refrigerating mixtures or freezing-mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.—**Mechanical refrigeration**. (a) In its strictest sense, the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of a volume of gas or vapor which performs work during the act of expansion, as in moving a piston against some resistance, usually that of a pump or compressor for compressing another volume of such gas or vapor. The gas during the expansion, if it expands adiabatically, is reduced in temperature by the conversion of its inner heat into work, the reduction being found in degrees by dividing the work due to the expansion by the product of the specific heat of the gas, the weight of the volume expanded, and the mechanical equivalent of heat. Air mechanically refrigerated is frequently discharged directly into refrigerators or rooms it is desired to cool, but in apparatus for cooling by the use of other gases and vapors a strong solution of some salt which registers freezing at low temperatures—as sodium, calcium, or magnesium chloride—is used as a medium for extracting heat from the substances and spaces to be cooled, and as a vehicle for conveying the heat so abstracted to the mechanically cooled gas. See *ice-machine*. (b) In a broader sense, a process of refrigeration in which the cycle of heat-changes is only partly produced by mechanical action, as in compression *ice-machines* using anhydrous ammonia, wherein the cooling of the vapor takes place entirely during the formation from the liquid, and is caused by absorption of the latent heat of vaporization from the sensible heat of the substance, the mechanical part of the process being wholly confined to compressing the ammonia-vapor while liquefying it under the action of cold and pressure. Such machines are the most effective and the most extensively used.

refrigerative (rē-frij'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *refrigeratīf*, F. *réfrigératif* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerativo* = It. *refrigerativo*, *refrigerativo*; as *refrigerate* + *-ive*.] **I. a.** Cooling; refrigerant: as, a *refrigerative* treatment.

All lectures are by nature *refrigerative*, and doe coole the bodie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

II. n. A medicine that allays the sensation of heat; a refrigerant.

refrigerator (rē-frij'ē-rā-tor), *n.* [*refrigerate* + *-or*.] That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; specifically, any vessel, chamber, or apparatus designed to keep its contents at a temperature little if at all above the freezing-point.



Refrigerator.

In a restricted sense, a refrigerator is an inclosed chamber or compartment where meats, fish, fruit, or liquors, etc., are kept cool by the presence of ice or freezing-mixtures, or by the circulation of currents of cold air or liquid supplied by an ice-machine or a refrigerating-machine. Domestic refrigerators are made in a great variety of shapes, and may be either portable or built into the walls of a house. They range from the common ice-box (which in its simplest form is merely a metal-lined wooden box with facilities for drainage, kept partly filled with ice on which fish or meat may be kept) to large and elaborate ice-chests and ice-rooms. Small refrigerators are sometimes called *ice-safes*.—**Anesthetic refrigerator.** See *anesthetic*.

refrigerator-car (rē-frij'ē-rā-tor-kär), *n.* A freight-car fitted up for the preservation by means of cold of perishable merchandise. Such cars are supplied with an ice-chamber, and sometimes with a blower, which is driven by a belt from one axle of the car, and causes a constant circulation of air over the ice and through the car. [U. S.]

refrigeratory (rē-frij'ē-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *refrigeratorio*, < L. *refrigeratorius*, cooling, refrigeratory, < *refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, cool: see *refrigerate*.] **I. a.** Cooling; mitigating heat.

This grateful acid spirit that first comes over us . . . highly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, sudorific.
Bp. Berkeley, tr. of Stris, § 120.

II. n.; pl. refrigeratories (-riz). Anything which refrigerates; a refrigerant; a refrigerator; any vessel, chamber, or pipe in which cooling is effected.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. Mortimer.

refrigerium (ref-ri-jē'ri-um), *n.* [= It. Sp. Pg. *refrigerio*, a cooling, mitigation, consolation, < LL. *refrigerium*, < L. *refrigerare*, make cool: see *refrigerate*.] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*. South.

refringet, *v. t.* [*L. refringere*, break up, break open, < *re-*, back, + *fringere*, break: see *fraction*. Cf. *refract*, *refrain*², and *infringe*.] To infringe upon. Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)

refringency (rē-frin'jen-si), *n.* [*refringen(t)* + *-cy*.] The power of a substance to refract a ray; refringent or refractive power.

refringent (rē-frin'jent), *a.* [*F. réfringent* = Sp. *refringente*, < L. *refringen(t)-s*, ppr. of *refringere*, break up, break off: see *refract*.] Possessing the quality of refractiveness; refractive; refracting: as, a *refringent* prism. [Rare.]

Refraction is the deflection or bending which luminous rays experience in passing obliquely from one medium to another. . . . According as the refracted ray approaches or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less *refringent* or refracting than the first.
Atkinson, tr. of Ganot's Physics (10th ed.), § 536.

refroidet, *v.* Same as *refredid*.

refrt (refrt). Preterit and past participle of *reare*.

refrt², refrtet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rifrt*.

refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* [*ME. refuge*, < OF. (and F.) *refuge* = Pr. *refug*, *refuch* = Sp. Pg. It. *re-*

fugio, < L. *refugium*, a taking refuge, refuge, a place of refuge, < *refugere*, flee back, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*. Cf. *refuit*, *refute*².] **1.** Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

And as thou art a rightful lord and jage,
Ne yeve us neither mercy ne *refuge*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 802.

Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. Milton, P. L., lx. 119.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place where one is out of the way of a threatened danger or evil; specifically, an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; an asylum.

God is our *refuge* and strength, a very present help in trouble. Ps. xvi. 1.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats, and the rocks for the conies. Ps. civ. 18.

Drawn from his *refuge* in some lonely elm,
The squirrel . . . ventures forth. . . Cover, Task, vi. 310.

3. An expedient to secure protection, defense, or excuse; a device; a contrivance; a shift; a resource.

Their latest *refuge*
Was to send him. Shak., Cor., v. 3. 11.

O, teach me how to make mine own excuse!
Or at the least this *refuge* let me find;
Though my gross blood be stain'd with this abuse,
Immaculate and spotless is my mind.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1654.

A youth unknown to Phœbus, in despair,
Puts his last *refuge* alt in heaven and prayer.
Pope, Dunclad, ii. 214.

Patriotism is the last *refuge* of a scoundrel.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1775.

City of Refuge. See *city*.—**Harbor of refuge.** See *harbor*.—**House of refuge**, an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute.—**School of refuge**, a charity, ragged, or industrial school. Also called *boys' or girls' house of refuge*.—**Syn. 1.** Safety, security.—**2.** Asylum, retreat, sanctuary, harbor, covert.

refuge (ref'ūj), *v.; pret.* and *pp.* *refuged*, *ppr.* *refuging*. [*OF. refugier*, F. *réfugier* = Sp. Pg. *refugiur* = It. *refugiare*, take refuge; from the noun.] **I. trans.** To shelter; protect; find refuge or excuse for.

Silly beggars,
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have and others must sit there.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 26.

Even by those gods who *refuged* her abhorred.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 782.

II. intrans. To take shelter. [Rare.]
The Duke de Soubise *refuged* hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.
Sir J. Finett, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 111.

Upon the crags
Which verge the northern shore, upon the heights
Eastward, how few have *refuged*? Southey.

refuge² (ref'ūj), *n.* A dialectal form of *refuse*². Halliwell.

refugee (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* [*F. réfugié* (= Sp. Pg. *refugiado* = It. *refugiato*), pp. of *refugier*, take refuge: see *refuge*¹, *v.*] **1.** One who flees to a refuge or shelter or place of safety.

Under whatever name, the city on the rocks, small at first, strengthened by *refugees* from Salona, grew and prospered.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 229.

2. One who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

Poor *refugees* at first, they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd they dominion.
Dryden, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, lii.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American Revolution: so called because they placed themselves under the refuge or protection of the British crown: same as *cow-boy*, **3.**

refugeeism (ref-ū-jē'izm), *n.* [*refugee* + *-ism*.] The state or condition of a refugee.

A Pole, or Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political *refugeeism*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

refuit, *n.* [ME., also *refuyt*, *refute*, *refut*, *refut*, < OF. *refuit*, *refuyt*, *refusi*, m., *refuite*, *refute*, F. *refuite*, f., flight, escape, < *refuir*, flee, < L. *refugere*, flee: see *refuge*¹.] Refuge; protection.

Thou art largesse of pleyn felicitie,
Haveue of *refute*, of quiete, and of reite.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 14.

How myght ye youre-self gynde that may nought se to bere a baner in bataille of a kynge that ought to be *refute* and comforth to alle the hoste.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

refulgence (rē-ful'jens), *n.* [*OF. refulgence* = Sp. Pg. *refulgencia* = It. *refulgencia*, < L. *refulgentia*, reflected luster, *refulgence*, < *refulgent* (*-t*)-s, *refulgent*: see *refulgent*.] The state

or character of being *refulgent*; a flood of light; splendor; brilliancy.

A bar of ore, the heat and *refulgence* of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance.
Wrazall, Tour through Northern Parts of Europe, p. 169.

=*Syn.* *Efulgence*, *Splendor*, etc. (see *radiance*), brightness.

refulgency (rē-ful'jen-si), *n.* [As *refulgence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refulgence*.

refulgent (rē-ful'jent), *a.* [*OF. refulgent*, F. *réfulgent* = Sp. Pg. *refulgente* = It. *refulgente*, < L. *refulgent* (*-t*)-s, ppr. of *refulgere*, flash back, shine brilliantly, < *re-*, back, + *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent*.] Emitting or reflecting a bright light; shining; splendid.

If those *refulgent* beams of Heav'n's great light
Gild not the day, what is the day but night?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

Where some *refulgent* sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

refulgently (rē-ful'jent-li), *adv.* With *refulgence*; with great brightness.

refund¹ (rē-fund'), *v. t.* [*OF. refundre*, remelt, recast, *refundre*, *refundre*, restore, pay back, F. *refundre*, remelt, recast, remodel, reform, = Pr. *refundre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir*, pour out again, = It. *refundere*, pour out, remelt, recast, < L. *refundere*, pour back, restore, < *re-*, back, + *fundere*, pour: see *refund*².] The OF. *refundre*, in the form *refundre*, in the sense 'restore,' seems to be confused with *refundre*, *refundre*, reestablish, rebuild, restore: see *refund*¹. In def. 2 the E. verb appar. associated with *fund*¹, *n.* Cf. *refund*².] **1†.** To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinged with any color,
they would *refund* that colour upon the object.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; repay; restore.

With this you have repaid me two thousand Pound,
and if you did not *refund* thus honestly, I could not have supply'd her.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

3. To resupply with funds; reimburse; indemnify. [Rare.]

The painter has a demand . . . to be fully *refunded*, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent danger of his life.
Swift, to Bp. Horne, May 12, 1736.

Refunding Act, a United States statute of July 14th, 1870, providing for the issue of 5, 4, and 4 per cent. bonds, and for devoting the proceeds to the redemption of outstanding bonds.

refund¹ (rē-fund'), *n.* [*refund*¹, *v.*] Repayment; return of money. [Colloq.]

Their lots were confiscated; no *refund* was made of the purchase money or compensation allowed for improvements.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 784.

No *refund* of duty shall be allowed after the lapse of fourteen days from the time of entry.
U. S. Cons. Reports (1886), No. 72, p. 532.

refund² (rē-fund'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *fund*¹.] To fund again or anew, as a public debt.

refunder¹ (rē-fun'dēr), *n.* [*refund*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who refunds or repays.

refunder² (rē-fun'dēr), *n.* [*refund*² + *-er*¹.] One who refunds or favors refunding or funding anew.

refundment (rē-fund'mēt), *n.* [*refund*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation that which has been borrowed or taken; also, that which is refunded.

Church land, alienated to lay uses, was formerly denounced to have this slippery quality [like thawing snow]. But some portions of it somehow always stuck so fast that the denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy of *refundment* to a late posterity.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, ii.

refurbish (rē-fēr'bish), *v. t.* [*re-* + *furish*. Cf. OF. *reforbir*, *refourbir*, F. *refourbir* = It. *riforbire*, *refurbish*.] To refurbish anew; polish up.

It requires a better poet to *refurbish* a trite thought than to exhibit an original.
Londor, Imaginary Conversations, Abbe Delille and Wal-ter Londor.

refurnish (rē-fēr'nish), *v. t.* [*re-* + *furnish*. Cf. OF. *refournir*, F. *refournir* = It. *rifornire*, *refurnish*.] To furnish or supply anew; refit with furniture.

By his moste excellent witte, he [Henry VII.] . . . re-nied the lawes, . . . *refurnished* his dominions, and repayed his manours. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 24.

refusable (rē-fū'za-bl), *a.* [*OF. (and F.) refusabile*; as *refused* + *-able*.] Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

A *refusable* or little thing in one's eye.
Young, Sermons, ii.

refusal (rē-fū'zal), *n.* [*AF. refusal*; as *refuse*¹ + *-al*.] **1.** The act of refusing; denial

His bookes of Husbandrie are moche to be regarded.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.
 Facts from various places and times prove that in militant communities the claims to life, liberty, and property are little regarded. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 560.*
 5. To have or to show certain feelings toward; show a certain disposition toward; treat; use.
 His associates seem to have regarded him with kindness.
Macaulay.

6. To view; look on; consider: usually followed by *as*.
 They are not only regarded as authors, but as partisans.
Addison.

A face perfectly quiescent we regard as signifying absence of feeling.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 497.

I regard the judicial faculty, "judgment," . . . as that on which historical study produces the most valuable results.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 94.

7. To have relation or respect to; concern: as, this argument does not regard the question.
 This fable seems to regard natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

The deed is done,
 And what may follow now regards not me.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

8†. To show attention to; care for; guard.
 But ere we go, regard this dying prince,
 The vallant Duke of Bedford. Come, my lord,
 We will bestow you in some better place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 66.

As regards, with regard to; as respects; as concerns: as, as regards that matter, I am quite of your opinion.
 =Syn. To remark, heed, estimate, value.

II. *intrans.* To have concern; care.
 The Knight nothing regarded
 To see the Lady scoffed.
Constance of Cleveand (Child's Ballads, IV. 229).

regard (rĕ-gărd'), *n.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < ME. *regard*. < OF. *regard*, *regort*, *regard*, F. *regard* = Pr. *regart*, *reguart* = OSp. *reguardo* = Pg. *regardo* = It. *riguardo* (ML. *regardum*), regard, respect; from the verb: see *regard*, *v.*] 1. Look or gaze; aspect.
 I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 731.
 You are now within regard of the presence.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration.
 Beleue me (Lord), a souldiour cannot haue
 Too great regarde whereon his knife should cut.
G. Scoville, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 65.
 Things without all remedy
 Should be without regard; what's done is done.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 12.
 We have sufficient proof that hero-worship is strongest where there is least regard for human freedom.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; esteem; affection; respect; reverence: as, to have a great regard for a person.
 Will ye do aught for regard o' me?
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballade, VI. 111).
 To him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries.
Acts viii. 11.
 I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my regard.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. Repute, good or bad, but especially good; note; account.
 Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest regarde amongst them.
Spenser, State of Irelands.
 I am a bard of no regard,
 Wl' gentle folks and a' that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases *in regard to*, *with regard to*.
 Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; . . .
 And enterprises of great pitch [folios have pitch] and moment
 With this regard their currents turn awry.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 87.
 To . . . persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue with regard to themselves, in justice and goodness with regard to their neighbours, and piety toward God.
Watts.

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition; respect.
 Love's not love
 When it is mingled with regards that stand
 Aloof from the entire point. *Shak., Lear, i. 1. 242.*
 I never beheld so delicate a creature [a horse]; . . . in all regards beautiful, and proportioned to admiration.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.
 Nature . . . in the first sentiment of kindness anticipates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular regards to its general light.
Emerson, Love,

7†. Prospect; object of sight; view.
 Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
 Even till we make the main and the aerial blue
 An indistinct regard.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 40.

8. In old English forest law: (a) Official view or inspection. (b) The area within the jurisdiction of the regarders.—9. *pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments: as, give my best regards to the family. [Colloq.]—At regard off, in comparison with.
 Thanne shewed he hym the litel erthe that here is,
 At regard of the hevnes quantite.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 57.

Court of regard (or survey) of dogs, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs.—**Field of regard**, a surface conceived as plane or spherical, fixed with regard to the head, in which the fixation-point wanders with the movements of the eyeball. Also called *field of fixation*.—**In regard**. (a) In view (of the fact that): usually with ellipsis of that following.
 England . . . hath been . . . an overmatch [of France], in regard the middle people of England make good soldiers, which the peasants of France do not.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.
 I fear it [my last letter] miscarried, in regard you make no mention of it in yours.
Howell, Letters, I. l. 15.
 (b) Comparatively; relatively. Compare *in respect*.
 How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romyans, in regarde, defende this litel territory.
Sir T. Elyot, Image of Governanace, fol. 62, b. (Encyc. Diet.)

In regard of. (a) In view of; on account of.
 Change was thought necessary in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use.
Hooker.
 In regard of his hurt, Smith was glad to be so rid of him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.
 (b) In regard to; in respect to. [Objectionable.]
 In regard of its security, it [the chest of drawers] had a great advantage over the handboxes.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

In this (that) regard, in this (that) respect. [Objectionable.]—**Point of regard**. See *point*.—**With regard off**, with regard to; considering.
 Now in safety best we may
 Compose our present evils, with regard
 Of what we are, and where. *Milton, P. L., ii. 281.*

=Syn. 2. Notice, observance (of), care, concern.—3. *Estimate, Estimation, etc.* See *esteem*, *love* 1.

regardable (rĕ-gărd'ă-bl), *a.* [*<* OF. (and F.) *regardable*; as *regard* + *-able*.] Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable.
 Herein is not only regardable a mere history, but a mystery also.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 1.

regardant (rĕ-gărd'ănt), *a.* [Formerly also *regardant*; < OF. *regardant*, *ppr.* of *regarder*, look at, regard; see *regard*, *v.*] 1. Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching.
 You might have known that by my looks and language,
 Had you been regardant or observant.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.
 With looks regardant [read *regardant*] did the Thracian gaze.
Marston and Barksed, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2. In her., looking backward: applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail.—3. Looking at one another; turned so as to face one another.
 Two regardant portraits of a lady and gentleman (in a marble relief).
Souillages Catalogue, No. 440.

Passant regardant. See *passant*.—**Rampant regardant**. See *rampant*.—**Regardant reversed**, having the head turned backward and downward: especially said of a serpent bent into a figure of eight, with the head below.—**Villein regardant, regardant villein**, in feudal law, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, charged with the doing of all base services within the same.

regarder (rĕ-gărd'ădĕr), *n.* 1. One who or that which regards.
 Modern science is of itself . . . a slight *regarder* of time and space.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 35.
 2. In Eng. law, an officer whose business it was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults.
 A Forest . . . hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, *Regarders*, Agisters, &c.
Hocell, Letters, iv. 16.

regardful (rĕ-gărd'ă-fŭl), *a.* [*<* *regard* + *-ful*.] Having or paying regard. Especially—(a) Full of regard or respect; respectful.
 To use all things and persons upon whom his name is called, or any ways imprinted, with a regardful and separate manner of usage, different from common, and far from contempt and scorn. *Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 8.*
 (b) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.
 When with regardful sight
 She, looking backe, espies that grievely sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 22.

Let a man be very tender and regardful of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South.*
 =Syn. (b) Observant, mindful, watchful, careful.

regardfully (rĕ-gărd'ă-fŭl-i), *adv.* In a regardful manner; in any sense.

regarding (rĕ-gărd'ăding), *prep.* [Ppr. of *regard*, *v.*] Respecting; concerning; in reference to: as, to be at a loss regarding one's position.
 "Regarding personalities," he added, "I have not the same clear showing."
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

regardless (rĕ-gărd'ă-less), *a.* [*<* *regard* + *-less*.] 1. Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; indifferent; careless.
 My eyes
 Set here unmov'd, regardless of the world,
 Though thousand miseries encompass me!
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, l. 1.
 Bludeth the beauty everywhere revealed,
 Treading the May-flowers with regardless feet.
Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]
 Yes, Traitor; Zara, lost, abandon'd Zara,
 Is a regardless Suppliant, now, to Oamyn.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, ii. 9.

=Syn. 1. Unmindful, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful, unconcerned.

regardlessly (rĕ-gărd'ă-less-li), *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

regardlessness (rĕ-gărd'ă-less-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

regard-ring (rĕ-gărd'ă-ring), *n.* A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word *regard*, as ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, and diamond.

regather (rĕ-găth'ă-ĕr), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *gather*.] To gather or collect again.
 When he had renewed his provisions and regathered more force.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 640.

regatta (rĕ-gat'ă), *n.* [= F. *régate*, < It. *regatta*, *rigatta*, *regata*, a boat-race, yacht-race, a rowing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of OIt. *regatta*, *rigatta*, a strife or contention for the mastery, < OIt. *regattare*, *rigattare*, sell by retail, haggle as a huckster, wrangle, contend, cope or fight for the mastery (cf. Sp. *regatear*, retail provisions, haggle, rival in sailing; *regateo*, a haggling, a regatta), prob. a dial. form of *recattare*, **recattare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall (cf. Sp. *recatear*, retail; *recatar*, take care, be cautious), < *re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, acquire, purchase (cf. Sp. *catear*, taste, try, view), < L. *captare*, catch, capture, procure: see *catch* 1, and cf. *acate*. Cf. *regate* 1.] Originally, a gondola-race in Venice; now, any regularly appointed boat-race in which two or more row-boats, yachts, or other boats contend for prizes.
 A regatta of wherries raced past us.
Hawthorne, Our Old Home.
 They penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and regatta gayeties.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

regelate (rĕ-jĕ-lăt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *regelated*, ppr. *regelating*. [*<* L. *regelatus*, pp. of *regulare* (> It. *regolare* = Pg. *regular* = F. *regeler*), air, cool off, < *re-*, back, + *gelare*, congeal: see *geal* 1.] To freeze or become congealed again; specifically, to freeze together.

Everything yields. The very glaciers are viscous, or *regelate* into conformity, and the stiffest patriots palter and compromise.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

regelation (rĕ-jĕ-lăt'ă-shŏn), *n.* [= F. *regelation*, a freezing over, < LL. *regelatio* (*n.*), a thawing, < L. *regelare*, thaw, warm, < *re-*, back, again, also = *un-*, + *gelare*, freeze: see *regulate*.] The phenomenon of congelation and cohesion exemplified by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.
 Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*.
Faraday, (Webster.)

An attempt . . . has been made of late years to reconcile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers. It is founded on the observation, made by Mr. Faraday in 1850, that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they freeze together at the place of contact. . . . The word *Regelation* was proposed by Dr. Hooker to express the freezing together of two pieces of thawing ice observed by Faraday; and the memoir in which the term was first used was published by Mr. Huxley and Mr. Tyndall in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 164.

regence (rĕ-jĕns), *n.* [= OF. *regence*, F. *régence* = Sp. *Pg. regencia* = It. *reggenza*, < ML. *regentia*, rule, < L. *regen(t)-s*, ruling: see *regent*.] Government; rule.
 Some for the gospel, and massacres
 Of spiritual affidavit-makers,
 That swore to any human regence
 Oaths of supremacy and allegiance.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 275.



Lion Passant
 Regardant.

regency (rē'jen-si), *n.*; pl. *regencies* (-siz). [As *regence* (see *-cy*)] 1. Rule; authority; government.

The sceptre of Christ's *regency*. *Hooker*.

2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See *regent*, 2.

The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the *regency*. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 349.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies* Of seraphim. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 748.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, the sovereign was empowered to nominate a *regency* in case of the minority or incapacity of the heir apparent. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 17.

5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era. . . . The ancient habités, . . . contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith—boon companions of George IV. in his *regency*—still haunted the spot. *Balcan*, *My Novel*, xi. 2.

To the forced and gloomy bigotry which marked the declining years of Louis Quatorze succeeded the terrible reaction of the *regency* and the following reigns. *W. R. Greg*, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 17.

6. The office of a university regent, or master regent.—7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Europe.—**Albany regency**, in *U. S. hist.*, a group of politicians who, by the skilful use of patronage, controlled the nominating conventions and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1850. The most noted members were Wright, Martin Van Buren, Marcy, and Dix.—**Regency Act**, a name given to special statutes regulating regency, as, for instance, an English statute of 1840 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 52), which authorized the Prince Consort to act as regent, in case of the demise of Queen Victoria, during the minority of her successor.—**The Regency**, in *French hist.*, the period of the minority of Louis XV., 1715-23, when Philip of Orleans was regent. **regender** (rē-jen'der), *v. t.* [*re-* + *gender*. Cf. *regenerate*.] To gender again; renew.

Furth spirita fyre freshlye *regenderd*. *Stanisburst*, *Eneid*, II. 498.

regeneracy (rē-jen'e-rā-si), *n.* [*re-genera*(te) + *-cy*.] The state of being regenerated.

Though Saul were, yet every blasphemous sinner could not expect to be, called from the death of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation. *Hammond*, *Works*, IV. 686.

regenerate (rē-jen'e-rāt), *v. t.* [*L. regeneratus*, pp. of *regenerare* (> *It. regenerare*, *rigenerare* = *Sp. Pg. regenerar* = *F. régénérer*), generate again, < *re-*, again, + *generare*, generate; see *generate*.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce.

In a divided worm, he [Bilow] says, the tail is *regenerated* from cell-layers developed in the same way and exactly equivalent to the three layers of the embryo. *Mind*, IX. 417.

2. In *theol.*, to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian; give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See *regeneration*, 2.

No sooner was a convert initiated . . . but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time. *Addison*, *Def. of Christ. Relig.*, ix. 2.

regenerate (rē-jen'e-rāt), *a.* [= *F. régénéré* = *Sp. Pg. regenerado* = *It. regenerato*, *rigenerato*, < *L. regeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood, Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*, Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, I. 3. 70.

Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field, . . . And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield. *Scott*, *Vision of Don Roderick*, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. In *theol.*, begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Seeing now . . . that this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits. *Book of Common Prayer*, Office of Public Baptism of Infants.

regenerateness (rē-jen'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being regenerated. *Bailey*.

regeneration (rē-jen'e-rā'shon), *n.* [*ME. regeneration*, < *OF. regeneration*, *F. régénération* = *Sp. regeneracion* = *Pg. regeneração* = *It. regenerazione*, *rigenerazione*, < *LL. regeneratio* (*n.*), a being born again, regeneration; see *regenerate*.] 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew.—2. In *theol.*: (a) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the di-

rect action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical theologians agree that there is a necessity for such a radical spiritual change in man in order to the divine life; but they differ widely in their psychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it consists of or at least necessarily involves a change in the affections and desires of the soul. Regeneration is also understood, as by the Roman Catholic Church, to be the gift of the germ of a spiritual life conferred regularly by God's ordinance in baptism, which is accordingly called the *sacrament of regeneration*, or simply *regeneration*. The word *regeneration* occurs only once in the New Testament in its ordinary theological meaning; but equivalent expressions are found, such as "begotten again," "born again," "born of God," "born of water and of the Spirit."

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. *Tit. iii.* 5.

Baptism is . . . a sign of *Regeneration* or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church. *Thirty-nine Articles of Religion*, xxvii.

(b) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.

Ye which have followed me, in the *regeneration*, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. *Mat. xix.* 28.

3 (rē-jen'e-rā'shon). In *biol.*, the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of vital action; but the replacing of lost parts, as a limb, is nearly confined to animals below vertebrates, in many of which it is an easy or usual process.—**Baptismal regeneration**. See *baptismal*. = *Syn.* 2. See *conversion*.—3. See *reproduction*.

regenerative (rē-jen'e-rā-tiv), *a.* [= *OF. regeneratif*, *F. régénératif* = *Sp. Pg. regenerativo*; as *regenerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.

She identified him with the struggling *regenerative* process in her which had begun with his action. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, lxxv.

In Mahomedanism there is no *regenerative* power; it is "of the letter, which killeth"—unelastic, sterile, barren. *Faiths of the World*, p. 331.

2. In *metal.*, on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term *regenerative gas-furnace*. See *regenerator*.—**Regenerative burner**. See *burner*.—**Regenerative chamber**, in a furnace, a regenerator.—**Regenerative furnace**. See *furnace*.

regeneratively (rē-jen'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

regenerator (rē-jen'e-rā-tor), *n.* [= *F. régénérateur*, *n.*; as *regenerate* + *-or*.] 1. One who regenerates.

He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth. *Waterland*, *Works*, VI. 352.

All these social *regenerators* panted to be free. *The American*, XIV. 23.

2. In *metal.*, a chamber filled with a checker-work of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative furnace in which the waste heat of the gases escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what is now generally called the "regenerative system" of heating was first conceived by Robert Stirling, in 1816, but his arrangement for carrying it out was not a practical one. The present form of the furnace, and in general the successful application of the principle, constituting a highly important improvement in the consumption of fuel, are due to the brothers Siemens. The regenerative system has already been extensively applied in various metallurgical and manufacturing processes, and is likely to receive still further development. According to the Siemens regenerative method, there must be at least one pair of regenerative chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being stored up in one while being utilized in the other. In the Siemens regenerative reheating- or mill-furnace there are two pairs of chambers, each pair consisting of one larger and one smaller chamber, through one of which the air passes, and through the other the gas on its way to the furnace. The so-called "Ponsard recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenious arrangement of solid and hollow fire-bricks, the current is made continuous in one direction, instead of requiring reversal as in the Siemens regenerative furnace. This form of furnace has been employed for reheating in rolling-mills.

regenerator-furnace (rē-jen'e-rā-tor-fēr'nās), *n.* Any form of furnace with which a regenerator is connected.

regeneratory (rē-jen'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [*re-generate* + *-ory*.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

regensis (rē-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*re-* + *genesis*.] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

There tended to be thereafter a continual *regensis* of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 368.

regent (rē'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. regent*, *F. régent* = *Sp. Pg. regente* = *It. reggente*, ruling, as a noun a regent, vicegerent, < *L. regen*(t)-s, ruling; as a noun, a ruler, governor, prince; ppr. of

regere, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'make straight,' 'stretch,' = *Gr. ὀρέγειν*, stretch, = *Skt. √raj*, stretch out, = *Goth. uf-rakjan*, stretch out, etc. (see *rack*); cf. *Skt. √raj*, direct, rule, *rājan*, king, *L. rex* (*rēg-*), king (see *rex*). The two roots in *Skt.* may be orig. identical, as they have become in *L.* From the *L. regere* are also ult. *regimen*, *regiment*, *régime*, *region*, *rector*, *rectum*, *rectangle*, *rectilinear*, etc., *correct*, *direct*, *erect*, etc., *dress*, *address*, *redress*, etc. Related *E.* words of Teut. origin are *right*, *rack*, etc.]

I. a. 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature's too affected fashion, Or travel in the *regent* walk of passion. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, II. 4.

He together calls, Or several, one by one, the *regent* powers, Under him *regent*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 697.

Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body. *Sir M. Hale*.

2. Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince *regent*.—3. Taking part in the government of a university.—**Queen regent**. See *queen*.

II. n. 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general sense.

Uriel, . . . *regent* of the sun, and held The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven. *Milton*, *P. L.*, III. 600.

The moon (sweet *regent* of the sky) Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall. *Mickle*, *Cumnor Hall*.

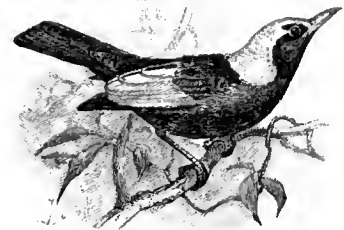
2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments this office is regarded as belonging to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many modifications. I say, my sovereign, York is meetest man To be your *regent* in the land of France. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, I. 3. 164.

3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident masters of arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort.

Only *regents*—that is, masters actually engaged in teaching—had any right to be present or to vote in congregations [at Bologna]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The university is officially described as consisting "of all incorporated institutions of academic and higher education, with the State Library, State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education in the state as may be admitted by the regents. . . . The regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeal the charters of colleges, academies, libraries, museums, or other educational institutions belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funds granted by the state for their use; to inspect their workings and require annual reports under oath of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and to confer honorary degrees."—**House of regents**. See *house*.—**Necessary regent**, one who is obliged to serve as regent; opposed to a *regent ad placitum*, who has served the necessary term and is at liberty to retire.

regent-bird (rē'jent-bērd), *n.* An Australian bird of the genus *Sericulus*, *S. chrysocephalus* or *melinus*, the plumage of which is velvety-black and golden-yellow in the male; so called



Regent-bird (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*).

during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See *Sericulus*. Also *regent-oriole*.

regentess (rē'jen-tes), *n.* [*regent* + *-ess*.] A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

regent-oriole (rē'jent-ō'ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *regent-bird*.

regentship (rĕ-jent'-ship), *n.* [*<* *regent* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a viceroy, or one who governs for a king; regency.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be deny'd the regentship.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 107.

regerminate (rĕ-jĕr'mi-nāt), *v. i.* [*<* *L. regerminatus*, pp. of *regerminare*, sprout again, *<* *re-*, again, + *germinare*, sprout, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate again.

regermination (rĕ-jĕr-mi-nā'shŏn), *n.* [*<* *L. regerminatio*(-n-), *<* *regerminare*, pp. *regerminatus*, sprout again: see *regerminate*.] A sprouting or germination anew.

The Jews commonly express reurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 125.

regest (rĕ-jest'), *v. t.* [*<* *L. regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, throw or cast back, retort, also record, chronicle, *<* *re-*, back, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*².] To throw back; retort.

Who can say, it is other than righteous, that thou shouldst regest one day upon us, Depart from me, ye wicked?
Ep. Hall, Contemplations, lit. 5.

regest (rĕ-jest'), *n.* [*<* *F. (obs.) regeste*, pl. *regestes* (= *Pg. registo*, *resisto*), a register, *<* *L. regestus* (pl. *regesta*), neut. of *regerere*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *v.* Cf. *register*¹.] A register.

Old legends and Cathedral regests.
Milton, Hist. Eng., lit.

reget (rĕ-ġet'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *get*¹.] 1. To get or obtain again.

And then desire in Gascoign to reget
The glory lost. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi. 71.

2†. To generate or bear again.

Tovy, although the mother of vs all,
Regette [read *regesta*?] thee in her wombe.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 52. (*Davies*.)

regtet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *right*.
regiam majestatem (rĕ-jĭ-am maj-es-tā'tem). [So called from these words at the beginning of the collection; *L.*: *regiam*, acc. fem. of *regius*, pertaining to a king, royal (*<* *rex* (*reg-*), king); *majestatem*, acc. of *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] A collection of early laws, said to have been compiled by the order of David I., king of Scotland. It resembles so closely the *Tractatus de Legibus*, supposed to have been written by Glanvill in the reign of Henry II., that no doubt one was copied from the other.

regiant (rĕ-jĭ-an), *n.* [*<* *L. regius*, of a king (see *regions*), + *-ian*.] 1. An adherent or upholder of regalism.

This is alleged and urged by our *regions* to prove the king's paramount power in ecclesiastics.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 23.

2. A royalist.

Arthur Wilson . . . favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of *regions* (it is his own distinction) if he can possibly avoid it.
Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 39. (*Davies*.)

regible (rej'i-bl), *a.* [= *It. regibile* = *Sp. regible*, *<* *LL. regibilis*, that may be ruled, governable, tractable, *<* *L. regere*, rule: see *regent*.] Governable.

regicidal (rej'i-sĭ-dāl), *a.* [*<* *regicide*² + *-al*.] Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

regicide¹ (rej'i-sĭd), *n.* [= *F. régicide* = *Sp. Pg. It. regicida*, *<* *L. rex* (*reg-*), a king, + *-cida*, *<* *cædere*, kill.] A king-killer; one who puts a king to death; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I., by which he was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death in 1649.

The *regicides* who sat on the life of our late King were brought to trial in the Old Bailey.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1660.

regicide² (rej'i-sĭd), *n.* [= *F. régicide* = *Sp. Pg. It. regicidŏ*, the slaying of a king, *<* *L. rex* (*reg-*), king, + *-cidium*, a killing, *<* *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a king.

Did Fate, or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *Regicide*?
Fenton, in Pope's *Odyssey*, i. 48.

regifugium (rĕ-jĭ-fū'jĭ-um), *n.*; pl. *regifugia* (-ā). [= *Pg. regifugio*, *<* *LL. regifugium*, 'the king's flight,' *<* *L. rex* (*reg-*), king, + *fuga*, flight, *<* *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] An ancient Roman annual festival, held, according to some ancient writers, in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

regild (rĕ-gĭld'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *gild*¹.] To gild anew.

régime (rā-zhĕm'), *n.* [*<* *F. régime*, *<* *L. regimen*, direction, government: see *regimen*.] 1.

Mode, system, or style of rule or management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.

The industrial *régime* is distinguished from the predatory *régime* in this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct, while mutual antagonism becomes small and indirect.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 525.

2. In *French law*, specifically, the system of property rights under the marriage relation, fixed upon by the parties by an ante-nuptial contract. The principal systems are *régime de communauté* (see *community property*, under *community*), *régime de separation de biens*, and *régime dotal* (see *dotal*).—**Ancient régime** [*F. ancien régime*], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political and social system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

regimen (rej'i-men), *n.*; pl. *regimens*, *regimina* (rej'i-men-z, rĕ-jĭm'i-nā). [= *OF. régime*, *F. régime* = *Sp. regimen* = *Pg. regimen*, *regime* = *It. regimine*, *<* *L. regimen*, guidance, direction, government, rule, *<* *regerere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *régime*.] 1. Orderly government or system; system of order; government; control.

It concerneth the *regimen* and government of every man over himself, and not over others.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

Time . . . restored the giddy revellers to the *regimen* of sober thought.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; specifically, in *med.*, the regulation of diet, exercise, etc., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules: sometimes used as equivalent to *hygiene*, but most commonly used as a synonym for *diet*¹, 2.

My Father's disorder appeared to be a dropay, an indisposition the most unsuspected, being a person so exemplarily temperate, and of admirable *regimen*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 30, 1640.

Yet I have heard you were ill yourself, and kept your bed: . . . this was (I imagine) only by way of *regimen*, and not from necessity.
Gray, Letters, i. 340.

3. In *zool.*, habit or mode of life with regard to eating; choice of food; dietetics; as, an animal or a vegetable *regimen*; carnivorous *regimen*.—4. In *gram.*: (a) Government; the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it.

The grammarians posit the absence of *regimen* as one of the differential features of a conjunction.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 84.

(b) The word or words so governed.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* [*<* *ME. regiment*, *regement*, *<* *OF. regiment*, *regement*, government, sway, later a regiment of soldiers, = *Pr. regiment* = *Sp. regimiento*, government, a regiment, = *Pg. regimento* = *It. reggimento*. *<* *L. regimentum*, rule, government, *<* *L. regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *regimen*, *régime*.] 1†. Rule; government; authority.

That for hens forth y' he be under the *regement* and governance of the Mayr and Aldermen of the same cite.
Charter of London, in Arnold's *Chronicle*, p. 43.

The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women.
Knax, title of work.

The *regiment* of Debora, who ruled twentie yeares with religion.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 455.

2†. A district ruled; a kingdom.

The triple-parted *regiment*
That froward Saturn gave unto his sons.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

3†. Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her into their former law and *regiment*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinemen, iv. 3.

4. *Milit.*, a body of soldiers, consisting of one or more battalions of infantry, or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel, or of a certain division of artillery. It is the largest permanent association of soldiers, and the third subdivision of an army-corps, several regiments constituting a brigade, and several brigades a division. These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continuously, and in command of the same bodies of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as any regiment may comprise any number of battalions. The organization of the British Royal Artillery is anomalous, the whole body forming one regiment. In 1880 it comprised nearly 35,000 officers and men, distributed in 30 brigades, each of which is as large as an ordinary regiment. In the United States service the full strength of cavalry regiments is about 1,200 each; of artillery, about 600; of infantry, 500; but these numbers are subject to inevitable variations. Abbreviated *regt*.

We'll act forth
In beat appointment all our *regiments*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 296.

Marching regiment. See *march*².—**Royal regiment of artillery**. See *artillery*.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *v. t.* [= *Sp. regimentar*, form into regiments; from the noun.] To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers; hence, to organize; bring under a definite system of command, authority, or interdependence.

If women were to be *regimented*, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 314. (*Davies*.)

regimental (rej-i-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= *Pg. regimental*; as *regiment* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment: as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

The band led the column, playing the *regimental* march.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

Regimental adjutant, fund, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* pl. (rarely used in the singular). Military clothing: so named from the former practice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments very decidedly one from another—a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time.

If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a *regimental*.
Colman, Man of Business, ii. (*Davies*.)

You a soldier!—you're a walking block, fit only to duat the company's *regimentals* on.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

In their ragged *regimentals*
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

regimentation (rej'i-men-tā'shŏn), *n.* [*<* *regiment*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act of forming into regiments, or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems; organization.

The process of militant organization is a process of *regimentation*, which, primarily taking place in the army, secondarily affects the whole community.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 553.

regimina, *n.* Latin plural of *regimen*.

regiminal (rĕ-jĭm'i-nāl), *a.* [*<* *L. regimen* (*regim-in-*), rule, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to regimens: as, strict *regiminal* rules.

Regina (rĕ-jĭ'nā), *n.* [*NL.* (Baird and Girard, 1853), *<* *L. regina*, a queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In *herpet.*, a genus of water-snakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. The type is the striped water-snake of the United States, *R. leberis*.

Regina purple. See *purple*.

region (rĕ-jŏn), *n.* [*<* *ME. region*, *regioun*, *<* *OF. region*, *F. région* = *Pr. regio*, *reio* = *Sp. region* = *Pg. região* = *It. regione*, a region, *<* *L. regio*(-n-), a direction, line, boundary-line, boundary, territory, quarter, province, region, *<* *regerere*, direct, rule: see *regent*.] 1. Any considerable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent: as, the equatorial *regions*; the temperate *regions*; the polar *regions*; the upper *regions* of the atmosphere.

Zit there is, toward the parties meridionalea, many Con-trees and many *Regjousns*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 262.

The *regions* of Artois,
Wallon, and Picardy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 9.

Gawain the while thro' all the *region* round
Rode with his diamond, wearied of the quest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. An administrative division of a city or territory; specifically, such a division of the city of Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern *rione*). Under Servius Tullius there were four *regiona* in the city and twenty-six in the Roman territory.

The series of Roman Macedonia begins with coins of the *regions* issued by permission of the senate and bearing the name of the Macedonians, from 153 to 146 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 640.

His [Alberic's] chief attention was given to the militia, which was still arranged in schola, and it is highly probable that he was the author of the new division of the city [Rome] into twelve *regions*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 788.

Rome has seven ecclesiastical *regions*, each with its proper deacons, subdeacons, and acolytes. Each *region* has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical functions, which are celebrated by each in rotation.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

3. Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

All the *regions*
Do smilingly revolt. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 102.

4. In *anat.*, a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated: as, the abdominal *regions*.

Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 147.

The mouth, and the *region* of the mouth, . . . were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.
De Quincey (Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, Wordsworth).

5f. Place; rank; station; dignity.

He is of too high a region; he knows too much.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 2. 75.

6f. Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly called the *elemental region*.

The orb below
As hush as death, anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the region. Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 509.
I should have fatted all the region klites
With this slave's offal. Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 607.

7. In *zoogeog.*, a large faunal area variously limited by different authors. Especially—(a) A realm; one of several primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterized by its fauna: as, the Palearctic or the Nearctic region. The term acquired specific application to certain large principal areas from its use in this sense by P. L. Sclater in 1857. Sclater's regions, adopted with little modification by Günther and Wallace, were six in number: the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental or Indian, Australian, Nearctic, and Neotropical. (See these words.) Baird added a seventh, the West Indian, now considered a division of the Neotropical. In 1874 Sclater, following Huxley, recognized as primary divisions (1) *Arctogeog.*, comprising the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Indian, and Nearctic regions; (2) *Dendrogeog.*, represented by the Neotropical region; (3) *Antarctogeog.*, with an Australasian region; and (4) *Ornithogeog.*, with a New Zealand region. (b) A secondary faunal area, the primary being called a *realm*: as, the Antillean, Central American, and Brazilian regions of the American Tropical realm. In this sense it has been used by most American zoologists. Various other divisions have been proposed, as by A. Murray in 1866, Huxley in 1868, W. T. Blanford in 1869, E. Blyth in 1871, A. Newton in 1875, T. Gill in 1878, and J. A. Allen in 1878. Each of the main divisions, however defined by different naturalists, is subdivided into several subregions or provinces, more or less minutely in different systems. Thus, for example, the Ethiopian region is divided by Newton into the Libyan, Guinean, Casfrarian, Mozambican, and Madagascarian subregions, and the Libyan subregion itself into the Arabian, Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Gambian provinces. The waters of the globe have been either included in the prime divisions based on the land faunas, or segregated in peculiar ones.—*Abdominal regions*. See *abdominal*.—*Agrarian region, anal region*. See the adjectives.—*Axillary region*, a region on the side of the thorax, extending from the axilla to a line drawn from the lower border of the mammary to that of the scapular region.—*Basilar region*, the region of the base of the skull.—*Bluegrass region*. See *grass*.—*Broca's region*. Same as *Broca's convolution*. See *convolution*.—*Ciliary region*, that part of the eyeball just back from the cornea which corresponds to the ciliary muscle and processes.—*Clavicular region*, the region on the front of the chest immediately over the clavicle.—*Clypeal region*. See *clypeal*.—*Cordilleran region*. See *cordillera*.—*Cyclic, dorso-lumbar, epigastric, gluteal, hypogastric region*. See the adjectives.—*Hyomental region*, the space between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.—*Hypochondriac region*. (a) Of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*. (b) Of the thorax, same as *inframammary region*.—*Iliac region*. See *abdominal regions*.—*Indo-Pacific region*. See *Indo-Pacific*.—*Infra-axillary region*, the region on the side of the chest extending from the axillary region to the free border of the ribs. Also called *subaxillary region*.—*Infraclavicular region*. See *infraclavicular*.—*Infrahyoid region*, the space between the hyoid bone and the sternum.—*Inframammary region*. See *inframammary*.—*Infrascapular region*, the region on the back of the thorax on either side of the median line below a horizontal line through the inferior angle of each scapula. Also called *subscapular region*.—*Interscapular region*, the region on the back of the thorax between the shoulder-blades.—*Ischiorectal region*, the space corresponding to the posterior part of the pelvic outlet.—*Lenticulostrate region*, the anterior parts of the lenticular and caudate nuclei and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—*Lenticulothalamic region*, the posterior part of the lenticular nucleus, the optic thalamus, and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—*Lumbar region*. See *lumbar*.—*Mammary region*, the region on the front of the chest extending from the upper border of the third to the upper border of the sixth rib.—*Mesogastric region*, the umbilical and right and left lumbar regions taken together.—*Multiply-connected region*, in *math.*, a region such that between any two points of it several paths can be drawn which cannot be changed one into the other by gradual changes or variations without going out of the region in question.—*Parasternal, pelvic, Polynesian, popliteal, precordial, etc., region*. See the adjectives.—*Region of calms*. See *calm*.—*Sternal region*, *superior and inferior*. See *sternal*.—*Subaxillary region*. Same as *intra-axillary region*.—*Subclavicular region*. Same as *infraclavicular region*.—*Submammary region*. Same as *inframammary region*.—*Subscapular region*. Same as *infrascapular region*.—*Suprahyoid region*, the region of the front of the neck above the hyoid bone; the hyomental region.—*Supramammary region*. Same as *infraclavicular region*.—*Suprascapular region*, the region on the back above the spine of the scapula.—*Suprasternal region*. See *suprasternal*. = *Syn.* 1. Quarter, locality, climate, territory.

regional (rē'jōn-əl), *a.* [*F. régional* = *Sp. Pg. regional* = *It. regionale*, < *L. regionalis*, of or belonging to a region or province, < *L. regio(n)-*, a region, province: see *region*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a particular region or place; sectional; topical; local.

The peculiar seasonal and regional distribution of hurricanes.
The Atlantic, XLIX. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to division into regions, as in anatomy and zoogeography; topographical.

It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude regional anatomy.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 224.

Regional anatomy. Same as *topographical anatomy*. See *anatomy*.

regionally (rē'jōn-əl-i), *adv.* With reference to a region or particular place; topically; locally; in *zoogeog.*, with reference to faunal regions or areas.

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat it regionally.
Medical News, LII. 273.

The preservation of rock-olla in every formation, of every geological age, all over the world—subject, however, locally or regionally, to subsequent change or destruction.
Science, VIII. 233.

regionarius (rē'ji-ō-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *regionarii* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. regio(n)-*, a region: see *region*.] A title given to various Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who are assigned to duty in or jurisdiction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome.

regional (rē'jōn-ā-ri), *a.* [*< region + -ary.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a region or regions.

But to this they attributed their successes, namely, to the tropical and regional deities, and their entertaining so numerous a train of gods and goddesses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 104.

2. Of or pertaining to a region or administrative district, especially of the city of Rome.—**Regional deacon**. See *deacon*.

From the time of Honorius II., Rome had twelve regional deacons.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 714.

regionic (rē'ji-on'ik), *a.* [*< region + -ic.*] Same as *regional*. [Rare.]

A regionic association.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 758.

regioust (rē'ji-us), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. regio*, < *L. regio*, kingly, royal, regal, < *rex (reg-)*, a king: see *rex*.] Pertaining to a king; royal. *J. Harrington*.

register¹ (rej'is-tēr), *n.* [*< ME. regester* (= *D. G. Sw. Dan. register*), < *OF. registre, F. registre*, a record, register, = *Pr. registre* = *Sp. registro* = *Pg. registro, regio, resisto* = *It. registro*, a register, record, < *ML. registrum*, also *registra, register*, a register, an altered form of *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded, a register, orig. pl., *L. regesta*, things recorded, records, nout. pl. of *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *n.* and *v.* In the later senses 6–10, from the verb, and in part practically identical, as 'that which registers,' with *register*², 'one who registers': see *register*².]

1. An official written account or entry, usually in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings, or names, for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; a roll; also, the book in which such a record is kept: as, a parish register; a hotel register.

Of soules fynde I nat in this registre.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1954.

Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a register of all such grievous events as have happened either in or near about the same time. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 72.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a compilation of the forms of writs in use, both original and judicial, which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of clerks and of copyists, and therefore to vary much in different copies. *Harvard Law Review*, Oct., 1889.—3. In *com.*, a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See *registration of British ships*, under *registration*.—4. The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books.—5. In *music*: (a) The compass or range of a voice or an instrument. (b) A particular series of tones, within the compass of a voice or of certain instruments, which is produced in the same way and with the same quality: as, the chest-register of the voice, or the chalumeau register of the clarinet. The vocal registers are distinguished by quality more than by pitch, since the same tone can often be produced in more than one register. The difference lies in the way in which the larynx is used, but the exact nature of the process is disputed. The so-called *head-register* and *chest-register* include tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration. The different vocal qualities are also called the *low, middle, and high registers*, or the *thick, middle, and thin registers*, depending in the first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are best suited, and in the second upon the supposed condition of the vocal cords in producing them, or the quality of the tones produced.

If it be true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir-masters prohibit the use of the chest register.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

6. In *organ-building*: (a) Same as *stop* or *stop-knob*. (b) A perforated frame or board for holding a set of trackers in place.—7. A device for registering automatically the number of revolutions made or the amount of work done by machinery, or for recording the pressure of steam, air, or water, or other data, by means of appara-

tus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, etc., it is desired to ascertain.—8. A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draft-regulating plate of a furnace, or the damper-plate of a locomotive engine; a perforated plate with valves 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.

Look well to the register;
And let your heat still lessen by degrees.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

I should like to know if an artist could ever represent on canvas a happy family gathered round a hole in the floor called a register. *C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies*, p. 13.

9. In *printing*, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf. When pages, columns, and lines are truly square, and back one another precisely on the leaf, or when two or more adjacent colors meet without impinging, they are said to be *in register*; otherwise, *out of register*.

10. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—11. In *bookbinding*, a ribbon attached to a full-bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader.—**Anemometric register**. See *anemometer*.—**Army Register**. See *army-list*, 1.—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping**. See *Lloyd's*.—**Meteorological register**. See *meteorological table* (a), under *meteorological*.—**Morse register**. Same as *indicator*, 1 (b).—**Out of register**. See def. 9.—**Parish register**, a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a given parish are registered.—**Register counties**, in *Eng. law*, certain counties or parts of counties, including Middlesex except London, the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Thames, in which peculiar laws for registration of matters affecting land-titles are in force.—**Register ship**, 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**. See *thermometer*.—**Seamen's register**, a record containing the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage or employment, the names, ages, etc., of the master and crew, etc. [*Eng.*]—**Ship's register**, a document showing the ownership of a vessel and giving a general description of her. It is used as a permit issued by the United States government to give protection and identification to an American vessel in a foreign trade, being practically for the vessel what a deed is for a house.—**To make register**, in *printing*, to arrange on the press pages, plates, or woodcuts in colors exactly in their proper positions. = *Syn.* 1. *Catalogue*, etc. (see *list*), chronicle, archives.

register¹ (rej'is-tēr), *v.* [*< F. registrar* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. registrar* = *It. registrare*, < *ML. registrarre*, register; from the noun: see *register*¹, *n.*] 1. To enter in a register; indicate by registering; record in any way.

Here are thy virtues shew'd, here register'd,
And here shall live forever.
Pletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Many just and holy men, whose names
Are register'd and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

The gray matter of the nervous system is the part in which sensory impulses are received and registered.
Science, V. 258.

2. To mark or indicate on a register or scale.—3. In *rope-making*, to twist, as yarns, into a strand.—**Light-registering apparatus**. See *light*¹. = *Syn.* 1. See *record*.

II. intrans. 1. To enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register, as at a hotel, or in the registry of qualified voters.—2. In *printing*, etc.: (a) To correspond exactly in symmetry, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sides of a leaf, so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column. (b) To correspond exactly in position, as in color-printing, so that every different color-impression shall fall exactly in its proper place, forming no double lines, and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color.—3. In *organ-playing*, same as *registrate*.

register² (rej'is-tēr), *n.* [An altered form, due to confusion with *register*¹, of *registrer*, now usually written *registrar*: see *registrar*.] 1. One who registers: same as *registrar*.

O comfort-killing Night!
Dim register and notary of shame!
Shak., Lucrece, I. 765.

And hauling subscribed their names, certain Registers
copie the said Oubrions. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 439.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (a) An officer of a United States district court, formerly appointed under the United States bankruptcy act, for the purpose of assisting the judge in the performance of his duties under that act, by attending to matters of detail and routine, or purely administrative in their character. *Bump*. (b) In some parts of the United States, an officer who

receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof.—**Lord register**, or **lord clerk register**, a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—**Register in bankruptcy**. Same as *bankruptcy commissioner* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).—**Register of deeds**, in the United States, a public officer who records at length deeds, conveyances, and mortgages of real estate situated within a given district.—**Register of probate or of wills**, in some of the United States, a public officer who records all wills admitted to probate.—**Register of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States government, who has charge of the account-books of the United States, registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the treasurer, signs and issues all government securities, and has charge of the registry of vessels.

registerable (rej'is-tér-g-ə-bl), *a.* [*< register* + *-able*.] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX, 26.

registered (rej'is-tér-d), *p. a.* Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled; as, a *registered voter* (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an election).—**Registered bond, invention, letter**, etc. See the nouns.—**Registered company**, a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.
registerer (rej'is-tér-ér), *n.* [*< register* + *-er*. Cf. *registrant*.] One who registers; a registrar; a recorder.

The Greekes, the chief registerers of worthy acts.
Golding, tr. of *Cæsar*, To the Reader.

register-grate (rej'is-tér-grát), *n.* A grate furnished with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

registering (rej'is-tér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *register*, *v.*] Same as *registration*.

register-office (rej'is-tér-òf'is), *n.* 1. An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.—2. An agency for the employment of domestic servants. [U. S.]

register-plate (rej'is-tér-plát), *n.* In rope-making machines, a concave metallic disk having holes so arranged concentrically as to give the yarns passed through them the proper positions for entering into the general twist.

register-point (rej'is-tér-póint), *n.* The adjustable point or spur attached to a printing-press and used to aid in getting register. See *point*, 2 (c).

register-ship (rej'is-tér-shíp), *n.* [*< register* + *-ship*.] The office of a register or registrar.

registerable (rej'is-tér-ə-bl), *a.* [*< register* + *-able*.] Admitting of registration; that may or can be registered. *Lancet*, No. 3474, p. 733.

registrar (rej'is-trár), *n.* [Formerly *registr*; *< ME. registrere*, *< ML. registrar*, one who keeps a register or record, a registrar, notary, *< registrum*, a register, record; see *register*¹, Cf. *registrary* and *register*². Cf. also *OF. registreur*, *registrateur*, *< ML. registrar*, *< registrar*, register.] 1. One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.

I make Pieres the Plowman my procuratour and my reve,
And *registrere* to receyue. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix, 254.
The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworn before the registrar.
T. Warton, *Bathurst*, p. 136.

2. An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.—**Registrar's license**. See *license*.

registrar-general (rej'is-trár-jen'e-rál), *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; specifically, in Great Britain, an officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom is intrusted, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrarship (rej'is-trár-shíp), *n.* [*< registrar* + *-ship*.] The office of registrar.

registrary (rej'is-trá-ri), *n.*; pl. *registraries* (-ríz). [*< ML. registrar*, one who registers; see *register*.] A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

Lo, hither commyth a goodly maysters,
Occupacyon, *Famys registry*.
Skelton, *Garland of Laurel*, l. 521.

register (rej'is-trát), *v.*; pret. and pp. *registered*, ppr. *registering*. [*< ML. registrar*, pp. of *registrare*, register; see *register*¹, *v.*] 1. *tr.* To register; enroll.

Why do ye toil to register your names
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?
Drummond, *Flowers of Sion*.

II. *intr.* In *organ-playing*, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combination. See *registration*, 3. Also *register*.

registrate, *a.* Registered; recorded.

Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks . . .
Are *registrate* by echoes in the rocks.
Drummond, To Sir W. Alexander.

registration (rej'is-trá'shon), *n.* [*< OF. registratio*, *< ML. registratio*(-n-), a registering, *< registrar*, register; see *registrate* and *register*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general: as, the *registration of deeds*; the *registration of births, deaths, and marriages*; the *registration of voters*.

Man's senses were thus indefinitely enlarged as his means of registration were perfected.

J. Fiske, *Idea of God*, p. 48.

2. Specifically, in the law of conveyancing, a system for the recording of conveyances, mortgages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general policy of registry laws is to make a duly registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any advantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unregistered owner or claimant in ignorance of the registered title. Under some systems a specified time is allowed for registering; and in some neglect to register an instrument within the time limited marks it with infamy. The more generally accepted principle is to give effect to each instrument in the order of its registration, as against all unregistered instruments of which the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry laws is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courts equally as the original; but in some systems the non-production of the original must be accounted for before the record can be received in lieu of it.

3. In *organ-playing*, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for playing given pieces of music. It includes every effect of light and shade, of quality or power, that is needed for a complete rendering, including the choice of manuals, the drawing and retiring of stops, and the use of all mechanical accessories, like couplers, the swell pedal, etc. In most recent organ-music the registration is somewhat carefully indicated by the composer or editor, but organs are so diverse that every player must interpret such marks for himself. Older music is usually unmarked, and the registration requires special study as well as special talent.—**Decree of registration**. See *decree*.—**Parliamentary Registration Act**, an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 18), which requires the registration of voters and defines certain rights of voting. It has been amended by later statutes.—**Registration Act**. (a) An English statute of 1885 (48 Vict., c. 15), which extends the borough system of registration of voters to county voters.

(b) One of numerous American statutes in various States, providing for registration, and often requiring it as a condition of the right to vote.—**Registration of births, marriages, and deaths**, the system of collecting vital statistics by requiring attending physicians, etc., in case of births and deaths, and clergymen and magistrates solemnizing marriages, to report at once each case, with appropriate particulars, to the public authorities, for the purpose of preserving permanent and systematic records.—**Registration of British ships**, a duty imposed on ship-owners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships. Registration is to be made by the principal officer of customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, and by certain specified officers in the colonies. The registration comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, the particulars of her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registry. The vessel is considered to belong to the port at which she is registered.—**Registration of copyright**, the name given in England to the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright: corresponding to *entry of copyright* in the United States.—**Registration of trade-marks**, the system by which one claiming the exclusive right to a trade-mark may register it for the purpose of giving public notice of his claim, and preserving record evidence thereof from the time of entry.—**Registration of voters or electors**. (a) In the United States, a system for the prevention of frauds in the exercise of the suffrage, by requiring voters to cause their names to be registered in books provided for the purpose in each election district, with appropriate particulars of residence, age, etc., to enable investigation to be made, and the right of the voter to cast the ballot to be challenged, if there be occasion. (b) In Great Britain and Ireland, the making up of a list of voters which, after judicial revision, is the accredited record of an elector's title to vote.

registrational (rej'is-trá'shon-əl), *a.* [*< registration* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to registration. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1135.

registry (rej'is-trí), *n.*; pl. *registries* (-tríz). [Early mod. E. also *regestery*, *regestary*; *< ME. regestery*, *< ML. *regestarium*, *< regestum*, a register; see *register*¹.] 1. The act of recording or writing in a register, or depositing in the place of public record: as, the *registry of a deed*; the *registry of a will*, etc.—2. The place where a register is kept.—3. A series of facts recorded; a record.

I have sometimes wondered why a registry has not been kept in the colleges of physicians of all such [specific remedies] as have been invented by any professors of every age.

Sir W. Temple, *Health and Long Life*.

Our conceptions are but the registry of our experience, and can therefore be altered only by being temporarily annihilated.
J. Fiske, *Comic Philos.*, I, 59.
Certificate of registry. See *certificate*, 2.—**District registry**, in *Eng. law*, an office in a provincial town for

the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the necessity of taking every step in the central offices in London.
regitive (rej'í-tív), *a.* [Irreg. *< L. regere*, rule (see *regent*), + *-itive*.] Ruling; governing.

Their *regitive* power over the world.
Gentleman's Calling, vii, § 5. (*Latham*.)

regium donum (rè'j'í-um dō'num), [*L.:* *regium*, neut. of *regius*, royal (see *regious*); *donum*, a gift, grant; see *donate*.] A royal grant; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for £791,372.

He had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the *Maynooth grant*.

Trollope, *Barchester Towers*, iii.

regius professor (rè'j'í-us prō-fes'or), [*L.:* *regius*, royal; *professor*, professor.] A royal professor; specifically, one of those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities the same name is given to all professors whose professorships have been founded by the crown. Abbreviated *reg. prof.*

regive (rè-giv'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *give*.] To give back; restore.

Bid day stand still,
Bid him drive back his car, and reioport

The period past, *regive* the present hour.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, ii, 309.

reglet, *n.* [Also *reigle*; *< OF. regle*, *reigle*, *riegle*, *rigle*, *reule*, *rieule*, *F. règle*, a rule, etc.: see *rule*¹. Cf. *reglet*, *reglement*. In def. 2, cf. *reglet*, and also *rule*¹ and the doublet *rail*, a straight bar, etc.] 1. A rule; a regulation. *Halliwel*.—2. A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs: as, the *regle* of a side-post for a flood-gate.

In one of the corners next the sea standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *regles* in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith.
R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 105.

reglet, *v. t.* [Also *reigle*; *< OF. regler*, *regler*, *< LL. regulare*, rule; see *rule*¹, *regulate*.] To rule; govern; regulate.

All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, Wales, III, 49.

reglement (reg'l-ment), *n.* [Also *reglement*; *< OF. reglement*, *F. reglement* = *Sp. reglamento* = *Pg. regulamento* = *It. regolamento*, *< ML. regulamentum*, ruling, regulation, *< LL. regulare*, rule, regulate; see *regle*, *rule*¹.] Regulation.

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, how the discommodities of it may be best avoided.

Bacon, *Usury*.

reglementary (reg-lē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [*< OF. reglementaire*, conformable to rule, *< reglement*, a rule, regulation; see *reglement*.] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regulative: as, a *reglementary* charter. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

reglet (reg'let), *n.* [Also *riglet*; *< OF. reglet*, *F. réglet* (= *Sp. regleta* = *Pg. regreta*), a reglet, *< regle*, a rule; see *regle*¹.] 1. In printing, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, used in composition to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display. Reglets are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader strips of wood are known as *furniture*.

2. In *arch.*, a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

reglet-plane (reg'let-plān), *n.* A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Eng.]

reglow (rè-glō'), *v. i.* [*< re-* + *glow*.] Same as *realesce*.

reglow (rè-glō'), *n.* [*< reglow*, *v.*] Same as *realescence*.

regma (reg'mā), *n.*; pl. *regmata* (-mā-tā). [*< Gr. ῥήγμα*, a fracture, breakage, *< ῥήγναι*, break; see *break*.] In *bot.*, a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastically from the persistent axis (carpopore), as in *Euphorbia* and *Geranium*. It is one form of schizocarp.

regmacarp (reg'mā-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥήγμα*, a fracture (see *regma*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dehiscent fruit. *Masters*.

regna, *n.* Plural of *regnum*.

regnal (reg'nəl), *a.* [*< ML. regnalis*, *< L. regnum*, kingdom, reign; see *reign*.] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—**Regnal years**, the

number of years a sovereign has reigned. It has been the practice in various countries to date public documents and other deeds from the year of accession of the sovereign. The practice still prevails in Great Britain in the enumeration of acts of Parliament.

regnancy (reg'nan-si), *n.* [*< regnan(t) + -cy.*] The act of reigning; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

regnant (reg'nant), *a.* [= F. *régnant* = Sp. *reynante* = Pg. *regnante, reinante* = It. *regnante*, *< L. regnan(t)s*, ppr. of *regnare*, reign; see *reign.*] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

The church of martyrs, and the church of saints, and doctors, and confessors, now *regnant* in heaven. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 214.

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant, A traitor to the vices *regnant.* *Swift.*

This intense and *regnant* personality of Carlyle. *The Century*, XXVI. 532.

Queen regnant. See *queen.*

regnative (reg'nā-tiv), *a.* [*< L. regnatus*, pp. of *regnare*, reign, + *-ive.*] Ruling; governing. [Rare.]

regnet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign.*

regicide (reg'ni-sid), *n.* [*< L. regnum*, a kingdom, + *-cida*, *< cædere*, kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [Rare.]

Regicides are no less than *regicides*, Lam. iv. 20; for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives, and traitors make the land sick which they live in. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 418.

Regnoli's operation. See *operation.*

regnum (reg'num), *n.*; pl. *regna* (-nā). [ML., a particular use of *L. regnum*, kingly government, royalty; see *reign.*] 1. A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy, generally a crown of some unusual character. The word is especially applied to early forms of the papal tiara, a crown similar to a royal crown with a high conical cap rising from within it.

St. Peter (in the seal of the mayor of Exeter) has a lofty *regnum* on his head. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XVIII. 257.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] One of three main divisions of natural objects (collectively called *Imperium Naturæ*), technically classed as the *Regnum Animale*, *R. Vegetabile*, and *R. Minerale*; used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnaeus, and later represented by the familiar English phrases *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral kingdom*. (See *kingdom*, 6.) A fourth, *R. Primitivum*, was formally named by Hogg. See *Primordia, Protista.*

regorget (rē-gōrj'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) regorger* = Pr. *regoryar* = It. *ringorgiare*, vomit up; as *re- + gorge*, *v.*] 1. To vomit up; eject from the stomach; throw back or ont again.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To swallow again or back.

And tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood. *Dryden, Sig. and Guis.*, I. 186.

3. To devour to repletion. [Rare.]

Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine, And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats. *Milton, S. A.*, I. 1671.

regraces, *n. pl.* [ME., *< OF. regraces*, thanks, *< regracier*, *< ML. regratiare, regratiari*, thank again, thank, *< L. re-*, again, + *ML. gratiare*, thank; see *grace.*] Thanks.

With dew *regraces.* *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 5. (Halliwell.)

regrade (rē-grād'), *v. i.* [Altered to suit the orig. *grade*, and *degrade*, *retrograde*, etc.; *< L. regredi*, go or come back, turn back, retire, retreat, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go; see *grade*¹. Cf. *regrede*. Cf. *L.L. regradare*, restore to one's rank or to a former condition, also *degrade* from one's rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards, from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored. *Hales, New Analysis of Chronology*, III. 230.

regrant (rē-grānt'), *v. t.* [*< AF. regranter, regrauter*, grant again; as *re- + grant*.] To grant again.

This their grace is long, containing a commemoration of the benefits vouchsafed their fore-fathers, & a prayer for *regranting* the same. *Purchase, Pilgrimage*, p. 200.

regrant (rē-grānt'), *n.* [*< regrant, v.*] The act of granting again; a new or fresh grant.

As there had been no forfeiture, no *regrant* was needed. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest*, V. 9.

regrate¹ (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*< ME. regraten*, *< OF. regrater*, sell by retail, *regrate*, F. *regratter*, haggle, higgie; with intrusive *r* (appar. due to

confusion with OF. *regrater*, dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale; see *regrate*²) for **regater* = Sp. *regatar*, rival in sailing, prob. formerly sell by retail, haggle (cf. deriv. *regatear*, retail, haggle, wriggle, avoid), = Pg. *regatar*, buy, sell, traffic (cf. deriv. *regatear*, haggle, bargain hard), = OIt. *regattare, rigattare*, sell by retail, haggle, strive for mastery, also **recattare, recatare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, *regrate*, forestall the market (ML. refl. *regatear*, buy back, redeem), *< re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, obtain, acquire, purchase, *< L. captare*, strive to seize, lay hold of, snatch at, chase, etc.: see *chase*¹, *catch*¹, and cf. *acute* and *purchase*. Cf. also *regattu*, from the same source.] To retail; specifically, to buy, as corn or provisions, and sell again in or near the same market or fair—a practice which, from its effect in raising the price, was formerly made a criminal offense, often classed with *engrossing* and *forestalling*.

And that they *regrate* no corne comynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge xx. s. for euery of the seid offences. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

Neither should they likewise buye any corne to sell the same agayne, unless it were to make malte therof; for by such engrossing and *regrating* we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth beere in England to have bene caused. *Spenser, Present State of Ireland.*

regrate² (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. regrater*, dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale, lit. 'scrape again,' F. *regratter*, scrape or scratch again, *regrate* (masonry), *< re-*, again, + *grater*, F. *gratter*, scrape, scratch, grate; see *grate*¹. The word has hitherto been confused with *regrate*¹; see *regrate*¹.] 1. In *masonry*, to remove the outer surface of (an old hewn stone), so as to give it a fresh appearance.—2. To grate or rasp; in a figurative sense, to offend; shock. [Rare.]

The most sordid animal, those that are the least beautified with colours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate* the eye. *Derham, Physico-Theology*, iv. 12.

regrate³, *n.* A Middle English form of *regret.*

regrator, **regrator** (rē-grā'tōr, -tōr), *n.* [(a) E. *regrater*, *< ME. regratere*, *< OF. regratier*, F. *regrattier*, a huckster, = Pr. *regratier* = Sp. *regatero* = Pg. *regateiro* = It. *riqattiere* (ML. *regratarius*, later also *regraterius*), huckster; (b) E. *regrator*, *< ME. regrator*, *< OF. regrateor*, *regrator*, *regratteur* (= Pg. *regateador*; ML. as if **regrator*), a huckster, *regrate*, *< regrater*, *regrate*; see *regrate*¹.] A retailer; a huckster; specifically, one who buys provisions and sells them, especially in the same market or fair.

Ac Mede the mayde the maire hath bisouzge, Of alle suche sellers sylner to take, Or presentz with-outte pens as peces of siluer, Ringes or other richesses the *regrateres* to maynetene. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 90.

No *regrator* ne go ow't of towne for to engross the chafare, vpon payne for to be forty-dayes in the kynges prisone. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Regrator or *Regrator*, a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail; but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair or within five Miles of it. Also one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Regrators of bread corn. *Tatler*, No. 118.

Forestallers and *regrators* haunted the privy councils of the king. *I. D'Israeli, Amen.* of Lit. I. 379.

regratory, *n.* [ME., *< OF. *regraterie* (ML. *regratoria*), *< regrater*, *regrate*; see *regrate*¹.] The practice of *regrating*.

For these aren men on this molde that moste harm worcheth To the pore peple that parcel-mele buggen [buy at retail]; . . . Thei rychen thorw *regraterye.* *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

regratiatory (rē-grā'shi-ā-tō-ri), *n.* [*< ML. regratiatory*, one who gives thanks, *< regratiari*, give thanks (cf. AF. *regraces*, thanks); see *regraces*. Cf. *ingratiatory*.] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

That welnere nothyng there doth remayne Wherewith to gyue you my *regratiatory.* *Skellton, Garland of Laurel.*

regrator, *n.* See *regrator*.

regratoriet, *n.* A variant of *regratory*.

regratrix (rē-grā'tres), *n.* [*< regrater + -ess.*] A woman who sells at retail; a female huckster.

No baker shall give unto the *regratrixes* the six-pence . . . by way of hansel-money. *Riley, tr. of Liber Albus*, p. 232, quoted in *Piers Plowman* (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 43.

regrede (rē-grēd'), *v. i.* [*< L. regredi*, go or come back, return, retire, retreat, *regrade*, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go; see *grade*¹, and cf. *regress*, *regrade*.] To go back; retrograde, as the apse of a planet's orbit. *Todhunter*. [Rare.]

regredience (rē-grē'di-ēns), *n.* [*< L. regredien(t)s*, ppr. of *regredi*, go back; see *regrede*.] A returning; a retrograding; a going back.

No man comes late unto that place from whence Never man yet had a *regredience.*

Herriek, Never too Late to Dye.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + greet*¹.] 1. To greet again; resalute.

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life, Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields, Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions. *Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 3. 142.

2. To salute; greet. [Rare.]

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet* The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet. *Shak., Rich. II.*, I. 3. 67.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *n.* [*< regreet, v.*] A return or exchange of salutation; a greeting.

One that comes before To signify the approaching of his lord: From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets.* *Shak., M. of W.*, ii. 9. 89.

Thus low in humblest heart *Regreets* unto thy true do we impart. *Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.*

regress (rē-gres'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *regresar* = Pg. *regressar*, *< L. regressus*, pp. of *regredi*, go back, *< re-*, back, + *gradi*, go; see *regrede*. Cf. *digress*, *progress*, *v.*] 1. To go back; return to a former place or state.

All . . . being forced into fluent consistences, do naturally *regress* into their former solidities. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

2. In *astron.*, to move from east toward west.

regress (rē-gres), *n.* [= OF. *regres, regres*, F. *regrés* = Sp. *regreso* = Pg. It. *regresso*, *< L. regressus*, a returning, return, *< regredi*, pp. *regressus*, go back; see *regress*, *v.*] 1. Passage back; return.

The standing is slippery, and the *regress* is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse. *Bacon, Great Place* (ed. 1887).

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to, and from which there is no progress nor *regress.* *Burnet.*

2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and *regress.* *Shak., M. W. of W.*, ii. 1. 226.

3. In *Scots law*, reentry. Under the feudal law, letters of *regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to resdmit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

4. In *canon law*. See *access*, 7.—5. In *logic*, the passage in thought from effect to cause.—**Demonstrative regress**, demonstrative reasoning from effect to cause.

regression (rē-gresh'on), *n.* [= OF. *regression*, F. *regression* = Sp. *regresion* = Pg. *regressão* = It. *rigressione*, *< L. regressio* (-n-), a going back, return, etc., *< regredi*, pp. *regressus*, go back; see *regress*.] 1. The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

I will leave you whilst I go in and present myself to the honourable count; till my *regression*, so please you, your noble feet may measure this private, pleasant, and most princely walk. *B. Jonson, Case is Altered*, iii. 3.

2. In *astron.*, motion from east toward west.—3. In *geom.*, contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp.—**Edge of regression**, the cuspidal edge of a developable surface. See *cuspidal*.—**Regression of nodes**, a gyratory motion of the orbit of a planet, causing the nodes to move from east to west on the ecliptic.

regressive (rē-gres'iv), *a.* [= F. *régressif*; as *regress + -ive*.] Passing back; returning; opposed to *progressive*.—**Regressive assimilation**, assimilation of a sound to one preceding it.—**Regressive method**, the analytic method, which, departing from particulars, ascends to principles. *Sir W. Hamilton, Logic*, xxiv.—**Regressive paralysis**. See *paralysis*.

regressively (rē-gres'iv-ly), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. *De Quincey.*

regressus (rē-gres'us), *n.* [NL.; see *regress*.] In *bot.*, that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrograde metamorphosis. See *metamorphosis*.

regret (rē-gret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regretted*, ppr. *regretting*. [*< F. regretter*, *regret*, OF. *regrätter, regrater, regrater*, desire, wish for, long after, bewail, lament, = Pr. *regratar* (after F.); not found in other Rom. languages, and variously explained: (a) Orig. 'bewail,' *< OF. re- + *grater*, from the OLG. form cognate with AS. *grätan*, ME. *gretten*, E. *greet* = Icel. *gráta*, weep, wail, mourn, = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan*, weep; see *greet*². (b) *< L. re-*, taken as privative, + *gratus*, pleasing, as if orig. adj., 'unpleasing,' then a noun, 'displeasure, grief, sorrow'; see *grate*³, *greet*², *agree*, *maugre*. (c) *< ML.* as if **regradus*, a return

(of a disease), as in Walloon li r'gret d'on mau, 'the return of a disease,' < *regredi*, go back: see *regrede*, *regress*. (d) < L. as if **requiritari*, < *re-* + *quiritare*, bewail: see *cry*. (e) < L. *requirere*, ask after, inquire for, req. of *requirere*, ask after, require: see *require*. Of these explanations only the first is in any degree plausible.] 1. To look back at with sorrow; feel grief or sorrowful longing for on looking back.

Sure, if they catch, to spoil the toy at most, To covet flying, and regret when lost.

Pope, Moral Essays, li. 234.

Beauty which you shall feel perfectly but once, and regret forever.

Howells, Venetian Life, li.

2. To grieve at; be mentally distressed on account of: as, to regret one's rashness; to regret a choice made.

Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow By all mankind regretted so.

Cotton, Death of the Earl of Ossory.

Those the implicity of whose lives makes them regret a deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions.

Glanville.

Poets, of all men, ever least regret

Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.

Couper, Table-Talk, l. 176.

Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to regret the peace.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=Syn. To rue, lament. See *repentance*.

regret (rĕ-gret'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *regrate*; < OF. *regret*, desire, will, grief, sorrow, regret, F. *regret*, regret; from the verb (which, however, is later in E.): see *regret*, *v.*] 1. Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; a painful sense of loss; desire for what is gone; sorrowful longing.

When her eyes she on the Dwarf had set, And saw the signes that deadly tyldiges spake, She fell to ground for sorrowful regret.

Spenser, F. Q., l. vii. 20.

Anguish and regret

For loss of life and pleasure overloved.

Milton, P. L., x. 1018.

A pain of privation takes the name of a pain of regret in two cases: (1) where it is grounded on the memory of a pleasure which, having been once enjoyed, appears not likely to be enjoyed again; (2) where it is grounded on the idea of a pleasure which was never actually enjoyed, nor perhaps so much as expected, but which might have been enjoyed (it is supposed) had such or such a contingency happened, which, in fact, did not happen.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 20.

2. Pain or distress of mind, as at something done or left undone; the earnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.

Decay of Christian Piety.

Many and sharp the num'rous ills

Inwoven with our frame!

More pointed still we make ourselves

Regret, remorse, and shame.

Burns, Man was Made to Mourn.

3†. Dislike; aversion. Is it a virtue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation?

Decay of Christian Piety.

4. An expression of regret: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]—5. A written communication expressing sorrow for inability to accept an invitation. [Colloq.]—Syn. 1. Concern, sorrow, lamentation.—2. Penitence, conjunction, etc. See *repentance*.

regretful (rĕ-gret'fŭl), *a.* [*< regret + -ful.*] Full of regret; sorrowful.

regretfully (rĕ-gret'fŭl-i), *adv.* With regret.

regrettable (rĕ-gret'ə-bl), *a.* [*< regret + -able.*] Admitting of or calling for regret.

Of regrettable good English examples can be quoted from 1632 onwards.

J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

regrettably (rĕ-gret'ə-bl-i), *adv.* With regret; regretfully.

My mother and sisters, who have so long been regretably prevented from making your acquaintance.

H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 126.

regrowth (rĕ-grōth'), *n.* [*< re- + growth.*] A growing again; a new or second growth. *Darwin.*

regt. An abbreviation of (a) *regent*; (b) *regiment*.

regardant, *a.* See *regardant*.

reguerdon (rĕ-gĕr'dŏn), *n.* [*< ME. reguerdon*, < OF. *reguerdon*; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *n.*] A reward; a recompense.

And in reguerdon of that duty done,

I gird thee with the vallant sword of York.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. l. 170.

reguerdon (rĕ-gĕr'dŏn), *v. t.* [*< OF. reguerdonner*, reward, as *re-* + *guerdon*, *v.*] To reward; recompense.

Yet never have you tasted our reward,
Or been reguerdon'd with so much as thanks.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 23.

reguerdonment (rĕ-gĕr'dŏn-mĕnt), *n.* [*< reguerdon + -ment.*] Reward; return; requital.

In generous reguerdonment whereof he sacramentally obliged himself.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

regula (reg'ŭ-lā), *n.*; pl. *regulæ* (-lĕ). [*< L. regula*, a rule: see *rule*, and cf. *regle*.] 1. A book of rules or orders governing a religious house; the rule. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—2. In *arch.*, a short band or fillet, bearing guttæ or drops on the lower side, corresponding, below the crowning tænia of the Doric architrave, to the triglyphs of the frieze. See *cut* under *ditrigrlyph.*—**Regula cæci**, a rule of arithmetic for solving two linear equations between three unknown quantities in whole numbers.—**Regula falsi**, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.

regulable (reg'ŭ-lā-bl), *a.* [*< regula(te) + -ble.*] Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

regulæ, *n.* Plural of *regula*.

regular (reg'ŭ-lār), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. regular*, < OF. *regulier*, F. *régulier* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular* = It. *regolare*, < L. *regularis*, *regular*, < *regula*, a rule, < *regere*, rule, govern: see *regula* and *rule*.] 1. *a.* 1. Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a regular epic poem; a regular verse in poetry; a regular plan; regular features; a regular building.

The English Speech, though it be rich, copious, and significant, and that there be divers Dictionaries of it, yet, under Favour, I cannot call it a regular Language.

Howell, Letters, li. 55.

But soft — by regular approach — not yet —

First through the length of your hot terrace sweat.

Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 129.

Philip was of the middle height; he had a fair, florid complexion, regular features, long flowing locks, and a well-made, symmetrical figure.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., li. 19.

2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying: as, regular in diet; regular in attendance on divine worship; the regular return of the seasons.

Not a man

Shall . . . offend the stream

Of regular justice in your city's bounds,

But shall be rendered to your public laws.

Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 61.

True Courage must be a Regular thing: it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. v.

This gentleman is a person of good sense, and some learning, of a very regular life, and obliging conversation.

Addison, Spectator, No. 106.

3. Specifically, in *lar*, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court.—4. In *math.*, governed by one law throughout. Thus, a regular polygon is one which has all its sides and all its angles equal; a regular body is one which has all its faces regular polygons, and all its summits formed by the junction of equal numbers of edges, those of each summit being equally inclined to one line.

5. In *gram.*, adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with *-s* or *-es*; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as *regular*; and so on.—6. Belonging to and subject to the rule of a monastic order; pertaining to a monastic order: as, regular clergy, in distinction from *secular* clergy.

As these chanouns regulers,

Or white monkes, or these blake.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6694.

7. Specifically, in *bot.*, having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size; properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number.

—8. In *zool.*, noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See *Regularia*.

9. In *music*: (a) Same as *striet*: as, regular form; a regular fugue, etc. (b) Same as *similar*: as, regular motion.—10. *Milit.*, permanent; standing: opposed to *volunteer*: said of an army or of troops.—11. In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or originating from the recognized agents or "machinery" of a party: as, a regular ticket.—12. Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a regular humbug; a regular deception; a regular brick. [Colloq.]

—**Regular abbot, body, canon.** See the nouns.—**Regular benefice**, a benefice which could be conferred only on a regular priest.—**Regular curve.** (a) A curve without contrary flexure. (b) A curve defined by the same equation or equations throughout.—**Regular decagon, dodecagon, dodecahedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular function**, a function connected with the variable by the same general law for all values of the latter.—**Regular physician**, a practitioner of medicine who has acquired an accepted grade of knowledge of such things as pertain to the art of healing, and who does not announce himself as employing any single and peculiar rule or method of treatment, in contrast with the allopath (if such there be), homeopath, botanic physician, hydropath, electrician, or mind-cure practitioner. But nothing in his character of regular physician prevents his using drugs which may be made to produce in a healthy person effects opposite to or similar to those of the disease in hand, or using drugs of vegetable origin, or water in its various applications, or electricity, or recognizing the tunc effects of faith.—**Regular place**, a place within the precincts of a religious house.—**Regular polygon, polyhedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular proof**, a proof drawn up in strict form, with all the steps accurately stated in their proper order.—**Regular relation.** See *relation*.—**Regular sales**, in *stock-broking* and similar transactions, sales for delivery on the following day.—**Regular syllogism**, a syllogism set forth in the form usual in the books of logic, the major premise first, then the minor premise, and last the conclusion, each proposition being formally stated, with the same expressions used for the terms in the different propositions, and the construction of the proposition being that which logic contemplates.—**The regular system**, in *crystal.*, the isometric system.—**Syn. 1. Ordinary**, etc. See *normal*.—2. Systematic, uniform, periodic, settled, established, stated.

II. *n.* 1. A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

They declared positively that he [Archbishop Abbot] was not to fall from his Dignity or Function, but should still remain a Regular, and in statu quo prius.

Howell, Letters, l. iii. 7.

As in early days the regulars sustained Becket and the seculars supported Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

He was a regular in our ranks; in other services only a volunteer.

Sumner, John Pickering.

3. In *elron.*: (a) A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls. (b) A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of any month fell, or the age of the moon on the first day of any month.—**College of regulars.** See *college*.—**Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.** See *congregation*, 5 (a) (8).

Regularia (reg'ŭ-lā'ri-ā), *n.* pl. [NL., neut. pl. of L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] Regular sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, centric mouth, and aboral anus interior. Also called *Endoeyelia*.

regularise, *v. t.* See *regularize*. **regularity** (reg'ŭ-lar'ĭ-ti), *n.* [*< OF. regularite*, *regularite*, F. *régularité* = Sp. *regularidad* = Pg. *regularidade* = It. *regolarità*, < ML. **regularita(-s)*, < L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] The state or character of being regular, in any sense: as, regularity of a plan or of a building; regularity of features; the regularity of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great regularity.

He was a mighty lover of regularity and order.

Bp. Atterbury.

There was no regularity in their dancing.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 212.

Regularly and proportion appeal to a primary sensibility of the mind. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 236.

regularization (reg'ŭ-lār-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* [*< regularize + -ation.*] The act or process of regularizing, or making regular; the state of being made regular. [Rare.]

At present (1885), a scheme combining the two systems of regularization and canalization is being carried out, for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water a depth of 5 feet 3 inches.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 528.

An ancient Chinese law, moreover, prescribed the regularization of weights and measures at the spring equinox.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 792.

regularize (reg'ŭ-lār-ĭ-z), *v. t.* [*< F. régulariser*; as *regular + -ize.*] To make regular.

The labor bestowed in regularizing and modulating our language had operated not only to impoverish it, but to check its growth.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 232.

Their [the alkaline metals] mode of action is greatly regularized by being made into amalgam with mercury.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 440.

Also spelled *regularise*.

regularly (reg'ŭ-lār-lī), *adv.* In a regular manner, in any sense of the word *regular*.

regularness (reg'ŭ-lār-nes), *n.* Regularity. Long crystals . . . that did emulate native crystal as well in the regularness of shape as in the transparency of the substance.

Boyle, Works, III. 530.

regulatable (reg'ū-lā-tā-bl), *a.* [*< regulate + -able.*] Capable of being regulated. *E. H. Knight.*

regulate (reg'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulating*. [*< L. regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (*>*) *It. regolare* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular*, *reglar* = F. *régler*], direct, rule, regulate, *< regula*, rule: see *rule*¹. Cf. *regle*, *rail*², *v.*] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; direct.

If we think to *regulat* Printing, thereby to rectify manners, we must *regulat* all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightful to man. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*, p. 23.

When I travel, I always choose to *regulate* my own supper. *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, ii. 1.

One of the settled conclusions of political economy is that wages and prices cannot be artificially *regulated*. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 501.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* the digestion.

You must learn by trial how much half a turn of the screw accelerates or retards the watch per day, and after that you can *regulate* it to the utmost nicety. *Sir E. Beckett*, *Clocks, Watches, and Bells*, p. 300.

3. Specifically, in musical instruments with a keyboard, so to adjust the action that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to the touch. = *Syn. 1. Rule, Manage*, etc. See *govern*.

regulating (reg'ū-lā-ting), *n.* 1. The act indicated by the verb *regulate*. Specifically—2. In *rail*, the work in the yard of making up trains, storing cars, etc.; drilling or switching.

regulating-screw (reg'ū-lā-ting-skrō), *n.* In *organ-building*, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted.

regulation (reg'ū-lā'shen), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *régulation* = Sp. *regulación* = Pg. *regulação* = It. *regolazione*, *<* ML. **regulatio(n)-*, *<* *regulare*, regulate; see *regulate*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.

No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without *regulation*, and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. *H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 39.

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control; a governing direction; precept; law: as, police *regulations*; more specifically, a rule prescribed by a municipality, corporation, or society for the conduct of third persons dealing with it, as distinguished from (*a*) *by-law*, a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing its own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members, and (*b*) *ordinance*, which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities.—3. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the act or process of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every variation of touch.—**Army regulations.** See *army*².—**General regulations,** a system of ordinances for the administration of the affairs of the army, and for better prescribing the respective duties and powers of officers and men in the military service, and embracing all forms of a general character. *Ives*. = *Syn. 1. Disposition, ordering, adjutant*.—2. *Ordinance, Statute*, etc. See *law*¹.

II. *a.* Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style; in accord with a rule or standard. [*Colloq.*]

The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair. *Dickens*, *Oliver Twist*, xviii.

My *regulation* saddle-boisters and housings. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xxx.

regulation (reg'ū-lā'shen), *v. t.* [*< regulate + -ion.*] To bring under regulations; cause to conform to rules. [*Rare.*]

The Javanese knows no freedom. His whole existence is *regulated*. Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 604.

regulative (reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< regulate + -ive.*] Regulating; tending to regulate.

Ends and uses are the *regulative* reasons of all existing things. *Bushnell*, *Sermons for New Life*, p. 12.

It is the aim of the Dialectic to show . . . that there are certain ideas of reason which are *regulative* of all our empirical knowledge, and which also limit it. *E. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 197.

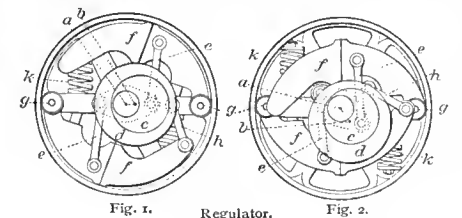
Regulative faculty, Sir W. Hamilton's name for the faculty of principles; the noetic faculty.—**Regulative idea**, a conception resulting from or carrying with it a regulative principle.—**Regulative principle.** (*a*) In *logic*, the leading principle of an argumentation or inference; that general proposition whose truth is required to justify the habit of inference which has given rise in any case to the particular inference of which this proposition is said to be the regulative principle: opposed to *constitutive principle*, or pre-major premise. [This use of the term originated in the fifteenth century.]

Which be the principles irregularitie? The *Principles regulative* of a syllogisme be these two phrases of speech: to be spoken of all, and to be spoken of none. *Blundeville*, *Arte of Logick* (ed. 1619), v. 1.

(*b*) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume, without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth if it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be attained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investigation. (*c*) A rule of conduct which, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.—**Regulative use of a conception.** See *constitutive use of a conception*, under *constitutive*.

regulator (reg'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* [= F. *régulateur* = Sp. *regulador* = It. *regolatore*, *<* ML. *regulator*, a regulator, ruler, *<* *regulare*, regulate; see *regulate*.] 1. One who or that which regulates. Members of the unauthorized associations which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in the case of heinous or notorious crimes have been called *regulators*.

2. A mechanical contrivance intended to produce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, etc. (*a*) In *engin.* and *mach.*: (1) A governor in the sense described and illustrated under *governor*, 6. (2) A governor employed to control the closing of the port-opening for admission of steam to the cylinder of an automatically variable cut-off steam-engine. This is a numerous class of regulators, in which the ball-governor described under *governor*, 6, is used to control the motion of the induction-valve instead of that of the throttle-valve. By leaving the throttle-valve fully open and closing the induction-valve earlier or later in the stroke, the steam arrives in the cylinder nearly at full pressure, and with its full store of available heat for conversion into work by expansion. (3) An arrangement of weights, springs, and an eccentric or eccentricity, carried on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induction-valve by an eccentric-rod, and automatically varying



the cut-off, maintaining a uniform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work. One of the most ingenious and scientific of this class is illustrated in the cut with an accompanying explanation. (4) A throttle-valve. (5) The induction-valve of a steam-engine. (6) The brake-band of a crab or crane which regulates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine. (*b*) In heating apparatus: (1) A register. (2) A thermostat. (3) An automatic draft-damper for the furnace or fire-box of a steam-boiler. Also called *damper-regulator*. (*c*) In *horol.*: (1) A clock of anterior order, by comparison with which other time-pieces are regulated. (2) A clock which, being electrically connected with other clocks at a distance, causes them to keep time in unison with it. (3) A device (commonly a screw and small nut) by which the bob of a pendulum is raised or lowered, causing the clock to go faster or slower. (4) The fly of the striking mechanism of a clock. (See *fly*, 3 (*a*), (1).) (5) A small lever which shortens or lengthens the hair-spring of a watch, thus causing the watch to go faster or slower according as the regulator is moved toward a part marked *F*, or *S*. (*d*) In the electric light, the contrivance, usually an electromagnet, by which the carbon-points are kept at a constant distance, so that the light is steady (see *electric light*, under *electric*); or, in general, a contrivance for making the current produced by the dynamo-machines of constant strength.—**Many-light regulator,** a regulator for voltaic arc-lights, controlling numerous lights on one circuit.—**Regulator-box.** (*a*) A valve-chest or -box. (*b*) The original valve-motion of Watt's double-action condensing pumping-engine. It was a valve-box having a spindle through one of its sides, on which was a toothed sector working on a central bearing, and meshing with a rack attached to a valve. A tripping-lever attached to the sector and operated by the plug-tree caused the oscillations of the latter to open and close the valve.—**Regulator-cock**, one of the oil-cocks which admit oil to the steam-chest or valve-chest of a locomotive engine.—**Regulator-cover**, the cover or bonnet of a valve-chest or steam-chest of a steam-engine cylinder.—**Regulator-shaft and -levers**, in locomotive engines, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator; now collectively

called *valve-gear* or *valve-motion*.—**Regulator-valve**, a throttle-valve.

regulatory (reg'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< regulate + -ory.*] Tending to regulate; regulative. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 476.

regulatress (reg'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [*< regulator + -ess.*] A female regulator; a directrix. *Knight*, *Anc. Art and Myth*, (1876), p. 99.

Regulinæ (reg'ū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Regulus + -inæ.*] The kinglets as a subfamily of *Sylviidae* (or of *Turdidae*), typified by the genus *Regulus*. They are only 4 or 5 inches long, generally with a conspicuous colored crest. The tarsi are booted, and the first primary is strictly spurious. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the Old World. Sometimes *Regulidæ*, as a separate family.

reguline¹ (reg'ū-lin), *a.* [*<* F. *régulin*, having the character of regulus, the condition of perfect purity; as *regulus + -ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to a regulus.

The *reguline* condition is that of the greater number of deposits made in electrometallurgy. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXIX. 90.

reguline² (reg'ū-lin), *a.* In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Regulinæ*.

regulize (reg'ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulized*, ppr. *regulizing*. [*<* *regulus + -ize.*] To reduce to regulus.

regulus (reg'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reguli* (-lī). [*<* L. *regulus*, a little king, a king's son, a king bee, a small bird so called, LL, a kind of serpent, ML. *regulus*, metallic antimony, later also applied to various alloys and metallic products; dim. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king; see *rex*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Regulinæ*; the kinglets. The common goldcrest of Europe is *R. cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*); the fire-created wren of the same country is *R. ignicapillus*. The corresponding species of America is the golden-crowned kinglet, *R. satrapa*. The ruby-crowned kinglet is *R. calendula*. See *kinglet*.

2. In *alchemy* and *early chemistry*, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores, particularly those of the semi-metals (see *metal*); especially, metallic antimony (*regulus antimonii*): but various alloys of antimony, other brittle metals, and even the mere perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the metallic condition.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Copernicus), tr. Gr. *βασιλευκος*, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; a Leonis.—4. In *geom.*, a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect.—**Dalmatian regulus.** See *Dalmatian*.

regur, regar (rē'gēr, rē'gār), *n.* [*Hind. regūr*, prop. *regūla*, *regādī*, black loam (see *def.*), *<* *reg*, sand.] The name given in India to a dark-colored, loamy, superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter, and often of very considerable thickness. It is distinguished by its fineness and the absence of forest vegetation, thus resembling in character the black soil of southern Russia (*tschernozem*) and of the prairies of the Mississippi valley.

regurgitant (rē-gēr'jī-tānt), *a.* [*<* ML. *regurgitans*, ppr. of *regurgitare*, regurgitate; see *regurgitate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to regurgitation.

The diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulation . . . are of two kinds, obstructive and *regurgitant*. *Quain*, *Med. Dict.*, p. 623.

Regurgitant cardiac murmurs. See *murmur*.

regurgitate (rē-gēr'jī-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regurgitated*, ppr. *regurgitating*. [*<* ML. *regurgitatus*, ppr. of *regurgitare* (*>*) *It. regurgitare* = Sp. Pg. *regurgitar* = OF. *regurgiter*, F. *regurgiter*], regurgitate, *<* LL. *re-*, back, *+ gurgitare*, engulf, flood; see *gurgitation*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour or cause to rush or surge back; pour or throw back in great quantity.

For a mammal, having its grinding apparatus in its mouth, to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing un-masticated food, it must also have the habit of *regurgitating* the food for subsequent mastication. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 297.

II. intrans. To be poured back; surge or rush back.

Many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley*.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vitious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey*.

regurgitation (rē-gēr'jī-tā'shen), *n.* [= F. *regurgitation* = Sp. *regurgitación* = Pg. *regurgitação*, *<* ML. *regurgitatio(n)-*, *<* *regurgitare*, regurgitate; see *regurgitate*.] 1. The act of re-

gurgitating or pouring back.—2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

In the lowest creatures, the distribution of crude nutriment is by slow gurgitations and regurgitations.

H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 417.

3. In med.: (a) The puking or possetting of infants. (b) The rising of solids or fluids into the month in the adult. (c) Specifically, the reflux through incompetent heart-valves: as, aortic regurgitation (reflux through leaking aortic valves).

reh (rā), n. [Hind.] A saline efflorescence rising to the surface and covering various extensive tracts of land in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain, rendering the soil worthless for cultivation. It consists chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with more or less common salt (sodium chloride) and sodium carbonate. It is known in the Northwest Provinces of India as reh, and further west, in the Upper Punjab, as kalar or kullar.

Those who have travelled through Northern India cannot fail to have noticed whole districts of land as white as if covered with snow, and entirely destitute of vegetation. . . . This desolation is caused by reh, which is a white flocculent efflorescence, formed of highly soluble sodium salts, which are found in almost every soil. Where the subsoil water-level is sufficiently near the surface, the strong evaporating force of the sun's heat, aided by capillary attraction, draws to the surface of the ground the water holding these salts in solution, and these compel the water, which passes off in the form of vapour, to leave behind the salts it held as a white efflorescence.

A. G. F. Elliot James, Indian Industries, p. 195.

rehabilitate (rē-hā-bil'i-tāt), v. t. [*ML. rehabilitatus*, pp. of *rehabilitare* (> *It. riabilitare* = *Sp. Pg. rehabilitar* = *OF. rehabilliter*, *F. rehabilliter*), restore, < *re-*, again, + *habilitare*, habitate: see *habilitate*.] 1. To restore to a former capacity or standing; reinstate; qualify again; restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited: a term drawn from the civil and canon law.

He is rehabilitated, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged!

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

Assured
The justice of the court would presently confirm her in her rights and exculpate, Re-integrate, and rehabilitate.

Browning, King and Book, II. 327.

2. To reestablish in the esteem of others or in social position lost by disgrace; restore to public respect: as, there is now a tendency to rehabilitate notorious historical personages; Lady Blank was rehabilitated by the influence of her family at court.

rehabilitation (rē-hā-bil-i-tā'shon), n. [= *OF. rehabilitacion*, *F. réhabilitation* = *Sp. rehabilitacion* = *Pg. rehabilitação* = *It. riabilitazione*, < *ML. rehabilitatio(n)-*, < *rehabilitare*, pp. *rehabilitatus*, *rehabilitate*: see *rehabilitate*.] The act of rehabilitating, or reinstating in a former rank, standing, or capacity; restoration to former rights; restoration to or reestablishment in the esteem of others.

This old law-term [*rehabilitate*] has been gaining ground ever since it was introduced into popular discourse by Burke, to whom it may have been suggested by the French *réhabilité*. Equally with its substantive, *rehabilitation*, it enables us to dispense with a tedious circumlocution.

F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 299, note.

rehaite, rehetet, v. t. [*ME. rehaiten*, *rehayten*, *reheten*, < *OF. rehaitier*, make joyful, < *re-*, again, + *haitier*, make joyful.] To revive; cheer; encourage; comfort.

Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those lordes, Rehetede the Romaynes with realle speche.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 221.

Hym wol I comforte and rehetete,
For I hope of his gold to gete,
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6509.

rehandle (rē-han'dl), v. t. [*re-* + *handte*.] To handle or have to do with again; remodel; revise. *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

rehash (rē-hash'), v. t. [*OF. rehacher*, hack or chop again, < *re-*, again, + *hacher*, chop, hash: see *hash*.] To hash anew; work up, as old material, in a new form.

rehash (rē-hash'), n. [*rehash*, *v.*] Something hashed afresh; something concocted from materials formerly used: as, a literary *rehash*. [*Colloq.*]

I understand that Dr. G.—'s speech here, the other evening, was principally a *rehash* of his Yreka effort.

Senator Broderick, Speech in California, Aug., 1859. (Bartlett.)

Your finest method in her hands is only a *rehash* of the old mechanism.

Jour. of Education, XVIII. 377.

rehead (rē-hed'), v. t. [*re-* + *head*.] To fit or furnish with a head again, as a cask or a nail.

rehear (rē-hēr'), v. t. [*re-* + *hear*.] To hear again; try a second time: as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court. *Bp. Horne*, Com. on Ps. lxxxii.

rehearing (rē-hēr'ing), n. [*Verbal n. of rehear*, *v.*] A second hearing; reconsideration; especially, in law, a second hearing or trial; more specifically, a new trial in chancery, or a second argument of a motion or an appeal.

If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxvii.

rehearsal (rē-hēr'sal), n. [*Early mod. E. rehearsal*; < *ME. rehearsal*, < *OF. rehearsal*, *rehearsall*, repeating, < *reherse*, rehearse: see *rehearse*.] The act of rehearsing. (a) Repetition of the words of another.

Twice we appoint that the words which the minister pronounceth the whole congregation shall repeat after him: as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in rehearsal of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

(b) Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars: as, the rehearsal of one's wrongs or adventures.

Be not Antour also of tales newe,
For calling to rehearsal, lest thou it newe.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.
You haue made mine eares glow at the rehearsal of your ioue.

Lytly, Epiphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 75.

(c) In music and the drama: (1) The process of studying by practice or preparatory exercise: as, to put a work in rehearsal. (2) A meeting of musical or dramatic performers for practice and study together, preliminary to a public performance.

Here's a marvelous convenient place for our rehearsal. This green plot shall be our stage.

Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 3.

Full rehearsal, a rehearsal in which all the performers take part.—Public rehearsal, a rehearsal to which a limited number of persons are admitted by way of compliment or for their criticism, or even as to a regular performance.

rehearse (rē-hēr's), v.; pret. and pp. rehearsed, ppr. rehearsing. [*Early mod. E. also reherse*; < *ME. reherreen*, *reherren*, *reherren*, < *AF. reher-ser*, *rehercer*, repeat, rehearse, a particular use of *OF. reherse*, harrow over again, < *re-*, again, + *hercer*, harrow, < *herce*, *F. herse*, a harrow: see *herse*.] I. trans. 1. To repeat, as what has already been said or written; recite; say or deliver again.

Her faire locks up stared attife on end,
Hearing him those same bloody lynes rehearse.

Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.
When the words were heard which David spake, they rehearsed them before Sant.

1 Sam. xvii. 31.
We rehearsed our rhymes
To their fair auditor.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To mention; narrate; relate; recount; recapitulate; enumerate.

With many moe good deedes, not rehearsed heere.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 582.

of swiche unkynde abhomynacions
Ne I wol noon reherce, if that I may.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 89.
There shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord.

Judges v. 11.

3. To repeat, act, or perform in private for experiment and practice, preparatory to a public performance: as, to rehearse a tragedy; to rehearse a symphony.

A mere boy, with but little physical or dramatic strength, coming upon the stage to rehearse so important a character, must have been rather a shock . . . to the great actor whom he was to support.

J. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 129.

4. To cause to recite or narrate; put through a rehearsal; prompt. [Rare.]

A wood-sawyer, living by the prison wall, is under the control of the Defarges, and has been rehearsed by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her [Lucie] . . . making signs and signals to the prisoners.

Dikens, Two Cities, III. 12.
=Syn. 2. To detail, describe. See *recapitulate*.

II. intrans. To repeat what has been already said, written, or performed; go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood; . . . there will we rehearse.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 105.

rehearser (rē-hēr'sēr), n. One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Such rehearsers [of genealogies] who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

rehearsing (rē-hēr'sing), n. [*ME. rehersyng*, *rehersyng*; verbal n. of *rehearse*, *v.*] Rehearsal; recital; discourse.

Of love, of hate, and other sondry thynges,
Of whiche I may not maken rehearsinges.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 24.

reheat (rē-hēt'), v. t. [*re-* + *heat*.] To heat again or anew.—Reheating-furnace. See *furnace*.

reheater (rē-hēt'er), n. An apparatus for restoring heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process. In a diffusion

apparatus for extraction of sugar from beet-roots or from sugar-canes, reheaters are arranged in alternation with diffusers, commonly twelve in number, containing the sliced roots. The hot water for diffusion is directed through pipes connecting the diffusers with the reheaters by means of cocks or valves, and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser. Thus, through the aid of heat and pressure, the water becomes charged with sugar. See *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *diffuse*.

rehedt, n. A corrupt Middle English form of *reedt*.

reheel (rē-hēl'), v. t. [*re-* + *heel*.] To supply a heel to, especially in knitting, as in mending a stocking.

rehelm (rē-hēlm'), v. t. [*re-* + *helm*.] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet.

With the crossynge of their speares the erie was vn-helmed; than he returned to his men, and incontynent he was rehelmed, and toke his speare.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlviii.

rehersaillet, n. A Middle English form of *rehearsal*.

reherse, v. An obsolete spelling of *rehearse*.

rehetet, v. t. See *rehaite*.

rehibition (rē-hi-bih'ōn), n. Same as *redhibition*.

rehibitory (rē-hib'i-tō-ri), a. Same as *redhibitory*.

rehybridize (rē-hi'bri-diz), v. t. [*re-* + *hybridize*.] To cause to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species.

Hybrid plants may be again crossed or even re-hybridized.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 21d.

rehypothecate (rē-hi-poth'ē-kāt), v. t. [*re-* + *hypothecate*.] To hypothecate again, as by lending as security bonds already pledged. See *hypothecate*.

rehypothecation (rē-hi-poth'ē-kā'shon), n. [*re-* + *hypothecation*.] The pledging of property of any kind as security for a loan by one with whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned.

rei, n. Plural of *reus*.

reichardtite (rī'chär-tit), n. [*Reichardt* + *-ite*.] A massive variety of epsomite from Stassfurt, Prussia.

Reichertian (rī-chēr'ti-an), a. [*Reichert* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist K. B. Reichert (1811-83).

Reichsrath (G. pron. rīchs'rät), n. [*G.*, < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire (= *AS. rice*, kingdom: see *riche*), + *rath*, council, parliament: see *read*, *redel*.] The chief deliberative body in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is composed of an upper house (*Herrenhaus*) of princes, certain nobles and prelates, and members nominated by the emperor, and of a lower house of 353 deputies elected by landed proprietors and other persons having a certain property or particular individual qualification.

Reichsstadt (G. pron. rīch'stät), n. [*G.*, < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *stadt*, a town. Cf. *stadtholder*.] In the old Roman-German empire, a city which held immediately of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag.

Reichstag (G. pron. rīchs'tääh), n. [*G.*, < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *tag*, parliament: see *day*. Cf. *Landtag*.] The chief deliberative body in certain countries of Europe. For the Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire, see *diel*. In the present empire of Germany, the Reichstag, in combination with the Bundesrath (which see), exercises the legislative power in imperial matters; it is composed of 397 deputies, elected by universal suffrage. In the Transleithan division of Austria-Hungary it is composed of a House of Magnates and a lower House of Representatives. *Reichstag* in all these senses is often rendered in English by *diet* or *parliament*.

reichsthaler (G. pron. rīchs'tä'ler), n. [*G.*, < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *thaler*, dollar: see *dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

reift, n. See *reef*.

reification (rē'i-fi-kā'shon), n. [*reify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Materialization; objectivization; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a thing. [Rare.]

reify (rē'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. reified, ppr. reifying. [*L. res*, a thing, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

The earliest objects of thought and the earliest concepts must naturally be those of the things that live and move about us; hence, then—to seek no deeper reason for the present—this natural tendency, which language by providing distinct names powerfully secures, to reify or personify not only things, but every element and relation of things which we can single out, or, in other words, to concrete our abstracts.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

reighte. A Middle English variant of *raughte* for *reached*.
reiglet, *n.* and *v.* See *regle*.
reiglement, *n.* See *reglement*.
reign (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rainn*, *raine*; < ME. *regne*, *reigne*, < OF. *regne*, *regne*, F. *regne* = Pr. *regne* = Sp. *regno* = It. *regno*, < L. *regnum*, kingly government, royalty, dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, a kingdom, realm, estate, possession, < *regere*, rule; see *regent*.] 1. Royal or imperial authority; sovereignty; supreme power; control; sway.

Why, what ia pomp, rule, reigm, but earth and dust?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

That fix'd mind . . .
 And to the fierce contention brought along
 Innumerable force of spirits arm'd,
 That durst dislike his reigm.
Milton, P. L., l. 102.
 In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reigm.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 90.

2. The time during which a monarch occupies the throne: as, an act passed in the present reigm.

In the fifteenth year of the reigm of Tiberius Cæsar . . .
 the word of God came unto John.
Luke iii. 1.

3†. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.

He conquerde all the reigne of Femenye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.
 Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising reigm. . .
 Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commanda
 Her boundless empire over sea and landa.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 65.

4. Power; influence; sway; dominion.

She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert
 To meeke obeysance of loves mightie reigne.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 28.
 In her the painter had anatomized
 Time's ruin, beauty's wreck, and grim care's reigm.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1451.

That characteristic principle of the Constitution, which has been well called "The Reign of Law," was established.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, l. 215.

Reign of Terror. See *terror*.
reign (rān), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rainn*, *raine*; < ME. *reinen*, *reignen*, *reignen*, < OF. *regner*, F. *régner* = Pr. *regnar*, *renhar* = Sp. *regnar*, < L. *regere*, < L. *regere*, rule, authority, rule: see *regent*, n. Cf. *regnant*.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; govern, as a king or emperor; hold the supreme power; rule.

In the Cytee of Tyre regned Agenore the Padre of Dydo.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.
 Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigmeth.
Rev. xix. 6.

Better to reigm in hell than serve in heaven.
Milton, P. L., l. 263.

2. To prevail; be in force.

The spavin
 Or springhalt reigned among 'em.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.
 The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains,
 While in thy heart eternal winter reigm.

Fear and trembling reigned, for a time, along the frontier.
Irving, Granada, p. 101.

Silence reigned in the streets; from the church no Angelus sounded.
Longfellow, Evangeline, l. 5.

3. To have dominion or ascendancy; predominate.

Let not any therefore reigm in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof.
Rom. vi. 12.
 Our Jovial star reigm'd at his birth.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 105.

Insatiate Avarice then first began
 To reigne in the deprav'd minds of man
 After his fall.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Two principles in human nature reigm:
 Self-love to urge, and Reason to restrain.
Pope, Essay on Man, ll. 53.

reigner (rā'nér), *n.* [< *reign* + *-er*.] Cf. It. *regnatore*, ruler, < L. *regnator*, ruler.] One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.]

reikti, *n.* A variant of *reck*.
reikt, *n.* A Middle English form of *raik*.
Reil's band. A fibrous or muscular band extending across the right ventricle of the heart, from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum. It is frequent in man, and represents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals.

reim (rēm), *n.* Same as *riem*.
reimbark, *v.* See *reëmbark*.
reimbursable (rē-im-bēr'sā-bl), *a.* [= F. *remboursable* = Sp. *rembolsable*; as *reimburse* + *-able*.] Capable of being or expected to be reimbursed or repaid.

Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, . . . reimbursable within five years.
A. Hamilton, To House of Rep., Dec. 3, 1792.

reimburse (rē-im-bērs'), *v. t.* [Aecom. < OF. (and F.) *remborsare* = Sp. *rembolsar* = It. *rimborsare*, reimburse; as *re-* + *imburse*.] 1. To replace in a purse, treasury, or fund, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; pay back; restore; refund: as, to reimburse the expenses of a war.

It was but reasonable that I should atain myself as far as I was able to reimburse him some of his charges.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.
 If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges of any Experiments which he shall have made, . . . the Money is forthwith reimbursed by the King.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 79.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnify.
 As if one who had been robbed . . . should allege that he had a right to reimburse himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met.
Paley, Moral Philoa., iii. 7.

= Syn. 2. *Remunerate*, *Recompense*, etc. See *indemnify*.
reimbursement (rē-im-bērs'mēt), *n.* [Aecom. < OF. (and F.) *remborsement* = It. *rimborsamento*; as *reimburse* + *-ment*.] The act of reimbursing or refunding; repayment.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her reimbursement whenever they should be in a condition to pay.
Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

reimbursor (rē-im-bēr'sēr), *n.* One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

reimplacet (rē-im-plās'), *v. t.* [Aecom. < OF. *remplaceer*, replace; as *re-* + *emplace*.] To replace.

For this resurrection of the soul, for the reimplacing the Divine image, . . . God did a greater work than the creation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), l. 865.

reimplant (rē-im-plānt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *implant*.] To implant again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or reimplant on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, comings, or cuttings of their own or others' more youthful hair!
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 45.

reimplantation (rē-im-plān-tā'shŏn), *n.* [< *re-* + *implant* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reimplanting.

Successful Reimplantation of a Trephined Button of Bone.
Medical News, lli. p. 1. of Adv'ts.

reimport (rē-im-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *réimporter*, reimport; as *re-* + *import*.] 1. To bring back.

Bid him [day] drive hack his car, and reimport
 The period past.
Young, Night Thoughts, il. 308.

2. To import again; carry back to the country of exportation.

Goods . . . clandestinely reimported into our own [country].
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, vl. 4.

reimport (rē-im-pōrt'), *n.* [< *reimport*, *v.*] Same as *reimportation*.

The amount available for reimport probably has been returned to us.
The American, VI. 244.

reimportation (rē-im-pōrt-tā'shŏn), *n.* [< F. *réimportation*; as *reimport* + *-ation*.] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

By making their reimportation illegal.
The American, VI. 244.

reimpose (rē-im-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reimposer*, F. *réimposer*; as *re-* + *impose*.] 1. To impose or levy anew: as, to reimpose a tax.—2. To tax or charge anew; retax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards reimposed, to reimburse those five or six.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

3. To place or lay again: as, to reimpose burdens upon the poor.

reimposition (rē-im-pō-zish'ŏn), *n.* [< F. *réimposition*; as *re-* + *imposition*.] 1. The act of reimposing; as, the reimposition of a tax.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that period on an intention to propose the reimposition of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed.
Gladstone.

2. A tax levied anew.

Such reimpositions are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

reimpress (rē-im-presh'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *impress*.] To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be reinvigorated and reimpressed by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example.
Johnson, Milton.

reimpression (rē-im-presh'ŏn), *n.* [< F. *réimpression* = Sp. *reimpresion* = Pg. *reimpressão*; as *re-* + *impression*.] 1. A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed.

In an Appendix I have entered into particulars as to my reimpression of the present poem.
F. Hall, Pref. of *Lauder's Dewtie* of *Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

2. The reprint or reprinting of a work.

reimprison (rē-im-priz'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *imprison*.] To imprison again.

reimprisonment (rē-im-priz'n-mēt), *n.* [< *reimprison* + *-ment*.] The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

rein¹ (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rain*, *reigne*; < ME. *reine*, *reyne*, *reene*, < OF. *reine*, *resne*, *resgne*, F. *réne* = Pr. *regna* = Sp. *rienda* (transposed for **redina*) = Pg. *redea* = It. *redine*, < L.L. **retina*, a rein (cf. L. *retinaculum*, a tether, halter, rein), < L. *retinere*, hold back, restrain: see *retain*.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the animal driven; any thong or cord used for the same purpose. See cut under *harness*.

Ther sholde ye haue sein aperes and sheldes flote down the river, and the horse all quyk withoute mafater, her reynes trailing with the atrem.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree,
 Servilely master'd with a leathern rein!
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 392.

She look'd so lovely as she away'd
 The rein with dainty finger-tips.
Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

2. A rope of twisted and greased rawhide.
E. H. Knight.—3. *pl.* The handles of blacksmiths' tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides. *E. H. Knight*.—4. Figuratively, any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint.

Dr. Davenant held the reins of the disputation; he kept him within the even bounds of the cause.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, l. 26. (*Darvies*, under *boundal*.)

No more rein upon thine anger
 Than any child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

Overhead rein, a guiding-rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears, and thna to the bit. It is used with an overcheck bridle. Also called *overcheck rein*.—**To draw rein**. See *draw*.—**To give the rein or the reins**, to give license; leave without restraint.

Do not give dalliance
 Too much the rein: the strongest oaths are straw
 To the fire I' the blood.
Shak., Tempest, vl. 1. 52.

To take the reins, to take the guidance or government.
rein¹ (rān), *v.* [< OF. **reiner*, *resner*, F. *réner*, *reiner*, a horse, < *réne*, a rein; from the noun.]

I. trans. 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by reins or a bridle.

As skilful Riders rein with different force
 A new-back'd Courser and a well-train'd Horse.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*.

She [Queen Elizabeth] was mounted on a milk-white horse, which she reined with peculiar grace and dignity.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. To restrain; control.

Being once chafed, he cannot
 Be reind agath to temperance; then he speaks
 What's in his heart.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 28.

3. To carry stiffly, as a horse does its head or neck under a bearing-rein.—**To rein in**, to curb; keep under restraint, as by reins.

The cause why the Apostles did thus conform the Christians as much as might be according to the pattern of the Jews was to rein them in by this mean the more, and to make them cleave the better.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vl. 11.

II. intrans. To obey the reins.

He will bear you easily, and reins well.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 358.

To rein up, to halt; bring a horse to a stand.

But, when they won a rising hill,
 He bade his followers hold them still: . . .
 "Rein up; our presence would impair
 The fame we come too late to share."
Scott, Lord of the Isles, vl. 18.

rein², *n.* An obsolete singular of *reins*.

reina, *n.* See *rena*.

reincarnate (rē-in-kār'nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incarnate*.] To incarnate anew.

reincarnation (rē-in-kār-nā'shŏn), *n.* [< *reincarnate* + *-ion*.] The act or state of being incarnated anew; a repeated incarnation; a new embodiment.

reincenset (rē-in-sens'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incense*.] To incense again; rekindle.

She, whose beams do re-incense
 This sacred fire.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 1.

Indeed, Sir James Croft (whom I never touched with the least tittle of deductions) was cunningly incensed and re-incensed against me.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, iii.

reincite (rē-in-sīt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *reinciter*, F. *réinciter*; as *re-* + *incite*.] To incite again; reanimate; reëncourage.

To dare the attack, he reincites his hand,
 And makes the last effort.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statina's *Thebald*, xli.

reincrease (rē-in-krēs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *increase*.] To increase again; augment; reinforce.

When they did perceive
Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reincrease*,
Of that good Hermite both they took their leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 15.

reincrudation (rē-in-kro-dā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + *incrudation (< in-2 + crude + -ation), equiv. to incrudescence. [Rare.]* Recrudescence. [*Rare.*]

This writer [Artephius, an adept] proceeds wholly by *reincrudation*, or in the *via humida*.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

reindeer (rān'dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *raindeer*, *ranedeer*; *< ME. raynedere (= D. rendier = G. rennthier = Dan. rensdyr), < *rein (< Icel.) or ron, < AS. hrān, a reindeer (cf. F. renne = Sp. reno = Pg. renna, renno = It. renna, a reindeer), < Icel. breinn = Sw. ren, a reindeer (cf. Sw. ren-ko, a female reindeer (ko = E. cow¹), > Lapp and Finn. raingo, a reindeer); < Lapp reino, pasturage or herding of cattle, a word much associated with the use and care of the reindeer (for which the Lapp word is *patso*), and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself.] 1. A deer of the genus *Rangifer* or *Tarandus*, having horns in both sexes, and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions; the *Cervus tarandus*, *Rangifer tarandus*, or *Tarandus rangifer*.*



Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the crowns of which are more or less palmated; the antlers of the male are much larger than those of the female, and are remarkable for the size and asymmetry of the brow-antler. The body is of a thick and square form, and the legs are shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to climate: about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight and swift of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounds, besides the sledge to which it is usually attached when used as a beast of draft. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be at least a well-marked variety, usually called *R. caribou*. The American barren-ground reindeer has been described as a different species, *R. grantlandicus*. See also *caribou*. 2. In *her.*, a stag having two sets of antlers, the one pair bending downward, and the other standing erect.—**Reindeer period**, the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna of any region, as it is now in Lapland: used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France.

M. Dupont recognizes two stages in the Paleolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period*. These names . . . have never met with much acceptance in England, . . . for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupied Belgium and France in the so-called Mammoth period. *J. Gekkie, Prehistoric Europe, p. 101.*

Reindeer tribe, a tribe using the reindeer, as do the Laplanders at the present time, and as the dwellers in central Europe have done in prehistoric times: used chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central France and Belgium.

reindeer-lichen (rān'dēr-lī'ken), *n.* Same as *reindeer-moss*.

reindeer-moss (rān'dēr-mōs), *n.* A lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high northern latitudes, where it is said to attain sometimes the height of one foot. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties, and is sometimes eaten by man during scarcity of food, being powdered and mixed with flour. See *Cladonia* and *lichen*.

reinfekt (rē-in-fekt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reinfector; as re- + infect.*] To infect again. *Cotgrave.*

reinflection (rē-in-fek'shon), *n.* [*< reinflect + -ion.*] Infection a second time or subsequently.

reinflame (rē-in-flām'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inflame.*] To inflame anew; rekindle; warm again.

To re-inflame my Daphnys with desires.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorsis, viii. 92.

reinforce, reënforce (rē-in-fōrs', rē-en-fōrs'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *reinforce, ranforce*; *accom.* *< OF. renforcer, renforchier, F. renforce = It. rinforzare, strengthen, reinforce; as re- + in-force.*] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to; strengthen: as, to *reinforce* an argument.

A means to supply her wants, by *reinforcing* the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] *reinforces* the sexual instinct, at the risk of disorder, grief, and pain.
Emerson, Old Age.

Specifically—2. (a) *Milit.*, to strengthen with additional military or naval forces, as troops, ships, etc.

But hark! what new alarm is this same?
The French have *reinforced* their scatter'd men;
Then every soldier kill his prisoners.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 36.

(b) To strengthen any part of an object by an additional thickness, support, or other means.

Another mode of *reinforcing* the lower pier is that which occurs in the nave of Laon. . . . In this case five detached monolithic shafts are grouped with the great cylinder, four of them being placed so as to support the angles of the abacus, and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaulting shafts.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 66.

3†. To enforce; compel. [*Rare.*]

Yet twice they were repulsed backe againe,
And twice *reinforced* backe to their ships to fly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 48.

reinforce (rē-in-fōrs'), *n.* [*< reinforce, v.*] An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen it. (a) A strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover. (b) A second outer thickness of cloth, applied to those parts of trousers or breeches which come next the saddle. (c) The part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. The *first reinforce* is that which extends from the base-ring of the gun to the seat of the projectile. The *second reinforce* is that which is forward of the first reinforce and connects it with the chase of the gun, and from which the trunnions project laterally.—**Reinforce-band**, in *ordnance*, a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the first and second reinforces of a gun.—**Reinforce-rings**, flat hoop-like moldings on the reinforces of a cannon, on the end nearest to the breech. See *hooping* and *fretage*.

reinforcement, reënforcement (rē-in-fōrs'-, rē-en-fōrs'ment), *n.* [*Accom. < OF. (and F.) reinforcement = It. rinforzamento; as reinforce, v., + -ment.*] 1. The act of reinforcing.

The dreadful Sagitary
Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To *reinforcement*, or we perish all.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 16.

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; specifically, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

Alone he [Coriolanus] enter'd, . . .
And with a sudden *re-inforcement* struck
Corioli like a planet.
Shak., Cor., ii. 2. 117.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened
by this additional *reinforcement*.
Waterland, Works, V. 287.

reinforcer, reënforcer (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'sér), *n.* One who reinforces or strengthens.

Writers who are more properly feeders and *re-enforcers* of life itself.
The Century, XXVII. 929.

reinforcible, reënforcible (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr'si-bl), *a.* [*< reinforce, v., + -ible.*] Capable or susceptible of reinforcement; that may be strengthened anew.

Both are *reinforcible* by distant motion and by sensation.
Medical News, LII. 680.

reinform (rē-in-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inform.*] To inform again.

Reintegrated into humane bodies, and *reinformed* with their primitive souls.
J. Scott, Christian Life, ii. 7.

reinfund (rē-in-fund'), *v. i.* [*< re- + infund.*] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift, Works* (ed. 1768), I. 169. [*Rare.*]

reinfuse (rē-in-fūz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + infuse.*] To infuse again.

reingratiate (rē-in-grā'shi-āt), *v. t.* [*< re- + ingratiate.*] To ingratiate again; recommend again to favor.

Joining now with Canute, as it were to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, whether real or completed.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

reinhabit (rē-in-hab'it), *v. t.* [*< re- + inhabit.*] To inhabit again.

Towns and Cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruin'd and wast.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rein-holder (rān'hōl'dér), *n.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the

reins when the driver has alighted. *E. H. Knight.*

rein-hook (rān'hūk), *n.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight.*

reinite (rē'nit), *n.* [Named after Prof. Rein of Marburg.] A tungstate of iron, occurring in blackish-brown tetragonal crystals. It is found in Japan.

reinless (rān'les), *a.* [*< rein + -less.*] Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

A wilfull prince, a *reainless* raging horse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 386.

Lyfe corrupt, and *reainless* youth.

Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

reinoculation (rē-in-ok-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + inoculation.*] Inoculation a second time or subsequently.

rein-orchis (rān'ōr'kis), *n.* See *orchis*².

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *raines*; *< ME. reines, reynes, reenus, < OF. reins, pl. of rein, F. rein (cf. Sp. reñon, riñon) = Pg. rim = It. renc, < L. ren, kidney, pl. renes, the kidneys, reins, loins; perhaps akin to Gr. ῥῆνῆ, the midriff, pl. ῥῆνες, the parts about the heart and liver; see phren.] 1. The kidneys or renes.*

What man soever . . . is a leper, or hath a running of the *reins*.
Lev. xxii. 4 (margin).

Hence—2. The region of the kidneys; the loins, or lower parts of the back on each side.

All living creatures are fatterest about the *reins* of the backe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body; hence, also, the emotions and affections themselves.

I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel: my *reins* also instruct me in the night seasons.
Ps. xvi. 7.

Reins of a vault, in *arch.*, the sides or walls that sustain the vault or arch.

reinscribe (rē-in-skrib'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inscribe.*] In *French law*, to record or register a second time, as a mortgage, required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in order to preserve its priority.

reinsert (rē-in-sér't), *v. t.* [*< re- + insert.*] To insert a second time.

reinsertion (rē-in-sér'shon), *n.* [*< reinsert + -ion.*] The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

rein-slide (rān'slid), *n.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part. *E. H. Knight.*

reinsman (rānz'mān), *n.*; *pl. reinsmen (-men).* A person skilled in managing reins or driving. [*Recent.*]

Stage-drivers, who, proud of their skill as *reinsmen*, . . . look down on and sneer at the plodding teamsters.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 501.

rein-snap (rān'snap), *n.* In a harness, a spring-hook for holding the reins; a harness-snap or snap-hook. *E. H. Knight.*

reinspect (rē-in-spekt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inspect.*] To inspect again.

reinspection (rē-in-spek'shon), *n.* [*< reinspect + -ion.*] The act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire (rē-in-spīr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inspire.*] To inspire anew.

While Phœbus hastes, great Hector to prepare . . .
His lab'ring Bosom *re-inspires* with Breath,
And calls his Senses from the Verge of Death.
Pope, Homer's Iliad, xv. 65.

With youthful fancy *re-inspired*.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

reinstall, reinstal (rē-in-stāl'), *v. t.* [= *F. ré-installer; as re- + install.*] To install again; seat anew.

That which alone can truly *re-install* thee
In David's royal seat.
Milton, P. R., iii. 372.

reinstalment, reinstalment (rē-in-stāl'ment), *n.* [*< reinstall + -ment; or < re- + instalment.*] The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

reinstate (rē-in-stāt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + instate.*] 1. To instate again; place again in possession or in a former state; restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life [and] *reinstated* him in his throne . . .
Government of the Tongue.

Theodore, who reigned but twenty days,
Therein convoked a synod, whose decree
Did *reinstate*, repope the late nnpoped.
Browning, King and Book, II. 171.

2. In *fire insurance*, to replace or repair (property destroyed or damaged).

The condition that it is in the power of the company to *reinstate* property rather than to pay the value of it.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.

reinstatement (rē-in-stāt'ment), *n.* [*< re-instate + -ment.*] 1. The act of reinstating; restoration to a former position, office, or rank; reestablishment.

The re-instatement and restoration of corruptible things is the noblest work of natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Essays, iii., Expl.

2. In fire-insurance, the replacement or repairing of damaged property.

The insured has not the option of requiring reinstatement.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.

reinstation (rē-in-stā'shōn), *n.* [*< re-instate + -ion.*] The act of reinstating; reinstatement. *Gentleman's Mag.*

reinsurance (rē-in-shōr'ans), *n.* [*< reinsure + -ance.*] 1. A renewed or second insurance.—2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*. Also called *reassurance*.

reinsure (rē-in-shōr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + insure.*] To insure again; insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other insurers. Also *reassure*.

reinsurer (rē-in-shōr'ēr), *n.* One who reinsures. See *reinsurance*.

reintegrate (rē-in-tē-grāt), *v. t.* [*< ML. reintegratus, pp. reintegrare (> It. reintegrare = Pg. Sp. Pr. reintegrar = F. réintégrer, OF. reintegrer) for earlier (L.) redintegrare, make whole again, restore, renew: see redintegrate.*] 1†. To make whole again; bring into harmony or concord.

For that heavenly city shall be restored and reintegrate with good Christian people.
Ep. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

Desiring the King nevertheless, as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present time, and to reintegrate himself with the Pope.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 117.

2. To renew with regard to any state or quality; restore; renew the integrity of.

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reintegrated that nation in their ancient liberty.
Bacon.

To reintegrate the separate jurisdictions into one.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 49.

reintegration (rē-in-tē-grā'shōn), *n.* [= OF. *reintegration*, F. *réintégration* = Sp. *reintegración* = Pg. *reintegração* = It. *reintegrazione*, < ML. *reintegratio(n-)*, making whole, restoring, renewing, < *reintegrare*, pp. *reintegratus*, make whole again: see *reintegrate*. Cf. *redintegration*.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again.

During activity the reintegration falls in arrears of the disintegration.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

reinter (rē-in-tēr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inter¹.*] To inter again.

They convey the Bones of their dead Friends from all Places to be re-interred.
Houell, Letters, ii. 8.

reinterrogate (rē-in-ter'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + interrogate*; cf. OF. *reinterroger*, F. *réinterroger*.] To interrogate again; question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

reinthrone (rē-in-thrōn'), *v. t.* [*< re- + inthronize.*] Same as *reenthronize*.

A pretence to reenthronize the king.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I. (Latham.)

reinthronize (rē-in-thrō'niz), *v. t.* [*< re- + inthronize.*] An obsolete form of *reenthronize*.

reintroduce (rē-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [*< re- + introduce.*] To introduce again.

reintroduction (rē-in-trō-duk'shōn), *n.* [*< re- + introduction.*] A repeated introduction.

reinvade (rē-in-un'dāt or rē-in'un-dāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + invade.*] To invade again.

reinvent (rē-in-vent'), *v. t.* [*< re- + invent.*] To devise or create anew, independently and without knowledge of a previous invention.

It is immensely more probable that an alphabet of the very peculiar Semitic style should have been borrowed than that it should have been reinvented from independent germs.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 311.

reinvest (rē-in-vest'), *v. t.* [*< ML. reinvestire, invest again; as re- + invest.*] 1. To invest anew, with or as with a garment.

They that thought best amongst them believed that the souls departed should be reinvested with other bodies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. To invest anew, as money or other property. **reinvestment** (rē-in-vest'ment), *n.* [*< reinvest + -ment*; or < *re- + investment.*] The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

The question of re-investment in securities bearing a higher rate of interest has been discussed at both Oxford and Cambridge.
The Academy, March 8, 1880, p. 168.

reinvigorate (rē-in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [*< re- + invigorate.*] To revive vigor in; reanimate.

reinvigoration (rē-in-vig-g-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< reinvigorate + -ion.*] A strengthening anew; reinforcement.

reinvite (rē-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reinviter, invite again; as re- + invite.*] To invite again.

reinvolve (rē-in-volv'), *v. t.* [*< re- + involve.*] To involve anew.

To reinvolve us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.
Milton, Reformation in Eng.

reird, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

reis¹ (rās), *n.* [Pg. *reis*, pl. of *real*: see *real*³.] A Portuguese money of account; 1,000 reis make a milreis, which is of the value of 4s. 5d. sterling, or about \$1.08. Large sums are calculated in contos of reis, or amounts of 1,000,000 reis (\$1,080). In Brazil the milreis is reckoned at about 55 cents. Also *rais*.

reis², *n.* Same as *rais*¹, 2.

reiset, *v.* An obsolete form of *raise*¹.

reissuable (rē-ish'ū-ā-bl), *a.* [*< reissue + -able.*] Capable of being reissued: as, *reissuable* bank-notes.

reissue (rē-ish'ō), *v.* [*< re- + issue, v.*] I. *intrans.* To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence reissuing, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away.
Tennyson, Godiva.

II. *trans.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time: as, to *reissue* an edict; to *reissue* bank-notes.

reissue (rē-ish'ō), *n.* [*< reissue, v.*] A second or renewed issue: as, the *reissue* of old notes or coinage.

reist¹, *v. t.* See *reast*¹.

reist², *v.* A dialectal form of *rest*².

reistert, *n.* See *reiter*.

reit (rēt), *n.* An obsolete form of *reite*.

reiter (ri'tēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reister*, < OF. *reistre*, "a reister or swartrutter, a German horseman" (Cotgrave), < G. *reiter*, a rider, trooper, cavalryman, = E. *rider*: see *rider*. Cf. *ritter*.] Formerly, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a German cavalry-soldier; in particular, a soldier of those bodies of troops which were known to the nations of western Europe during the religious wars, etc.

Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among reisters, and the best reister among Doctors.
Sir P. Sidney, To Hubert Languet, Oct., 1577 (Zurich Letters, ii. 293). (Davies.)

reiterant (rē-it'ē-rant), *a.* [= OF. *reiterant*, F. *réitérant*, < L. *reitoran(t)-s*, ppr. of *reitorare*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] Reiterating. [Rare.]

In Heaven they said so, and at Eden's gate,
And here, re-iterant, in the wilderness.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

reiterate (rē-it'ē-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reiterated*, ppr. *reiterating*. [*< L. reitoratus*, pp. of *reitorare* (> It. *reitorare* = Sp. Pg. *reitorar* = F. *réitérer*), repeat again, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *itorare*, say again, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. To repeat again and again; do or say (especially say) repeatedly: as, to *reiterate* an explanation.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to reiterate were sin.
Shak., W. T., I. 2. 283.

Th' employs of rural life,
Reiterated as the wheel of time
Runs round.
Cowper, Task, iii. 626.

He reiterated his visits to the flagon so often that at length his senses were overpowered.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Simple assertion, however reiterated, can never make proof.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To walk over again; go along repeatedly.

No more shall I reiterate thy Strand,
Whereon so many stately Structures stand.
Herrick, Hesperides, Tears to Thamusias.

=Syn. 1. See *recapitulate*.

reiterate (rē-it'ē-rāt), *a.* [= F. *réitéré* = Sp. Pg. *reiterado* = It. *reiterato*, < L. *reitoratus*, pp. of *reitorare*, repeat: see the verb.] Reiterated. [Rare.]

reiteratedly (rē-it'ē-rā-ted-li), *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly. *Burke, Regicide Peace, iv.*

reiteration (rē-it'ē-rā'shōn), *n.* [= OF. *reiteration*, F. *réitération* = Sp. *reiteración* = Pg. *reiteração* = It. *reiterazione*, < L. *reitoratio(n-)*, a repeating, reiteration, < *reitorare*, pp. *reitoratus*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] 1. The act of reiterating; repetition.

The reiteration again and again in fixed course in the public service of the words of inspired teachers . . . has in matter of fact been to our people a vast benefit.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 54.

2. In printing, printing on the back of a sheet by reversing it, and making a second impression on the same form.

reiterative (rē-it'ē-rā-tiv), *n.* [*< reiterate + -ive.*] 1. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word: as, prittle-prattle is a *reiterative* of prattle.—2. In gram., a word, as a verb, signifying repeated action.

Reithrodon (ri'thrō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1837), < Gr. *ῥείθρον*, a channel, + *ὄδοις* (*ōdor-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of South American sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridae*, having grooved upper incisors. It includes several species of peculiar appearance, named *R. cuniculoides*, *R. typicus*, and *R. chinchilloides*. The name has been erroneously extended to include the small North American mice of the genus *Ochetodon*.

reive, reiver. Scotch spellings of *reave, reaver*.

reject (rē-jekt'), *v. t.* [*< OF. rejeter, regeter, F. rejeter = Pr. regetar = Sp. rejitar = Pg. rejear, rejear = It. rigettare, reject, < L. rejectare, throw away, east away, vomit, etc., freq. of *reicere, rejicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw back, reject, < *re-*, back, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*¹. Cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, etc.] 1†. To throw or cast back.*

By force whereof [the wind] we were put ayen bak and rejeete unto the coste of a desert yle.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

2. To throw away, as anything undesirable or useless; cast off; discard: as, to pick out the good and *reject* the bad; to *reject* a lover.

At last, rejecting her barbarous condition, [she] was married to an English Gentleman.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 31.*

Favours to none, to all she smiles extending;
Oft she rejects, but never once offends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 12.

3. To refuse to receive; decline haughtily or harshly; slight; despise.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee.
Hos. iv. 6.

Then woo thyself, he of thyself rejected.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 159.

Good counsel rejected returns to enrich the giver's bosom.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

=Syn. 2. To throw aside, cast off. See *refuse*¹.

rejectable (rē-jek'tā-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rejettable*, *rejetable*, F. *rejetable*; as *reject* + *-able*.] Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected. Also *rejettable*.

rejectamenta (rē-jek-tā-men'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. **rejectionem*, < L. *rejectione*, throw away: see *reject*. Cf. *rejection*.] Things rejected; ejecta; excrement.

Discharge the rejectamenta again by the mouth.
Queen, Anat., ix. (Latham.)

rejectaneous† (rē-jek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [*< L. reicetaneus*, that is to be rejected, rejectable, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, reject: see *reject*.] Not chosen or received; rejected.

Profane, rejectaneous, and reprobate people.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

rejected (rē-jek'ted), *p. a.* Thrown back: in entom., noting the scutellum when it is exteriorly visible, but lies between the pronotum and the elytra, instead of between the bases of the latter, as in the coleopterous genus *Passalus*.

rejecter (rē-jek'tēr), *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

rejectible (rē-jek'ti-bl), *a.* [*< reject* + *-ible*.] Same as *rejettable*.

Will you tell me, my dear, what you have thought of Lovelace's best and of his worst?—How far eligible for the first, how far *rejettable* for the last?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 237.

rejection (rē-jek'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. rejection*, F. *réjection*, < L. *rejectione* (n-), < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw away: see *reject*.] The act of rejecting, of throwing off or away, or of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant: as, the *rejection* of what is worthless; the *rejection* of a request.

The rejection I use of experiments is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it.
Bacon.

rejectionist† (rē-jek-tish'us), *a.* [*< reject* + *-itious*.] Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection.

Persons spurlous and rejectionists, whom their families and allies have disowned.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 151. (Latham.)

rejective (rē-jek'tiv), *a.* [*< reject* + *-ive*.] Rejecting or tending to reject or cast off. *Imp. Dict.*

rejectionment (rē-jekt'ment), *n.* [*< OF. rejectionem*, F. *réjettement* = It. *rigettamento*, < ML. **rejectionem*, what is thrown away, the act

of throwing away, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*.] Matter thrown away.

rejector (rĕ-jĕk'tŏr), *n.* One who rejects.

The *rejectors* of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand.
Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.

rejoice (rĕ-jŏis'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rejoiced*, pp. *rejoicing*. [*ME. rejoicen, rejoisen, rejoischen*, < OF. *resjois*, stem of certain parts of *resjoir*, F. *réjoir*, gladden, rejoice: see *rejoy*, and cf. *joice*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make joyful; gladden; animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; exhilarate.

Whose loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. Prov. xxix. 3.
I love to *rejoice* their poor hearts at this season [Christmas], and to see the whole village merry in my great hall.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2. To enjoy; have the fruition of.

To do so that here aone after mi deasece,
Migte *reioische* that reume as rigt eir bi kinde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 4102.

For longer that ye keep it thus in veyne,
The lesse ye gette, as of your hertia reate,
And to *reioise* it shal ye neuere attene.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

3. To feel joy on account of.

Ne'er mother
Rejoiced deliverance more.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 370.

II. intrans. To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; be joyful; feel joy; exult: followed by *at* or *in*, formerly by *of*, or by a subordinate clause.

When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice*.
Prov. xxix. 2.
Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth. Eccl. xl. 9.
He *rejoiceth* more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray. Mat. xviii. 13.

To *rejoice* in the boy's correction.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 394.

May they *rejoice*, no wanderer lost,
A family in Heaven!
Burns, Verses Left at a Friend's House.

rejoicet (rĕ-jŏis'), *n.* [*rejoice*, *v.*] The act of rejoicing. [Rare.]

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 6.

rejoicement† (rĕ-jŏis'mĕnt), *n.* [*rejoice* + *-ment*.] Rejoicing.

It is the most decent and comely demeanour of all exultations and *rejoicements* of the hart, which is no lesse naturall to man then to be wise or well learned or sober.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

rejoicer (rĕ-jŏi'sĕr), *n.* 1. One who causes to rejoice: as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. *Pope*.—2. One who rejoices.

rejoicing (rĕ-jŏi'sing), *n.* [*ME. rejoisyng*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *rejoice*, *v.*] 1. The feeling and expression of joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. Ps. cxviii. 15.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the King, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusiastic or less sincere.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

2. The experience of joy.

If he [a child] be vicious, and no thing will lerne,
... no man off hym *reioisyng* will haue.
Rooke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 57.

But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another.
Gal. vi. 4.

3. A subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. Ps. cxix. 111.

rejoicingly (rĕ-jŏi'sing-li), *adv.* With joy or exultation.

She hath deapised me *rejoicingly*, and
I'll be merry in my revenge.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 150.

rejoiet, *v. t.* Same as *rejoy*.

rejoin (rĕ-jŏin'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rejoyne*; < OF. *rejoindre*, F. *rejoindre* = It. *riunigare*, rejoin, overtake, < L. *re-*, again, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] **I. trans.** 1. To join again; unite after separation.

A short space severs ye,
Compared unto that long eternity
That shall *rejoine* ye.
B. Jonson, Elegy on my Muse.

The Grand Signior . . . conveyeth his galleys . . . down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

The letters were written not for publication . . . and to *rejoin* heads, tails, and betweenities which Hayley had severed.
Southey, Letters, III. 448

2. To join the company of again; bestow one's company on again.

Thoughts which at Hyde-park corner I forgot
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive Groe.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ll. 209.

3. To say in answer to a reply or a second or later remark; reply or answer further: with a clause as object.

It will be replied that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin* that a translator has no such right.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, Pref.

"Are you that Lady Psyche?" I *rejoin'd*.
Tennyson, Princess, li.

II. intrans. 1. To answer to a reply; in general, to answer.

Your silence argues it, in not *rejoining*
To this or that late libel.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

2. In law, to answer the plaintiff's replication.

I *rejoyne*, as men do that answer to the lawe, and make answer to the hyl that is put up agaynst them.
Palsgrave.

rejoinder (rĕ-jŏin'dĕr), *n.* [*F. rejoindre*, rejoin, inf. used as noun: see *rejoin*. Cf. *attainder*, *remainder*.] 1. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*.
Glanville, To Albina.

Rejoinder to the churl the King disdald;
But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 231.

2. In law, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action at common law, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*. = *Syn. I. Reply*, retort.

rejoinder† (rĕ-jŏin'dĕr), *v. i.* [*rejoinder*, *n.*] To make a reply.

When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a "Thou art the man."
Hammond, Works, IV. 604.

rejoindre† (rĕ-jŏin'dĕr), *n.* [*rejoin* (*rejoinder*) + *-ure*.] A joining again; reunion. [Rare.]

Rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindre*, forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embraces.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 38.

rejoint (rĕ-jŏint'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *joint*. Cf. F. *rejointoyer*, rejoin, < *rejoint*, pp. of *rejoindre*, rejoin.] 1. To reunite the joints of; joint anew.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejointed* and re-inspired with life.
Barron, Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

rejolt (rĕ-jŏlt'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *jolt*.] To jolt again; shake or shock anew; cause to rebound.
Loeke.

rejolt (rĕ-jŏlt'), *n.* [*rejolt*, *v.*] A reacting jolt or shock.

These inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. v.

rejournt (rĕ-jĕrn'), *v. t.* [For **readjourn*, < F. *réajourner*, adjourn again; as *re-* + *adjourn*.] 1. To adjourn to another hearing; defer.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fasset-seller, and then *rejourne* the controversy of threepence to a second day of audience.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 79.

Concerning mine own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejourned* a month or two longer.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 702.

2. To refer; send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such Atheistical spirits.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 27.

rejourment† (rĕ-jĕrn'mĕnt), *n.* [*rejourne* + *-ment*.] Adjournment.

So many *rejourments* and delays.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 713.

rejoyt (rĕ-jŏi'), *v. t.* [*ME. rejoien, rejoien*, < OF. *resjoir*, F. *réjoir*, gladden, rejoice, < *re-*, again, + *esjoir*, F. *éjoir*, joy, rejoice, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*, out) + *joir*, F. *joir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*, and cf. *enjoy* and *rejoice*.] To rejoice; enjoy.

Ris, lat us speke of Insty liff in Troye,
That we have led, and forth the tyme dryve,
And ek of tyme comyng us *rejoye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 395.

And that I and my assignez may peasseble *rejoie* theym [certain lauds].
Paston Letters, II. 332.

rejudge (rĕ-juj'), *v. t.* [*OF. (and F.) rejuger*; as *re-* + *judge*.] To judge again; reexamine; review; call to a new trial and decision.

'Tis hera the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignity disgrace.
Pope, Epistle to Harley, l. 30.

It appears now too late to *rejudge* the virtues or the vices of those men. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Roman History.

rejuvenate (rĕ-jŏ've-nāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *juvenate*. Cf. OF. *rejovenir, rejoencer, rejoennir, rejeunir, renjoencer, rajevuir*, F. *rajeunir* = Pr. *rejovenir* = OSp. *rejovenir* = It. *ringiovanire, ringiovenire, rejuvenate*.] To restore the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth to; make as if young again; renew; refresh.

Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zeal and freshness of *rejuvenated* life.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, l. 7.

No man was so competent as he to *rejuvenate* those dead old skulls and relics, lifting a thousand years from the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 368.

rejuvenation (rĕ-jŏ've-nā'shon), *n.* [*rejuvenate* + *-ion*.] The act of rejuvenating, or the state or process of being rejuvenated; rejuvenescence.

Instances of fecundity at advanced ages are not rare. Contemporaneous writers mention examples of *rejuvenation* which must be regarded as probably legendary.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 99.

rejuvenator (rĕ-jŏ've-nā-tŏr), *n.* [*rejuvenate* + *-or*.] One who or that which rejuvenates.

A great beautifier and *rejuvenator* of the complexion.
Lancet, No. 3433, p. 1193.

rejuvenescence (rĕ-jŏ've-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenesced*, pp. *rejuvenescing*. [*ML. rejuvenescere*, grow young again, < L. *re-*, again, + *juvenescere*, grow young: see *rejuvenescent*.] To grow young again; renew one's youthfulness by reacquiring vitality; specifically, in *biol.*, to accomplish rejuvenescence, or repair vitality by conjugation and subsequent fission, as an infusorian.

The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not *rejuvenescence*.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 177.

rejuvenescence (rĕ-jŏ've-nes'ĕns), *n.* [*rejuvenescen(t)* + *-ec*.] 1. A renewal of the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*.
Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. 275. (*Latham*.)

2. In *biol.*, a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character—that is, into a primordial cell which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. It occurs in numerous algae, as *Edogonium*, and also in some diatoms.

rejuvenescency (rĕ-jŏ've-nes'ĕn-si), *n.* [As *rejuvenescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *rejuvenescence*.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 264.

rejuvenescent (rĕ-jŏ've-nes'ĕnt), *a.* [*ML. rejuvenescen(t)-s*, pp. of *rejuvenescere*, become young again: see *rejuvenesce*. Cf. *juvenescent*.] Becoming or become young again.

Rising
Rejuvenescent, he stood in a glorified body.
Southey.

rejuvenize (rĕ-jŏ've-nĭz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenized*, pp. *rejuvenizing*. [*rejuven(esce)* + *-ize*.] To render young again; rejuvenate.

reke†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*†.

reke†, *n.* A variant of *reck*†.

reke†, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rake*†.

rekelst, *n.* [ME., also *rekils, rekyls, rekles*, assimilated *rychellys, rechles, recheles*, < AS. *reccels*, incense, < *reccan*, smoke, reek: see *reek*†.] Incense. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 433. (*Stratmann*.)

reken†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.

reken†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *reccen*, ready, prompt, swift.] Ready; prompt; noble; beautiful.

Thou so ryche a *reken* rose.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morria), i. 905.

The *rekeneste* redy mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 4082.

rekindle (rĕ-kin'dl), *v.* [*re-* + *kindle*†.] **I. trans.** 1. To kindle again; set on fire anew.

On the pillar raised by martyr handa
Burna the *rekindled* beacon of the right.
O. W. Holmes, Commemoration Servicea, Cambridge, [July 21, 1865.]

2. To inflame again; rouse anew.

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, l. 465.

II. intrans. To take fire or be animated anew.

Straight her *rekindling* eyes resume their fire.
Thomson, To the Prince of Wales.

reking† (rĕ-king'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *king*†.] To make king again; raise to the monarchy anew. [Rare.]

You hassard lesse, *re-kinging* him,
Then I vn-king'd to bee.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 194.

rekket, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.
reknet, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.
reknowledge (rē-nol'ej), *v. t.* [*< re- + know-ledge.*] To confess a knowledge of; acknowledge.

But in that you have *reknowledge*d Jesua Criste the an-
tor of saluacion. *J. Udall, On John ii.*
Although I goe bescattered and wandering in this
Courte, I doe not leaue to *reknowledge* the good.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

relais (re-lā'), *n.* [*< F. relais*, a space left: see *relay*¹.] In *fort.*, a walk, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down and prevent it from falling into the ditch.

relapsable (rē-lap'sg-bl), *a.* [*< relapse + -able.*] Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. *Imp. Dict.*

relapse (rē-laps'), *v. i.* [*< L. relapsus*, pp. of *relabi*, slide back, fall back, *< re-*, back, + *labi*, slip, slide, fall: see *lapse*, *v.*] 1. To slip or slide back; return.

Agreeably to the opinion of Democritus, the world might
relapse into its old confusion.
Bacon, Physical Fabrics, i., Expl.

It then remains that Church can only be
The guide which owns unflinching certainty;
Or else you slip your hold and change your side,
Relapsing from a necessary guide.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 486.

2. To fall back; return to a former bad state or practice; backslide: as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations
he ought to give of the truth of his repentance.
Jer. Taylor.

But grant I may *relapse*, for want of grace,
Again to rhyme. *Pope, Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 88.

3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent state.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed*.
Wiseman.

And now—alaa for unforeseen mishaps!
They put on a damp nightcap, and *relapse*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 322.

relapse (rē-laps'), *n.* [*< relapse, v.*] 1. A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former evil state.

Ease would recant
Vow made in pain, as violent and void, . . .
Which would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton, P. L.*, iv. 100.

2. One who has fallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.

As, when a man is false into the state of an outlaw, the law dispenseth with them that kills him, & the prince excludeth him from the protection of a subject, so, when a man is a *relapse* from God and his laws, God withdraweth his providence from watching over him, & authorizeth the devil, as his instrument, to assault him and torment him, so that whatsoever he dooth is limitata potestate, as one saith.
Nashe, Pierce Peullesse, p. 84.

3. In *med.*, the return of a disease or symptom during or directly after convalescence. See *recrudescence*.

Sir, I dare sit no longer in my waistcoat, nor have anything worth the danger of a *relapse* to write.
Donne, Letters, vi.

A true *relapse* (in typhoid) is not merely a recurrence of pyrexia, but a return of all the phenomena of the fever.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1683.

relapsor (rē-lap'sér), *n.* One who relapses, as into vice or error.

Of indignation, lastly, at those speculative *relapsors* that have out of policy or guiltinesse abandoned a knowne and received truth.
Ep. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

relapsing (rē-lap'sing), *p. a.* Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.—*Relapsing fever*. See *fever*¹.

relata, *n.* Plural of *relatum*.

relate (rē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *related*, ppr. *relating*. [*< OF. relator*, *F. relater* = Sp. *Pg. relatar* = It. *relatore*, *< ML. relatore*, refer, report, relate, freq. of *referre*, pp. *relatus*, bring back, refer, relate: see *refer*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bring back; restore.

Note not mislike you also to abate
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of men *relate*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 51.

2. To bring into relation; refer.
Who would not have thought this holy religious father worthy to be canonised and *related* into the number of saints.
Becon, Works, p. 137. (*Hallivell*.)

3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin; connect with; assert a relation with.

There has been anguish enough in the prisons of the Ducal Palace, but we know little of it by name, and cannot confidently *relate* it to any great historic presence.
Howells, Venetian Life, i.

4. To tell; recite; narrate: as, to *relate* the story of Priam.

When you shall these unlucky deeds *relate*,
Speak of me as I am. *Shak., Othello*, v. 2. 341.

Misses! the tale that I *relate*
This lesson seems to carry.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. To ally by connection or blood.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

To *relate* one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words. [Rare.]

A man were better *relate* himself to a statue or picture than suffer his thoughts to pass in another.
Bacon, Friendship.

=*syn.* 4. To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe. See *account, n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To have reference or respect; have regard; stand in some relation; have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge that the gallant Hector sends . . .
Relates in purpose only to Achilles.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 323.

Pride *relates* more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity to what we would have others think of us.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, v.

It was by considerations *relating* to India that his [Clive's] conduct as a public man in England was regulated.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. To make reference; take account.

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without *relating* to any imperial account.
Fuller.

3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especially that *relate* to, or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about Windsor, a little Trout called a Saunlet.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 4.

relate (rē-lāt'), *n.* [*< ML. relatum*, a relate, an order, report, neut. of *L. relatus*, pp.: see *relate, v.*] Anything considered as being in a relation to another thing; something considered as being the first term of a relation to another thing. Also *relatum*.

If the relation which agrees to heteronyms has a name, one of the two related is called the *relate*: to wit, that from which the relation has its name; the other the *correlate*.
Burgersdicius.

Heteronymous, predicamental, etc., relates. See the adjectives.—**Synonymous relates.** See *heteronymous relates*.—**Transcendental relates.** See *predicamental relates*.

related (rē-lā'ted), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *relate, v.*] I. *p. a.* 1. Recited; narrated.—2. Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity: as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.

Because ye're surnam'd like his grace;
Perhaps *related* to the race.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

3. Standing in some relation or connection: as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.

No one and no number of a series of *related* events can be the consciousness of the series as *related*.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 16.

4. In *music*: (a) Of tones, belonging to a melodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when taken in succession are *melodically related*, and when taken in certain sets are *harmonically related*. See *relation*, 8. (b) Of chords and tonalities, same as *relative*.

II. *† n.* Same as *relate*. [Rare.]

Relateds are reciprocated. That is, every *related* is referred to a reciprocal *correlate*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 7.

relatedness (rē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity.

We are not strong by our power to penetrate, but by our *relatedness*. The world is enlarged for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have.
Emerson, Success.

relater (rē-lā'tér), *n.* [*< relate + -er*.] One who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian. Also *relator*.

Her husband the *relater* she preferred
Before the angel, and of him to ask
Chose rather. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 52.

relation (rē-lā'shon), *n.* [*< ME. relation, relation*, *< OF. relation*, *F. relation* = Pr. *relacion* = Sp. *relacion* = Pg. *relação* = It. *relazione*, *< L. relatio(-n-)*, a carrying back, bringing back, restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, motion, hence a narration, relation, also reference, regard, respect, *< referre*, pp. *relatus*, refer, re-

late: see *refer, relate*.] 1. The act of relating or telling; recital; narration.

He schalle telle it anon to his Counseile, or discovere it to sum men that wille make *relacion* to the Emperour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 235.

I shall never forget a story of our host Zachary, who on the *relation* of our perill told us another of his owne.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1644.

I remember to have heard an old gentleman talk of the civil wars, and in his *relation* give an account of a general officer.
Steele, Spectator, No. 497.

2. That which is related or told; an account; narrative: formerly applied to historical narrations or geographical descriptions: as, the Jesuit *Relations*.

Sometime the Countrie of Strabo, to whom these our *Relations* are so much indebted.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Oftimes *relations* heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of somthing true.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

Political and military *relations* are for the greater part accounts of the ambition and violence of mankind.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact concerning two or more things, especially and more properly when it is regarded as a predicate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such with regard to something else: as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of demand and supply. Thus, suppose a locomotive blows off steam; this fact constitutes a relation between the locomotive and the steam so far as the "blowing" is conceived to be a character of the locomotive, and another relation so far as the "being blown" is conceived as a character of the steam, and both these relations together are embraced in the same relationship, or plural fact. This latter, also often called a *relation*, is by logicians called the *foundation* of the relation. The two or more subjects or things to which the plural fact relates are termed the *relates* or *correlates*; the one which is conceived as subject is specifically termed the *subject* of the relation, or the *relate*; the others the *correlates*. Words naming things in their character as relates are called *relatives*, as father, cousin. A set of relatives referring to the same relationship according as one or another object is taken as the relate are called *correlatives*: such are buyer, seller, commodity, price. The logical nomenclature of relations depends on the consideration of *individual relations*, or relations subsisting between the individuals of a single set of correlates, as opposed to *general relations*, which, really or in conception, subsist between many such sets. Relations are either *dual*—that is, connecting couples of objects, as in the examples above—or *plural*—that is, connecting more than two correlates, as the relation of a buyer to the seller, the thing bought, and the price. Every individual dual relation is either a relation of a thing to itself or a relation of a thing to something else. *Logical relations* are those which are known from logical reflection; opposed to *real relations*, which are known by generalization and abstraction from ordinary observations. The chief logical relations are those of *impossibility*, *coexistence*, *identity*, and *otherness*. Real dual relations are of five classes: (1) *differences* or *allo-relations*, being relations which nothing can bear to itself, as being greater than; (2) *sibi-relations* or *concurrences*, being relations which nothing can bear to anything else, as self-consciousness; (3) *agreements*, or relations which everything bears to itself, as similarity; (4) relations which everything bears to everything else, which may be called *distances*; and (5) *variform relations*, which some things only bear to themselves, and which subsist between some pairs of things only. Other divisions of relations are important in logic, as the following. An *iterative* or *repeating relation* is such that a thing may at once be in that relation and its converse to the same or different things, as the relation of father to son, or spouse to spouse: opposed to a *final* or *non-repeating relation*, as that of husband to wife. An *equiparance* or *convertible relation*, opposed to a *disquiparance* or *inconvertible relation*, is such that, if anything is in that relation to another, the latter is in the same relation to the former, as that of cousins. A relation which cannot subsist between two things reciprocally, as that of greater and less, may be called an *irreciprocable relation*, opposed to a *reciprocable relation*, which admits reciprocation as possible merely. A relation such that if A is so related to B, and B so related to C, then A is so related to C, is called a *transitive*, in opposition to an *intransitive relation*. A relation such that if A is so related to something else, C, there is a third thing, B, which is so related to C, and to which A is so related, is called a *concatenated*, in opposition to an *inconcatenated relation*. A relation subsisting between objects in an endless or self-returning series is called an *inexhaustible*, in opposition to an *exhaustible relation*. If there is a self-returning series, the relation is termed *cyclic*, in opposition to *acyclic*. A transitive relation such that of any two objects of a certain category one has this relation to the other may be called a *linear relation*; and the series of objects so formed may be called the *line* of the relation. According as this is continuous or discontinuous, finite or infinite, and in the latter case discretely or absolutely, these designations may be applied to the relation. According to the nominalistic (including the conceptualistic) view, a relation is a mere product of the mind. Adding to this doctrine that of the relativity of knowledge, that we know only relations, Kant reached his conclusion that things in themselves are absolutely incognizable. But most Kantian students come to deny the existence of things in themselves, and so reach an idealistic realism which holds relations to be as real as any facts. The realistic view is expressed in the dictum of Scotus that every relation without which, or a term of which, its foundation cannot be in the thing (*realiter*), identical with that foundation—that is, what really is is

a fact relating to two or more things, and that fact viewed as a predicate of one of those things is the relation.

Thus is *relacion* rect, ryht as adiectif and substantif A-cordeth in alle kyndes with his antecedent.

Piers Plowman (C), iv. 363.

The last sort of complex ideas is that we call *relation*, which consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

The only difference between relative names and any others consists in their being given in pairs; and the reason of their being given in pairs is not the existence between two things of a mystical bond called a *relation* and supposed to have a kind of shadowy and abstract reality, but a very simple peculiarity in the concrete fact which the two names are intended to mark.

J. S. Mill, Note to James Mill's Human Mind, xiv. 2.

In natural science, I have understood, there is nothing petty to the mind that has a large vision of relations. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

Most relations are feelings of an entirely different order from the terms they relate. The relation of similarity, e. g., may equally obtain between jasmine and tuberose, or between Mr. Browning's verses and Mr. Story's; it is itself neither odorous nor poetical, and those may well be pardoned who have denied to it all sensational content whatever. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 13.

4. Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of one fact upon another.

For the intent and purpose of the law
Hath full relation to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 248.

The word *relation* is commonly used in two senses considerably different from each other. Either for that quality by which two ideas are connected together in the imagination, and the one naturally introduces the other . . . ; or for that particular circumstance in which . . . we may think proper to compare them. . . . In a common way we say that "nothing can be more distant than such or such things from each other, nothing can have less relation," as if distance and relation were incompatible.

Hume, Human Nature, part i. § 5.

5. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.

Milton, P. L., iv. 756.

6. Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship. [Rare.]

He hath need of a great stock of piety who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous relation.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 644.

7. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Sir, you may spare your application,
I'm no such beast, nor his relation.

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 60.

I am almost the nearest relation he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, Ivi.

8. In *math.*: (a) A ratio; proportion. (b) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be expressed by a plexus of general equations.—9.

In *music*, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and natural. The relation of tones is perceived by the ear without analysis. Physically it probably depends upon how far the two series of upper partial tones or harmonics coincide. Thus, a given tone is closely related to its perfect fifth, because the 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, etc., harmonics of the one are respectively identical with the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, etc., of the other; while for converser reasons it is hardly at all related to its minor second. Tones that have but a distant relation to each other, however, are often both closely related to a third tone, and then, particularly if they are associated together in some melodic series, like a scale, may acquire a close relation. Thus, the seventh and eighth tones of a major scale have a close relation which is indirectly harmonic, but apparently due to their habitual melodic proximity. The relation of chords depends primarily on the identity of one or more of their respective tones. Thus, a major triad is closely related to a minor triad on the same root, or to a minor triad on the minor third below itself, because in each case there are two tones in common. Thus, the tonic triad of a key is related to the dominant and subdominant triads through the identity of one of its tones with one of theirs. As with tones, chords having but a distant relation to each other may acquire a relation through their respective close relations to a third chord, especially if habitually brought together in harmonic progressions. Thus, the dominant and subdominant triads of a key have a substantial but indirect relation; and, indeed, a relation is evident between all the triads of a key. The relation of keys (tonalities) depends properly on the number of tones which they have in common; though it is often held that a key is closely connected with every key whose tonic triad is made up of its tones. Thus, a major key is most intimately related to the major keys of its dominant and subdominant and to the minor key of its submediant, because each of them differs from it by but one tone, and also to the minor keys of its mediant and supertonic, because their tonic triads are also composed of its tones. Hence a major key and the minor key of its submediant are called mutually relative (*relative major and relative minor*), in distinction from the tonic major and tonic minor, which are more distantly related. When carefully analyzed, the fact of relation is

found to be profoundly concerned in the entire structure and development of music. It has caused the establishment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all modern music. It is the kernel of tonality, of harmonic and melodic progression, of form in general, and of many extended laws in particular.

10. In *law*: (a) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have relation back to that time: as, where a deed is executed and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by relation back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable. (b) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a question involving both public and private right.—11. In *arch.*, the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.—Abelian relation, a relation expressed by certain identical linear equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the values of the elliptic functions for rational fractions of the periods.—Accidental relation, an indirect relation of A to C, constituted by A being in some relation to B, and B being in an independent relation to C. Thus, if a man throws away a date-stone, and that date-stone strikes an invisible genie, the relation of the man to the genie is an accidental one.—Actual relation. See *actual*.—Aggregate relation. (a) A relation resulting from a disjunctive conjunction of several relations, such that, if any of the latter are satisfied, the aggregate relation is satisfied. (b) Same as composite relation (a). [This is the signification attached to the word by Cayley, contrary to the established terminology of logic.]—Alio relation, a relation of such a nature that a thing cannot be in that relation to itself; as, being previous to.—Aptitudinal relation. See *aptitudinal*.—Categories of relation. See *category*, I.—Composite relation. (a) A relation consisting in the simultaneous existence of several relations. (b) Same as aggregate relation (a). [This is the signification attached to the phrase by Cayley, in opposition to the usage of logicians.]—Confidential, cyclical, discriminant relation. See the adjectives.—Definite relation, a relation unlike any relation of the same relate to other correlates. [This is Kempe's nomenclature, but is objectionable. Peculiar relation would better express the idea.]—Distributively satisfied composite relation. See *distributively*.—Double relation, dual relation, relation between a pair of things, or between a relate and a single correlate.—Dynamic relations. See *dynamic*.—Enharmonic relation. See *enharmonic*.—Exterior relations. See *exterior*.—Extrinsic relation, a relation which is established between terms already existing.—False or inharmonic relation, in *music*. See *false*.—In relation to, in the characters that connect the subject with the correlate which is the object of the preposition to: as, music in relation to poetry (music in those characters that connect it with poetry).—Intrinsic relation. See *intrinsic*.—Involutorial relation. See *involutorial*.—Irregular relation, a relation not regular.—Jacobian relation, the relation expressed by equating the Jacobian to zero.—K-fold relation, a relation which reduces by *k* the number of independent ways in which a system of quantities may vary.—Legal relation, the aggregate of legal rights and duties characterizing one person or thing in respect to another.—Omni relation, a relation expressed by a system of linear equations. [With Legendre, *omni* means having the differential coefficient constantly of one sign; but Cayley uses the word as a synonym of *homoidal* or *linear*.]—Order of a relation, in *math*. See *order*, 12.—Parametric relation, a relation involving parameters, or variables over and above the coordinates.—Plural relation, a relation between a relate and two or more correlates, as when A aims a shot, B, at C.—Predicamental relation, a relation which comes under Aristotle's category of relation.—Prime relation, a relation not resulting from the conjunction of relations alternatively satisfied.—Real relation, a relation the statement of which cannot be separated into two facts, one relating to the relate and the other to the correlate, such as the relation of Cain to Abel as his killer. For the facts that Cain killed somebody and that Abel was killed do not together make up the fact that Cain killed Abel; opposed to *relation of reason*.—Regular relation, a relation of definite manifoldness. [So defined by Cayley; but it would have been better to denominate this a *homoplasial* relation, reserving the term *regular relation* for one which follows one law, expressible by general equations, for all values of the coordinates—this meaning according better with that usually given to *regular*.]—Relation of disquiparance, a relation which confers unlike names upon relate and correlate.—Relation of equiparance, a relation which confers the same relative name upon relate and correlate: thus, the being a cousin of somebody is such a relation, for if A is a cousin to B, B is a cousin to A.—Relation of reason, a relation which depends upon a fact which can be stated as an aggregate of two facts (one concerning the relate, the other concerning the correlate), such that the annihilation of the relate or the correlate would destroy only one of these facts, but leave the other intact: thus, the fact that Franklin and Rumford were both scientific Americans constitutes a relationship between them with two correlative relations; but these are *relations of reason*, because the two facts are that Franklin was a scientific American and that Rumford was a scientific American, the first of which facts would remain true even if Rumford had never existed, and the second even if Franklin had never existed.—Resultant relation, a relation between parameters involved in a superdeterminate relation.—Self-relation. (a) A relation of such a sort that a thing can be in that relation to itself: as, being the killer of; but better (b) a relation of such a sort that nothing can be so related to anything else, as the relations of self-consciousness,

self-depreciation, self-help, etc.—Superdeterminate relation, a relation whose manifoldness is as great as or greater than the number of coordinates.—Transcendental relation, a relation which does not come under Aristotle's category of relation, as cause and effect, habit and object.—Syn. 1. *Narration*, *Recital*, etc. See *account*.—3. Attitude, connection.—5. Affiliation.—5 and 7. *Relation*, *Relative*, *Connection*. When applying to family affiliations, *relation* is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense *relative* is much better; *relative* is used of a person, but not of a state; *connection* is used with equal propriety of either person or state. *Relation* and *relative* refer to kinship by blood; *connection* is increasingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage.—6. Kindred, kin.

relational (rē-lā'shōn-al), a. [*relation* + *-al*.]
1. Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for relational stems. *Tooke*.

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*: as, a relational part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are relational parts of speech.

relationality (rē-lā'shōn-al'i-ti), n. [*relational* + *-ity*.] The state or property of having a relational force.

But if the remarks already made on what might be called the *relationality* of terms have any force, it is obvious that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be equated to each other. *J. Ward*, Mind, XII. 66.

relationism (rē-lā'shōn-izm), n. [*relation* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

Relationism teaches . . . that things and relations constitute two great, distinct orders of objective reality, inseparable in existence, yet distinguishable in thought. *F. E. Abbot*, Scientific Theism, *Introd.*, ii.

2. The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

relationist (rē-lā'shōn-ist), n. [*relation* + *-ist*.] 1. A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne*.

—2. An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.

relationship (rē-lā'shōn-ship), n. [*relation* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Faith is the great tie of relationship betwixt you (and Christ). *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1 (ed. R. Carter).

Mrs. Mugford's conversation was incessant regarding the Ringwood family and Firmin's relationship to that noble house. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

2. In *music*, same as *relation*, 8. Also called *tone-relationship*.

relational (rē-lā'fiv-al or rē-lā'tiv-al), a. [*relative* + *-al*.] Pertaining to relative words or forms.

Conjunctions, prepositions (personal, relative, and interrogative), *relational* conjunctions.

E. A. Abbott, Shakespearean Grammar (cited in The Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110).

relative (rē-lā'tiv), a. and n. [*ME. relatiif*, < *OF. (and F.) relatiif* = *Pr. relatiu* = *Sp. Pg. It. relativo*, < *LL. relativus*, having reference or relation, < *L. relatus*, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] I. a. 1. Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

The devil hath power
To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps . . .
Abuses me to damn me. I'll have grounds
More relative than this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 638.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole.

South.
Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings: though the parts of which they consist are very often relative one to another.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. § 6.
Religion, it has been well observed, is something relative to us; a system of commands and promises from God towards us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 317.

3. In *gram.*, referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or modifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he who runs may read; he lay on the spot where he fell. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs are relative, such adverbs having also the value of conjunctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implying in itself its antecedent, is often called a *compound relative*: thus, who breaks pays; I saw where he fell. Relative words are always either demonstratives or interrogatives which have acquired secondarily the relative value and use.

4. Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, father, better, west, etc., are relative terms.

Profundity, in its secondary as in its primary sense, is a relative term. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. In music, having a close melodic or harmonic relation. Thus, *relative chords*, in a narrow sense, the triads of a given key (tonality) having as roots the successive tones of its scale; *relative keys*, keys (tonalities) having several tones in common, thus affording opportunity for easy modulation back and forth, or, more narrowly, keys whose tonic triads are relative chords of each other; *relative major*, *relative minor*, a major key and the minor key of its submediant regarded with respect to each other. Also *related*, *parallel*. See *cut under chord*, 4.—**Relative beauty**, beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.—**Relative chronology**, in *geol.*, the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—**Relative end**, *ens*, *equilibrium*. See the nouns.—**Relative enunciation**, an enunciation whose clauses are connected by a relative: as, "Whosoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—**Relative gravity**. (a) The acceleration of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of space and time. (b) Same as *specific gravity* (which see, under *gravity*).—**Relative ground of proof**, a premise which itself requires proof.—**Relative humidity**, *hypermetropia*, *locality*. See the nouns.—**Relative motion**. See *motion*.—**Relative opposites**, the two terms of any dual relation.—**Relative place**, the place of one object as defined by the situations of other objects.—**Relative pleasure or pain**, a state of feeling which is pleasurable or painful by force of contrast with the state which preceded it.—**Relative pronoun**, *proposition*, etc. See the nouns.—**Relative syllogism**, a syllogism whose major premise is a relative enunciation: as, "Where Christ is, there will also the faithful be; but Christ is in heaven; therefore there also will the faithful be."—**Relative term**, a term which, to become the complete name of any class, requires to be completed by the annexation of another name, generally of another class; such terms are, for example, father of, the qualities of, tangent to, identical with, man that is, etc. Strictly speaking, all adjectives are of this nature.—**Relative time**, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

II. n. 1. Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation.—**2.** A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

Our friends and relatives stand weeping by,
Dissolv'd in tears to see us die.

Pomfret, Prospect of Death.

There is no greater bugbear than a strong-willed relative in the circle of his own connections.

Hauthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. In *gram.*, a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See I., 3.—**4.** In *logic*, a relative term.—**Logic of relatives**, that branch of formal logic which treats of relations, and reasonings concerning them. = *Syn. 2. Connection*, etc. See *relation*.

relatively (rel'g-tiv-li), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively; often followed by *to*: as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively to* his income.—**Relatively identical**, the same in certain respects.—**Relatively prime**. See *prime*, 7.

relativeness (rel'g-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Therefore, while for a later period of the dialect-life of Hellas the expression "dialect" is one of peculiar *relativeness*, it is a justifiable term for certain aggregations of morphological and syntactical phenomena in the earlier periods of language, when dialect-relations were more sharply defined. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII, 444.

relativity (rel-a-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. relativité*, < *NL. *relativitas* (-t)s, < *LL. relativus*, relative: see *relative*.] **1.** The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative. Specifically—**2.** Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.—**The doctrine of the relativity of existence**, the doctrine that the real existence of the subject, and also of the object, depends on the real relation between them.—**The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge**. The phrase *relativity of knowledge* has received divergent significations. (a) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations to the mind, direct and indirect, cognized as relations. (b) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances can be known, and that the relations of these appearances to external substrata, if such there be, are completely incognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with a denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated *the doctrine of the impossibility of relativity of cognition*. (c) The doctrine that we can only become conscious of objects in their relations to one another. This doctrine is almost universally held by psychologists.

Relative and correlative are each thought through the other, so that in enunciating *relativity* as a condition of the thinkable—in other words, that thought is only of the relative—this is tantamount to saying that we think one thing only as we think two things mutually and at once; which again is equivalent to the doctrine that the absolute (the non-relative) is for us incognitable, and even inconceivable. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, App. V. (c).

When a philosopher lays great stress upon the *relativity of our knowledge*, it is necessary to cross-examine his writings, and compel them to disclose in which of its many degrees of meaning he understands the phrase. . . .

To most of those who hold it, the difference between the Ego and the Non-ego is not one of language only, nor a formal distinction between two aspects of the same reality, but denotes two realities, each having a separate existence, and neither dependent on the other. . . . They believe that there is a real universe of "things in themselves," and that whenever there is an impression on our senses, there is a "thing in itself," which is behind the phenomenon, and is the cause of it. But as to what this thing is "in itself," we, having no organs except our senses for communicating with it, can only know what our senses tell us; and as they tell us nothing but the impression which the thing makes upon us, we do not know what it is in itself at all. . . . Of the ultimate realities, as such, we know the existence, and nothing more. . . . It is in this form that *the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge* is held by the greater number of those who profess to hold it, attaching any definite idea to the term.

J. S. Mill, Examination of Hamilton, ii.

relator (rē-lā'tor), *n.* [*F. relateur* = *Sp. Pg. relator* = *It. relatore*, < *L. relator*, a relater, narrator, < *referre*, *pr. relatus*, relate, etc.: see *relate*.] **1.** Same as *relater*.

When this place affords anything worth your hearing,
I will be your relator. *Donne*, Letters, xxxi.

2. In law, a person on whose suggestion or complaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state (his name being usually joined therewith) is brought, to try a question involving both public and private right.

relatrix (rē-lā'triks), *n.* [*ML.*, fem. of *relator*.] In law, a female relator or petitioner.

Story.

relatum (rē-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *relata* (-tā). [*ML.*: see *relate*, *n.*] Same as *relate*.

The *Relatum* and its Correlate seem to be simul natura. *Grote*, Aristotle, I. iii.

relax (rē-laks'), *v.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *relaxare* = *Pr. relaxar*, *relachar* = *Sp. relajar* = *Pg. relaxar* = *It. rilassare*, *rilasciare*, release, < *L. relaxare*, relax, < *re-*, back, & *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*.] **Doublet of release**.] **I. trans.**

1. To slacken; make more lax or less tense or rigid; loosen; make less close or firm: as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

Nor served it to *relax* their scurried files.

Milton, P. L., vi. 599.

The self-complacent actor, when he views . . .

The slope of faces from the floor to th' roof . . .

Relax'd into a universal grin. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 204.

2. To make less severe or rigorous; remit or abate in strictness: as, to *relax* a law or rule.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift*.

His principles, though not inflexible, were not more *relaxed* than those of his associates and competitors.

Macaulay, Brough and his Times.

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labor: as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.—**4.** To relieve from attention or effort; afford a relaxation to; unbend: as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—**5.** To abate; take away.—**6.** To relieve from constipation; loosen; open: as, medicines *relax* the bowels.—**7.** To set loose or free; give up or over.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm: in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prescott*.

= *Syn. 1.* To loose, unbrace, weaken, enervate, debilitate. — *2.* To mitigate, ease.— *4.* To divert, recreate.

II. intrans. **1.** To become loose, feeble, or languid.

His knees *relax* with toil. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 309.

2. To abate in severity; become more mild or less rigorous.

The bill has ever been petitioned against, and the mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by *relaxing* in the material points. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 147.

She would not *relax* in her demand.

Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. To remit in close attention; unbend.

No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 24.

The mind, *relaxing* into needful sport,

Should turn to writers of an abler sort.

Cowper, Retirement, l. 715.

relax† (rē-laks'), *n.* [*< relax*, *v.*] Relaxation.

Lahours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations.

Feltham, Resolve, ii. 58.

relax† (rē-laks'), *a.* [= *It. relasso*, relay, < *ML. relaxus*, relaxed: see *relax*, *v.*] Relaxed; loose.

The sinews, . . . when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax*.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 381.

relaxable (rē-lak'sa-bl), *a.* [*< relax* + *-able*.] Capable of being relaxed or remitted.

How, saith Ambrose, can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creatures? or who doth so render himself obnoxious that, if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be *relaxable* to him by some pardon?

Barrow, Works, II. xxiv.

relaxant (rē-lak'sant), *n.* [= *F. relaxant* = *Sp. relajante* = *Pg. relaxante* = *It. rilassante*, < *L. relaxant(-t)s*, ppr. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] A medicine that relaxes or opens. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

relaxate (rē-lak'sāt), *v. t.* [*< L. relaxatus*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] To relax. [Rare.]

Man's body being *relaxated* . . . by reason of the heat of . . . Summer.

T. Venner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 265.

relaxation (rē-lak-sā'shōn), *n.* [*< OF.* (and *F.*) *relaxation* = *Pr. relaxatio* = *Sp. relajacion* = *Pg. relaxação* = *It. rilassazione*, < *L. relaxatio(n)-*, a relaxing, < *relaxare*, relax, etc.: see *relax*.]

1. The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. (a) A diminution of tone, tension, or firmness; specifically, in *pathol.*, a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts: as, *relaxation* of the soft palate.

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a *relaxation* or emolliation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

But *relaxation* of the languid frame

By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs

Was bliss recerv'd for happier days. *Cowper*, Task, l. 81.

(b) Remission or abatement of rigor.

Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 25.

The late ill-fortune had dispirited the troops, and caused an indifference about duty, a want of obedience, and a *relaxation* in discipline in the whole army.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 373.

(c) Remission of attention or application: as, *relaxation* of efforts.

A *relaxation* of religion's hold

Upon the roving and untutor'd heart

Soon follow'd. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 569.

There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic brings with it a *relaxation* of moral instincts.

E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 76.

2. Unbending; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison*, Freeholder.

For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,

To him is *relaxation* and mere play.

Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 156.

Hours of careless *relaxation*.

Macaulay.

It is better to conceal ignorance, but it is hard to do so in *relaxation* and over wine.

Heradius (trans.), Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 668.

Letters of relaxation, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from personal diligence, or whereby an outlaw is reposed against sentence of outlawry: now employed only in the latter sense.

relaxative (rē-lak'sa-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< relax* + *-at-ive*.] **I. a.** Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

II. n. 1. That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

And therefore you must use *relaxatives*.

E. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. That which gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Moresco festivals seem . . . *relaxatives* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, xvii.

relay¹ (rē-lā'), *n.* [*< ME. relaye*, < *OF. relais*, rest, stop, remission, delay, a relay, *F. relais*, relay, = *It. rilasso*, relay; cf. *rilasso*, *relasso*, same as *rilascio*, a release, etc.; < *OF. relaisser*, release, let go, relinquish, intr. stop, cease, rest, = *It. rilassare*, *rilasciare*, relax, release, < *L. relaxare*, loosen, let loose, allow to rest: see *relax* and *release*.] **1.** A fresh supply, especially of animals to be substituted for others; specifically, a fresh set of dogs or horses, in hunting, held in readiness to be cast off or to remount the hunters should occasion require, or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the convenience of travelers.

Ther ovtok I a gret route

Of hentes and eke of foresteres,

With many *relays* and lymerea.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

Rob. What *relays* set you?

John. None at all; we laid not

In one fresh dog.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. 2.

Through the night goes the diligence, passing *relay* after *relay*.

Thackeray, Philip, xxix.

2. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.—**3.** Generally, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time.

Who call aloud . . .

For change of follies, and *relays* of joy.

Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 250.

4. An instrument, consisting principally of an electromagnet with the armature delicately adjusted for a slight motion about an axis, and with contact-points so arranged that the movement of the armature in obedience to the signals transmitted over the line puts a battery, known as the *local battery*, into or out of a short local circuit in which is the recording or receiving apparatus. Also called *relay-magnet*.—**Microphone relay**. See *microphone*.—**Polarized relay**, a relay in which the armature is permanently magnetized. The movements of the armature are accomplished without the use of a retractile spring, and the instrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form.—**Relay of ground**, ground laid up in fallow. *Richardson*.

relay² (rē-lā'), *v. t.* [*< re- + lay¹.*] To lay again; lay a second time: as, to *relay* a pavement.

relbun (rel'bun), *n.* See *Calceolaria*.

releasable (rē-lē'sā-bl), *a.* [*< release + -able.*] Capable of being released.

He [Ethelbald, king of Mercland] discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable*. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

release¹ (rē-lēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *released*, ppr. *releasing*. [*< ME. relēsen, relēssen, relēschen, < OF. relaissier, relēssier, relēsser, release, let go, relinquish, quit, intr. stop, cease, rest, F. relaisser (also OF. relacher, relascher, F. relâcher), relax, release, = Pr. relaxar, relachar = Sp. relajar = Pg. relaxar = It. rilasciare, rilassare, rilasciare, relax, release, < L. relaxare, relax: see relax, of which release is a doublet. Cf. relay¹.*] 1. To let loose; set free from restraint or confinement; liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude.

But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I *release* unto you the King of the Jews? *Mark xv. 9.*

The Earls Marchar and Syward, with Wolnoth, the Brother of Harold, a little before his Death, he [King William] *released* out of Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

And I arose, and I *released*
The casement, and the light increased.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.

They would be so weary of their lives as either fly all their Countries, or gine all they had to be *released* of such an hourly misery.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 91.
Leisure, silence, and a mind *releas'd*
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increas'd.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 139.

3. To free from obligation or penalty: as, to *release* one from debt, or from a promise or covenant.

About this time William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and High Treasurer of England, finding himself to droop with Age, . . . sent Letters to the Queen, entreating her to *release* him of his publick Charge. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 387.

The people begged to be *released* from a part of their rates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

"Good friends," he said, "since both have fled, the ruler and the priest,
Judge ye if from their further work I be not well *releas'd*."
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

4†. To forgive.—5. To quit; let go, as a legal claim; remit; surrender or relinquish: as, to *release* a debt, or to *release* a right to lands or tenements by conveying to another already having some right or estate in possession. Thus, a remainder-man *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; one coparcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* to the mortgager or owner of the equity of redemption.

I *releshe* the my ryght with a rank will,
And grantt the the governance of this grete yle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13626.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be *released* and delivered to the king her father.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 51.

We here *release* unto our faithful people
One entire subsidy, due unto the crown
In our dead brother's days.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 31.

Tithes therefore, though claim'd, and Holy under the Law, yet are now *releas'd* and quitted, both by that command to Peter and by this to all Ministers above cited.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

6†. To relax.
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.

7†. To let slip; let go; give up.
Bidding them fight for honour of their love,
And rather die then Ladies cause *release*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. il. 19.

8. To take out of pawn. *Nabbes*, The Bride (4to, 1640), sig. F. iv. (*Halliwel*). = **Syn. 1.** To loose, deliver.—1-3. *Liberate*, etc. See *disengage*.—3. To acquit.

release¹ (rē-lēs'), *n.* [*< ME. relees, reles, relece, < OF. reles, relez, relais, relais, F. relais = It. rilascio, a release, relay; from the verb: see release¹, v., and cf. relay¹.*] 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

Confined together,
. . . all prisoners, air, . . .
They cannot budge till your *release*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 11.

Who boast'st *release* from hell, and leave to come
Into the heaven of heavens.
Milton, P. R., l. 409.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.
It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun,
And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet Hia will be done!
But still I think it can't be long before I find *release*.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

When the Sabbath brings its kind *release*,
And care lies slumbering on the lap of Peace.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, tax, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and be made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts.
Esther ii. 18.

Henry III. himself . . . sought in a papal sentence of absolution a *release* from the solemn obligations by which he had bound himself to his people.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

4. In *law*, a surrender of a right; a remission of a claim in such form as to estop the grantor from asserting it again. More specifically—(a) An instrument by which a creditor or lienor discharges the debt or lien, or frees a particular person or property therefrom, irrespective of whether payment or satisfaction has actually been made. Hence usually it implies a sealed instrument. See *receipt*. (b) An instrument by which a person having or claiming an ulterior estate in land, or a present estate without possession, surrenders his claim to one having an inferior estate, or having an alleged wrongful possession; a quitclaim. See *lease* and *release*, under *lease*².

5. In a steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.—6. In *archery*, the act of letting go the bowstring in shooting; the mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples.—**Out of releaset**, without cessation.

Whom erthe and se and heaven, *out of releas*,
Ay herien. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 46.

Release of dower. See *dower*². = **Syn. 1-3.** Deliverance, excuse, exemption, exoneration, absolution, clearance. See the verb.

release² (rē-lēs'), *v. t.* [*< re- + lease².*] To lease again or anew. *Imp. Dict.*

releasee (rē-lē-sē'), *n.* [*< release¹ + -ee¹.* Cf. *lessee, releasee*.] In *law*, a person to whom a release is given; a releasee.

releasement (rē-lēs'ment), *n.* [*< release¹ + -ment.* Cf. *OF. relaschēment, F. relâchement = Pr. relaxamen = Sp. relajamiento = Pg. relaxamento = It. rilasciamento, releasement.*] The act of releasing, in any sense; a release.

'Tis I am Hercules, sent to free you all.—
. . . In this club behold
All your *releasements*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.
The Queen interposeth for the *Releasement* of my Lord of Newport and others, who are Prisoners of War.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 8.

releaser (rē-lē'sēr), *n.* 1. One who releases.—2. In *mech.*, any device in the nature of a tripping mechanism whereby one part is released from engagement with another. [Rare.]

release-spring (rē-lēs'spring), *n.* A spring attached to the end-piece of a truck for the purpose of throwing the brakes out of contact with the wheels. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

releasor (rē-lē'sōr), *n.* [*< release¹ + -or¹.*] In *law*, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a releasor.

releest, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*¹.

relect (rē-lēt'), *n.* [*< re- + lect.*] A crossing of roads. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

refefet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *relief*.

relegate (rel'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relegated*, ppr. *relegating*. [*< L. relegatus, pp. of relegare (> It. relegare = Sp. relegar = Pr. relegar, releguar = F. reléguer)*, send away, despatch, remove, < *re-*, away, back, + *legare*, send; see *legate*.] 1. To send away or out of the way; consign, as to some obscure or remote destination; banish; dismiss.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Relegate to worlds yet distant our repose.
M. Arnold, Empedoclea on Etna.

Relegated by their own political sympathies and Whig liberality . . . to the comparative uselessness of literary retirement. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 6.

2. In *Rom. law*, to send into exile; cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period.—3. In *law*, to remit or put off to an inferior remedy.

relegation (rel'ē-gā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. relegacion, relegation, F. relegation = Sp. relegacion = It. relegazione, < L. relegatio(-n-), a sending away, exiling, banishing, < relegare, send away; see relegate.*] The act of relegating; banishment; specifically a term in ancient Roman law, and also in ecclesiastical law, and in that of universities, especially in Germany. See *relegate*, 2.

The exiles are not allowed the liberty of other banished persons, who, within the isle or region of *relegation*, may go or move whither they please.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Arius behaved himself so seditiously and tumultuarly that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*.

Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Propheying, Ep. Ded.

relent (rē-lent'), *v.* [*< ME. relenten, < OF. rallentir, rallentir, slacken, relent, F. rallentir = Pg. relentar (cf. Sp. relentecear, soften, relent, < L. relentescere, slacken) = It. rallentare, < L. re-, back, + lentus, slow, slack, tenacious, pliant; akin to lenis, gentle, and E. lithel: see lenient.*] **I. intrans.** 1†. To slacken; stay.

Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

2†. To soften in substance; lose compactness; become less rigid or hard.

He stired the coles till *relente* gan
The wex agayn the fyr.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

There be some houses wherein sweet-meats will *relent* . . . more than in others. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 809.

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 4.

3†. To deliquesce; dissolve; melt; fade away.
The colours, beyng natuerly wrought, . . . by moistnesse of wether *relenteth* or fadeth.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers.
Pope, Spring, l. 69.

4. To become less severe or intense; relax. [Rare.]

The workmen let glass cool by degrees, and in such *relentings* of fire as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in peeces by a violent succeeding of air.
Sir K. Digby, On Bodies.

The slave-trade had never *relented* among the Mahometans.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 129.

5. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; soften in temper; become more mild and tender; give way; yield; comply; feel compassion.

Relent and yield to mercy. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 11.
Stern Proserpine *relented*,
And gave him back the fair.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 85.

No light had we: for that we do repent;
And, learning this, the bridegroom will *relent*.
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

II. † trans. 1. To slacken; remit; stay; abate.
But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

2. To soften; mollify; dissolve.

In water first this opium *relent*,
Of sape until it have similitude.
Palladius, Hnsbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.
All his body shulde be dyssolved and *relented* into salte dropes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

relent† (rē-lent'), *n.* [*< relent, v.*] 1. Remission; stay.

Ne rested till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 24.

2. Relenting.
Fear of death enforceth still
In greater minds submission and *relent*.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

relenting (rē-len'ting), *p. a.* Inclining to relent or yield; soft; too easily moved; soft-hearted; weakly complaining.

Relenting fool, and shallow, changing woman!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 431.

relentless (rē-lent'les), *a.* [*< relent + -less.*] Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.
= **Syn.** *Implacable*, etc. See *inevitable*, and list under *unrelenting*.

relentlessly (rē-lent'les-li), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

relentlessness (rē-lent'les-nes), *n.* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity. *Imp. Dict.*

relentment (rē-lent'ment), *n.* [= *It. rallentamento*; as *relent* + *-ment*.] The act or state of relenting; compassion. *Imp. Dict.*

reles^t, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*¹.

releset, *v.* A Middle English form of *release*¹.

relessee (rē-le-sē'), *n.* [Var. of *releasee*, imitating the simple *lessee*.] In law, the person to whom a release is executed.

relestor (rē-les'tor), *n.* [Var. of *releasor*. Cf. *relessee*.] In law, the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the releasor and relessee. *Blackstone, Com., II. xx.*

relet (rē-let'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *let*¹, *v.*] To let anew, as a house.

relevance (rel'ē-vans), *n.* [= *Pg. relevancia*; as *relevant* + *-ce*.] Same as *relevancy*.

relevancy (rel'ē-van-si), *n.* [As *relevance* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of affording relief or aid.— 2. The state or character of being relevant or pertinent; pertinence; applicableness; definite or obvious relation; recognizable connection.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little relevancy bore.
Poe, The Raven.

3. In *Scots law*, fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The relevancy of the libel, in *Scots law*, is the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked.

The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the relevancy: that is, to state on either part the arguments in point of law, and evidence in point of fact, against and in favour of the criminal. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.*

relevant (rel'ē-vant), *a.* [*OF. relevant*, assisting, = *Sp. Pg. relevante*, raising, important, < *L. relevant* (*-s*), ppr. of *relevare*, lift up again, lighten, relieve, hence in *Rom.* help, assist: see *relieve*, and cf. *levant*¹.] 1. To the purpose; pertinent; applicable: as, the testimony is not relevant to the case.

Close and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

2. In law, being in subject-matter germane to the controversy; conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hypothesis. See *irrelevant*.

The word *relevant* means that any two facts to which it is applied are so related to each other that, according to the common course of events, one, either taken by itself or in connection with other facts, proves or renders probable the past, present, or future existence of the other. *Stephen.*

3. In *Scots law*, sufficient legally: as, a relevant plea.

The Judges . . . recorded their judgment, which bore that the indictment, if proved, was relevant to infer the pains of law; and that the defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a relevant defence. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.*

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

relevantly (rel'ē-vant-li), *adv.* In a relevant manner; with relevancy.

rellevation (rel-ē-vā'shōn), *n.* [= *Sp. relevación*, < *L. relevatio* (*-n*), a lightening, relief, < *relevare*, lighten, relieve: see *relevant*, *relieve*.] A raising or lifting up. *Bailey.*

relieve, *v.* A Middle English form of *relieve*.

reliability (rē-li-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*reliable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

He bestows all the pleasures, and inspires all that ease of mind on those around him or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute reliability, equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and bestow. *Coleridge, Biog. Lit., III.*

reliable (rē-li'ā-bl), *a.* [*rely*¹ + *-able*.] That may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; worthy of reliance; to be depended on; trustworthy. [This word, which involves a use of the suffix *-able* superficially different from its more familiar use in *provable*, 'that may be proved,' *eatable*, 'that may be eaten,' etc., has been much objected to by purists on philological grounds. The objection, however, really has no philological justification, being based on an imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix *-able*, or on a too narrow view of its office. Compare *available*, *conversible*, *dispensable*, *laughable*, and many other examples collected by Fitzward Hall in his work cited below, and see *-able*. As a matter of usage, however, the word is shunned by many fastidious writers.]

The Emperor of Russia may have announced the restoration of monarchy as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object, by this country, but as the best means, and most reliable pledge, of a higher object, viz. our own security, and that of Europe. *Coleridge, Essays on His Own Times, p. 296* (on a speech by [Mr. Pitt (Nov. 17, 1800), as manipulated by Coleridge]: [quoted in F. Hall's *Adjectives in -able*, p. 29.

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more reliable, being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended, strangers, guilty-looking Tories, and very knavish whigs." *Irving, (Webster.)*

He [Mr. Grote] seems to think that the reliable chronology of Greece begins before its reliable history. *Gladstone, Oxford Essays (1857), p. 49.*

She [the Church] has now a direct command, and a reliable influence, over her own institutions, which was wanting in the middle ages. *J. H. Newman, Lectures and Essays on University Subjects (ed. 1859), p. 302.*

Above all, the grand and only reliable security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill, Representative Government, xvi.*

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most reliable source of trinkets and other pecuniary advantages. *Leslie Stephen, Playground of Europe (1871), p. 47.*

=*Syn.* Trustworthy, trusty.

reliableness (rē-li'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its reliableness, if no new premise of an uncertain character are taken up by the way. *J. S. Mill, Logic (ed. 1865), I. 303.*

reliably (rē-li'ā-bli), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

reliance (rē-li'āns), *n.* [*rely*¹ + *-ance*.] 1. The act of relying, or the state or character of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence: as, we may have perfect reliance on the promises of God; to have reliance on the testimony of witnesses.

His days and times are past,
And my reliances on his fracted dates
Have smit my credit. *Shak., T. of A., II. 1. 22.*

Who would lend to a government that prefaced its overtures for borrowing by an act which demonstrated that no reliance could be placed on the steadiness of its measures for paying? *A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. xxx.*

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

reliant (rē-li'ānt), *a.* [*rely*² + *-ant*.] Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-trustful: as, a reliant spirit; a reliant bearing.

Dinah was too reliant on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment. *George Eliot, Adam Bede, III.*

relic (rel'ik), *n.* [Formerly also *relick*, *relique*; < *ME. relyke*, *relike*, chiefly pl., < *OF. reliques*, pl., *F. relique*, pl. *reliques* = *Pr. reliquias* = *Sp. Pg. It. reliquia* = *AS. reliquias*, relics (also in comp. *relic-gong*, a going to visit relics), < *L. reliquix*, remains, relics, < *relinquere* (pret. *reliqui*, pp. *relictus*), leave behind: see *relinquish*. Cf. *relict*.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the consumption, loss, or decay of the rest.

The Mouse and the Cattle fell to their victuals, being such relics as the olde manne had left. *Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 234.*

They shew monstrous bones, the Reliques of the Whale from which Persens freed Andromeda. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.*

Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Byron, Childs Harold, II. 73.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, as deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hollow'd reliques should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid?
Milton, Epitaph on Shakspeare.

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake.

His [Peter Stuyvesant's] silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable relic. *Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 466.*

4. An object held in reverence or affection because connected with some sacred or beloved person deceased; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the *Gr. Ch.*, and some other churches, a saint's body or part of it, or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or body of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint or martyr, and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religious veneration. Relics are of three classes: (a) the entire bodies or parts of the bodies of venerated persons, (b) objects used by them or connected with their martyrdom, and (c) objects connected with their tombs or sanctified by contact with their bodies. Relics are preserved in churches, convents, etc., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The miraculous virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha (2 *Kl.* xiii. 21).

The in a Chirche of Seynt Silvester ya many grett reliquis, a pece of the vesture of our blissyd lady. *Torkington, Darle of Eng. Travell, p. 4.*

What make ye this way? we keep no relics here,
Nor holy shrines. *Fletcher, Pilgrim, I. 2.*

Lists of relics belonging to certain churches in this country are often to be met with in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357, note.*

5. Something dear or precious.

It is a full noble thing
Whanne thye eye have metyng
With that reliee preclous,
Wherof they be so desirous.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 2907.

6. A monument.

Shall we go see the reliques of this town?
Shak., T. N., III. 3. 19.

=*Syn.* 4. *Remains, Relics.* The remains of a dead person are his corpse or his literary works; in the latter case they are, for the sake of distinction, generally called *literary remains*. We speak also of the remains of a feast, of a city, building, monument, etc. *Relics* always suggests antiquity: as, the relics of ancient sovereigns, heroes, and especially saints. The singular of *relics* is used; that of *remains* is not.

relic-knife (rel'ik-nif), *n.* A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint, either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle, or by incorporating the relic, if a piece of bone or the like, in the decoration of the handle itself. *Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass., X. 89.*

relicly (rel'ik-li), *adv.* [*relic* + *-ly*².] As a relic; with care such as is given to a relic. [Rare.]

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the droppings, and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Relicly kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Satires, II.

relic-monger (rel'ik-mung'gèr), *n.* One who traffics in relics; hence, one who has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or souvenirs.

The beauty and historic interest of the heads must have tempted the senseless and unscrupulous greed of mere relic-mongers. *Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 302.*

relict (rel'ikt), *n.* and *a.* [*OF. relict*, m., *relicte*, f., a person or thing left behind, esp. *relicte*, f., a widow, < *L. relictus*, fem. *relicta*, neut. *relictum*, left behind, pp. of *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic*, *relinquish*.] 1. *n.* 1. One who is left or who remains; a survivor.

The eldest daughter, Frances, . . . is the sole relict of the family. *B. Jonson, New Inn, Arg.*

2. Specifically, a widower or widow, especially a widow.

He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma, the Relict of K. Ethelred. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 16.*

Though the relict of a man or woman hath liberty to contract new relations, yet I do not find they have liberty to cast off the old. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 84.*

Who could love such an unhappy Relict as I am?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, III. 1.

3. A thing left behind; a relic.

To breake the eggshell after the meat is out, wee are taught in our childhood, and practice it all our lives, which nevertheless is but a superstitious relic. *Str. T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), v. 21.*

II. *a.* Left; remaining; surviving.

His Relict Lady . . . lived long in Westminster. *Futler, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 13. (Davies.)*

relict^t, *v. t.* [*L. relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, leave: see *relinquish*.] To leave.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrifie
Pampnyed [pruned] is to be by every side,
Relicte on hit only the crosse hee.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

relicted (rē-lik'ted), *a.* [*L. relictus*, pp. of *relinquere*, *relinquish*, leave behind (see *relinquish*, *relict*), + *-ed*².] In law, left dry, as land by the sudden recession of the sea or other body of water.

reliction (rē-lik'shōn), *n.* [*L. relictio* (*-n*), a leaving behind, forsaking, < *relinquere*, pp. *relictus*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquish*.] In law, the sudden recession of the sea or other body of water from land; also, land thus left uncovered.

relief (rē-lēf'), *n.* [*ME. releef*, *relefe*, *relef*, also *relif*, *reluf*, *relyee*, *relef*, also remnants left over, relics, a basket of fragments, < *OF. relef*, *relief*, a raising, relieving, a relief, a thing raised, scraps, fragments, also raised or embossed work, relief, *F. relief*, relief, embossed work, = *Pr. releu* = *Cat. relleu* = *Sp. relieve*, a relief, *relievo*, embossed work, *relievo*, relief (milit.), = *Pg. relevo*, embossed work, = *It. rilievo*, remnants, fragments, *rilievo*, embossed work (see *bas-relief*, *basso-rilievo*); from the verb: see *relieve*.] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any pain, oppression, or

burden, so that some ease is obtained; alleviation; success; comfort.

Because it was a deserts yle, there was no thynge to be founde that myght be to our *reliefe*, nother in vytaylles nor ootherwysa, whicha discomforted vs right moche.

Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 62.

Wherever sorrow is, *relief* would be.

Shak., As you Like It, III. 5. 86.

To the catalogus of pleasures may accordingly be added the pleasures of *relief*, or the pleasures which a man experiences when, after he has been enduring a pain of any kind for a certain time, it comes to cease, or to abate.

Bentham, *Introd. to Morals and Legislation*, v. 16.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.

What *reliefe* I should huse from your Colony I would satisfie and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie.

Capt. John Smith, *Works*, II. 80.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, . . .

Oh! give *relief*, and Heaven will bless your store.

T. Moss, *Beggar's Petition*.

He [James II.] . . . granted to the exiles some *relief* from his privy purse, and, by letters under his great seal, invited his subjects to imitate his liberality.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

3. In Great Britain, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor *relief*.—4. Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 1. 8.

5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.

Even in front of the National Palace the sentries on duty march up and down their beats in a slipshod fashion, while the *relief* loll about on the stone benches, smoking cigarettes and otherwise making themselves comfortable.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 820.

6. In *sculpt.*, *arch.*, etc., the projection (in *painting*, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is, in general, of three kinds: high relief (*alto-relievo*), low relief (*basso-relievo*, *bas-relief*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-relievo*). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. *High relief* is that in which



High Relief.—The Rondanini mask of Medusa in the Glyptothek, Munich—illustrating the late beautified type of the Gorgon.

the figures project at least one half of their natural circumference from the background. In *low relief* the figures project but slightly from the ground, in such a manner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, as in medals, the chief effect being produced by the treatment of light and shadow. *Middle or half relief* is intermediate between the other two. The varieties of relief are still further distinguished as *staccato rilievo*, or very flat relief, the lowest possible relief, of which the projection in parts hardly exceeds the thickness of a sheet of paper; and *cavo-rilievo*, hollow relief, also called *intaglio rilievato*, or enlanguyphic sculpture, an Egyptian form of relief obtained by cutting a furrow with sloping sides around a figure previously outlined on a stone surface, leaving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in next column, and cuts under *orant*, *Proserpine*, *alto-relievo*, and *bas-relief*.

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern.

Addison, *Ancient Medals*, iii.

7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.

On each side of the door-place [of several grottos] there are rough unflushed pillars cut in the rock, which support a pediment, and over the door there is a *relief* of a spread eagle.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 135.



Hollow-relief or Cavo-rilievo Sculpture.—Court of Edfu, Egypt; Ptolemaic age, 2d century B. C.

8. In *her.*, the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if an escutcheon is divided into seven vertical stripes, alternately red and white, it would not be blazoned pale of seven gules and argent, as the rule is that pale is always of an even number, but the sinister side of three alternate stripes would be shaded to indicate relief, and the blazoning would be gules, three pallets argent, the assumption being that the pallets are in relief upon the field.

9. In *phys. geog.*, the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differences of elevation: little used except in the name *relief-map*, by which is meant a geographical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material used. Unless the scale of such relief maps is very large, there must be considerable exaggeration, because differences of vertical elevations in nature are small as compared with superficial extent. Relief-maps are occasionally made by preparing a model of the region it is desired to exhibit, and then photographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the surface is also frequently indicated on maps by various colors or by a number of tints of one color. Both hachure and contour-line maps also indicate the relief of the surface, to a greater or less extent, according to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Du-four map of Switzerland, especially when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality a hachure-map.

10. In *fort.*, the perpendicular height of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.—11. Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast.

Here also grateful mixture of well-matched And sorted hues (each giving each *relief*, And by contrasted beauty shining more).

Cooper, *Task*, lii. 634.

Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into *relief* by poor dress.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, i.

12. In *hunting*, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home after the chase.

Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *reliefe* three times.

13†. What is picked up; fragments left; broken meat given in alms.

After dener, ther shall come sll fire sowerys, and take the *relief* of the mete and drynke that the firsayde M. and shopholderis levyth.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

14. In *law*, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor as redress for the grievance of which he complains.—15. In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant holding by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This *relief* consisted of horses, arms, money, etc., the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu. Also called *casualty of relief*.

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a *relief* [was paid to the king]. The *relief* originally consisted of arms, armour and horses, and was arbitrary in amount, but was subsequently "ascertained," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixed at a certain quantity of arms and habiliments of war. After the assize of arms of Henry II., it was commuted for a money payment of 100s. for every knight's fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever afterwards.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, I. 25.

Absolute relief, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the bottom of the ditch.—**Alternative relief**, in *law*, different modes of redress asked in the alternative, usually because of uncertainty as to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to award either.—**Bond of relief**. See *bond* 1.—**Constructive relief**, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the plane of construction.—**Conversion of relief**. See *conversion*.—**Indoor relief**, accommodation in the poor-house, as distinguished from *outdoor relief*, the assistance given to those paupers who live outside. [Great Britain.]—**Infeftment of relief**. See *infeftment*.—**Outdoor relief**. See *indoor relief*.—**Parochial relief**. See *parochial*.—**Relief Church**, a body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, who separated from the Established Church on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1752, and organized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 22d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and United Secession churches amalgamated, forming the United Presbyterian Church.—**Relief law**. See *law* 1.—**Relief processes**, those processes in mechanical or "process" engraving by which are produced plates or blocks with raised lines, capable of being printed from like type, or together with type, in an ordinary press.—**Relief satiné**, or *satiné relief*. Same as *raised satin-stitch* (which see, under *satin-stitch*).—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**. See *Catholic*.—**Specific relief**, in *law*, action of the court directly on the person or property, as distinguished from that in which an award of damages only is made, to be collected by execution.—**Syn. 1**. Mitigation.—2. Ielp, aid, support.

relief-ful (rē-lēf'fūl), *a.* [*< relief + -ful.*] Full of relief; giving relief or ease.

Never was there a more joyous heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for *relief-ful* expression.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*, III. lix.

reliefless (rē-lēf'les), *a.* [*< relief + -less.*] Destitute of relief, in any sense.

relief-map (rē-lēf'map), *n.* See *relief*, 9.

relief-perspective (rē-lēf'pēr-spek'tiv), *n.* The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs, theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every such representation refers to a fixed center of perspective and to a fixed plane of homology. The latter in a theater acting is the plane in which the actors generally stand; in a bas-relief it is the plane of life-size figures. Every natural plane is represented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every natural point is represented by a point in the same ray from the center of perspective. The plane of homology represents itself, and the center of perspective represents itself. One other point can be taken arbitrarily to represent a given point. There is a vanishing plane, parallel to the plane of homology, which represents the portions of space at an infinite distance.

relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), *n.* 1. In a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when shut off from the boiler.—2. A valve set to open at a given pressure of steam, air, or water; a safety-valve.—3. A valve for automatically admitting air to a tank when the liquid in it is withdrawn.

relief-work (rē-lēf'wèrk), *n.* Work in road-making, the construction of public buildings, or the like, put in hand for the purpose of affording employment to the poor in times of public distress. [Eng.]

Those . . . who believe that any employment given by the guardians on *relief-works* would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, and that such work proved a success in Manchester during the cotton famine.

Contemporary Rev., LIII. 51.

relief (rē-lēf'ér), *n.* [*< rely 1 + -er 1.*] One who relies or places confidence.

My friends [are] no *reliefs* for my fortunes.

Fletcher, *Tamer Tamed*, I. 8.

relievable (rē-lēf'vā-bl), *a.* [*< relieve + -able.*] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Nether can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.

Sir M. Hale.

relieve (rē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *relieved*, *ppr. relieving*. [Early mod. E. also *relievee*; < ME. *releven*, < OF. *relever*, F. *relever* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *relevar* = It. *rilievare*, lift up, relieve, < L. *relevare*, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort, < *re-*, again, + *levare*, lift: see *levant 1*, *levity*, etc., and cf. *relief*, *relevant*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1†. To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble.

Supposing ever, though we sore smerta, To be *relieved* by him afterward.

Chaucer, *Prolog*, to Caucion a Yeoman's Tale, l. 319.

That that deth doun brouhte deth shal *relieve*.

Piers Plowman (C), XXI. 145.

2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, etc.; mitigate; alleviate; lessen.

Misery . . . never relieved by any.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 708.

I cannot behold a beggar without *relieving* his necessities with my purse, or his soul with my prayers.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ll. 13.

Accident in some measure *relieved* our embarrassment.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

3. To free, wholly or partly, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, encumbrance, or anything that is considered to be an evil; give ease, comfort, or consolation to; help; aid; support; succor: as, to *relieve* the poor and needy.

He *relieveth* the fatherless and widow. Ps. cxlvi. 9.

And to remember the lady's love
That last *reliev'd* you out of pine.

Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).
The pain we feel prompts us to *relieve* ourselves in *relieving* those who suffer. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

4. Specifically, to bring efficient help to (a besieged place); raise the siege of.

The King of Scots, with the Duke of Gloucester, about the 8th of July besieged Drenx; which agreed, if it were not *relieved* by the twentieth of that Month, then to surrender it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 176.

5. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; put another in the place of, or take the place of, in the performance of any duty, the bearing of any burden, or the like: as, to *relieve* a sentinel or guard.

Mar. Farewell, honest soldier.

Who hath *relieved* you?

Fran. Bernardo has my place.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 17.

6. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, or the like; right.—7. To give assistance to; support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together.
Sir T. Browne.

8. To mitigate; lessen; soften.

Not a lichen *relieves* the scintillating whiteness of those skeleton cliffs.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 197.

9. To give relief or prominence to, literally or figuratively; hence, to give contrast to; heighten the effect or interest of, by contrast or variety.

The poet must take care not to encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes to *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection.
Addison, Essay on Virgil's Georgics.

The vegetation against which the ruined colonnades are *relieved* consists almost wholly of almond and olive trees, . . . both enhancing the warm tints of the stone.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

Relieving arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*).—**Relieving officer**, in England, a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of a poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not within the conditions required by the law. He visits the houses of the applicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and gives immediate relief in urgent cases.—**Relieving tackles.** See *tackle*.—**To relieve nature.** See *nature*.—**To relieve of**, to take from; free from: said of that which is burdensome.

He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss Brown to unfurl her umbrella, [and] had *relieved* her of her prayer-book.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford i. = *Syn.* 2. *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, etc. (see *alleviate*); diminish, lighten.

II.† intrans. To rise; arise.

As soon as I might I *relieved* up again.

Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 29.

Thane *relievis* the renkes of the rounde table
Be the riche revare, that rynnys so fairs.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2278.

At eche tyme that he [Frolle] didde *relieve*, he [Galashin] smote hym with his swerde to grounde, that his men wende wele that he hadde be deed. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

relievement (rē-lēv'mēt), *n.* [= F. *relèvement* = Pr. *relèvement* = It. *rilievemento*, < ML. *relievementum*, relieving, relief, < *relievare*, *relieve*: see *relieve*.] The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, in any sense; that which mitigates or lightens; relief.

His [Robert's] delay yields the King time to confirm him Friends, under-work his Enemies, and make himself strong with the English, which he did by granting relaxation of tribute, with other *relievements* of their doiances.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 53.

reliever (rē-lē'vēr), *n.* [*relieve* + -er¹.] 1. One who or that which relieves or gives relief.
O welcome, my *reliever*;
Aristins, as thou lov'st me, ransom me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.
It acts in three ways . . . (2) as a *reliever* of congestion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 3 of Adv'ts.

2. In *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.—3. A garment kept for being lent out. [Slang.]

In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called the *reliever*, and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.
Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies*).

relievo, n. See *rilievo*.

relight (rē-lit'), *v.* [*re-* + *light*¹.] **I. trans.**

1. To light anew; illuminate again.

His power can heal me and *relight* my eye. *Pope*.

2. To rekindle; set on fire again.

II. intrans. To burn again; rekindle; take fire again.

The desire . . . *relit* suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart.
Charlotte Brontë, *Sbirley*, xviii.

religieuse (rē-lē-zhi-ēz'), *n.* [*F. religieuse* (fem. of *religieux*), a religious woman, a nun, = Sp. Pg. It. fem. *religiosa*, < L. *re-(re-)ligiosa*, fem. of *religiosus*, religious: see *religious*.] A nun.

religieux (rē-lē-zhi-ē'), *n.*; pl. *religieux*. [*F. religieux*, *n.* and *a.*, religious, a religious person, esp. a monk: see *religious*.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a monastic order; a monk.

religion (rē-lij'on), *n.* [*ME. religion*, *religioun*, < OF. *religium*, *religion*, *F. religion* = Pr. *religio*, *religion* = Sp. *religion* = Pg. *religião* = It. *religione* = D. *religie* = G. Sw. Dan. *religion*, < L. *religio(n)-*, *religiō(n)-*], reverence toward the gods, fear of God, piety, conscientious scrupulousness, religious awe, conscientiousness, exactness; origin uncertain, being disputed by ancient writers themselves: (a) according to Cicero, < *relegere*, go through or over again in reading, speech, or thought ("qui omnia quæ ad cultum deorum pertinent diligent retractarent et tamquam relegerent sunt dieti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo," etc.—Cicero, *Nat. Deor.*, ii. 28, 72), whence ppr. *religiosus* (rare), revering the gods, pious (cf. the opposite *negligens* (-*s*), negligent); cf. Gr. *ἀλλεγω*, reverence. (b) According to Servius, Laetantius, Augustine, and others, and to the common modern view, < *religare*, bind back, bind fast, as if 'obligation' (cf. *obligation*, of same radical origin), < *re-*, back, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. (c) < *relegere*, the same verb as in (a) above, in the lit. sense 'gather again, collect,' as if orig. 'a collection of religious formulas.' Words of religious use are especially liable to lose their literal meanings, and to take on the aspect of sacred primitives, making it difficult to trace or impossible to prove their origin, meaning or formation.] 1. Recognition of and allegiance in manner of life to a superhuman power or superhuman powers, to whom allegiance and service are regarded as justly due.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 667.

By *Religion* I understand the belief and worship of Supreme Mind and Will, directing the universe and holding moral relations with human life.
J. Martineau, A Study of Religion, I. 15.

By *Religion* I mean the knowledge of God, of His Will, and of our duties towards Him.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 378.

Religion is the communion between a worshipping subject and a worshipped object—the communion of a man with what he believes to be a god.
Faiths of the World, p. 345.

2. The healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature, as contrasted with that of the mere intellectual and social powers.

For *religion*, pure *religion*, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in righteousness, justice, and well doing.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 392.

Religion is Christianity, which, being too spiritual to be seen by us, doth therefore take an apparent body of good life and works, so salvation requires an honest Christian.
Donne, Letters, xxx.

Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality is applied emotion. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

3. Any system of faith in and worship of a divine Being or beings: as, the Christian religion; the religion of the Jews, Greeks, Hindus, or Mohammedans.

The church of Rome, they say, . . . did almost out of all religions take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

No religion binds men to be traitors.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

4. The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies.

What she was pleased to believe apt to minister to her devotions, and the religions of her pious and discerning soul.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 756.

The invisible
Glory of him that made them to transform
Oft to the image of a brute adorn'd
With gay religions full of pomp and gold.
Milton, P. L., i. 372.

5. The state of life of a professed member of a regular monastic order: as, to enter religion; her name in religion is Mary Aloysia: now especially in Roman Catholic use.

He [Dobet] is lowe as a lombe, and lonelicke of speche, . . . And is ronne in-to religion, and rendreth hus byble, And precheth to the puple seynt Poles wordes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 88.

And thus when that thei were counselled,
In blisck clothes thei them clothe,
The daughter and the lady both,
And yolde hem to religion.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

He buryed Bedewere
Hys friend and hys Botfyler
And so he dute other Echon
In Abbeys of Relygyoun
That were cristen of name.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), I. 488.

6. A conscientious scruple; scrupulosity. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Out of a religion to my charge,
And debt professed, I have made a self-decreed
Ne'er to express my person.
B. Jonson, New Inn, I. 1.

Its [a jelly's] acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth as for battle, yet, under the circumstances, he makes a religion of eating it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 199.

7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness; sense of duty.

Ros. Keep your promise.
Orl. With no less religion than if thou wert indeed my Rossind.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 201.

Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state. See *establishment*, 6.—**Evidences of revealed religion.** See *evidences of Christianity*, under *Christianity*.—**Experimental religion.** See *experimental*.—**Natural religion**, that knowledge of and reverent feeling toward God, and that knowledge and practice of our duties toward our fellow-men, which is based on and derived from nature, apart from revelation.—**Religion of Humanity.** See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.—**Revealed religion**, that knowledge of God and right feeling toward him, and that recognition and practice of duty toward our fellow-men, which is derived from and based upon positive revelation.—**To experience religion.** See *experience*.—**To get religion.** See *get*, = *Syn.* 1. *Religion*, *Devotion*, *Piety*, *Sanctity*, *Saintliness*, *Godliness*, *Holiness*, *Religiosity*. In the subjective aspect of these words *religion* is the most general, as it may be also the most formal or external; in this sense it is the place of the will and character of God in the heart, so that they are the principal object of regard and the controlling influence. *Devotion* and *piety* have most of fervor. *Devotion* is a religion that consecrates itself, being both a close attention to God with complete inward subjection and an equal attention to the duties of religion. *Piety* is religion under the aspect of filial feeling and conduct, the former being the primary idea. *Sanctity* is generally used objectively; subjectively it is the same as *holiness*. *Saintliness* is more concrete than *sanctity*, more distinctly a quality of a person, likeness to a saint, ripeness for heaven. *Godliness* is higher than *saintliness*; it is likeness to God, or the endeavor to attain such likeness, fixed attention given immediately to God, especially obedience to his will and endeavor to copy his character. *Holiness* is the most absolute of these words; it is moral and religious wholeness, completeness, or something approaching so near to absolute freedom from sin as to make the word appropriate; it includes not only being free from sin, but refusing it and hating it for its own sake. *Religiosity* is not a very common nor a very euphonious word, but seems to meet a felt want by expressing a susceptibility to the sentiments of religion, awe, reverence, admiration for the teachings of religion, etc., without much disposition to obey its commands.

religionnaire (rē-lij'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*F. religionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *religionario*; as *religion* + -ary.] **I. a.** 1. Relating to religion.—2. Pious.

His [Bishop Sanderson's] religionary professions in his last will and testament contain something like prophetic matter.
Ep. Barlow, Remains, p. 638.

II. n.; pl. *religionaries* (-riz). Same as *religionist*. [Rare.]

religioner (rē-lij'on-ēr), *n.* [*F. religionnaire* = Sp. *religionario*, a religionist, < NL. **religionarius*, < L. *religio(n)-*, religion: see *religion*.] A religionist. [Rare.]

These new-fashioned religioners have fast-days.
Scott, Monastery, xxv.

religionise, v. See *religionize*.

religionism (rē-lij'on-izm), *n.* [*religion* + -ism.] 1. Outward practice or profession of religion.

This subject of "Political Religionism" is indeed as nice as it is curious; politics have been so cunningly worked into the cause of religion that the parties themselves will never be able to separate them.

I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 138.

2. Affected religious zeal.

religionist (rē-līj'on-ist), n. [= Sp. religionista; as religion + -ist.] A religious bigot, partizan, or formalist; a sectarian; sometimes used in other than a condemnatory sense.

From the same source from whence, among the religionists, the attachment to the principle of asceticism took its rise, flowed other doctrines and practices, from which misery in abundance was produced in one man by the instrumentality of another: witness the holy wars, and the persecutions for religion.

Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, li. 8.

There is a verse . . . in the second of the two detached cantos of "Mutability," "Like that ungracious crew which feigns demurest grace," which is supposed to glance at the straiter religionists.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 167.

religionize (rē-līj'on-iz), v.; pret. and pp. religionized, ppr. religionizing. [*religion + -ize.*] I. trans. To imbue with religion; make religious. [Recent.]

I have quoted Othello and Mrs. Craven's heroine as types of love when religionized.

Mallock, Is Life Worth Living? p. 122.

II. intrans. To make professions of religion; play the religionist. [Recent.]

How much religionizing stupidity it requires in one to imagine that God can be propitiated or pleased with them [human inventions].

S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 138.

Also spelled religionise.

religionless (rē-līj'on-less), a. [*religion + -less.*] Without religion; not professing or believing in religion; irreligious.

Picture to yourself, O fair young reader, a worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, religionless old woman, writhing in pain and fear, . . . and ere you be old, learn to love and pray!

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlv.

religiosity (rē-līj-i-os'ē-ti), n. [*ME. religiosite, < OF. religiosete, religieuse, F. religiosité = Sp. religiosidad = Pg. religiosidade = It. religiosità, < LL. religiositas(-s), religiousness, ML. religios or monastic life, < L. religiosus, religious: see religious.*] 1. Religiousness; the sentiment of religion; specifically, in recent use, an excessive susceptibility to the religious sentiments, especially wonder, awe, and reverence, unaccompanied by any corresponding loyalty to divine law in daily life; religious sentimentality.

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest, the outcome of many or of all high qualities: what we may call religiosity.

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, II.

Away . . . from that religiosity which is one of the curses of our time, he studied his New Testament, and in this, as in every other matter, made up his mind for himself.

Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 174.

Is there a more patent and a more stubborn fact in history than that intense and unchangeable Semitic nationality with its equally intense religiosity?

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

2. Religious exercise or service. [Rare.]

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic religiosity of those melancholy days.

Southey, The Doctor, ix.

3†. Members of the religious orders.

Hir (Diana's) law (the law of chastity) is for religiosity.

Court of Love, I. 686.

=Syn. 1. Piety, Holiness, etc. See religion.

religioso (rē-lē-jī-ō'sō), adv. [It.: see religious.] In music, in a devotional manner; expressing religious sentiment.

religious (rē-līj'us), a. and n. [*ME. religious, religios, < OF. religios, religios, religios, religieux, F. religieux = Pr. religios, religios = Sp. Pg. It. religioso, < L. religiosus, religiosus, religios, < religio(n-), religio(n-), religion: see religion.*] I. a. 1. Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout: as, a religious man; religious behavior: used in the authorized version of the Bible of outward observance (Jas. i. 26; Acts xiii. 43).

Such a prince,

Not only good and wise, but most religious.

Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 116.

That sober race of men whose lives

Religious titled them the sons of God.

Milton, P. L., xi. 622.

It [dogma] is discerned, rested in, and appropriated as a reality by the religious imagination; it is held as a truth by the theological intellect.

J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

2. Pertaining or devoted to a monastic life; belonging to a religious order; in the Rom. Cath. Ch., bound by the vows of a monastic order; regular.

Shal I nat love in cas if that me liste?

What, pardienx, I am nocht religiose?

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 750.

He thee to France,
And cloister thee in some religious house.

Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 23.

The fourth, which was a painter called John Story, became religious in the College of S. Paul in Goa.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.

3. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious.

Whom I most hated living, thou hast made me,
With thy religious truth and modesty,
Now in his ashes honour: peace be with him.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 74.

4. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion: as, a religious society; a religious sect; a religious place; religious subjects; religious books or teachers; religious liberty.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,

Milton, Il Penseroso, i. 160.

Fanes which admiring gods with pride survey, . . . Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age, Some hostile fury, some religious rage.

Pope, To Addison, I. 12.

Religious corporation. See corporation.—Religious house, a monastery or a nunnery.—Religious liberty. See liberty.—Religious marks, in printing, signs such as *

II. n. One who is bound by monastic vows, as a monk, a friar, or a nun.

Ac there shal come a kyng and confesse zow religouse, And hete zow, as the bible telleth, for brekyng of zoure reule.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 317.

It is very lucky for a religious, who has so much time on his hands, to be able to amuse himself with works of this nature [playing a pulpit].

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 370.

A religious in any other order can pass into that of the Carthusians, on account of its great austerity.

Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

religiously (rē-līj'us-li), adv. In a religious manner. (a) Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain

Religiously they ask a sacrifice.

Shak., Tit. And., I. I. 124.

We most religiously kiss'd the sacred Rust of this Weapon, out of Love to the Martyr.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 27.

(b) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously: as, a vow or promise religiously observed.

The privileges justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are religiously to be maintained.

Bacon.

My old-fashioned friend religiously adhered to the example of his forefathers.

Steele, Tatler, No. 263.

religiousness (rē-līj'us-ness), n. The character or state of being religious, in any sense of that word. Baxter.

reliker, n. A Middle English form of relic.

relinquent (rē-ling'kwent), a. and n. [*< L. relinquer(-t)s, ppr. of relinquere, relinquish: see relinquish.*] I. a. Relinquishing. [Rare.] Imp. Diet.

II. n. One who relinquishes. [Rare.] Imp. Diet.

relinquish (rē-ling'kwish), v. t. [*< OF. relinquir-, stem of certain parts of relinquir, relinquir, < L. relinquer, pp. relictus, leave, < re- + linquere, leave: see license, and cf. relic, relict, and delinquent.*] 1. To give up the possession or occupancy of; withdraw from; leave; abandon; quit.

To be relinquished of the artists, . . . both of Galen and Paracelsus, . . . of all the learned and authentic fellows . . . that gave him out incurable.

Shak., Alf's Well, II. 3. 10.

Having formed an attachment to this young lady, . . . I have found that I must relinquish all other objects not connected with her.

Monroe, To Jefferson (Baneroft's Hist. Const., I. 503).

2. To cease from; give up the pursuit or practice of; desist from: as, to relinquish bad habits.

With commandment to relinquish (for his own part) the intended attempt.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. II. 194.

Sir C. Cornwallis, in a Letter to the Lord Cranborne, asserts that England never lost such an Opportunity of winning Honour and Wealth unto it, as by relinquishing War against an exhausted Kingdom.

Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng., let. 22.

3. To renounce a claim to; resign: as, to relinquish a debt. =Syn. 1. Abandon, Desert, etc. (see forsake), let go, yield, cede, surrender, give up, lay down. See list under desert.

relinquisher (rē-ling'kwish-ēr), n. One who relinquishes, leaves, or quits; one who renounces or gives up.

relinquishment (rē-ling'kwish-ment), n. [*< relinquish + -ment.*] The act of relinquishing,

leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing of a claim.

This is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 3.

reliqua (rel'i-kwā), n. pl. [ML. (OF., etc.), neut. pl. of L. reliquus, reliquus, that which is left or remains over (> Pg. reliquo, remaining), < relinquere, leave behind: see relic, relinquish.] In law, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account. Wharton.

reliquaire (rel-i-kwār'), n. [*< F. reliquaire: see reliquary.*] 1. Same as reliquary. Scott, Rokeby, vi. 6.

reliquary (rel'i-kwā-ri), n.; pl. reliquaries (-riz). [*< OF. reliquaire, F. reliquaire = Pr. reliquiari = Sp. Pg. relicario = It. reliquario, < ML. reliquiare or reliquarium, a reliquary, < L. reliquā, relics: see relic.*] A repository for relics, often, though not necessarily, small enough to be carried on the person. See shrine, and cut under phylacterium.

Under these cupolas is ye high altar, on which is a reliquarie of severall sorts of Jewells.

Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

Sometimes, too, the hollow of our Saviour's image, wrought in high relief upon the cross, was contrived for a reliquary, and filled full of relics.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. I. 357.

reliquary (rel'i-kwā-ri), n.; pl. reliquaries (-riz). [*< ML. reliquarius, < reliqua, what is left over: see reliqua.*] In law, one who owes a balance; also, a person who pays only piecemeal. Wharton.

relique, n. An obsolete or archaic spelling of relic.

reliquiæ (rē-lik'wi-ē), n. pl. [L., leavings, remains, relics, remnants: see relic.] 1. Relics; remains, as those of fossil organisms.—2. In bot., same as indurix.—3. In archæol., artifacts. See artifact.

Without the slightest admittance of either British or Saxon reliquia.

Jour. Brit. Archæol., XIII. I. 291.

reliquian (rē-lik'wi-ān), a. [*< L. reliquia, relics (see relic), + -an.*] Of, pertaining to, or being a relic or relics.

A great ship would not hold the reliquian pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross.

R. Hill, Pathway to Piety (1629), p. 149. (Encyc. Dict.)

reliquidate (rē-lik'wi-dät), v. t. [*< re- + liquidate.*] To liquidate anew; adjust a second time. Wright.

reliquidation (rē-lik-wi-dä'shon), n. [*< reliquidate + -ion; or < re- + liquidation.*] A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment. Clarke.

relish (rel'ish), v. [Not found in ME. (where, however, the noun exists); according to the usual view, < OF. relischer, lick over again, < re-, again, + lecher, lescher, F. lécher, lick: see lick, and cf. lecher, etc. But the word may have been due in part to OF. relescier, relechier, res-leechier, resleccier, relesser, please, cause or inspire joy in, gratify, < re- + leccier, leechier, leesser, etc., rejoice, live in pleasure.] I. trans. 1. To like the taste or flavor of; partake of with pleasure or gratification.

No marvel if the blind man cannot judge of colours, nor the deaf distinguish sounds, nor the sick relish meats.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 364.

2. To be pleased with or gratified by, in general; have a liking for; enjoy; experience or cause to experience pleasure from.

There's not a soldier of us all that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do relish the petition well that prays for peace.

Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 16.

No one will ever relish an author thoroughly well who would not have been fit company for that author had they lived at the same time.

Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

He's no bad fellow, Blougram—he had seen Something of mine he relished.

Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. To give an agreeable taste to; impart a pleasing flavor to; cause to taste agreeably.

A sav'y bit that serv'd to relish wine.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 109.

4†. To savor of; have a smack or taste of; have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and reliseth the soldier.

Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

Inc. Sir, he's found, he's found.

Phil. Ha! where? but reach that happy note again, And let it relish truth, thou art an angel.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

II. intrans. 1. To have a pleasing taste; in general, to give pleasure.

Had I been the funder out of this aceret, it would not have *relished* among my other diacrodita.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 132.

Without which their greatest daintiea would not *relish* to their palates.
Hakevill, On Providence.

He intimated . . . how ill it would *relish*, if they should advance Capt. Underhill, whom he had thrust out for abusing the court. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 333.

2. To have a flavor, literally or figuratively.

Nothing of friend or foe can be unwelcome unto me that avoureth of wit, or *relisheth* of humanity, or taateth of any good.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

This act of Propertius *relisheth* very strange with me.
B. Jonson, Poyntester, iv. 1.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward*.

relish¹ (rel'ish), n. [*ME. reles, relces, relece*, odor, taste; from the verb; see *relish*¹, v.] 1. A sensation of taste; savor; flavor; especially, a pleasing taste; hence, pleasing quality in general.

Veins which, through the tongue and palate spread, Distinguish ev'ry *relish*, sweet and sour.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of Soul, xvi.

Her hunger gave a *relish* to her meat.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, i. 22.

I would not anticipate the *relish* of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.
Addison, Omens.

What Professor Bain describes as a sense of *relish*, quite apart from taste proper, and felt perhaps most keenly just as food is leaving or just after it has left the region of the voluntary and entered that of the involuntary muscles of deglutition.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 253.

2. Perception or appreciation of peculiar, especially of pleasing, quality in anything; taste, in general; liking; appetite; generally used with *for* before the thing, sometimes with *of*.

Who the *relish* of these guests will fit Needs set them but the alma-basket of wit.
B. Jonson, Ode to himself.

They have a *relish* for everything that is news, let the matter of it be what it will.
Addison, The Newspaper.

This love of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it have generally the most exquisite *relish* of it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

Boowell had a genuine *relish* for what was superior in any way, from genius to claret.
Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 351.

3. A peculiar or characteristic, and especially a pleasing, quality in an object; the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by anything.

His fears . . . of the same *relish* as ours are.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 114.

In the time of Youth, when the Vanities and Pleasures and Temptations of the World have the greatest *relish* with us, and when the things of Religion are most apt to be despised.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. xiii.

When liberty is gone, Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing.
Pope.

4. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture; smack.

Some act That has no *relish* of salvation in't.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 92.

5. That which is used to impart a flavor; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating, as sauce; also, a small highly seasoned dish to stimulate the appetite, as caviare, olives, etc. See *hors-d'œuvre*.

This is not such a supper as a major of the Royal Americana has a right to expect; but I've known stout detachments of the corps glad to eat their venison raw, and without a *relish* too.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, v.

Happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged with the *relish* of pain and fear.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

"Knowing as you was partial to a little *relish* with your wittles, . . . we took the liberty" [of bringing a present of shrimps].
Dickens, David Copperfield, vii.

For our own part, we prefer a full, old-fashioned meal, with its side-dishes of spicy gossip, and its last *relish*, the Stilton of scandal, so be it not too high.
Lovell, Study Windows, p. 91.

6. In *harpsichord music*, an embellishment or grace consisting of a repetition of a principal note with a trill and a turn after it: usually *double relish*, but see also *single relish*, under *single*. = *Syn.* 2. Zeat, gusto, predilection, partiality. — 4. Tinge, touch. — 5. Appetizer.

relish² (rel'ish), v. t. [Origin obscure.] In *joinery*, to shape (the shoulders of a tenon which bear against a rail). See *relishing-machine*.

relish² (rel'ish), n. [See *relish*², v.] In *joinery*, projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise. *E. H. Knight*.

relishable (rel'ish-a-ble), a. [*relish*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

By leaven sored we made *relishable* bread for the use of man.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 346.

relishing-machine (rel'ish-ing-ma-shēn'), n. In *joinery*, a machine for shaping the shoulders of tenons. It combines several circular saws cutting simultaneously in different planes so as to form the piece at one operation.

relisten (rē-lis'n), v. i. [*re-* + *listen*.] To listen again or anew.

The brook . . . seems, as I *re-listen* to it, Prattling the primrose fanciea of the boy.
Tennyson, The Brook.

relive (rē-liv'), v. [*re-* + *live*.] I. *intrans.* To live again; revive.

For I will *relive* as I sayd on the third day, & being *re-tived*, will goe before you into Gallie.
J. Udall, Paraphrase of Mark xiii.

Will you deliver How this dead queen *re-lives*?
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 64.

II. *trans.* To recall to life; reanimate; revive.

Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime, Shee should not then have bene *reliv'd* againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

By Faith, Saint Paul did Eutichus *re-live*: By Faith, Elias rais'd the Sareptite.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, liii. 12.

Rellyanist (rel'i-an-ist), n. [*Relly* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ist*.] A member of a small Universalist body, followers of James Relly (1720–80).

reload (rē-lōd'), v. t. [*re-* + *load*.] To load again, as a gun, a ship, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

relocate (rē-lō'kāt), v. t. [*LL. relocare*, let out again, < *L. re-*, again, + *locare*, place, let; see *locate*.] In the def. taken in lit. sense, as < *re-* + *locate*.] To locate again. *Imp. Dict.*

relocation (rē-lō-kā'shon), n. [*F. relocation*, < *ML. relocatio(n-)* (?), < *LL. relocare*, let out again; see *relocate*.] In def. 1 taken in lit. sense, as < *relocate* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of re-locating. — 2. In *Scots law*, a reletting; 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.

relong (rē-lōng'), v. t. [*Accom.* < *OF. ralonger*, prolong, lengthen (cf. *reloignement*, delay), < *re-* + *alonger*, lengthen; see *allonge* and *long*.] 1. To prolong; extend.

I thinke it were good that the trowce were *relonged*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., i. cxlii.

2. To postpone.

Then the kyng sent to Parys, commaundynge that the journey and batayle between the squyer and ye knyght shoulde be *relonged* tyl his comynge to Parys.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxi.

relove† (rē-luv'), v. t. [*re-* + *love*.] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and veiling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *relowed* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty.
Boyle.

relucent (rē-lū'sent), a. [*ME. relusaunt*, < *OF. reluisant*, F. *reluisant* = Sp. *reluciente* = Pg. *reluzente* = It. *rilucente*, < *L. relucere* (t-s), pp. of *relucere*, shine back or out, < *re-*, back, + *lucere*, shine; see *lucent*.] Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering; bright; eminent.

I seg by-gonde that myrry mere A crystal clyffe ful *relusaunt*; Mony ryal ray con fro hit here.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 159.

That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucient* in despite of jealousies.
Ep. Haekel, Abp. Williams, p. 46.

In brighter mazes, the *relucient* Stream Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson*, Summer, i. 162.

relict (rē-lukt'), v. i. [= *OF. relictter, relictter, relictter*, F. *relictter* = Sp. *relicuar* = Pg. *relictar* = It. *reluttare*, < *L. relictare, rclctari*, struggle against, oppose, resist, < *re-*, back, + *luctari*, struggle; see *luctation*.] To strive or struggle against something; make resistance; exhibit reluctance. [Obscure or archaic.]

We with studied mixtures force our *reliucting* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism conjure them up, that we may lay them again.
Decay of Christian Piety.

I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity, and *reliuct* at the inevitable course of destiny.
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

Such despotic talk had never been heard before in that Directors' Room. They *reliucted* a moment.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

reluctance (rē-luk'tans), n. [= Pg. *reluctancia* = It. *reluttanza*, < *ML. *reluctantia*, < *L. reluctan(t)-s*, reluctant; see *reluctant*.] The state of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; unwillingness: often followed by *to*, sometimes by *against*.

That . . . savours only . . . *Reluctance* against God and his just yoke.
Milton, P. L., x. 1045.

When he [Aeneas] is forced, in his own defence, to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn *reluctances*.
Waterland, Works, VIII. 353.

There is in most people a *reluctance* and unwillingness to be forgotten.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Magnetic reluctance. See *magnetic resistance*, under *resistance*. = *Syn.* Hatred, Dislike (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion*.

reluctancy (rē-luk'tan-si), n. [As *reluctance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reluctance*.

reluctant (rē-luk'tant), a. [= *OF. reluttant* = Sp. *reluchante* = Pg. *reluctante* = It. *reluttante*, < *L. reluctan(t)-s*, pp. of *reluctare, rclctari*, struggle against; see *reluct*.] 1. Striving against some opposing force; struggling or resisting.

Down he fell, A monstrous serpent on his belly prone, *Reluctant*, but in vain; a greater Power Now ruled him.
Milton, P. L., x. 515.

And bent or broke The lithe *reluctant* boughs to tear away Their tawny clusters.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Struggling against some requirement, demand, or duty; unwilling; acting with repugnance; loath: as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

From better habitation spur'd, *Reluctant* dost thou rove?
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

The great body of the people grew every day more *reluctant* to undergo the inconveniences of military service, and better able to pay others for undergoing them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness: as, *reluctant* obedience.

My friend . . . at length yielded a *reluctant* consent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 180.

4. Not readily brought to any specified behavior or action.

In Italy, Spain, and those hot countries, or else nature and experience too lies, a temporal man cannot swallow a morsel or bit of spiritual preferment but it is *reluctant* in his stomach, up it comes again.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 228.

The liquorice renders it [ink] easily dissolvable on the rubbing up with water, to which the isinglass alone would be somewhat *reluctant*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 337.

= *Syn.* 2. *Averse, Reluctant* (see *averse*), disinclined, opposed, backward, slow.

reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), adv. In a reluctant manner; with opposition; unwillingly.

reluctate (rē-luk'tāt), v.; pret. and pp. *reluctated*, pp. *reluctating*. [*L. reluctatus*, pp. of *reluctari*, struggle against; see *reluct*.] I. *intrans.* To struggle against something; be reluctant. [Obscure or provincial.]

Men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.
Decay of Christian Piety.

I have heard it within the past year from one of the Southern Methodist bishops: "You *reluctate* at giving up the good opinion men have of you." He told me that he got it from his old Scotch-Irish professor, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety or more.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

II. *trans.* To struggle against; encounter with reluctance or unwillingness. [Rare.]

The mind that *reluctates* any emotion directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 101.

reluctation† (rē-luk-tā'shon), n. [*re-* + *reluctate* + *-ion*.] Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

I have done as many villainies as another, And with as little *reluctation*.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Relapse and *reluctation* of the breath.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

relume (rē-lūm'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *relumed*, pp. *reluming*. [*OF. relumer*, < *L. reluminare*, light up again; see *relumine*.] To rekindle; light again.

Poet or patriot, rose but to reatore The faith and moral Nature gave before; *Relumed* her ancient light, not kindled new.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 287.

relumine (rē-lū'min), v. t.; pret. and pp. *relumined*, pp. *relumining*. [*L. reluminare*, light up again, < *re-*, again, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen*, a light; see *luminare*. Cf. *relume*.] 1. To light anew; rekindle.

When the light of the Gospel was *reluminated* by the Reformation. *Ep. Louth*, Sermons and Other Remains, p. 168.

2. To illuminate again.

Time's *reluminated* river.
Hood.

rely (rē-lī'), v.; pret. and pp. *relied*, pp. *relying*. [Early mod. E. *relye, relie*; < *ME. relyen, relien*, < *OF. relier*, fasten again, attach, bind together, bind up, bandage, tie up, shut up, fix, repair, join, unite, assemble, rally, fig. bind, oblige, F. *relier*, bind, tie up, = Pr. *religuar*,

reliar = Sp. Pg. *religar* = It. *rilegare*, fasten again, bind again, < L. *religare*, bind back, bind fast, fasten, moor (a ship), etc., < *re-*, back, again, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. Cf. *ally*¹ and *rally*¹. The verb *rely*, in the orig. sense 'fasten, fix, attach,' came to be used with a special reference to attaching one's faith or oneself to a person or thing (cf. 'to pin one's faith to a thing,' 'a man to tie to,' colloquial phrases containing the same figure); in this use it became, by omission of the object, intransitive, and, losing thus its etymological associations (the other use, 'bring together again, rally,' having also become obsolete), was sometimes regarded, and has been by some etymologists actually explained, as a barbarous compound of *re-* + E. *lic*, rest, whence appar. the occasional physical use (def. II., 3). But the pret. would then have been **rely*, pp. **rely*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To fasten; fix; attach.

Therefore [they] must needs *relye* their faiths upon the sillie Ministers faithlesse fidelitie.

H. T., in Anthony Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet, [etc. (1605), p. 19, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in -able, [p. 159.

Let us now consider whether, by our former description of the first age, it may appear whereon these great admirers and confemmers of antiquitie rest and *rely* themselves. A World of Wonders (1607), p. 21, quoted in F. [Hall's Adjectives in -able, p. 160.

No faith her husband doth in her *relye*, Breton (?), Cornucopiae (1612), p. 96, quoted in F. Hall's [Adjectives in -able, p. 160.

2†. To bring together again; assemble again; rally.

Peirius, that was a noble knyght, and bolde and hardy, *relied* his people a-boute hym. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

3. To polish. *Cotes; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To attach one's faith to a person or thing; fix one's confidence; rest with confidence, as upon the veracity, integrity, or ability of another, or upon the certainty of facts or of evidence; have confidence; trust; depend: used with *on* or *upon*, formerly also with *in* and *to*. Compare *reliable*.

Because thou hast *relied* on the king of Syria, and not *relied* on the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. 2 Chron. xvi. 7.

Bade me *rely* on him as on my father. Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 25.

It is a like error to *rely* upon advocates or lawyers, which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he [Paul] *relied* to this fort [a good conscience]. Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 107.

We also reverence the Martyrs, but *relye* only upon the Scriptures. Milton, Apology for Smectonians.

2†. To assemble again; rally.

Thus *relyed* Lyf for a litel [good] fortune, And pryked forth with Pryde. Piers Plowman (B), xx. 147.

When these sangh hem comynge thei *relied* and closed hem to-geder, and lete renne at the meyne of Pounce Antonye. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

3†. To rest, in a physical sense; recline; lean.

Ah se how His most holy Hand *relied* Upon His knees to vnder-prop His charge. Davies, Holy Rood, p. 15. (Davies.)

It [the elephant] sleepech against a tree, which the Hunters observing doe saw almost asunder; whereon the beast *relying*, by the fall of the tree falls also down itseife and is able to rise no more.

Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., iii. 1.

*relye*¹, *v.* See *rely*.

*relye*², *v. t.* [ME. *relyen*, a reduced form of *releven*, E. *relicere*; cf. *reppie*, similarly related to *reppiere*.] To raise; elevate.

To life avin lykyng that lorde the *relyede*. Religious Pieces, etc., edited by the Rev. G. H. Perry (1867), [p. 87, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in -able, p. 159.

remain (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *remayne*; < OF. *remanindre* (ind. pres. impers. *il remaint*, it remains) = Pr. *remanindre*, *remanier*, *remaner* = OSp. *remaner* = It. *rimanere* (cf. mod. Pg. Sp. *remanecer*, remain), < L. *remanere*, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *manere*, remain, = Gr. *μένειν*, remain, stay. From the same L. verb (*manere*) are also ult. E. *manse*¹, *mansion*, *manor*, etc., *menage*¹, *menial*, *immanent*, *permanent*, *remanent*, *remnant*.] 1. To continue in a place; stay; abide; dwell.

He should have *remained* in the city of his refuge. Num. xxxv. 28.

You dined at home: Where would you had *remained* until this time! Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 69.

And fools, who came to scoff, *remained* to pray. Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 180.

2. To continue without change as to some form, state, or quality specified: as, to *remain* active in business; to *remain* a widow.

If she depart, let her *remain* unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11. Great and active minds cannot *remain* at rest. Macaulay, Dante.

3. To endure; continue; last.

They shall perish; but thou *remainest*; . . . thy years shall not fail. Heb. i. 11, 12.

4. To stay behind after others have gone; be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered. Ezek. xvii. 21.

Hitherto I have liv'd a servant to ambitious thoughts And fading glories: what *remains* of life I dedicate to Virtue.

Fletcher and another (?), Prothetas, iv. 5. Shrine of the mighty! can it be That this is all *remains* of thee? Byron, The Giaour, l. 107.

5. To be left as not included or comprised; be held in reserve; be still to be dealt with: formerly followed in some instances by a dative.

And such end, perdie, does all *hem remayne* That of such falsers frendship bene fayne. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Norfolk, for thee *remains* a heavier doom. Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 148.

The easier conquest now *Remains* thee. Milton, P. L., vi. 38.

That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren *remains* to be proved. Locke.

Remain (rē-mān'), *n.* [*< remain, v.*] 1†. The state of remaining; stay; abide.

A most miraculous work in this good king, Which often, since my here-*remain* in England, I have seen him do. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 148.

2†. That which is left to be done.

I know your master's pleasure and he mine; All the *remain* is "Welcome!" Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 87.

3. That which is left; remainder; relic: used chiefly in the plural.

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock. Shak., J. C., v. 5. 1.

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient. Addison, Remarks on Italy, Rome.

Their small *remain* of life. Pope.

Of labour on the large scale, I think there is no *remain* as respectable as would be a common ditch for the draining of lands: unless indeed it be the Barrows, of which many are to be found all over the country. Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

Specifically—4. *pl.* That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse.

Be kind to my *remains*: and oh, defend Against your judgment, your departed friend! Dryden, To Congreve, l. 72.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the *remains*, which they watched turn about. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xii.

5. *pl.* The productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead; posthumous works: as, "Coleridge's Literary *Remains*."—Fossil *remains*, fossils. See *fossil*.—Organic *remains*. See *organic*.—Syn. 3. Scraps, fragments.—3-5. See *relic*.

remainder (rē-mān'dèr), *n.* and *a.* [*< OF. remaindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remain*.] I. *n.* 1. That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

As much as one sound cudgel of four foot — You see the poor *remainder* — could distribute, I made no spare, sir. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 20.

What madness moves you, msirons, to destroy The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy? Dryden, Æneid, v.

2. In *math.*, the sum or quantity left after subtraction or after any deduction; also, the part remaining over after division: thus, if 19 be divided by 4, the *remainder* is 3, because 19 is three more than an exact multiple of 4. In the old arithmetics called the *remainder*.—3. In *law*, a future estate so created as to take effect in possession and enjoyment after another estate (as a life-interest) is determined; a remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate. (*Kent*.) It is thus distinguished from a *reversion*, which is the estate which by operation of law arises in the grantor or his heirs when a limited estate created without creating also a remainder comes to an end; and distinguished also from an *executory interest*, which may take effect although there be no prior estate upon the termination of which it is to commence in possession. At the time when by the common law no grant could be made

but by livery of seizin, a person who wished to give to another a future estate was obliged to create at the same time an intermediate estate commencing immediately, and he could limit this temporary estate by the event which he wished to fix for the commencement of the ultimate estate, which was hence called the *remainder*—that is, what remained after the precedent or particular estate—and was said to be supported by the precedent or particular estate. (See *particular estate* and *executory estate*, both under *estate*.) A remainder is *vested* when the event which will terminate the precedent estate is certain to happen, and the person designated to take in remainder is in existence. The fact that the person may not survive to enjoy the estate, or that others may come into existence who will also answer the designation and therefore be entitled to share it with him, does not prevent the *remainder* from being deemed vested meanwhile.

With Julius Caesar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in *remainder* after his nephew. Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

4. In the publishing trade, that which remains of an edition the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is sold out at a reduced price.

In 1843 he fell almost enough to start as a publisher in Soho Square, his main dealings before this having been in *remainders*, and his one solitary publication a failure. Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 850.

Contingent remainder, in *law*, a remainder which is not vested. The epithets *contingent* and *vested* are, however, often loosely used to indicate the distinction between remainders of which the enjoyment is in any way contingent and others.—*Cross remainder*, in *law*, that state of affairs in which each of two grantees or devisees has reciprocally a remainder in the property in which a particular estate is given to the other. Thus, if land be devised, one half to A for life with remainder to B in fee simple, and the other half to B for life with remainder to A in fee simple, these remainders are called *cross remainders*. Cross remainders arise on a grant to two or more as tenants in common, a particular estate being limited to each of the grantees in his share, with remainders to the other or others of them.—Syn. 1. *Rest*, *Remainder*, *Remnant*, *Residue*, *Balance*. *Rest* is the most general term; it may represent a large or a small part. *Remainder* and *residue* generally represent a comparatively small part, and *remnant* a part not only very small, but of little or no account. *Rest* may be applied to persons as freely as to things; *remainder* and *residue* only to things; but we may speak of the *remainder* of a party. *Remnant* and *residue* are favorite words in the Bible for *rest* or *remainder*, as in Mat. xxii. 6 and Isa. xxi. 17, but such use of them in application to persons is now antique. *Balance* cannot, literally or by legitimate figure, be used for *rest* or *remainder*: we say the *balance* of the time, week, space, party, money. It is a cant word of trade.

II.† *a.* Remaining; refuse; left.

As dry as the *remainder* biscuit After a voyage. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 39.

remainder-man (rē-mān'dèr-man), *n.* In *law*, one who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

remainder (rē-mā'nèr), *n.* 1. One who remains.—2†. Same as *remainder*, 2.

remake (rē-māk'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *make*¹.] To make anew; reconstruct.

My business is not to *remake* myself, But make the absolute best of what God made. Browning, Bishop Blongram's Apology.

Remak's fibers. See *nerve-fiber*.

remanation (rē-mā-nā'shən), *n.* [*< L. remanatus*, pp. of *remanare*, flow back, < *re-*, back, + *manare*, flow: see *emanation*.] The act of returning, as to its source; the state of being reabsorbed; reabsorption. [Rare.]

[Buddhism's] pantheistic doctrine of emanation and *remanation*. Macmillan's Mag.

remand (rē-mānd'), *v. t.* [*< late ME. remanden*, < OF. *remander*, send for again, F. *remander* = Sp. *remandar*, order several times, = It. *rimandare*, < L. *remandare*, send back word, < *re-*, back, + *mandare*, enjoin, send word: see *mandate*.] 1. To send, call, or order back: as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day. . . . But the remedy is, not to *remand* him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. Macaulay, Milton.

The ethical writer is not likely to *remand* to Psychology proper the analysis of Conscience. A. Bain, Mind, XIII. 536.

2. In *law*, to send back, as a prisoner, on refusing his application to be discharged, or a cause from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction.

Morgan is sent back into Custody, whither also I am *remanded*. Smollett, Roderick Random, xxx., Contents.

remand (rē-mānd'), *n.* [*< remand, v.*] The state of being remanded, recommitted, or held over; the act of remanding.

He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete. Dickens, Bleak House, lii.

remandment (rē-mānd'ment), *n.* [*< remand* + *-ment*.] The act of remanding.

remanence (rē-mān'ēns), *n.* [*< remanen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

Neither St. Augustin nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge*.

2†. That which remains; a residuum.

This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom. *Boyle, Works, III. 81.*

remanency (rem'a-nen-si), *n.* [*As remanence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *remanence*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 392.

remanent (rem'a-nent), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.* < L. *remanen(t)-s*, ppr. of *remanere*, remain: see *remain*. II. *n.* < ME. *remanent*, *remanant*, *remanant*, *remanant*, *remanant*, also syncopated *remnant*, *remnant*, < OF. *remanant*, *remanant* = Sp. *remanente* = It. *rimanente*, a remnant, residue, < L. *remanen(t)-s*, remaining: see I. Cf. *remnant*, a syncopated form of *remanent*.] I. *a.* 1. Remaining.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 251.

The residual or *remanent* magnetism of the electro-magnets is neutralised by the use of a second and independent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary helix. *Dredge's Electric Illumination, I., App., p. cxvii.*

2. Additional; other: as, the moderator and *remanent* members of a church court. [*Scotch.*] II.† *n.* The part remaining; remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon*.

Beke as myche as thou wylle ete,
The *remanent* to pore thou shalle te.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

remanet (rem'a-net), *n.* [*< L. remanere*, remain: see *remain*.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

remanié (rè-man-i-à'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *remanier*, handle again, change, < *re-* + *manier*, handle: see *manage*.] Derived from an older bed: said of fossils. *Sir C. Lyell*.

remark¹ (rè-märk'), *v.* [*< OF. remarquer*, *remerquer*, F. *remarque*, mark, note, heed, < *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark: see *mark*¹, *v.* Cf. *remark*².] I. *trans.* 1. To observe; note in the mind; take notice of without audible expression.

Then with another humorous ruth *remark*'d
The lusty mowers lahoring dinnerless,
And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe.
Tennyson, Geraint.

He does not look as if he hated them, so far as I have *remarked* his expression. *O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy*, xiv.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer; utter or write by way of comment or observation.

The writer well *remarks*, a heart that knows
To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows
. . . is all in all. *Cowper, Hope*, l. 429.

Bastian *remarks* that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and possession by devils. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 122.

3†. To mark; point out; distinguish. They are moved by shame, and punished by disgrace, and *remarked* by punishments. . . and separated from sober persons by laws. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 683.

Offic. Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I seek.
Chor. His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.
Milton, S. A., l. 1309.

II. *intrans.* To make observations; observe. **remark**¹ (rè-märk'), *n.* [*< OF. remarque*, *remerque*, F. *remarque* (= It. *rimarco*, importance), < *remarquer*, remark: see *remark*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 205.

2. A notice, note, or comment; an observation: as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the *remarks* of a critic.

Then hire a slaves . . . to make *remarks*,
Who rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks: . . .
"That makes three members, this can choose a mayor."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, l. vi. 103.

3. Noticeable appearance; note. There was a man of special *grace remark*. *Thomson, Castle of Indolence*, l. 57.

4. In *line-engraving* and *etching*: (*a*) A distinguishing mark or peculiarity of any kind, indicating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion. The mark may be a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of his plate, or it may consist merely in the absence of certain detail or features of the finished work. Thus in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point, or of a final rebiting, constitutes a *remark*; or in a *line-engraving* it may consist in the presence or absence of some minor ob-

ject, or of certain lines representing texture or shading, which in a later state of the plate are removed or added.

The old legend still lingers that the *remarque* began when some unknown etcher tried his point upon the edge of his plate just before taking his first impressions. The belief yet obtains that the *remarque* testifies to the etcher's supreme satisfaction with a supreme effort. But as a matter of fact the *remarque* has become any kind of a fanciful supplementary sketch, not necessarily appropriate, not always done by the etcher, and appearing upon a number of impressions which seem to be limited only at the will of artist or dealer. Sometimes we see 50 *remarque* proofs announced, and again 300. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 6, 1887.

(*b*) A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark; a remarked proof, or remark proof. Also written *remarque*. = *syn. 2. Remark, Observation, Comment, Commentary, Reflection, Note, Annotation, Gloss.* A *remark* is brief and cursory, suggested by present circumstances and presumably without previous thought. An *observation* is made with some thought and care. A *comment* is a remark or observation bearing closely upon some situation of facts, some previous utterance, or some published work. *Remark* may be substituted by modesty for *observation*. When printed, *remarks, observations, or comments* may be called *reflections*: as, Burke's "*Reflections on the Revolution in France*"; when they are systematic in explanation of a work, they may be called a *commentary*: as, Lange's "*Commentary on Matthew*." A *note* is primarily a brief writing to help the memory; then a marginal comment: *notes* is sometimes used modestly for *commentary*: as, Barnes's "*Notes on the Psalms*"; Trench's "*Notes on the Parables*." A marginal comment is more definitely expressed by *annotation*. A *gloss* is a comment made for the purpose of explanation, especially upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a peculiar dialect.

remark² (rè-märk'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *mark*¹; cf. F. *remarquer* = Sp. *remarcar*, mark again.] To mark anew or a second time.

remarkable (rè-mär'kä-bl), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) remarquable* = It. *rimarcabile*; as *remark*¹ + *-able*.] I. *a.* 1. Observable; worthy of notice.

This day will be *remarkable* in my life
By some great act. *Milton, S. A.*, l. 1388.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most who have the least to say.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished.

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 67.

I have breakfasted again with Rogers. The party was a *remarkable* one.—Lord John Russell, Tom Moore, Tom Campbell, and Luttrell. *Macaulay, Life and Letters*, I. 207.

= *Syn.* Noticeable, notable, rare, strange, wonderful, uncommon, singular, striking.

II.† *n.* Something noticeable, extraordinary, or exceptional; a noteworthy thing or circumstance.

Jerusalem won by the Turk, with woful *remarkables* thereat. *Fuller, Holy War*, ii. 46 (title). (*Davies*.)

Some few *remarkables* are not only still remembered, but also well attested. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, iv. 1.

remarkableness (rè-mär'kä-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

remarkably (rè-mär'kä-bli), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly.

remarked (rè-märkt'), *p. a.* 1. Conspicuous; noted; remarkable.

You speak of two
The most *remark'd* f' the kingdom.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 33.

2. In *plate-engraving* and *etching*, bearing or characterized by a remark. See *remark*¹, *n.*, 4. **remarker** (rè-mär'kér), *n.* One who makes remarks; a critic.

She pretends to be a *remarker*, and looks at every body.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

remarque, *n.* See *remark*¹, 4.

remarriage (rè-mar'äj), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) remarriage*; as *re-* + *marriage*.] Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

With whom [the Jews] polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use. *Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy*, l. § 18.

remarry (rè-mar'ri), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< F. remarier* = Pr. *remaridar*; as *re-* + *marry*¹.] To marry again or a second time.

remasticate (rè-mas'ti-kät), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *masticate*. Cf. F. *remastiquer*.] To chew again, as the end; ruminare. *Imp. Diet.*

remastication (rè-mas-ti-kä'shon), *n.* [*< remasticate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of remasticating; rumination. *Imp. Diet.*

remberget, *n.* Same as *ramberge*.

remblai (ron-blä'), *n.* [*< F. remblai*, < *remblayer*, OF. *remblayer*, *rembler*, embank, < *re-* + *emblayer*, *emblaer*, embarrass, hinder, lit. 'sow with grain': see *emblément*.] 1. In *fort.*, the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch.—2. In *engin.*, the mass of earth brought to form an embankment in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

remble (rem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rembled*, ppr. *rembling*. [Perhaps a var. of *ramble*: see *ramble*.] To move; remove. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Their war a boggle in it [the waste], . . .
But I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, and raaved an' *rembled*
'um oot. *Tennyson, Northern Farmer* (Old Style).

Remboth, *n.* See *Remboth*. **Rembrandtesque** (rem-bran-tesk'), *a.* [*< Rembrandt* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt (died 1669); specifically, in *art*, characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows, with suitable treatment of chiaroscuro.

Rembrandtish (rem'brant-ish), *a.* [*< Rembrandt* + *-ish*.] Same as *Rembrandtesque*. *Athenæum*, No. 3201, p. 287.

reme¹, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ream*¹.

reme², *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

remead, *n.* See *remede*.

remeant (rè-mè-ant), *v. t.* [*ME. remeant*; < *re-* + *meant*¹.] To give meaning to; interpret. *Wyelif*.

Of love y schalle hem so *remene*
That thou schalt knowe what they mene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40. (*Halliwell*.)

remeant (rè-mè-ant), *a.* [*< L. remeant(t)-s*, ppr. of *remare*, go or come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go: see *meatus*.] Coming back; returning. [*Rare.*]

Most exalted Prince,
Whose peerless knighthood, like the *remeant* sun
After too long a night, reglids our clay.
Kingsley, Sait's Tragedy, II. 8.

remede (rè-méd'), *n.* [*Also remead, remed, Sc. remeid*; < OF. *remede*, F. *remède*, a remedy: see *remedy*.] Remedy; refresh; help. [*Old Eng. or Scotch.*]

But what is thanne a *remede* unto this,
But that we shape us soone for to mete?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1272.

If it is for any heinous crime,
There's nae *remeid* for thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 276).

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight—but no *remead*. *Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland*, I. 230. (*Jamieson*.)

An' strive, wi' al' your wit an' lear,
To get *remead*.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

remediable (rè-méd'i-a-bl), *a.* [*< OF. remediabile*, F. *remédiable* = Sp. *remediable* = Pg. *remediavel* = It. *rimediabile*, < ML. **remediabilis*, capable of being remedied, < *remediare*, remedy: see *remedy*, *v.*] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity. *Bacon, Advice to the King*.

remediableness (rè-méd'i-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being remediable. *Imp. Diet.*

remediably (rè-méd'i-a-bli), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure. *Imp. Diet.*

remedial (rè-méd'i-äl), *a.* [*< L. remedialis*, healing, remedial, < *remediare*, *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil: as, to adopt *remedial* measures.

They shall have redress by audits querela, which is a writ of a most *remedial* nature. *Blackstone, Com.*, III. xxv.

But who can set limits to the remedial force of spirit? *Emerson, Nature*, p. 85.

Remedial statutes. See *statute*.

remedially (rè-méd'i-äl-i), *adv.* In a remedial manner. *Imp. Diet.*

remediatet (rè-méd'i-ät), *a.* [*< L. remediatus*, pp. of *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Remedial.

All you unppublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress! *Shak., Lear*, iv. 4. 17.

remediless (rem'e-di-less), *a.* [*< ME. remedylese*; < *remedy* + *-less*.] 1†. Without a remedy; not possessing a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remedylesse*,
For me no thyng my comfort nor amend.
MS. Cantab. FI. 1. 6. f. 131. (*Halliwell*.)

2. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate: as, a *remediless* disease.

The other sought to stanch his *remediless* wounds,
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, lii.
 As if some divine commission from heav'n were de-
 scended to take into hearing and commiseration the long
remediless afflictions of this kingdom.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.
3. Irreparable, as a loss or damage.
 She hath time enough to bewail her own folly and *reme-
 diless* infelicity. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 139.*
 This is the affliction of hell, unto whom it affordeth de-
 spair and *remediless* calamity. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*
4†. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual;
 powerless. *Spenser. = Syn. 2 and 3.* Irremediable,
 irrecoverable, irretrievable, hopeless.

remedilessly (rem'e-di-less-li), *adv.* In a man-
 ner or degree that precludes a remedy.
 He going away *remedilessly* chafing at his rebuke.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

remedilessness (rem'e-di-less-nes), *n.* The state
 of being remediless, or of not admitting of a
 remedy; incurableness.
 The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly ques-
 tioned. *Boyle, Works, II, ii, 3.*

remedy (rem'e-di), *n.*; pl. *remedies* (-diz). [
 ME. *remedie*, < OF. **remedic*, *remede*, F. *remède*
 = Pr. *remedi*, *remeyi* = Sp. Pg. It. *remedio*, < L.
remedium, a remedy, cure, < *re-*, again, + *mederi*,
 heal: see *medicine*. Cf. *remede*.] **1.** That which
 cures a disease; any medicine or application or
 process which promotes restoration to health or
 alleviates the effects of disease: with *for* be-
 fore the name of a disease.
 A cool well by, . . .
 Growing a bath and healthful *remedy*
 For men diseas'd. *Shak., Sonnets, cliv.*
 When he [a scorpion] is hurt with one Poison, he seeks
 his *Remedy* with another.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I, 165.
 Colchicum with alkalis and other *remedies* for gout,
 such as a course of Friedrichshall or Carlsbad waters,
 will prove of great service. *Quain, Med. Dict., p. 188.*

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil
 of any kind; relief; redress; reparation.
 For in holi writt thou made rede,
 "In helle is no *remedie*."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.
 Things without all *remedy*
 Should be without regard.
Shak., Macbeth, iii, 2, 11.

3. In *law*, the means given for obtaining
 through a court of justice any right or com-
 pensation or redress for a wrong.—**4.** In *coin-*
ing, a certain allowance at the mint for devia-
 tion from the standard weight and fineness of
 coins: same as *allowance*¹, 7.—**5†.** A course of
 action to bring about a certain result.
 Ye! here it [were it not] that I wiste a *remedye*
 To come ageyn, right here I wolde dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv, 1623.

Provisional remedy. See *provisional*.—**The divine
 remedy.** See *divine*.—**Syn. 1 and 2.** Cure, restorative,
 specific, antidote, corrective.

remedy (rem'e-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remedied*,
 ppr. *remedying*. [
 ME. *remedyen*, < OF. *remedier*, F. *remédier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remediar* =
 It. *rimediare*, < L. *remediare*, *remediari*, heal,
 cure, < *remedium*, a remedy: see *remedy, n.*] **1.**
 To cure; heal: as, to *remedy* a disease.—**2.** To
 repair or remove something evil from; restore
 to a natural or proper condition.
 I desire your majesty to *remedy* the matter.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. To remove or counteract, as something evil;
 redress.
 If you cannot even as you would *remedy* vices which
 use and custom have confirmed, yet for this cause you
 must not leave and forsake the common-wealth.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
 Whoso believes that spiritual destitution is to be *reme-
 died* only by a national church may with some show of
 reason propose to deal with physical destitution by an
 analogous instrumentality.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 348.

remeed, remeid, n. See *remede*.

remelanti, n. A Middle English form of *rema-
 nent, remnant*.

remember (rē-mem'bër), *v.* [
 ME. *remcbren*, < OF. *remembren* (refl.), F. *remember* = Pr.
remembrar = OSp. *remembrar* = Pg. *lembrar* =
 It. *rimembrare* (also in mod. form directly after
 L., F. *rememorare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rememorar* = It.
rimemorare), < LL. *rememorari*, ML. also *re-
 memorare*, recall to mind, remember, < L. *re-*,
 again, + *memorare*, bring to remembrance,
 mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering, mind-
 ful: see *memorate, memory*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To
 bring again to the memory; recall to mind;
 recollect.
 Now calleth us to *remember* our sins past.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 36.

To *remember* is to perceive any thing with memory, or
 with a consciousness that it was known or perceived before.
Locke, Human Understanding, I, iv, 20.
2. To bear or keep in mind; have in memory;
 be capable of recalling when required; preserve
 unforgett'n: as, to *remember* one's lessons; to
remember all the circumstances.
 Remember thee!
 Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
 In this distracted globe. *Shak., Hamlet, I, 5, 95.*
 Remembering no more of that other day
 Than the hot noon remembereth of the night,
 Than summer thituketh of the winter white.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I, 427.

3. To be continually thoughtful of; have pres-
 ent to the attention; attend to; bear in mind:
 opposed to *forget*.
 Remember whom thou hast aboard.
Shak., Tempest, I, 1, 20.
 Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste.
Milton, P. L., viii, 327.
 But still *remember*, if you mean to please,
 To press your point with modesty and ease.
Cowper, Conversation, I, 103.

4†. To mention.
 The selfe same sillable to be sometime long and some-
 time short for the eares better satisfaction, as hath bene
 before *remembred*. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 89.*
 Now call we our high court of parliament. . . .
 Our coronation done, we will accite,
 As I before *remember'd*, all our state.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v, 2, 142.

Pliny, Solinus, Ptolemy, and of Iste Leo the African, *re-
 member* unto us a river in Æthiopia, famous by the name
 of Niger. *E. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.*
5†. To put in mind; remind; reflexively, to re-
 mind one's self (to be reminded).
 This Eneas is comen to Parady
 Out of the swolow of helle: and thus in joye
 Remembreth him of his estaat in Troye.
Chaucer, Good Women, I, 1105.
 I may not ease me hert as in this case,
 That doth me harme whanne I *remember* me.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 583.
 One only thing, as it comes into my mind, let me *re-
 member* you of.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner), I, 308.
 I'll not *remember* you of my own lord.
Shak., W. T., iii, 2, 231.
 She then *remembered* to his thought the place
 Where he was going. *E. Jonson, A Panegyre.*

He tell ye, or at least *remember* ye, for most of ye know
 it already. *Milton, Church-Government, ii, Conc.*

6. To keep in mind with gratitude, favor, con-
 fidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling
 or emotion.
 Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx. 8.
 If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thine hand-
 maid and *remember* me. 1 Sam. I. 11.
 That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
 And something over to *remember* me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv, 2, 151.
 Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
 The power of beauty I *remember* yet.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., I, 2.

7. To take notice of and give money or other
 present to: said of one who has done some ac-
 tual or nominal service and expects a fee for it.
 [Knocking within.] Porter. Anon, anon! I pray you
remember the porter. [Opens the gate.]
Shak., Macbeth, ii, 3, 23.

Remember your courtesy! be covered; put on your
 hat: addressed to one who remained bareheaded after
 saluting, and intended to remind him that he had al-
 ready made his salute.
 I do beseech thee, *remember thy courtesy*; I beseech
 thee, apparel thy head. *Shak., I. L. L., v, 1, 103.*
 Pray you *remember your courtesy*. . . . Nay, pray you
 be cover'd.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Gifford), i, 1.

To be remembered†, to recall; recollect; have in re-
 membrance. Compare def. 5.
 To your extent I came right wels agree;
 Ther is a land I am *remembryd* wels,
 Men call it Perse, a plenteouse contré.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 619.
 Now by my troth, if I had been *remember'd*,
 I could have given my uncle's grace a flout.
Shak., Rich. III., ii, 4, 23.
 She always wears a muff, if you be *remembered*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii, 1.

To remember one to or unto, to recall one to the re-
 membrance of; commend one to: used in complimentary
 messages: as, *remember me to your family*.
 Remember me
 In all humillity unto his highness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv, 2, 160.
 Remember me to my old Companions. *Remember me to*
 my Friends. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, I, 27.*

=Syn. 1. Remember, Recollect. *Remember* implies that
 a thing exists in the memory, not that it is actually present
 in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without
 effort. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially
 lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and present
 to the mind. *Remembrance* is the store-house, *recollection*
 the act of culling out this article and that from the reposi-

tory. He *remembers* everything he hears, and can *recollect*
 any statement when called on. The words, however, are
 often confounded, and we say we cannot *remember* a thing
 when we mean we cannot *recollect* it. See *memory*.
II. intrans. **1.** To hold something in remem-
 brance; exercise the faculty of memory.
 I *remember*
 Of such a time; being my sworn servant,
 The duke retain'd him his.
Shak., Hen. VIII., I, 2, 190.
 As I *remember*, there were certain low chairs, that
 looked like ebony, at Esher, and were old and pretty.
Gray, Letters, I, 217.

2†. To return to the memory; come to mind:
 used impersonally.
 But, Lord Crist! when that it *remembereth* me
 Upon my yowthe and on my jollitee,
 It tiketh me aboute myn herte roote.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, I, 469.

rememberable (rē-mem'bër-ə-bl), *a.* [
re- + *membrare* + *-able*.] Capable or worthy of being
 remembered.
 The earth
 And common face of Nature spake to me
 Rememberable things. *Wordsworth, Prelude, i.*

rememberably (rē-mem'bër-ə-bli), *adv.* In a
 rememberable manner; so as to be remembered.
 My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly, as
 perspicuously, and as *rememberably* as possible.
Southey, 1805 (Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, II, 77). (Davies.)

rememberer (rē-mem'bër-ér), *n.* One who re-
 members.
 A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the
 least good office; for his flock, he transplanted most of
 them into plentiful soils. *Sir H. Wotton. (Latham.)*

remembrance (rē-mem'brans), *n.* [Early mod.
 E. also *remembrance*; < ME. *remembrance*,
remembrance, < OF. *remembrance*, *remembrance*,
 F. *remembrance* = Pr. *remembransa* = Sp. *remem-
 branza* = Pg. *remembrança*, *lembrança* = It. *ri-
 membranza*, < ML. as if **rememorantia*, < *rememo-
 rare*, remember: see *remember*.] **1.** The act of
 remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind
 or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind
 or memory.
 All knowledge is but *remembrance*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i, 2.
Remembrance is but the reviving of some past know-
 ledge. *Locke, Human Understanding, IV, i, 9.*
Remembrance and reflection, how allied;
 What thin partitions sense from thought divide!
Pope, Essay on Man, i, 225.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; mem-
 ory; also, the limit of time over which the mem-
 ory extends.
 Thee I have heard relating what was done
 Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton, P. L., viii, 204.*
 When the word perception is used properly and without
 any figure, it is never applied to things past. And thus
 it is distinguished from *remembrance*.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, I, 1.

3. The state of being remembered; the state
 of being held honorably in memory.
 The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*.
 Ps. cxli. 6.
 Grace and *remembrance* be to you both.
Shak., W. T., iv, 4, 76.
 Oh! scenes in strong *remembrance* set!
 Scenes never, never to return!
Burns, The Lament.

4. That which is remembered; a recollection.
 How sharp the point of this *remembrance* is!
Shak., Tempest, v, 1, 138.
 The sweet *remembrance* of the just
 Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.
Tate and Brady, Ps. cxli. 6.

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in
 mind.
 I pray, Sir, be my continual *remembrance* to the Throne
 of grace.
W. Bradford, in Appendix to New England's Memorial,
[p. 435.]

(a) An account preserved; a memorandum or note to pre-
 serve or assist the memory; a record; mention.
 Anferius, the welebeloyd kynge
 That was of Ynd, and ther had his dwellyng
 Till he was putte [from] his inheritance,
 Wherof be fore was made *remembrance*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 2177.

Let the understanding reader take with him three or
 four short *remembrances*. . . . The memorandums I would
 commend to him are these.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ans. to Fifth Chapter,
[§ 29.]

(b) A monument; a memorial.
 And it is of trouthe, as they saye there, and as it is as-
 signed by token of a fayre stone layde for *remembrance*,
 yt our blessyd Lady and seynt John Euangelyste stode not
 aboue vpon the highest pte of the Mounte of Caluery at
 the passyon of our Lord.
Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.
 If I nener deserue anye better *remembrance*, let mes
 . . . be epitaphed the Inuencor of the English Hexameter.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

(6) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

I am glad I have found this napkin;
This was her first remembrance from the Moor.
Shak., *Othello*, III. 3. 291.

I pray you accept
This small remembrance of a father's thanks
For so assur'd a benefit.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, v. 2.

6. The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

In what place that ever I be in, the moste remembrance
that I shall haue shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 49.

We with wisest sorrow thinke on him,
Together with remembrance of ourselues.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 7.

The Puritans, to keep the remembrance of their unity
one with another, and of their peaceful compact with the
Indiana, named their forest settlement Concord.
Emerson, *Hist. Discourse at Concord*.

7†. Admonition; reminder.

I do commit into your hand
The unstained 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 'gainst me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 115.

Clerks of the remembrance. See *remembrancer*, 2.—
To make remembrance, to bring to remembrance;
recount; relate. = *Syn.* 1, 2, and 4. *Recollection*, *Reminis-*
cence, etc. See *memory*.

remembrancer (rē-mem'brān-sēr), *n.* [*< remembrance + -er¹.*] 1. One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

Astronomy in all likelihood was knowne to Abraham, to
whom the beauey stars might be Remembrancers of that
promise, so shall thy seed be. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 65.

Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sor-
row.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, III.

All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dance, and,
taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl remem-
brancer, she notes them down.
Thackeray, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, *Dorothea*.

2. An officer in the Exchequer of England, em-
ployed to record documents, make out process-
es, etc.; a recorder. These officers were formerly
called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number
— the *king's remembrancer*, the *lord treasurer's remembrancer*,
and the *remembrancer of first-fruits*. The *queen's re-*
membrancer's department now has a place in the central
office of the Supreme Court. The name is also given to an
officer of certain corporations: as, the *remembrancer of the*
city of London.

These rents [ceremonial rents, as a horseshoe, etc.] are
now received by the *Queen's Remembrancer* a few days be-
fore the beginning of Michaelmas term.
F. Pollock, *Land Laws*, p. 8.

rememorance†, *n.* [ME. *rememorance*, a var.,
after ML. **rememorantia*, of *remembrance*: see
remembrance.] Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call, by all rememorance,
Constantyne noble, wher to dwell he did enclene.
Hardyng's Chronicle, I. 50. (*Halliwel*.)

rememorate† (rē-mem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. rememoratū*, pp. of *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*.] To remember; revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we re-
memorate or learne anew.
L. Bryskett, *Civil Life* (1606), p. 128.

rememoration† (rē-mem'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [Early
mod. E. *rememoracioun*; *< OF. rememoration*,
F. *remémoration*, *< ML. rememoratio(n)-*, *< LL. rememorari*, remember: see *remember*, *rememorate*.] Remembrance.

The story requires a particular rememoration.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 256.

rememorative† (rē-mem'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*< F. rememoratif* = Sp. Pg. *rememorative*; as *rememorate + -ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

For whi, withoute rememorative† signes of a thing, or of
things, the rememoracioun, or the remembrance, of think
thing or things muste needis be the febler.
Pocock, quoted in *Waterland's Works*, X. 254.

remenant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *remnant*.

remene†, *v. t.* See *reman*.

remene†, *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) remener* (= Pr. *ramenar* = It. *rimenare*), *< re-*, again, + *mener*, *< ML. minare*, conduct, lead, bring: see *mien*.] To bring back. *Vernon MS.* (*Halliwel*.)

remerciet, **remercyt†** (rē-mēr'si), *v. t.* [*< OF. F. remercier* (= Pr. *remarcjar*), thank; *< re-*, again, + *mercier*, thank, *< merci*, thanks: see *mercy*.] To thank.

She him remerciéd as the Patrone of her life.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 16.

remerciest†, *n. pl.* [*< remercie*, *v.*] Thanks.

So mildely did he, beyng the conquerour, take the vn-
thankfulness of persones by hym conquered & subdned
who did . . . not render thanks ne saile *remercies* for that
thei had ben let bothe safe and sounde.
Udall, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, II. *Philippoa*, § 7.

remercyt†, *v. t.* See *remercie*.

remerge (rē-mérj'), *v. i.* [*< L. remergere*, dip in or immerse again, *< re-*, again, + *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and, fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall
Reverting in the general Soul,
Is faith as vague as all newweat.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xlvii.

remewet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *remove*.

remewt, **remuet†**, *v. t.* [ME. *remewen*, *remuen*, *< OF. remuer*, F. *remuer*, move, stir, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remudar* = It. *rimutare*, change, alter, transform, *< ML. remutare*, change, *< L. re-*, again, + *mutare*, change: see *meu³* and *mue*. The sense in ME. and OF. is appar. due in part to confusion with *remove* (ME. *reweven*, etc.)] To remove.

The hors of bras, that may nat be renewed,
It stant as it were to the ground yglowed.
Chaucer, *Squire's Tale*, I. 173.

Sette eke noon almondea but greet and newe,
And hem ia best in Feveryere *remewe*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

remex (rē'meks), *n.*; *pl. remiges* (rem'i-jēz). [*NL.*, *< L. remex* (*remig-*), a rower, oarsman, *< remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move.] In ornith., one of the flight-feathers; one of the large stiff quill-feathers of a bird's wing which form most of its spread and correspond to the rectrices or rudder-feathers of the tail. They are distinguished from ordinary contour-feathers by never having aftershafts, and by being almost entirely of penna-ceous structure. They are divided into three series, the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertiaries or tertials, according to their seat upon the pinnion, the forearm, or the upper arm. See diagram under *bird*.

remiform (rem'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. remus*, an oar, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like an oar.

remigable (rem'i-gā-bl), *a.* [*< L. remigare*, row (*< remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move), + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float an oared boat.

Where steril *remigable* marshes now
Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.
Cotton, tr. of *Montaigne*, xxiv. (*Darves*.)

remiges, *n.* Plural of *remex*.

Remigia (rē-mij'i-ĭ), *n.* [*NL.* (Guenée, 1852), *< L. remigium*, a rowing: see *remex*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Remigiidæ*, distinguished by the vertical, moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate. The genus is wide-spread, and comprises about 20 species, more common in tropical America than elsewhere.

remigial (rē-mij'i-ĭ-ĭ), *a.* [*< NL. remigia-* (*remig-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges.

In this the *remigial* streamers do not lose their barba.
A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 712.

Remigiidæ (rem-i-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Guenée, 1852), *< Remigia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Remigia*, with stout bodies, and in the male sex with very hairy legs, the hind pair woolly and the tarsi densely tufted. It is a widely distributed family, comprising 7 genera. Usually written *Remigiidæ*, and, as a subfamily, *Remigiinæ*.

remigrate (rem'i-grāt or rē-mi'grāt), *v. i.* [*< L. remigratus*, pp. of *remigrare*, go back, return, *< re-*, back, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate again; remove to a former place or state; return.

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retained or deprived it of the sulphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the liquor, will *remigrate* into phlegm.
Boyle, *Works*, I. 499.

remigration (rem-i-grā'shon or rē-mi-grā'shon), *n.* [*< remigrate + -ion*.] Repeated migration; removal back; a migration to a place formerly occupied.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland.
Hale.

Remijia (rē-mij'i-ĭ), *n.* [*NL.* (A. P. de Candelolle, 1829), named from a surgeon, *Remijo*, who used its bark instead of cinchona.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneæ*. It is characterized by a woolly and salver-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes and a smooth and enlarged throat, and by a septical two-celled and somewhat ovoid capsule, with numerous peltate seeds and subordinate seed-leaves. The 13 species are all natives of tropical America. They are shrubs or small and slender trees, with weak and almost unbranched stem, bearing opposite or whorled revolute leaves, sometimes large, thick, and coriaceous, often with very large lanceolate stipules. The flowers are rather small, white or rose-colored, and fragrant, clustered in axillary and prolonged racemes. Several species are still in medicinal use. See *cuprea-bark*, *cupreine*, and *cinchonamine*.

remind (rē-mind'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *mind¹*; appar. suggested by *remember*.] To put in mind; bring to the remembrance of; recall or bring to the notice of: as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove
Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.
Cowper, *Retirement*, I. 30.

I have often to go through a distinct process of thought to *remind* myself that I am in New England, and not in Middle England still.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 170.

reminder (rē-mīn'dēr), *n.* [*< remind + -er¹*.] One who or that which reminds; anything which serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful (rē-mīnd'fūl), *a.* [*< remind + -ful*.] 1. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey*.

The slanting light touched the crests of the clouds in a newly ploughed field to her left with a vivid effect, *remindful* of the light-capped wavelets on an eventful bay.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

2. Remembering.

Meanwhile, *remindful* of the convent bars,
Blanca did not watch these signs in vain.
Hood, *Blanca's Dream*, st. 32.

remingtonite (rem'ing-ton-ĭt), *n.* [Named after Mr. Edward Remington, at one time superintendent of the mine where it was found.] A little-known mineral occurring as a thin rose-colored coating in serpentine in Maryland. It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt.

Remington rifle. See *rifle²*.

Reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* [*< OF. reminiscence*, F. *reminiscence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reminiscencia* = It. *reminiscenza*, *reminiscenzia*, *< LL. reminiscētia*, pl., reminbrances, *< L. reminiscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*.] 1. The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*.
Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*. (*Latham*.)

The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts — the laws, as they are called, of mental association. — 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.
Sir W. Hamilton, *Metaph.*, xx.

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge: as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian.

I will here mention what is the most important of all my *reminiscences*, viz. that in my childhood my mother was to me everything.
H. C. Robinson, *Diary*, *Reminiscences and Correspondence*, I.

3. In *music*, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment. = *Syn.* 1. *Recollection*, *Remembrance*, etc. See *memory*.

reminiscency† (rem-i-nis'ens-i), *n.* [As *reminiscence* (see *-cy*).] Reminiscence.

Reminiscency, when she [the soul] searches out something that she has let slip out of her memory.
Dr. H. More, *Immortal*, of *Soul*, II. 5.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. reminiscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember, *< re-*, again, + *min-*, base of *me-min-isse*, remember, think over, akin to *men(t)-s*, mind: see *mental¹*, *mind¹*, etc. *Reminiscent* is not connected with *remember*.] 1. *a.* Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, inclined to recall the past; habitually dwelling on the past.

Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

During the earlier stages of human evolution, then, imagination, being almost exclusively *reminiscent*, is almost incapable of evolving new ideas.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 492.

II. *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.

reminiscential (rem'i-ni-sen'shāl), *a.* [*< reminiscen(t) + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the colouring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, Pref., p. 1.

At the sound of the name, no *reminiscential* atoms . . . stirred and marshalled themselves in my brain.
Lovell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 90.

reminiscentially (rem'i-ni-sen'shal-i), *adv.* In a reminiscence manner; by way of calling to mind.

Reminiscere Sunday. [So called because the Sarum introit, taken from Ps. xxv. 6, begins with the word *reminiscere* (L. *reminiscere*, impv. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*.)] The second Sunday in Lent. Also *Reminiscere*.

reminisciont, *n.* [Irreg. < *reminisc(ent)* + *-ion*.] Remembrance; reminiscence.

Stir my thoughts
With reminiscion of the sprit's promise.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambols, v. 1.

reminiscitory (rem-i-nis'i-tō-ri), *a.* [*< reminisc(ent)* + *-it-ory*.] Remembering, or having to do with the memory; reminiscential. [Rare.]

I still bore a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson, which I was fully resolved to wreak.
Bulwer, Pelham, lxxiii.

remiped (rem'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. remipes*, oar-footed, < L. *remus*, an oar, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*] **I. a.** Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; oar-footed.

II. n. A remiped animal, as a crustacean or an insect.

Remipes (rem'i-pēs), *n.* [NL.: see *remiped*.] **1.** In *Crustacea*, a genus of crabs of the family *Hippidae*. *R. testudinarius* is an Australian species.—**2.** In *entom.*: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects. (b) A genus of hemipterous insects.

remise (rēm-iz'), *n.* [*< OF. remise*, delivery, release, restoration, reference, remitting, etc., F. *remise*, a delivery, release, allowance, delay, livery (*voiture de remise*, a livery-carriage); cf. LL. *remissa*, pardon, remission; < L. *remissa*, fem. of *remissus* (> F. *remis*), pp. of *remittere* (> F. *remettre*), remit, release: see *remit*.] **1.** In *law*, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.—**2.** A livery-carriage: so called (for French *voiture de remise*) as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished from a fiacre or hackney-coach, which is found on a stand in the public street.

This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Fiacres or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 142.

3. In *fencing*, a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed, made while the fencer is extended in the lunge. In modern fencing for points the remise is discouraged, being often ignored by judges as a count, because greater elegance and fairness are obtained if the fencer returns to his guard when his first thrust has not reached, and parries the return blow of his opponent.

remise (rēm-iz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remised*, ppr. *remising*. [*< remise, n.*] **1**†. To send back; remit.

Yet think not that this Too-too-Much *remises*
Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

2. To give or grant back; release a claim to; resign or surrender by deed.

The words generally used therein [that is, in releases] are *remised*, released, and for ever quit-claimed.
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

remiss (rēm-mis'), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. remis*, F. *remis* = *Sp. remis* = *Pg. remisso* = *It. rimesso*, < L. *remissus*, slack, remiss, pp. of *remittere*, remit, slacken, etc.: see *remit*.] **I. a. 1.** Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack.

The prince must think me tardy and *remiss*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 143.

It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their side are most apt to be *remiss* and careless, and to comfort themselves with some good old sayings, as God will provide, and Truth will prevail.

Bashfulness, melancholy, timorousness, cause many of us to be too backward and *remiss*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; relaxed; languid.

The water deserts the corpuscles, 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.

=*Syn.* 1. *Neglectful*, etc. (see *negligent*), careless, thoughtless, inattentive, slothful, backward, behindhand.

II.† n. An act of negligence.
Such manner of men as, by negligence of Magistrates and *remisses* of laws, enery country breedeth great store of.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 55.

remissaldest, *n. pl.* [ME. *remysailles*, < OF. **remissaites*, < *remis*, pp. of *remettre*, cast aside:

see *remiss*, *remit*.] Leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse.

Laude not thy trenchour with many *remysailles*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

remissful (rēm-mis'fūl), *a.* [*< remis* + *-ful*.] Ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious. [Rare.]

As though the Heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
Took those best-lov'd from worsar days to come.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 11.

remissibility (rēm-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< remissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being remitted or abated; the character of being remissible.

This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. 5.

The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of *remissibility*.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 25.

remissible (rēm-mis'i-bl), *a.* [*< OF. remissible*, F. *remissible* = *Sp. remissible* = *Pg. remissivel* = *It. remissibile*, < LL. *remissibilis*, pardonable, easy, light, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit, pardon: see *remit*, *remiss*.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

They [papists] allow them [certain sins] to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: *remissible*, of course, or expiable by an easy penitence.
Feltbam, Resolves, II. 9.

remissio injuriæ (rēm-mis'i-ō in-jū'ri-ē). [L.: *remissio*, remission; *injuriæ*, gen. of *injuria*, injury: see *injury*.] In *Scots law*, in an action of divorce for adultery, a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

remission (rēm-mish'on), *n.* [*< ME. remission*, *remission*, < OF. *remission*, F. *remission* = Pr. *remissio* = *Sp. remision* = *Pg. remissão* = *It. remissione*, *rimissione*, < L. *remissio*(n-), a sending back, relaxation, < *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, send back, remit: see *remit*.] The act of remitting. (a) The act of sending back.

The fate of her [Lot's wife] . . . gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, III. 1. (Latham.)

(b) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance.

The *remission* of a million every year to England.
Swift, To the Abp. of Dublin, Concerning the Weavers.

(c) Abatement; a temporary subsidence, as of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

Remittent [fever] has a morning *remission*; yellow fever has not.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1355.

(d) Diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation: as, the *remission* of extreme rigor; the *remission* of close study or of labor.

As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much *remission* spoyleth the minde.
Lyly, Euphnea, Anat. of Wit, p. 112.

Without *remission* of the blast or shower.
Darkness fell
Wordsworth.

(e) Discharge or relinquishment, as of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up: as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tithes.
Swift.

(f) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime.

Neuerthesse, to them that with deuotion beholde it after is granted cleue *remysyon*.
Sir R. Guyforde, Pylgrymage, p. 30.
My penance is to call Lucetta back,
And ask *remission* for my folly past.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 65.

All wickedness is weakness; that plea therefore
With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.
Milton, S. A., l. 835.

Intension and remission of forns†. See *intension*.—**Remission of sins**, in *Script.*, deliverance from the guilt and penalty of sin. The same word (*ἀφεσις*) is in the authorized version translated *remission* (Mat. xxvi. 28, etc.), *forgiveness* (Col. i. 14), and *deliverance* (Luke iv. 18).—**Remission Thursday.** Same as *Maudy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*). = *Syn.* (f) *Abolition*, etc. see *par-don*.

remissive (rēm-mis'iv), *a.* [= *Sp. remisivo*, < L. *remissivus*, relaxing, laxative: see *remiss*.] **1.** Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement.

Who bore by turns great Ajax' aeven-fold shield;
Whene'er he breathed *remissive* of his might,
Tired with the incessant slaughters of the fight.
Pope, Illad, xiii. 887.

2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.
O Lord, of thy abounding love
To my offence *remissive* be.
Wither, tr. of the Psalms, p. 96. (Latham.)

remissly (rēm-mis'li), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; languidly; without ardor.

remissness (rēm-mis'nes), *n.* The state or character of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; lack of ardor or vigor; lack of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

The extraordinary *remissness* of discipline had (til his coming) much detracted from the reputation of that College.
Evelyn, Diary, May 10, 1637.

= *Syn.* *Oversight*, etc. See *negligence*.

remissory (rēm-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [= *Sp. remisorio*, < ML. **remissorius*, remissory, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit: see *remiss*, *remit*.] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; ob-taining remission.

They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

remit (rēm-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remitted*, ppr. *remitting*. [Early mod. E. also *remytte*; < ME. *remitten*, < OF. *remette*, *remette*, also *remetter*, F. *remette* = Pr. *remette* = *Sp. remitir* = *Pg. remitir* = *It. rimettere*, < L. *remittere*, send back, abate, remit (LL. *pardon*), < *re-*, back, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, *permit*, etc.] **I. trans. 1**†. To send back.

And, reverent malster, *remitte* me summe letter by the bringer her of.
Paston Letters, II. 67.

Whether earth 'a an animal, and air
Imbilbes, her lungs with coolness to repair,
And what she sucks, *remits*, she still requira
Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.

I have received that money which was *remitted* here in order to release me from captivity.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvi.

He promised to *remit* me what he owed me out of the first money he should receive, but I never heard of him after.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 58.

3. To restore; replace.
In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and now certain right.
Blackstone. (Imp. Dict.)

4. To transfer. [Rare.]
He that vsed to teache did not commonlie vse to beate, but *remitted* that oner to an other man charge.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

5. In *law*, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal or judge to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction. See *remit*, *n.*—**6.** To refer.

Whече mater I *remytte* ondy to youre ryght wyae discrecion.
Paston Letters, I. 321.

In the sixth Year of his Reign, a Controversy arising between the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, they appealed to Rome, and the Pope *remitted* it to the King and Bishops of England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 28.

How I have
Studied your fair opinion, I *remit*
To time.
Shirley, Hyde Park, II. 4.

The arbiter, an officer to whom the praetor is supposed to have *remitted* questions of fact as to a jury.
Encyc. Brit., II. 812.

7. To give or deliver up; surrender; resign.
Prin. Will you have me, or your pearl again?
Biron. Neither of either; I *remit* both twain.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 459.

The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remitt*.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, III. 1.

8. To slacken; relax the tension of; hence, figuratively, to diminish in intensity; make less intense or violent; abate.

Those other motives which gave the animadversions no leave to *remit* a continuall vehemence throughout the book.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 222.

In a short time we *remit* our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 65.

9. To refrain from exacting; give up, in whole or in part: as, to *remit* punishment.

Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
Remit thy other forfeits. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 526.
Remit awhile the harsh command,
And hear me, or my heart will break.
Crabbe, Works, I. 243.

10. To pardon; forgive.
Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them.
John xx. 23.

'Tis the law
That, if the party who complains *remit*
The offender, he is freed: is 't not so, lords?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

What's past, and I will meet your best affection.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

11†. To omit; cease doing. [Rare.]
I have *remitted* my verses all this while; I think I have forgot them.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, III. 1.

=*Syn.* **2.** To forward.—**9.** To release, relinquish.

II. intrans. 1. To slacken; become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remit* too. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey. (*Johnson*.)

How often have I blest the coming day,
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., l. 16.

She [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods *remit*,
What slender shade of doubt may fit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South*.

3. In *med.*, to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.*, to transmit money, etc.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison*.

Remitting bilious fever, remitting icteric fever. See *fever* 1.

remit (rē-mit'), *n.* [*< remit, v.*] 1. In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, for the execution of the purposes of the remit.

2. A formal communication from a body having higher jurisdiction, to one subordinate to it.

remittent (rē-mit'ent), *n.* [*< remit + -ment.* Cf. *It. rimettimento.*] The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon.

Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remittences*, even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

remittable (rē-mit'ə-bl), *a.* [*< remit + -able.*] Same as *remissible*. *Cotgrave*.

remittal (rē-mit'al), *n.* [*< remit + -al.*] 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—2. The act of sending, as money; remittance.

I received letters from some bishops of Ireland, to solicit the Earl of Wharton about the *remittal* of the first-fruits and tithes to the clergy there. *Swift*, Change in the Ministry.

remittance (rē-mit'ans), *n.* [*< remit + -ance.*]

1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.—2. A sum, bills, etc., remitted in payment.

remittancer (rē-mit'an-sēr), *n.* [*< remittance + -er.*] One who sends a remittance.

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid. *Cumberland*, Memoirs, II. 170. (*Latham*.)

remittee (rē-mit'ē'), *n.* [*< remit + -ee.*] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

remittent (rē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. rémittent* = *Sp. remitente* = *Pg. remittente* = *It. rimettente*, < *L. remittent(t)-s*, ppr. of *remittere*, remit, abate: see *remit*.] **I. a.** Temporarily abating; having remissions from time to time: noting diseases the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but never entirely disappear as in intermittent diseases.—**Biliary, epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever.** See *fever* 1.—**Remittent bilious fever.** See *fever* 1.—**Remittent fever.** See *fever* 1.—**Yellow remittent fever.** See *fever* 1.

II. n. Same as *remittent fever* (which see, under *fever* 1).

remitter¹ (rē-mit'ēr), *n.* [*< remit + -er.*] One who remits. (a) One who makes remittance for payment. (b) One who pardons.

Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke*, Against Allen, p. 143. (*Latham*.)

remitter² (rē-mit'ēr), *n.* [*< OF. remitter, remetre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remit, v.*] In law, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if possessing under his original title, free of encumbrances suffered by the possessor meanwhile.

In *Hilary term* I went,
You said, if I returned next 'size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace.
Donne, Satires, II.

remittor (rē-mit'ōr), *n.* [*< remit + -or.*] In law, same as *remitter*².

remnant (rem'nant), *a.* and *n.* [*Contr. from remenant, remanent*, < *ME. remenant, remenaunt*, < *OF. remenant, remenaunt*, remainder: see *remanent*.] **I.† a.** Remaining; yet left.

But when he once had entred Paradise,
The *remnant* world he lustily did despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* Life
To the just Duties of a humble Wife.
Prior, Solomon, II.

II. n. 1. That which is left or remains; the remainder; the rest.

The *remenant* were unhanged, moore and lesse,
That were consentant of this cursedness.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 275.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. *Neh. i. 3.*

Westward the wanton Zephyr wings his flight,
Pleas'd with the *remnants* of departing light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 78.

2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant*!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

It is a garment made of *remnants*, a life ravell'd out into ends, a line discontinued. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

I am old and good for nothing; but, as the store-keepers say of their *remnants* of cloth, I am but a rag end, and you may have me for what you please to give. *The Century*, XXXV. 742.

=*Syn. Residue*, etc. See *remainder*.

Remoboth, Remboth (rem'ō-both, rem'both), *n.* [*Appar. Egypt.*] In the *early church*, a class of monks who lived chiefly in cities in companies of two or three, without an abbot, and were accused of leading worldly and disorderly lives. Also called *Sarabaitæ*.

remodel (rē-mod'el), *v. t.* [*< F. remodeler*, remodel; as *re- + model, v.*] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.

remodification (rē-mod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< re-modify + -ation*, after *modification*.] The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change. *Imp. Dict.*

remodify (rē-mod'i-fi), *v. t.* [*< re- + modify.*] To modify again; shape anew; reform. *Imp. Dict.*

remold, remould (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* [*< re- + mold.*] To mold or shape anew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

remoleculization (rē-mol-e-kū-li-zā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + molecule + -ize + -ation.*] A rearrangement among the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this [book] . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which the germs act in producing disease. It is that, through the power which the bacteria possess in the *remoleculization* of matter, they cause the formation and diffusion through the system of organic alkalies having poisonous qualities comparable with those of strychnine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 134.

remollient (rē-mol'i-ent), *a.* [*< L. molliēn(t)-s*, ppr. of *molliere*, make soft again, soften: see *re- and mollify*.] Mollifying; softening. [*Rare.*]

remolten (rē-mōl'tn), *p. a.* [*Pp. of remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remoultens* do leesse any weight. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 799.

remonetization (rē-mon'e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [*< F. rémonétisation*, as *remonetize + -ation*.] The act of remonetizing.

remonetize (rē-mon'e-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remonetized*, ppr. *remonetizing*. [*< F. rémonétiser*; as *re- + monetize*.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled *remonetise*.

remonstrable (rē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [*< remonstrare* (te) + -able.] Capable of demonstration.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple? Yes; the greatness is *remonstrable* in the event. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 356.

remonstrance (rē-mon'strāns), *n.* [*< OF. remonstrance*, *F. rémonstrance* = *It. rimostranza*, < *ML. remonstrantia*, < *remonstran(t)-s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, remonstrate: see *remonstrant*.] 1.† The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show; exhibit; statement; representation.

Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 397.

The committee . . . concluded upon "a new general *remonstrance* to be made of the state of the kingdom." *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, I. 157.

'Tis strange,
Remonstrance of her husband's loss at sea,
She should continue thus. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, l. 1.

2. The act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth that, their father having refused to take in the Spectator . . . *Addison*.

The English clergy, . . . when they have discharged the formal and exacted duties of religion, are not very forward, by gratuitous inspection and *remonstrance*, to keep alive and diffuse a due sense of religion in their parishioners. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, fil.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*.—

4. [*cap.*] In *eccles. hist.*, a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of divergence of the Dutch Arminians (*Remonstrants*) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610.—**The Grand Remonstrance**, in *Eng. hist.*, a remonstrance presented to King Charles I., after adoption by the House of Commons, in 1641. It recited the recent abuses in the government, and outlined various reforms. =*Syn. 2. Protest*. See *censure, v.*

remonstrant (rē-mon'strant), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. remonstrant* = *It. rimostrante*, < *ML. remonstran(t)-s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, exhibit, remonstrate: see *remonstrate*.] **I. a.** 1. Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.

"There are very valuable books about antiquities. . . . Why should Mr. Casaubon's not be valuable? . . ." said Dorothea, with more *remonstrant* energy. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called *Remonstrants*.

II. n. 1. One who remonstrates.

The defence of the *remonstrant*, as far as we are informed of it, is that he ought not to be removed because he has violated no law of Massachusetts. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 159.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the *Remonstrance*.

They have projected to reconcile the papists and the Lutherans and the Calvinists, the *remonstrants* and contra-remonstrants. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 54.

remonstrantly (rē-mon'strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.

"Mother," said Deronda, *remonstrantly*, "don't let us think of it in that way." *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, liii.

remonstrate (rē-mon'strāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remonstrated*, ppr. *remonstrating*. [*< ML. remonstratus*, pp. of *remonstrare* (> *It. rimostrare* = *F. remontrer*), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, < *L. re-*, again, + *monstrare*, show, exhibit: see *monstration, monster, v.*, and cf. *demonstrate*.] **I. intrans.** 1.† To exhibit; demonstrate; prove.

It [the death of Lady Carbery] was not . . . of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague; so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soul was dear to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; expostulate: as, to *remonstrate* with a person on his conduct; conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

Corporal Trim by being in the service had learned to obey, and not to *remonstrate*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, II. 15.

=*Syn. 2. Reprove, Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*), object, protest, reason, complain.

II.† trans. 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show clearly.

I consider that in two very great instances it was *remonstrated* that Christianity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice and equality in the whole world. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother officer the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his friend. *Hist. Dueling* (1770), p. 145.

2. To show or point out again.

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson*.

remonstration (rē-mon'strā'shon), *n.* [*< ML. remonstratio(n)-*, < *remonstrare*, exhibit: see *remonstrate*.] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

He went many times over the case of his wife, the judgment of the doctor, his own repeated *remonstration*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIV. 243.

remonstrative (rē-mon'strā-tiv), *a.* [*< remonstrate + -ive*.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstratively (rē-mon'strā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstrator (rē-mon'strā-tōr), *n.* [*< remonstrate + -or.*] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1660.

remonstratory (rē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< remonstrare + -ory.*] Expostulatory; remonstrative. [Rare.]

"Come, come, Sikes," said the Jew, appealing to him in a remonstratory tone. *Dickens, Oliver Twist, xvi.*

remontant (rē-mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. remontant, ppr. of remonter, remount: see remount.*] *I. a.* In hort., blooming a second time late in the season: noting a class of roses.

The Baronne Prévost, which is now the oldest type among hybrid remontant roses. *The Century, XXVI, 350.*

II. n. In hort., a hybrid perpetual rose which blooms twice in a season.

Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping remontants. *The Century, XXVI, 350.*

remontoir (re-mon'twōr'), *n.* [*< F. remontoir, < remonter, wind up: see remount.*] In horol., a kind of escapement in which a uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance.

remora (rem'ō-rā), *n.* [= *F. rēmora, rēmōre = Sp. rēmora = Pg. It. remora, < L. remora, a delay, hindrance, also the fish echeueis, the sucking-fish (cf. remorari, stay, delay), < re-, back, + mora, delay, the fish echeueis (see Echeueis).*] *1t.* Delay; obstacle; hindrance.

A gentle answer is an excellent remora to the progresses of anger, whether in thyself or others. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 214.*

We had his promise to stay for us, but the remora's and disappointments we met with in the Road had put us backward in our Journey. *Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.*

2. (a) The sucking-fish, *Echeueis remora*, or any fish of the family *Echeueididæ*, having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive surface by means of which it can attach itself firmly to various objects, as another fish, a ship's bottom, etc., but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships. See euts under *Echeueis* and *Rhombocirrus*. *(b)* [cap.] [NL. (Gill, 1862).] A genus of such fishes, based on the species above-named.

All sodainly there clove unto her keele
A little fish, that men call Remora,
Which stopt her course. *Spenser, World's Vanitie, l. 108.*

I am seized on here
By a land remora; I cannot stir,
Nor move, but as he pleases. *B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii, 1.*

3. In med., a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.—*4.* In surg., an instrument to retain parts in place: not new in use.—*5.* In her., a serpent: rare, confined to certain modern blazons.

remorate (rem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. remoratus, pp. of remorari, stay, linger, delay, hinder, defer, < re-, back, + morari, delay. Cf. remora.*] To hinder; delay. *Imp. Diet.*

remorcel, *n.* An obsolete spelling of remorse.

remord (rē-mōrd'), *v.* [*< ME. remorden, < OF. remordre, F. remordre = Pr. remordre = Cat. remordir = Sp. Pg. remorder = It. rimordere, < L. remordere, vex, disturb, lit. 'bite again,' < re-, again, + mordere, bite: see mordant. Cf. remorse.*] *I. trans. 1.* To strike with remorse; touch with compassion.

Ye shal dullen of the rudenesse
Of us sely Trojans, but if ronthe
Remorde yow, or vertu of youre trouthe. *Chaucer, Troilus, iv, 1491.*

2. To afflict.

God . . . remordith som folk by adversite. *Chaucer, Boethius, iv, 6.*

3. To rebuke.

Noght enere-like man that cales the lordie,
Or mercy askes, sal haf thi blise,
His consciencz bot he remorde,
And wirke thi wil, & mende his life. *Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.*

Rebukynge and remordynge,
And nothyng accordynge. *Skelton, Against the Scots.*

II. intrans. 1. To feel remorse.

His conscience remordynge agayne the destruction of so noble a prince. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, li, 5.*

remordency (rē-mōr'den-si), *n.* [*< *remorden(t) < L. remorden(t)-s, ppr. of remordere, vex: see remord + -cy.*] Compunction; remorse.

That remordency of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves. *Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 175.*

remore, *v. t.* [*< L. remorari, stay, hinder: see remorate.*] To check; hinder.

No bargains or accounts to make;
Nor Land nor Lease to let or take;
Or if we had, should that remore us,
When all the world's our own before us?
Brome, Jovial Crew, 1.

remorse (rē-mōrs'), *n.* [Formerly also *remore*; *< ME. rēmors, < OF. rēmors, F. rēmords = Pg. remorso = It. rimorso, < LL. rēmorsus, remorse, < L. remordere, pp. remorsus, vex: see remord.*] *1.* Intense and painful regret due to a consciousness of guilt; the pain of a guilty conscience; deep regret with self-condemnation.

Tha Remorse for his [King Richard's] Undutifulness towards his Father was living in him till he died. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 67.*

It is natural for a man to feel especial remorse at his sins when he first begins to think of religion; he ought to feel bitter sorrow and keen repentance. *J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, 1, 182.*

We have her own confession at full length,
Made in the first remorse. *Browning, Ring and Book, I, 104.*

2t. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. "Pity," she cries, "some favour, some remorse!" *Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 257.*

I am too merciful, I find it, friends,
Of too soft a nature, to be an officer;
I bear too much remorse. *Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii, 2.*

=*Syn. 1.* Compunction, Regret, etc. (see *repentance*), self-reproach, self-condemnation, anguish, stings of conscience.

remorsed (rē-mōrst'), *a.* [*< remorse + -ed.*] Feeling remorse or compunction.

The remorse'd sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings. *Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V, 169.*

remorseful (rē-mōrs'fūl), *a.* [Formerly also *remoreful*; *< remorse + -ful.*] *1.* Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.—*2t.* Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

He was none of these remorseful men,
Gentle and affable; but fierce at all times, and mad then. *Chapman, Illiad, xx.*

3t. Causing compassion; pitiable. Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowe most remorseful fate. *Chapman, Odyssay, x.*

=*Syn. 1.* See *repentance*.

remorsefully (rē-mōrs'fūl-i), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness (rē-mōrs'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

remorseless (rē-mōrs'les), *a.* [Formerly also *remorceless*; *< remorse + -less.*] Without remorse; unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i, 4, 142.*

Atropos for Lucina came,
And with remorseless cruelty
Spoll'd at once both fruit and tree. *Milton, Epitaph on M. of Win., l. 29.*

=*Syn.* Pitiless, merciless, ruthless, relentless, unrelenting, savage.

remorselessly (rē-mōrs'les-li), *adv.* In a remorseless manner; without remorse.

remorselessness (rē-mōrs'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote (rē-mōt'), *a.* [*< ME. remote, < OF. remot, m., remote, f., = Sp. Pg. remoto = It. remoto, rimoto, < L. remotus, pp. of removere, remove: see remove.*] *1.* Distant in place; not near; far removed: as, a remote country; a remote people.

Here oon [tree], there oon to leve a fer remote
I holda is goode. *Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.*

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheidt, or wandering Po. *Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 1.*

2. Distant or far away, in any sense. *(a)* Distant in time, past or future: as, remote antiquity.

It is not all remote and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

The hour conceal'd, and so remote the fear,
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near. *Pope, Essay on Man, iii, 75.*

When remote futurity is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought. *Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 492.*

Some say that gleams of a remoter world
Visit the soul in sleep. *Shelley, Mont Blanc, iii.*

Do we not know that what is remote and indefinite affects men far less than what is near and certain? *Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.*

(b) Mediate; by intervention of something else; not proximate.

From the effect to the remotest cause. *Granville.*
Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, . . .
And gains remote conclusions at a jump. *Cowper, Conversation, l. 154.*

The animal has sympathy, and is moved by sympathetic impulses, but these are never altruistic; the ends are never remote.

G. H. Lewes, Proba. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 81.

(c) Alien; foreign; not agreeing: as, a proposition remote from reason. *(d)* Separated; abstracted.

As nothing ought to be more in our wishes, so nothing seems more remote from our hopes, than the Universal Peace of the Christian World. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II, vi.*

These small waves raised by the evening wind are as remote from storm as the smooth reflecting surface. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.*

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or remote from all bodies, it can in this uniform idea of space nowhere find any bounds. *Locke, Human Understanding, II, xvii, 4.*

(e) Distant in consanguinity or affinity: as, a remote kinsman. *(f)* Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having slight relation: as, a remote analogy between cases; a remote resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the law of evidence, having too slight a bearing upon the question in controversy to afford any ground for inference. *(g)* In music, having but slight relation. See *relation, 8. (h)* In zool. and bot., distant from one another; few or sparse, as spots on a surface, etc.—*Remote cause*, the cause of a cause; a cause which contributes to the production of the effect by the concurrence of another cause of the same kind.—*Remote key*. See *key*.—*Remote matter*.

(a) In metaph., matter unprepared for the reception of any particular form. *(b)* In logic: (1) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositions, which latter are the immediate matter. (2) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossible that one should be true of the other.

When is a proposition said to consist of matter remote or unnatural? When the predicat agreeeth no manner of way with the subject: as, a man is a horse. *Blundenille, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii, 3.*

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*.—**Remote possibility**, in law. See *possibility, 3.*

remoted, *a.* [*< remote + -ed.*] Removed; distant.

I must now go wander like a Caina
In forraigne Countries and remoted climes. *Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.*

remotely (rē-mōt'li), *adv.* In a remote manner. *(a)* At a distance in space or time; not nearly. *(b)* Not proximately; not directly: as, remotely connected. *(c)* Slightly; in a small degree: as, to be remotely affected by an event.

remoteness (rē-mōt'nes), *n.* *1.* The state of being remote, in any sense.—*2.* In the law of conveyancing, a ground of objection to the validity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law. See *perpetuity*.

remotion (rē-mō'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. *remotion = Sp. remocion = Pg. remoção = It. rimozione, < L. remotio(n)-, a removing, removal, < removere, pp. remotus, remove: see remove, remote.*] *1t.* The act of removing; removal.

This act persnadea me
That this remotion of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shak., Lear, ii, 4, 115.*

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [Rare.]

The sort of idealized life—life in a state of remotion, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity—which the tragedy of Athens demanded for its atmosphere. *De Quincy, Theory of Greek Tragedy.*

remotive (rē-mō'tiv), *a.* [*< remote + -ive.*] Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible.—*Remotive proposition*, in logic, a proposition which declares a relation to be impossible: thus, to say that a man is blind is only privative, but to say that a statue is incapable of seeing is *remotive*.

remould, *v. t.* See *remold*.

remount (rē-mount'), *v.* [*< ME. remounten, < OF. (and F.) remonter, mount again, reascend, F. remonter, mount again, furnish again, wind again, etc., = Sp. Pg. remontar = It. rimontare, < ML. remontare, mount again, < re-, again, + montare, mount: see mount, v.] *I. trans.* To mount again or anew, in any sense.*

So peyned thei that were with kynge Arthur that thei haue hym remounted on his horse. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), l. 119.*

One man takes to pieces the syringes which have jnat been used, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be remounted. *Nineteenth Century, XXIV, 853.*

II. intrans. 1. To mount again; reascend; specifically, to mount a horse again.

He, backe returning by the Yvoris dore,
Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke. *Spenser, F. Q., I, l. 44.*

Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 600.*

2. To go back, as in order of time or of reasoning.

The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to remount to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke, Idea of a Patriot King.*

remount (rē-mōunt'), *n.* [*< remount, v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture; also, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

removability (rē-mō'vā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< removable + -ity (see -bility).*] The capacity of being removable, as from an office or a station; liability to removal.

removable (rē-mō'vā-bl), *a.* [*< remove + -able.* Cf. Pg. *removível* = It. *rimovibile*.] Capable of being removed; admitting of or subject to removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is removable at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Aylife, Parergon.*

The wharves at the water level are provided with a railroad and with removable freight sheds. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX, 92.*

removably (rē-mō'vā-bl), *adv.* So as to admit of removal; as, a box fitted removably.

removal (rē-mō'vāl), *n.* [*< remove + -al.*] The act of removing, in any sense of that word. = **Syn.** Displacement, dislodgment, transference, withdrawal, dismissal, ejection, elimination, suppression, abatement.

remove (rē-mōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *removed*, ppr. *removing*. [Early mod. E. also *remève*; < ME. *removen*, *remeven*, < OF. **remover*, **remou- ver*, later *remouvoir*, *remouvoir* = Sp. Pg. *remover* = It. *rimuovere*, *remuovere*, < L. *removere*, move back, draw back, set aside, remove, < *re-*, back, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I. trans.** 1. To move from a position occupied; cause to change place; transfer from one point to another; put from its place in any manner.

To trusten som wyght is a preve
Of trouthe, and forthy wolde I fayne remeve
Thy wrong conceyte. *Chaucer, Troilus, i. 601.*

Remeve thi rewle up and down fill that the stremes of
the sonne shyne thorgh bothe holes of thi rewle.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, li. 2.

Whan thei saugh Claudas men assembled thei smote
on hein so harde that thei made hem remeve place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbour's landmark.
Deut. xix. 14.

Moved! in good time; let him that moved you hither
Remove you hence. *Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 197.*

Does he not see that he is only removing the difficulty
one step farther? *Macaulay, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.*

2. To displace from an office, post, or situation.
He removed the Bishop of Hereford from being Treas-
urer, and put another in his place.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 146.

But does the Court a worthy man remove,
That instant, I declare, he has my love.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 74.

3. To take or put away in any manner; take
away by causing to cease; cause to leave or
depart; put an end to; do away with; banish.
Remove sorrow from thy heart. *Ecc. xl. 10.*

Good God, betimes remove
The means that makes us strangers!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 162.

What drop or nostrum can this plague remove?
Pope, Prolog. to Satires, i. 29.

If the witch could produce disease by her incantations,
there was no difficulty in believing that she could also
remove it. *Lecky, Rationalism, I. 92.*

4. To make away with; cut off; take away by
death: as, to remove a person by poison.
When he's removed, your highness
Will take again your queen as yours at first.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 335.

Forgive my grief for one removed,
Thy creature, whom I found so fair.
I trust he lives in thee.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Int.

5. In law, to transfer from one court to another.
Wee remove our cause into our adversaries owne Court.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

= **Syn.** 1. To dislodge, transfer.—2. To dismiss, eject,
oust.—3. To abate, suppress.

II. intrans. To change place in any manner;
move from one place to another; change the
place of residence: as, to remove from Edin-
burgh to London.

Merlin scide he neded not nothings ther-of hym to
prayen, and bad make hem redy, "for to-morrow mooste
we remove."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

Thil Birnam wood remove to Dunsinane
I cannot taint with fear. *Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 2.*

They [the Carmelite nuns] remove shortly from that
wherein they now live to that which is now building.
Coryal, Crudities, I. 13.

remove (rē-mōv'), *n.* [*< remove, v.*] 1. The
act of removing, or the state of being removed;
removal; change of place.

I do not know how he [the King] will possibly avoid
... the giving way to the remove of divers persons, as
... will be demanded by the parliament.
Lord Northumberland (1640), quoted in Hallam's Const. (Hist., II. 105.

Not to feed your ambition with a dukedom,
By the remove of Alexander, but
To serve your country. *Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 1.*

Three removes is as bad as a fire.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

2. The distance or space through which any-
thing is removed; interval; stage; step; es-
pecially, a step in any scale of gradation or
descent.

That which we boast of is not anything, or at the most
but a remove from nothing.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 60.

Our cousins too, even to the fortieth remove, all re-
membered their affinity. *Goldsmith, Vicar, I.*

3. In English public schools: (a) Promotion
from one class or division to another.

Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly
remove. *T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.*

The desire of getting his remove with Julian.
F. W. Farrar, Julian Home, iii.

Hence—(b) A class or division.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is "placed" by the head
master in some class, division, or remove.
Westminster Rev., N. S., XIX. 496.

4†. A posting-stage; the distance between two
resting-places on a road.

Here's a petition from a Florentine,
Who hath for four or five removes come short
To tender it herself. *Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 131.*

5†. The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the remove
Bring up your army. *Shak., Cor., i. 2. 23.*

6†. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one
foot to another, or for a new one.

His horse wanted two removes, your horse wanted nails.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Groom).

7. A dish removed from table to make room
for something else; also, a course.

removed (rē-mōvd'), *p. a.* [*< ME. removed; pp. of remove, v.*] Remote; separate from others; specifically, noting a grade of distance in relationship and the like: as, "a lie seven times removed," *Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 71.*

Look, with what courteous action
It waves you to a more removed ground.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

The nephew is two degrees removed from the common
ancestor: viz., his own grandfather, the father of Titus.
Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

removedness (rē-mō'vd-nes), *n.* The state of
being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his re-
movedness. *Shak., W. T., iv. 2. 41.*

remover¹ (rē-mō'vēr), *n.* [*< remove + -er*¹.] 1. One who or that which removes: as, a re-
mover of landmarks.

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove.
Shak., Sonnets, cxvi.

2†. An agitator.

A hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and remover.
Bacon, Fortune (ed. 1887).

remover² (rē-mō'vēr), *n.* [*< OF. *remover, inf. used as a noun: see remove, v.*] In law, the
removal of a suit from one court to another.
Bowyer.

Remphan (rem'fan), *n.* [LL. *Remphan*, Gr. *Ῥεμφάν* (N. T.), *Ῥαφαήλ* (LXX.).] 1. A name of
a god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.—2. [NL.] In
Entom., a genus of coleopterous insects.
Waterhouse, 1836.

rempli (ron-plē'), *a.* [*< F. rempli, pp. of remplir, fill up, < re- + emplier, fill, < L. implere, fill up: see implement.*] In *her.*, having an-
other tincture than its own laid
over or covering the greater
part: thus, a chief azure rempli
or has a broad band of gold oc-
cupying nearly the whole space
of the chief, so that only a blue
fimbriation shows around it.
Also *cousu*.

remplissage (ron-plē-sāzh'), *n.* [*< F. remplissage, < rempliss-, stem of certain parts of remplir, fill up: see rempli.*] That
which serves only to fill up space; filling; pad-
ding; used specifically in literary and musical
criticism.

remuable, *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) remuable, change- able, < remuer, change: see remew.*] Change-
able; fickle; inconstant.

And this may length of yeres nought fordo,
Ne remuable fortune deface.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1682.

remuet, *v. t.* See *remew*.

remugient (rē-mū'ji-ent), *a.* [*< L. remugien- (t)-s, ppr. of remugire, bellow again, récho,*

resound, < *re-*, back, + *mugire*, bellow, low: see *mugient*.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with remugient echoes, and
ghastly murmurs from below.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

remuner† (rē-mū'nēr), *v. t.* [*< OF. remunerer, F. rémunérer = Sp. Pg. remunerar = It. rimune- rare, < L. remunerari, remunerare, reward, re- munerate: see remunerate.*] To remunerate.

Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceived atte
last; and ever do wele, and atte last thou shalt be remun-
ered therfor.
Lord Rivers, Dietes and Sayings of the Philosophers, sig. E. iii. b. (Latham.)

remunerability (rē-mū'ne-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< re- munerable + -ity (see -bility).*] The capacity of
being remunerated or rewarded.

The liberty and remunerability of human actions.
Sp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

remunerable (rē-mū'ne-rā-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *remunerable*; as *remuner + -able*.] Capable of
being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper
to be recompensed. *Bailey.*

remunerate (rē-mū'ne-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remunerated*, ppr. *remunerating*. [*< L. remun- eratus, pp. of remunerari, remunerare, reward, remunerate, < re-, again, + munerari, munerare, give: see munerate. Cf. remuner.*] To reward;
recompense; requite, in a good sense; pay an
equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or
other sacrifice.

She no doubt with royal favour will remunerate
The least of your deserts.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 13.

The better hour is near
That shall remunerate thy toils severe.
Cowper, To Wm. Wilberforce, 1792.

= **Syn.** *Recompense, Compensate, etc. (see indemnify), re- pay.*

remuneration (rē-mū'ne-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. remuneration, remuneration, F. rémunération = Pr. remuneration = Sp. remuneración = Pg. remuneração = It. remunerazione, < L. remuneratio(n)-, a repaying, recompense, reward, < remunerari, remunerate: see remunerate.*] 1. The act of remunerating, or paying for services,
loss, or sacrifices.—2. What is given to re-
munerate; the equivalent given for services,
loss, or sufferings.

O, let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 170.

We have still in vails and Christmas-boxes to servants,
&c., the remnants of a system under which fixed re-
muneration was eked out by gratuities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.

= **Syn.** 1. Repayment, indemnification.—2. Reward, re-
compense, compensation, payment. See *indemnify*.

remunerative (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *ré- munératif = Pg. remunerativo = It. remunerativo; as remunerate + -ive.*] 1. Affording re-
muneration; yielding a sufficient return: as, a
remunerative occupation.—2. Exercised in re-
warding; remuneratory.

Fit objects for remunerative justice to display itself
upon. *Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 690.*

= **Syn.** 1. Profitable, paying.

remuneratively (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* So
as to remunerate; in a remunerative manner;
so as to afford an equivalent for what has been
expended.

remunerativeness (rē-mū'ne-rā-tiv-nes), *n.*
The character of being remunerative.

The question of remunerativeness seems to me quite of
a secondary character. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. ix. 6.*

remuneratory (rē-mū'ne-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *ré- munératoire = Sp. Pg. It. remuneratorio; as re- munerate + -ory.*] Affording recompense; re-
warding; requiring.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the
usefulness and difficulty of performances.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 145.

remurmur (rō-mēr'mēr), *v.* [*< L. remurmurare, murmur back, < re-, back, + murmurare, mur- mur: see murmur, v.*] **I. intrans.** To repeat
or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound.
[Rare.]

Swans remurmuring to the floods,
Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods.
Dryden, Æneid, xi.

II. trans. To utter back in murmurs; return
in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds.
[Rare.]

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate remurmur to the silver flood.
Pope, Winter, I. 64.

remutation (rē-mū-tā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + mu- tation. Cf. remue, remew.*] The act or process
of changing back; alteration to a previous form
or quality. [Rare.]



Argent, a chief az-
ure rempli or.

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey, The Doctor, ccvii.*

ren¹, *v. i.*; pret. *ran, ron*, pp. *rommen*. A Middle English form of *ran*1.

Pitee *renneth* soone in gentil herte. *Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 742.*

ren², *v. i.* [ME. *rennen*, < Icel. *ræna*, rob, plunder, < *rān*, plunder: see *ran*2.] To plunder: only in the phrase *to rape and ren* (which see, under *rape*2).

ren³ (*ren*), *n.*; pl. *renes* (rē'nēz). [NL., < L. *ren* (rare), sing. form of *renes*, pl., the kidneys: see *reins*, *renal*.] The kidney: little used, though the derivatives, as *renal*, *adrenal*, are in constant employ.—*Renēs* *scenenturiati*, the adrenals, or suprarenal capsules.—*Renēs* *scenenturiati* *accessorii*, accessory adrenals.—*Ren mobilis*, movable kidney; floating kidney.

rena, reina (rā'nā), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *reina*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] A small rockfish of the family *Scorpenidae*, *Sebastes elongatus*. [California.]

renable (ren'ə-bl), *a.* [Also *rennible*; < ME. *renable*, also *rensable*, *resonable*: see *reasonable*.] 1. A Middle English form of *reasonable*.

Thyse thri thinges byeth nyduolle to alle the thinges that in the erthe wexeth. Guod moidle, woennesse norisynde, and *renable* hete. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Talkative; loquacious. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A raton of *renon*, most *renable* of tonge. *Piers Plouman* (li), Prol., l. 158.

renably, *adv.* [ME., < *renable* + *-ly*2. See *reasonably*.] Reasonably.

Sometime we . . . speke as *renably* and faire and wel As to the *Phitonesse* dide *Samuel*.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

renaissance (rē-nā-sois' or re-nā'sans), *n.* and *a.* [F. *renaissance*, OF. *renaissance*, *renaissance*, < ML. *renascentia*, new birth: see *reascence*.]

I. n. A new birth; hence, the revival of anything which has long been in decay or desuetude. Specifically [*cap.*], the movement of transition in Europe from the medieval to the modern world, and especially the time, spirit, and activity of the revival of classical arts and letters. The earliest traces and most characteristic development of this revival were in Italy, where Petrarch and the early humanists and artists of the fourteenth century may be regarded as its precursors. The movement was greatly stimulated by the influx of Byzantine scholars, who brought the literature of ancient Greece into Italy in the fifteenth century, especially after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The Italian Renaissance was at its height at the end of the fifteenth and in the early sixteenth century, as seen in the lives and works of such men as Lorenzo dei Medici, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Machiavelli, Politian, Ariosto, Correggio, Titian, and Aldus Manutius. The Renaissance was aided everywhere by the spirit of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century—the age which saw the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the rounding of Africa. In Germany the Renaissance advanced about the same time with the Reformation (which commenced in 1517). In England the revival of learning was fostered by Erasmus, Colet, Groeyn, More, and their fellows, about 1500, and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under Louis XII. (1498–1515) and Francis I. (1515–47). Also, in English form, *renaissance*.

I have ventured to give to the foreign word *renaissance*—destined to become of more common use amongst us as the movement which it denotes comes, as it will come, increasingly to interest us—an English form [*Re-naissance*]. *M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iv., note.*

The *renaissance* and the Reformation mark the return to experience. They showed that the doctrine of reconciliation was at last passing from the abstract to the concrete. *E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 28.*

II. a. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance; in the style of the Renaissance.—**Renaissance architecture**, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the medieval, and was based upon study and emulation of the outward forms and ornaments of Roman art, though with imperfect understanding of their principles. This style had its origin in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterward spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is an attempted return to the classical forms which had been the forerunners of the Byzantine and the medieval. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died about 1446) was one of the first masters of the style, having prepared himself by earnest study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the works of Bramante (died 1514) are among its finest examples, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, and the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. One of the greatest achievements of the Renaissance is the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michelangelo; but this must yield in grandeur of conception to the earlier Florentine dome of Brunelleschi. After Michelangelo the style declined rapidly. Another chief Renaissance school arose in Venice, where in the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries predominance is given to external decoration. From this school sprang Palladio (1518–1580), whose distinctive style of architecture received the name of *Palladian*. Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombardic and Florentine architects at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during that century, but especially in the first half, under Louis XII. and Francis I.

During the seventeenth century the style degenerated in France, as it had in Italy, and gave rise to the inorganic and insipid productions of the so-called *rococo* or Louis XV. style of the first half of the eighteenth century.



Renaissance Architecture.—French Renaissance tomb of Loys de Brézé (died 1531), Grand Seneschal of Normandy, etc., in the cathedral of Rouen; erected by his wife, Diane de Poitiers, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin.

In England the Renaissance style was introduced later than in France, and it is represented there by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and their contemporaries—St. Paul's, London, being a grand example by Wren. While all Renaissance architecture is far inferior to medieval building of the best time, it represents a distinct advance over the debased and over-elaborated forms of the medieval decadence. For an Italian example, see *cut under Italian*; see also *cuts under loggia* and *Palladian*2.—**Renaissance braid-work**, a kind of needlework similar in its make to needle-point lace, but of much stouter material, as fine braid.—**Renaissance lace**. Same as *Renaissance braid-work*.—**Renaissance painting**, next to architecture the chief art of the Renaissance, had by far its most important and characteristic development in Italy, where, based upon the art of the Byzantine painters of the middle ages, a number of important art-centers or schools arose, differing from one another in their ideals and methods, but all distinctively Italian. The central one of these schools was that of Florence, which took the lead under the impulse and example of the great artist Giotto in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the greatest of those after Giotto, whose genius influenced the development of the art, were Fra Angelico (Fra Giovanni da Fiesole), Masolino, Masaccio, Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, and Leonardo da Vinci. The chief glory of Renaissance painting is that it advanced that art beyond any point that it had attained before, or has since reached. For other schools of Renaissance painting, see *Bolognese, Roman, Siennese, Umbrian, Venetian*; and see *Italian painting*, under *Italian*.—**Renaissance sculpture**, the sculpture of the Renaissance, characterized primarily by seeking its models and



Renaissance Sculpture.—The "David" of Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence, Italy.

inspiration in the works of Roman antiquity, instead of in contemporary life, like medieval sculpture. As an adjunct to architecture, this sculpture reached its highest excellence in Italy and in France. Eminent names are those



Renaissance Sculpture.—Cherub by Donatello, in the Basilica of San Antonio, Padua.

of Niccolò Pisano, Donatello, Ghiberti, Luca della Robbia, Sansovino, Sangallo, and Michelangelo (1475–1564), one of the half-dozen names that rank as greatest in the world's art-history. See *cut* of Benvenuto Cellini's "Perseus and Medusa," under *Perseus*, and see, under *quadra*, another example by Luca della Robbia.—**Renaissance style**, properly the style of art and decoration (see *Renaissance architecture*) which prevailed in Italy during the fifteenth century and later, and the styles founded upon these which were in vogue in northern Europe at a date somewhat later—as in France from about 1520 to 1560. By extension the phrase is made to cover all the revived classic styles of the last four centuries, including the above, and to embrace everything which shows a strong classic influence. This use is generally avoided by French writers, who speak of the styles following the religious wars in France as the styles of Henry IV., Louis XIII., etc., excluding these from the Renaissance style proper; but English writers commonly include the whole period from 1400 to the French Revolution or the end of the eighteenth century, and divide it into various epochs or subordinate styles, according to the writer's fancy.

renal (rē'nal), *a.* [*<* OF. *renal*, F. *renal* = Sp. Pg. *renal* = It. *renale*, < L. *renalis*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *renes*, kidneys, reins: see *reins*.] Of or pertaining to the kidneys; as, a *renal* artery or vein; *renal* structure or function; *renal* disease.—**Renal alterative**. Same as *diuretic*.—**Renal apoplexy**, a hemorrhage into the kidney-substance. [Obsolescent.]—**Renal artery**, one of the arteries arising from the sides of the aorta about one half-inch below the superior mesenteric artery, the right being a trifle lower than the left. They are directed outward at nearly right angles to the aorta. As they approach the kidney, each artery divides into four or five branches which pass deeply into the substance of the kidney. Small branches are given off to the suprarenal capsule.—**Renal asthma**, paroxysmal dyspnoea occurring in Bright's disease.—**Renal calculus**, a calculus in the kidney or its pelvis.—**Renal canal**, a ureter, especially in a rudimentary state.

The kidneys of the Mammalia vary in several points, and especially as to the characters of the orifice of the ureters, after the differentiation of the rudiment which is known as the *renal canal*.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 607.

Renal capsule. Same as *adrenal*.—**Renal cast, colic, ganglion**. See the nouns.—**Renal cyst**, a thin-walled cyst in the substance and on the surface of the kidney, with serous, rarely sanguinolent or gelatinous contents.—**Renal dropsy**, dropsy resulting from disease of the kidney.—**Renal gland**. Same as *adrenal*.—**Renal impression**. See *impression*.—**Renal ischuria**, retention of urine from some kidney trouble.—**Renal nerves**, small nerves, about fifteen in number, arising from the renal plexus and renal splanchnic nerve. They contain fibers from both central and sympathetic nervous systems, and are distributed in the kidney along with the renal artery.—**Renal plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Renal portal system**. See *renportal*.—**Renal splanchnic nerve**, the smallest splanchnic nerve. See *splanchnic*.—**Renal veins**, short wide vessels which begin at the hilum of the kidney and pass inward to join the vena cava. Also called *emulgent veins*.

renald, *n.* An obsolete form of *reynard*.
renaldry, *n.* [*<* *renald* + *-ry*.] Intrigue; cunning; as of a fox.

First, she used all malicious *renaldrie* to the end I might stay there this night.

Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (Nares.)

rename (rē-nām'), *v. t.* [*<* *re-* + *name*1.] To give a new name to.

renard, *n.* See *reynard*.

renardine (ren'ār-din), *a.* [*<* *renard* + *-ine*1.] Of, pertaining 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 *Renardine* tales. *Athenæum, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 165.*

renaissance (rē-nas'ens), *n.* [= F. *renaissance* = Pg. *renascença* = It. *rinascenza*, < ML. **renascentia*, new birth, < L. *renascen*(t)-s, new-born: see *renascent*. Cf. *renaissance*.] 1. The state of being *renascent*.

Read the Phoenix, and see how the single image of *renaissance* is varied. *Coleridge. (Webster.)*

2. A new birth; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Renaissance*.

"For the first time," to use the picturesque phrase of M. Taine, "men opened their eyes and saw." The human mind seemed to gather new energies at the sight of the vast field which opened before it. It attacked every prov-

2. In the *fine arts* and the *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory rendering of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

An adequate rendering of his [Liszt's] pieces requires not only great physical power, but a mental energy . . . which few persons possess. *Grove, Dict. Music, II. 741.*

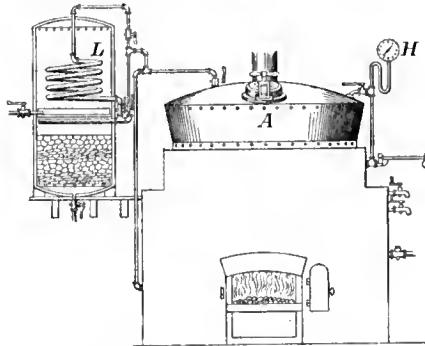
3. In *plastering*: (a) The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (b) The coat thus laid on.

The mere . . . rendering is the most economical sort of plastering, and does for inferior rooms or cottages. *Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 121.*

4. The process of trying out or clarifying.

rendering-pan (ren'dér-ing-pan), *n.* Same as *rendering-tank*.

rendering-tank (ren'dér-ing-tangk), *n.* A tank or boiler, usually steam-jacketed, for rendering lard or oil from fat. It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for stirring and breaking up the fat



Rendering-tank and Condenser.

A, tank or kettle jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of furnace; L, condenser through which gases and vapors are carried and condensed, and subsequently either purified for illumination or utilized as fuel in the furnace; H, pressure-gage. For regulating flow and discharging the rendered lard, various cocks are provided. There are also a safety-valve (shown at the right of the figure), and a manhole at the top for charging and cleansing.

while under treatment in the tank by steam- or fire-heat. and a condensing apparatus for cooling and condensing the vapors that arise from the tank, in order that they may be burned and destroyed.

rendezvous (ren'dé-vô or ron'dā-vô), *n.*; pl. *rendezvous* (formerly *rendezvouses*). [Formerly also *rendesvous, randerous, renderous*; < F. *rendez-vous*, betake or assemble yourselves (at the place appointed), < *rendez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *rendre*, render, betake (see *render*²), + *vous*, you, yourself, yourselves, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] 1. A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; specifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

Go, captain. . . You know the *rendezvous*. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4. 4.*

The Greyhound, the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excellent *rendezvous*. *Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, ii. 3.*

The air is so vast and rich a *rendezvous* of innumerable seminal corpuscles. *Boyle, Hidden Qualities of Air.*

To be sure it is extremely pleasant to have one's house made the motley *rendezvous* of all the lackeys of literature—the very high 'change of trading authors and jobbing critics! *Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.*

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers. *Scott, Kenilworth, i.*

2. A meeting; a coming together; an associating. [Rare.]

There Time is every Wednesday. . . perhaps, in memory of the first occasions of their *rendezvouses*. *Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 93.*

The general place of *rendezvous* for all the servants, both in winter and summer, is the kitchen. *Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).*

3. An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time.—4t. A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5t. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 57.*

Within a tavern; whilst his coin did last
There was his *randevous*. *Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.*

If I happen, by some Accident, to be disappointed of that Allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Address to you, for I have no other *Rendezvous* to flee unto. *Howell, Letters, I. 1. 2.*

rendezvous (ren'dé-vô or ron'dā-vô), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rendezvoused*, ppr. *rendezvousing*. [< *rendezvous, n.*] **I. intrans.** To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath.

Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.

Our new recruits are *rendezvousing* very generally. *Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 183.*

II. trans. To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly. *J. T. Phillips, Conferences of the Danish Missionaries (trans.), 1719, p. 310.*

rendezvouiser (ren'dé-vô-èr), *n.* One who makes a *rendezvous*; an associate. [Rare.]

His Lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeffrey Palmer that all the old *rendezvouisers* with him were so with his lordship. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 201. (Davies.)*

rendible^{1t} (ren'di-bl), *a.* [< *rend*¹ + *-ible*; more prop. *rendable*.] Capable of being rent or torn asunder. *Imp. Diet.*

rendible^{2t} (ren'di-bl), *a.* [Prop. **rendable*, < OF. *rendable*, < *rendre*, render: see *render*².] 1. Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—2. Capable of being translated.

Every Language hath certain Idioms, Proverbs, peculiar Expressions of it's own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically. *Howell, Letters, iii. 21.*

rendition (ren-dish'ən), *n.* [< F. *rendition* = Sp. *rendicion* = Pg. (obs.) *rendição* = It. *reddizione*, < L. *redditiō*(-n), a giving back, < *reddere*, ML. *rendere*, give back; see *render*². Cf. *red-dition*.] 1. The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us:" so we read the words of the apostle; but St. Chrysostom's *rendition* of them is better. *Jer. Taylor, Works, III. ii.*

2. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place. *Hutchinson, Memoirs, II. 133.*

3. The act of rendering or reproducing artistically. [An objectionable use.]

He [a painter] is contented to set himself delightful and not insoluble problems of *rendition*, and draws infinite pleasure from their resolution. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 554.*

rendle-balk (ren'dl-bāk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

rend-rock (ren'drōk), *n.* [< *rend*¹, *v.*, + obj. *rock*¹.] Same as *lithofracteur*.

rene^{1t}, *n.* A Middle English form of *reign*.

rene^{2t}, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rein*¹.

reneague, *v.* See *renege*. *Shak.*

reneg, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *renege*.

renegade (ren'ē-gād), *n.* [Also *renegado*; < Sp. Pg. *renegado*, a renegade: see *renegade*.] 1. An apostate from a religious faith.

In the most flourishing days of Ottoman power the great mass of the holders of high office were *renegades* or sons of *renegades*; the native Turk lay almost under a ban. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 427.*

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

He [Wentworth] abandoned his associates, and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a *renegade*. *Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.*

=Syn. 1. *Neophyte, Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), backslider, turncoat.—2. Traitor, runaway.

renegado (ren'ē-gā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *renegado*: see *renegade*.] Same as *renegade*.

He was a *Renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.*

You are first (I warrant) some *Renegado* from the Inns of Court and the Law; and thou'tt come to suffer for't by the Law—that is, be hang'd. *Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.*

renegate (ren'ē-gāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *renegat* (= D. *renegat* = G. Sw. Dan. *renegat*), < OF. *renegat*, F. *renégat* (OF. vernacularly *renié, renoié*) = Pr. *renegat* = Sp. Pg. *renegado* = It. *rinegato, rinnegato*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion, pp. of *renegare*, deny again, < L. *re-*, again, + *negare*, deny: see *negate* and *renay, reny*. Hence, by corruption, *runagate*.] **I. n.** A renegade; an apostate. [Now only prov. Eng.]

How may this wayke womman han this strengthe
Hire to defende agayn this *renegat*? *Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 835.*

II. a. Apostate; false; traitorous.

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderful workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, . . . and *renegate* Christians. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 187.*

renegation (ren-ē-gā'shən), *n.* [< ML. **renegatio*(-n-), < *renegare*, pp. *renegatus*, deny: see *renegade*.] Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Mitman.*

renege (rē-nēg'), *v.* [Formerly also *reneague, reneg, renig*; = F. *renier* = Pr. *renegar, rinnejar* = Sp. Pg. *renegar* = It. *rinegare, rinnegare*, deny, renounce: see *reny, renay, renegade*.] **I. t.** **trans.** To deny; disown; renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?
Shall I deny my cunning founde?
Mtr. for Mags., I. 113.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper. *Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 8.*

II. intrans. 1t. To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these . . .
Reneg, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters. *Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 84.*

2. In *card-playing*, to play a card that is not of the suit led (as is allowable in some games); also, by extension, to revoke. Also *renig*. [U. S.]

renegert (rē-nē'gèr), *n.* One who denies; a renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformers by most of these modern *Renegerts*, Separatcs, and Apostates. *Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 57. (Davies.)*

reneiet, *v.* See *reny*.

renerve (rē-nèrv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *nerve, v.*] To nerve again; give new vigor to.

The sight *re-nerved* my couraer's feet.
Byron, Mazeppa, xvii.

renes, *n.* Plural of *ren3*.

renew (rē-nū'), *v.* [< ME. *renewen, renuen*; < *re-* + *new, v.* Cf. *renovate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make new again; restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; revive; make fresh or vigorous again; restore to a former state, or to a good state after decay or impairment.

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. *1 Sam. xi. 14.*

Thou *renewest* the face of the earth. *Ps. civ. 30.*

Restore his years, *renew* him, like an eagle. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.*

Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty morn by morn;
I earth in earth forget these empty courts. *Tennyson, Tithonus.*

2. To make again; as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt. They turne afresh, and oft *renew* their former threat. *Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 45.*

And [I have] endeavoured to *renew* a faint image of her several virtues and perfections upon your minds. *Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.*

3. To supply, equip, furnish, or fill again. Like the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but oft *renewed*. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.*

Come, bumpers high, express your joy,
The bowl we maun *renew* it. *Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.*

4. To begin again; recommence. Either *renew* the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's coat. *Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 27.*

Day light returning *renu'd* the conflict. *Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.*

5. To go over again; repeat; iterate. Then gan he all this storie to *renew*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 64.*

The birds their notes *renew*, and bleating herds
Attest their joy. *Milton, P. L., ii. 494.*

The lady *renewed* her excuses. *Steele, Tatler, No. 266.*

6. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.—7. In *theol.*, to make new spiritually. See *renovation, 2.*

Be *renewed* in the spirit of your mind. *Eph. iv. 23.*

=Syn. 1. To reestablish, reconstitute, recreate, rebuild. **II. intrans.** 1. To become new; grow afresh. *Renew* I could not, like the moon. *Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 68.*

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*. *Dryden.*

2. To begin again; cease to desist. *Renew, renew!* The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon. *Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 6.*

renewability (rē-nū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *renewable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being renewable.

renewable (rē-nū'ā-bl), *a.* [*< renew + -able.*] Capable of being renewed: as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

renewal (rē-nū'ā-l), *n.* [*< renew + -al.*] The act of renewing; or of forming anew.

One of those *renewals* of our constitution.
Bolingbroke, On Parties, xviii.

Such originality as we all share with the morning and the spring-time and other endless *renewals*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

Renewal Sunday, a popular name for the second Sunday after Easter: so called because of the post-communion of the mass, according to the Sarum rite, formerly used on that day.

renewedly (rē-nū'ed-li), *adv.* Again; anew; once more. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Diet.*

renewedness (rē-nū'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being renewed.

The Apostle here [Gal. vi.] sheweth the unprofitableness of all these [ceremonies], and sets up an inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all.
Hammond, Works, IV. 663.

renewer (rē-nū'ēr), *n.* One who renews. See *bounder, 3.*

The restful place, *renewer* of my smart.
Wyatt, Complaint upon Loue.

renewing (rē-nū'ing), *n.* [*< ME. renewsnyng;* verbal *n.* of *renew, v.*] The act or process of making new again, in any sense.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind.
Rom. xii. 2.

renewl, v. Same as *renovel*.
reneyt, v. Same as *reny*.

renfierzet, v. t. [Appar. a var., but simulating *fierce, of reinforce, reinforce.*] To reinforce.

Whereat *renfierzet* with wrath and sharp regret,
He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade
That it enpiert the Pagans burganet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

renforcez, v. t. An obsolete form of *reinforce*.
rengt, n. An obsolete form of *rung*².

rengel, n. A Middle English form of *rank*².
rengel, v. An obsolete form of *range*.

reniant, n. [*< OF. reniant, ppr. of renier, deny;* see *reny* and *renegate*.] A renegade. *Testament of Love.*

renicapsular (ren-i-kap'sū-lār), *a.* [*< renicapsule + -ar³.*] Pertaining to the suprarenal capsules; adrenal. Also *reniglandular*.

renicapsule (ren-i-kap'sū-l), *n.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + NL. capsula, capsule; see capsule.*] The adrenal or suprarenal capsule.

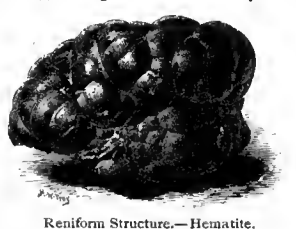
renicardiac (ren-i-kār'di-ak), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + cardiacus, cardiac; see cardiac.*] Pertaining to the renal and cardiac organs of a mollusk; renipericardial: as, the *renicardiac* orifice.

reniculus (rē-nik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reniculi* (-lī). [*LL., dim. of ren, kidney; see ren³, reus.*] In *entom.*, a small reniform or kidney-shaped spot.

renidification (rē-nid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< renidify + -ation (see -fication).*] Renewed nidification; the act of nidifying again, or building another nest.

renidify (rē-nid'i-fi), *v. i.* [*< re- + nidify.*] To make another nest.

reniform (ren'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + forma, form.*] Having the form or shape of the human kidney; kidney-form; bean-shaped; in *bot.* (when said of flat organs), having the outline of a longitudinal section through a kidney (see cut under *kidney-shaped*).



Reniform Structure.—Hematite.

—**Reniform spot**, a large kidney-shaped spot on the wing of a noctuid moth, near the center. It is rarely absent in this family.

renig (rē-nig'), *v. t.* A form of *renege* (II., 2). [*U. S.*]

reniglandular (ren-i-glan'dū-lār), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + NL. glandula, glandule, + -ar³.*] Same as *renicapsular*.

renipericardial (ren-i-per-i-kār'di-āl), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + NL. pericardium; see pericardial.*] Pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium of a mollusk: as, a *renipericardial* communication. Also, less properly, *renopericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

reniportal (ren-i-pōr'tal), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + porta, gate; see portal¹.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, noting the portal venous system of the kidneys, an arrangement by which venous blood circulates in the capillaries of the kidneys before

reaching the heart, as it does in those of the liver by means of the hepatic portal system. See *portal vein, under portal¹.*

renisexual (ren-i-sek'sū-āl), *a.* [*< L. ren, kidney, + LL. sexualis, sexual.*] Combining the functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the nephridium of mollusks.

renitence (ren'i-tens or rē-ni'tens), *n.* [*< OF. renitencia, F. renitence, resistance, = Sp. Pg. renitencia = It. renitenza, < ML. *renitentia, < L. reniten(-t)-s, resistant; see renitent.*] Same as *reniteny*.

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature. (Latham.)

renitency (ren'i- or rē-ni'ten-si), *n.* [As *renitence* (see -cy).] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs — “of not learning new tricks.”
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, III. 34.

renitent (ren'i-tent or rē-ni'tent), *a.* [*< OF. renitent, F. renitent = Sp. Pg. It. renitente, < L. reniten(-t)-s, ppr. of reniti, strive or struggle against, resist, < re-, back, + niti, struggle; see nitus¹.*] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

To me it seems most probable that it is done by an inflation of the muscles, whereby they become both soft and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows.
Ray, Works of Creation, II.

2. Persistently opposing.

renk¹, n. See *rink¹.*

renk², n. An obsolete form of *rank*². *Nominal MS.*

rennet, rennet. Middle English forms of *run¹, runner*.

rennelleset, n. [ME.: see *rennet¹.*] Same as *rennet¹.*

rennet¹ (ren'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *renet*; also dial. *runnet*, < ME. *renet*, var. of **renel*, **rennels*, *rennellesse*, *renels*, *renyls*, *renedlys* (= MD. *rinsel, runsel*), *rennet*, < *rennen*, run: see *run¹.*] 1. The fourth stomach of a calf prepared for curdling milk; the rennet-bag.—2. Anything used to curdle milk.

It is likely enough that Gallium, or, as it is popularly called, lady's bedstraw, is still used as *rennet* in some neighbourhoods, its use having formerly been common all over England, especially in Cheshire.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 231.

rennet¹ (ren'et), *v. t.* [*< rennet¹, n.*] To mix or treat with rennet.

Come thou not neere those men who are like bread
O're-levn'd, or like cheese o're-rennetted.
Herrick, To His Booke.

rennet² (ren'et), *n.* [Formerly also *renat, renute* (simulating *renute¹*, as if in allusion to grafting) (= D. *renet* = G. *renette* = Sw. *renett* = Dan. *renette*), < F. *renette, rainette*, a pippin, rennet; either (a) < OF. *renette, roynette*, a little queen (a name given to meadow-sweet), dim. of *reine*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king (see *rex*); or (b) < OF. *rainette*, a little frog (because, it is supposed, the apple was speckled like the skin of a frog), dim. of *raïne*, a frog, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana¹.*] A kind of apple, said to have been introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. Also called *renneting*.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *renates*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 264.

There is one sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire [Lincolnshire], growing at Kirton and thereabouts, and from thence called Kirton-Pippin, which is a most wholesome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own Stock arc much bettered, and then called *Renates*.
T. Coze, Magna Britannia (Lincolnshire), p. 1457 (an. [1720]).

rennet-bag (ren'et-bag), *n.* The abomasum, or fourth stomach of a ruminant. Also called *reel*.

rennet-ferment (ren'et-fēr'ment), *n.* The ferment of the gastric juice of young ruminants, which coagulates casein.

renneting (ren'et-ing), *n.* [*< rennet² + -ing².*] Same as *rennet².*

rennet-whey (ren'et-hwā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

rennet-wine (ren'et-wūn), *n.* A vinous extract of dried rennet.

rennible, a. Same as *renable*.

renning (ren'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rennyng, a stream* (not found in sense 'rennet'), < AS. **renning*, *rynyng* (= D. *renninge*), *rennet*, lit. 'a running,' verbal *n.* of *rinnan*, run: see *run¹, running*, and

cf. rennet¹, runnet.] 1†. Same as *running*.—2. *Rennet*. *Barret.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

rennish (ren'ish), *a.* [*< ME. renysche, fierce;* prob. of OF. origin.] Furious; passionate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Than has sire Dary dedeyne and derfely he lokes;
Rysys him up *renysche* and rest in his sete.
King Alexander, p. 100.

rennishly (ren'ish-li), *adv.* [*< ME. renyschly;* < *rennish + -ly².*] Fiercely; furiously. [Prov. Eng.]

The fyste with the fyngeres that flayed thi hert,
That rasped *renyschly* the woge with the ro3 penne.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1724.

renomet, renomed. Middle English forms of *renown, renowned*.

renomeet, n. [ME., < OF. *renommee*, F. *renomée*, renoun: see *renoun.*] Renown.

For gentillesse nys but *renomee*
Of thyne auncestres for hire heigh bountee,
Which is a strange thyng to thy persone.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 303.

renominate (rē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*< re- + nominare.*] To nominate again or anew.

renomination (rē-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*< renominate + -ion.*] The act of nominating again or anew; a repeated nomination.

renont, n. A Middle English variant of *renoun*.

renopercardial (ren-ō-per-i-kār'di-āl), *a.* Same as *renipericardial*. *Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 284.*

renouet, renoued. Obsolete forms of *renoun, renowned*.

renouet, n. An obsolete form of *renoun*.

renounce (rē-nouns'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *renounced*, ppr. *renouncing*. [*< ME. renouence, renonsen, < OF. renouehier, renouceur, renoueer, F. renoueer = Pr. Sp. Pg. renouciar = It. rinunziare, renunziare, renouance, < L. renuntiare, renunziare, bring back a report, also disclaim, renouee, < re-, back, + nuntiare, nunciare, bring a message, < nuntius, a messenger; see nuncio. Cf. announce, denounee, enounce, pronounce.*] I, trans. 1. To declare against; disown; disclaim; abjure; forswear; refuse to own, acknowledge, or practise.

My ryght I *renouee* to that rynk gone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 13629.

Minister. Dost thou *renouee* the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, . . . and the sinful desires of the flesh . . . ?
Answer. I *renouee* them all; and, by God's help, will endeavour not to follow nor be led by them.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

It is impossible to conceive that a whole nation of men should all publicly reject and *renouee* what every one of them, certainly and infallibly, knew to be a law.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 11.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; forsake.

She that had *renouced*
Her sex's honour was *renouced* herself
By all that priz'd it.
Cowper, Task, III. 76.

The conditions of earthly existence were *renouced*, rather than sanctified, in the religious ideal of the medieval church.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 208.

He only lives with the world's life
Who hath *renouced* his own.
M. Arnold, Stanzas in memory of the Author of Obermann.

3. In *card-playing*, to play (a suit) different from what is led: as, he *renouced* spades. = *Syn. Renouance, Recant, Abjure, Forswear, Retract, Revoke, Recall, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate, decline, cast off, lay down, Renouance, to declare strongly, with more or less of formality, that we give up some opinion, profession, or pursuit forever. Thus, a pretender to a throne may renouance his claim. Recant, to make publicly known that we give up a principle or belief formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness; the word therefore implies the adoption of the opposite belief. Abjure, forswear, literally to renouance upon oath, and, metaphorically, with protestations and utterly. They do not necessarily imply any change of opinion. Retract, to take back what has been once given or made, as a pledge, an accusation, Revoke, to take back that which has been pronounced by an act of authority, as a decree, a command, a grant. Recall, the most general word for literal or figurative calling back; as, to recall an expression. Forswear is somewhat out of use. A man may renouance his birthright, forswear a habit, recant his professions, abjure his faith, retract his assertions, revoke his pledges, recall his promises.*

II, intrans. 1†. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good
By onc rebellious act *renouances* to my blood.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 143.

2. In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that led; in a restricted sense, to have to play a card of another suit when the player has no card of the suit led. Compare *revoke*.

renouance (rē-nouns'), *n.* [*< F. renouance = Sp. Pg. renoucia = It. rinunzia, a renouance; from*

the verb: see *renounce*, v.] In card-games in which the rule is to follow suit, the playing of a card of a different suit from that led.

renouncement (rē-noun'sment), *n.* [OF. F. *renouement* = Pr. *renunciament* = Sp. *renunciamento* = It. *rinunziamento*; as *renounce*, v., + *-ment*.] The act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted,
By your renouncement an immortal spirit.
Shak., M. for M., l. 4. 35.

renouncer (rē-noun'sēr), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims.

renovant (ren'ō-vant), *a.* [OF. *renovant*, < L. *renovans* (t-s), ppr. of *renovare*, renew, renovate; see *renovate*.] Renovating; renewing. *Cowel*.

renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *renovated*, ppr. *renovating*. [< L. *renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, renew (> It. *rinovare*, *rinnovare* = Sp. Pg. *renovar*), < re-, again, + *novus*, new, = E. new: see *new*. Cf. *renew*.] 1. To renew; render as good as new; restore to freshness or to a good condition: as, to *renovate* a building.

Then prince Edward, *renovating* his purpose, took shipping againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 37.

In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and *renovate* their father's life.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Till food and wine again should *renovate* his powers.
Crabbe, Works, V. 93.

2. To give force or effect to anew; renew in effect.

He *renovate*th by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him.
Lattimer, Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

renovater (ren'ō-vā-tēr), *n.* [< *renovate* + -er.] Same as *renovator*.

renovation (ren-ō-vā'shōn), *n.* [OF. *renovacion*, F. *renovation* = Pr. *renovacio* = Sp. *renovacion* = Pg. *renovação* = It. *rinovazione*, *rinnovazione*, < L. *renovatio* (n-), a renewing, renewal, < *renovare*, renew, renovate; see *renovate*.] 1. The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal.

This ambassade was sent . . . for the *renovation* of the old league and amitie.
Grafton, Hen. VII., an. 19.

Death becomes
His final remedy; and, . . . to second life,
Waked in the *renovation* of the just,
Resigns him up with heaven and earth renew'd.
Milton, P. L., xl. 65.

The regular return of genial months,
And *renovation* of a faded world.
Cowper, Task, vi. 124.

Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacey, purchased the property of that theatre [Drury Lane], together with the *renovation* of the patent.

Life of Quin (reprint, 1887), p. 42.

2. In *theol.*, the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated. *Renovation* differs from regeneration inasmuch as, while regeneration is a single act, and confers a divine life, which can never be wholly lost in this life, or, according to Calvinistic theology, continues forever, *renovation* is a continuous process or a repetition of acts whereby the divine life is preserved and matured.

renovationist (ren-ō-vā'shōn-ist), *n.* [< *renovation* + -ist.] One who believes in the improvement of society by the spiritual renovation of the individual, supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the development of human nature through purely natural and human influences.

renovator (ren'ō-vā-tōr), *n.* [= OF. *renovateur*, F. *renovateur* = Sp. Pg. *renovador* = It. *rinnovatore*, < L. *renovator*, a renewer, < *renovare*, renew; see *renovate*.] One who or that which renovates or renews.

Just as sleep is the *renovator* of corporeal vigor, so, with their [the Epicureans'] permission, I would believe death to be of the mind's.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero).

renovelt, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *renovelēn*, *renovellen* (also contr. *renuelēn*, *renuelēn*, simulating *new*), < OF. *renoveler*, *renuveler*, *renouveler*, *renouveler*, F. *renouveler* = Pr. *renovellar* = It. *rinnovellare*, *rinnovellare*, renew, < L. re-, again, + *novellus*, new: see *novel*.] To renew.

Yet sang this foule, I rede yow alle awake,
And ye that han ful chosen, as I devise,
Yet at the leste *renoveleth* your servyse.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 17.

renovelance, *n.* [ME. *renoveilaunce*, < OF. *renovelance*, < *renoveler*, renew; see *renovel*.] A renewal.

Renoveilaunces
Of olde forleten squeyntances.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 603.

renowmt, **renowmedt**. Obsolete forms of *renown*, *renowned*.

renown (rē-noun'), *v.* [ME. *renouwen*, *renoumen*, *renomen* (in pp. *renouwed*, *renomed*), < OF. *renomer*, *renumer*, *renommer*, make famous (pp. *renommé*, *renowned*, famous), F. *renommer*, name over, repeat, rename, = Pr. *renomnar*, *renompar*, *renomnar* = Sp. *renombrar* = It. *rinomare* (> G. *renommieren*, boast), < ML. *renominare*, make famous, < L. re-, again, + *nominare*, name: see *nominator*.] 1. *trans.* To make famous.

Nor yron bands aboard
The Pontick sees by their huge Navy cast
My volume shall *renowne*, so long since past.
Spenser, Virgil's Onat, l. 48.

The memorials and the things of fame
That do *renown* this city. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 24.
Soft elocution does thy style *renown*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To behave or pose as a *renown-er*; swagger; boast: with indefinite *it*. [Slang, imitating German.]

To *renown* it . . . is equivalent to the American phrase "spreads himself."
C. G. Leland, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The [Hartz Journey, note.

A general tumult ensued, and the student with the sword leaped to the floor. . . . He was *renowing* it.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *renowm*, *renoum*; < ME. *renoun*, *renouwe*, *renon*, *renowme*, < OF. *renoun*, *renun*, *renon*, *renom*, F. *renom* = Pr. Cat. *renom* = Sp. *renombre* = Pg. *renome* = It. *rinomo*, fame, renown; and from the verb: see *renown*, v.] 1. The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

"O perle," quoth I, "of ryche *renoun*,
So watz hit me dere that thou con deme,
In this veray avysyoun."
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1183.

Better it is to have *Renowme* among the good sorte then to be lorde over the whole world.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.
I loved her old *renoun*, her stainless fame —
What better proof than that I loathed her shame?
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

2†. Report; rumor; éclat.
And [they] diden so well that the worde and the *renon* com to Agrauain and to Gaheret that the childrener foughten be-nethe fer from hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.
Socrates, . . . by the . . . universall *renowme* of all people, was approued to be the wisest man of all Grecia.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

The Rutherfordoords, with grit *renown*,
Convoy'd the town of Jedburgh out.
Raid of the Redswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 132).

3†. A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.
For I ride on the milk-white steed,
And aye nearest the town;
Because I was a christen'd knight,
They gave me that *renown*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

4†. Haughtiness.
Then out spake her father, he spake wí' *renown*,
"Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose aff her gown."
Lord Saiton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

=Syn. 1. Fame, Honor, etc. (see *glory*, *n.*), repute, note, distinction, name.
renowned (rē-nou'nd'), *p. a.* [ME. *renouwed*, *renoumed* (Sc. *renounit*, *renommít*); pp. of *renown*, v.] Having renown; famous; celebrated.

To ben riht cleer and *renouwed*.
Chaucer, Boethius, iii. prose 2.
And made his comper a godsome of hys, that he hadden houe from the fontstone, and was cleped after the kyng ban Bawdewyn, whiche was after full *renoumede*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

They that durst to strike
At so exemplis and unblamed a life
As that of the *renouwed* Germanicus.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, II. 4.

=Syn. Celebrated, Illustrious, etc. (see *famous*), famed, far-famed.

renownedly (rē-nou'ned-li), *adv.* With, or so as to win, renown; with fame or celebrity. *Imp. Diet.*

renowner (rē-nou'nēr), *n.* 1. One who gives renown or spreads fame.

Through his great *renowner* I have wrought,
And my safe saile to sacred anchor brought.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxiii.

Above them all I preferr'd the two famous *renowners* of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them to whom they devote their verse.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

2. [= G. *renommist*, in university slang, a boaster.] A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

Von Kleist was a student, and universally acknowledged among his young acquaintance as a devilish handsome

fellow, notwithstanding a tremendous scar on his cheek, and a cream-colored mustache as soft as the silk of Indian corn. In short, he was a *renowner*, and a duellist.

Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renownful (rē-noun'fūl), *a.* [< *renown* + -ful.] Renowned; illustrious.

Man of large fame, great and abounding glory,
Renownful Scipio. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 1.

rense (rens), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*.
renselaerite (ren-se-lār'it), *n.* [After Stephen Van Rensselaer.] A variety of massive talc or steatite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent¹ (rent). Preterit and past participle of *rend*¹.

rent¹, *v.* An obsolete variant of *rend*¹.
Malignic interpretours whiche isyle not to *rente* and de-face the renoume of wyrters.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, The Proheme.

Though thou *rentest* thy face with painting (enlargest (margin, Heb. *rendest*) thine eyes with paint, R. V.), in vain shalt thou make thyself fair.
Jer. iv. 30.

In sn extreme rage, *renting* his clothes and tearing his hair.
Lylly, Euphues and his England, p. 230.

Repentance must begin with a just sorrow, a sorrow of heart, and such a sorrow as *renteth* the heart.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

They assnited me on all sides, buffeting me and *renting* my Cloaths.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 92.

rent¹ (rent), *n.* [< *rent*¹, v., ult. *rend*¹, v.] 1. An opening made by rending or tearing; a tear; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack.

You all do know this mantle. . . .
Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through;
See what a *rent* the envious Casca made.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 179.

2. A schism; a separation: as, a *rent* in the church.

Heer sing I Isaac's civill Brails and Broils;
Jacobs Revolt; their Cities sack, their Spoils;
Their cursed Wrack, their Godded Calues; the *rent*
Of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Isbenss Regiment.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Schisme.

We care not to keep truth separated from truth, which is the fiercest *rent* and disunion of all.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 63.

=Syn. Tear, rupture, rift.
rent² (rent), *n.* [ME. *rent*, *rente* = D. G. Dan. *rente* = Sw. *ränta*, < OF. *rente*, F. *rente*, income, revenue, rent, annuity, pension, funds, = Pr. *renta*, *renda* = Sp. *renta* = Pg. *renda* = It. *rendita*, income, revenue, rent, < L. *reddita* (se. *pecunia*), 'money paid,' fem. of *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*, give back, pay, yield; see *render*².] 1†. Income; revenue; receipts from any regular source.

Litel was hire catel and hire *rente*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 7.

She seyde, "O Love, to whom I have and shal
Ben humble suget, trewe in myn entente,
As I best can, to you, Lord, geve Ich al
For everemo myn hertes lust to *rente*."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 830.

2. In *law*: (a) A compensation or return made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of time, for the possession and use of property of any kind.

Of all the tulkes of Troy, to telle them by name,
Was non so riche of *rentes*, ne of renke godes,
Of castels full close, & moyni clene tounes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5945.

Thus the poete preieth the pocok for hus federes,
And the riche for hus *rentes*, othere rychesse in hus schoppe.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 185.

Money, if kept by us, yields no *rent*, and is liable to loss.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 213.

(b) Technically, a definite compensation or return reserved by a lease, to be made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of tenure, and payable in money, produce, or other chattels or labor, for the possession and use of land or buildings. Compensation of any other nature is not termed *rent*, because not enforceable in the same manner. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.

Tske (deer Son) to thee
This Farm's demains, . . .
And th' only *Rent* that of it I reserue is
One Trees fsir fruit, to shew thy sute and service.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

Rent is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment, and in arrear at the first moment of the day following.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 275.

(c) The right to such compensation, particularly in respect of lands. Rents, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service*, *rent-charge* or *fee-farm*

reparative (rē-par'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *reparativo*, < ML. **reparativus*, < L. *reparare*, repair: see *repair*.] **I. a. 1.** Capable of effecting or tending to effect repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend defect or make good: as, a *reparative* process.

Reparative inventions by which art and ingenuity stand to help and repair defects or deformities.
Jer. Taylor, *Artif. Handsomeness* (?), p. 60. (*Latham*.)

2. Pertaining to reparation or the making of amends.

Between the principle of *Reparative* and that of Retributive Justice there is no danger of confusion or collision, as one is concerned with the injured party, and the other with the wrongdoer.

H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 256.

II. n. That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

repare¹, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *repair*¹.

repare², *v. i.* A Middle English form of *repair*².

reparel (rē-par'el), *v. t.* [*ME. reparelen, reparellen, reparailen*, < *OF. reparer, reparer, reparer*, etc., repair, renew, reunite, < *re-*, again, + *aparer*, prepare, apparel: see *apparel*.] The word seems to have been confused with *repair*¹. To repair.

He alle . . . come and *reparelle* this citee, and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was.

M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 11. (Halliwell.)

reparel (rē-par'el), *n.* [Also *reparrel*; < *reparel, v.*] Apparel.

Mayest thou not know me to be a lord by my *reparrel*?
Greene, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Let them but lend him a suit of *reparel* and necessities.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

repart (rē-pārt'), *v. t.* [*OF. repartir*, divide again, subdivide, reply, answer a thrust, < *ML. *repartiri*, divide again, < *L. re-*, again, + *partire*, part, divide, share: see *part, v.*, and *party*¹.] To divide; share; distribute.

To give the whole heart to one [friend] is not much, but howe much lesse when amongst many it is *reparted*.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 77.

First, these Judges, in al cities and townes of their jurisdiction, do number the households, and do *repart* them in ten and tenne households; and upon the tenth house they do hang a table or signe, whereon is written the names of those ten householders, &c.
R. Parke, *Hist. China*, etc. (1588), p. 83. (*F. Hall*, *Adjectives in -able*, p. 205.)

repartee (rē-pār-tē'), *n.* [Formerly also *reparty* (the spelling *repartee* being intended at the time (the 17th century) to exhibit the F. sound of the last syllable); < *OF. repartie*, an answering thrust, a reply, fem. of *repartu*, pp. of *repartir*, answer a thrust with a thrust, reply, divide again: see *repart*.] **1.** A ready, pertinent, and witty reply.

They [wicked men] knowe there is no drolling with so sour a piece as that [conscience] within them is, for that makes the smartest and most cutting *repartees*, which are uncase to bear, but impossible to answer.
Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, I. xi.

There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged *repartees* under the rich peacock hangings of Mrs. Montague.
Macaulay, *Warren Hastings*.

2. Such replies in general or collectively; the kind of wit involved in making sharp and ready retorts.

As for *repartee* in particular, as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy, where it is proper to the characters.
Dryden, *Mock Astrologer*, Pref.

You may allow him to win of you at Play, for you are sure to be too hard for him at *Repartee*. Since you monopolize the Wit that is between you, the Fortune must be his of Course.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, i. 6.

= **Syn. 1.** *Repartee, Retort.* A *repartee* is a witty and good-humored answer to a remark of similar character, and is meant to surpass the latter in wittiness. A *retort* is a keen, prompt answer. A *repartee* may be called a *retort* where the wit is keen. *Retort*, however, is quite as commonly used for a serious turning back of censure, derision, or the like, in a short and sharp expression.

Repartee is the witty *retort* in conversation.
J. De Mille, *Rhetoric*, § 453.

repartee (rē-pār-tē'), *v. i.* [*repartee, n.*] To make ready and witty replies.

High Flights she had, and Wit at Will,
And so her Tongue lay aeldom still;
For in all Visits who but she
To argue, or to *repartee*?
Prior, *Hans Carvel*.

repartier (rē-pār'tēr), *n.* [*repart + -er*.] A distributor.

Of the temporal goods that God glues us, we be not lords but *repartiers*.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 152.

repartimiento (rē-pār-ti-mien'tō), *n.* [*Sp. repartimiento*, partition, division, distribution: see *repartment*.] **1.** A partition or division; also, an assessment or allotment.

In preparing for the siege of this formidable place, Ferdinand called upon all the cities and towns of Andalusia and Estremadura . . . to furnish, according to their *repartimientos* or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp before Loxa.
Irving, *Granada*, p. 64.

2. In Spanish America, the distribution of certain sections of the country, including the native inhabitants (as peons), made by the early conquerors among their comrades and followers.

There was assigned to him [Las Casas] and his friend Renteria a large village in the neighbourhood of Xagua, with a number of Indians attached to it, in what was known as *repartimiento* (allotment).
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 320.

repartition (rē-pār-tish'on), *n.* [= *F. repartition* = *Sp. reparticion* = *Pg. repartição* = *It. ripartigione*, < *ML. *repartitiō(n)*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*, and cf. *partition*.] A repeated or fresh partition; redistribution.
Bailey.

repartment, *n.* [*OF. repartement*, division, *F. repartement*, assessment, = *Sp. repartimiento* = *Pg. repartimento* = *It. ripartimento*, assessment, < *ML. *repartimentum*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*.] A division; distribution; classification.

In these *repartments* of Epamnuondas it apperteyneth not unto your honour and mee that we come in a good hour, nor that we stande in a good hour; for wee are now come to be of the number that goe in a good hour.
Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

repass (rē-pās'), *v.* [*OF. repasser*, pass again, *F. repasser*, pass again, iron, set, hone, grind, = *Sp. repasar* = *Pg. repassar* = *It. ripassare*, < *ML. repassare*, pass back, return, < *L. re-*, back, + *ML. passare*, pass, go: see *pass*.] **I. intrans.** To pass or go back; move back: used specifically by conjurers or jugglers.

Nothing but hey-pass, *repass*!
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 4.

Five girdles bind the skies: the torrid zone Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun.
Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, i. 322.

II. trans. To pass again, in any sense.

Well have we pass'd and now *repass'd* the seas,
And brought desired help. *Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 7. 5.
The bill was thoroughly revised, discussed, and *repassed* a little more than one year afterwards.
The Century, XXXVII. 559.

repassage (rē-pās'āj), *n.* [*OF. repassage*, *F. repassage* (*ML. reflex repassagium*), a returning, ironing, setting, honing, whetting, raking, etc.: < *repasser*, return: see *repass*.] **1.** The act of repassing; a passing again; passage back.—**2.** In *gilding*, the process of passing a second coat of deadening glue as a finish over dead or unburnished surfaces. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 24.

repassant (rē-pās'ant), *a.* [*F. repassant*, ppr. of *repasser*, *repass*: see *repass*.] In *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

repassion (rē-pāsh'on), *n.* The reception of an effect by one body from another which is more manifestly affected by the action than the former.

repass (rē-pās'), *n.* [*ME. repast*, < *OF. repast, repas, F. repas*, a repast, meal (= *Sp. repasto*, increase of food), < *ML. repastus*, a meal, < *L. re-*, again, + *pastus*, food: see *pasture*.] **1.** A meal; the act of taking food.

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine? *Milton*, *To Mr. Lawrence*.

And he him home, at evening's close,
To sweet *repast*, and calm repose.
Gray, *Ode, Measure arising from Vicissitude*, l. 88.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*,
I care not what, so it be wholesome food.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, iv. 3. 15.

A buck was then a week's *repast*,
And 'twas their point, I ween, to make it last.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 93.

3t. Refreshment through sleep; repose.

Forthwith he runnes with feigned faithfull hast
Unto his guest, who, after troublous sights
And dreames, gan now to take more sound *repast*;
Whom suddenly he wakes.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. ii. 4.

repast (rē-pās't'), *v.* [= *Sp. Pg. repastar*, feed again: from the noun.] **I. trans.** To feed; feast.

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iv. 5. 147.
He then also, as before, left arbitrary the dytling and *repasting* of our minds.
Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 16.

II. intrans. To take food; feast. *Pope*.

repaster (rē-pās'tēr), *n.* One who takes a repast.

They doe plye their commons, lyke quick and greedye *repastours*,
Thee stagg vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or lynchepyn.
Stanhurst, *Æneid*, l.

repastination† (rē-pas-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. repastinatio(n)*], a digging up again, < *repastinare*, dig up again, < *re-*, again, + *pastinare*, dig: see *pastinate*.] A second or repeated digging up, as of a garden or field.

Chap. vi.—Of composts, and stercoration, *repastination*, dressing and stirring the earth or mould of a garden.
Evelyn, *Misc. Writings*, p. 730.

repasture† (rē-pās'tūr), *n.* [*repast + -ure*.] Food; entertainment.

Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 95.

repatriate (rē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* [*L.L. repatriatus*, pp. of *repatriare* (> *It. repatriare* = *Sp. Pg. repatriar* = *F. repatrier, repatrier*), return to one's country again, return home, < *L. re-*, back, + *patria*, native land: see *patria*. Cf. *repair*².] To restore to one's own country. *Cotgrave*.

He lived in a certain Villa Garibaldi, which had belonged to an Italian refugee, now long *repatriated*, and which stood at the foot of the nearest mountain.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 578.

repatriation (rē-pā'tri-ā'shon), *n.* [*ML. repatriatio(n)*], < *L.L. repatriare*, pp. *repatriatus*, return to one's country: see *repatriate*.] Return or restoration to one's own country.

I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy *Repatriation*.

Sir H. Wotton, *To Lord Zouch*, Florence, June 13, 1592.

repay (rē-pā'), *v.* [*OF. repayer* = *Sp. Pg. repagar* = *It. ripagare*, pay back; as *re-* + *pay*¹.] **I. trans.** **1.** To pay back; refund.

In common worldly things, 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to *repay* a debt.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, ii. 2. 92.

He will repay you; money can be *repaid*;
Not kindness such as yours.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

2. To make return, retribution, or requital for, in a good or bad sense: as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

And give God thanks, if forty stripes
Repay thy deadly sin. *Whittier*, *The Exiles*.
Repaying incredulity with faith.
Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 159.

3. To make return or repayment to.

When I come again, I will *repay* thee. *Luke* x. 35.
Now hae ye play'd me this, fause love,
In summer, mid the flowers?
I sall *repay* ye back again
In winter, 'mid the showers.
The Fause Lover (*Child's Ballads*, IV. 90).

II. intrans. To requite either good or evil; make return.

Vengeance is mine; I will *repay*, saith the Lord.
Rom. xli. 19.
'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that *repay*,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.
Lowell, *Comm. Ode*.

repayable (rē-pā'-a-bl), *a.* [*repay + -able*.] That may or must be repaid; subject to repayment or refunding: as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

repayment (rē-pā'ment), *n.* [*repay + -ment*.] **1.** The act of repaying or paying back.

To run into debt knowingly . . . without hopes or purposes of *repayment*.
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Dying*, iv. § 8.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

What was paid over it was reckoned as a *Repayment* of part of the Principal. *Arbutnot*, *Ancient Coins*, p. 209.

repet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *reap*.

repeal (rē-pēl'), *v. t.* [*ME. repelen*, < *OF. rapeler*, call back, recall, revoke, repeal, *F. rapeler*, call again, call back, call after, call in, recall, retract, call up, call to order, recover, regain, < *re-*, back, + *apeler*, later *appeler*, call, appeal: see *appeal*.] **1t.** To call back; recall, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

For syn my fader in so heigh a place
As parlement hath hire eschaunge enseed,
He nyll for me his lettre be *repeled*.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 560.

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, v. 4. 143.

2t. To give up; dismiss.

Yet may ye weel *repele* this busynesse,
And to reason unumw't haue attendance.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

Which my liege Lady seeing thought it best
With that his wife in friendly wise to deale, . . .
And all forepast displeasures to *repeale*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. viii. 21.

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose.
Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 59.

3. To revoke; abrogate, as a law or statute: it usually implies a recalling of the act by the power that made or enacted it.

Divers laws had been made, which, upon experience, were repealed, as being neither safe nor equal.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 390.

The land, once lean, . . . Exults to see its thistly course repeal'd.

Cowper, Task, vi. 768.

A law for paying debts in lands or chattels was repealed within eight months of its enactment.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 234.

=Syn. 3. *Annul, Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*, and list under *abrogate*.

repeal (rē-pēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *repele*, *repell*; < OF. *rapel*, F. *rappel*, a recall, appeal, < *rapeler*, call back: see *repeal*, *v.*] 1†. Recall, as from exile.

Her intercession chafed him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. l. 234.

Begge not thy fathers free repeale to Court,
And to those offices we have bestow'd.

Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

2. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation: as, the repeal of a statute.—**Freedom of repeal**. See *freedom*.—**Repeal agitation**, in *British hist.*, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the monster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Connell in 1844, the agitation subsided.—Syn. 2. See *abolish*.

repealability (rē-pē-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< repealable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being repealable.

repealable (rē-pē-lā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. rapelable*, F. *rappelable*, repealable; as *repeal + -able*.] Capable of being repealed; revocable, especially by the power that enacted.

Even that decision would have been repealable by a greater force.

Art of Contentment. (Latham.)

repealableness (rē-pē-lā-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *repealability*.

repealer (rē-pē-lēr), *n.* [*< repeal + -er*]. One who repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

In old days . . . [Separatists] would have been called repealers, and neither expression would to-day be repudiated by the Nationalist party in Ireland.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 580.

repealment (rē-pē-l'ment), *n.* [*< repeal + -ment*]. 1†. A calling back; recall, as from banishment.

Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his repealment.

Wittes' Commonwealth, p. 220. (Latham.)

2. The act of abrogating or revoking; repeal. [Rare.]

repeate (rē-pēt'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *repete*; < OF. *repetir*, F. *répéter* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. repetir* = It. *repetere*, repeat, < L. *repetere*, attack again, seek again, resume, repeat. < *re-*, again, + *petere*, attack, seek: see *petition*. Cf. *appete*, *compete*.] **I. trans.** 1. To do, make, or perform again.

The thought or feeling a thousand times repeated becomes his at last who utters it best.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. To say again; iterate.

He that repeateth a matter separateth very friends.

Prov. xvii. 9.

No one can repeat any thing that Varilas has ever said that deserves repetition; but the man has that innate goodness of temper that he is welcome to every body.

Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To say over; recite; rehearse.

The third of the five vowels, if you repeat them.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 57.

He will think on her he loves,
Fondly he'll repeat her name.

Burns, Jockey's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

4†. To seek again. [Rare.]

And, while through burning labyrinths they retire,
With loathing eyes repeat what they should shun.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 257.

5. In *Scots law*, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.—To repeat one's self, to say or do again what one has said or done before.—To repeat signals (*naut.*), to make the same signal which the senior officer has made, or to make a signal again.—Syn. 3. To relate. See *recapitulate*.

II. intrans. To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time. Specifically—(a) To strike the hour again when desired: said of watches that strike the hours, and will strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed. See *repeater*, 2. (b) To commit or attempt to commit the fraud of voting more than once for one candidate at one election. [U. S.]—**Repeating action**, in *pianoforte-making*, an action which admits of the repetition of the stroke of a hammer before its digital has been completely released.—**Repeating circle, decimal**. See *circle, decimal*.—**Repeating firearm**, a rifle or other firearm fitted with a magazine for cartridges, with an automatic feed to the barrel, or in some other way prepared for the rapid discharge of a number of shots without reloading. [This name was formerly ap-

plied to the revolver, but is now rarely so used.]—**Repeating instrument**, a geodetical or other optical instrument upon which the measurement of the angle can be repeated, beginning at the point of the limb where the last measurement ended, so as to eliminate in great measure the errors of graduation.—**Repeating rifle**. See *repeating firearm*, above.—**Repeating ship**. Same as *repeater*, 6 (a).

repeat (rē-pēt'), *n.* [*< repeat, v.*] 1. The act of repeating; repetition. [Rare.]

Of all whose speech Achilles first renew'd
The last part thus, . . .
And so of this repeat enough.

Chapman, tr. of Iliad, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated; specifically, in music, a passage performed a second time.

They [the Greek poets] called such linking verse Epimone, . . . and we may term him the Loubardon, following the original, or, if it please you, the long *repeater*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 188.

3. In musical notation, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is usually included within the signs

[$\text{||} \text{||}$] or [$\text{||} \text{||}$]. The sign || is often added for greater distinctness. When the passage is not to be repeated entire, the terms *da capo* (D. C.) or *dal segno* (D. S.) are used, the former meaning 'from the beginning,' and the latter 'from the sign (||),' and the end of the repeat is

marked by *fine* or by a heavy bar with a hold, || . A passage of only a measure or two which is to be repeated is sometimes marked 'bis.'—**Double repeat**, in logic, the middle term.

The double repeat (which is a woerde rehearsed in bothe propositions) must not entre into the conclusion.

Wilson, Rule of Reason.

repeatedly (rē-pēt'ed-li), *adv.* With repetition: more than once; again and again indefinitely.

repeater (rē-pē'tēr), *n.* 1. One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies.

Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 121.

2. A watch that, on the compression of a spring, strikes the last hour. Some also indicate the quarters, or even the hours, quarters, and odd minutes.—3. In *arith.*, an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater*, as .3333, etc.; but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater*, as .08333, etc. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure; thus, the above examples are written .3̇ and .083̇. A repeater is also called a *simple repetend*.

4. One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election. [U. S.]

When every town and city in the United States is voting on the same day, and "colonists" and repeaters are needed at home, and each State is reduced for its voters to its own citizens.

The Nation, VI. 252.

5. A repeating firearm. (a) A revolver. (b) A magazine-gun.

6. *Naut.*: (a) A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any 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. Also called *repeating ship*. (b) A flag which indicates that the first, second, or third flag in a hoist of signals is to be repeated.—7. In *teleg.*, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, etc., the original line current becomes too feeble to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.—8. In *calico-printing*, a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern.

repeating (rē-pē'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *repeat, v.*] The fraudulent voting, or attempt to vote, more than once for a single candidate in an election. [U. S.]

Repeating and personation are not rare in dense populations, where the agents and officials do not, and cannot, know the voters' faces.

Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 100.

repedation (rep-ē-dā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. repedare*, pp. *repedatus*, step back, < L. *re-*, back, + *ped-* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal, pedestrian*.] A stepping or going back; return.

To take notice of the directions, stations, and *repedations* of those erratic lights, and from thence most convincingly to inform himself of that pleasant and true paradox of the annual motion of the earth.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, II. 12.

repel (rē-pel'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *repelled*, ppr. *repelling*. [Formerly also *repell*; < ME. *repellen*, < OF. **repeller* = Sp. *repeler* = Pg. *repellit* = It. *repellere*, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*].

Cf. *compel, expel, impel, propel*.] **I. trans.** 1. To drive back; force to return; check the advance of; repulse: as, to *repel* an assailant.

Wyth this honde hast thou wryten many letters by whiche thou *repellyd* moche folke fro doying sacrifice to our goddes.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 573.

The Batavians . . . had enclosed the Romans unaware behind, but that Agricola, with a strong Body of Horse which he reserv'd for such a purpose, *repell'd* them back as fast.

Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

But in the past a multitude of aggressions have occurred . . . which needed to be *repelled* by the speediest means.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 111.

2. To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance; resist; oppose; reject: as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—3. To drive back or away: the opposite of *attract*. See *repulsion*.—**Pleas proposed and repelled**. See *propose*.—Syn. 1 and 2. *Decline, Reject*, etc. (see *refuse*), parry, ward off, defeat.

II. intrans. 1. To act with force in opposition to force impressed; antagonize.—2. In *med.*, to prevent such an afflux of fluids to any particular part as would render it tumid or swollen.

repellence (rē-pel'ens), *n.* [*< repellent(t) + -ce*]. Same as *repellency*.

repellency (rē-pel'ens-si), *n.* [As *repellence* (see *-ey*).] The character of being repellent; the property of repelling; repulsion.

repellent (rē-pel'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *repelente* = Pg. It. *repellente*, < L. *repellen(t)-s*, ppr. of *repellere*, drive back: see *repel*.] **I. a.** 1. Having the effect of repelling, physically or morally; having power to repel; able or tending to repel; repulsive.

Why should the most repellent particles be the most attractive upon contact?

Bp. Berkeley, Siris, § 237.

Its repellent plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder.

Athenæum, No. 2367, p. 474.

There are some men whom destiny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness, whose clothes are repellent of dust and mud.

Lowell, Fircside Travels, p. 47.

2. Specifically, capable of repelling water; water-proof: as, repellent cloth or paper.

II. n. 1. In *med.*, an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling. Astringents, ice, cold water, etc., are repellents.—2. A kind of water-proof cloth.

repeller (rē-pel'ēr), *n.* One who or that which repels.

repelless (rē-pel'les), *a.* [*< repel + -less*]. Invincible; that cannot be repelled. [Rare.]

Two great Armados howrelle plow'd their way,
And by assault made knowne *repelless* might.

G. Markham, Sir R. Grinville (Arber rep.), p. 71.

repent¹ (rē-pent'), *v.* [*< ME. repenpen*, < OF. (and F.) *repentir*, refl., = Pr. *repentir*, *repender* = Cat. *rependerit* = OSp. *repentir* (cf. mod. Sp. *arrepentir* = Pg. *ar-repender*, refl.) = It. *ripentire*, *ripentere*, *repent*, < ML. as if **repentere*, *repent* (ppr. *repentent(-s)*, *repentant*), < L. *re-*, again, + *pentire* (> OF. *pentir*), *repent*: see *penitent*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something one has done or left undone.

Yef the myght thei wolde *repente* with gode will of the styfe that thei hadde a-gain Merlin, but to late thei wera to *repente*.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 176.

I never did *repent* for doing good,
Nor shall not now.

Shak., M. of V., III. 4. 10.

This Grief still treads upon the Heels of Pleasure;
Marry'd in haste, we may *repent* at Leisure.

Congreve, Gld Batchelor, v. 8.

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; be penitent. See *repentance*.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish.

Luke xiii. 3.

Full seldom does a man *repent*, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.

Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To do penance.—4. To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past.

Sir knight, so fer haste thou gon that late it is to *repente*, for he is longinge to me, and ther-fore I com hym for to challenge.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 328.

Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return.

Ex. xiii. 17.

5†. To express sorrow for something past.

For dead, I surely doubt, thou maist aread
Henceforth for ever Florimell to be;
That all the noble knights of Maydenhead,
Which her ador'd, may sore *repent* with mee.

Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 47.

Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon,
... poor Encobarbus did
Before thy face *repent!* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 7.

=*Syn.* 1-4. See *repentance*.

II. trans. 1. To remember or regard with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach; feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of: as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventr thou may *repent* it twyes,
That thu hast askid of this lande trevage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 3342.

Confess yourself to heaven;
Repent what's past; avoid what is to come.
Shak., Hamlet, lll. 4. 150.

My loss I mourn, but not *repent* it.
Burns, To Major Logan.

[Formerly often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and impersonally.

It *repenteth* me not of my cost or labor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth.
Wubthrop, Hist. New England, I. 476.

This was that which *repented* him, to have giv'n up to just punishment so stout a Champion of his designs.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, II.

Thou may'st *repent* thee yet
The giving of this gift.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 47.]

2†. To be sorry for or on account of.

"To that shalt thou come hastily," quod Gawein, "and that me *repenteth* sore, for moche wolde I love thy companye yef ite liked."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

repent¹ (rē-pent'), *n.* [*< repent*¹, *v.*] Repentance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behinde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

repent² (rē-pent), *a.* [*< L. repen(t)-s*, ppr. of *repere* (> It. *repere*), creep; akin to *serpere*, creep, Gr. *ἔρπειν*, creep; see *reptile* and *serpent*.] 1. In bot., creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively. — 2. In zool., creeping, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Repentia*.

repentable (rē-pen'ta-bl), *a.* [*< repent*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a *repentable* sin or repairable malice.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (*Davies*.)

repentance (rē-pen'tans), *n.* [*< ME. repentance*, *repentance*, *< OF. repentance*, *repentance*, *F. repentance* = *Pr. repentensa* = *It. ripentenza*, *< ML. as if *repententia*, *< repenitē(t)-s*, repentant; see *repentant*, and cf. *penitence*.] 1. The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true *repentance* but in thought—
Not ev'n in inmost thought to think again
The sins that made the past so pleasant to us?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. In theol., a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine abandonment of it in conduct of life.

John did . . . preach the baptism of *repentance* for the remission of sins.
Mark i. 4.

As all sins deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our way of reconciliation with him is the inward secret *repentance* of the heart.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not?
Yet what can it when one can not repent?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 65.

=*Syn.* *Repentance*, *Penitence*, *Contrition*, *Compunction*, *Regret*, *Remorse*, may express the sorrowful feeling of the wrong-doer in view of his conduct. *Repent* is quite as often used of wishing that one had not done that which is unwise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the feeblest degree of sorrow for doing wrong; but it may contain no element of real *repentance*. *Repentance* goes beyond feeling to express distinct purposes of turning from sin to righteousness; the Bible word most often translated *repentance* means a change of mental and spiritual attitude toward sin. Strictly, *repentance* is the beginning of amendment of life; the word does not imply any greater degree of feeling than is necessary to bring about a change, whether the turning be from a particular sin or from an attitude of sin. *Penitence* implies a large measure of feeling, and applies more exclusively than *repentance* to wrong-doing as an offense against God and right. *Contrition*, literally breaking or bruising, is essentially the same as *penitence*; it is a deep, quiet, and continued sorrow, chiefly for specific acts. *Compunction*, literally pricking, is a sharp pang of regret or self-reproach, often momentary and not always resulting in moral benefit. It is more likely than *remorse* to result in good. *Remorse*, literally gnawing, is naturally sharper mental suffering than *compunction*; the word often suggests a sort of spiritual despair or hopelessness, paralyzing one for efforts to attain *repentance*.

repentant (rē-pen'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. repentant*, *< OF. repentant*, *repentant*, *penitent*, *< ML. repenitē(t)-s*, ppr. of **repentere*, *repent*: see *repent*¹.] 1. *a.* 1. Experiencing repen-

tance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.

There is no sin so great but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the *repentant* heart.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood,
Praying.
Milton, P. L., xi. 1.

2. Expressing or showing repentance.

After I have solemnly Interr'd
At Chertsey monastery this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 2. 216.

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

=*Syn.* See *repentance*.

II. n. One who repents; a penitent.

repentantly (rē-pen'tant-li), *adv.* In a repentant manner; with repentance.

To her I will myself address,
And my rash faults *repentantly* confess.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 4.

repenter (rē-pen'tēr), *n.* One who repents.

Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation.
Donne, Devotions, p. 221.

Repentia (rē-pen'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. repen(t)-s*, creeping; see *repent*².] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. *Merrem*.

repentingly (rē-pen'ting-li), *adv.* With repentance. *Imp. Diet.*

repentless (rē-pen'tles), *a.* [*< repent*¹ + *-less*.] Without repentance; unrepenting. *Jodrell*.

repeople (re-pē-pl), *v. t.* [*< OF. repeupler*, *F. repeupler*, also *repopuler* = *Sp. repopular* = *It. ripopolare*; as *re-* + *people*.] To people anew; furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage and *repeopling* the Island.
Steele, Tatler, No. 195.

repercept (rē-pēr'sept), *n.* [*< re-* + *percept*.] A represented percept. *Mind*, X. 122.

reperception (rē-pēr-sep'shən), *n.* [*< re-* + *perception*.] The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception.

Keats . . . writes to his publisher, . . . "No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine."
Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

repercolation (rē-pēr-kō-lā'shən), *n.* [*< re-* + *percolation*.] Repeated percolation; in *phur.*, the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

repercuss (rē-pēr-kus'), *v. t.* [*< L. repercusus*, pp. of *repercutere* (> It. *ripercutere* = *Sp. Pg. repercutir* = *Pr. repercutir* = *F. repercuter*), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate, *< re-*, back, + *percutere*, strike; see *percuss*.] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.

Alr in ovens, though . . . it doth . . . boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 118.

Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small an horizontal distance, to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

repercussion (rē-pēr-kush'ən), *n.* [*< OF. repercuSSION*, *F. repercuSSION* = *Pr. repercuSSION* = *Sp. repercuSSION* = *Pg. repercuSSION* = *It. ripercuSSIONE*, *< L. repercuSSION(u)-*, a rebounding, reflecting, *< repercutere*, strike back, reflect; see *percuss*.] 1. The act of driving back; a rebounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upon which it impinges; reverberation.

In echoes (whereof some are as loud as the original voice) there is no new elision, but a *repercussion* only.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 124.

The streams . . . appearing, by the *repercussion* of the water in manie places, to be full of great stones in the bottom.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

The peculiar style of this critic [Hazlitt] is at once sparkling and vehement. . . . The volcano of his criticism heaves; the short, irruptive periods clash with quick *repercussion*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 99.

2. In music: (a) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (b) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (c) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord.

repercussive (rē-pēr-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. repercuSSIF*, *F. repercuSSIF* = *Pr. repercuSSIU* = *Sp. repercuSSIVO* = *Pg. repercuSSIVO* = *It. ripercuSSIVO*; as *percuss* + *-ive*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of the nature of repercussion; causing repercussion or reflection.

Whose dishevell'd locks,
Like gems against the *repercussive* sun,
Give light and splendour.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2.

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder sweat,
And Massive Bolts on *repercussive* Anvils bear.
Congreve, Taming of Namure.

2†. Repellent.

Blood is stanch'd . . . by astringents and *repercussive* medicines.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 66.

3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, speak, . . .
Salute me with thy *repercussive* voice.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* Roar. *Thomson*, Summer, I. 1162.

II. n. A repellent.

repertoire (rep-ēr-twōr'), *n.* [*< F. répertoire*: see *repertory*.] A repertory; specifically, in music and the drama, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has carefully studied, and is ready to perform.

repertor (rē-pēr'tōr), *n.* [*< L. repertor*, a finder, discoverer, *< reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find out, discover; see *repertory*.] A finder. [Rare.]

Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the *repertor* of mules, the industrious founder or the casual finder of them.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV. ii. 32. (*Davies*.)

repertorium (rep-ēr-tō-ri-um), *n.*; pl. *repertoria* (-i). [LL.] Same as *repertory*.

repertory (rep-ēr-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *repertories* (-riz). [*< OF. *repertorie*, later *repertoire*, *F. répertoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. repertorio*, *< LL. repertorium*, an inventory, list, repertory, *< L. reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find, find out, discover, invent, *< re-*, again, + *perire*, usually *perire*, produce; see *parant*.] 1. A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . . the poem of Zoroastes, containing a hundred thousand verses twentie times told, of his making; and made besides a *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poesie.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 1.

2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

His [Homer's] writings became the sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.

Bolingbroke, Essays, ii., Error and Superstition.
The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples.
Burke.

3. Same as *repertoire*.

A great academic, artistic theatre, . . . rich in its *repertory*, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its servants.
H. James, Jr., The Tragic Muse, xxix.

reperusal (rē-pē-rō-zal), *n.* [*< reperuse* + *-al*.] A second or a repeated perusal.

reperuse (rē-pē-rōz'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *peruse*.] To peruse again. *Bulwer*.

repet. An abbreviation of the Latin word *repetatur* (let it be repeated), used in prescriptions.

repetend (rep-ē-tend), *n.* [*< L. repetendus*, to be repeated, gerundive of *repetere*, repeat; see *repeat*.] 1. In arith., that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate. It is called a *simple repetend* when only one figure recurs, as .3333, etc., and a *compound repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .029029, etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3 and .029. See *repeater*, 3.

2. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song. [Rare.]

In "The Raven," "Lenore," and elsewhere, he [Poe] employed the *repetend* also, and with still more novel results.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 251.

repitent (rep-ē-tent'), *n.* [G., *< L. repenitē(t)-s*, pp. of *repentere*, repeat; see *repeat*.] In Germany, a tutor or private teacher; a repertitor.

He [Bleek] was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position of *Repitent* or tutor in theology.
Encyc. Brit., III. 824.

repetition (rep-ē-tish'ən), *n.* [*< OF. repetitiōn*, *F. répétitiōn* = *Pr. repetitiōn* = *Sp. repeticiōn* = *Pg. repeticiōn* = *It. ripetiziōne*, *< L. repetitiō(n)-*, a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, *< repetere*, seek again, repeat; see *repeat*.] 1. The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the same act, word, sound, or idea.

Ye have another sort of *repetition* when in one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus:

It was Maryne, Maryne that wrought mine woe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 167.

All the neighbour caves . . .
Make verbal *repetition* of her moans.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 831.

Every feeling tends to a certain extent to become deeper by *repetition*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

2. That which is repeated.—3†. Remembrance; recollection.

Call him hither;
We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill
All repetition: let him not ask our pardon;
The nature of his great offence is dead,
And deeper than oblivion we do bury
The incensing relics of it.

Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.—5. Specifically, in *music*, the rapid reiteration or repercussion of a tone or chord, so as to produce a sustained effect, as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments.—6. Same as *repeating action* (which see, under *repeat*).—*Repetition of π* , in *math.*, a partition in which a number occurs π times. Thus, $2 + 2 + 2 + 5$ is a repetition of 3. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *recapitulate* and *pleonasm*.

repetitional (rep-ē-tish'on-āl), *a.* [*< repetition + -al.*] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

repetitious (rep-ē-tish'ū-ri), *a.* [*< repetition + -ary.*] Same as *repetitional*.

repetitioner (rep-ē-tish'ūn-ēr), *n.* [*< repetition + -er.*] One who repeats; a repeater.

In 1665 he [Sam. Jemmat] was the Repeater or *Repetitioner*, in St. Mary's church, on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons. Wood, Fasti Oxon., II. 141.

repetitiousness (rep-ē-tish'ū-s), *a.* [*< repetiti(ōn) + -ous.*] Containing or employing repetition; especially, characterized by undue or tiresome iteration. [U. S.]

The observation which you have quoted from the Abbé Raynal, which has been written off in a succession not much less *repetitious*, or protracted, than that in which school-boys of former times wrote.
Quoted by Pickering from *Remarks on the Review of Inchequin's Letters in the Quarterly Rev.*, Boston, 1815.

The whole passage, Hamlet, i. 4. 17-38, "This heavy-headed revel, east and west," etc., is diffuse, involved, and *repetitious*. Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass., 1883, p. xxii.

An irrelevant or *repetitious* speaker. Harper's Mag., LXXV. 515.

repetitiously (rep-ē-tish'ū-s-lī), *adv.* In a repetitious manner; with tiresome repetition. [U. S.]

repetitiousness (rep-ē-tish'ū-s-nes), *n.* The character of being repetitious. [U. S.]

repetitive (rē-pet'ī-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *repetitivo*. *< L. repetere*, pp. *repetitus*, repeat: see *repeal*.] Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitious.

repetitor (rē-pet'ī-tor), *n.* [= F. *répétiteur* = Pr. *repetive* = Sp. Pg. *repetidor* = It. *ripetitore*, *ripittore*. *< L. repetitor*, one who demands back, a claimer, ML. a repeater, *< repetere*, seek again, repeat: see *repeal*.] A private instructor or tutor in a university.

repicque, *n.* and *v.* See *repique*.

repine (rē-pīn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *repined*, ppr. *repining*. [Early mod. E. *repyne*; *< re- + pine*2; perhaps suggested by OF. *repointre*, prick again, or by *repent*.] 1. To be fretfully discontented; be unhappy and indulge in complaint; murmur: often with *at* or *against*.

Lachesis thereat gan to *repine*,

And said: . . .
"Not so; for what the Fates do once decree,
Not all the gods can change, nor Jove himself can free!"
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 51.

This Saluage trash you so scornfully *repine* at, being put in your mouths, your stomachs can digest.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 229.

Our Men, seeing we made such great runs, and the Wind like to continue, *repined* because they were kept at such short allowance.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 281.

Thy rack'd inhabitants *repine*, complain,
Tax'd till the brow of Labour sweats in vain.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 304.

2†. To fail; give way.
Repining courage yields
No foot to foe. Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

repine (rē-pīn'), *n.* [*< repine, v.*] A repining. [Rare.]

Were never four such lamps together mix'd,
Had not his [eyes] clouded with his brow's *repine*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 490.

And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred shrines
(In spite of time and envious *repines*)
Stand still, and flourish. Ep. Hall, Satires, II. ii. 8.

repiner (rē-pī'nēr), *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

Let rash *repiners* stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee. Young.
Alas for maiden, alas for Judge,
For rich *repiner* and household drudge!
Whittier, Maud Muller.

repining (rē-pī'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *repine, v.*] Discontent; regret; complaint.

He sat upon the rocks that edged the shore,
And in continued weeping and in sighs
And vain *repinings* wore the hours away.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 79.

repiningly (rē-pī'ning-lī), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

repique (re-pēk'), *n.* [Also *repicque*; *< F. repie*, *repique*, *< repiquer*, formerly *repiqueur*, prick or thrust again, *< re- + piquer*, prick, thrust, *< pic*, a point, pike: see *pique*.] In *piquet*, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations of cards in one's hand, before the playing begins and before an opponent has scored at all.

repique (re-pēk'), *v.* [*< repique, n.*] I. *intrans.* In *piquet*, to score a repique.

II. *trans.* To score a repique over.
"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I *repiqued* him," answered the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance. H. Mackenzie, Man of Feeling, xxv.

Also *repicque*.
replace (rē-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replaced*, ppr. *replacing*. [*< re- + place*; prob. suggested by F. *remplace* (see *reimplace*).] 1. To put again in the former or the proper place.

The earl . . . was *replaced* in his government. Bacon.

The deities of Troy, and his own Penates, are made the companions of his flight; . . . and at last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country. Dryden, Æneid, Ded.

A hermit . . . *replac'd* his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good: as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.—3. To substitute something competent in the place of, as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed.—4. To fill or take the place of; supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end or office of.

It is a heavy charge against Peter to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be should grow up ill-educated and unfit to *replace* him. Brougham.

With Israel, religion *replaced* morality. M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, p. 44.

These compounds [organic acids] may be regarded as hydrocarbons in which hydrogen is *replaced* by carboxyl. Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

The view of life as a thing to be put up with *replacing* that zest for existence which was so intense in early civilisations. T. Hardy, Return of the Native, iii. 1.

Replaced crystal. See *crystal*. = *Syn.* 1. To reinstate, reestablish, restore.

replaceable (rē-plā'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being replaced; that may be replaced.

replacement (rē-plās'ment), *n.* [*< replace + -ment*. Cf. F. *remplacement*, *< remplace*, *replace*.] 1. The act of replacing.

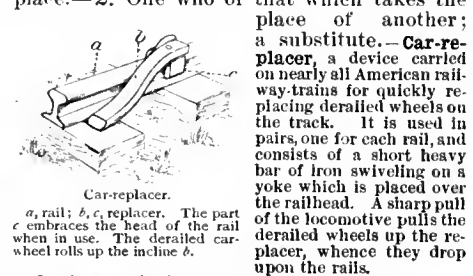
The organic acids may likewise be regarded as derived from alcohols by the *replacement* of H₂ by O. Encyc. Brit., V. 553.

2. In *crystal*, the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more.

replacer (rē-plā'sér), *n.* 1. One who or that which replaces, or restores to the former or proper place.—2. One who or that which takes the place of another; a substitute.—**Car-replacer**, a device carried on nearly all American railway-trains for quickly replacing derailed wheels on the track. It is used in pairs, one for each rail, and consists of a short heavy bar of iron swivelling on a yoke which is placed over the railhead. A sharp pull of the locomotive pulls the derailed wheels up the replacer, whence they drop upon the rails.



Replacement of the solid angles of a cube by the planes of a trapezohedron.



replacing-switch (rē-plā'sing-swich), *n.* A device consisting of a united pair of iron plates hinged to shoes fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway rolling-stock. A second pair of plates may be hinged to the first to facilitate the placing of the bridge in position to receive the car-wheels.

replait (rē-plāt'), *v. t.* [Also *repleat*; *< re- + plait, v.*] To plait or fold again; fold one part of over another again and again.

In his [Raphael's] first works, . . . we behold many small foldings often *replated*, which look like so many whips. Dryden, Observations on Dufrenoy's Art [of Painting].

replant (rē-plant'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replanter* = Sp. Pg. *replantar* = It. *riplantare*, *< ML. replantare*, plant again, *< L. re-*, again, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*.] 1. To plant again.

Small trees upon which figs or other fruit grow, being yet unripe, . . . take . . . up in a warm day, and *replant* them in good ground. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 443.

2. Figuratively, to reinstate.
I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona,
And *replant* Henry in his former state.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., III. 8. 198.

replant (rē-plant'), *n.* [*< replant, v.*] That which is replanted. [Recent.]

No growth has appeared in any of the *replants*. Medical News, LII. 488.

replantable (rē-plant'ā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. replantable*; as *replant* + *-able*.] Capable of being replanted again. Imp. Diet.

replantation (rē-plant'ā-shon), *n.* [*< F. replantation*; as *replant* + *-ation*.] The act of planting again.
Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced. Hallywell, Saving of Souls (1677), p. 100. (Latham.)

replead (rē-plēd'), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< OF. *replaidier*, *repledoier*, *replidoier*, plead again; as *re-* + *plaid*.] To plead again.

repleader (rē-plē'dēr), *n.* [*< OF. *replaidier*, inf. used as a noun: see *replead*.] In law, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again: a course allowed for the correction of mispleading.

repleat (rē-plēt'), *v. t.* Same as *replait*.

repledge (rē-plej'), *v. t.* [*< OF. replegier* (ML. *replegare*), pledge again; as *re-* + *pledge*. Cf. *repleary*.] 1. To pledge again.—2. In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal on the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the replieger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

repledger (rē-plej'ēr), *n.* One who repledges.

replenish (rē-plen'ish), *v.* [*< ME. replenissen*, *< repleniss-*, stem of certain parts of OF. *replenir*, fill up again, *< L. re-*, again, + ML. **plēnire*, *< plēnis*, full: see *plenish*.] I. *trans.* 1. To fill again; hence, to fill completely; stock.

Desertes *replenished* with wyld beasts and venomous serpentes. Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 9.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth. Gen. i. 28.

There was . . . a quantitie of a great sorte of files, . . . which came out of holes in y^e ground, and *replenished* all y^e woods, and eate y^e green things. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 315.

2†. To finish; complete; consummate; perfect.

We smothered
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature. Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 18.

3†. To revive. Patsgrave. (Halliwell.)

II.† *intrans.* To recover former fullness.
It is like . . . that the humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the full; for that then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 894.

replenisher (rē-plen'ish-ēr), *n.* One who or that which replenishes; specifically, in *elec.*, a static influence- or induction-machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer.

replenishment (rē-plen'ish-ment), *n.* [*< replenish + -ment*.] 1. The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.—2. That which replenishes; a supply. Cowper.

replete (rē-plēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *repleat*; *< ME. replete*, *replet*, *< OF. (and F.) replet* = Pr. *replet* = Sp. Pg. It. *repleto*, *< L. repletus*, filled up, pp. of *replere*, fill again, *< re-*, again, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *complete*.] Filled up; completely filled; full; abounding.

Ware the sonne in his ascension
Ne fynde yow not *replet* of humours hote. Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 137.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks. Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 853.

O, that's a comedy on a very new plan;
and mirth, yet of a most serious moral!
Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

replete (rē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repleted*, ppr. *repleting*. [*< L. repletus*, pp. of *replere*, fill up; see *replete, a.*] To fill to repletion or satiety; fill full.

Such have their intestines *repleted* with wind and excrements. Verner, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 407. (Encyc. Diet.)

repleniteness (rē-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being replete; fullness; repletion. Bailey, 1727.

repletion (rē-plē'shon), *n.* [*< ME. replecion*, *< OF. replecion*, *replecion*, F. *réplétion* = Pr. *replecio* = Sp. *replecion* = Pg. *repleção* = It. *re-*

plazione, < L. *repletio* (n-), a filling up, < *replere*, fill up; see *replete*.] 1. The state of being replete; fullness; specifically, superabundant fullness; surfeit, especially of food or drink.

Replecionu ne made hire nevere alk;
Attempre dyete was al hire plisak.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 17.

Drowsiness followed *repletion*, as a matter of course, and they gave us a bed of skins in an inner room.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 118.

2. In *med.*, fullness of blood; plethora.
repletive (rē-plē'tiv), *a.* [*OF.* *repletif*; as *replete* + *-ive*.] Causing repletion. *Cotgrave*.

repletively† (rē-plē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a repletive manner; redundantly.

It (*behold*) is like the hand in the margin of a book, pointing to some remarkable thing, and of great succeeding consequence. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen; seldom used *repletively*, but to impart and import some special note.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 110.

repletory (rē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [*OF.* *replete* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its "mental dietetic" is tonic, not *repletory*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. III. C.

replevable (rē-plē'v-a-bl), *a.* [*OF.* *replevy* + *-able*.] Same as *replevisable*.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *n.* [*OF.* *replevin*, **replevine* (ML. *replevina*), < *replever*, warrant, pledge; see *replevy*. Cf. *plevin*.] 1. In *law*, 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 suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention, with certain exceptions as to property in custody of the law, taken for a tax, or the like.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—3f. Bail.—**Replevin in the cept**, an action of replevin in which the charge was that the defendant wrongfully took the goods.—**Replevin in the detinet**, an action in which the charge was only that the defendant wrongfully detained the goods. The importance of the distinction between this and replevin in the cept was that the latter was appropriate in cases where an action of trespass might lie, and did not require any demand before bringing the action.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *v. t.* [*OF.* *replevin*, *n.*] To replevy.

Me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound replevin you.

S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 4.

replevisable (rē-plev'i-sa-bl), *a.* [*OF.* *replevisabilis*, < *replevir*, replevy; see *replevis*.] In *law*, capable of being replevied. Also *replevisable*.

This is a case in which neither bail nor mainprize can be received, the felon who is liable to be committed on heavy grounds of suspicion not being *replevisable* under the statute of the 3d of King Edward. *Scott*, Rob Roy, viii.

replevish (rē-plev'ish), *v. t.* [*OF.* *replevis-*, stem of certain parts of *replevir*, replevy; see *replevy*.] In *law*, to bail out; replevy.

replevisor (rē-plev'i-sor), *n.* [NL., < *replevis* (h) + *-or*.] A plaintiff in replevin.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replevied*, ppr. *replevying*. [Early mod. E. *replevie*; < ME. **replevien*, < OF. *replevir*, < ML. *replevire*, also *replegiare* (after Rom.), give bail, surety, < *re* + *plevire*, *plegiare*, warrant, pledge; see *pledge* and *plevin*, and cf. *replevin*.] I. *trans.* 1. To recover possession of by an action of replevin; sue for and get back, pending the action, by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law. See *replevin*.—2f. To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; bail, as a person.

But yours the waif [waif] by high prerogative,
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to replevie, and my son reprove.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

II. *intrans.* To take possession of goods or chattels sued for by an action of replevin.

The cattle-owner . . . might either apply to the King's Chancery for a writ commanding the Sheriff to "make replevin," or he might verbally complain himself to the Sheriff, who would then proceed at once to *replevy*.

Matne, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *n.* [*ME.* *replevy*; < *replevy*, *v.* Cf. *replevin*, *n.*] Replevin.

The baly of the hundred told me that Wharles spake to hym, in caa he had be distreynd, that he wold have gete hym a *replevy*; and the baly bad hym kete a *replevy* of his mayater and he wold serve it. *Paston Letters*, l. 194.

replica (rep'li-kā), *n.* [= F. *réplique*, a copy, a repeat, < It. *replica*, a repetition, reply, < *repliare*, repeat, reply; see *reply*, *v.* Cf. *reply*, *n.*] 1. A work of art made in exact likeness of an-

other and by the same artist, differing from a copy in that it is held to have the same right as the first made to be considered an original work.—2. In *music*, same as *repeat*, 2.

replicant (rep'li-kant), *n.* [= F. *répliquant* = Sp. Pg. It. *replicante*, a replier, < L. *replican* (t-), ppr. of *replicare*, repeat, reply; see *replicate*, *reply*.] One who makes a reply.

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replicated*, ppr. *replicating*. [*L.* *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back, reply; see *reply*.] 1. To fold or bend back: as, a replicated leaf.—2f. To reply.

They eringing in their neckes, like rats, smothered in the holde, poorly replicated, . . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirst, we content ourselves."
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

3. In *music*, to add one of its replicates to (a given tone).

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *u.* and *n.* [= F. *répliqué* = Sp. Pg. *replicado* = It. *replicato*, < L. *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back; see *replicate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Folded. Specifically—(a) In *bot.*, folded back upon itself, either outward as in veneration, or inward as in estivation. (b) In *entom.*, noting wings which have a joint in the costal margin by means of which the outer part folds or rather slides back on the base, as the posterior wings of most beetles. Sometimes there are more than one of such transverse folds, and the wing may be folded like a fan before it is bent, as in the earwig.

II. *n.* In *music*, a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone; a repetition at a higher or lower octave.

replicatile (rep'li-kā-til), *a.* [*OF.* *replicare* + *-ile*.] In *entom.*, that may be folded back on itself, as the wings of certain insects.

replication (rep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [*ME.* *repliecion*, *repliecioun*, < OF. **repliecion* = Sp. *repliecion* = Pg. *replicação* = It. *replicazione*, < L. *replicatio* (n-), a reply, < *repliare*, reply; see *replicate*, *reply*.] 1. An answer; a reply.

My will is this, for plat conclusioun,
Withouten eny *repliecioun*.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 985.

Besides, to be demanded of a sponge! what *replication* should be made by the son of a king?
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 2. 13.

2. In *law*, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

To that that he hath answered y have replied yn such wyse that y trowe to be sure ynough that there shall no vnytable thyng be seyde to the contrarye of my seyde *repliecioun*, and asmoche as he wold sey shall he but falsnesse and lesyngs.
Paston Letters, l. 260.

3f. Return or repercussion of sound.

Fiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds
Made in her concave shores. *Shak.*, J. C., l. 1. 51.

The echoes sighed
In lulling *replication*. *Glover*.

4. In *logic*, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition.—5. Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. Grayson's placid physiognomy. *Farrar*, Julian Home, vi.

6. A repeated folding or bending back of a surface.—7. In *music*, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together.

replicative (rep'li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *répliatif*; < *replicare* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of replication; containing replication.

replier (rē-pli'er), *n.* [Also *replier*; < *reply* + *-er*.] One who replies or answers; one who makes a reply; specifically, in school disputations, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

At an act of the Commencement, the answerer gave for his question; That an aristocracy was better than a monarchy. The *replier*, who was a dissolute fellow, did tax him; That, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said; That the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars; who would be much straitened if they should give questions of nothing but such things wherein they are practised.
Bacon, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XIII. 340).

replum (rep'lum), *n.* [NL., < L. *replum*, a door-case.] In *bot.*, the frame-like placenta, across which the septum stretches, from which the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit fall away in dehiscence, as in *Cruceifere*, certain *Papaveraceæ*, *Mimosa*, etc.; sometimes incorrectly applied to the septum.

replume (rē-plōm'), *v. t.* [*OF.* < *re* + *plume*.] To rearrange; put in proper order again; preen, as a bird its feathers.

The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure.

Browning, Saul, xv.

replunge (rē-plunj'), *v. t.* [*OF.* *replongier*, F. *replonger*, plunge again; as *re* + *plunge*.] To plunge again; immerse anew. *Milton*.

reply (rē-pli'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replied*, ppr. *replying*. [*ME.* *repleyn*, *replein*, < OF. *replier*, reply, also lit. fold again, turn back, F. *réplier*, fold again, turn, coil, *répliquer*, reply, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *replear* = It. *replicare*, reply, < L. *replicare*, fold back, turn back, turn over, repeat, LL. (as a law-term) reply, < *re*-, back, + *pliare*, fold; see *ply*. Cf. *apply*.] I. *trans.* 1f. To fold back.

The ouer nape [table-cloth] achalie dowbulle be layde,
To tho vtur syde the seuage brade;
Tho ouer seuage he schalle *repleye*,
As towelle hit were. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

2. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success
The tempter stood, nor had what to reply.

Milton, P. R., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make answer; answer; respond.

O man, who art thou that *repleist* against God?
Rom. ix. 20.

Reply not to me with a fool-born jest.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 59.

Full ten years slander'd, did he once *reply*?
Pope, Troil. to Sifires, l. 374.

He sang his song, and I *replied* with mine.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To do or give something in return for something else; make return or response; answer by suitable action; meet an attack: as, to *reply* to the enemy's fire.

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;
The walls, the woods, and long canals *reply*.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 100.

When I addressed her with my customary salutation, she only *replied* by a sharp gesture, and continued her walk.
R. L. Stevenson, Oldia.

3. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

reply (rē-pli'), *n.* [= F. *réplique* = Sp. *replicia* = Pg. *replicia*, a reply; from the verb; see *reply*, *v.*] 1. An answer; a response.

Quherat al laughed, as if I had bene dryven from al *repleye*, and I fretted to see a frivolesse jest goe for a solid answer.
A. Huane, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 37.

Thus saying rose

The monarch, and prevented all *reply*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 467.

I leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep out from under the crushing weight of these conclusions to the unfortunates who suppose that a *reply* is equivalent to an answer.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 81.

2. The act or power of answering, especially with fitness or conclusiveness.

In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in *reply*.

Macaulay, Lord Holland.

3. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter-attack: as, his *reply* was a blow.—4. In *music*, the answer of a fugue. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. Rejoinder, retort.

repolish (rē-pol'ish), *v. t.* To polish again.
repon (rē-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reponed*, ppr. *reponing*. [= OF. *repondre*, *reponere*, lay aside, conceal, also reply, = Sp. *reponer* = Pg. *repôr* = It. *riporre*, < L. *reponere*, lay, place, put, or set back, replace, lay aside, lay up, preserve; ML. (as a law-term) reply; < *re*-, back, + *ponere*, put; see *poner*. Cf. *repose*.] 1. To replace; specifically, in *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—2. To reply. [*Scotch* in both uses.]

repopulate (rē-pop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [*OF.* < *re* + *populāte*. Cf. *repeople*.] To populate or people anew; supply with a new population; repeople.

Temiraglio returned to the city, and then beganne for to *repopulate* it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 220.

repopulation (rē-pop'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *repopulation* = Sp. *repoblacion*; as *re* + *populatio*.] The act of repeopleing, or the state of being repleated.

report (rē-pōrt'), *v.* [*ME.* *reporten*, < OF. (and F.) *reporter*, carry back, return, remit, refer, = Pr. Sp. *reportar*, carry back (cf. Pg. *reportar*, respect, honor, regard), = It. *riportare*, < L. *reportare*, carry back, bring back, carry off, get, obtain, bring back (an account), report, ML. also write (an account) for information or record, < *re*-, back, + *portare*, carry; see *port*]. Cf. *rapport*.] I. *trans.* 1. To bear or bring back as an answer; relate, as what has been dis-

covered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may report thrise happy newes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

Tom, an arch, sly rogue, . . .
Moves without noise, and, swift as an express,
Reports a message with a pleasing grace.
Couper, Truth, I. 205.

2. To give an account of; make a statement concerning; say; make known; tell or relate from one to another.

Reporte no slander, ne yet shew
The fruites of flattery.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it,
that thou and the Jews think to rebel.
Neh. vi. 6.

Why does the world report that Kate doth limp?
O slanderous world!
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 254.

Came
The lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince
Reported who he was, and on what quest.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Elaine.

3. To give an official or formal account or statement of; as, to report a deficit.

A committee of the whole . . . has no authority to
punish a breach of order, . . . but can only rise and re-
port the matter to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parl. Practice, § 308.

4. To write out and give an account or state-
ment of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc.,
of a legislative body, a convention, court, etc.;
specifically, to write out or take down from the
lips of the speaker; as, the debate was fully
reported.—5. To lay a charge against; bring
to the cognizance of; as, to report one to one's
employer.—6†. To refer (one's self) for infor-
mation or credit.

I report me unto the consciences of all the land, whether
he say truth or otherwise.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

Wherein I report me to them that knew Sir Nicholas
Bacon Lord keeper of the great Seale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

7†. To return or reverberate, as sound; echo
back.

The eare taking pleasure to heare the like tune reported,
and to feele his returne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163.

If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three
times report you the whole three words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.

8†. To describe; represent.

He shall know you better, sir, if I may live to report you.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 172.

Bid him
Report the feature of Octavia, her years,
Her inclination, let him not leave out
The colour of her hair.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 5. 112.

To be reported, or (usually) to be reported of, to be
(well or ill) spoken of; to be mentioned.

Timotheus . . . was well reported of.
Acts xvi. 2.

To report one's self. (a) To make known one's own
whereabouts or movements to any person, or in any desig-
nated place or office, so as to be in readiness to perform a
duty, service, etc., when called upon. (b) To give infor-
mation about one's self; speak for one's self.

The chimney-piece
Chaste Dian bathing; never saw I figures
So likely to report themselves; the cutter
Was as another nature.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 83.

= **Syn.** 1. To announce, communicate.—2. To rumor,
bruit.

II. intrans. 1. To give in a report, or make
a formal statement; as, the committee will re-
port at twelve o'clock.—2. To give an account
or description; specifically, to do the work of a
reporter. See *reporter* (b).

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but coarsely of her.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 60.

For two sessions he [Dickens] reported for the "Mirror
of Parliament," . . . and in the session of 1835 became
reporter for the "Morning Chronicle."
Leslie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XV. 21.

3. Same as to report one's self (a) (see under
I.); as, to report at headquarters.

report (rē-pōrt'), *n.* [**< ME. report = F. report,**
a bringing forward (*rapport*, relation, a state-
ment, report), = *It. rapporto*, report; from the
verb.] 1. An account brought back or re-
turned; a statement or relation of facts given
in reply to inquiry, as the result of investiga-
tion, or by a person authorized to examine and
bring or send information.

Other service thanne this I myhte comende
To you to done, but, for the tyme is shorte,
I putte theym nouthe in this lytyl Reporte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This is (quod he) the right report
Of all that I did heir and knew.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 187).

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours;
And ask them what report they bore to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 377.

Geraint . . . woke . . . and call'd
For Enid, and . . . Yniol made report
Of that good mother making Enid gay.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence,
rumor; common fame.

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of
thy acts and of thy wisdom.
I Kl. x. 6.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks
goldenly of his profit.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 6.

3. Repute; public character.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that fear-
eth God, and of good report among all the nation of the
Jews.
Acts x. 22.

A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blistered her report.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 12.

4. An account or statement. (a) A statement of
a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and de-
termined in a court of justice, the object being to pre-
sent such parts of the pleadings, evidence, and argument,
with the opinion of the court, as shall serve to inform the
profession and other courts of the points of law in respect
to which the case may be a precedent. The books con-
taining such statements are also called *reports*. (b) The
official document in which a referee, master in chancery,
or auditor embodies his findings or his proceedings for
the purpose of presentation to the court, or of filing as a
part of its records. (c) In *parliamentary law*, an official
statement of facts or opinions by a committee, officer, or
board to the superior body. (d) A paper delivered by the
masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the
custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing a state-
ment in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (e) An account
or statement, more or less full and circumstantial, of the
proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative assembly, meet-
ing, court, etc., or of any occurrence of public interest,
intended for publication; an epitome or fully written ac-
count of a speech.

Stuart occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the report-
ers' gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a
report of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb.,
1800.
Leslie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XI. 308.

5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

Russet-pated coughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 22.

The lashing billows make a loud report,
And beat her sides.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 189.

6†. Relation; correspondence; connection; refer-
ence.

The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridore
worse, having no report to the wlags they joyne to.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

Guard report. See *guard*.—**Pinion of report.** See
pinion.—**Practice reports.** See *practice*.—**Sick re-
port.** See *sick*.—**Syn. I.** Narration, detail, description,
recital, narrative, communication.—2. Hearsay.—4. (a),
(b) *Verdict*, etc. See *decision*.

reportable (rē-pōrt'ā-bl), *a.* [**< report + -able.**]
That may be reported; fit to be reported. *Imp.*
Diet.

reportage (rē-pōrt'āj), *n.* [**< F. reportage,** re-
porter, report; see *report*.] Report.

Lord Lytton says some sensible things both about poetry
and about Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the
lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he
has exhibited the sentiments of an "illustrious poet, X."
The Academy, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 347.

reporter (rē-pōrt'ēr), *n.* [**< ME. reportour,** **<**
OF. *reporteur, reportour, one who reports a
case, < ML. reportator, < reportare, report; see
report.] One who reports or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene oure gouverneur,
And of oure tales juge and reportour.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 814.

There she appeared indeed; or my reporter devised well
for her.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 193.

The mind of man, whereto the senses are but reporters,
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, l. 8.

Specifically—(a) One who draws up official statements of
law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates.
(b) A member of the staff of a newspaper whose work is
to collect and put in form for submission to the editors
local information of all kinds, to give an account of the
proceedings at public meetings, entertainments, etc., and,
in general, to go upon any mission or quest for news, to
interview persons whose names are before the public, and
to obtain news for his paper in any other way that
may be assigned to him by his chiefs.

Among the reporters who sat in the Gallery, it is re-
markable that two-thirds did not write short-hand; they
made notes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dick-
ens sat with them in the year 1836.
W. Beant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 210.

(c) One who makes or signs a report, as of a committee.
A. J. Ellis.

reporterism (rē-pōrt'ēr-izm), *n.* [**< reporter +**
-ism.] The practice or business of reporting;
work done by a reporter. [Rare.]

Frsser . . . seems more bent on Toryism and Irish re-
porterism, to me infinitely detestable.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

reporterize (rē-pōrt'ēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
reporterized, ppr. *reporterizing*. [**< reporter +**
-ize.] To submit to the influence of newspaper
reporters; corrupt with the methods of report-
ers. [Rare and objectionable.]

Our reporterized press is often truculently reckless of
privacy and decency.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 314.

reporting (rē-pōrt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *report*,
v.] The act or system of drawing up reports;
the practice of making a report; specifically,
newspaper reporting (see phrase below); also
used attributively; as, the reporting style of
phonography.

At the Restoration all reporting was forbidden, though
the votes and proceedings of the House were printed by
direction of the Speaker.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

Newspaper reporting, the system by which proceed-
ings and debates of Congress or Parliament or other legis-
lative bodies, and the proceedings of public meetings,
the accounts of important or interesting events, etc., are
taken down, usually in shorthand, by a body of reporters
attached to various newspapers or to general news-agen-
cies, and are afterward prepared for publication.

reportingly (rē-pōrt'ing-li), *adv.* By report or
common fame. [Rare.]

For others say thou dost deserve, and I
Believe it better than reportingly.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 116.

reportorial (rē-pōrt'ēr-i-āl), *a.* [Irreg. **< re-**
porter, taken as **reportor*, + *-ial*, in imitation
of words like editorial, professorial, etc.] Of
or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [An
objectionable word, not in good use.]

The great newspapers of New York have capital, editor-
ial talent, *reportorial* enterprise, and competent business
management, and an unequalled field both for the collec-
tion of news and the extension of their circulation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.

reportory† (rē-pōrt'ō-rī), *n.* [Irreg. **< report +**
-ory.] A report.

In this transcurive *reportory*, without some observant
glaunce, I may not dully overpass the gallant beauty of
their haven.
Nashe, Leuten Stauffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

reposal (rē-pō'zāl), *n.* [**< repose + -al.**] 1.
The act of reposing or resting.

Dost thou think
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd?
Shak., Lear, ii. 1. 70.

2†. That on which one reposes.

The devil's cushion, as Gualter calls it, his pillow and
chiefe reposal.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 85.

reposance† (rē-pō'zans), *n.* [**< repose + -ance.**]
The act of reposing; reclusion. [Rare.]

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget
Bp. Hall, Poems, p. 92.

repose (rē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reposed*, ppr.
reposing. [**< ME. reposen, < OF. reposer, repaus-**
ser, repose, rest, stay, F. reposer = Pr. repausar
= Sp. reposar = Pg. repousar = It. riposare, <
ML. repansare, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish,
intr. be at rest, rest, repose, < L. re-, again, +
pausare, pause, rest; see pose². Cf. repone, re-
posit.] I. trans. 1†. To lay (a thing) at rest;
lay by; lay up; deposit.

Write upon the [almond] cornel . . . outetake,
Or this or that, and faire aboute it close
In cley and swynes dounge and so repose.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Pebbles, reposed in those cliffs amongst the earth, being
not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.
Woodward.

2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest; with refer-
ence to a person, and often used reflexively.

Enter in the castle
And there repose you for this night.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 161.

I reposed my selfe all that night in a certaine Inne in
the suburbs of the city.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 132.

Whose causeway parts the wayle with shady rows?
Whose seats the weary traveller repose?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 260.

The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, . . .
Fearless of wrong, repose'd his wearied strength.
Cowper, Task, l. 15.

3†. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize;
compose.

All being settled and reposed, the lord archbishop did
present his majesty to the lords and commons.
Fuller. (Webster.)

4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust.
The king reposes all his confidence in thee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 6.

Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his
wife had reposed in me in behalfe of his little sonn.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.

There are some writers who repose undoubting confi-
dence in words.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., l. 60.

The absolute control [of a society] is reposed in a com-
mittee.
Art Age, VII. 51.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie or be at rest; take rest; sleep.

Yet must we credit that his (the Lord's) hand compos'd All in six Days, and that he then *Repos'd*.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 7.

When statesmen, heroes, kings, in duat *repose*. Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 387.

The public mind was then *reposing* from one great effort, and collecting strength for another.

Macauley, Lord Bacon.

2. To rest in confidence; rely: followed by *on* or *upon*.

I do desire thy worthy company, Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*. Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 26.

The best of those that then wrote disclaim that any man should *repose* on them, and send all to the Scriptura.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

The soul, *reposing* on assur'd relief, Feels herself happy amidst all her grief. Cowper, Truth, l. 55.

=Syn. 1. To recline, settle, slumber. See *rest*, v. t. **repose** (rē-pōz'), *n.* [*< OF. repos, repaus, F. repos, E. dial. repous = Pr. repaus = Cat. repos = Sp. reposo = Pg. repouso = It. riposo, repose; from the verb.*] 1. The act or state of *reposing*; inaction; a lying at rest; sleep; rest.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*. Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws A death-like silence, and a dread *repose*. Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 166.

Absolute *repose* is, indeed, a state utterly unknown upon the earth's surface. Huxley, Physiography, xx.

2. Freedom from disturbance of any kind; tranquillity.

The great civil and religious conflict which began at the Reformation seemed to have terminated in universal *repose*.

Macauley, William Pitt.

A goal which, gain'd, may give *repose*. M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. Settled composure; natural or habitual dignity and calmness of manner and action.

Her manners had not that *repose* Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

That *repose* which is the ornament and ripeness of man is not American. That *repose* which indicates a faith in the laws of the universe, a faith that they will fulfil themselves, and are not to be impeded, transgressed, or accelerated.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

4. Cause of rest; that which gives *repose*; a rest; a pause.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *reposes*, because in reality the sight would be tired if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects.

Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

5. In a work of art, dependence for effect entirely upon inherent excellence, all meretricious effect of gaudiness of color or exaggeration of attitude being avoided; a general moderation or restraint of color and treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent action.—*Angle of repose*. See *angle* 3.—**Repose of St. Anne**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on July 25th in memory of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary.—**Repose of the Theotocos**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on August 15th in commemoration of the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary.—**Syn. 1-3. Quiet, Tranquillity**, etc. (see *rest*), quietness.

reposed (rē-pōzd'), *p. a.* [*pp. of repose, v.*] Exhibiting *repose*; calm; settled.

He was in feeding temperate, in drinking sober, in giving liberal, in receiving of consideration, in sleeping short, in his speech *reposed*.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helwiese, 1577), p. 20.

But *reposed* nature may do well in youth, as is seen in Augustus Caesar . . . and others. Bacon, Youth and Age.

reposedly (rē-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a *reposed* manner; quietly; composedly; calmly. *Imp. Dict.*

reposedness (rē-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being *reposed* or at rest.

Of which [wishes] none rises in me that is not bent upon your enjoying of peace and *reposedness* in your fortunes, in your affections, and in your conscience.

Donne, Letters, xlviii.

reposeful (rē-pōz'fūl), *a.* [*< repose + ful.*] 1. Full of *repose*.—2. Affording *repose* or rest; trustworthy; worthy of reliance.

Though princea may take, above others, some *reposeful* friend, with whom they may participate their nearest passions. Sir Robert B. Cotton, A Short View, etc., in J. Mor- gan's Phoenix Britannicus, l. 68. (F. Hall.)

I know not where she can pick out a fast friend, or *reposeful* confidant of such reciprocal interest.

Howell, Vocall Forrest, 23. (Latham.)

reposer (rē-pō'zēr), *n.* One who *reposes*. *Imp. Dict.*

reposit (rē-poz'it), *v. t.* [Formerly also *reposit*; *< L. repositus, pp. of reponere, lay up: see*

reponere.] To lay up; lodge, as for safety or preservation.

I cased his body to be coffin'd in lead, and *reposited* on the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church at Deptford. Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

reposit (rē-poz'it), *n.* [Formerly also *reposit*; *< reposit, v.*] That which is laid up; a deposit. *Encyc. Dict.*

reposition (rē-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*< ML. repositio(n)-, < L. reponere, pp. repositus, lay up: see reposit.*] 1. The act of *repositing*, or laying up in safety.

That age which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*. Ep. Hall, Censure of Travell, § 6.

2. The act of replacing, or restoring to its normal position; reduction.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation. Wiseman, Surgery.

3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

repositor (rē-poz'i-tōr), *n.* [*< reposit + -or.*] One who or that which replaces; specifically, in *surg.*, an instrument for restoring a displaced uterus to its normal position.

repository (rē-poz'i-tō-ri), *a. and n.* [*I. a. < L. *repositorius, < reponere, pp. repositus, lay up: see reposit.* II. *n. < OF. *repositorie, later repositoire = Sp. Pg. repositorio = It. ripositorio, < L. repositorium, a repository, neut. of repositorius: see I.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to *reposition*; adapted or intended for deposition or storage.

If the bee knoweth when, and whence, and how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the *repository* comb, and how to lay it up, and all the rest of her marvellous economy. Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

II. *n.*; pl. *repositories* (-riz). 1. A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine.

The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. Locke.

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a shop: as, a carriage-*repository*.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art *Repository*, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter. Thackeray.

repossess (rē-pō-zes'), *v. t.* [*< re- + possess.*] To possess again; regain possession of.

The resolution to die had *repossessed* his place in her mind. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

To *repossess one's self of*, to obtain possession of again.

repossession (rē-pō-zesh'on), *n.* [*< re- + possession.*] The act or state of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek *repossession* by force. Raleigh.

reposure (rē-pō'zhūr), *n.* [*< repose + -ure.*] Rest; quiet; *repose*.

In the *reposure* of most soft content. Marston.

It was the Franciscans antique Dormitory, as appeareth by the concavities still extant in the walls, places for their several *reposure*. Fuller, Hist. of Camb., viii. 19. (Davies.)

reput (rē-pot'), *v. t.* [*< re- + pot.*] To replace in pots; specifically, in *hort.*, to shift (plants in pots) from one pot to another, usually of a larger size, or to remove from the pot and replace more or less of the old earth with fresh earth.

repour (rē-pōr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + pour.*] To pour again.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night, *Repouring* down black darkness from the sky. Mr. for Mags.

repuissage (rē-pō'sāzh), *n.* [*F. < repousser, beat back: see repoussé.*] 1. The beating out from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal surface. See *repoussé, n.*—2. In *etching*, the hammering out from behind of parts of an etched plate which have been brought by charcoal or scraper below half its thickness, making hollows which would show as spots in printing, in order to bring them up to the required level. A spot to be thus treated is fixed by letting one of the points of a pair of calipers (compasses with curved legs) rest on the place, and marking the corresponding place on the back of the plate with the other point.

repoussé (rē-pō'sā), *a. and n.* [*< F. repoussé, pp. of repousser, push back, beat back, repulse: see repulse, and cf. push.*] I. *a.* Raised in relief by means of the hammer; beaten up from the under or reverse side.

In this tomb was a magnificent silver-gilt amphora, certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek *repoussé* work in silver. The body of this vase is richly ornamented with birds and floral arabesques. C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 381.

II. *n.* *Repoussé* work; the art of shaping vessels and the like, and of producing ornament on the surface, by hammering thin metal on the reverse side, the artist watching the side destined to be exposed to follow the development of the pattern by the blows of the hammer; also, the articles thus produced.



Gold etui, decorated with *Repoussé* work; time of Louis XV.

A hammer with an elastic handle screwed to a permanent support, and having many adjustable heads, is used for this work. *Repoussé* work is often finished by chasing; the chaser, working upon the right side of the metal, presses back or modifies the relief of the metal, which has taken shape from the hammer. For this purpose a bed of some resistant but soft material is provided to support the metal while in the chaser's hands; hollow silver vessels, for instance, are filled with pitch. Compare *chasing*.

repp, *n.* See *rep* 1.

repped (rept), *a.* [*< rep + -ed.*] Ribbed or eorded transversely: as, *repped* silk.

repr. An abbreviation (used in this work) of (a) *representing*; (b) *representative*.

reproof, *n.* An obsolete form of *reproof*.

reprove, *v.* An obsolete form of *reprove*.

refablet, *a.* A Middle English form of *refutable*.

refefet, *n.* A Middle English form of *reproof*.

reprehend (rep-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [*< ME. reprehenden = OF. reprehendre, F. reprehendre = Pr. reprehendre, reprove, reprove, reprove = Cat. repender = Sp. reprehender = Pg. reprehender = It. riprendere, riprendere, < L. reprehendere, reprehendere, hold back, check, blame, < re-, back, + prehendere, hold, seize: see prehend.*] 1. To charge with a fault; elide sharply; reprove: formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

Thow were ay wont eche lovcre *reprehende* Of thing fro which thow kanst the nat defende. Chaucer, Troilus, l. 510.

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee, For thou hast done a charitable deed. Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 60.

I bring an angry mind to see you folly, A sharp one too to *reprehend* you for it. Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; speak of as a fault; censure.

I have faults myself, and will not *reprehend* A crime I am not free from. Beau. and FL., Little French Lawyer, l. 2.

Let men *reprehend* them [my labours], so they observe and weigh them. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 359.

3. To convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in composition a kind of poverty. Bacon. (Latham.)

= **Syn. 1.** To blame, rebuke, reprimand, upbraid. See *admonition*.

reprehender (rep-rē-hen'dēr), *n.* One who *reprehends*; one who blames or reproves.

To the second ranke of *reprehenders*, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italianate coyned verbes all in ize, thus I replie: That no word that blowes atong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of any power or force to confute or perswade but must be swelling and boystrous. Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

reprehensibility (rep-rē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *Fg. reprehensibilidade, < LL. as if *reprehensibilita(-t)s, < reprehensibilis, reprehensibilis: see reprehensibilis.*] The character of being reprehensible.

reprehensible (rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [*< OF. reprehensible, F. reprehensible = Sp. reprehensible, reprehensible = Pg. reprehensível = It. riprensibile, < LL. reprehensibilis, reprehensibilis, < L. reprehendere, pp. reprehensus, reprehend: see reprehend.*] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things.

In a meane man prodigallitie and pride are faultes more *reprehensible* than in Princea. Putterham, Arte of Eng. Poetrie, p. 34.

This proceeding appears to me wholly illegal, and *reprehensible* in a very high degree. Webster, Speech in Senate, May 7, 1834.

= **Syn.** Blamable, culpable, reprovable. See *admonition*.

reprehensibleness (rep-rĕ-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-rĕ-hen'si-bli), *adv.* With reprehension, or so as to merit it; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

reprehension (rep-rĕ-hen'shŏn), *n.* [**ME.** *reprehension*, **OF.** *reprehension*, **F.** *repréhension* = **Pr.** *reprehensio*, **reprencio** = **Sp.** *reprehension*, **reprehension** = **Pg.** *reprehensio* = **It.** *riprehensione*, **L.** *reprehensio(n-)*, **reprehendere**, **pp.** *reprehensus*, **reprehend**: see *reprehend*.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

Let him use his harsh
Unsavoury reprehensions upon those
That are his hands, and not on me.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

We have . . . characterised in terms of just reprehension that spirit which shows itself in every part of his prolix work.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

=**Syn.** *Monition*, etc. See *admonition*.
reprehensive (rep-rĕ-hen'siv), *a.* [= **It.** *riprehensivo*; as **L.** *reprehensus*, **pp.** of *reprehendere*, **reprehend**, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reprehension or reproof.

The said ancient Poets used . . . three kinds of poems *reprehensivæ*: to wit, the Satyre, the Comedie, & the Tragedie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

The sharpness
Of reprehensivè language.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

reprehensively (rep-rĕ-hen'siv-li), *adv.* With reprehension; reprovingly.

reprehensory (rep-rĕ-hen'sŏ-ri), *a.* [**L.** *reprehensus*, **pp.** of *reprehendere*, **reprehend**. + *-ory*.] Containing reproof; reproving.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any *reprehensory* complaint.
Johnson.

reprimention, *n.* [**OF.** *reprimention*, **rewarding**, **L.** *re-*, back, + *præmiari*, reward, **L.** *præmium*, reward: see *premium*.] A rewarding.
Cotgrave.

represent (rep-rĕ-zent'), *v. t.* [**ME.** *representen*, **OF.** *representer*, **F.** *représenter* = **Pr.** *Sp.* *representar* = **It.** *representare*, **rappresentare**, **L.** *representare*, bring before one, show, manifest, exhibit, represent, pay in cash, do or perform at once, **re-**, again, + *præsentare*, present, hold out: see *present*.] 1. To present again; specifically, to bring again before the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Reasoning grasps at—infers—represents under new circumstances what has already been presented under other circumstances.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 169.

When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or feel is represented, when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is represented.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

2. To present in place of something else; exhibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
Saying, the sanguine colour of the leaves
Did represent my master's blushing cheeks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 93.

They have a kind of Cupboard to represent the Tabernacle.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly fires.
Milton, P. L., xii. 255.

The call of Abraham from a heathen state represents the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world.
W. Gilpin, Works, II. xvi.

3. To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

My wife desired to be represented as Venus, and the painter was requested not to be too frugal of his diamonds.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

The other bas-reliefs in the Raj Rani cave represent scenes of hunting, fighting, dancing, drinking, and love-making—anything, in fact, but religion or praying in any shape or form.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 142.

4. To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically. (a) To put upon the stage; produce, as a play.

An Italian opera entitled *Lucio Papirio Dittatore* was represented four several times.
Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

(b) To enact; personate; present by mimicry or action.

He so entirely associated himself with the characters he represented on the stage that he lost himself in them, or rather they were lost in him.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, i.

5. To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

This bank I thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been represented as a second kind of senate.
Addison.

The Jeanita strongly represented to the king the danger which he had so narrowly escaped.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; specifically, to speak and act with authority on behalf of; be a substitute for, or a representative of or agent for.

I . . . deliver up my title in the queen
To your most gracious hands, that are the substance
Of that great shadow I did represent.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 14.

Ye Irish Lords, ye knights an' squires,
Who represent our brughs and shires,
An' doucely manage our affairs
In Parliament.
Burns, Author's Cry and Prayer.

7. Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they represent, would have done.
Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

8. To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as; as, mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations; words represent ideas or things.

But we must not attribute to them [constitutions] that value which really belongs to what they represent.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

He [the farmer] represents continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains.
Emerson, Farming.

Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, Anrelus Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon represent in some respects one and the same person.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. lii.

9. To serve as a type or specimen of; exemplify; furnish a case or instance of: as, a genus represented by few species; a species represented by many individuals; especially, in *zoogeog.*, to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna: as, llamas represent camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are represented in America by the *Icteridæ*. See *mimotype*.

As we ascend in the geological series, vertebrate life has its commencement, beginning, like the lower forms, in the waters, and represented at first only by the fishes.
J. W. Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, Lect. iv., p. 122.

10. To image or picture in the mind; place definitely before the mind.

By a distinct, clear, or well-defined concept is meant one in which the several features or characters forming the concept-elements are distinctly represented.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 363.

Among these Fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, airy shapes.
Milton, P. L., v. 104.

To represent an object is to "envisage" it in time and space, and therefore in conformity with the conditions of time and space.
Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 437.

=**Syn.** 2. To show, express.—3 and 4. To delineate, depict, draw.

represent (rep-rĕ-zent'), *n.* [**L.** *represent*, *r.*] Representation. [Rare.]

Their Churches are many of them well set forth, and painted with the *represents* of Saints.
Sandys, Travails (1632), p. 64.

representability (rep-rĕ-zen-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [**L.** *representabile* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The character of being representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

representable (rep-rĕ-zen'ta-bl), *a.* [= **F.** *representabile* = **Sp.** *representable* = **Pg.** *representavel* = **It.** *rappresentabile*; as *represent* + *-able*.] Capable of being represented.

representamen (rep'rĕ-zen-tā'men), *n.* [**NL.** **representamen*, **L.** *representare*, represent: see *represent*.] In *metaph.*, representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

representancer (rep-rĕ-zen'tans), *n.* [= **It.** *rappresentanza*; as *representant* (t) + *-ce*.] Representation; likeness.

They affirm foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of stone or of wood are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living.
Doane, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 93.

representant (rep-rĕ-zen'tant), *a. and n.* [**F.** *representant*, **ppr.** of *représenter*, represent, = **Sp.** *ppr.* *representante* = **It.** *representante*, *rappresentante*, **L.** *representant(-is)*, **ppr.** of *representare*, represent: see *represent*.] I. *a.* Representing; having vicarious power. II. *n.* A representative.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.
Wotton.

representation (rep'rĕ-zen-tā'shŏn), *n.* [**OF.** *representacion*, **F.** *représentation* = **Pr.** *representacio* = **Sp.** *representacion* = **Pg.** *representação* = **It.** *representazione*, **L.** *representatio(n-)*, a showing, exhibiting, manifesting, **L.** *repræsentare*, **pp.** *repræsentatus*, represent: see *repre-*

sent.] 1. The act of presenting again.—2. The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

The act of Representation is merely the energy of the mind in holding up to its own contemplation what it is determined to represent. I distinguish, as essentially different, the Representation and the determination to represent.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, xxiv.

The author [Thomas Bentley] . . . sent this piece ["The Wishes"] first to Garrick, who very properly rejected it as unfit for representation.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 63.

3. The image, picture, or scene presented, depicted, or exhibited. (a) A picture, statue, or likeness. (b) A dramatic performance or exhibition; hence, theatrical action; make-believe.

The Inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and representation.
Godwin, Fleetwood, vii.

4. A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false representations. Specifically—(a) In *insurance* and *law*, a verbal or written statement made on the part of the insured to the insurer, before or at the time of the making of the contract, as to the existence of some fact or state of facts tending to induce the insurer more readily to assume the risk, by diminishing the estimate he would otherwise have formed of it. It differs from a warranty and from a condition expressed in the policy, in being part of the preliminary proceedings which propose the contract, and its falsity does not vitiate the contract unless made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a material point; while the latter are part of the contract when completed, and non-compliance therewith is an express breach which of itself avoids the contract. (b) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment is brought under review.

5. An expostulatory statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

He threatened "to send his jack-boot to rule the country," when the senate once ventured to make a *representation* against his ruinous policy.
Brougham.

6. In *psychol.*, the word chiefly used to translate the German *Vorstellung*, used in that language to translate the English word *idea*. See *idea*, 2 and 3. (a) The immediate object of cognition; anything that the soul is conscious of. This is now the commonest meaning of *Vorstellung*, and recent translators have most frequently rendered it by the word *idea*. (b) A reproduced perception.

The word *representation* I have restricted to denote, what it only can in propriety express, the immediate object or product of imagination.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, vii.

If all reasoning be the *re-representation* of what is now absent but formerly was present and can again be made present—in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact—then is it evident that Philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact), must be an impossible attempt.
G. H. Lewes.

It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves *representation* of sensations; that the growth of simple reasoning involves *representation* of perceptions; and that the growth of complex reasoning involves *representation* of the results of simple reasoning.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation, as we have seen, and prepares the way for *re-representation*; but in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, no determination of likeness, and no subsequent classification.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 553.

(c) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in consciousness. (d) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition.

A mediate cognition, inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious *representation*, may be called a representative cognition.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1.

7. In *law*: (a) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator. (b) More specifically, the coming in of children of a deceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as succeeding as the heirs of the parent, but as together representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See *representative*, *n.*, 3. In *Scots law* the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

8. Share or participation, as in legislation, deliberation, management, etc., by means of regularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary representation.

The reform in representation he uniformly opposed.
Burke.

He [Daniel Gookin] was the originator and the prophet of that immortal dogma of our national greatness—no taxation without representation.

M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I, 154.

As for the principle of representation, that seems to have been an invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antiquity, either in Greece or at Rome, seems to have conceived the idea of a city sending delegates armed with plenary powers to represent its interests in a general legislative assembly.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

In these small [Grecian] commonwealths representation is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to individual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supreme authority must rest with an assembly in which every qualified citizen gives his vote in his own person.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 246.

9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

The representations of the people are most obviously susceptible of improvement.

J. Adams, Works, IV, 284.

Proportional representation, representation, as in a political assembly, according to the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit. This principle is recognized in the United States House of Representatives and in many other bodies, especially those of a popular character.—**Pure representation**. See *pure*.—**Syn.** 3. Show; delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance.

representational (rep-rē-zen-tā'shon-əl), *a.* [*<* representation + *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissociate these representational complexes as a preliminary to new combinations.

J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 57.

representatory (rep-rē-zen-tā'shen-ā-ri), *a.* [*<* representation + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, a representatory system of government. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

representationism (rep-rē-zen-tā'shen-izm), *n.* [*<* representation + *-ism*.] The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or representative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.—**Egoistical representationism**. See *egoistic*.

representationalist (rep-rē-zen-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [*<* representation + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of representationism.

The representationists, as denying to consciousness the cognisance of aught beyond a merely subjective phenomenon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of an external world, they must be distinguished as cosmometric idealists.

Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note C, § 1.

representative (rep-rē-zen'tā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *représentatif* = Pr. *representativus* = Sp. *representativo* = It. *representativo*, *<* ML. *repræsentativus*, *<* L. *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] **I. a. 1.** Representing, portraying, or typifying.

Representative [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an image of actions as if they were present, as history is of actions in nature as they are, (that is) past.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though representative, to be proper and real.

Bp. Atterbury.

Men have a pictorial or representative quality, and serve us in the intellect. Behmen and Swedenborg saw that things were representative. Men are also representative—first, of things, and, secondly, of ideas.

Emerson, Representative Men, p. 14.

2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body representative of the people.

Swift.

The more multitudinous a representative assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 58.

3. Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a representative government.

A representative government, even when entire, cannot possibly be the seat of sovereignty—the supreme and ultimate power of a State. The very term representative implies a superior in the individual or body represented.

Cathoun, Works, I, 190.

He [Cromwell] gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world: He reformed the representative system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon.

Macaulay.

4. In *biol.*: (a) Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the representative genus of a family.

No one human being can be completely the representative man of his race.

Palgrave, (Latham.)

(b) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quinquarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the representative theory. (c) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is representative of the camel in America.—5. In *psychol.* and *logie*, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

The chief merit or excellence of a representative image consists in its distinctness or clearness.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.

Representative cognitions, or those in which consciousness is occupied with the relations among ideas or represented sensations, as in all acts of recollection.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

Representative being, being as an immediate object of consciousness.—**Representative faculty**, the faculty of representing images which the reproductive faculty has evoked; the imagination.—**Representative function**, a function having the properties of $\phi(a, n)$, stated below, under *representative integral*.—**Representative integral**, an integral of the form

$$\int_A^b f_a \cdot \phi(a, n) \cdot da,$$

where f_a is a function of limited variation between A and another limit, B, exceeding b, while $\phi(a, n)$ is (1) such a function of a and the parameter n that the integral of it between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to b, and whatever value be given to n; and (2) is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of $\phi(a, n)$ from A to b, where b is greater than A and less than B, tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a *representative integral*, because it is equal to the function f_a multiplied by a constant.—**Representative knowledge**, knowledge of a thing by means of a mental image, but not as actually existing.—**Representative primogeniture**. See *primogeniture*.

II. n. 1. One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.

Locke.

A statue of Ramour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the representative of erudition.

Addison, Freeholder.

This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stand as the representative of philosophy.

Emerson, Representative Men, p. 44.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the representative of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British House of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewarty,
Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that,
Our representative to be.

Burns, Election Ballads, i.

The tribunes of Rome, who were the representatives of the people, prevailed, it is well known, in almost every contest with the senate for life.

A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 63.

There are four essentials to the excellence of a representative system:—That the representatives . . . shall be representatives rather than mere delegates.

Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I, 296.

3. In *law*: (a) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, an heir or devisee, since, to the extent of the property to which he succeeds, he is liable for his ancestor's debts, is a representative of the ancestor; but the widow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without liability, is not deemed a representative of the deceased; nor is an officer or trustee who succeeds to the rights and powers of the office or trust a representative of his predecessor, for, though he comes under liability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor did, he does not succeed to the liabilities which his predecessor had incurred. The executor or administrator is sometimes spoken of as the representative of the decedent, but is usually distinguished by being called the *personal representative*. (b) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If a gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's death before it vests in possession, the child will take as successor in interest of the parent, but not as representative of the parent in this sense. But if the parent dies before acquiring any interest whatever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before the ancestor, leaving a child or children, the other heirs take their respective shares as if the one had not died, and the child or children of the deceased take the share their deceased parent would have taken. In this case all who share are representatives of the ancestor in sense (a), and the child or children are also representatives of the deceased heir apparent in sense (b). See *representation*, 7.—**House of Representatives**, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people. It consists at present (1890) of

about 330 members. In many of the separate States, also, the lower branch of the legislature is called the *House of Representatives*.—**Personal representative**. See *personal*.—**Real representative**, an heir at law or devisee. **representatively** (rep-rē-zen'tā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a representative manner; as or through a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, he [our Lord] was solemnly reinstated in favour and we representatively, or virtually, in him.

Barrow, Works, V, 468.

representativeness (rep-rē-zen'tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being representative.

representer (rep-rē-zen'tēr), *n.* One who or that which represents. (a) One who or that which shows, exhibits, or describes.

Where the real works of nature or veritable acts of story are to be described, . . . art being but the imitator or secondary representer, it must not vary from the verity of the example.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

(b) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [Rare.]

My Muse officious ventures
On the nation's representers.

Swift.

representation (rep-rē-zen'tment), *n.* [= It. *representamento*; *<* represent + *-ment*.] Representation; renewed presentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharistical remembrances, and representations of thy glories may be useful, blessed, and effectual.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I, 226.

So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the representation and defence of your Actions to all Christendom against an Adversary of no mean repute.

Milton, To the Parliament.

Turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of representation that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me.

Lamb, Dream Children.

repress (rē-pres'), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *repressen* (cf. F. *represser*, press again), *<* L. *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere*, hold back, check, *<* re-, back, + *primere*, press: see *press*.] 1. To press back or down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.

All this while King Richard was in Ireland, where he performed Acts, in repressing the Rebels there, not unworthy of him.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 150.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.

Hovell, Letters, ii. 2.

And sov'reign Law, that state's collected will, . . . sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alcaeus.

This attempt at desertion he repressed at the hazard of his life.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I, 102.

2. To check; restrain; keep under due restraint.

Such kings . . .

Favour the innocent, repress the bold,
Waller, Ruin of the Turkish Empire.

Though secret anger swell'd Minerva's breast,
The prudent goddess yet her wrath repress'd.

Pope, Iliad, viii. 573.

Sophia even repressed excellence, from her fears to offend.

Goldsmith, Vicar, i.

=**Syn.** 1. To curb, smother, overcome, overpower.—1 and 2. *Restriet*, etc. See *restrain*.

repress (rē-pres'), *n.* [*<* repress, *v.*] The act of subduing.

Loud outcries 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. (Encyc. Dict.)

represser (rē-pres'er), *n.* One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. *Imp. Dict.*

repressible (rē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [*<* repress + *-ible*.] Capable of being repressed or restrained. *Imp. Dict.*

repressibly (rē-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In a repressible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repressing-machine (rē-pres'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.*

1. A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.—2. A heavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into an compact form as possible for transportation.

repression (rē-pres'hon), *n.* [*<* ME. *repression*, *<* OF. *repression*, F. *répression* = Sp. *repression* = Pg. *repressão* = It. *repressione*, *ripressione*, *<* ML. *repressio(n)-*, *<* L. *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress, check: see *repress*.] 1. The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the repression of tumults.

We see him as he moved, . . .
With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly.

Tennyson, Idylls, Dedication.

The condition of the papacy itself occupied the minds of the bishops too much . . . to allow time for elaborate measures of repression.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.—3. Power of repressing.

And som so ful of furie is and despite
That it surmounteth his repression.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1088.

repressive (rê-pres'iv), *a.* [*< F. répressif = Pg. repressivo; as repress + -ive.*] Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

Visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, repressive or revolutionary, can do more than palliate. *Froude, Cæsar, vi.*

repressively (rê-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In a repressive manner; with repression; so as to repress. *Imp. Dict.*

repressor (rê-pres'or), *n.* [*< ME. repressour = It. ripressore, < L. repressor, one who restrains or limits, < reprimere, pp. repressus, repress: see repress.*] One who represses or restrains.

reprevable, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable*.

reprevet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reproof* and *reprove*.

reprint, reprinted, v. t. [*A reduced form of re-prise.*] Same as *reprise*.

Wherupon they *repreved* me to prison cheynde. *Heywood's Spider and Fly* (1556). (*Nares.*)

reprint, reprinted, n. [*A reduced form of re-prise. Cf. re-prise, v.*] Same as *reprise*.

Why, master Vaux, is there no remedy But instantly they must be led to death? Can it not be deferred till afternoon, Or but two hours, in hope to get *re-prise*? *Heywood, 2 Edw. IV.* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 135).

reprint, n. Same as *reprove* for *reproof*.

reprevalit (rê-prê'val), *n.* [*< re-prise + -al.*] Respite.

The *reprevalit* of my life. *Bp. Hall, Contemplations* (ed. Tegg), IV. 125.

reprove (rê-prêv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reproved*, ppr. *reproving*. [*Early mod. E. also reprovee, reprove; a particular use of reprove: see reprove, of which reprove is a doublet.*] 1. To acquit; set free; release.

It is by name Proteus, that hath ordays'nd my sonne to die; . . . Therefore I humbly crave your Majesty It to replevie, and my sonne *reprove*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.*

He cannot thrive Unless her prayers . . . *reprove* him from the wrath Of greatest Justice. *Shak., All's Well, iii. 4. 28.*

2. To grant a respite to; suspend or delay the execution of for a time; as, to *reprove* a criminal for thirty days.

His Majesty had been graciously pleased to *reprove* him, with several of his friends, in order, as it was thought, to give them their lives. *Addison, Conversion of the Foxhunter.*

3. To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering; respite; spare; save.

At my Return, if it shall please God to *reprove* me in these dangerous Times of Contagion, I shall continue my wonted Service to your Lordship. *Hovell, Letters, I. iv. 20.*

Vain, transitory splendours! Could not all *Reprove* the tottering mansion from its fall? *Goldsmith, Des. VII., 1. 238.*

4. To secure a postponement of (an execution). [*Rare.*]

I *reprovid* Th' intended execution with entreaties And interruption. *Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.*

=*Syn.* 2. See the noun.

reprove (rê-prêv'), *n.* [*< re-prise, v. Cf. re-proof.*] 1. The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. Sometimes incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission or commutation of a capital sentence. In the United States *reproves* may be granted by the President, by the governor of a State, governor and council, etc.; in Great Britain they are granted by the home secretary in the name of the sovereign. See *pardon, 2.*

Duke. How came it that the absent duke had not . . . executed him? . . . *Proc.* His friends still wrought *reproves* for him. *Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 140.*

The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprove* was sent . . . to suspend the execution for three days. *Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion* (1648), p. 580.

2. Respite in general; interval of ease or relief; delay of something dreaded.

I search'd the shades of sleep, to ease my day Of gripping sorrows with a night's *reprove*. *Quarles, Emblems, iv. 14.*

All that I ask is but a short *reprove*, Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.*

Their theory was despair; the Whig wisdom was only *reprove*, a waiting to be last devoured. *Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.*

=*Syn.* *Reprove, Respite.* *Reprove* is now used chiefly in the sense of the first definition, to name a suspension or postponement of the execution of a sentence of death. *Respite* is a free word, applying to an intermission or postponement of something wearying, burdensome, or troublesome; as, *respite* from work. *Respite* may be for an indefinite or a definite time; a *reprove* is generally for a time named. A *respite* may be a *reprove*.

reprimand (rep'ri-mând), *n.* [*< OF. reprimande, reprimende, F. réprimande = Sp. Pg. reprimenda, reprehension, reproof, < L. reprimenda, sc. res, a thing that ought to be repressed, fem. gerundive of reprimere, repress: see repress.*] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay, Goldsmith.*

=*Syn.* *Monition, Reprehension, etc. See admonition.*

reprimander (rep-ri-mând'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reprimander, F. réprimander, < reprimande, reproof: see reprimand, n.*] To reprove severely; reprehend; chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbutnot.*

The people are feared and flattered. They are not *reprimanded*. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

=*Syn.* *Rebuke, etc. See censure.*

reprimander (rep-ri-mân'dér), *n.* One who reprimands.

Then said the owl unto his *reprimander*, "Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander." *Quiver, 1867, p. 186. (Encyc. Dict.)*

reprimer (rê-prî'mér), *n.* [*< re- + primer².*] An instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-tools. *E. H. Knight.*

reprint (rê-print'), *v. t.* [*< re- + print, v.*] 1. To print again; print a second or any new edition of.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the "Essay on Criticism." *Pope.*

2. To renew the impression of. [*Rare.*]

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South, Sermons, I. ii.*

reprint (rê-print'), *n.* [*< reprint, v.*] 1. A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression.—2. In *printing*, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction.

"How are ye off for copy, Mike?" "Bad," answered the old printer. "I've a little *reprint*, but no original matter at all." *The Century, XXXVII. 303.*

reprisal (rê-pri'zal), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also reprisall, repriset; < OF. represaille, F. représaille (= Sp. represalia, represaria = Pg. represalia = It. ripresaglia; ML. reflex reprisalia, reprasaliæ, pl.), a taking, seizing, prize, booty, < re-prise, a taking, prize: see re-prise, n.*] 1. In *international law*: (a) The recovering by force of what is one's own. (b) The seizing of an equivalent, or, negatively, the detaining of that which belongs to an adversary, as a means of obtaining redress of a grievance. (*Woolsey.*) A reprisal is the use of force by one nation against property of another to obtain redress without thereby commencing war; and the uncertainty of the distinction between it and war results from the uncertainty as to what degree of force can be used without practically declaring war or creating a state of war.

All this Year and the Year past sundry quarrels and complaints arose between the English and French, touching *reprisals* of Goods taken from each other by Parties of either Nation. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.*

Reprisals differ from *retorsion* in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while *retorsion* includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him.

Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.

The military executions on both sides, the massacre of prisoners, the illegal *reprisals* of Warwick and Clarence in 1469 and 1470, were alike unjustifiable. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.*

3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman being very desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations. *Waterland, Works, III. 70.*

He considered himself as robbed and plundered, and took it into his head that he had a right to make *reprisals*, as he could find opportunity. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.*

Who call things wicked that give too much joy, And nickname the *reprisal* envy makes Punishment. *Browning, King and Book, II. 249.*

4. Same as *reception*.—5. A prize.

I am on fire To hear this rich *reprisal* is so nigh, And yet not ours. Come, let us taste my horse, Who is to hear us like a thunderbolt Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.*

6. A restitution. [*An erroneous use.*]

He was able to refund, to make *reprisals*, if they could be fairly demanded. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, ix.*

Letters of marque and reprisal. See *marque*. = *Syn.* 1-3. *Retribution, Retaliation, etc. See revenge.*

reprise, reprice (rê-priz'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) repris, pp. of reprendre, take again, retake (cf. Sp. Pg. repressar, recapture), < L. reprehendere, seize again: see reprehend.*] 1. To take again; retake.

He now beghnne To challenge her anew, as his own prize, Whom formerly he had in battell woone, And proffer made by force her to *reprise*. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 8.*

Ye might *reprise* the armes Sarpedon forfeited, By forlout your rights to him. *Chapman, Iliad, vii.*

2. To recompense; pay.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantees should be *re-prise*d with other lands. *Grant, in Lord Clarendon's Life, ii. 252. (Latham.)*

3. To take; arrest.

He was *repris'd*. *Hovell, Exact Illst. of the late Rev. in Naples, 1664.*

reprise (rê-priz'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also re-prise; < ME. reprise, < OF. reprise, a taking back, etc., F. reprise, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, revival (= Sp. represa = Pg. represa, represa = It. ripresa, a retaking), < repris, pp. of reprendre, take; from the verb.*] 1. A taking by way of retaliation; reprisal.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be Of what the land usnrp'd upon the sea. *Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 862.*

2. In *masonry*, the return of a molding in an internal angle.—3. In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or a pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of those who have recaptured her.

4. *pl.* In *law*, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-seek, annuities, and the like. Also written *reprises*.—5. In *music*: (a) The act of repeating a passage, or a passage repeated. (b) A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section, after an intermediate or contrasted passage. (c) A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work.—6. Blame; reproach. *Halliwel.*

That all the world ne may suffice To stanche of pride the *reprise*. *Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.*

repristinate (rê-pris'ti-nât), *v. t.* [*< re- + pristinate.*] To restore to the pristine or first state or condition. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

repristination (rê-pris-ti-nâ'shon), *n.* [*< re-pristinate + -ion.*] Restoration to the pristine form or state.

The *repristination* of the simple and hallowed names of early Hebrew history. *Smith's Dict. Bible* (Amer. ed.), p. 2062.

reprivet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reprove* and *reprove*.

reprice, *v. and n.* See *reprise*.

reprice, *v. t.* [*< OF. re-prise, v.*] To prize on, prize again; as *re- + prize², v.*] To prize anew. *Imp. Dict.*

reproach (rê-prôch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. reprocher, reprochier, F. reprocher = Pr. repropchar = Sp. Pg. reprochar = It. rimprocciare (ML. reflex reprochare), reproach, prob. < LL. *repropiare, bring near to, hence cast in one's teeth, impute, object (cf. approach, < OF. aprocher, approach, < LL. *appropriare), < re-, again, + *propiare, < L. propius, nearer, compar. of prope, near: see propinquity, and cf. approach.*] 1. To charge with a fault; and enforce with severity; upbraid: now usually with a personal object.

With a most inhumane cruelty they who have put out the peoples eyes *reproach* them of their blindness. *Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.*

Scenes which, never having known me free, Would not *reproach* me with the loss I felt. *Cowper, Task, v. 490.*

2. To disgrace.

I thought your marriage fit; else *imputation*, For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life, And choke your good to come. *Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 426.*

=*Syn.* 1. *Reprove, Rebuke, etc. (see censure);* revile, vilify, accuse.

reproach (rê-prôch'), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also reproach, reproche; < OF. reproche, reproce, reproce, F. reproche = Pr. repropche = Sp. Pg. reproche = It. rimproccio, reproach; from the verb.*] 1. The act of reproaching; a severe expression of censure or blame.

A man's first care should be to avoid the *reproaches* of his own heart. *Addison, Sir Roger at the Assizes.*

In vain Thalestris with reproach assails,
For who can move when fair Belinda falls?

Pope, R. of the L., v. 3.

The name of Whig was never used except as a term of reproach.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or censure; a state of disgrace.

In any writer vtruth and flatteris are counted most great reproches.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

Give not thine heritage to reproach.
Joel ii. 17.

I know repentant tears ensue the deed,
Reproach, disdain, and deadly enmity;
Yet strive I to embrace mine infamy.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 503.

Many scandalous libells and invectives [were] scatter'd about the streets, to ye reproch of government and the fermentation of our sence distractions.

Evelyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.

Why did the King dwell on my name to me?

Mine own name shames me, seeming a reproach.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a reproach.
Neh. ii. 17.

I will deliver them . . . to be a reproach and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them.
Jer. xxiv. 9.

The Reproaches, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., antiphons sung on Good Friday during the Adoration of the Cross. They follow the special prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, and consist of sentences addressed by Christ to his people, reminding them of the great things he had done for them, in delivering them from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as shown in the details of the passion and crucifixion. They are intermingled with the Trisagion ("Holy God . . .") in Greek and Latin, and succeeded by hymns and the bringing in of the presanctified host in procession, after which the Mass of the Presanctified is celebrated. The Reproaches are sometimes sung in Anglican churches before the Three Hours Service. Also called *Improperia*. = **Syn. 1.** *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. (see *admonition*), blame, reviling, abuse, invective, vilification, upbraiding. — 2. Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely.

reproachable (rē-prō'chā-bl), a. [*< ME. reprochable, < OF. reprochable, F. reprochable; as reproach + -able.*] 1. Deserving reproach.

Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance reproachable.

Evelyn, True Religion, l. 166.

2†. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful; abusive. [Rare.]

Catullus the poet wrote aginste him [Julius Cæsar] contumelious or reproachable verses.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 170 b. (Latham.)

reproachableness (rē-prō'chā-bl-nes), n. The character of being reproachable. Bailey, 1727.

reproachably (rē-prō'chā-bli), adv. In a reproachable manner; so as to be reproachable. *Imp. Dict.*

reproacher (rē-prō'chēr), n. One who reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

reproachful (rē-prōch'fūl), a. [*< reproach + -ful.*] 1. Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding.

Fixed were her eyes upon his, as if she divined his intention.

Fixed with a look so sad, so reproachful, imploring, and patient,

That with a sudden revulsion his heart recoiled from its purpose.

Longfellow, Miles Standish, v.

2†. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Aar. For shame, put up.

Dem. Not I, till I have sheathed

My rapier in his bosom, and withal

Thrust these reproachful speeches down his throat.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 55.

The common People cast out reproachful Slanders against the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of Licenses for transportation of Corn.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

Bozon Allen, one of the deputies of Hingham, and a delinquent in that common cause, should be publicly convicted of divers false and reproachful speeches published by him concerning the deputy governour.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 285.

3. Worthy of deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful: as, reproachful conduct.

He shall endure, by coming in the flesh

To a reproachful life and cursed death.

Milton, P. L., xii. 406.

= **Syn. 1.** Rebuking, censuring, upbraiding, censorious, contemptuous, contumelious, abusive.

reproachfully (rē-prōch'fūl-i), adv. 1. In a reproachful manner; with reproach or censure.

Give none occasion to the adversary to speak reproachfully.

1 Tim. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

William Bussey, Steward to William de Valence, is committed to the Tower of London, and most reproachfully used.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

reproachfulness (rē-prōch'fūl-nes), n. The quality of being reproachful. Bailey, 1727.

reproachless (rē-prōch'les), a. [*< reproach + -less.*] Without reproach; irreproachable.

reprobable, a. [*< ML. reprobabilis, < L. reprobare, reprove: see reprove, reprobate. Cf. reprovable.*] Reprovable.

No thynge ther in was reprovable,

But all to gedder true and veritable.

Roy and Barlow, Kede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44.

(Davies.)

reprobacy (rep'rō-bā-si), n. [*< reprobate + -cy.*] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]

Greater evils . . . were yet behind, and . . . were as sure as this of overtaking him in his state of reprobacy.

Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 2.

"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of reprobacy."

H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 134. (Davies.)

reprobacēt (rep'rō-bāns), n. [*< L. reprobant(-s), ppr. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn: see reprobate.*] Reprobation.

This sight would make him do a desperate turne,
Yes, curse his better Angell from his side,
And fall to reprobance.

Shak., Othello (folio 1623), v. 2, 200.

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), v. t. & i. pret. and pp. reprobated, ppr. reprobating. [*< L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, disapprove, reject, condemn: see reprove.*] 1. To disapprove vehemently; contemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he reprobate, and will he damn,
The use of his own bounty? Couper, Task, v. 638.

If, for example, a man, through intemperance or extravagance, becomes unable to pay his debts, . . . he is deservedly reprobated, and might be justly punished.

J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iv.

Thousands who detested the policy of the New Englanders . . . reprobated the Stamp Act and many other parts of English policy.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See *reprobation*, 3.

I believe many are saved who to man seem reprobated.

Sir T. Eryot, Religio Medici, l. 57.

If he doom that people with a frown, . . .
Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof.

Couper, Table-Talk, l. 459.

To approve and reprobate, in Scots law. See *approve*. = **Syn. 1.** To reprehend, censure. See *reprobate*, a.

reprobate (rep'rō-bāt), a. and n. [= F. réproûve = Sp. reprobado = Pg. reprobadô = It. riprobadô, reprobato, < L. reprobatus, pp. of reprobare, reprobate, condemn: see reprobate, v.] 1. a. 1†. Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them.

Jer. vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By reprobate desire thus madly led.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 300.

So fond are mortal men,
Fallen into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,
And with blindness internal struck.

Milton, S. A., l. 1685.

3. Expressing disapproval or censure; condemnatory. [Rare.]

I instantly reprobated my heart . . . in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressions.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

= **Syn. 2.** *Profligate*, etc. (see *abandoned*), vitiated, corrupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, cast away, graceless, shameless.

II. n. One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch.

We think our selves the Elect, and have the Spirit, and the rest a Company of Reprobates that belong to the Devil.

Selden, Table-Talk, p. 67.

A hopeless reprobate, a hardened sinner,
Must be that Carmelite now passing near.

Longfellow, Golden Legend, l. 5.

reprobateness (rep'rō-bāt-nes), n. The state or character of being reprobate. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobater (rep'rō-bā-tēr), n. One who reprobates.

John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic reprobater of French modes.

M. Noble, Cont. of Oranger's Biograph. Hist., III. 490.

reprobation (rep'rō-bā'shən), n. [*< OF. reprobation, F. réprobation = Sp. reprobacion = Pg. reprovação = It. riprovazione, reprobazione, < LL. (ecl.) reprobatio(n)-, rejection, reprobation, < L. reprobare, pp. reprobatus, reject, reprobate: see reprobate.*] 1. The act of reprobating, or of vehemently disapproving or condemning.

The profligate pretenses . . . are mentioned with becoming reprobation.

Jeffrey.

Among other agents whose approbation or reprobation are contemplated by the savage as consequences of his conduct, are the spirits of his ancestors.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of reprobation on clipt poetry and false coin.

Dryden.

He exhibited this institution in the blackest colors of reprobation.

Sumner, Speech, Aug. 27, 1846.

3. In *theol.*, the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and counsel of God of certain individuals or communities to eternal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.

No sin at all but impentency can give testimony of final reprobation.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

What transubstantiation is in the order of reason, the Augustinian doctrine of the damnation of unbaptized infants, and the Calvinistic doctrine of reprobation, are in the order of morals.

Lecky, European Morals, I. 98.

4. In *eccles. law*, the propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.—5. Disqualification to bear office; a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty.

reprobator (rep'rō-bā'shən-ēr), n. In *theol.*, one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sanctified reprobators we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses.

South, Sermons, III. xi.

reprobative (rep'rō-bā-tiv), a. [*< reprobate + -ive.*] Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobator (rep'rō-bā-tēr), n. [Orig. adj., a form of *reprobatory*.] In *Scots law*, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.

reprobatory (rep'rō-bā-tō-rī), a. [= Sp. reprobatorio; as *reprobate + -ory*.] Reprobative. *Imp. Dict.*

reproduce (rē-prō-dūs'), v. t. [= F. reproduire = Sp. reproducir = Pg. reproduzir = It. riprodurre, reproduce, < ML. *reproducere, < L. re-, again, + producere, produce: see produce.] 1. To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.

Topics of which she retained details with the utmost accuracy, and reproduced them in an excellent pickle of epigrams.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, vi.

2. To produce or yield again or anew; generate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See *reproduction*.

If horse-dung reproduces osts, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation cesseth.

Sir T. Browne.

The power of reproducing lost parts is greatest where the organization is lowest, and almost disappears where the organization is highest.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the seventeenth century Scotland reproduced all the characteristics and accustomed itself to the phrases of the Jewish theocracy, and the world saw again a covenanted people.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

3. To make a copy or representation of; portray; represent.

Such a comparison . . . would enable us to reproduce the ancient society of our common ancestry in a way that would speedily set at rest some of the most controverted questions of institutional history.

Stubbs, Mediaeval and Modern Hist., p. 65.

From the Eternal Being among whose mountains he wandered there came to his heart steadfastness, stillness, a sort of reflected or reproduced eternity.

J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 98.

A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are reproduced from the "Voyages Pittoresques."

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.

reproducer (rē-prō-dūs'ēr), n. 1. One who or that which reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the re-producer of this fatal scheme.

Burke, American Taxation.

Specifically — 2. The diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.

Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a reproducer.

Nature, XXXIX. 108.

reproducible (rē-prō-dūs'i-bl), a. [*< reproduce + -ible.*] Susceptible or capable of reproduction.

reproduction (rē-prō-dū'shən), n. [= F. reproduction = Sp. reproducción = Pg. reprodução = It. riproduzione, < ML. *reproductio(n)-, < *reproducere, reproduce: see produce.] 1. The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in

manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value.

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, II. 2.

2. The act or process of restoring parts of an organism that have been destroyed or removed.

The question of the *Reproduction* of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology.

Mind, IX. 415.

Specifically—3. The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals.

(a) The reproduction of plants is effected either vegetatively or by means of spores or of aecidia. Vegetative reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent organism. In low unicellular plants this is simply a process of fission, one cell dividing into two or more, much as in the formation of tissue, save that the new cells become independent. In higher plants this method obtains by the shooting and rooting of some fraction of the organism, as a branch, a joint of a rootstock, in *Begonia* even a part of a leaf; or through specially modified shoots or buds, as the gemmae of some algae, mosses, etc., the bulbils of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-lily, etc., the corms, bulbs, and tubers of numerous annual plants. The cells engaged in this mode of reproduction are simply those of the ordinary tissues. Very many, but not all, plants propagate in this manner; but all are capable of reproduction in other methods included under the term *spore-reproduction*, which is reproduction most properly so called. This is accomplished through special reproductive cells, each of which is capable of developing into an individual plant. These are produced either independently, or through the conjunction of two separate cells by which their protoplasm coalesces. These may also in a less perfect sense be called reproductive cells. Reproduction through the union of two cells is sexual; through an independent cell, asexual. Sexual reproduction proceeds either by conjugation (that is, the union of two cells apparently just alike, which may be either common vegetative cells or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell impregnates a larger, less active germ-cell or female cell. In cryptogams plants both methods are common, and the reproductive cells are termed *spores*, or when of the two sexes *gametes*, the male being distinguished as *antherozoids*, the female as *oospheres*. In flowering plants spore-reproduction is always sexual, fertilization becoming pollination, the embryo-sac in the ovule affording the female cell and the pollen-grain the male cell. But the union of these cells produces, instead of a detachable spore, an embryo or plantlet, which, often accompanied by a store of nutriment, is inclosed within an integument, the whole forming a seed. The production of seeds instead of spores is the most fundamental distinction of phanerogams. Spore-reproduction is consummated by the germination of the spore or seed, which often takes place after a considerable interval.

(b) Among the lowest animals, in which no sex is recognizable, reproduction takes place in various ways, which correspond to those above described for the lowest plants. (See *conjugation*, *fission*, *gemination*, and *sporulation*.) Among sexed animals, reproduction results from the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, with or without sexual copulation, and with many modifications of the details of the process. (See *genesis*, 2, and words there given.) Many animals are hermaphrodite, containing both sexes in one individual, and maturing the opposite sexual elements either simultaneously or successively: such are self-impregnating or reciprocally fecundating, as the case may be. Reproduction may be effected also by a detached part of an individual, constituting a separate person (see *generative person*, under *generative*). Sexual may alternate with asexual reproduction (see *parthenogenesis*); but in the vast majority of animals, invertebrate as well as vertebrate, permanent and perfect distinction of sex exists, in which cases reproduction always and only results from impregnation of the female by the male in a more or less direct or intimate act of copulation, and extends to but one generation of offspring. The organs or system of organs by which this is effected are known as the *reproductive organs* or *system*. Reproduction is always exactly synonymous with *generation* (def. 1); less precisely with *procreation* and *propagation* in their biological senses. See *sex*.

4. That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

The silversmiths . . . sold to the pilgrims *reproductions* in silver of the temple and its sculptures.

The Century, XXXIII. 138.

Butrinto was once a city no less than Corfu; to Virgil's eyes it was the *reproduction* of Troy itself.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 340.

5. In *psychol.*, the act of repeating in consciousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.

All *Reproduction* rests on the impossibility of the resuscitated impression reappearing alone.

Lotze, Microcosmos (trans.), I. 216.

Fear and anger have their rise in the mental *reproduction* of some organic pain.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 477.

All knowledge is *reproduction* of experiences.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33.

Asexual reproduction. See *asexual*, and def. 3, above.

Empirical synthesis of reproduction, an association by the principle of contiguity, depending on the associated ideas having been presented together or successively.—**Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction**, an association of ideas such that one will suggest the other independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, and one of the necessary conditions of knowledge.

—**Sexual reproduction.** See def. 3, and *sexual*.—**Syn-**

thesis of reproduction, the name given by Kant to that association of ideas by which one calls up another in the mind.

reproductive (rê-prô-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *reproductif* = Pg. *reproductivo*, < ML. **reproductivus*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs of an animal.

These trees had very great *reproductive* power, since they produced numerous seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing many seeds.

Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

Rembrandt . . . never put his hand to any *reproductive* etching, not even after one of his own paintings.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 331.

Reproductive cells, in *bot.* See *reproduction*, 3 (a).—**Reproductive faculty**, in the psychology of Sir William Hamilton, the faculty of association of ideas, by virtue of which one suggests a definite other, but not including the faculty of apprehending an idea a second time.—**Reproductive function of order *n***. See *function*.—**Reproductive imagination**, the elementary faculty by virtue of which one idea calls up another, of which memory and imagination, as popularly understood, are special developments. See *imagination*, 1.

Philosophers have divided *imagination* into two—what they call the *reproductive* and the *productive*. By the former they mean imagination considered simply as exhibition, representing the objects presented by perception—that is, exhibiting them without addition or retrenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense.

Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxiii.

Reproductive organs. (a) In *bot.*, the organs appropriated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiefly the stamens and pistils together with the accessory floral envelopes; in cryptogams, mainly the antheridia and archegonia. (b) In *zool.*, those organs or parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equivalents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitals, in a broad sense. The fundamental reproductive organ of all sexed animals is an indifferent genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testis, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ulterior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see *person*, 3, and *hectocotylus*); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite sexes; they sometimes fail of functional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see *neuter*, *worker*).—**Reproductive system**, in *biol.*, the sum of the reproductive or generative organs in plants and animals; the generative system; the sexual system of those plants and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but others indirectly conducing to the same end, as devices for effecting fecundation, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for cross-fertilization (as of plants by insects), for attracting opposite sexes (as of animals by odoriferous secretions), and the like. See *secondary sexual characters*, under *sexual*.

reproductiveness (rê-prô-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reproductive; tendency or ability to reproduce.

reproductivity (rê-prô-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*reproductive* + *-ity*.] In *math.*, a number, *a*, connected with a function, ψu , such that $\psi(\gamma u) = \gamma^a \psi u$.

reproductory (rê-prô-duk'tô-ri), *a.* [*reproduct(ive)* + *-ory*.] Same as *reproductive*. *Imp. Diet.*

repromission (rê-prô-mish'on), *n.* [= F. *repromission* = Sp. *repromission* = Pg. *repromissão* = It. *repromissione*, *ripromissione*, < L. *repromissio* (n-), a counter-promise, < *repromittere*, promise in return, engage oneself, < *re-*, back, + *promittere*, promise: see *promisc*.] Promise.

And he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromissiouns*.

Wyclif, Heb. vii. 6.

repromulgate (rê-prô-mul'gât), *v. t.* [*re-promulgate*.] To promulgate again; republish. *Imp. Diet.*

repromulgation (rê-prô-mul-gâ'shon), *n.* [*repromulgate* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated promulgation. *Imp. Diet.*

reproof (rê-prôf'), *n.* [*reprofc*, *reproef*, *reprof*, *reproffe*, *reprove*, *repreve* (whence early mod. E. *reproof*, *repreif*, *repreve*); < *reprove*, *v.*] 1†. Repeach; blame.

The child certis is nocht myne,
That *reproffe* dose me pyne,
And gars me fie fra fame.

York Plays, p. 104.

The donbleness of the benefit defends the deceit from *reproof*.

Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 269.

2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it.

Steele.

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

3†. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

But men been evere untrewe,
And wommen have *repreve* of yow ay newe.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 960.

The virtne of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper. . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., l. 2. 213.

=**Syn.** 2. *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition* and *censure*.

reprovable (rê-prô'va-bl), *a.* [Also *reproveable*; < OF. *reprovable*, F. *réprovable* = Sp. *reprovable* = Pg. *reprovable* = It. *reprovable*, < ML. *reprobabilis*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject: see *reprove*.] Blamable; worthy of reproof.

The superfluitie or disordnat acantinesse of clothyng is *reprovable*.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

A *reprovable* badness in himself.

Shak., Lear, III. 5. 9.

We will endeavour to amend all things *reprovable*.

Marston, Antonio and Melinda, Epil.

reprovableness (rê-prô'va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprovable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reprovably (rê-prô'va-bli), *adv.* In a reprovable manner. *Imp. Diet.*

reproof (rê-prô'val), *n.* [*reprove* + *-al*.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. *Imp. Diet.*

reprove (rê-prôv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reproved*, ppr. *reproving*. [*ME. reproven*, *reproven*, also *repreven* (whence early mod. E. *repreive*, *repreve*), < OF. *reprover*, *repreuer*, *reprover*, F. *réprover*, *reprove*, reject, = Pr. *reproar*, *reprobar* = Sp. *reprobar* = Pg. *reprovar* = It. *reprobare*, *riprobare*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject, < *re-*, again, + *probare*, test, prove: see *prove*. Cf. *repreive*, a doublet of *reprove*, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also *reprobate*, from the same L. source.] 1.

To disapprove; condemn; censure.

The stoon which men bilydng *repreuden*.

Wyclif, Luke xx. 17.

There's something in me that *reproves* my fault;
But such a headstrong potent fault it is
That it but mocks reproof.

Shak., T. N., III. 4. 225.

2. To charge with a fault; chide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with *of*.

And there also he was examyned, *reproved*, and scorned,
and crowned eft with a whyte Thorn.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

Herod the tetrarch, being *reproved* by him . . . for all the evils which Herod had done, . . . shut up John in prison.

Luke III. 19.

There is . . . no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*.

Shak., T. N., I. 5. 104.

Our blessed Master *reproved* them of ignorance. . . of his Spirit, which had they but known. . . they had not been such abecedarij in the school of mercy.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

3†. To convince, as of a fault; convict.

When he is come he will *reprove* [convict, R. V.] the world of sin [in respect of sin, R. V.], and of righteousness, and of judgment.

John xvi. 8.

God hath never been deficient, but hath to all men that believe him given sufficient to confirm them; to those few that believed not, sufficient to *reprove* them.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 14.

4†. To refute; disprove.

Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 40.

D. Willet *reproveh* Philoes opinion, that the Chalde and Hebrew was all one, because Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure* and *admonition*.

reprover (rê-prô'vêr), *n.* One who reproves; one who or that which blames.

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well.

Locke, Education, § 38.

reproving (rê-prô'ving), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repreving*; < ME. *repreving*; verbal *n.* of *reprove*, *v.*] *Reproof*.

And there it lykede him to suffre many *Reprevinges* and Scornes for us.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

reprovingly (rê-prô'ving-li), *adv.* In a reproving manner; with reproof or censure. *Imp. Diet.*

reprune (rê-prôn'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *prune* 2.] 1. To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.

Re-prune now abricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed.

Evetyng, Calendarium Hortense, July.

2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers.

In mid-way flight imagination threa;
Yet soon *re-prunes* her wing to soar anew.

Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

reps (rêps), *n.* Same as *rep* 1.

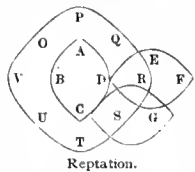
repsilver, *n.* Same as *rep-silver*.

repentant (rep'tant), *a.* [*L. reptant(t)-s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl, creep: see *repent* 2, *reptile*.]

Creeping or crawling; repent; reptatory; reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptantia*.

Reptantia (rep-tan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. reptan(-t)s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl; see *reptant*.] 1. In Illiger's classification (1811), the tenth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals, composed of the monotremes together with a certain tortoise (*Pamphraetus*).—2. In *Mollusea*, those azygobranchiate gastropods which are adapted for creeping or crawling by the formation of the foot as a creeping-disk. All ordinary gastropods are *Reptantia*, the term being used in distinction from *Natantia* (which latter is a name of the *Heteropoda*). The *Reptantia* were divided into *Holochlamyda*, *Pneumochlamyda*, and *Siphonochlamyda*.

reptation (rep-tä'shön), *n.* [= F. *reptation*, < *L. reptatio(-n)*], a creeping, crawling, < *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl; see *reptant*.] 1. The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does. *Owen*.—2. In *math.*, the motion of one plane figure around another, so as constantly to be tangent to the latter while preserving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. This motion was applied by John Bernoulli in 1705 to the rectification of curves. Let AB be a curve whose length is required; let this be reversed about its normal, giving the curve ABC, and let this be reversed about the line between its extremities, giving the spindle-shaped figure ABCD; let DEFG be a similar and equal figure turned through a right angle—then, if the first has a reptatory motion about the second, its center will describe a four-humped or quadrigibbous figure OPQRSTU, with humps at P, R, T, V. Let this be placed in contact with a similar and equal figure so that a maximum and minimum diameter shall coincide, and receive a reptatory motion, then its center will describe an octogibbous or eight-humped figure. By a similar process, this will describe a sixteen-humped figure, etc. Each of these figures will have double the periphery of the preceding, and they will rapidly approximate toward circles. Hence, by finding the diameters of each, we approximate to the length of the original curve.



Reptatores (rep-tä-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl; see *reptant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of creeping birds, as creepers and nuthatches. [Not in use.]

reptatorial (rep-tä-tō'ri-äl), *a.* [*< reptatory + -ial*.] In *ornith.*, creeping, as a bird; belonging to the *Reptatores*.

reptatory (rep'tä-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *reptatoire*, < NL. **reptatorius*, < *L. reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep; see *reptant*.] 1. In *zool.*, creeping or crawling; reptant; reptile; repent.—2. Of the nature of reptation in mathematics.

reptile (rep'til or -til), *a. and n.* [*< F. reptile = Sp. Pg. reptil = It. rettile, < L. reptilis*, creeping, crawling; as a noun, LL. *reptile*, neut. (sc. *animal*), a creeping animal, a reptile; < *reperere*, pp. *reptus*, creep; see *repent*, and cf. *serpent*.] *I. a.* 1. Creeping or crawling; repent; reptant; reptatory; of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense.—2. Groveling; low; mean; as, a *reptile* race.

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile, reptile, weak, and vain.
Pope, To Mr. John Moore.

There is a false, reptile prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear.
Burke. (Webster.)

Dislodge their reptile souls
From the bodies and forms of men. Coleridge.

II. n. 1. A creeping animal; an animal that goes on its belly, or moves with small, short legs.

Eve's tempter thus the Rabhbins have express'd,
A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest.
Pope, Prof. to Satires, l. 33t.

An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
Will step aside and let the reptile live.
Cooper, Task, vi. 56t.

Specifically.—2. An oviparous quadruped; a four-footed egg-laying animal; applied about the middle of the eighteenth century to the animals then technically called *Amphibia*, as frogs, toads, newts, lizards, crocodiles, and turtles; any amphibian.—3. By restriction, upon the recognition of the divisions *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, a scaly or pholidote reptile, as distinguished from a naked reptile; any snake, lizard, crocodile, or turtle; a member of the *Reptilia* proper; a saurian.—4. A groveling, abject, or mean person; used in contempt.

It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. Warburton, Works, IX. vii.

Reptilia (rep-til'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *reptile*, a reptile; see *reptile*.] In *zool.*: (a) In Linnaeus's system of classification (1766), the first order of the third class *Amphibia*, including turtles, lizards, and frogs. See *Amphibia*, 2 (a). [Disused.] (b) A class of cold-blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrated animals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes; the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair of limbs, or none. The skull is monocondylic. The mandible articulates with the skull by a free or fixed quadrate bone. The heart has two auricles, generally not two completed ventricles; the ventricle gives rise to two arterial trunks, and the venous and arterial circulation are more or less mixed. Respiration is pulmonary, never branchial. No diaphragm is completed. There is a common cloaca of the digestive and urogenital systems, and usually two penes, sometimes one, seldom none. There are an amnion and an allantois. *Reptilia* thus defined were formerly associated with batrachians in a class *Amphibia*; but they are more nearly related to birds, and when brigaded therewith form their part of a superclass *Saurapsida*. The only living representatives of *Reptilia* are turtles or tortoises, crocodiles or alligators, lizards or saurians, and snakes or serpents, respectively constituting the four orders *Chelonia*, *Crocodylia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*; and one living lizard, known as *Hatteria*, *Sphenodon*, or *Rhynchocephalus*, forming by itself an order *Rhynchocephalia*. In former times there were other orders of strange and huge reptiles, as the *Ichthyopterygia* or *Ichthyosauria*, the *Ichthyosaurs*; *Anodontania*, *Dinosauria*, by some ranked as a subclass and divided into several orders; *Ornithosauria* or *Pterosauria*, the pterodactyls; and *Plesiosauria* or *Sauropterygia*, the plesiosaurs. See the technical names, and cuts under *Crocodylia*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ornithosauria*, *Plesiosauria*, *Pterosauria*, *pteroactyls*, and *Python*.

reptilia, *n.* Latin plural of *reptilium*.

reptilian (rep-til'i-an), *a. and n.* [*< LL. reptile*, a reptile, + *-ian*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense; resembling or like a reptile.

It is an accepted doctrine that birds are organized on a type closely allied to the *reptilian* type, but superior to it. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all of a generous kind—impetuous, warm-blooded, leonine; never crawling, crafty, *reptilian*. George Eliot, Adam Bede, xii.

Reptilian age, the Mesozoic age, era, or period, during which reptiles attained great development, as in the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous.

II. n. Any member of the *Reptilia*; a reptile.

reptiliferous (rep-ti-lif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< LL. reptile*, a reptile, + *L. ferrē = E. bear*.] Producing reptiles; containing the remains of reptiles, as beds of rock. *Nature*, XXXIII. 311.

reptiliform (rep'til-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< LL. reptile*, reptile, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a reptile; related to reptiles; belonging to the *Reptilia*; saurian. Also, rarely, *reptiloid*.

reptilious (rep-til'i-us), *a.* [*< LL. reptile*, a reptile, + *-i-ous*.] Resembling or like a reptile. [Rare.]

The advantage taken . . . made her feel abject, *reptilious*; she was lost, carried away on the flood of the cataclysm. G. Meredith, The Egoist, xxi.

reptilium (rep-til'i-um), *n.*; *pl. reptiliums, reptilia* (-umz, -ä). [NL., < LL. *reptile*, a reptile; see *reptile*.] A reptile-house, or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive; a herpetological vivarium.

A special reptile-house, or *reptilium*, was built in 1882 and 1883 by the Zoological Society of London. Smithsonian Report, 1883, p. 728.

reptilivorous (rep-ti-liv'ō-rus), *a.* [*< LL. reptile*, a reptile, + *L. vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles, as a bird; saurophagous.

A broad triangular head and short tail, which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to *reptilivorous* birds and mammals. A. R. Wallace, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 305.

reptiloid (rep'ti-loid), *a.* [*< LL. reptile*, a reptile, + *Gr. eidōs*, form.] Reptiliform. [Rare.]

The thrushes . . . are farthest removed in structure from the early *reptiloid* forms [of birds]. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII. 75.

Reptonize (rep'ton-iz), *v. t.*; *pret. and pp. Reptonized*, ppr. *Reptonizing*. [*< Repton* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of Humphry Repton (1752–1818), the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.

Jackson assists me in *Reptonizing* the garden. Southey, Letters (1807), II. 4. (Davies.)

republic (rē-pnb'lik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *republick*, *republique* (= D. *republik* = G. Dan. *Sw. republik*); < OF. *republique*, F. *republique* = Sp. *república* = Pg. *república* = It. *repubblica*,

repubblica, < *L. res publica*, prop. two words, but commonly written as one, *respublica* (abl. *re publicā*, *republiā*), the commonwealth, the state, < *res*, a thing, + *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public; see *real* and *public*.] 1†. The commonwealth; the state.

That by their deeds will make it known
Whose dignity they do sustain;
And life, state, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republic's*, not their own.
B. Jonson, Catiline, II. (cho.).

2. A commonwealth; a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote. It is distinguished from a monarchy on the one hand, and generally from a pure democracy on the other. In the latter case the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive, as is still the case in certain Swiss cantons. In a republic the executive is usually chosen indirectly, either by an electoral college as in the United States, or by the National Assembly as in France. Republics are oligarchic, as formerly Venice and Genoa, military, as ancient Rome, strongly centralized, as France, federal, as Switzerland, or, like the United States, may combine a strong central government with large individual powers for the several states in their particular affairs. See *democracy*.

We may define a *republic* to be . . . a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behaviour.

Madison, The Federalist, No. 39.

The constitution and the government [of the United States] . . . rest, throughout, on the principle of the concurrent majority; and . . . it is, of course, a *Republic*, a constitutional democracy, in contradistinction to an absolute democracy; and . . . the theory which regards it as a government of the mere numerical majority rests on a gross and groundless misconception. Calhoun, Works, I. 185.

Cisalpine, Cispadane, Helvetic Republic. See the adjectives.—**Grand Army of the Republic**, a secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil war. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866; its members are known as "comrades," and its annual meetings are "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*—**Republic of letters**, the collective body of literary and learned men.

republican (rē-pub'li-kan), *a. and n.* [= F. *républicain* = Sp. *Pg. republicano* = It. *repubblicano* (cf. D. *republikänisch* = G. *republikanisch* = Dan. *Sw. republikansk*, a.; D. *republikän* = G. Dan. *Sw. republikaner*, n.), < NL. *republicanus*, < *L. res publica*, public; see *republic*.] *I. a.* 1. Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth; as, a *republican* constitution or government.—2. Consonant to the principles of a republic: as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.—3. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party: as, a *Republican* senator. See below.—4. In *ornith.*, living in community; nesting or breeding in common: as, the *republican* or sociable grosbeak, *Phileterus socius*; the *republican* swallow, formerly called *Hirundo republicana*. See cuts under *hive-nest*.

—**Liberal-Republican party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which arose in Missouri in 1870–1 through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and as a national party nominated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It opposed the southern policy of the Republican party, and advocated universal amnesty, civil-service reform, and universal suffrage. Its candidate was indorsed by the Democratic convention, but was defeated, and the party soon disappeared.—**Republican calendar**. See *calendar*.—**Republican era**, the era adopted by the French soon after the proclamation of the republic, and used for a number of years. It was September 22d, 1792, "the first day of the Republic."—**Republican party**. (a) Any party which advocates a republic, either existing or desired: as, the *Republican party* of France, composed chiefly of Opportunists, Radicals, and Conservative Republicans; the *Republican party* in Italy in which Mazzini was a leader. (b) In *U. S. hist.*: (1) The usual name of the Democratic party (in full *Democratic-Republican party*) during the years following 1792–3; it replaced the name *Anti-Federal*, and was replaced by the name *Democratic*. See *Democratic party*, under *democratic*. (2) A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free-soilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the Abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the civil war many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. It controlled the executive from 1861 to 1885 and again in 1889 (Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison), and both houses of Congress from 1861 to 1875 and again in 1889. It favors generally a broad construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures with which it has been identified in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.—**Republican swallow**, the cliff- or caves-swallow. See def. 4, and cut under *caves-swallow*.

II. n. 1. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a republican almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. A member of a republican party; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Republican party.—**3.** In *ornith.*, the republican swallow.—**Black Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, an extreme or radical Republican; one who after the civil war advocated strong measures in dealing with persons in the States lately in rebellion. The term arose before the war; the epithet "black" was used intensively, in offensive allusion to the alleged friendliness of the party toward the negro.—**National Republican**, in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed during the administration of J. Q. Adams (1825-9) by that wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with him and his measures, as distinguished from the followers of Jackson. The National Republicans in a few years took the name of Whigs. See *Whig*.—**Red republican**, an extreme or radical republican; specifically, in *French hist.*, one of the more violent republicans, especially in the first revolution, at the time of the ascendancy of the Mountain, about 1793, and at the time of the Commune in 1871. In the first period the phrase was derived from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carnagnole.—**Stalwart Republican**. See *stalwart*.

republicanism (rē-pub'li-kā-niz-m), *n.* [= *F. republicanisme* = *Sp. Pg. republicanismo* = *It. republicanismo* = *G. republikanismus* = *Dan. republikanism* = *Sw. republikanism*; as *republican + -ism*.] **1.** A republican form or system of government.—**2.** Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles: as, his *republicanism* was of the most advanced type.

Our young people are educated in *republicanism*; an apostasy from that to royalism is unprecedented and impossible. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II, 443.

3. [*cap.*] The principles or doctrine of the Republican party, specifically of the Republican party in the United States.

republicanize (rē-pub'li-kā-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *republicanized*, ppr. *republicanizing*. [*< F. republicaniser*; as *republican + -ize*.] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicanise*.

Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to *republicanize* our orthography and our syntax. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

republicarian (rē-pub-li-kā'ri-ān), *n.* [*< re-public + -arian*.] A republican. [Rare.]

There were *Republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stadtholder. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1638-9.

republicate (rē-pub'li-kā-tē), *v. t.* [*< ML. republicatus*, pp. of *republicare*, publish, lit. *republicare*; see *republic*.] To set forth afresh; rehabilitate.

The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to *republicate* his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country. *Ep. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I, 137. (*Darics*.)

republication (rē-pub-li-kā'shən), *n.* [*< ML. *republicatio(n)*, *< republicare*, publish; see *republic*.] **1.** The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published; specifically, the reprint in one country of a work published in another: as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet.

The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix, 3.

2. In *law*, a second publication of a former will, usually resorted to after canceling or revoking, or upon doubts as to the validity of its execution, or after the termination of a suggested disability, in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will, or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again. *Blackstone*, Com., II, xxxii.

republish (rē-pub'lish), *v. t.* [*< re- + publish*, after *OF. republier*, republish, *< ML. republicare*, publish, lit. 'republish,' *< L. re-*, again, + *publicare*, publish; see *publish*.] To publish anew. (a) To publish a new edition of, as a book. (b) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (c) In *law*, to revive, as a will revoked, either by reexecution or by a codicil. *Blackstone*, Com., II, xxxii.

republisher (rē-pub'lish-ēr), *n.* One who republishes. *Imp. Dict.*

repudiable (rē-pū'di-ā-bl), *a.* [*< OF. repudiabile*, *F. repudiable* = *Sp. repudiabile* = *Pg. repudiabile*, *< ML. *repudiabilis*, *< L. repudiare*, repudiate; see *repudiate*.] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

The reasons that on each side make them differ are such as make the authority itself the less authentic and more *repudiable*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II, 359.

repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repudiated*, ppr. *repudiating*. [*< L. repudiatus*, pp. of *repudiare*, put away, divorce (one's spouse), in gen. cast off, reject, refuse, repudiate (> *It. ripudiare* = *Sp. Pg. repudiar* = *OF. repudier*, *F. repudier*, repudiate), *< L. repudium*, a putting off or divorce of one's spouse or betrothed, repudiation, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of, *< re-*, away, back, + *pudere*, feel shame; see *puddeny*.] **1.** To put away; divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke*, Exile.

2. To cast away; reject; discard; renounce; disavow.

He [Phalaris] is defended by the like practice of other writers, who, being Dorians born, *repudiated* their vernacular idiom for that of the Athenians. *Bentley*, Works, I, 359.

In *repudiating* metaphysics, M. Comte did not interdict himself from analyzing or criticising any of the abstract conceptions of the mind. *J. S. Mill*, Auguste Comte and Positivism, p. 15.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as a debt; disclaim.

I petition your honourable House to institute some measure for . . . the repayment of debts incurred and *repudiated* by several of the States. *Sydney Smith*, Petition to Congress.

When Pennsylvania and other States sought to *repudiate* the debt due to England, the witty canon of St. Paul's [Sydney Smith] took the field, and, by a petition and letters on the subject, roused all Europe against the *repudiating* States. *Chambers*, Eng. Lit., art. Sydney Smith.

repudiate (rē-pū'di-āt), *a.* [*< L. repudiatus*, pp.; see the verb.] Repudiated.

To be debarr'd of that imperial state Which to her graces rightly did belong, Basely rejected, and *repudiate*. *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, I, 30.

repudiation (rē-pū-di-ā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. repudiation*, *F. repudiation* = *Sp. repudiacion*, *< L. repudiatio(n)*, repudiation, *< repudiare*, repudiate; see *repudiate*.] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated. (a) The putting away of a wife, or of a woman betrothed; divorce.

Just causes for *repudiation* by the husband were [under Constantine]—1, adultery; 2, preparing poisons; 3, being a procreant. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII, 300.

(b) Rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or an obligation, as of a debt; specifically, refusal by a state or municipality to pay a debt lawfully contracted. Repudiation of a debt implies that the debt is just, and that its payment is denied, not because of sufficient legal defense, but to take advantage of the rule that a sovereign state cannot be sued by individuals.

Other states have been even more unprincipled, and have got rid of their debts at one sweep by the simple method of *repudiation*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII, 245.

(c) *Eccles.*, the refusal to accept a benefice. **repudiator** (rē-pū-di-ā-tōr), *n.* [*< repudiation + -ist*.] One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, etc.

Perhaps not a single citizen of the State [Tennessee] would have consented to be called a *repudiator*. *The Nation*, XXXVI, 58.

repudiator (rē-pū'di-ā-tōr), *n.* [*< LL. repudiator*, a rejecter, contemner, *< L. repudiare*, repudiate; see *repudiate*.] One who repudiates; specifically, one who advocates the repudiation of debts contracted in good faith by a state. See *readjuster*, 2.

The people of the State [Virginia] appear now to be divided into two main parties by the McCulloch Bill, which the *Repudiators* desire repealed, and which is in reality, even as it stands, a compromise between the State and its creditors. *The Nation*, XXIX, 317.

repudiatory (rē-pū'di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< repudiate + -ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of repudiation or repudiators. [Rare.]

They refused to admit . . . a delegate who was of known *repudiatory* principles. *The American*, IV, 67.

repugn (rē-pūn'), *v.* [*< ME. repugnen*, *< OF. repugner*, *F. repugner* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. repugnar* = *It. repugnare*, *ripugnare*, *< L. repugnare*, fight against, *< re-*, back, against, + *pugnare*, fight; see *puugnacious*. Cf. *expugn*, *impugn*, *propugn*.] **I. trans.** **1.** To oppose; resist; fight against; feel repugnance toward.

Your will oft resisteth and *repugneth* God's will. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224.

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth About a certain question in the law. *Shak.*, I Hen. VI., iv, 1, 94.

2. To affect with repugnance. [Rare.]

Man, highest of the animals—so much so that the base kinship *repugns* him. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 241.

II. intrans. To be opposed; be in conflict with anything; conflict.

It seemeth, quod I, to *repugnem* and to contrayren gretly that God knowit byform alle thinges. *Chaucer*, Boethius, v, prose 8.

Be thou content to know that God's will, his word, and his power be all one, and *repugn* not. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

In many things *repugning* quite both to God and man's lawe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

repugnable (rē-pū' or rē-pūg'nā-bl), *a.* [*< repugn + -able*.] Capable of being resisted.

The demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderful reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable*. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 262.

repugnance (rē-pūg'nans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repugnance*; *< OF. repugnance*, *F. repugnance* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. repugnancia* = *It. repugnanza*, *< L. repugnantia*, resistance, opposition, contradiction, repugnance, *< repugnan(t)-s*, resisting, repugnant; see *repugnant*.] **1.** Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

As the shotte of great artillerie is driven furth by violence of fyre, enen so by the commixtion and *repugnance* of fyre, coule, and brymstome, greate stones are here throwne into the ayer. *R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobus Zigerus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 300).

2. Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

That which canaea us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden*.

Chivalrous courage . . . is honorable, because it is in fact the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive *repugnance* to pain. *Iring*, Sketch-Book, p. 350.

We cannot feel moral *repugnance* at an act of meanness or cruelty except when we discern to some extent the character of the action. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 553.

3. Contradictory opposition; in *logic*, disagreement; inconsistency; contradiction; the relation of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in . . . pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of works and words. *Prynne*, Sovereign Power, II, 40.

I found in those Descriptions and Charts [of the South Sea Coasts of America] a *repugnance* with each other in many particulars, and some things which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous. *Dampier*, Voyage, II, Pref.

Immediate or contradictory opposition is called likewise *repugnance*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xi.

The principle of repugnance. Same as the *principle of contradiction* (which see, under *contradiction*). = *Syn. 2. Hatred*, *Dislike*, etc. (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion*.

repugnancy (rē-pūg'nān-si), *n.* [As *repugnance* (see *-cy*).] **1.** Same as *repugnance*.

Why do foud men expose themselves to battle, . . . And let the foe quietly cut their throats, Without *repugnancy*? *Shak.*, T. of A., III, 5, 45.

Nevertheless without any *repugnance* at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator, because he can express the true and lively of every thing is set before him. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

2. In *law*, inconsistency between two clauses or provisions in the same law or document, or in separate laws or documents that must be construed together.—**Formal repugnancy.** See *formal repugnant* (rē-pūg'nant), *a.* [*< OF. repugnant*, *F. repugnant* = *Sp. Pg. It. repugnante*, *< L. repugnant(t)-s*, ppr. of *repugnare*, oppose; see *repugn*.] **1.** Opposing; resisting; refractory; disposed to oppose or antagonize.

His antique sword, Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls, *Repugnant* to command. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II, 2, 493.

2. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; contradictory; at variance; inconsistent.

It seemeth *repugnant* both to him and to me, one body to be in two places at once. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

She conforms to a general fashion only when it happens not to be *repugnant* to private beauty. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

3. In *law*, contrary to or inconsistent with another part of the same document or law, or of another which must be construed with it: generally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.

If he had broken any wholesome law not *repugnant* to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II, 312.

Sometimes clauses in the same treaty, or treaties between the same parties, are *repugnant*. *Woolsey*, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 109.

4. Causing mental antagonism or aversion; highly distasteful; offensive.

There are certain national dishes that are *repugnant* to every foreign palate. *Lowell, Don Quixote.*

To one who is ruled by a predominant sentiment of justice, the thought of profiting in any way, direct or indirect, at the expense of another is *repugnant*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 579.

= *Syn. 2.* Opposed, irreconcilable.—4. Disagreeable. See *antipathy*.

repugnantly (rē-pug'nant-li), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

repugnantness (rē-pug'nant-nes), *n.* Repugnance. *Bailey, 1727.*

repugnate (rē-pug'nāt), *v. t.* [*L. repugnatus*, pp. of *repugnare*, fight against, oppose: see *repugn.*] To oppose; fight against. *Imp. Diet.*

repugnatorial (rē-pug'nā-tō-ri-āl), *a.* [*L. repugnate* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Repugnant; serving as a means of defense by repelling enemies; specific in the phrase.—**Repugnatorial pores**, the openings of the ducts of certain glands which secrete prussic acid in most diploid myriapods. The secretion poured out when the creature is alarmed has a strong odor, which may be perceived at a distance of several feet. The absence or presence of these pores, and their number or disposition when present, afford zoological characters in the classification of the chilognaths.

repugner (rē-pū'nēr), *n.* One who rebels or is opposed.

Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebels against the same. *Foxe, Martyrs, p. 264.*

repullulate (rē-pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*L. repullulatus*, pp. of *repullulare*, sprout forth again (> *It. ripullulare* = *Sp. repullar* = *Pg. repullular* = *OF. repulluler*, *F. repulluler*), < *re-*, again, + *pullulare*, put forth, sprout: see *pullulate*.] To sprout or bud again.

Vainst his man,
Like to a lilly-lost, nere can,
Nere can *repullulate*, or bring
His dayes to see a second spring.

Herrick, His Age.

Though Tares *repullulate*, there is Wheat still left in the Field. *Hovell, Vocall Forrest, p. 65.*

With what delight have I beheld this tender and innumerable offspring *repullulating* at the feet of an aged tree. *Evelyn, Silva.*

repullulation (rē-pul'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *F. repullulation*, < *L.* as if **repullulatio(n)-*, < *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] The act of sprouting or budding again: used in pathology to indicate the return of a morbid growth.

Here I myself might likewise die,
And vitterly forgotten lye,
But that eternal poetrie
Repullulation gives me here
Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere,
When all now dead shall reappare.

Herrick, Poetry Perpetuates the Poet.

repullescent (rē-pul'ū-les'ent), *a.* [*L. repullescent(-s)*, ppr. of *repullescere*, begin to bud, sprout again, inceptive of *L. repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate*.] Sprouting or budding anew; reviving; springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repullescent* faction might make, if the other way was taken. *Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 190. (Davies.)*

repulpit (rē-pul'pit), *v. t.* [*L. re-* + *pulpit*.] To restore to the pulpit; reinvest with authority over a church. *Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5. [Rare.]*

repulse (rē-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repulsed*, ppr. *repulsing*. [= *OF. repousser*, *F. repousser* = *Sp. Pg. repulsar* = *It. repulsare*, *ripulsare*, drive back, repulse, < *ML. repulsare*, freq. of *L. repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back: see *repel*.] 1. To beat or drive back; repel: as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.

Milton, P. L., x. 10.

Near this mouth is a place called Comans, where the Privateers were once *repulsed* without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they attempted in vain for many years. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 63.*

2. To refuse; reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;
And he, *repulsed*—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 146.*

Mr. Thornhill . . . was going to embrace his uncle, which the other *repulsed* with an air of disdain. *Goldsmith, Vicar, xxxi.*

repulse (rē-puls'), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. repulsa* = *It. repulsa*, *ripulsa*, < *L. repulsa* (sc. *petitio*), a repulse in soliciting for an office, in gen. a refusal, denial, repulse, fem. of *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, drive back, > *repulsus*, a driving back. The *E.* noun includes the two *L.* nouns *repulsa*

and *repulsus*, and is also in part directly from the *E.* verb.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back.

He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts 't the body. *Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 166.*

2. The condition of being repelled; the state of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force.

What should they do? if on they rush'd, *repulse*
Repeated, and indecent overthrow
Doubled, would render them yet more despised.

Milton, P. L., vi. 600.

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse*, whatever she doth say.

Shak., T. O. of V., iii. 1. 100.

I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it [Christ's thorny crown]; but I had the *repulse*; for they told me it was kept under three or four lockes. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 41, sig. D.*

repulser (rē-pul'sēr), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back. *Cotgrave.*

repulsion (rē-pul'shon), *n.* [= *OF. repulsion*, *F. repulsion* = *Sp. repulsion* = *Pg. repulsão* = *It. repulsione*, *ripulsione*, < *LL. repulsio(n)-*, a refutation, < *L. repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, repulse: see *repulse* and *repel*.] 1. The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in *physics*, the action which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual distance: as, the *repulsion* between like magnetic poles or similarly electrified bodies.

Mutual action between distant bodies is called attraction when it tends to bring them nearer, and *repulsion* when it tends to separate them. *Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. 56.*

2. The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its *repulsions* also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 116.*

If Love his moment overstays,
Hatred's swift *repulsions* play.

Emerson, The Visit.

Capillary repulsion. See *capillary*.

repulsive (rē-pul'siv), *a.* [= *F. repulsif* = *Sp. repulsivo* = *It. repulsivo*, *ripulsivo*; as *repulse* + *-ive*.] 1. Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling.

Be not discouraged that my daughter here,
Like a well-fortified and lofty tower,
Is so *repulsive* and unapt to yield.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A *Repulsive* force by which they [particles of salt or vitriol floating in water] fly from one another.

Newton, Optics, iii. query 31.

The foe thrice tugg'd and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.

Pope, Iliad, xxi. 192.

2. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling; causing intense aversion with disgust.

Mary was not so *repulsive* and insisterly as Elizabeth, nor so inaccessible to all influence of hers. *Jane Austin, Persuasion, vi.*

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful, and what would have been intellectual luxuries at other times are now absolutely *repulsive*. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.*

We learn to see with patience the men whom we like best often in the wrong, and the *repulsive* men often in the right. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.*

= *Syn. 2.* Offensive, disgusting, sickening, revolting, shocking.

repulsively (rē-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In a repulsive manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsiveness (rē-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The character of being repulsive or forbidding. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsory (rē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *OF. repoussoir*, *n.*; < *L. repulsorius*, driving or forcing back (< *LL. repulsorium*, neut., a means of driving back), < *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, repel, repulse: see *repulse*.] 1. *A.* Repulsive; driving back. *Bailey, 1727. [Rare.]*

II. *† n.* Something used to drive or thrust out something else, as a punch, etc. *Cotgrave. [Rare.]*

repurchase (rē-pēr'chās), *v. t.* [*L. re-* + *purchase*.] To purchase back or again; buy back; regain by purchase or expenditure.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,
Re-purchased with the blood of enemies.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 2.

repurchase (rē-pēr'chās), *n.* [*L. re-purchase*, *v.*] The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

repure (rē-pūr'), *v. t.* [*L. re-* + *pure*.] To purify or refine again.

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes Indeed
Love's thrice *repured* nectar?

Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 23.

repurge (rē-pēr'j'), *v. t.* [*L. repurgare*, cleanse again, < *re-* + *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge*.] To purge or cleanse again.

All which have, either by their private readings, or public works, *repured* the errors of Arts, expelled from their puritie. *Nash, Pref. to Greene's Mensaphon, p. 11.*

Repurge your spirits from every hateful sin.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

repurify (rē-pūr'i-fi), *v. t.* [*L. re-* + *purify*.] To purify again.

The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*,

The ever-springing gardens of the bless'd.

Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

reputable (rep'ū-tā-bl), *a.* [*L. repute* + *-able*.] 1. Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable: as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

Men as shabby have . . . stepped into fine carriages from quarters not a whit more *reputable* than the "Café des Ambassadeurs." *Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, ii.*

2. Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

= *Syn.* Respectable, creditable, honorable.

reputableness (rep'ū-tā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reputable. *Bailey, 1727.*

reputably (rep'ū-tā-bli), *adv.* In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit: as, to fill an office *reputably*. *Imp. Diet.*

reputation (rep'ū-tā'shon), *n.* [*ME. reputation*, *reputacioun*, < *OF. reputation*, *F. réputation* = *Pr. reputatio* = *Sp. reputacion* = *Pg. reputação* = *It. reputazione*, *riputazione*, < *L. reputatio(n)-*, a reckoning, a pondering, estimation, fame, < *reputare*, pp. *reputatus*, reckon, count over, compute: see *repute*.] 1. Account; estimation; consideration; especially, the estimate attached to a person by the community; character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute, in a good or bad sense. See *character*.

For which he held his glorie or his renoun
At no value or *reputacioun*.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 164.

Christ Jesus: . . . who . . . made himself of no *reputation*, and took upon him the form of a servant.

Phil. ii. 7.

For to be honest is nothing; the *Reputation* of it is all.

Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The people of this province were in the very worst *reputation* for cruelty, and hatred of the Christian name.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, ii. 55.

2. Favorable regard; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem; good name; fame.

Cas. O. I have lost my *reputation*! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.

Jago. *Reputation* is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving. *Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 263.*

My Lady loves her, and will come to any Composition to save her *Reputation*. *Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.*

Love of *reputation* is a darling passion in great men.

Steele, Tatler, No. 92.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;

At every word a *reputation* dies.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 16.

Thus *reputation* is a spur to wit,

And some wits flag through fear of losing it.

Couper, Table-Talk, l. 520.

Every year he used to visit London, where his *reputation* was so great that, if a day's notice were given, "the meeting-house in Southwark, at which he generally preached, would not hold half the people that attended."

Southey, Bunyan, p. 55.

= *Syn. 2.* Esteem, estimation, name, fame, renown, distinction.

reputatively (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* [*L. reputative* (< *repute* + *-ative*) + *-ly*.] By repute. [*Rare.*]

But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things.

Chapman, Odyssey, Ep. Ded.

If Christ had suffered in our person *reputatively* in all respects, his sufferings would not have redeemed us.

Baxter, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

repute (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reputed*, ppr. *reputing*. [*L. repute*, *F. réputer* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reputar* = *It. riputare*, *reputare*, < *L. reputare*, count over, reckon, calculate, compute, think over, consider, < *re-*, again, + *putare*, think: see *putation*. Cf. *ret*², from the same *L.* verb. Cf. also *compute*, *depute*, *impute*.] 1. To hold in thought; account; hold; reckon; deem.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight?

Job xviii. 3.

All in England did *repute* him dead.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 54.
Hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge . . .
Or the *reputed* son of Cœur-de-lion?
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 136.
She was generally *reputed* a witch by the country people.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 22.
Most of the *reputed* saints of Egypt are either lunatics or idiots or impostors.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, i. 291.

2. To estimate; value; regard.
I *repute* them [Snrrey and Wyatt] . . . for the two chief lanterns of light to all others that have since employed their penne vpon English Poesie.
Pultenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.
How will the world *repute* me
For undertaking so unsta'd a journey?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 59.
We aim and intend to *repute* and use honours but as instrumental causes of virtuous effects in actions.
Ford, Line of Life.

Reputed owner, in law, a person who has to all appearances the title to and possession of property: thus, according to the rule applied in some jurisdictions, if a *reputed owner* becomes bankrupt, all goods in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may, in general, be claimed for the creditors.
repute (rê-püt'), *n.* [*< repute, v.*] Reputation; character; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion.

All these Cardinals have the *Repute* of Princes, and, besides other Incemdes, they have the Annats of Benefices to support their Greatness.
Houell, Letters, i. 1. 38.
He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.
Milton, P. L., i. 639.
You have a good *repute* for gentleness
And wisdom.
Shelley, The Cenci, v. 2.

Habit and repute. See *habit*. = *Syn.* See list under *reputation*.

reputedly (rê-püt'ed-li), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute. *Imp. Diet.*
reputeless (rê-püt'les), *a.* [*< repute + -less.*] Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful.

In *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 44.

Requa battery (rê-kwâ bat'e-ri). [So called from its inventor, *Requa*.] A kind of machine-gun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged in a horizontal plane on a light field-carriage.

requérant (rê-kâ-rôn'), *n.* [*F.*, *ppr.* of *requérir*, *require*: see *require*.] In *French law*, an applicant; a petitioner.

requeret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *require*.
request (rê-kwest'), *n.* [*< ME. request, requeste, < OF. requeste, F. requête = Pr. Pg. requesta = Sp. requesta, recuesta = It. richiesta, a request, < ML. *requisita, requesta, also nenter requistum (after Rom.), a request, < L. requisita, se. res, a thing asked for, fem. of requisitus, ML. requisitus, pp. of requirere, ask; see require, and cf. requisite and quest.*] 1. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.
I calle thee to me zeer and zeer,
zit wolt thou not come at my *request*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 187.
Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen.
Esther vii. 7.
Put my Lord Bolinghroke in mind
To get my warrant quickly sign'd;
Consider, 'tis my first *request*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.

2. That which is asked for or requested.
He gave them their *request*; but sent leanness into their soul. *Ps.* cvi. 15.
Let the *request* be fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 201.

3†. A question. [Rare.]
My prime *request*,
Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder!
If you be maid or no. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 425.

4. The state of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for.
Your noble Tullius Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no *request* of his country.
Shak., Cor., iv. 3. 37.
Even Guicciardine's silver history, and Ariosto's golden cantos, grow out of *request*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now.
Sir W. Temple.

Court of requests. (a) A former English court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the king by supplication. (b) An English tribunal of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.—**Letters of requests.** (a) In *Eng. eccles. law*, the formal instrument by which an inferior judge remits or waives his natural jurisdiction over

a cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior court, which otherwise could only exercise jurisdiction as a court of appeal. This may be done in some instances without any consent from or communication to the defendant. (b) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—**Return request.** See *return*. = *Syn.* 1. *Petition, Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*), solicitation. See *ask*.

request (rê-kwest'), *v. t.* [*< OF. requester, ask again, request, reclaim, F. requêter, search again, = Sp. requestar, recuestar, request, engage, = Pg. requestar, request; from the noun.*] 1. To make a request for; ask; solicit; express desire for.
The weight of the golden ear-rings that he *requested* was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold.
Judges viii. 26.

The drooping crests of fading flow'rs
Request the bounty of a morning rain.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 11.
2. To express a request to; ask.
I *request* you
To give my poor host freedom.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 86.

I pray you, sir, let me *request* you to the Windmill.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.
= *Syn.* *Beg, Beseech*, etc. (see *ask*), desire, petition for.
requester (rê-kwest'èr), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.
A regard for the *requester* would often make one readily yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to reason one into it.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, x.

request-note (rê-kwest'nōt), *n.* In the *inland revenue*, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles. [Eng.]

request-program (rê-kwest'prô'gram), *n.* A concert program made up of numbers the performance of which has been requested by the audience.
requicken (rê-kwik'n), *v. t.* [*< re- + quicken.*] To reanimate; give new life to.
His doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was fatigued,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 121.

Sweet Music *requickeneth* the heaviest spirits of dumpish melancholy.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, iii.

requiem (rê'kwî-em), *n.* [= *F. requiem*, so called from the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead, "*Requiem æternam dona eis,*" etc.—a form which also serves as the gradual, and occurs in other offices of the departed: *L. requiem*, *acc.* of *requies*, rest, *< re-, again, + quies*, quiet, rest. Cf. *dirge*, similarly named from "*Dirige*."] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the mass for the dead.
We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 260.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead. The usual sections of such a mass are the Requiem, the Kyrie, the Dies iræ (in several sections), the Domine Jesu Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, and the Lux æterna.

3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular use of *dirge*.
For pity's sake, you that have tears to shed,
Sigh a soft *requiem*, and let fall a bead
For two unfortunate nobles.
Weber, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.
4†. Rest; quiet; peace.
Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job iii.
= *Syn.* *Dirge, Elegy*, etc. See *dirge*.

requiem-mass (rê'kwî-em-mâs), *n.* Same as *requiem*, 1.

requiescat in pace (rek-wî-es'kat in pâ'sê). [*L. requiescat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *requiescere*, rest (see *requiescence*); *in, in; pace*, abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace*.] May he (or she) rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead, frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often abbreviated *R. I. P.*

requiescence (rek-wî-es'ens), *n.* [*< L. requiescere(t)-s*, *ppr.* of *requiescere*, rest, repose, *< re- + quiescere*, rest: see *quiesce, quiescence*.] A state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]
Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment.
Carlyle, French Rev., i. iii. 8.

requietory† (rê-kwî'e-tô-ri), *n.* [*< L. requietorium*, a resting-place, sepulcher, *< requiescere*, rest: see *requiescence*.] A sepulcher.
Bodies digged up out of their *requietories*.
Weaver, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 419.

requirable (rê-kwî'r'â-bl), *a.* [*< ME. requerabile, < OF. requerâble, < requerre, require; see require and -able.*] 1. Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

The gentleman . . . is a man of fair living, and able to maintain a lady in her two coaches a day; . . . and therefore there is more respect *requirable*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

I deny not but learning to divide the word, eivocation to pronounce it, wisdom to discern the truth, boldness to deliver it, be all parts *requirable* in a preacher.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 256.

2†. Desirable; demanded.
Which is thilke yowre dereworthe power that is so clear and so *requerable*?
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 6.

require (rê-kwîr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *required*, *ppr.* *requiring*. [Early mod. E. also *require; < ME. requiren, requiren, requeren, < OF. requirer, requerir, requerre, F. requérir = Pr. requerer, requerir, requerre = Cat. requirir = Sp. requerir = Pg. requerer = It. richiedere, < L. requirere, pp. requisitus, seek again, look after, seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (something needed), need, want, < re-, again, + quæ-rere, seek; see quarent², query, quest.*] From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *requisite*, etc., *request*. Cf. *acquire, inquire*, etc.] 1†. To search for; seek.
The thirsty Trav'ler
In vain *requir'd* the Current, then Imprison'd
In subterraneous Caverns.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.
From the soft Lyre,
Sweet Flute, and ten-string'd Instrument *require*
Sounds of Delight. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Feire lordynges, me mervel'eth greffy of that ye haue
me *requer'd*, that ye will not that noon know what ye be,
ne what be yonre names. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.
He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark
requiring aid against the Parliament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

What favour then, not yet possess'd,
Can I for thee *require*?
Cowper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

3. To ask or claim, as of right and by authority; demand; insist on having; exact.
The same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I *require* at thine hand. *Ezek.* iii. 18.
Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight,
Eager for glory, and *require* the fight.
Addison, The Campaign.

We do not *require* the same self-control in a child as in a man.
Froude, Sketches, p. 57.

4. To ask or order to do something; call on.
And I pray you and *require*, telle me of that ye know
my herte desireth so. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.
In humblest manner I *require* your highness
That it shall please you to declare.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 144.
Let the two given extremes be 6 and 48, between which
it is *required* to find two mean proportionals.
Hawkins, Cocker's Declinal Arithmetick (1685).

Shall burning Ætna, if a sage *requires*,
Forget to thunder, and recall her fires?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 123.

Persons to be presented for degrees (other than honorary) are *required* to wear not only a white necktie but also bands.
The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

5. To have need or necessity for; render necessary or indispensable; demand; need; want.
But moist bothe erthe and ayer that [grains] ther *require*,
Land argilliose or drie hem sleth for yre.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.
Beseech your highness,
My women may ha with me, for you see
My plight *requires* it. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 118.

Poetry *requires* not an examining but a believing frame of mind.
Macaulay, Dryden.
= *Syn.* 2-4. *Request, Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), enjoin (upon), prescribe, direct, command.

requirement (rê-kwîr'ment), *n.* [= *Sp. requerimiento = Pg. requerimento; as require + -ment.*] 1. The act of requiring, in any sense; demand; requisition.
Now, though our actual moral attainment may always be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does tend to rise in response to a heightened *requirement* of conscience, and will not rise without it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 251.

2. That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command; an essential condition; claim.
The *requirement* that a wife shall be taken from a foreign tribe readily becomes confounded with the *requirement* that a wife shall be of foreign blood.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 293.

3. That which is required; something demanded or necessary.
The great want and *requirement* of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry. *Ectec. Rev.*
= *Syn.* 2. *Requisite, Requirement* (see *requisite*), mandate, injunction, charge.

requirer (rê-kwîr'èr), *n.* One who requires.
It was better for them that they shuid go and *require* batayle of their eneymes, rather than they shuide come on them; for they said they had sene and herde dyners

Flights, terrors, sudden *rescues*, and true love
Crown'd after trial. *Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.*

2. In *law*, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing out of the custody of the law.

Fang, Sir John, I arrest you. . . .

Fal. Keep them off, Bardolph.
Fang. A rescue! a rescue! Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.

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, Com., IV. x.

Rescue shot, money paid for the rescue or assistance in the rescue of stolen or raided property. See *shot*.

Instead of his ain ten milk kye,
Jamie Telfer has gath thirteen and three,
And he has paid the *rescue shot*,
Baith wi' goud and white monie.

Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 115).

To make a rescue, to take a prisoner forcibly from the custody of an officer.

Thou gaoler, thou,
I am thy prisoner; wilt thou suffer them
To make a rescue? *Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 114.*

=Syn. 1. Release, liberation, extrication, redemption.

rescue-grass (res'kü-gräs), *n.* A species of brome-grass, *Bromus unioloides*. It is native in South America, perhaps also in Texas, and has been introduced with some favor as a forage-grass into several countries. In the warmest parts of the southern United States it is found valuable, as producing a crop in winter and early spring. See *prairie-grass*. Also called *Schrader's grass*.

rescuer (res'kü-ër), *n.* One who rescues.

rescussee (res-ku-së'), *n.* [*< rescuss(or) + -ee*.] In *law*, the party in whose favor a rescue is made.

rescussor (res-kus'ör), *n.* [*< ML. rescussor, < rescutere, pp. rescussus, rescue; see rescue, rescous.*] In *law*, one who commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

rese¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*¹.

rese², *v.* A Middle English form of *raee*¹.

research¹ (rê-sêrch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. recercher, recereer, rechercher, F. rechercher (= It. ricercare), search diligently, inquire into, < re- + cercher, search; see search.*] To search or examine with continued care; examine into or inquire about diligently. [Rare.]

It is not easy . . . to research with due distinction . . . in the Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 207.

research¹ (rê-sêrch'), *n.* [*< OF. recerche, F. recherche, F. dial. ressarche, resserche = It. ricercera, diligent search; from the verb; see research¹, v.]* 1. Diligent inquiry, examination, or study; laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation; as, *microscopical research; historical researches.*

Many medicinal remedies, cautions, directions, curiosities, and Arcana, which owe their birth or illustration to his indefatigable *researches.*

Evclyn, To Mr. Wotton.

He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime,
And spreads the honey of his deep research
At his return—a rich repast for me.

Cowper, Task, iv. 112.

2. In *music*, an extemporaneous composition prelude the performance of a work, and introducing some of its leading themes. [Rare.]

=Syn. 1. Investigation, Inquiry, etc. (see examination), exploration.

research² (rê-sêrch'), *v.* [*< re- + search.*] To search again; examine anew.

researcher (rê-sêrch'èr), *n.* [*< research¹ + -er*.] Cf. *F. chercheur = It. ricercatore.* One who makes *researches*; one who is engaged in *research*.

He was too refined a *researcher* to lie open to so gross an imposition.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

researchful (rê-sêrch'fûl), *a.* [*< research¹ + -ful.*] Full of or characterized by *research*; making *research*; inquisitive.

China, in truth, we find more interesting on the surface than to a more *researchful* study. *The American, VII. 230.*

reseat (rê-sêt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + seat.*] 1. To seat or set again.

What! will you adventure to reseat him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.*

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; furnish with a new seat or seats; as, to reseat a church.

Trousers are re-seated and repaired where the material is strong enough.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

réseau (râ-zô'), *n.* [*F., a net or network, OF. resel = It. reticello, a net, < ML. *reticellum, dim. of L. rete, a net; see rete.*] In *lace-making*, the ground when composed of regular uniform meshes, whether of one shape only or of two or more shapes alternating.

The fine-meshed ground, or *réseau*, which has been held to be distinctive of "point d'Alençon."

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 136.

Réseau à brides, bride ground when the brides are arranged with great regularity so as to resemble a *réseau* properly so called, or net ground.

resect (rê-sekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. resectus, pp. of resecare (> It. riscare, risegare = Sp. Pg. resegar = OF. resequer, F. réséquer), cut off, cut loose, < re-, back, + secare, cut; see section. Cf. risk.*] To cut or pare off.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advanced surgery of the period [Roman empire] is the freedom with which bones were resected, including the long bones, the lower jaw, and the upper jaw. *Encyc. Brit., XXII. 675.*

Resecting fracture, a fracture produced by a rifle-ball which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg, or one or two of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, and has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the others.

resect¹ (rê-sekt'), *a. and n.* [*< L. resectus, pp. of resecare, cut off; see resect, v.]* I. *a.* Cut off; resected.

I ought resect
No soul from wished immortality,
But give them durance when they are resect
From organized corporeity.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 66.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the subtangent of a point on a curve diminished by the abscissa.

resection (rê-sek'shən), *n.* [= *F. résection, < LL. resectio(n)-, a cutting off, trimming, pruning, < L. resecare, pp. resectus, cut off; see resect.*] The act of cutting or paring off; specifically, in *surg.*, the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation; excision of a portion of some part, as of a bone or nerve.

Some surgeons reckoned their resections by the hundred. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 422.*

Resection of the larynx, a partial laryngectomy.

resectional (rê-sek'shən-əl), *a.* [*< resection + -al.*] Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, resection.

Plastic and resectional operations.

Allen, and Neurol., X. 499.

Reseda (rê-sê'dä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. *F. réséda = D. reseda = G. resede = Sw. Dan. reseda*), *< L. reseda, a plant, < resedare, calm, < re-, back, + sedare, calm; see sedative.* According to Pliny (XXVII. 12, 106), the plant was so called because it was employed to allay tumors by pronouncing the formula *reseda morbos*.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Resedaceæ*. It is characterized by cleft or dissected and unequal petals, by an urn-shaped receptacle dilated behind, bearing on one side the ten to forty stamens, and by a capsule three-lobed and open at the apex. There are about 30 species, or many more according to some authors, and all very variable. They are most abundant in the Mediterranean region, especially Spain and northern Africa, found also in Syria, Persia, and Arabia. They are erect or decumbent herbs, with entire or divided leaves, and racemed flowers. *R. luteola* is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. See *niggonette*, and, for *R. lutea, base-racket*. For *R. luteola*, see *dyer's-weed, weld, wood, yellow-weed, and ash of Jerusalem* (under *ash*); also *gaude*.

2. [*l. e.*] A grayish-green tint.

Resedaceæ (res-ê-dä'sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), *< Reseda + -aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Parrietales*, characterized by a curved embryo without albumen, a four- or eight-parted calyx, minute glands in place of stipules, an open estivation, small and commonly irregular petals, and usually numerous stamens. There are about 70 species, by some reduced to 45, belonging to 6 genera, all but 11 species being included in *Reseda*, the type. They are annual or perennial herbs, with scattered or clustered leaves, which are entire, three-parted, or pinnatifid; and with small bracted flowers in racemes or spikes. Their range is mainly that of *Reseda*, excepting *Oligomeris* with 3 species in Cape Colony and 1 in California.

reseek (rê-sêk'), *v. t. and i.* [*< re- + seek.*] To seek again. *Imp. Dict.*

resezize (rê-sêz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + seize.*] 1. To seize again; seize a second time.—2. To put into possession of; reinstate: chiefly in such phrases as to be *resezized of or in* (to be repossessed of).

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from princedom sovereignty, . . .
And then therein resezized was againe.

Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.

3. In *law*, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to resezize the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same till his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.

Blackstone, Com., III. x.

resezizer (rê-sêz'èr), *n.* One who resezizes, in any sense.

resezize (rê-sêz'èr), *n.* [*< re- + sezize.*] A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

I moved to have a resezize of the lands of George More, a relaps'd recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traitor.

Bacon, To Cecill.

resell (rê-sel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + sell*.] To sell again; sell, as what has been recently bought.

I will not resell that heere which shall bee confuted heere-after.

Lyly, Euphuës and his England, p. 339.

resemblable¹ (rê-zem'hlā-bl), *a.* [*< ME. resembleable, < OF. ressemblable, < ressembler, resemble; see resemble.*] Capable or admitting of being compared; like.

These arowis that I speke of heere
Were alle fyve on oon manere,
And sile were they resembleable.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 985.

resemblance (rê-zem'blāns), *n.* [*< ME. resemblance, < OF. ressemblance, ressemblance, F. ressemblance = It. rassembranza; as ressemblant(t) + -ce.*] 1. The state or property of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

Though with those streams he no resemblance hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold.

Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 165.

It would be easy to indicate many points of resemblance between the subjects of Diocletian and the people of that Celestial Empire where, during many centuries, nothing has been learned or unlearned.

Macaulay, History.

Very definite resemblances unite the lobster with the woodlouse, the kingcrab, the waterflea, and the barnacle, and separate them from all other animals.

Huxley, Lay Sermon, p. 102.

2. Something similar; a similitude; a point or detail of likeness; a representation; an image; semblance.

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on.

Milton, P. L., ix. 538.

He is then described as gliding through the Garden under the resemblance of a Mist.

Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews
Takes the resemblance of the good she views.

Cowper, Charity, l. 396.

3†. Likelihood; probability.

Prov. But what likelihood is in that?
Duke. Not a resemblance, but a certainty.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 203.

4†. A simile.

Been their none other maner resemblances
That ye may like your parables unto,
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 263.

I will set them all fourth by a triple diuision, exempting the general Similitude as their common Ancestour, and I will call him by the name of *Resemblance*.

Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

5†. Look; regard; show of affection.

With soft sighes and lovely semblances
He ween'd that his affection entire
She should aread; many resemblances
To her he made, and many kind remembrances.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 16.

Term of resemblance¹, a general name.

resemblant (rê-zem'blānt), *a.* [*< F. ressemblant, ppr. of ressembler, resemble; see resemble.*] Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Spanish wools are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) . . . are come to that fineness.

Golden Pleece (1657). (Nares.)

What marvel then if thus their features were
Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey.*

resemble (rê-zem'bl), *v.; pret. and pp. resembled, ppr. resembling.* [*< ME. resemblen, < OF. ressembler, ressembler, ressembler, F. ressembler = Pr. ressemblar, ressemblar = It. risembrare, < ML. as if *resimulare, < L. re-, again, + simulare, simulate, imitate, copy, < similis, like; see similar, simulate, seemle, and cf. assemble².*] I. *trans.* 1. To be like to; have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

Each one resembled the children of a king.

Judges viii. 18.

The soule, in regard of the spiritual and immortal substance, resembleth him which is a Spirit.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 16.

The river, as it flows, resembles the air that flows over it.

Emerson, Nature.

2. To represent as like something else; liken; compare; note a resemblance.

Th' other, al yelad in garments light, . . .
He did resemble to his lady bright;

And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 21.

Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and wherunto shall I resemble it?

Luke xiii. 18.

3†. To imitate; simulate; counterfeit.

The Chinians . . . if they would resemble a deformed man, they paint him with short habite, great eyes and beard, and a long nose.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wall, and to spread my arms with the needle in them, and to resemble the death upon the cross.

Quoted in S. Clarke's Examples (1671), p. 270.

II.† intrans. To be like; have a resemblance; appear.

And Merlyn, that wel resembled to Bretel, cleped the porter, . . . and thei doughit it was Bretel and Iurdan.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

An huge tablet this fair lady bar
In hir handes twain all this to declare,
Resembling to be founged all of-new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 4521.

resembler (rē-zem'blēr), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few *resemblers* in the world.
Boyle, Works, II. 516.

resembling (rē-zem'bling), *a.* Like; similar; homogeneous; congruous.

They came to the side of the wood where the hounds were . . . many of them in colour and marks so *resembling* that it showed they were of one kind.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Good actions still must be maintained with good,
As bodies nourished with *resembling* food.
Dryden, To His Sacred Majesty, l. 78.

resemblingly (rē-zem'bling-li), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or verisimilitude.

The angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*.
Boyle, Works, II. 402.

resemnate (rē-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [*L. reseminatus*, pp. of *reseminare* (> *It. riseminare* = *Sp. resembrar* = *Pg. resemcar* = *OF. resemer*, *F. resembrer*, sow again, beget again, < *re-*, again, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To propagate again; beget or produce again by seed.

Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction it (the phoenix) begets and *resemnates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and unto sensible natures transfer the property of plants.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

resend (rē-send'), *v. t.* [*< re- + send*.] To send again; send back; return.

My book of "The hurt of hearing," &c., I did give unto you; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may *re-send* it again.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 116.

I sent to her . . .
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 123.

resent (rē-zent'), *v.* [*< OF. resentir, ressentir, F. ressentir* = *Pr. resentir* = *Cat. ressentir* = *Sp. Pg. resentir* = *It. risentire*, < *ML. *resentire*, feel in return, *resent*, < *L. re-*, again, + *sentire*, feel: see *sent*, *sense*. Cf. *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*.] **I. trans. 1†.** To perceive by the senses; have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of; be affected by.

'Tis by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 156.

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift.
Fuller. (Webster.)

Hence, specifically—**2†.** To scent; perceive by the sense of smell.

Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corpse; so this bird of prey (the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Sammel (I Sam. xxviii. 14)) *resented* a worse than earthly savour in the soul of Saul,—as evidence of his death at hand.
Fuller, Profane State, v. 4.

3†. To give the odor of; present to the sense of smell.

Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 221.

4†. To have a certain sense or feeling at something; take well or ill; have satisfaction from or regret for.

He . . . began, though over-late, to *resent* the injury he had done her.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Arg.

Many here shrink in their Shoulders, and are very sensible of his Departure, and the Lady Infanta *resents* it more than any.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 25.

5. To take ill; consider as an injury or affront; be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show anger by words or acts.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong.
Milton, P. L., ix. 300.

An injurious or slighting word is thrown out, which we think ourselves obliged to *resent*.

Mankind *resent* nothing so much as the intrusion upon them of a new and disturbing truth.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

6†. To bear; endure.

Very hot—soultry hot, upon my honour—phoo, my lady Whimsy—how does your ladyship *resent* it? I shall be most horribly lann'd.
D'Urfey, A Virtuous Wife (1680). (Wright.)

=**Syn.** 5. See *anger*.

II.† intrans. 1. To have a certain flavor; savor.

Vessels full of traditionary pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, iii. 3.

2. To feel resentment; be indignant.

When he (Pompey) had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, . . . Sylla did a little *resent* thereat.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.
Swift, Battle of the Books, Bookseller to the Reader.

resenter (rē-zen'tēr), *n.* One whoresents, in any sense of that word.

resentful (rē-zent'fūl), *a.* [*< resent + -ful*.] Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.
Johnson, Works, II. 647.

Not for prud'ry's sake,
But dignity's, *resentful* of the wrong.
Cowper, Task, iii. 79.

=**Syn.** Irascible, choleric, vindictive, ill-tempered. See *anger*.

resentfully (rē-zent'fūl-i), *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

resentment (rē-zen'ti-ment), *n.* [*< ML. *resentimentum*; < *resentire*.] 1. Feeling or sense of anything; the state of being deeply affected by anything.

I . . . choose rather, being absent, to contritume what aydes I can towards its remedy, than being present, to renew her sorrows by such expressions of *resentment* as of course use to fall from friends.

Evelyn, To his Brother, G. Evelyn.

2. Resentment.

Though this king might have *resentment*
And will 't avenge him of this injury.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 5.

resentingly (rē-zen'ting-li), *adv.* 1†. With deep sense or strong perception.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise in that I have not added another of superstition.

Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

2. With resentment, or a sense of wrong or affront.

resentive (rē-zen'tiv), *a.* [*< resent + -ive*.] Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion roas'd,
The guardian army came.
Thomson, Liberty, iv.

resentment (rē-zent'ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *resentment*, *resentment*; < *OF. (and F.) resentimento* = *Sp. resentimiento* = *Pg. resentimento* = *It. risentimento*, < *ML. *resentimentum*, perception, feeling, resentment, < *resentire*, feel, *resent*; see *resent* and *-ment*.] 1†. The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger.
Jer. Taylor.

You cannot suspect the reality of my *resentments* when I decline not so criminate an evidence thereof.
Parker, Platonic Philosophy, Dedication.

2. The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil. (a) A strong perception of good; gratitude.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhance our due *resentments* of God's benefits.
J. Walker, Hist. Eucharist. (Nares.)

By a thankful and honourable recognition, the convocation of the church of Ireland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep *resentment* of his singular services and great abilities in this whole affair.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 73.

(b) A deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to one's self or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasure; anger.

In the two and thirtieth Year of his Reign, King Edward began to shew his *resentment* of the stubborn Behaviour of his Nobles towards him in Times past.

Baker, Chronicle, p. 99.
Not youthful kings in battle seized alive . . .
E'er felt such rage, *resentment*, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 9.

Resentment is a union of sorrow and malignity; a combination of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest.
Johnson, Rambler.

Although the exercise of *resentment* is beset with numerous incidental pains, the one feeling of gratified vengeance is a pleasure as real and indisputable as any form of human delight.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 142.

=**Syn.** 2. (b) *Fezation*, *Indignation* (see *anger*), *Irritation*, *rankling*, *grudge*, *heart-burning*, *animosity*, *vindictiveness*.

reserate† (res'e-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. reseratus*, pp. of *reserare*, unlöck, unclose, disclose (> *It. riserare* = *OF. (and F.) reserrer*, shut up again), < *re-*, back, + *sera*, a bar for fastening a door (< *serere*, join, bind)]. To unlöck; open.

There appears no reason, or at least there has been none given that I know of, why the *reserating* operation (if I may so speak) of sublimate should be confined to antimoty.
Boyle, Works, III. 79.

reservancer† (rē-zēr'vāns), *n.* [= *It. riservanza*, *riservanza*; as *reserve* + *-ance*.] Reservation.

We [Edward R.] are pleased that the *Reservance* of our Rights and Titles . . . be in general words.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. ii. No. 50.

reservation (rez-ēr-vā'shən), *n.* [*< OF. reservation*, *F. réservation* = *Pr. reservatio* = *Sp. reservacion* = *Pg. reservaçao* = *It. riserbazione*, *riservazione*, *reservazione*, < *ML. reservatio(n)*, < *L. reservare*, reserve: see *reserve*.] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure.

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 260.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

He has some *reservation*,
Some concealed purpose, and close meaning sure.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc.: as, the Crow *reservation*. Also *reserve*.

The first record [of Concord] now remaining is that of a *reservation* of land for the minister, and the appropriation of new lands as commons or pastures to some poor men.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody; safe keeping.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st *reservation* to bestow them [prescriptions].
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 231.

5. In *law*: (a) An express withholding of certain rights the surrender of which would otherwise follow or might be inferred from one's act (*Maekeldecy*); a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved.

I gave you all, . . .
Made you my guardians, my depositaries;
But kept a *reservation* to be follow'd
With such a number.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 255.

(b) Technically, in the law of conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself, or himself and his successors in interest, some new thing to issue out of the thing granted, as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself. Thus, if a man conveys a farm, saving to himself a field, this is an *exception*; but if he saves to himself a right of way through a field, this is a *reservation*. (c) The right created by such a clause.—**6. Eccles.**—(a) The act or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species, especially that of bread, unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament. The practice has existed from early times, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches, especially to provide for the communion of the sick and prisoners. (b) In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of the Pope in reserving to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices.

On the 1st of October he [the Pope] appointed Reynolds by virtue of the *reservation*, and immediately filled up the see of Worcester which Reynolds vacated.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 384.

Indian reservation, a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indians. [U. S.]—**Mental reservation**, the intentional withholding of some word or clause necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker or writer; the word or clause so withheld. Also called *mental restriction*.

Almost all [Roman Catholic] theologians hold that it is sometimes lawful to use a *mental reservation* which may be, though very likely it will not be, understood from the circumstances. Thus, a priest may deny that he knows a crime which he has only learnt through sacramental confession.
Rom. Cath. Diet., p. 572.

Reservation system, the system by which Indians have been provided for, and to some extent governed, by confining them to tracts of public lands reserved for the purpose, and excepting them from the rights and obligations of ordinary citizens. [U. S.]

reservative (rē-zēr'vā-tiv), *a.* [*< reserve + -ative*. Cf. *conservative*.] Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

reservatory (rē-zēr'vā-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reservatories* (-riz). [= *F. réservoir* (> *E. reservoir*) = *Sp. Pg. reservatorio*, < *ML. reservatorium*, a storehouse, < *L. reservare*, keep, reserve: see *reserve*. Doublet of *reservoir*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that snubtranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.
Woodward.

reserve (rē-zēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reserved*, ppr. *reserving*. [*< ME. resereen*, < *OF. reserver*, *F. réserver* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. reservar* = *It. riserbare*, *riservare*, *reservare*, < *L. reservare*, keep back, < *re-*, back, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*. Cf. *conserve*, *observe*, *preserve*.] 1. To keep back; keep in store for future or other use; preserve; withhold from present use for another purpose; keep back for a time: as, a *reserved* part.

Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have reserved against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 22, 23. Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgement. Shak., Hamlet, l. 3. 60. His great powers of painting he reserves for events of which the slightest details are interesting. Macaulay, History.

2†. To preserve; keep safe; guard.

One in the prison,
That should by private order else have died,
I have reserved alive. Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 472.

In the other two destructions, by deluge and earthquake, it is farther to be noted that the remnant of people which hap to be reserved are commonly ignorant.

Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

At Alexandria, where two goodly pillars of Theban marble reserve the memory of the place.

Sandys, Travels, p. 96.

Farewell, my noble Friend, cheer up, and reserve yourself for better Days. Howell, Letters, ii. 76.

3. To make an exception of; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.

War. Shall our condition stand?

Char. It shall;

Only reserved, you claim no interest

In any of our towns of garrison.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 167.

The old Men, Women, and sick Folk were reserved from this Tribute.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

=Syn. 1. Reserve, Retain, etc. See keep. **reserve** (rē-zēr'v), n. [*OF. reserve, F. réserver* = Sp. Pg. *reserva* = It. *riserva, riserva*, a store, reserve; from the verb: see *reserve, v.*] 1. The act of reserving or keeping back.—2. That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

Where all is due, make no reserve.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice,

Amidst their virtues, a reserve of vice.

Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore.

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may censure in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations.

Addison, Freeholder. (Latham.)

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior.

Upon my arrival I attributed that reserve to modesty, which I now find has its origin in pride.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv.

Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest,

A decent caution and reserve at least.

Cowper, Hops, l. 404.

Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,

Such fine reserve and noble reticence.

Tennyson, Gersaint.

5. An exception; something excepted.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a reserve.

Dr. J. Rogers.

Is knowledge so despised,

Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste?

Milton, P. L., v. 61.

In the minds of almost all religious persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit reserves.

J. S. Mill, On Liberty, i.

6. In law, reservation.—7. In banking, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See *bank*, 4.

They (the precious metals) are employed as reserves in banks, or other hands, forming the guarantee of paper money and cheques, and thus becoming the instrument of the wholesale payments of society.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 865.

8. Milit.: (a) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (b) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated: as, the naval reserve. In countries where compulsory service exists, as Germany, the reserve denotes technically that body of troops in the standing army who have served in the line, before their entry into the landwehr. The period of service is about four years. (c) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.—9. In theol., the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit: known also as *economy*. Compare *discipline of the secret*, under *discipline*.—10. In calico-printing and other processes, same as *resist*, 2.—11. Same as *reservation*, 3.—Connecticut Reserve, Connecticut Western Reserve, or Western Reserve, the name given to the region, lying south of Lake Erie

and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Connecticut, in ceding its claims upon western lands, reserved to itself for the purposes of a school fund.—In reserve, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—Reserve air. Same as *residual air* (which see, under *air*).—Without reserve. See the quotation.

When a sale is announced as *without reserve*—whether the announcement be contained in the written particulars or be made orally by the auctioneer—that, according to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means not merely that the property will be peremptorily sold, but that neither the vendor nor any one acting for him will bid at the auction. Bateman.

=Syn. 1. Retention.—4. Restraint, distance. **reserved** (rē-zēr'v'd), p. a. 1. Kept for another or future use; retained; kept back.

He hath reasons reserved to himself, which our frailty cannot apprehend. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.

2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me,

Shall find me as reserv'd as he.

Cowper, Friendship.

New England's poet, soul reserved and deep,

November nature with a name of May.

Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 5.

3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]

They (the pope or ruffe) will usually lie, abundance of them together, in one reserved place, where the water is deep and runs quietly.

I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Major), p. 236, l. 15.

4. In decorative art, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.—Case reserved. See *case*.—Reserved case, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., a sin the power to absolve from which is reserved to the Pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religious order, other confessors not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must be external (one of word or deed), and sufficiently proved. No sin is reserved in the case of a person in *articulo mortis*.—Reserved list, in the British navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—Reserved power, in Scots law, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, etc. 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.—Reserved powers, in U. S. const. law, powers pertaining to sovereignty, but not delegated to a representative body; more specifically, those powers of the people which are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the country, but remain with the respective States. The national government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the British Parliament, except such as they have surrendered, either by delegation to the United States, or by prohibition, in their respective constitutions or in the Constitution of the United States.—Syn. 1. Excepted, withheld.—2. Restrained, cautious, uncommunicative, unsocial, unsociable, taciturn.

reservedly (rē-zēr'ved-li), adv. In a reserved manner; with reserve; without openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks reservedly, but he speaks with force. Pope.

reservedness (rē-zēr'ved-nes), n. The character of being reserved; closeness; lack of frankness, openness, or freedom.

A certain reserve'dness of natural disposition, and moral discipline learnt out of the noblest Philosophy. Milton, Apology for Smeectymnus.

So much reservedness is a fault.

Boyle, Excellence of Theology (1665), § v.

reservee (rez-ēr-vē'), n. [*F. réservé*, pp. of *réserver*, *réserver*; see *reserve*.] In law, one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (rē-zēr'vēr), n. One who or that which reserves.

reservist (rē-zēr'vist), n. [*F. *réserviste*; as *reserve* + *-ist*.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]

The town was full of the military reserve, out for the French autumn manoeuvres, and the reservists walked speedily and wore their formidable great-coats.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172.

It is a significant fact that, under the French mobilisation scheme, in the event of the anticipation of immediate war, all reservists and persons belonging to the territorial army of French India (phrases which include a large number of the natives) are at once to leave for Diego Suarez in Madagascar.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, viii.

reservoir (rez'er-vwōr), n. [*F. réservoir*, a storehouse, reservoir; see *reservatory*. Doublet of *reservatory*.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store; usually applied to a large receptacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils.

Who sees pale Mammon pite amidst his store

Sees but a backward steward for the poor;

This year a reservoir, to keep and spare,

The next a fountain, spouting through his heir.

Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 173.

What is his [God's] creation less

Than a capacious reservoir of means

Form'd for his use, and ready at his will?

Cowper, Task, ii. 201.

The fly-wheel is a vast reservoir into which the engine pours its energy, sudden floods alternating with droughts; but these succeed each other so rapidly, and the area of the reservoir is so vast, that its level remains uniform.

R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

Specifically—2. A place where water collects naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and reservoirs of rain and snow water. Addison.

Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent that drained from Central Africa toward the north. This was the great reservoir of the Nile.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 253.

3. In anat., a receptacle. See *receptaculum*.

—4. In bot.: (a) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mucilage, etc. More frequently called *receptacle*. De Bary, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (b) A seed or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimilated matter (reserve material) is stored up for subsequent use.—Mucilage-reservoirs. See *mucilage*.—Reservoir of Pecquet. Same as *receptaculum chyli* (which see, under *receptaculum*).

reservoir (rēz'er-vwōr), v. t. [*reservoir, n.*] To furnish with a reservoir; also, to collect and store in a reservoir.

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is reserved and stored.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52.

reservor (rē-zēr'vōr), n. [*reserve* + *-or*.] In law, one who reserves. Story.

reset¹ (rē-set'), n. [*ME. reset*, etc., < *OF. recet, recet*, etc.: see *receipt*, n.] 1†. Same as *receipt*, 5, 6.—2. In Scots law, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.—Reset of theft, the offense of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

reset¹ (rē-set'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *resetted*, pp. *resetting*. [*ME. reseten*, etc., < *OF. receter*, etc., receive: see *receipt*, v.] 1†. Same as *receipt*.—2. In Scots law, to receive and harbor (an outlaw or criminal); receive (stolen goods).

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and reset the Southrons here. Scott.

Give any ydill men, that has not live of thare awin to leif awin, be resett within the launde . . .

Quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 338.

reset² (rē-set'), v. t. and i. [*< re- + set*.] To set again, in any sense of the word *set*.

reset² (rē-set'), n. [*< reset², v.*] 1. The act of resetting.—2. In printing, matter set over again.

resettable (rē-set'ā-bl), a. [*< reset² + -able*.] Capable of being reset.

Cups . . . with gems . . .

Moveable and resettable at will.

Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

resetter¹ (rē-set'er), n. [*< reset¹ + -er*.] In Scots law, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one who harbors a criminal.

I thought him an industrious, peaceful man—if he turns resetter of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him. Scott, Abbot, xxv.

Wicked thieves, oppressors, and peacebreakers and resetters of theft.

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 349.

resetter² (rē-set'er), n. [*< reset² + -er*.] One who resets or places again.

resettle (rē-set'el), v. [*< re- + settle²*.] I. trans. To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.

Will the house of Austria yield . . . the least article of strained and even usurped prerogative, to resettle the minds of those princes in the alliance who are alarmed at the consequences of . . . the emperor's death?

Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. intrans. To become settled again; specifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.

resettlement (rē-set'l-ment), n. [*< resettle + -ment*.] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.

resh¹ (resh), a. [Origin obscure. Cf. *rash*.] Fresh; recent. Halliwell.

resh² (resh), n. A frequent dialectal variant of *rush*.

reshape (rē-shāp'), v. t. [*< re- + shape*.] To shape again; give a new shape to.

reship (rē-ship'), v. t. [*< re- + ship*.] To ship again: as, goods reshipped to Chicago.

reshipment (rē-ship'ment), n. [*< reship + -ment*.] 1. The act of shipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.—2. That which is reshipped.

resiance (rez'i-ans), *n.* [*< OF. *reseance, *resiance, resseance, < ML. residentia, residence; see residence, and cf. séance. Doublet of residence.*] Residence; abode.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles, 1174 G. (Nares.)*
The King forthwith banished all Flemings . . . out of his Kingdom, Commanding . . . his Merchant-Adventurers) which had a *Resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 130.*

resiant (rez'i-ant), *a. and n.* [*< OF. resiant, reseant, resseant, < L. resident(t)-s. resident; see resident. Doublet of resident.*] *I. a.* Resident; dwelling.

Articles conceived and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company resident in Prussia. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 259.*

I have already
Dealt by Umhrens with the Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 3.*

Resiant rolls, in law, rolls naming the resiants or residents in a tithing, etc., called over by the steward on holding court-leet.

II. n. A resident.

Touching the custom of "suit and service" (i. e., grinding corn, &c.) of the "resiants and inhabitants of Whalley" to said ancient mills . . .

Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 79.
All manner of folk, *resiants* or subjects within this his [the King of England's] realm.

Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.*

reside (rē-zīd'), *v. i.; pret. and pp. resided, ppr. residing.* [= *D. residere = G. residere = Dan. residere = Sw. residera, < OF. residere, vernacularly resier, F. résider = Sp. Pg. residir = It. risiedere, < L. residere, remain behind, reside, dwell, < re-, back, + sedere, sit (= E. sit); see sit. Cf. preside.*] *I.* To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; have a settled abode for a time, or a dwelling or home; specifically, to be in official residence (said of holders of benefices, etc.).

To bathe in fiery floods, or to *reside*
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds.

Shak., M. for M., iii. l. 122.

These Sirens *resided* in certain pleasant islands.

Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary *resides.*

Burns, Flow Gently, sweet Afton.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; inhere.

Excellence, and quantity of energy, *reside* in mixture and composition. *Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.*

It is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny *resides.* *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 21.*

3†. To sink to the bottom, as of liquids; settle; subside, in general.

The madding Winds are hush'd, the Tempests cease,
And ev'ry rowling Surge *resides* in Peace.

Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

=*Syn. I.* Sojourn, Continue, etc. (see *abide*), to be domiciled, be domiciliated, make a home.

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* [*< ME. residence, < OF. residence, F. résidence = Pr. residensa, residencia = Sp. Pg. residencia = It. residenza, residenza (= D. residentie = G. residenz = Dan. residents = Sw. residens, < F.), < ML. residentia, < L. resident(t)-s. resident; see resident. Doublet of residence.*] *1.* The act of residing or dwelling in a place permanently or for a considerable time.

What place is this?

Sure, something more than human keeps *residence* here.

Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

I upon my frontiers hers

Keep *residence.* *Milton, P. L., ii. 999.*

Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their *residence* at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 89.

2. A place of residing or abode; especially, the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation.

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath *residence* and medicine power.

Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 24.

What is man? . . .
Once the blest *residence* of truth divine.

Cowper, Truth, l. 387.

In front of this esplanade (Plaza de los Aljibes) is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V., and intended, it is said, to eclipse the *residence* of the Moorish kings.

Irving, Alhambra, p. 57.

3. That in which anything permanently rests or inheres.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

4. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie, or where one's occupation is properly car-

ried on; *eccles.*, the presence of a bishop in his diocese, a canon in his cathedral or collegiate church, or a rector or an incumbent in his benefice; opposed to *non-residence*.

He is ever in his parish; he keepeth *residence* at all times. *Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

Residence on the part of the students appears to have been sometimes dispensed with [at the university of Siena]. *Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.*

5. In law: (a) The place where a man's habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom; domicile. (b) An established abode, fixed for a considerable time, whether with or without a present intention of ultimate removal. A man cannot fix an intentionally temporary domicile, for the intention that it be temporary makes it in law no domicile, though the abode may be sufficiently fixed to make it in law a residence in this sense. A man may have two residences, but only one can be his domicile. The bankruptcy law uses the term *residence* specifically, as contradistinguished from *domicile*, so as to free cases under it from the difficult and embarrassing presumptions and circumstances upon which the distinctions between *domicile* and *residence* rest. *Residence* is a fact easily ascertained, domicile a question difficult of proof. It is true that the two terms are often used as synonymous, but in law they have distinct meanings. (*Bump.*) See *resident*.

Residence is to be taken in its jural sense, so that a transient absence does not interrupt it.

Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, App. iii, p. 438.

6†. (a) The settling or settlement of liquors; the process of clearing, as by the settling of sediment. (b) That which settles or is deposited, as the thick part of wine that has grown old in bottle.

Hipocasi [It.], a substance. Also *residence* in urine filtering toward the bottom. *Florio.*

(c) Any residue or remnant.

When meate is taken quyte awaye,
And voyders in presence,
Put you your trenchour in the same,
And all your *resydence.*

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Divers *residences* of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

=*Syn. I.* Domiciliation, inhabitation, sojourn, stay.—*2.* Home, domicile, mansion. See *abide*.

residencer (rez'i-den-sēr), *n.* [*< ME. residen- cer, < OF. residencier, < ML. residentarius, a clergyman in residence; see residentiary.*] A clergyman in residence.

Alle prechers, *residencers*, and persons that ar greable [of similar degree] . . .

They may be set semely at a squyers table. *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.*

Their humanity is a legge [bow] to the *Residencer*, their learning a Chapter, for they learne it commonly before they read it.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, The Common Singing-men [in Cathedrall Churches].

residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.; pl. residencies (-siz).* [As *residence* (see -cy).] *1.* Same as *residence*.

That crime, which hath so great a tincture and *residency* in the will that from thence only it hath its being criminal.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 475.

Specifically—*2.* The official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger [the mutiny in Lucknow] by fortifying the *residency* and accumulating stores. *Encyc. Brit., XV. 50.*

3. A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies.

resident (rez'i-dent), *a. and n.* [*< ME. resident, < OF. resident, resident (vernacularly reseant, resiant; see resiant), F. résident, résident = Pr. resident = Sp. Pg. It. residente, < L. resident(t)-s, ppr. of residere, remain behind, reside; see reside.*] *I. a.* *1.* Residing; having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time.

The forain merchants here *resident* are for the most part English. *Sandys, Travailles, p. 7.*

Authority herself not seldom sleeps,
Though *resident*, and witness of the wrong.

Cowper, Task, iv. 594.

2†. Fixed; firm.

The watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.*

3. In *zool.*: (a) Remaining in a place the whole year; not migratory; said especially of birds. (b) Pertaining to or consisting of residents; as, the *resident* fauna; a *resident* theory.—*4.* Having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation; as, he is minister *resident* at that court.

II. n. *1.* One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a considerable time; one residing; as, the American *residents* of Paris.—*2.* In law, one who has a residence in the legal sense. See *Residence*.

Resident and its contrary, *non-resident*, are more commonly used to refer to abode, irrespective of the absence of intention to remove.

3. A public minister who resides at a foreign court: the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

We have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty, the one by your Envoy, the other transmitted to us from our *Resident* Philip Meadows.

Milton, Letters of State, Oct. 13, 1658.

This night, when we in bed, came the *resident* of several princes (a serious and tender man) to find us out. *Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.*

4. In *zool.*, an animal, or a species of animal, which remains in the same place throughout the year: distinguished from *migrant* or *risitant*: said especially of birds.—*5.* In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.—*6.* In India: (a) Previous to the organization of the civil service, a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company. (b) Later, a representative of the viceroy at an important native court, as at Lucknow or Delhi.—*7.* The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies. = *Syn. 1.* Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller, sojourner.

residential (rez'i-den-tŝal), *a.* [*< resident + -al.*] Residential. [Itare.]

The beautiful *residential* apartments of the Pitti Palace. *H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 303.*

residenter (rez'i-den-tēr), *n.* [*< late ME. residenter, < resident + -er, cf. residencer.*] A resident. [Scotch and U. S.]

I write as a *residenter* for nearly three years, having an intimate acquaintance with "the kingdom" [of Fife] of some fifteen years' standing. *N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 92.*

residential (rez-i-den'shal), *a.* [*< residence (ML. residentia) + -al.*] Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents; adapted or intended for residence.

Such I may presume roughly to call a *residential* extension. *Gladstone.*

It [a medical college for women] has no *residential* hall, nor is it desirable, perhaps, that it should have any. *Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 24.*

It may be added that *residential* has been good English at least since 1690.

J. A. H. Murray, in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

residentiary (rez-i-den'shi-ri), *a. and n.* [*< ML. residentarius, being in residence, a clergyman in residence, < residentia, residence; see residence.*] *I. a.* *1.* Having or keeping a residence; residing; especially (*eccles.*), bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church: as, a canon *residentiary* of St. Paul's.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *Dr. H. More.*

There was express power given to the bishops of Lincoln and London alone to create another *residentiary* canonry in their own patronage. *Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 180.*

2. Of or pertaining to a residentiary.

Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his *residentiary* house, Amen Corner. *N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 447.*

II. n.; pl. residentiaries (-riz). *1.* One who or that which is resident.

Faith, temperance, patience, zeal, charity, hope, humility, are perpetual *residentiaries* in the temple of their (regenerate) souls. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 55.*

The *residentiary*, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot. *Coleridge.*

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

It was not then unusual, in such great churches, to have many men who were temporary *residentiaries*, but of an apostolical and episcopal authority.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

residentiaryship (rez-i-den'shi-ri-ship), *n.* [*< residentiary + -ship.*] The station of a residentiary. *Imp. Dict.*

residentship (rez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [*< resident + -ship.*] The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident.

The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his Secretary, but he, loving Solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *Residentship* at London for the City of Hamburg.

Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 845.

resider (rē-zī'dēr), *n.* One who resides or has residence.

residewi, *n.* An obsolete form of *residue*.

residual (rē-zīd'ŝ-al), *a. and n.* [= *F. résiduel, < NL. *residualis, < L. residuum, residue; see residuum, residue.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum; remaining.—**Residual abacæa.** (a) A collection of pus forming in or around the cicatrix of a previous inflammation. (b) A chronic abscess in which the contents have been mostly absorbed.—**Residual air.** See *air*.—**Residual analysis**, the calculus of differences. This is the old designation, employed by Landon, 1764.—**Residual calculus**,

the calculus of residuals or residues. See II.—Residual charge, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric arranged as a condenser after a discharge, apparently owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric, as in the Leyden jar. (Faraday.) In such cases there is said to be electric absorption. It is doubtless due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called dielectric after-working.—Residual estate, residuary estate.—Residual figure, in geom., the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—Residual magnetism. See magnetism.—Residual quantity, in alg., a binomial connected by the sign — (minus): thus, a - b, a - √b are residual quantities.

II. n. 1. A remainder; especially, the remainder of an observed quantity, after subtracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.—2. The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity enclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by 2πi. As earlier definition, amounting to the same thing, was the coefficient of z⁻¹ in the development of the function a in a sum of two series, one according to ascending, the other according to descending powers of z. If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite, the residual is said to be taken for or with respect to that value. Also residue.

3. A system of points which, together with another system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.—Integral residual the residual obtained by extending the integration round a contour including several values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite.—Total residual, the residual obtained by integrating round a contour including all the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called principal residual.

residuary (rē-zid'ū-ā-ri), a. [= F. résiduaire, < NL. *residuarius, < L. residuum, residue: see residuum, residue.] Of or pertaining to a residue or residuum; forming a residue, or part not dealt with: as, residuary estate (the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially).

*Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the residuary advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

Residuary clause, that part of a will which in general language gives whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will.—Residuary devisee or legatee, in law, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum.—Residuary gum, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing.—Residuary legacy. See legacy.

residuate (rē-zid'ū-āt), v. t.; pret. and pp. residuated, ppr. residuating. [< residu(a) + -ate².] In math., to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of 2πi into the integral round one or more poles.

residuation (rē-zid'ū-ā-shon), n. [< residuate + -ion.] In math., the act of finding the residual or integral round a pole divided by 2πi; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.—

Sign of residuation, the sign ∫ prefixed to the expression of a function to denote the residual. The rules for the use of this sign are not entirely consistent.

residue (rez'i-dū), n. [Early mod. E. also residew; < ME. residue, < OF. residu, F. résidu = Sp. Pg. It. residuo, < L. residuum, a remainder, neut. of residuus, remaining, < residere, remain, reside: see reside. Doublet of residuum.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

John for his charge taking Asia, and so the residue other quarters to labour in. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 4.

The residue of your fortune Go to my cave and tell me.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 196.

2. In law: (a) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies. (b) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular legacies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.—3. In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as residual, 2.—Biquadratic residue, the same as a cubic residue, except that it refers to a fourth power instead of to a cube. Thus, any fourth power of an integer divided by 5 gives as remainder either 0 or 1. These are, therefore, the biquadratic residues of 5.—Cubic residue, a number which, being added to a multiple of a number of which it is said to be a residue, gives a cube. Thus, every exact cube divided by 7 gives as remainder either 0, 1, or 6. These are, therefore, the cubic residues of 7.—Method of residues. See method.—Quadratic residue. See quadratic.—Trigonal residue, a number which, added to a multiple of another num-

ber of which it is said to be a residue, will give a trigonal number. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, etc. are the trigonal residues of 13.—Syn. 1. Rest, etc. See remainder.

residient (rē-zid'ū-ent), n. [< residu(um) + -ent.] In chemical processes, a by-product, or waste product, left after the removal or separation of a principal product.

residuous (rē-zid'ū-us), a. [< L. residuus, remaining, residual: see residue, residuum.] Remaining; residual. Landor. [Rare.]

residuum (rē-zid'ū-um), n. [< L. residuum, what remains: see residue. Doublet of residue.] 1. That which is left after any process; that which remains; a residue.

The metal [copper] is pronounced to be chemically pure, leaving no residuum when dissolved in pure nitric acid.

W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

Residuum shall be understood to be the refuse from the distillation of Crude Petroleum, free from coke and water, and from any foreign impurities, and of gravity from 16° to 21° Beaumé.

New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 279.

2. Specifically, in law, that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges, debts, and particular bequests; more strictly, the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause. Sometimes the subject of a particular bequest which proves ineffectual passes by law to the heir or next of kin, instead of falling into the residuum.

resign (rē-zin'), v. [< ME. resignen, resynen, < OF. resiner, resigner, F. résigner (> G. resignieren = Dan. resignere = Sw. resignera) = Pr. Sp. Pg. resignar = It. rassegnare, rassegnare, < L. resignare, unseal, annul, assign back, resign, lit. 'sign back or again,' < re-, back, + signare, sign: see sign.] I. trans. 1. To assign back; return formally; give up; give back, as an office or a commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender; relinquish; give over; renounce.

As yow [Love] list, ye maken hertes digne;

Algates hem that ye wol sette a fyre,

They drede[n] shame and vices they resigne.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 25.

He [More] had resigned up his office, and the King had graciously accepted it.

Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xv.

The Earl of Worcester

Hath broke his staff, resign'd his stewardship.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

What sinners value I resign;

Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine.

Watts.

2. To withdraw, as a claim; give up; abandon. Soon resigned his former suit. Spenser. Passionate hopes not ill resign'd For quiet, and a fearless mind! M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit; submit, particularly to Providence. What more reasonable than that we should in all things resign up ourselves to the will of God? Tillotson. Then to the sleep I crave Resign me. Bryant, A Sick-bed.

4. To submit without resistance; yield; submit. Be that thou hop'st to be, or what thou art Resign to death. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 334. He, cruel and ungrateful, smil'd When she resign'd her breath. Prior, The Viceroy, st. 32. Aeneas heard, and for a space resign'd To tender pity all his manly mind. Pope, Iliad, xlii. 590.

5†. To intrust; consign; commit to the care of. Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. Evelyn.

=Syn. 1. To abandon, renounce, abdicate. Resign differs from the words compared under forsake in expressing primarily a formal and deliberate act, in being the ordinary word for giving up formally an elective office or an appointment, and in having similar figurative use.

II. intrans. 1. To submit one's self; yield; endure with resignation. O break, my heart! poor bankrupt, break at once! . . . Vile earth, to earth resign; end motion here. Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 59. Amazed, confused, he found his power expired, Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retired. Pope, R. of the L, iii. 146.

2. To give up an office, commission, post, or the like.

resign† (rē-zin'), n. [< resign, v.] Resignation.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother Than you could lose by your resign of Empire. Shirley (and Fletcher?), Coronation, iv. 2.

resign² (rē-sin'), v. t. [< re- + sign.] To sign again.

resignal† (rē-zin'al), n. [< resign† + -al.] Resignation.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge [Samuel] made before all the people upon his resign of the government into the hands of a new King.

Sanderson, Works, II. 330. (Davies.)

resignant (rez'ig-nant), a. [< F. résignant, ppr. of résigner, resign: see resign.] In her., concealed: said of a lion's tail.

resignant† (rē-zin'ant), n. [< OF. resignant (= Sp. Pg. resignante), a resigner, ppr. of resigner, resign: see resign.] A resigner.

Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seal; and the good news came together, very welcome to the resignant, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour.

Bp. Hackel, Alp. Williams, ii. 27. (Davies.)

resignation (rez-ig-nā'shon), n. [< OF. resignation, resignacion, F. résignation = Pr. resignatio = Sp. resignacion = Pg. resignação = It. rassegnazione, rsegnazione, < ML. (?) resignatio(n)-, < L. resignare, resign: see resign.] 1. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, office, place, or possession.

The resignation of thy state and crown

To Henry Bolingbroke.

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 179.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; contented submission.

But on he moves to meet his latter end, . . .

Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay,

White resignation gently folds the way.

Goldsmith, Des. Vil., j. 110.

3. In Scots law, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior. =Syn. 1. Relinquishment, renunciation.—2. Endurance, Fortitude, etc. See patience.

resigned (rē-zin'd'), p. a. 1. Surrendered; given up.—2. Feeling resignation; submissive. What shall I do (she cried), my peace of mind To gain in dying, and to die resign'd?

Crabbe, Works, I. 112.

=Syn. 2. Unresisting, yielding, uncomplaining, meek. See patience.

resignedly (rē-zin'd-li), adv. With resignation; submissively.

resignee (rē-zī-nē'), n. [< F. résigné, pp. of résigner, resign: see resign.] In law, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

resigner (rē-zī'nēr), n. One who resigns.

resignment (rē-zin'mēt), n. [< resign† + -ment.] The act of resigning.

Here I am, by his command, to cure you,

Nay, more, for ever, by his full resignation.

Bacon and Ful., Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

resile (rē-zil'), v. i.; pret. and pp. resiled, ppr. resiling. [< OF. resilir, resiler, F. résilier, < L. resilire, jump back, recoil, < re-, back, + salire, jump, leap: see salient, and cf. resilient.] To start back; recede, as from a purpose; recoil.

If the Queene would hereafter resile and goo back from that she smeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo.

State Papers, i. 343. (Halliwell.)

The small majority . . . resiling from their own previously professed intention.

Sir W. Hamilton.

resilement (rē-zil'mēt), n. [< resile + -ment.] The act of drawing back; a recoil; a withdrawal. Imp. Diet., art. "back," adv., 7.

resilience (rē-zil'i-ens), n. [= It. resilienza; as resilient(t) + -ce.] 1. The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding.

If you strike a ball side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such resilience in ecchos . . . may be tried.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 245.

2. In mach. See the quotation.

The word resilience, used without special qualifications, may be understood as meaning extreme resilience, or the work given back by the spring after being strained to the extreme limit within which it can be strained again and again without breaking or taking a permanent set.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 691, b.

Coefficient of resilience. Same as coefficient of elasticity (which see, under coefficient).

resiliency (rē-zil'i-en-si), n. [As resilience (see -cy).] Same as resilience.

The common resiliency of the mind from one extreme to the other.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 110.

resilient (rē-zil'i-ent), a. [< L. resilient(t)-s, ppr. of resilire, leap back: see resile.] Having resilience; inclined to leap or spring back; leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Their act and reach

Stretch'd to the farthest is resilient ever,

And in resilience hath its plenary force.

Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 5.

A highly resilient body is a body which has large coefficients of resilience. Steel is an example of a body with large, and cork of a body with small, coefficients of resilience.

J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Const., p. 46.

Resilient stricture, a contractile stricture formed by elastic tissue, and making permanent dilatation impossible or difficult.

resilition (rez-i-lish'ŏn), *n.* [Irreg. < *resile* + *-ition*.] The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; *resilition*. Johnson's Dict. (under *rebound*).

resiluation† (rē-zil-ū-ā'shŏn), *n.* [Prob. irreg. (in late ML. medical jargon?) < *L. resiliere* (pp. *resultus*), spring back; see *resilient*.] Resilience; renewed attack.

There is, as phisicians saye, and as we also fynd, double the perell in the *resiluation* that was in the fyrste syknes. Hall, Edward V., t. 11. (*Halliwell*.)

The *resiluation* of an Age is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly. Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 316.

resin (rez'iu), *n.* [Also *rosin*, *q. v.*; early mod. E. also *rasin*; < ME. *reyn*, *reyme*, also *rosyn*, *rosyne*, < OF. *resine* (also *rosine*, *rasine*), F. *résine* = Sp. Pg. It. *resina*, < L. *resina*, prob. < Gr. *ῥητιν*, resin (of the pine).] 1. (a) A hardened secretion found in many species of plants, or a substance produced by exposure of the secretion to the air. It is allied to and probably derived from a volatile oil. The typical resins are oxidized hydrocarbons, amorphous, brittle, having a vitreous fracture, insoluble in water, and freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils. They unite with alkalis to form soaps. They melt at a low heat, are non-volatile, and burn quickly with a smoky flame. The hardest resins are fossilized like amber and copal, but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresins and balsams to essential oils. The *hard resins* are nearly odorless, and contain little or no volatile oil; the *soft resins* owe their softness to the volatile oil associated with them. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine (in the United States, chiefly the long-leaved pine). From this the oil of turpentine is separated by distillation. Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes, and several are used in medicine. See *gum*. (b) The precipitate formed by treating a tincture with water.

2. See *rosin*, 2.—**Acaroid resin**. See *acaroid*.—**Aldehyde resin**. See *aldehyde*.—**Bile-resin**, a name given to the bile-acids.—**Blackboy resin**. Same as *blackboy gum*. See *blackboy*.—**Bon-nafa resin**, an amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from *Thapsia garganica*.—**Botany Bay resin**. Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *acaroid*).—**Carbolized resin-cloth**, an antiseptic dressing made by steeping thin calico muslin in carbolic acid, 2 parts; castor-oil, 2; resin, 16; alcohol, 40.—**Fossil or mineral resins**, amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons.—**Grass-tree resin**. Same as *acaroid resin*.—**Highgate resin**, fossil copal; named from Highgate, near London. See *copalin*.—**Kauri-resin**. Same as *kauri-gum*.—**Piny resin**. See *piny*.—**Resin cerate**, a cerate composed of 35 parts of resin, 15 of yellow wax, and 50 of lard.—**Resin core**, in *foundry*. See *core*.—**Resin of copaiba**, the residue left after distilling the volatile oil from copaiba.—**Resin of copper**, copper protochloride; so called from its resemblance to common resin.—**Resin of gualac**, the resin of the wood of *Guaiaecium officinale*; same as *guaiaecium*, 3. Also called *guaiaec* and *guaiaeci resina*.—**Resin of jalap**, the resin obtained by treating the strong tincture of the tuberous root of *Iponoxea purga* with water. It is purgative in its action.—**Resin of Leptandra**, the resin obtained from *Veronica virginica*.—**Resin of podophyllum**, the resin obtained by precipitation with water from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum. It is cathartic in its action.—**Resin of scammony**, the resin obtained from tincture of scammony by precipitation with water or by evaporation of the clarified tincture.—**Resin of thapsia**, a resin obtained from *Thapsia garganica* by evaporating the tincture; used as a counter-irritant. Also called *thapsia-resin* and *resina thapsia*.—**Resin of turpeth**, a resin obtained from the root-bark of *Iponoxea Turpethum*.—**Resin ointment**, *plaster*, etc. See *ointment*, *plaster*, etc.—**White resin**. See *rosin*.—**Yellow resin**. See *rosin*.

resin (rez'in), *v. t.* [*resin*, *n.*] To treat, rub, or coat with resin.

resina (re-zī'nā), *n.* [L.: see *resin*.] Resin.

resinaceous (rez-i-nā'shiŏns), *a.* [*L. resina-ceus*, < *resina*, resin; see *resin*.] Resinous; having the quality of resin. *Imp. Diet.*

resinata (rez-i-nā'tā), *n.* [*L. resinata*, fem. of *resinatus*, resined; see *resinate*.] The common white wine used in Greece, which is generally kept in goat- or pig-skins, and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside.

resinate (rez'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinated*, ppr. *resinating*. [*L. resinatus*, resined (*vinum resinatum*, resined wine), < *resina*, resin; see *resin*.] To flavor or impregnate with resin, as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece.

resinate (rez'i-nāt), *n.* [= F. *résinate*, < NL. *resinatum*, neut. of *resinatus*, resined; see *resinate*, *v.*] A salt of the acids obtained from turpentine.

resin-bush (rez'in-būsh), *n.* See *mastic*, 2.

resin-cell (rez'in-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell which has the office of secreting resin.

resin-duct (rez'in-dukt), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage*.

resin-flux (rez'in-fluks), *n.* A disease in conifers characterized by a copious flow of resin,

with the ultimate death of the tree, due to the attacks of a fungus, *Agaricus melleus*. De Bary. **resin-gland** (rez'in-gland), *n.* In *bot.*, a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin.

resiniferous (rez-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *résinifère* = It. *resinifero*, < L. *resina*, resin, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹.] Yielding resin: as, a *resiniferous tree* or vessel.

resinification (rez'i-ni-fi-kā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *résinification*, < *résinifier*, treat with resin; see *resinify*.] The act or process of treating with resin.

The *resinification* of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. Ure, Dict., III. 448.

resiniform (rez'i-ni-fōrm), *a.* [*F. résiniforme*, < L. *resina*, resin, + *forma*, shape.] Having the character of resin; resinoid. *Imp. Diet.*

resinify (rez'i-ni-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resinified*, ppr. *resinifying*. [*F. résinifier*, < L. *resina*, resin, + *ficare*, < *facere*, make; see *resin* and *-fy*.] 1. *trans.* To change into resin; cause to become resinous.

2. *intrans.* To become resinous; be transformed into resin.

Exposed to the air, it [volatile oil] obtained from hops by distillation with water resinifies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 157.

resinized (rez'i-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinized*, ppr. *resinizing*. [*resin* + *-ize*.] To treat with resin.

resino-electric (rez'i-nō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity; applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, etc., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

resinoid (rez'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résinoïde*, < L. *resina*, resin, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form. Cf. Gr. *ῥητινώδης*, resinoid.] 1. *a.* Resembling resin.

Minute resinoid yellowish-brown granules. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 606.

2. *n.* A resinous substance, either a true resin or a mixture containing one.

resinous (rez'i-nus), *a.* [*OF. résineux*, F. *résineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *resinoso*, < L. *resinosus*, full of resin, < *resina*, resin; see *resin*.] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the properties of resin: like resin: as, *resinous substances*.—**Resinous electricity**. See *electricity*.—**Resinous luster**. See *luster*, 2.

resinously (rez'i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; also, by means of resin.

If any body become electrified in any way, it must become either vitreously or resinously electrified. A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 519.

resinousness (rez'i-nus-nes), *n.* The character of being resinous.

resin-passage (rez'in-pas'āj), *n.* In *bot.*, an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted.

resin-tube (rez'in-tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *resin-passage*.

resiny (rez'i-ni), *a.* [*resin* + *-y*.] Having a resinous character; containing or covered with resin.

resipiscence (res-i-pis'ens), *n.* [*OF. resipiscence*, F. *resipiscence* = It. *resipiscenza*, < L. *resipiscencia*, a change of mind, repentance (tr. Gr. *μετάνοια*), < *resipiscere*, repent.] Change to a better frame of mind; repentance. The term is never used for that regret of a vicious man at letting pass an opportunity of vice or crime which is sometimes called *repentance*. [Rare.]

They drew a flattering picture of the *resipiscence* of the Anglican party. Hallam.

resipiscent (res-i-pis'ent), *a.* [*L. resipiscen(t)-s*, ppr. of *resipiscere*, recover one's senses, come to oneself again, recover, inceptive of *resipere*, savor, taste of, < *re-*, again, + *sapere*, taste, also be wise; see *sapient*.] Restored to one's senses; right-minded. [Rare.]

Grammar, in the end, *resipiscen* and *sane* as of old, goes forth properly clothed and in its right mind. F. Hall, *False Philol.*, p. 67.

resist (rē-zist'), *v.* [*OF. resister*, F. *résister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistir* = It. *resistere*, < L. *resistere*, stand back, stand still, withstand, resist, < *re-*, back, + *sistere*, make to stand, set, also stand fast, causative of *stare*, stand; see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To withstand; oppose passively or actively; antagonize; act against; exert physical or moral force in opposition to.

Either side of the bank being fringed with most beautiful trees, which resisted the sun's darts from over-much piercing the natural coldness of the river. Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, ii.

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Jaa. iv. 7.

The sword Of Michael, from the armoury of God, Was given him, temper'd so that neither keen Nor solid might resist that edge. Milton, P. L., vi. 323.

That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling me of the many Temptations she has resisted. Congreve, *Double-Dealer*, iii. 5.

While self-dependent power can time defy, As rocks resist the billows and the sky. Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, i. 430.

What's done we partly may compute, But know not what's resisted. Burns, *To the Unco Guid*.

2. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; offend. These cates resist me, she but thought upon. Shak., *Pericles*, ii. 3. 20.

=Syn. 1. *Withstand*, etc. See *oppose*.

II. *intrans.* To make opposition; act in opposition.

Lay hold upon him; if he do resist, Subdue him at his peril. Shak., *Othello*, i. 2. 80.

resist (rē-zist'), *n.* [*resist*, *v.*] 1. Any composition applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action, as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids, etc.

This latter metal [steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the grahaming mixture by a composition called *resist*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 199.

2. Specifically, in *calico-printing*, a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. Also called *resist-paste*, *resistant*, and *reserve*.—

3. A stopping-out; also, the material used for stopping out.—**Resist style**, in *calico-printing*, the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist.

resistal (rē-zis'tal), *n.* Resistance. [Rare.]

All *resistalls*. Quarrels, and ripping up of injuries Are smother'd in the ashes of our wrath, Whose fire is now extinct. Heywood, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 401).

resistance (rē-zis'tans), *n.* [Also *resistence*; < ME. *resistence*, < OF. *resistence*, later *resistance*, F. *résistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistencia* = It. *resistenza*, < ML. **resistentia*, < L. *resisten(t)-s*, ppr. of *resistere*, resist; see *resist*, *resistant*.] 1. The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism. Resistance is *passive*, as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active*, as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or design.

Nae *resistans* durst they mak. *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 183).

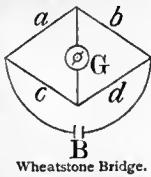
He'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of resistance. Shak., 2 Men. IV., ii. 4. 109.

2. The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, *resistance to shearing*. In a phrase like this, *resistance* may be defined as a stress produced by a strain, and tending to restoration of figure. But the resistance is not necessarily elastic—that is, it may cease, and in the order does cease, when the velocity vanishes. In the older dynamical treatises, resistance is always considered as a function of the velocity, except in the case of friction, which does not vary with the velocity, or at least not much. In modern hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken into account, and produces a kind of resistance partly proportional to the velocity and partly to the acceleration. The theory of resistance still remains imperfect.

Energy, which is force acting, does work in overcoming Resistance, which is force acted on and reacting. G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. v. § 5.

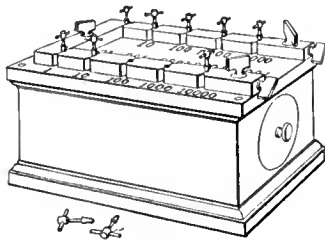
3. In *elect.*, that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat. It is one of the two elements upon which the strength of an electric current depends when the flow is steady; the other is electromotive force, and the relation between them is generally expressed by the equation $C = E/R$, which is Ohm's law. Resistance may therefore be defined as the ratio of the electromotive force to the current strength ($R = E/C$), the flow being assumed to be steady. For simple periodic alternate currents, the resistance increases as the rapidity of alternation increases, and it also depends on the form of the conductor. Resistance to such currents is sometimes called *impedance* and also *virtual resistance*, that for steady flow being named *ohmic resistance*. In general, resistance is proportional to the length of the conductor and inversely proportional to its cross-section. It also varies with the temperature of the conductor, the nature of the material of which it is composed, the stress to which it is subjected, and in some instances with other physical conditions, as in the case of selenium, the resistance of which diminishes as the intensity of the

light to which it is exposed increases. It is the reciprocal of conductivity. The unit of resistance is the ohm (which see). The designation *resistance* is also applied to coils of wire or other material devices which are introduced into electric circuits on account of the resistance which they offer to the passage of the current. The resistance of a conductor may be measured by Wheatstone's bridge. This is a device for the accurate comparison of electric resistances, invented by Christie and brought into notice by Wheatstone. It consists essentially of a complex circuit of six conductors, arranged as shown in the cut. A current from the battery B enters at the junction of *a* and *c*, and, after dividing into parts depending on the relative resistances of the branches *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, returns to the battery through the junction of *b* and *d*. *G* is a galvanometer joined to the junctions *a* and *b* and *c* and *d*. When the relative resistances are such that *a* : *b* : *c* : *d*, no current will flow through the galvanometer. If *a* and *b* are comparable and adjustable resistances, it is only necessary to establish this condition in order to know the ratio of *c* to *d*. Many modifications of the bridge have been devised.—**Center of resistance.** See *center*.—**Conduction resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor to an electric current.—**Contact resistance.** See *contact*.—**Curve of elastic resistance.** See *curve*.—**Living resistance,** the work required to produce a sudden strain of a body, especially a sudden elongation of a solid.—**Magnetic resistance,** the reciprocal of magnetic conductivity or permeability. The magnetic flux, or total number of magnetic lines of force passing through a cross-section of any magnetic circuit, may be given in an expression analogous to that giving the strength of an electric current in terms of the electromotive force and resistance. The denominator of the fraction represents the magnetic resistance, sometimes called *magnetic reluctance*.—**Passive resistance,** a friction or similar force opposing the motion of a machine.—**Principle of least resistance,** the principle that when a structure is in equilibrium the passive forces, or stresses occasioned by minute strains, are the least that are capable of balancing the active forces, or those which are independent of the strains.—**Solid of least resistance,** in *mech.*, the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains less resistance than any other having the same length and base, or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton, but only for hypothetical conditions extremely remote from those of nature.—**Specific resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor of any given material the length of which is one centimeter and the cross-section one square centimeter.—**Transition resistance,** the resistance to an electric current in electrolysis caused by the presence of the ions at the electrodes.—**Syn.** 1. Hindrance, antagonism, check. See *oppose*.



Wheatstone Bridge.

resistance-box (rē-zis'tans-boks), *n.* A box containing one or more resistance-coils.



Resistance-box.

resistance-coil (rē-zis'tans-koil), *n.* A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the passage of a current of electricity. Resistance-coils are generally of German-silver wire, on account of the low temperature coefficient of that alloy, and are usually multiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm.

resistant (rē-zis'tant), *a.* and *n.* [Also *resistent*; < OF. *resistant*, F. *résistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *resistente*, < L. *resistent*(-is), ppr. of *resistere*, withstand, resist: see *resist*.] **I.** *a.* Making resistance; resisting.

This Excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled the resistant position of Savonarola.
George Eliot, Romola, iv.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent and resistant is an action performed or hindered.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, vi.

2. Same as *resist*, 2.

The first crops of citric acid crystals, which are brownish in colour, are used largely by the calico-printer as a resistant for iron and alumina mordants.
Spens' Encyc. Manuf., i. 50.

resistance (rē-zis'tens), *n.* Same as *resistance*.

resistent (rē-zis'tent), *a.* Same as *resistant*.

resister (rē-zis'tēr), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands.

resistibility (rē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *résistibilité*; as *resistible* + -ity (see -bility).] 1. The property of being resistible.

Whether the resistibility of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

2†. The property of resisting.

The name body being the complex idea of extension and resistibility together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same.
Locke.

resistible (rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *résistible* = Sp. *resistible* = Pg. *resistível*; as *resist* + -ible.] Capable of being resisted: as, a resistible force.

resistibleness (rē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resistible; resistibility.

resistibly (rē-zis'ti-bl), *adv.* So as to be resistible.

resistingly (rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

resistive (rē-zis'tiv), *a.* [< *resist* + -ive.] Having the power to resist; resisting.

I'll have an excellent new focus made, Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind.
B. Jonson, Sejanns, ii. 1.

resistively (rē-zis'tiv-li), *adv.* With or by means of resistance.

Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or resistively.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, iv. 649.

resistivity (rē-zis-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting.

The resistivity of the wires. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.), xxv. 641.*

resistless (rē-zis'tles), *a.* [< *resist* + -less.] 1. Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subjection.
Milton, S. A., i. 1404.

2. Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

Open an entrance for the wasteful sea, Whose billows, beating the resistless banks, Shall overflow it with their reflux.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 5. 17.

Resistless, tame, Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout Until the gods through heaven's blue look out!
Keats, Endymion, iii.

resistlessly (rē-zis'tles-li), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

resistlessness (rē-zis'tles-nes), *n.* The character of being resistless or irresistible.

resist-work (rē-zis'twĕrk), *n.* Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist, which preserves certain parts uncolored.

reskew, reskuet, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *rescue*.

resmooth (rē-smō'th), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *smooth*.] To make smooth again; smooth out.

And thus your pains May only make that footprint upon sand Which old-recurring waves of prejudice Resmooth to nothing.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

resolder (rē-sol'dēr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *solder*.] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. *Tennyson, Princess, v.*

resoluble (rez'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [< OF. *resoluble*, F. *résoluble* = Sp. *resoluble* = It. *risolubile*, < LL. *resolubilis*, < L. *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] Capable of being resolved.

The synthetic (Greek compounds) are organic, and, being made up of constituents modified, more or less, with a view to combination, are not thus *resoluble*.
F. Hall, Falae Philol., p. 42, note.

resolute (rez'ō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *resolute* = OF. *resolu*, F. *résolu* = Sp. Pg. *resoluto* = It. *risoluto*, < L. *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Separated; loose; broken up; dissolved.

For bathes hoote amnyonake is tolde Right goodde with brymstone *resolute* ypitte Abouts in evry chynnyng, clifte, or slifte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

2†. Convinced; satisfied; certain. *Imp. Dict.*

—3†. Resolving; convincing; satisfying.

Th[e] interpretour answered, . . . Wyltynge hym to take this for a *resolute* answer, that . . . if he rather decayed warre, he shoulde have his handes full.
R. Eden, tr. of Pligetetta (First English Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 256].)

I [Luther] have *gluen resolute* anawer to the first, in the which I persist, and shall persavers for evermore.
Face, Acts, etc. (Cattley ed.), iv. 284.

4. Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand, Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61.

—**Syn.** 4. Decided, fixed, unshaken, unwavering, stanch, undaunted, steadfast; the place of *resolute* among such words is determined by its fundamental idea, that of a fixed will or purpose, and its acquired idea, that of a firm front and hold action presented to opposers or resisters. It is therefore a high word in the field of will and courage. See *decision*.

II.† *n.* 1. A resolute or determined person.

Young Fortinbras . . . Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutes*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 93.

2. Repayment; redelivery.

And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. i., No. 27.

resolutely (rez'ō-lūt-li), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly.

resoluteness (rez'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* The character of being resolute; fixity of purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

resolution (rez'ō-lū'shon), *n.* [< OF. *resolucio*, F. *résolution* = Pr. *rezoluçio* = Sp. *resolución* = Pg. *resolução* = It. *risoluzione*, < L. *resolutio*(-o), an untying, unbinding, loosening, relaxing, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, resolve: see *resolve*.] 1. The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically—(a) The act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means or (to the eye) under the lens of a microscope. (b) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (c) The act of unraveling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication; solution; answer.

It is a question Needs not a *resolution*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

(d) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having different directions, whether these have independent causes or not.

2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unauferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed.
Sir K. Digby, Bodies.

3. The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose; as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

Your *resolution* cannot hold, when 'tis Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 36.

Resolution, therefore, means the preliminary volition for ascertaining when to enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred. *A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 429.*

4. The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great *resolution*.

No want of *resolution* in me, but only my followers' . . . treasons, makes me betake me to my heels.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 65.

Off with thy pining black!—it dulls a soldier— And put on *resolution* like a man.
Fletcher (and another), Falae One, iv. 3.

5. A formal proposition brought before a deliberative body for discussion and adoption.

If the report . . . conclude with *resolutions* or other specific propositions of any kind, . . . the question should be on agreeing to the *resolutions*.

Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 296.

6. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See *by-law*, 2, *ordinance*, 7, *regulation*, 2.—7. Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions* which might occasion such siterations.
Sir M. Hale.

8†. The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death Made me to lose such thought.
Heywood, Four Prentices.

Edm. You shall . . . by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. . .
Glou. I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 108.

9. In *music*: (a) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See *preparation* and *percussion*. (b) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.—10. In *med.*, a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and expectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.—11. In *math.*, same as *solution*.—12. In *anc. pros.*: (a) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semia of which it is composed. (b) An equivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

stituted for a long; as, the dactyl (—) or anapest (—) is a resolution of the spondee (—). The resolution of a syllable bearing the ictus takes its ictus on the first of the two shorts representing the long (—) for (—) or (—) for (—). Opposed to contraction.—**Joint resolution**, in *Amer. parliamentary law*, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assembly. See *concurrent resolution*, under *concurrent*.—**Resolution of forces or of velocities**, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the mathematical separation of a force or velocity into parts, which, however, need have no independent reality. See *force*, 8(a).—**The Expunging Resolution**. See *expunge*.—**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**, in *U. S. hist.*, resolutions passed in 1798 and 1799 by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, declaring the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the federal government, and setting forth the States' rights theory as to the proper remedies in such cases. The Virginia Resolutions were prepared by Madison, and the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 by Jefferson. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1799, in addition to declaring the Constitution a compact, affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional.—**Syn. 1.** Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.—**4.** Determination, etc. (see *decision*), perseverance, tenacity, inflexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve.

Resolutioner (rez-ō-lū'shōn-ēr), *n.* One of a party in the Church of Scotland, in the seventeenth century, which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character, or hostile to the Covenant, to bear arms against Cromwell. See the quotation under *Protester*, 3.

The church was, however, divided into two utterly antagonistic parties, the *Resolutioners* and the *Remonstrants*.
J. H. Burton, *Hist. Scotland*, I. 194.

resolutionist (rez-ō-lū'shōn-ist), *n.* [*resolution* + *-ist*.] One who makes a resolution.
Quarterly Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

resolutive (rez-ō-lū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résolutif* = *Sp. Pg. resolutivo* = *It. risolutivo, resolutivo*; as *resolute* + *-ive*.] **1.** *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [*Rare.*]

The ashes of the void (snail) shells . . . are of a *resolutive* and discutient faculty. *Holland*, *tr. of Pliny*, xxx. 8.

Resolutive clause or condition, in *Scots law*, a condition subsequent; a condition inserted in a deed or other contract, a breach of which will cause a forfeiture or cessation of that which is provided for by the instrument, as distinguished from a *suspensive condition*, or condition precedent, which prevents the instrument from taking effect until the condition has been performed.—**Resolutive method**, in *logic*, the analytic method. See *analytic*.

II. *n.* In *med.*, same as *discutient*.

It has been recommended to establish a seton . . . as a derivative and *resolutive* (in metritis).
R. Barnes, *Dis. of Women*, xl.

resolutive (rez-ō-lū-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. résolutoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. resolutorio*, < *L.* as if **resolutorius*, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, loosen: see *resolve*.] Having the effect of resolving, determining, or rescinding; giving a right to rescind.

resolvability (rē-zol-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*resolvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of *resolvability* in . . . many bodies which had been classed as nebulae by Sir William Herschel and others.
J. N. Lockyer, *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 589.

resolvable (rē-zol'va-bl), *a.* [*resolve* + *-able*. Cf. *resoluble*.] Capable of being resolved, in any sense of that word.—**Resolvable nebula**. See *nebula*.

resolvableness (rē-zol'va-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resolvable; resolvability. *Bailey*, 1727.

resolve (rē-zolv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resolved*, ppr. *resolving*. [*ME. resollen*, < *OF. resolver*, vernacularly *resoudre*, *F. résoudre* = *Sp. Pg. resolver* = *It. risolvere, resolvère*, < *L. resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loosen, resolve, dissolve, melt, thaw, < *re-*, again, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To loosen; set loose or at ease; relax.

It is a very hard work of continence to repel the paying glose of flatterings whose words *resolve* the hart with pleasure.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

His limbs, *resolv'd* through idle leison,
Unto sweete sleepe he may securely leud.
Spenser, *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 141.

Cat. The city's custom
Of being then in mirth and feast—
Len. Loosed whole
In pleasure and security—
Aut. Each house
Resolved in freedom. *B. Jonson*, *Catiline*, iii. 3.

2. To melt; dissolve.

The weyghte of the snows yharded by the colde is *resolved* by the brennyng hete of Phebus the sonne.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iv. prosa 6.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble.
Lyly, *Euaphnes*, p. 38. (*Nares*.)

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a daw!
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 2. 180.

3. To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component parts of.

The see gravel is lattet for to drie,
And lattet may thou therwith edifie.
The salt in it thy werkes wol *resolve*.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

And ye, immortal souls, who once were men,
And now, *resolved* to elements again.
Dryden, *Indian Emperor*, iii. 1.

It is no necessity of his [the musician's] art to *resolve* the clang of an instrument into its constituent tones.
Tyndall, *Sound*, p. 120.

Specifically—**4.** In *med.*, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus.—**5.** To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

I cannot think that the branded Epicurus, Lucretius, and their fellows were in earnest when they *resolved* this composition into a fortuitous range of atoms.
Glanville, *Essays*, I.

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold results, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Cowper, *Task*, ii. 163.

They tell us that on the hypothesis of evolution all human feelings may be *resolved* into a desire for food, into a fear of being eaten, or into the reproductive instinct.
Mivart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 128.

6. To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to *resolve* questions of casuistry; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

After their publick prayers the Talby sits downe, and spends halfe an houre in *resolving* the doubts of such as shall moue any questions in matters of their Law.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 623.

Here were also several foundations of Buildings, but whether there were ever any place of note situated hereabouts, or what it might be, I cannot *resolve*.
Maunderell, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 12.

I ask these sober questions of my heart; . . .
The heart *resolves* this matter in a trice.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. ii. 216.

7. In *math.*, to solve; answer (a question).—

8. In *alg.*, to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—**9.** In *mech.*, to separate mathematically (a force or other vector quantity) into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have independent reality.—**10.** To transform by or as by dissolution.

The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the presiding officer . . . to put the question that the assembly do now *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole. *Cushing*, *Manual of Parliamentary Practice*, § 297.

11†. To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony
May safely come to him, and be *resolved*
How Caesar hath deserved to lie in death.
Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 1. 131.

Pray, sir, *resolve* me, what religion's best
For a man to die in? *Webster*, *White Devil*, v. 1.

You shall be fully *resolved* in every one of those many questions you have asked me.
Goldsmith, *To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith*.

12†. To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

The word of God can give us assurance in anything we are to do, and *resolve* us that we do well.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, ii. 4.

Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
Your faithful service, and your loil in war.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 4. 20.

I am *resolv'd* my Cloe yet is true.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 4.

13. To fix in a determination or purpose; determine; decide: used chiefly in the past participle.

Therefore at last I firmly am *resolved*
You shall have aid. *Shak.*, *3 Hen. VI.*, iii. 3. 219.

Rather by this his last affront *resolved*,
Desperate of better course, to vent his rage.
Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 444.

With phrenzy seized, I run to meet the alarms,
Resolved on death, *resolved* to die in arms.
Dryden, *Æneid*, ii. 424.

14. To determine on; intend; purpose.

I am *resolved* that thou shalt spend some time
With Valentinus in the emperor's court.
Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 3. 66.

They [the Longobards] *resolved* to goe into some more fertile country.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 107.

War then, war,
Open or understood, must be *resolved*.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 662.

15†. To make ready in mind; prepare.

Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
For more amazement. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v. 3. 86.

Tell me, have you *resolv'd* yourself for court,
And utterly renounc'd the slavish country,
With all the cares thereof?
Fletcher (and another), *Nobis Gentleman*, iv. 4.

16. To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

He loses no reputation with us; for we all *resolved* him as an ass before.
B. Jonson, *Epicene*, iv. 2.

17. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord to a concord.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To melt; dissolve; become fluid.

Even as a form of wax
Resolveth from his figure 'gainst the fire.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 4. 25.

May my brain
Resolve to water, and my blood turn phlegm.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iii. 3.

2. To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.

The spices are so corrupted . . . that theyr naturall sanour, taste, and quality . . . vanysheth and *resolveth*.
R. Eden, *tr. of Paolo Gioivo (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309])*.

Subterraneous bodies, from whence all the things upon the earth's surface spring, and into which they again *resolve* and return.
Bacon, *Physical Fables*, xi., Expl.

These several quarterly meetings should digest the reports of their monthly meetings, and prepare one for each respective county, against the yearly meeting, in which all quarterly meetings *resolve*.
Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, lv.

I lifted up my head to look; the roof *resolved* to clouds, high and dim; the gleam was such as the moon imparts to vapors she is about to sever.
Charlotte Brontë, *Jane Eyre*, xxvii.

3. To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he *resolved* on amendment of life.

How yet *resolves* the governor of the town?
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 3. 1.

4. To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

Let men *resolve* of that as they please. *Locke*.

5. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.—**Syn. 3.** To decide, conclude.

resolved (rē-zolv'), *n.* [*resolve*, *v.*] 1†. The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton*.—2†. An answer.

I crave but ten short days to give *resolve*
To this important suit, in which consists
My endless shame or lasting happiness.
Beau. and Fl. (?), *Faithful Friends*, ii. 2.

3. That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

Now, sister, let us hear your firm *resolve*.
Shak., *3 Hen. VI.*, iii. 3. 129.

'Tis thus
Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts
Upon the abettors of their own *resolve*.
Shelley, *The Cenci*, v. 1.

4. Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

A lady of so high *resolve*
As is fair Margaret. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 5. 75.

Come, firm *Resolve*, take thou the van,
Thou stalk'st o' carl-hemp in man!
Burns, *To Dr. Blacklock*.

5. The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

I then commenced my career as a political writer, devoting weeks and months to support the *resolves* of Congress.
Noah Webster, *Letter*, 1783 (*Life*, by Scudder, p. 112).

Peace resolves. See *peace*.

resolved (rē-zolv'd'), *p. a.* Determined; resolute; firm.

How now, my hardy, stont *resolved* mates!
Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 340.

resolvedly (rē-zolv'ved-li), *adv.* 1. In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

Let us cheerfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Abp. Sharp*, *Sermons*, II. v.

2. In such a manner as to resolve or clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [*Rare.*]

Of that and all the progress, more or less,
Resolvedly more leisure shall express.
Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3. 332.

He that hath rightly and *resolvedly* determined of his end hath virtually resolved a thousand controversies that others are unsatisfied and erroneous in.
Baxter, *Divina Life*, ii. 6.

resolvedness (rē-zolv'ved-nes), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission.
Decay of Christian Piety.

resolvend (rē-zol'vənd), *n.* [*L. resolvendus*, gerundive of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] In *arith.*, a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

resolvent (rē-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résolvant* = *Sp. Pg. resolvente* = *It. risolvante, resolvente*, < *L. resolvere* (t-), ppr. of *resolvere*: see *resolve*.] **I. a.** Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution; solvent.—**Resolvent equation, product**, etc. See the nonna.

II. n. 1. That which has the power of causing solution.—**2.** In *med.*, a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.—**3.** In *alg.*, an equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus, if x, x', x'', x''' are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form $xx' + x''x'''$.—**Differential resolvent**, a linear differential equation of the ($n-1$)th order which is satisfied by every root of an equation of the n th degree whose coefficients are functions of a single parameter.—**Gaulois resolvent**, that resolvent of an equation whose roots are unaltered for every permutation of the group of the primitive equation.

resolver (rē-zol'ver), *n.* One who or that which resolves, in any sense of that word.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God, that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond.*

It may be doubted whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

resonant, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *resonant*.

resonant, *n.* A Middle English plural preterit of *resonant*.

resonance (rez'ō-nāns), *n.* [*OF. resonancia*, *F. résonance* = *Sp. Pg. resonancia* = *It. risonanza*, < *L. resonantia*, an echo, < *resonan(t)-s*, ppr. of *resonare*, sound back, echo: see *resonant*.] **1.** The act of resounding, or the state or quality of being resonant.—**2.** In *acoustics*: (*a*) The prolongation or repetition of sound by reflection; reverberation; echo. (*b*) The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies than that by which it is originally produced. Such sympathetic vibration is properly in unison either with the fundamental tone or with one of its harmonics. It occurs to some extent in connection with all sound. It is carefully utilized in musical instruments, as by means of the sounding-board of a pianoforte, the body of a violin, or the tube of a horn. In many wind-instruments, like the flute, and the fine-pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is almost wholly determined by the shape and size of the resonant cavity or tube. In the voice, the quality of both song and speech and the distinctions between the various articulate sounds are largely governed by the resonance of the cavities of the pharynx, mouth, and nose.

3. In *med.*, the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part, or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—**Amphoric resonance**, a variety of tympanic resonance in which there is a musical quality.—**Bandbox resonance**, the vesiculotympanic resonance occurring in vesicular emphysema.—**Bell-metal resonance**, a ringing metallic sound heard in auscultation in pneumothorax and over other large cavities, when the chest is percussed with two pieces of money, one being used as pleximeter.—**Cough resonance**, the sound of the cough as heard in auscultation.—**Cracked-pot resonance**, a percussion sound obtained sometimes over cavities, but also sometimes in health, resembling somewhat the sound produced by striking a cracked pot.—**Normal pulmonary resonance, normal vesicular resonance.** Same as *vesicular resonance*.—**Resonance globe**, a resonator tuned to a certain musical tone.—**Skodaic resonance**, resonance more or less tympanic above pleuritic effusion.—**Sympathetic resonance.** See *sympathetic*.—**Tympanic resonance**, such resonance as is obtained on percussion over the intestines when they contain air. It may also be heard in the thorax over lung-cavities, in pneumothorax, and otherwise.—**Vesicular resonance**, resonance of such quality as is obtained by percussing over normal lung-tissue. Also called *normal vesicular resonance* and *normal pulmonary resonance*.—**Vesiculotympanic resonance**, pulmonary resonance intermediate between vesicular and tympanic resonance.—**Vocal resonance**, the sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the subject makes a vocal noise.—**Whispering resonance**, the sound of a whisper as heard in resonance.

resonance-box (rez'ō-nāns-boks), *n.* A resonant cavity or chamber in a musical instrument, designed to increase the sonority of its tone, as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuning-fork for acoustical investigation. Also *resonance-body, resonance-chamber*, etc.

resonance (rez'ō-nāns), *n.* [*As resonance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resonance*. *Imp. Dict.*

resonant (rez'ō-nānt), *a.* and *n.* [*OF. resonant*, *F. résonant* = *Sp. Pg. resonante* = *It. risonante*, < *L. resonan(t)-s*, ppr. of *resonare*, resound, echo: see *resound*.] **I. a. 1.** Resound-

ing; specifically, noting a substance, structure, or confined body of air which is capable of decided sympathetic vibrations; or a voice, instrument, or tone in which such vibrations are prominent.

His volant touch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, P. L., xi. 563.

Sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light and resonant with the fall of stunted fountains.
Diarachi, Lothair, lix.

2. Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages: used by some authors instead of *nasal* as applied to articulate sounds.

II. n. A resonant or nasal sound.
resonantly (rez'ō-nānt-li), *adv.* In a resonant or resounding manner; with resonance.

resonate (rez'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [*L. resonatus*, ppr. of *resonare*, resound: see *resound*.] To resound.—**Resonating circle**, in *elect.*, the circle used as a resonator.

resonator (rez'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. resonare*, resound: see *resound*.] **1.** An acoustical instrument used in the analysis of sounds, consisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone. It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound.—**2.** In *elect.*, an instrument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance. It consists usually of a conductor in the form of a wire or rod bent into a circle or rectangle, leaving a short opening or break, the length of which can be regulated. The ends of the conductor are generally furnished with small brass knobs.

resorb (rē-sōrb'), *v. t.* [*F. résorber* = *Sp. resorber* = *It. risorbire*, < *L. resorbere*, suck back, swallow again, < *re-*, back, again, + *sorbere*, suck up: see *absorb*.] To absorb or take back, as that which has been given out; reabsorb.

And when past
Their various trials, in their various spheres,
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorbs them all into himself again.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

resorbent (rē-sōr'bent), *a.* [= *F. résorbant* = *Sp. resorbente*, < *L. resorbent(t)-s*, ppr. of *resorbere*, swallow up, resorb: see *resorb*.] Absorbing or taking back that which has been given out.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave
Receives the waters which it gave
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
Wadhall.

resorcine, resorcine (rē-sōr'sin), *n.* [= *F. résorcine*; as *res(in) + oicine*.] A colorless crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. It is obtained by treating benzene with sulphuric acid, preparing a sodium salt from the disulphonic acid thus produced, heating with caustic soda, and finally dissolving in water and precipitating resorcine with hydrochloric acid. It yields a fine purple-red coloring matter, and several other dyes of commercial importance, and is also used in medicine as an antiseptic. Also *resorcinum*.—**Resorcine blue, brown**, etc. See *blue*, etc.

resorcinal (rē-sōr'si-nal), *a.* [*Resorcine + -al*.] Pertaining to resorcine.—**Fluorescent resorcinal blue.** See *blue*.—**Resorcinal yellow.** See *yellow*.

resorcine, n. See *resorcine*.

resorcinism (rē-sōr'sin-izm), *n.* Toxic symptoms produced by excessive doses of resorcine.

resorcinol-phthalein (rē-sōr'si-nol-thal'ē-in), *n.* A brilliant red dye ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydrid on resorcine at a temperature of 120° C. Generally known as *fluorescein*.

resorcinum (rē-sōr'si-num), *n.* [*NL.*: see *resorcine*.] Same as *resorcine*.

resorption (rē-sōrp'shon), *n.* [= *F. résorption*, < *L. resorbere*, pp. *resorptus*, resorb: see *resorb*.] **1.** Retrogressive absorption; specifically, a physiological process by which a part or organ, having advanced to a certain state of development, disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it.

The larval skeleton undergoes *resorption*, but the rest of the *Echinopodium* passes into the *Echinoderm*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 497.

2. Absorption of some product of the organism, as a tissue, exudate, or secretion.

An extensive hemorrhage which had undergone *resorption*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 114.

Lacunar resorption of bone, the resorption of bone by osteoclasts forming and occupying Howship's lacunæ.

resorptive (rē-sōrp'tiv), *a.* [*Resorpt(ion) + -ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by resorption.

The *resorptive* phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks is a consequence chiefly of the relief of pressure in the process of eruption.
Science, XIII. 232.

Resorptive fever, such a fever as the hectic of phthisis, due to the absorption of toxic material.

resort¹ (rē-zōrt'), *v.* [*ME. resorten*, < *OF. ressortir, ressortir*, fall back, return, resort, have recourse, appeal, *F. ressortir*, resort, appeal, < *ML. resortire*, resort, appeal (to a tribunal), *resortiri*, return, revert, < *L. re-*, again, + *sortiri*, obtain, lit. obtain by lot, < *sort(t)-s*, a lot: see *sort*.] **I. intrans.** 1†. To fall back; return; revert.

When he past of his payne & his pale hete,
And resort to hym selfe & his sight gate,
He painted full pittously, was pyn for to here.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 3553.

He fanght with hem so fiercely that he made hem resorte bakke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 414.

The quicke bloode somewhat resorted unto his visage.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

The rule of descents in Normandy was . . . that the descent of the line of the father shall not resort to that of the mother. *Sir M. Hale, Hist. Common Law of Eng., VI. 151.*

2. To go; repair; go customarily or frequently. The people resort unto him again. *Mark x. 1.*

The vault . . . where, as they say,
At some hours in the night spirits resort,
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 44.

Noah . . . entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by diuine instinct resorted both birds and beasts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Let us not think we have fulfilled our duty merely by resorting to the church and adding one to the number of the congregation. *Bp. Aterbury, Sermons, II. xx.*

Head waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most resort.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. To have recourse; apply; betake one's self: with *to*: as, to resort to force. The king thought it time to resort to other counsels. *Clarendon.*

Th' expedients and inventions multiform,
To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms.
Cowper, Task, ii. 288.

That species of political animadversion which is resorted to in the daily papers. *Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.*

II. trans. To visit; frequent. [*Rare.*]

A palace of pleasure, and daily resorted, and fill'd with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies.
Brome, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

resort¹ (rē-zōrt'), *n.* [*ME. resort*, < *OF. ressort, ressort*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court, *F. ressort*, a place of refuge, a court of appeal, = *Pr. ressort* = *It. risorto*, resort; from the verb.] **1.** The act of going to some person or thing or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse: as, a resort to other means of defense; a resort to subterfuges or evasion.

Where we pass, and make resort,
It is our Kingdom and our Court.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. One who or that which is resorted to: as in the phrase *last resort* (see below). In truth always to do yow my service,
As to my lady right and chief resort.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 134.

3. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence. Where there is such resort
Of wanton gallants, and young revellers.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude, . . .
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of resort
Were all-to ruffled.
Milton, Comus, i. 379.

The like places of resort are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

4. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse. She I mean is promised by her friends
Unto a youthful gentleman of worth,
And kept severely from resort of men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 108.

5. A place frequented; a place commonly or habitually visited; a haunt. With vij. lyttle hamlettes therto belonging, whiche hath no other resort but only to the same Chapelle and parishe Church.
English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

But chiefly the woods were her fav'rite resort.
Burns, Caledonia.

Her bright form kneels beside me at the altar,
And follows me to the resort of men.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

6. In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court. [*Rare.*]—**7†.** Those who frequent a place; those who assemble. [*Rare.*]

Of all the fair resort of gentlemen
That every day with parle encounter me,
In thy opinion which is worthiest love?
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 4.

As Wiltshire is a place best pleas'd with that resort
Which spend away the time continually in sport.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 351.

8†. Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Certainly some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it. Bacon, Cuning (ed. 1887).

If you can enter more deeply than they have done into the causes and resorts of that which moves pleasure in a reader, the field is open, you may be heard. Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Last resort, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; a court from which there is no appeal. Also, as French, dernier ressort.

Mercy, fled to as the last resort. Couper, Hope, 1. 378.

=Syn. 2. Resource, Contrivance, etc. See expedient, n. resort² (rē-sōrt'), v. t. [*re- + sort.*] To sort over again. Also written distinctively re-sort. resorter (rē-zōr'tēr), n. One who resorts, in any sense of that word.

'Tis the better for you that your resorters stand upon sound legs. Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 27.

resound, v. A Middle English form of resound¹. resound¹ (rē-zound'), v. [*With excrecent d, as in sound⁵, expound, etc.; < ME. resounen, < OF. rconner, rconner, rconner, F. rconner, dial. rconner, rconner = Sp. resonar = Pg. resonar, resoar = It. risonare, < L. resonare, sound or ring again, resound, echo, < re-, again, + sonare, sound; see sound⁵. Cf. resonant.] I. intrans. 1. To sound back; ring; echo; reverberate; be filled with sound; sound by sympathetic vibration.*

Swich sorwe he maketh that the grete tour Resouneth of his yowling and clamour. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

He call'd so loud that all the hollow deep Of hell resounded. Milton, P. L., l. 315.

The robin, the thrush, and a thousand other wanton songsters make the woods to resound with amorous ditties. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

The pavement stones resound, As he totters o'er the ground With his cane. O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. To sound loudly; give forth a loud sound. His arms resounded as the boaster fell. Pope, Iliad, xlii. 470.

The din of War resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. Sumner, Orations, 1. 97.

3. To be echoed; be sent back, as sound. Common fame . . . resounds back to them. South.

4. To be much mentioned; be famed. What resounds In fable or romance of Uther's son. Milton, P. L., l. 579. Milton, a name to resound for ages. Tennyson, Experiments, In Quantity.

II. trans. 1. To sound again; send back sound; echo. And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. Pope, Spring, l. 6.

2. To sound; praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; extol with sounds; spread the fame of.

With her shrill trumpet never dying Fame Vnto the world shall still resound his name. Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Orpheus, . . . by loudly chanting and resounding the praises of the gods, confounded the voices. Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd, Long exercis'd in woes, O muse, resound. Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, l. 2.

=Syn. 1. To reëcho, reverberate. resound¹ (rē-zound'), n. [*resound¹, v.*] Return of sound; echo.

His huge trunke sounded, and his armes did echo the resound. Chapman, Iliad, v.

Virtuous actions have their own trumpets, and without any noise from thyself, will have their resound abroad. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., l. 34.

resound² (rē-sound'), v. [*re- + sound⁵.*] I. trans. To sound again or repeatedly: as, to resound a note or a syllable.

And these words in their next prayer they repeat, resounding that last word One by the halfe or the whole hour together, looking vp to Heauen. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

II. intrans. To sound again: as, the trumpet sounded and resounded.

Upon the resounding of the Echo there seemed three to sound together. Coryat, Crudities, 1. 86, sig. D.

resounder (rē-zoun'dēr), n. One who or that which resounds; specifically, a monotelephone.

resource (rē-sōrs'), n. [*< OF. resource, resourse, ressource, F. ressource, dial. resorse (= It. risorsa), a source, spring, < OF. resourdre (pp. resours, fem. resourse), < L. resurgere, rise again, spring up anew: see resour'd, resurgent, and cf. source.] 1. Any source of aid or sup-*

port; an expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who, with disdain and grief, had view'd His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued, Used threatenings mix'd with prayers, his last resource. Dryden, Æneid, x. 512.

When women engage in any art or trade, it is usually as a resource, not as a primary object. Emerson, Woman.

2. pl. Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater resources. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

3. pl. Available means or capabilities of any kind.

He always had the full command of all the resources of one of the most fertile minds that ever existed. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

He was a man of infinite resources, gained in his barrack experience. Mr. Gaskell, Cranford, ll. =Syn. 1. Resort, etc. See expedient.

resourceful (rē-sōrs'fūl), a. [*< resource + -ful.] 1. Abounding in resources.*

The justness of his gradations, and the resourceful variety of his touch, are equally to be admired. The Academy, No. 892, p. 402.

2. Good at devising expedients; shifty.

She was cheerful and resourceful when any difficulty arose. A. Helps, Casimir Maremma, xxiii.

resourcefulness (rē-sōrs'fūl-nes), n. The state or character of being resourceful.

Here [in the Far West], if anywhere, settlers may combine the practical resourcefulness of the savage with the intellectual activity of the dweller in cities. Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 388.

resourceless (rē-sōrs'les), a. [*< resource + -less.] Destitute of resources.*

Mungo Park, resourceless, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible White object in the eyes of all. Carlyle, Past and Present, iii. 13.

resour'd, v. i. [*ME. resourden, < OF. resourdre, rise up, spring up, < L. resurgere, rise again: see resurgent. Cf. resource.] To spring up; rise anew.*

Frothens that the deth grew, frothens the lyf resour'd. Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

resow (rē-sō'), v. t. [*< re- + sow.] To sow again.*

To resow summer corn. Bacon.

resownt, v. A Middle English form of resound¹.

resp (resp), v. t. Same as resp.

respet, n. An obsolete form of rasp².

respeak (rē-spēk'), v. t. [*< re- + speak.] 1. To answer; speak in return; reply. [Rare.]*

And the king's rouse the heav'n shall bruit again, Re-speaking earthly thunder. Shak., Hamlet, 1. 2. 128.

2. To speak again; repeat.

respect (rē-spēkt'), v. t. [= OF. respecter, look back, respect, delay (also respiter, delay: see respite), F. respecter = Sp. respectar, respectar = Pg. respectar = It. rispettare, < L. respectare, look back or behind, look intently, regard, respect, freq. of respicere, pp. respectus, look at, look back upon, respect, < re-, back, + speeere, look at, see, spy: see spectacle, spy. Doublet of respite, v.] 1†. To look toward; front upon or in the direction of.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so respect the south. Sir T. Browne.

2†. To postpone; respite.

As touching the musters of all the soldours upon the shore, we have respected the same tyll this tyme for lacke of money. State Papers, i. 832. (Halliwell.)

3. To notice with especial attention; regard as worthy of particular notice; regard; heed; consider; care for; have regard to in design or purpose.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is to ensue, . . . are not at all to be respected. Hooker.

But thou, O blessed soul! dost haply not respect These tears we shed, though full of loving pure effect. L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 271).

I am armed so strong in honesty That they pass by me as the idle wind, Which I respect not. Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 69.

He that respects to get must relish all commodities alike. B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

4. To have reference or regard to; relate to.

The knowledge which respecteth the faculties of the mind of man is of two kinds. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 206.

I too am a degenerate Osbaldistone, so far as respects the circulation of the bottle. Scott, Rob Roy, x.

5. To hold in esteem, regard, or consideration; regard with some degree of reverence: as, to respect womanhood; hence, to refrain from interference with: as, to respect one's privacy.

Well, well, my lords, respect him; Take him, and use him well, he's worthy of it. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 153.

In the excursions which they make for pleasure they [the English] are commonly respected by the Arabs, Curdeens, and Turcomen, there being very few instances of their having been plundered by them. Pooceke, Description of the East, II. i. 152.

To such I render more than mere respect Whose actions say that they respect themselves. Couper, Task, ii. 877.

How could they hope that others would respect laws which they had themselves insulted? Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

What I look upon as essential to their full utility is that those who enter into such combinations [trades-unions] shall fully and absolutely respect the liberty of those who do not wish to enter them. Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 274.

To respect a person or persons, also to respect the person of (some one), to show undue bias toward or against a person, etc.; 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.

Thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty. Lev. xix. 15.

Neither doth God respect any person. 2 Sam. xiv. 14.

As Solomon saith, to respect persons is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread. Bacon.

=Syn. 5. To honor, revere, venerate. See esteem, n.

respect (rē-spēkt'), n. [= G. respect = D. Sw. Dan. respekt, < OF. respect, also respit (see respite), F. respect = Pr. respieg, respiech, respieit, respit = Cat. respecte = Sp. respecto = Pg. respeito = It. rispetto, < L. respectus, a looking at, respect, regard, < respicere, pp. respectus, look at, look back upon: see respect, v. Doublet of respite, n.] 1. The act of looking at or regarding, or noticing with attention; regard; attention.

This malstyr sittith in the halles, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his respecte unto theyre demeanynge, howe manerly they ete and drinke. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

In writing this booke, I haue had earnest respecte to three speciall pointes. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 23.

But he it well did ward with wise respect, And twist him and the blow his shield did cast. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 21.

At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eye shall have respect to the Holy One of Israel. Isa. xvii. 7.

You have too much respect upon the world; They lose it that do buy it with much care. Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 74.

Hee sought a heav'nly reward which could make him happy, and never hurt him, and to such a reward every good man may have a respect. Milton, Apology for Smeectynnus.

2†. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.

Thou wouldest have plunged thyself In general riot; . . . and never learn'd The icy precepts of respect, but follow'd The sugar'd game before thee. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 258.

Then is no child nor father; then eternity Frees all from any temporal respect. B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

3†. Circumspect behavior or deportment; decency.

If I do not put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and swear but now and then. Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

4. The feeling of esteem, regard, or consideration excited by the contemplation of personal worth, dignity, or power; also, a similar feeling excited by corresponding attributes in things.

Is there no respect of place, persons, nor time in you? Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 98.

The natural effect Of love by absence chill'd into respect. Couper, Tirocinium, l. 576.

A decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. Declaration of Independence.

Milton's respect for himself and for his own mind and its movements rises wellnigh to veneration. Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 288.

5. Courteous or considerate treatment; that which is due, as to personal worth or power.

According to his virtue let us use him, With all respect and rites of burial. Shak., J. C., v. 5. 77.

6. pl. Expression or sign of esteem, deference, or compliment: as, to pay one's respects to the governor; please give him my respects.

Up comes one of Marsault's companions . . . into my chamber, with three others at his heels, who by their respects and distance seemed to be his servants. History of Francion (1655). (Nares.)

He had no doubt they said among themselves, "She is an excellent and beautiful girl, and deserving all respect"; and respect they accorded, but their respects they never came to pay. G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 89.

7. Good will; favor.

The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering.
Gen. iv. 4.
8. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.
Prov. xxiv. 23.
It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew "*respect* of persons."
H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 239.

9. Reputation; repute.
Many of the best *respect* in Rome . . .
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 59.

10. Consideration; motive.
He was not moved with these worldly *respects*.
Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.
The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the goodness which we conceive of the very working itself, without any further *respect* at all.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, I. 7.

Master Scrivener, for some private *respect*, plotted in England to ruin Captain Smith.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 205.
For *respects*
Of birth, degrees of title, and advancement,
I nor admire nor slight them.
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, I. 2.

11. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.
I think she will be ruled
In all *respects* by me. Shak., R. and J., iii. 4. 14.
Now, as we seem to differ in our ideas of expense, I have resolved she shall have her own way, and be her own mistress in that *respect* for the future.
Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

India is governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one *respect* from ours in Europe.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 453.

12. Relation; regard; reference; used especially in the phrase *in* or *with respect to* (or *of*).
Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and has chief *respect* to the soul.
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, II.

Shirldiff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, *in respect* that the said storm was so fierce, he was slain, and she preserved.
N. Morton, *New England's Memorial*, p. 319.

In *respect*, relatively; comparatively speaking.
He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 56.

In *respect of*. (a†) In comparison with; relatively to.
All paines are nothing *in respect of* this.
Spenser, *Sonnets*, Ixiii.
In respect of a fine workman, I am but . . . a cobbler.
Shak., J. C., I. 1. 10.

(b) In consideration of.
The feathers of their [Ostriches'] wings and tails are very soft and fine. *In respect whereof* they are much used in the fannes of Gentlewomen.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 40, sig. E.
They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect of* the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water.
De Quincey.

(c) In point of; in regard to.
If *in respect of* speculation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, *in respect of* taste all men are either Greek or German.
J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 301.

=Syn. 4. *Estimate, Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*.
respectability (rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. *respectabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *respectabilité* = Sp. *respectabilidad* = Pg. *respectabilidade*; as *respectable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The state or character of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect.

A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added materially to the high *respectability* of his aspect.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.
2. A respectable person or thing; a specimen or type of what is respectable.
Smooth-shaven *respectabilities* not a few one finds that are not good for much.
Carlyle.

respectable (rē-spek'ta-bl), a. [OF. (and F.) *respectable* = Sp. *respectable* = Pg. *respectavel* = It. *rispettabile*, < ML. *respectabilis*, worthy of respect, < L. *respective*, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.
In the great civil war, even the bad cause had been rendered *respectable* and amiable by the purity and elevation of mind which many of its friends displayed.
Macaulay, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

She irritates my nerves, that dear and *respectable* Potts.
W. E. Norris, *Matrimony*, xxvii.
2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.
At this time . . . Mrs. Prior was outwardly *respectable*; and yet . . . my groceries were consumed with remarkable rapidity.
Thackeray, *Love the Widower*, I.

3. Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.
You mistake, my good Mrs. Bonnington! . . . You have lived in a quiet and most *respectable* sphere, but not, you understand, not—
Thackeray, *Love the Widower*, iv.

4. Mediocre; moderate; fair; not despicable.
The Earl of Essex, a man of *respectable* abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the command of the parliamentary army.
Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

British writers, not of the highest grade, but of *respectable* rank.
R. G. White, *Words and Their Uses*, iii.
5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not *respectable*. [Colloq.]
It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . . . Something must be done with Maggy, too, who at present is—ha—barely *respectable*.
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, I. 35.

respectableness (rē-spek'ta-bl-nes), n. Respectability.
respectably (rē-spek'ta-bli), adv. In a respectable manner. (a) In a manner to merit respect. (b) Moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised.

respectant (rē-spek'tant), a. [OF. *respectant*, < L. *respective*(-t)s, ppr. of *respective*, look at, respect: see *respect*.] In *her*, looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be *combatant*. Compare *affronté*. [Rare.]—*Respectant in triangle*, in *her*, arranged in a triangle with the heads or beaks pointing inward or toward one another: said of three beasts or birds.

respector (rē-spek'ter), n. One who respects or regards: chiefly used in the phrase *respector of persons*, a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.
I perceive that God is no *respector of persons*. Acts x. 34.

respectful (rē-spek'tfūl), a. [OF. *respect* + *-ful*.] 1. Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect: as, *respectful* deportment.
With humble joy, and with *respectful* fear,
The listening people shall his story hear.
Prior, *Carmen Seculare*, xxxviii.

His costume struck me with *respectful* astonishment.
Thackeray, *Newcomes*, vi.
2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.
From this dear bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn?
Prior, *Celia to Damon*.

3†. Worthy of respect; receiving respect. [Rare.]
And Mr. Miles, of Swansea, who afterwards came to Boston, and is now gone to his rest. Both of these have a *respectful* character in the churches of this wilderness.
C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, iii., Int.

=Syn. Civil, dutiful, courteous, complaisant, deferential, polite.
respectfully (rē-spek'tfūl-i), adv. In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.
We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men, who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality.
Cowley, *Avarice*.

respectfulness (rē-spek'tfūl-nes), n. The character of being respectful.
respecting (rē-spek'ting), prep. [Ppr. of *respect*, v.] 1. Considering.
There is none worthy,
Respecting her that's gone.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.
Respecting man, whatever wrong we call
May, must be right, as relative to all.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, I. 51.
Respecting my sermons, I most sincerely beg of you to extenuate nothing. Treat me exactly as I deserve.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

respectio (rē-spek'shōn), n. [OF. (and F.) *respectio*(-n), < L. *respicere*, pp. *respicere*, respect, regard: see *respect*.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [Obsolete or colloq.]
Then said Christ, *God* thou and do likewise—that is, without difference or *respectio* of persons.
Tyndale, *Works*, p. 78.

Now, mum, with *respects* to this boy.
Dickens, *Great Expectations*, xii.
respective (rē-spek'tiv), a. [OF. (and F.) *respectif* = Pr. *respectiu* = Sp. Pg. *respectivo* = It. *rispettivo*, < ML. *respectivus*, < L. *respicere*, pp. *respicere*, look at, observe, respect: see *respect*.] 1. Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own . . . than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.
Hooker.

Love that is *respective* for increase
Is like a good king, that keeps all in posse.
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, I. 3.
To be virtuous, zealous, vallant, wise,
Learned, *respective* of his country's good.
Ford, *Kame's Memorial*.

2†. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.
Which are said to be relative or *respective*? Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing.
Blunderville, *Arte of Logleke* (1599), I. 11.
Heat, as concerning the humane sense of feeling, is a various and *respective* thing.
Bacon, *Nat. and Exper. Hist. of Winds* (trans. 1653), (p. 275).

3†. Worthy of respect; respectable.
What should it be that he respects in her
But I can make *respective* in myself?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 200.
Wino. Pray thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat.
Quar. Hoy-day! how *respective* you are become o' the sudden!
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, I. 1.

4†. Rendering respect; respectful.
The bold and careless servant still obtains;
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
Chapman, *All Fools*, I. 1.
I doubt not but that for your noble name's sake (not their own merit), wheresoever they [sermons] light, they shall find *respective* entertainment, and do yet some more good to the church of God. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 14.

5†. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.
Away to heaven *respective* lenity,
And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 128.
This is the day that must . . . reduce those seeming inequalities and *respective* distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. § 47.

6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.
To those places straight repair
Where your *respective* dwellings are.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. ii. 606.
They both went very quietly out of the court, and retired to their *respective* lodgings.
Addison, *Trial of False Affronts*.
Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the *respective* habits of life mental differences.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 463.

Respective being, being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit.—*Respective ens, locality*, etc. See the nouns.
respectively (rē-spek'tiv-li), adv. In a respective manner, in any sense.
The World hath nor East nor West, but *respectively*.
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, p. 36.
Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* lov'd me.
Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, iv. 2.

respectiveness (rē-spek'tiv-nes), n. The state or quality of being respective; regard or respect had to anything.
So that he shall find neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or mere verball translation: but such a mixed *respectiveness* as may shewe I indeavourd nothing more then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader.
Lomatius on *Painting*, by Haydock, 1598. (Nares.)

respectivist (rē-spek'tiv-ist), n. [OF. *respective* + *-ist*.] A captious person or critic.
But what have these our *respectivists* to doe with the Apostle Paul?
Foxe, *Martyrs*, p. 1173.

respectless (rē-spek'tles), a. [OF. *respect* + *-less*.] 1. Having no respect; without regard; without reference; careless; regardless. [Rare.]
The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.
Drayton, *Polvblion*, xii. 17.
I was not
Respectless of your honour, nor my fame.
Shirley, *Maid a Revenge*, II. 5.

2†. Having no respect or regard, as for reputation, power, persons, etc.
He that is so *respectlesse* in his course
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, I. 1.
O, indignity
To my *respectless* free-bred poesy!
Marston, *Scourge of Villanie*, vi. 100.

respectuosity (rē-spek'tū-si), a. [OF. (and F.) *respectuosus* = Sp. *respectuoso*, *respectoso* = Pg. *rispettoso*, *respectuoso* = It. *rispettoso*, < L. *respicere*, respect: see *respect*, n.] 1. Inspiring respect.
Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuosus* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. Knolles, *Hist. Turks* (1610). (Nares.)

2. Respectful.
I thought it pardonabler to say nothing by a *respectuosus* silence than by idle words.
Boyle, *Works*, VI. 44.

respell (rē-spel'), v. t. [OF. *rc-* + *spell*?] To spell again; specifically, to spell again in another form, according to some phonetic system

(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.

Now a uniform system of representing sounds . . . would be of great use as a system to be followed for every word or name on the principle of phonetic respelling.

Nature, XLII. 7.

resperset (rê-spêr'shôn), *v. t.* [*L. respersus*, pp. of *respergere*, sprinkle again or over, besprinkle, bestrew, < *re-*, again, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*.] To sprinkle; scatter.

Those excellent, moral, and perfective discourses which with much pains and greater pleasure we find respersed and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets.

Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref.

respersion (rê-spêr'shôn), *n.* [*L. respersio*(-n-), a sprinkling, < *respergere* (pp. *respersus*), sprinkle: see *resperse*.] The act of sprinkling or spreading; scattering.

All the joys which they should have received in respersion and distinct emanations if they had kept their anniversaries at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the duplication of their joys at their return.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 80.

respirability (rê-spir-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. respirabilité*; as *respirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being respirable. *Imp. Diet.*

respirable (rê-spir'a-bl), *a.* [*OF. F. respirable* = *Sp. respirable* = *Pg. respiravel* = *It. respirabile*, < *NL. *respirabilis*, < *L. respirare*, respire: see *respire*.] 1†. That can respire. *Imp. Diet.*—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed: as, *respirable* air.

respirableness (rê-spir'a-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *respirability*. *Imp. Diet.*

respiration (res-pi-rā'shôn), *n.* [*OF. (and F.) respiration* = *Pr. respiracio* = *Sp. respiracion* = *Pg. respiração* = *It. respirazione*, < *L. respiratio*(-n-), breathing, respiration, < *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, breathe out, respire, take breath: see *respire*.] 1†. The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Till the day
Appear of respiration to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.
Milton, P. L., xii. 540.

2. The inspiration and expiration of air.—3. That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium into the blood with a corresponding excretion of carbon dioxide. This is accomplished in the higher animal forms chiefly by the lungs and skin; the gills or branchiae of aquatic animals and the tracheae of insects perform the same function. In unicellular organisms these changes take place in the protoplasm of the cell itself. The number of respirations in the human adult is from 16 to 24 per minute. About 500 centimeters or one sixth of the volume of the air in the lungs is changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of about 744 grams of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 grains of carbon dioxide. Inspiration is slightly shorter than expiration.

Ev'ry breath, by respiration strong
Forc'd downward. Couper, Task, iv. 348.

4. In *physiological bot.*, a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxide and watery vapor. It is the opposite of *assimilation*, in which carbon dioxide (carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off—contrasted also as being the waste process in the plant economy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic energy, supporting the activities of the plant, the resulting compound of lower potential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all active cells both by day and by night; assimilation only by daylight (then overshadowing the other process) and in cells containing chlorophyll.

5. The respiratory murmur.—6†. A breathing-spell; an interval.

Some meet respiration of a more full trial and enquiry into each others' condition.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

Abdominal respiration. See *abdominal*.—**Amphoric respiration**, respiratory murmur with musical intonation, such as might be produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. It occurs in some cases of pneumothorax and with some phthisical cavities.—**Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chloroform or of noxious gases, etc. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended. After clearing the mouth and throat, the patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upward; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project from the side of the mouth, and kept in that position by an elastic band or string tied under the chin. Remove all tight clothing from neck and chest. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, raised till they nearly meet above the head, and kept stretched upward for two seconds: this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down and firmly pressed for two seconds against the sides of the chest, thus imitating a deep expiration. These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute. As soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, cease the movements and induce circulation and warmth.—**Branchial respiration.** See *branchial*.—**Branchial**

respiration, respiration such as is heard immediately over bronchial, or over the trachea. The inspiratory sound is high in pitch and tubular; the expiratory sound is higher, tubular, and prolonged. It is heard in disease over consolidated lungs. Also called *tubular respiration*.—**Bronchocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous respiration.—**Bronchovesicular respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and vesicular respiration.—**Cavernous respiration.** See *cavernous*.—**Center of respiration**, the nervous center which regulates respiration. It is autonomic in action, but is guided by incoming influences from the vagus, the skin, and elsewhere. The main center is limited in extent, and situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the point of the calamus.—**Cerebral respiration**, shallow, quick, irregular, more or less sighing respiration, sometimes resulting from cerebral disease in children.—**Cheyne-Stokes respiration**, a rhythmic form of respiration described by Cheyne in 1818 and by Stokes in 1846. It consists of a series of cycles in every one of which the respirations pass gradually from feeble and shallow to forcible and deep, and then back to feeble again. A pause follows, and then the next cycle begins with a feeble inspiration. This symptom has been found associated with cardiac and brain lesions.—**Cogged or cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Costal respiration**, respiration in which the costal movements predominate over the diaphragmatic.—**Cutaneous respiration**, gaseous absorption and excretion by the skin.—**Diaphragmatic respiration.** Same as *abdominal respiration* (which see, under *abdominal*).—**Divided respiration**, respiration in which inspiration is separated from expiration by a well-marked interval.—**Facial respiration**, respiratory movements of the face, as of the alae nasi.—**Harsh respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiration.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiration*, especially its more vesicular grades.—**Interrupted respiration**, respiration in which the inspiratory, sometimes the expiratory, sound is broken into two or more parts. Also called *jerking*, *wavy*, and *cogged or cog-wheel respiration*.—**Jerking respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Laryngeal respiration**, laryngeal respiratory movements.—**Metamorphosing respiration**, respiration in which the first part of the inspiratory sound is tubular and the last part cavernous.—**Organs of respiration**, any parts of the body by means of which constituents of the blood are interchanged with those of air or water. In the higher vertebrates, all of which are air-breathers, such organs are internal, and of complex lobulated structure, called *lungs*. (See *lung*.) In lower vertebrates and many invertebrates respiration is effected by breathing water, and such organs are usually called *gills* or *branchiae*. Most invertebrates, however (as nearly all the immense class of insects), breathe air by various contrivances for its admission to the body, generally of tubular or laminated structure, which may open by pores or spiracles on almost any part of the body. The organs of mollusks are extremely variable in form and position; they are commonly called *branchiae* or *gills*, technically *ctenidia*. Some gastropods, called *pulmonate*, are air-breathers. Arachnidans are distinguished as *pulmonate* and *tracheate*, according to the laminate (or saccular) or the simply tubular character of their organs of respiration. The character of the lungs as offsets of the alimentary canal is somewhat peculiar to the higher vertebrates—being represented in the lower, as fishes, only by an air-bladder, if at all; and the various organs of respiration of lower animals are only analogous or functionally representative, not homologous or morphologically representative, of such lungs. (See *pneogaster*.) In birds the organs are distributed in most parts of the body, even in the interior of bones. (See *pneumatocyst*.) In embryos the allantois is an organ of respiration, as well as of digestion and circulation. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *gill*, and *Mya*.—**Puerile respiration.** See *puerile*.—**Rough respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Rude respiration**, a form of bronchovesicular respiration, the sounds being harsh.—**Supplementary respiration**, respiration with increased vesicular murmur, as heard over normal parts of the lungs when some other part of them is incapacitated, as from pneumonia or pleurisy.—**Thoracic respiration.** Same as *costal respiration*.—**Tubular respiration.** Same as *bronchial respiration*.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between vesicular and cavernous respiration.

respirational (res-pi-rā'shôn-al), *a.* [*respiration* + *-al*.] Same as *respiratory*.

respirative (rê-spir'a-tiv), *a.* [*respirat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Performing respiration.

respirator (res'pi-rā-tôr), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, especially by persons having delicate chests, by firemen, cutlers, graders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several plies of fine gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through. See *aërophore*.

respiratorium (res'pi-rā-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *respiratoria* (-ā). [*NL.*, neut. of *respiratorius*, respiratory: see *respiratory*.] In *entom.*, one of the laminiform gill-like organs or branchiae found on the larvæ of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dipterous larvæ they are commonly four in number, two near the head and two at the end of the abdomen.

respiratory (rê-spir'a- or res'pi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. respiratoire*, < *NL. respiratorius*, < *L. respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.—**Bronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchial respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Bronchovesicular respiratory**

murmur, a murmur intermediate between a vesicular and a bronchial murmur. Also called *rude*, *rough*, and *harsh respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.—**Respiratory bronchial tube, respiratory bronchioles.** Same as *tubular bronchial tube* (which see, under *tubular*).—**Respiratory bundle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory capacity.** Same as *extreme differential capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).—**Respiratory cavities**, a general name of the air-passages: used also to designate the body-cavities which contain the respiratory organs.—**Respiratory chamber**, a respiratory cavity.—**Respiratory column, respiratory fascicle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory filaments**, thread-like organs arranged in tufts near the head of the larva or pupa of a gnat.—**Respiratory glottis**, the posterior portion of the glottis, between the arytenoid cartilages.—**Respiratory leaflets**, the laminated organs of respiration, or so-called lungs, of the pulmonary sarrhini-dans. See cut under *pulmonary*.—**Respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory sounds*.—**Respiratory nerve.** (a) *External*, the posterior thoracic nerve. See *thoracic*. (b) *Internal*, the phrenic nerve.—**Respiratory nerve of the face**, the facial nerve.—**Respiratory nerves of Bell**, the facial, phrenic, and posterior thoracic nerves.—**Respiratory orifice.** (a) A stigmum or breathing-pore. (b) An orifice, generally at the end of a tubular process, through which some aquatic larvæ, or larvæ living in putrescent matter, under the skin of animals, etc., obtain air.—**Respiratory percussion**, the percussion of the chest in different phases of respiration, with regard to the variations of the sounds elicited.—**Respiratory period**, the time from the beginning of one inspiration to that of the next.—**Respiratory plate**, in *entom.*, a respiratorium, or false gill.—**Respiratory portion of the nose**, the lower portion of the nasal cavity, excluding the upper or olfactory portion.—**Respiratory pulse**, alternating condition of fullness and emptiness of the large vessels of the neck or elsewhere, synchronous with expiration and inspiration.—**Respiratory quotient**, the ratio of the oxygen excreted by the lungs (as carbon dioxide) to that absorbed by them in the same time (as free oxygen). It is usually in the neighborhood of 0.9.—**Respiratory sac**, a simple sac-like respiratory organ of various animals.—**Respiratory sounds**, the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled, especially as heard in auscultation over lung-tissue, normal or diseased. See *vesicular respiratory murmur* below, for description of normal sounds.—**Respiratory surface**, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.—**Respiratory tract**, in *med.*, a general term denoting the sum of the air-passages.—**Respiratory tree**, in *zool.*, an organ found in some holothurians, consisting of two highly contractile, branched, and arborescent tubes which run up toward the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiration; the cloaca.—**Respiratory tube**, any tubular organ of respiration; a spiracle. See *spiracle* and *breathing tube*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur**, the normal murmur. The quality of the inspiratory sound is vesicular; the expiratory sound, absent in many cases, is continuous with the inspiratory, and is more blowing, lower, and much shorter.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.

respire (rê-spir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *respired*, ppr. *respiring*. [*OF. respirer*, *F. respirer* = *Pr. Sp. respirar* = *It. respirare*, < *L. respirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, revive, recover, < *re-*, back, again, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1†. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering.

Then shall the Britons, late dismay'd and weak,
From their long vassalage gin to respire.

Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.
Sooth'd with Ease, the panting Youth respire.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortured ghosts respire;
See abshy forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 64.

2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do respire, . . .
With courage charge, with comeliness retire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 55.

II. *trans.* 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe.

Methinks, now I come near her, I respire
Some air of that late comfort I received.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

But I, who ne'er was bless'd by Fortune's hand, . . .
Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd,
Respird its smoke, and all its cares endur'd.
Gay, Rural Sports, l.

2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air respire the pure Elysian sweets
In which she bresthes. B. Jonson, Poetaster, l. 1.
As smoke and various substances separately issue from fire lighted with moist wood, so from this great being [Brahma] were respired the Rigveds, etc.
Colebrooke, Asiatic Researches, VIII.

respiring (rê-spir'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *respire*, *v.*] A breathing; a breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out
With short respirings, and with sweat.

Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102.

respirometer (res-pi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *respirare*, take breath, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration.—2. An apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water by means of a supply of compressed oxygen, which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air expired from his lungs in breathing.

respite (res'pit), *n.* [Early mod. E. *respit*; < ME. *respit*, *respyt*, *respyte*, < OF. *respit*, respect, delay, respite, F. *répit* = Pr. *respiçg*, *respit* = Sp. *respetto* = Pg. *respetto* = It. *rispetto*, *rispetto*, respect, delay, < L. *respectus*, consideration, respect, ML. delay, postponement, respite, proration; see *respect*.] 1†. Respect; regard. See *respect*.

Out of more *respit*,
Myn herte hath for to amende it grete delit.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 137.

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

With that word, withoute more *respite*,
They fillen gruf and criden pitously.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 90.

Some pause and *respite* only I require.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido for Æneas.

Byzantium has a *respite* of half a century, and Egypt of more than a hundred years, of Mameluke tyranny.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the fixed or legal time.

To make you understand this, . . . I crave but four days' *respite*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 170.

4. In law: (a) A reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. See *reprieve*.

The court gave him *respite* to the next session (which was appointed the first Tuesday in August) to bethink himself, that, retracting and reforming his error, etc., the court might show him favor.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 265.

Christian . . . had some *respite*, and was remanded back to prison.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 161.

Why grant me *respite* who deserve my doom?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 247.

(b) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term. = *Syn.* 2. Stop, cessation, stay.—4. *Reprieve*, *Respite*. See *reprieve*.

respite (res'pit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *respit*, *respit*, *respit*. [< ME. *respieten*, *respite*, < OF. *respiter*, *respeiter*, respect, delay, postpone, < L. *respietare*, consider, respect, ML. delay, postpone: see *respect*.] 1. To delay; postpone; adjourn.

Thame to the Sowdon furth with all they went,
The lordes and the knyghtes euerychone,
And prayed hym to *respite* the iugement.
Geueydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1641.

They declared only their opinions in writing, and *respit* the full determination to another general meeting.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, l. 383.

2. To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty; reprieve.

It is grete harme that thou art no cristin, and fain I wolde that thou so were, to *respite* the fro deth.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), III. 592.

Jeffreys had *respit* the younger brother.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

With a dreadful industry of ten days, not *respit*ing his Souldiers day or night, [Cæsar] drew up all his Ships, and entrench'd them round within the circuit of his Camp.
Milton, Hist. Eng., II.

Care may be *respit*ed, but not repealed;
No perfect cure grows on that bounded field.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, IV.

4†. To cease; forbear.

Your manly resoun oughte it to *respite*,
To slen your frende, and namely me,
That never yet in no degre
Offended you.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 259.

= *Syn.* 2. See *reprieve*, *n.*

respiteless (res'pit-less), *a.* [< *respite* + *-less*.] Without respit or relief. *Baxter*.

resplend (rē-splend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *resplenden*, < OF. *resplendir*, also *resplandre*, F. *resplendir* = Pr. *resplandre*, *resplandir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *resplandecer*) = It. *risplendere*, < L. *resplendere*, shine brightly, glitter, < re-, again, back, + *splendere*, shine: see *splendid*.] To shine; be resplendent. *Lydgate*. [Rare.]

Lieutenant-General Webb, . . . who *resplended* in velvet and gold lace.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, II. 15.

resplendence (rē-splendens), *n.* [< LL. *resplendentia*, < L. *resplenden(t)-s*, resplendent: see *resplend*.] Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might.
Milton, P. L., v. 720.

= *Syn.* See *radiance*.

resplendency (rē-splend'jen-si), *n.* [As *resplendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resplendence*. *Cotgrave*.

resplendent (rē-splend'ent), *a.* [< ME. *resplendent*, < L. *resplenden(t)-s*, ppr. of *resplendere*, shine brightly; see *resplend*.] 1. Shining with brilliant luster; very bright; splendid.

There all within full rich arrayd he found,
With royall arras, and *resplendent* gold.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 35.

Bright
As the *resplendent* cactus of the night,
That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

2. In *her.*, issuing rays: said especially of the sun, sometimes of clouds. See *radiant*, 3.—**Resplendent feldspar**. Same as *adularia* or *moonstone*.

= *Syn.* 1. Glorious, beaming. See *radiance*.

resplendently (rē-splend'ent-li), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant luster; with great brightness.

resplendish† (rē-splend'ish), *v. i.* [< OF. *resplendiss-*, stem of certain parts of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] To shine with great brilliancy; be resplendent.

Vpon this said tombe was he ther liggig,
Resplendising fair in this chambre sprad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4512.

The heynyn visihle is . . . garnished with planettes and sterres, *resplendishing* in the mooste pure firmament.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, III. 2.

resplendishant† (rē-splend'ish-ant), *a.* [< OF. *resplendissant*, ppr. of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend*.] Resplendent; brilliant.

And thorowe ye vertue of thy full myght
Causest ye world to be *resplendishant*.
Fabyan, Chron., xlix.

resplendishing† (rē-splend'ish-ing), *n.* Resplendency; splendor.

And as the Sunne doth glorifie each thing
(Howeuer base) on which he deigns to smile,
So your cleare eyes doe give *resplendishing*
To all their objects, he they ne'er so vile.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 7. (Davies.)

respond (rē-spond'), *v.* [< OF. *respondre*, *responde*, F. *répondre* = Pr. *responde* = Sp. Pg. *responder* = It. *rispondere*, *rispondere*, < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer, < re-, again, back, + *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise: see *sponsor*. Cf. *despond*, *correspond*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make answer; give a reply in words; specifically, to make a liturgical response.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.

Oldisworth, Edmund Smith, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

2. To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster*.

Whenever there arises a special necessity for the better performance of any one function, or for the establishment of some function, nature will *respond*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 427.

3. To correspond; suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.
W. Broome, To Mr. Pope, On His Works (1726).

4. To be answerable; be liable to make payment: as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

II. *trans.* 1†. To answer to; correspond to. [Rare.]

His great deeds *respond* his speeches great.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 40.

2. To answer; satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to *respond* the judgment of the court.

respond (rē-spond'), *n.* [< ME. *responde*, *responde*, *responne*, *respon*; from the verb.] 1†. An answer; a response.

Whereunto the whole Armie answered with a short *respond*, and, at the same time, bowing themselves to the ground, saluted the Moone with great superstition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

2. In *liturgics*: (a) A versicle or short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection. In the Anglican Church the responses to the commandments (Kyries) are *responds* in this sense.

The reader paused, and the choir hurs in with *responds*, versicles, and anthems.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(b) A response.

The clerk answering in the name of all, Et cum spiritu tuo, and other *responds*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 334.

3. In *arch.*, a half-pillar, pilaster, or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

The four *responds* have the four evangelistic symbols.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 208.

respondent oyster. See *judgment*.

responde-book (rē-spond'ē-buk), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepta from chancery.

response (rē-spond'ēna), *n.* [= It. *rispondenza*, conformity, < L. *responden(t)-s*, respondent: see *respondent*. Cf. *correspondence*.] 1. The state or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding or answering; response.

Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made
To th' instruments divine *response* meet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xli. 71.

2†. Correspondence; agreement.

His rent in fair *response* must arise
To double troubles of his one yeare's price.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. l. 57.

responsivity (rē-spond'jen-si), *n.* [As *responsiveness* (see *-cy*).] Same as *responsiveness*.

Thus you see the *responsivity* of the spiritual to the natural fool in their qualities. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 248.

respondent (rē-spond'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *respondant*, F. *répondant* = Sp. *respondiente* = Pg. *respondiente* = It. *rispondente*, < L. *responden(t)-s*, ppr. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] I. *a.* 1. Answering; responding.

The wards *respondent* to the key turn round;
The bars fall back. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi. 49.

2. Conformable; corresponding.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions. *Bacon*.

Well may this palace admiration claim,
Great, and *respondent* to the master's fame!
Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 315.

II. *n.* 1. One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents. There was no burden of proof upon the respondent at the outset, but, owing to the admissions which he was obliged by the rules of disputation to make, it was soon thrown upon him.

Let them [scholars] occasionally change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and *respondents* to that of enquirers. *Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p. 172.

Specifically—2. One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.—3. In *math.*, a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to *argument*, or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered. Thus, in a table of powers, where the base is entered at the side, the exponent at the top, and the power is found in the body of the table, the last quantity is the *respondent*.

respondentia (res-pon-den'shi-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *respondence*.] A loan on the cargo of a vessel, payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the cargo at the port of destination—the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws. See *bottomry*.

Commissions on money advanced, maritime interest on bottomry and *respondentia*, and the loss on exchanges, etc., are apportioned relatively to the gross sums expended on behalf of the several interests concerned.

Encyc. Brit., III. 148.

responsal (rē-spond'sal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *responsal*, < LL. *responsalis*, one who answers for another, a sponsor, apocriary, prop. adj., pertaining to an answer, < L. *responsum*, an answer, response: see *response*.] I. † *a.* Answerable; responsible.

They were both required to find sureties to be *responsal*, etc., whereupon they were troubled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 347.

II. *n.* 1. Response; answer; especially, a liturgical response.

After some short prayers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great . . . favor.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel, xiv.

2. (a) In the Roman empire, a representative of a foreign church or prelate, who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesiastical matters; an apocriary. (b) A proctor for a monastery or for a member of it before the bishop.

response (rē-spons'), *n.* [< ME. *response*, *respon*, < OF. *respon*, *respon*, *respon*, F. *réponse* = Pr. *respos* = Cat. *respon* = Sp. Pg. *responso* = It. *risponso*, *responso*, < L. *responsum*, an answer, neut. of *respondus*, pp. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond*.] 1. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply.

What was his *response* written, I ne sauh no herd,
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98. (Latham.)

There seems a vast psychological interval between an emotional *response* to the action of some grateful stimulus and the highly complex intellectual and emotional devel-

opment implied in a distinct appreciation of objective beauty. *J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 17.*

More specifically—(a) An oracular answer.

Then did my response clearer fall:
"No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another, all in all."

Tennyson, Two Voices.

(b) In *liturgies*: (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or reply to the priest or officiant. Among the most ancient responses besides the responsories (which see) are *Et cum spiritu tuo* after the *Dominus vobiscum*, *Habemus ad Dominum* after the *Sursum Corda*, *Amen*, etc. Sometimes the response is a repetition of something said by the officiant. A verse which has its own response subjoined, the two together often forming one sentence, is called a *versicle*. In liturgical books the signs *V* and *R* are often prefixed to the versicle and response respectively. Also (formerly) *responsal*. (2) A versicle or anthem said or sung during or after a lecture; a respond or responsory. (c) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. (d) In *music*, same as *answer*, 2 (b).

2. The act of responding or replying; reply; as, to speak in *response* to a question.—**Consultary response**. See *consultary*.

responsibility (rĕ-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *responsibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *responsabilité* = Sp. *responsabilidad* = Pg. *responsabilidade* = It. *responsabilità*; as *responsible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

A *responsibility* to a tribunal at which not only ministers, . . . but even nations themselves, must one day answer. *Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.*

Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party. *A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 63.*

Gen. Jackson was a man of will, and his phrase on one memorable occasion, "I will take the *responsibility*," is a proverb ever since. *Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.*

2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy *responsibilities*.

His wife persuaded him that he had done the best that any one could do with the *responsibilities* that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament and habits. *Howells, A Fearful Responsibility, xiii.*

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

responsible (rĕ-spon'si-bl), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *responsable* = Pr. Sp. *responsable* = Pg. *responsavel* = It. *responsabile*, < ML. *responsabilis*, requiring an answer, < L. *respondum*, response; see *response*.] 1†. Correspondent; answering; responsive.

I have scarce collected my spirits, but lately scattered in the admiration of your form; to which if the beauties of your mind be any way *responsible*, I doubt not but my desires shall find a smooth and secure passage. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.*

2. Answerable, as for an act performed or for its consequences, or for a trust reposed or a debt; accountable; specifically, in *ethics*, in general, having such a mental or moral character as to be capable of knowing and observing the distinction of right from wrong in conduct, and therefore morally accountable for one's acts; in particular (with reference to a certain act), acting or having acted as a free agent, and with knowledge of the ethical character of the act or of its consequences. With regard to the legal use of the word, two conceptions are often confused—namely, that of the potential condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wrong should occur, and that of the actual condition of being bound to respond because a wrong has occurred. For the first of these *responsible* is properly used, and for the second *liable*.

With ministers thus *responsible*, "the king could do no wrong." *Sir E. May, Const. Hist. Eng., i. i.*

In this sense of the word we say that a man is *responsible* for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left out of account, and which became determined when he was taken account of.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 150.

3. Able to answer or respond to any reasonable claim or to what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

He is a *responsible-looking* gentleman dressed in black. *Dickens, Bleak House, xxviii.*

4. Involving responsibility.

But it is a *responsible* trust, and difficult to discharge. *Dickens.*

Responsible business (*theat.*), rôles next in importance above those described as "utility."—**Responsible utility** (*theat.*), a minor actor who can be trusted with very small parts—who is also said to play "genteel business."

responsibleness (rĕ-spon'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility. *Bailey, 1727.*

responsibly (rĕ-spon'si-bli), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

responsion (rĕ-spon'shon), *n.* [= OF. *responsion*, an answer, surety, suretyship, = Pg. *re-*

sponção, ground-rent, = It. *risponzione*, an answer, reply, < L. *responsio* (-n-), an answer, reply, refutation, < *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer; see *response*.] 1. The act of answering; answer; reply.

Responsions unto the questions.

Bp. Burnet, Records, iii., No. 21.

Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human *responsions*. *The Century, XIX. 294.*

2. In *anc. pros.*: (a) The metrical correspondence between strophe and antistrophe. (b) A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue.—3. *pl.* The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B. A.

responsive (rĕ-spon'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *responsif* = It. *risponsivo*, < LL. *responsivus*, answering (ML. *responsiva*, f., an answering epistle), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond; see *respond*.] 1. *a.* 1. Answering; correspondent; suited to something else; being in accord.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the stringa. *Pope.*

2†. Responsible; answerable.

Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive*. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 238.*

3. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying.

A *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer.

Aylife, Parergon.

The awain *responsive* as the milk-maid sung. *Goldenith, Des. Vil., i. 117.*

A may be more quickly *responsive* to a stimulus than B, and may have a wider range of sensibility, and yet not be more discriminative. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.*

4. Characterized by the use of responses: as, a *responsive* service of public worship.—5. In *law*, pertinent in answer; called for by the question: as, a party is not bound by an answer given by his own witness if it is not *responsive* to the question, but may have the *irresponsive* matter struck out.

It. n. An answer; a response; a reply.

Responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed. *Bp. Burnet, Records, ii. 23.*

responsively (rĕ-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

responsiveness (rĕ-spon'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being responsive.

responsorial (res-pon-sō'ri-əl), *a.* and *n.* [< *responsory* + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Responsive; specifically, sung in response to or alternation with a lector or precentor.

II. n. An office-book formerly in use, containing the responsories or these and the antiphons for the canonical hours.

responsorium (res-pon-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *responsoria* (-i). [ML., neut. of **responsorius*: see *responsory*.] Same as *responsory*.

responsory (rĕ-spon'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **responsorius*, adj. (as a noun, *responsorium*, neut., *responsoria*, f., eccl., a response), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond; see *respond*, *response*.] 1. *a.* Containing answer.

II. n.; pl. *responsories* (-riz). In *liturgies*: (a) A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the anthems representing this custom are the Greek *prokeimenon*, the Ambrosian *psalmulus* or *psalmellus*, the Gallican *psalmus responsorius* (*responsory psalm*), and the Mozarabic *psalterium* or *psallendo*—all these preceding the epistle, and the Roman and Sarum gradual preceding the gospel. The *responsory* was sung not antiphonally, but by a lector, precentor, or several cantors, the whole choir responding. The name *responsory* is often given specifically to the *gradual* (which see). (b) A portion of a psalm (originally, a whole psalm) sung between the lections at the canonical hours; a *respond*. Also *responsorium*.

response (rĕ-spon'sūr), *n.* [< *response* + *-ure*.] *Response*. [Rare.]

Foga, damp, trees, stones, their sole encompassure,

To whom they mone, black todea gine *responure*.

C. Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 87.

ressala (res'a-lä), *n.* See *risala*.

ressaldar (res'al-där), *n.* See *risaldar*.

ressant, **ressaut**, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

ressant (res-ät'), *n.* [Also *ressault*, also erroneously *ressant*, *ressaut*; < OF. *ressaut*, *ressault*, F. *ressaut* = Pr. *ressaut*, *ressaut* = Cat. *ressalt* = Sp. Pg. *resalto* = It. *risalto*, a projection (in arch.), < ML. as if **ressaltus*, < L. *resilire*, pp. **resultus*, leap back: see *resile*, and cf. *result*.] In *arch.*, a projection of any member or part from or before another.

rest¹ (rest), *n.* [< ME. *rest*, *reste*, < AS. *rest*, *ræst*, rest, quiet, = OS. *resta*, *rasta*, resting-place, burial-place, = D. *rust* = MLG. *reste*, *rest*, = OHG. *rasta*, rest, also a measure of distance, *rest*, rest, MHG. *raste*, G. *rast*, rest, repose,

= Icel. *röst*, a mile, i. e. the distance between two resting-places, = Sw. Dan. *rast*, rest, = Goth. *rasta*, a stage of a journey, a mile; with abstract formative *-st*, < √*ra*, rest, Skt. √*ram*, rest, rejoice at, sport, > *rati*, pleasure.] 1. A state of quiet or repose; absence or cessation of motion, labor, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action.

Whills forte sytte ye haue in komaundement,
Youre heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in *reste*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Our rural ancestors, with little bleat,
Patient of labour when the end was *rest*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 242.

The working of a sea
Before a calm, that rocks itself to *rest*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 739.

2. Freedom or relief from everything that disturbs, wears, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

Yef we may hem discountfe, we shall be riche and in *reste* alwey aftere. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.*

The man will not be in *rest* until he have finished the thing this day. *Ruth iii. 18.*

Yet shall the oracle
Give *rest* to the minds of others.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 191.

Rest,
As deep as death, as soft as sleep,
Across his troubled heart did creep.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 48.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, the last sleep; death; the grave.

After all this surfeit and access he hedde,
That he slepte Saturday and Soneday til sonne wente to *reste*.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 210.

One that thinks a man always going to bed, and says,
"God give you good *rest*!" *Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 33.*

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.
In dust, our final *rest* and native home.
Milton, P. L., x. 1085.

5. Stay; abode.
That you vouchsafe your *rest* here in our court
Some little time. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 13.*

6. That on or in which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams
should not be fastened in the walls of the house.
I Ki. vi. 6.

Specifically—(a) A contrivance for steadying the lance when couched for the charge: originally a mere loop or stirrup, usually of leather, perhaps passed over the aboulder, but when the cuirass or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side. This hook also is called *rest*. A similar hook was sometimes arranged so far at the side, and so projecting, as to receive the lance itself; but, this form being inconvenient, the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge. In the jousts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heavy lance was found to require a counterpoise, and the *rest* was made double, the hook projecting sidewise, and a long tongue or bar projecting backward under the arm with a sort of spiral twist at the end to prevent the butt of the lance from rising, so that the lance was held firmly, and required from the juster only the exertion of directing its point.

When his staff was in his *rest*, coming down to meet with the knight, now very near him, he perceived the knight had missed his *rest*. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

Not like that Arthur who, with lance in *rest*, . . .
Shot thro' the lista at Camelot.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(b) A device of any kind for supporting the turning-tool or the work in a lathe. (c) A support for the barrel of a gun in aiming and firing.

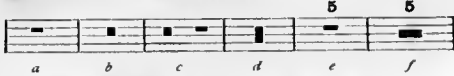
Change love for arms; girt to your bladea, my boys!
Your *rests* and musketa take, take helm and targe.
Peele, A Farewell.

(d) In *billiards*, a rod having fixed at its point a crosspiece on which to support the cue: used when the cue-ball cannot easily be reached in the usual way. Also called *bridge*. (e) A support or guide for staff led to a saw. *E. H. Knight.* (f) In *shipbuilding*, a support, somewhat resembling a vise in form, attached to the lathe-head, and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving-tools are being shaped. 7. In *pros.*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a *cesura*.

So varying still their [bards'] moods, observing yet in all
Their quantities, their *rests*, their ceasures metrical.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 186.

8. In *music*: (a) A silence or pause between tones. (b) In musical notation, a mark or sign denoting such a silence. *Rests* vary in form to indicate their duration with reference to each other and to the notes with which they occur; and they are named from the notes to which they are equivalent, as follows: breve *rest*, ■ ; semibreve or whole-note *rest*, ■ ; minim or half-note *rest*, ■ ; crotchet or quarter-note *rest*, ■ ; quaver or eighth-note *rest*, ■ ; semiquaver or sixteenth-note *rest*, ■ ; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note *rest*, ■ ; hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note *rest*, ■ . The duration of a *rest*, as of a note, may be extended one half by a dot, as ■ . (= ■), or indefinitely by a hold, ■ . The semibreve *rest* is often used as a measure-*rest*, whatever may be the rhythmic signature (as a below); similarly, the two-measure *rest* is like ■ , the three-measure *rest* like ■ .

e, the four-measure rest like *d*; or a semibreve rest or similar character is used with a figure above to indicate the number of measures, as *e* or *f*.



He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his nimble rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 23.

9†. A syllable.

Two rests, a short and long, th' Iambic frame.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

10. In *accounting*, the stopping to strike a balance or sum up the total, as for the purpose of computing commissions or compounding interest. Thus, an annual rest takes place where the rents received by the mortgagee in possession are more than sufficient to keep down the interest, and the surplus is directed to be employed in liquidation of the principal *pro tanto*.

11. In *her.*, same as *clarion* and *suffluc*.—12. Same as *mace*¹, 3.—13†. In *court-tennis*, a quick and continued returning of the ball from one player to the other. *R. W. Lowe*, Note in *Cibber's Apology*, I. 148.

For a wit is like a rest
Held up at tennis, when men do the best
With the best gamblers.

F. Beaumont, To Ben Jonson.

Knock me down if ever I saw a rest of wit better played than that last, in my life. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv. 1.

14. In the game of *primero*, the highest or final stake made by a player; also, the hand of cards or the number of points held. See *to set up one's rest*, under *set*.

Each one in possibility to win,
Great rests were up and mightie hands were in.
Mir. for Mags., p. 528. (*Nares*.)

Absolute rest, a state of absence of motion, without reference to other bodies. No definite meaning can be attached to the phrase.—**Currents of rest**. See *current*¹.—**Equation of rest**. See *equation*.—**Friction of rest**. See *friction*.—**Large rest**, in *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a large. It was either perfect (*a*), or imperfect (*b*). The former was equal to three longs, the latter to two.—**Relative rest**, the absence of motion relative to some body.—**To set one's heart at rest**. See *heart*.—**To set up one's rest**. See *set*.—**Syn. 1. Pause, Stay**, etc. (see *stop*).—2. *Rest, Repose, Ease, Quiet, Tranquillity, Peace*. While these words are used with some freedom, *rest* and *repose* apply especially to the suspended activity of the body; *ease* and *quiet* to freedom from occupation or demands for activity, especially of the body; *tranquillity* and *peace* to the freedom of the mind from harassing cares or demands.

rest¹ (rest), *v.* [*ME. resten*, < *AS. restan* = *OS. restian* = *OFries. resta* = *D. rusten* = *MLG. resten* = *OHG. rastēn, restan, raston, resten*, *MHG. rasten, resten*, *G. rasten* = *Sw. rasta* = *Dan. raste*, rest; from the noun: see *rest*¹, *n.* The verb *rest*¹ in some uses mingles with the different verb *rest*².] **I. intrans.** 1. To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; stop; desist; be without motion.

He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. *Gen.* ii. 2.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall rest by day. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 257.

He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

2†. To come to a pause or to an end; end.

But now resteth the tale of kyng Rion, . . . and returne for to speke of kyng Arthur. *Mervin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

3. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; be quiet or still; be undisturbed.

My lord shall never rest;
I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 22.

Wo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife,
Nor rested till the gods had giv'n it life.
Cowper, Progress of Error, i. 529.

4. To take rest; repose.

Eche yede to his osteli to resten, for therto hadde the nede and gret myster, for many were they hurte.
Mervin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

Old lord, I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself attach'd with weariness,
To the dulling of my spirits; sit down, and rest.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 6.

5. To sleep; slumber.

Thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes; let me rest. [*Sleeps.*]
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 236.

6. In *bot.*, to lie dormant. See *resting-spore*, *resting-state*, etc.—7. To sleep the final sleep; die, or be dead.

If in the world he live, we'll seek him out;
If in his grave he rest, we'll find him there.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 4. 30.

So peaceful rests, without a stone, a name,
What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

8. To stand or lie, as upon a support or basis; be supported; have a foundation: literally or figuratively.

Flitting light

From spray to spray, where'er he shakes
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice.
Cowper, Task, vi. 80.

Eloquence, like every other art, rests on laws the most exact and determinate.
Emerson, Eloquence.

This abbatical staff often rested, like a bishop's, on the abbot's left side (when borne to church for his burial).
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 215.

Belief rests upon knowledge as a house rests upon its foundation.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 98.

9. To be satisfied; acquiesce.

I was forced to rest with patience, while my noble and beloved country was so injuriously treated.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

10. To be fixed in any state or opinion; to remain.

Neither will he rest content, though thou givest many gifts.
Prov. vi. 35.

Thou Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme
These woes of mine fulfill,
Here, firm, I rest, they must be best,
Because they are thy will!
Burns, Winter.

11. To lean; trust; rely; have confidence; depend for support.

Behold, thou art called a Jew, and retest in the law, and makest thy boast of God.
Rom. ii. 17.

Help us, O Lord our God: for we rest on thee, and in thy name do we go against this multitude. 2 Chron. xiv. 11.

That spirit upon whose weal depend and rest
The lives of many. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 14.

They rested in the declaration which God had made in his church.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

12. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; stand.

Now thus it rests;
Her father means she shall be all in white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 34.

13. In *law*, to terminate voluntarily the adducing of evidence, in order to await the counter-evidence of the adverse party, or to submit the case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision. After a party has rested he has no longer a legal right to put in evidence, unless to countervail new matter in the evidence thereafter adduced by his adversary, although the court, for cause shown, may in its discretion allow him to do so.—**To rest in.** (a) To depend upon.

It rested in your grace

To unloose this tied-up justice when you pleased.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 31.

(b) To consist or remain in.

They [Utopians] think not felicity to rest in all pleasure, but only in that pleasure that is good and honest.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

To rest with, to be in the power of; depend upon: as, *to rest with time to decide*.—**Syn. 1.** To stay, forbear.—**I, 3, and 4. Rest, Repose.** *Rest* signifies primarily to cease from action or work, but naturally by extension to be refreshed by doing so, and further to be refreshed by sleeping. *Repose* does not necessarily imply previous work, but does imply quietness, and generally a reclining position, while we may rest in a standing position. See *stop*, *n.*, and *rest*¹, *n.*—**II.** To depend.

II. trans. 1. To give repose to; place at rest; refresh by repose: sometimes used reflexively: as, *to rest one's self* (that is, to cease from exertion for the purpose of recruiting one's energies).

By the renke [when the knight] hade hym restid rydes the sun.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 814.

Enter Ferdinand, bearing a log.

Miranda. Pray, set it down and rest you: when this burns, 'Twill weep for having wearied you. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

I pray you, tell me, is my boy, God rest his soul, alive or dead?
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 75.

2. To lay or place, as on a support, basis, or foundation: literally or figuratively.

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—
What saith my counsel, learned in the laws?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 141.

Straight he took his bow of ash-tree,
On the sand one end he rested.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

3. To leave; allow to stand.

Now how I haue or could prevent these accidents, hauing no more means, I rest at your censures [judgments].
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 213.

rest² (rest), *v.* [= *D. resten, reteren* = *G. resten, restiren* = *Dan. restere* = *Sw. restera*, rest, remain, < *OF. (and F.) rester* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. restar* = *It. restare, restare*, < *L. restare*, stop, rest, stand still, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *arrest*¹. The verb *rest*² is partly confused with some uses of *rest*¹.] **I. intrans.** 1. To be left; remain.

Nought rests
But that she fit her love now to her fortune.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.

What rests of both, one Sepulchre shall hold.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To continue to be; remain: as, *rest assured* that it is true.

He shall *reste* in stocks
As longe as ich lyeue for hus luther werkes.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 104.

Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itselfe do *rest* but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 118.

I rest Your dutiful Son, J. H. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

II.† trans. To keep; cause to continue or remain: used with a predicate adjective following and qualifying the object.

Rest you merry, sir. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 65.

Rest you fair, good signior. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 60.

rest² (rest), *n.* [= *D. G. Sw. Dan. rest*, < *OF. and F. reste*, rest, residue, remnant, = *Pr. resta* = *Sp. resto*, *resta* = *Pg. resto* = *It. resta*, rest, repose, pause; from the verb: see *rest*², *v.*]

1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Let us not dally with God when he offers us a full blessing, to take as much of it as wee think will serue our ends, and turne him backe the rest upon his hands.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; others. [In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Plato, and the rest of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God.
Bp. Stillingfleet.

The million flit as gay
As if created only like the fly, . . .
The rest are sober dreamers, grave and wise.
Cowper, Task, iii. 137.

3. Balance; difference; specifically, in the weekly reports of the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities, forming a sort of reserve fund against contingencies. [In all uses *rest* is always preceded by the definite article.]—**Above the rest**. See *above*.—**For the rest**, as regards other matters; in fine.—**Syn. 1. Residue**, etc. See *remainder*.

rest³ (rest), *v. t.* [By aphoresis from *arrest*¹.] To arrest. [Colloq.]

Fear me not, man; I will not break away;
I'll give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money,
To warrant thee, as I am 'rested for.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 3.

rest⁴, *v.* An obsolete form of *rest*¹.

rest⁵ (rest), *v.* A dialectal variant of *roast*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rest⁶, *n.* An obsolete phonetic spelling of *wrest*.

restagnant (rê-stag'nant), *a.* [= *It. ristagnante*, stanching, stopping; < *L. restagnan(-t)s*, overflowing, ppr. of *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current.

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, I. 151.

restagnate (rê-stag'nāt), *v. i.* [= *It. ristagnare*, stop, soldier with lime; < *L. restagnare*, overflow, run over, < *re-*, again, + *stagnare*, form a pool, overflow: see *stagnate*.] To stand or remain without flowing; stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 21.

restagnation (rê-stag-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. restagnatio(-n-)*, an overflow, inundation, < *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnation.

The *restagnation* of gross blood.

Wiseman, Surgery, i. 14.

restant (res'tant), *a.* [*F. restant*, ppr. of *rester*, remain: see *rest*².] 1†. Remaining; being in possession.

With him they were *restant* all those things that the foolish virgins could wish for, beauty, dainties, delicacies, riches, faire speech.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 362. (*Davies*.)

2. In *bot.*, same as *persistent*: sometimes applied specifically to a footstalk from which the fructification has fallen away. [Rare.]

restate (rê-stāt'), *v. t.* [*L. re-stare*, restate: see *restate*.] To state again: as, *to restate a charge*.

restatement (rê-stāt'ment), *n.* A second statement, as of facts or opinions, in either the same or a new form.

restaur (res-târ'), *n.* [Also *restor*; < *OF. restors, restour*, *F. restaur* = *It. restaurauro, ristauru*, < *ML. restaurum*, a restoring: see *restore*¹.] In *law*: (a) The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances, or against the master of a ship if the loss arose through his fault. (b) The remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantor or other person who is to indemnify him for any damage sustained.

restaurant (res'tā-rant), *n.* [*< F. restaurant, a restaurant, formerly also a restorative, = Sp. restaurante, a restorer, < ML. restauran(t)-s, restoring, ppr. of restaurare, restore, refresh: see restore.*] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, both food and drink; a place where meals are served; an eating-house.

The substitution of the *Restaurant* for the Tavern is of recent origin. In the year 1837 there were *restaurants*, it is true, but they were humble places, and confined to the parts of London frequented by the French; for English of every degree there was the Tavern.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

restaurant-car (res'tā-rant-kār), *n.* A railway-car in which meals are cooked and served to passengers; a dining-car or hotel-car.

restaurate (res'tā-rāt), *v. t.* [*< L. restauratus, pp. of restaurare, restore, repair, renew: see restore.*] To restore.

If one repulse hath us quite ruined,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.

Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (Nares.)

restaurateur (res-tō'ra-tēr), *n.* [*< F. restaurateur = Pr. restauraire, restaurador = Sp. Pg. restaurador = It. restauratore, ristoratore = D. G. restaurator = Dan. Sw. restauratör, the keeper of a restaurant, < ML. restaurator, one who restores or reestablishes: see restorator.*] The keeper of a restaurant.

The ticket merely secures you a place on board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a *restaurateur* on board, according to fixed rates.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 273.

restauration (res-tā-rā'shon), *n.* An obsolete form of *restoration*.

restauratori, *n.* See *restorator*.

restauret, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *restore*¹.

restayt, *v. t.* [*< ME. restayen, < OF. restuier, < rester, rest: see rest*².] To keep back; restrain.

To touch her chylidre that fayr him [Christ] prayed.
His desyppelez with blame let be hym bede,
& wyth her resonnez ful fele *restayed*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 715.

rest-cure (res't'kūr), *n.* The treatment, as of nervous exhaustion, by more or less prolonged and complete rest, as by isolation in bed. This is usually combined with over-feeding, massage, and electricity.

restem (rē-stem'), *v. t.* [*< re- + stem.*] To stem again; force back against the current.

Now they do *re-stem*

Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Their purposes toward Cyprus. *Shak., Othello, i. 3. 37.*

restful (res't'fūl), *a.* [*< late ME. restefulle; < rest¹ + -ful.*] 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxi.

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say, "Is not my arm of length
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?"

Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 12.

restfully (res't'fūl-i), *adv.* [*< late ME. restfully; < restful + -ly*².] In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.

They living *restfully* and in helth vnto extreme age.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, lii. 21.

restfulness (res't'fūl-nes), *n.* The state of being restful. *Imp. Dict.*

rest-harrow (res't'har'ō), *n.* [So called because the root of the plant 'arrests' or stops the harrow; *< rest³, v., + obj. harrow*¹. Cf. equiv. *F. arrête-bœuf*, lit. 'stop-ox,' *< arrêter*, stop, arrest, + *bœuf*, ox.] 1. A common European under-shrub, *Ononis arvensis*, generally low, spreading, and much branched (often thorny), bearing pink papilionaceous flowers, and having tough matted roots which hinder the plow or harrow. The root is diuretic. Also wild licorice, *canmock*, *whin*, etc.—2. A small geometrid moth, *Aplasta ono-*



Flowering Branch of Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*).
a, a flower; b, the leaf.

naria: popularly so called in England because the caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis arvensis*, var. *spinosa*. The moth flies in May, July, and August.

resthouse (rest'hous), *n.* [*< rest¹ + house*¹.] Same as *dak-bungalow* (which see, under *bungalow*).

Restiaceæ (res-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < Restio + -aceæ.*] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Glumaceæ*. It resembles the rushes (*Juncaceæ*) in its three-lobed ovary and dry, rigid, and glumaceous perianth of six equal segments; and the sedge (*Cyperaceæ*) in habit, in structure of spikelets, and in the three stamens, small embryo, and mealy or fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from both by its pendulous orthotropous ovule and its split sheaths. It includes about 240 species, belonging to 20 genera, of which *Restio* (the type), *Willdenovia*, and *Elegia* are the chief—all sedge-like plants of the southern hemisphere, mainly natives of South Africa and Australia, absent from America and Asia excepting one species in Chili and one in Cochín-China. They are generally perennials, tufted or with a hard horizontal or creeping, more often acaly rootstock, the stems rigid, erect or variously twisted, the leaves commonly reduced. They are almost always dioecious, and have a polymorphous inflorescence often extremely different in the two sexes.

restibrachial (res-ti-brā'ki-āl), *a.* [*< restibrachium + -al.*] Pertaining to the restibrachium; postpeduncular.

restibrachium (res-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; *pl. restibrachia* (-ā). [*NL., < L. restis, a rope, + brachium, an arm.*] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Also called *myelobrachium*.

Restibrachium (Science, April 9, 1881, p. 165) is an admirable compound, and the same may be said of its correlatives, pontibrachium and tegmentibrachium.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525, note.

restiet, *a.* See *resty*¹.

restift, *a.* An obsolete form of *restive*.

restifness, *n.* An obsolete form of *restiveness*. *Imp. Dict.*

restiform (res'ti-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. restiforme*, *< L. restis, a cord, rope, + forma, form.*] Corded or cord-like: specifically, in *anat.*, noting a part of the medulla oblongata, called the *corpus restiforme*, or *restiform body*.—**Restiform body**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, by which it connects with the oblongata and parts below. It contains the direct cerebellar-tract fibers, crossed and uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord, and fibers from the contralateral (lower) olive.

restily (res'ti-li), *adv.* [*< resty*¹ + *-ly*².] In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly. *Imp. Dict.*

restinction (rē-sting'k'shon), *n.* [*< L. restinctio(-n-), a quenching, < restingere, put out, destroy, quench, < re-, again, + stingere, extinguish: see extinguish.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing. *E. Phillips, 1706.* [Rare.]

restiness (res'ti-nes), *n.* [*< resty*¹ + *-ness.*] Tendency to rest or inaction; sluggishness.

The Snake, by *restiness* and lying still all Winter, hath a certain membrane or filme growing over her whole body.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 27.

A tenuity and agility of spirits, contrary to that *restiness* of the spirits supposed in those that are dull.

Hobbes, Works, IV. 56.

resting-cell (res'ting-sel), *n.* Same as *resting-spore*.

resting-owing (res'ting-ō'ing), *a.* [*< resting, ppr. of rest², v., + owing, ppr. of owe*¹, v.] In *Scots law*: (a) Resting or remaining due: said of a debt. (b) Indebted: said of a debtor.

resting-place (res'ting-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively for the grave.

Arise, O Lord God, into thy *resting place*, thou and the ark of thy strength.

2 Chron. vi. 41.

It was from Istrian soil that the mighty stone was brought which once covered the *resting-place* of Theodoric.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

2. In *building*, a half- or quarter-pace in a staircase.

resting-sporangium (res'ting-spō'ran'ji-um), *n.* A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of *Saprolegnia* and related fungi which eventually produce swarm-spores.

resting-spore (res'ting-spōr), *n.* A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy. A majority of the spores of algae and fungi are of this nature, and they are more largely of sexual production. Many of the same plants produce spores capable of immediate germination. Also *resting-cell*.

resting-stage (res'ting-stāj), *n.* In *bot.*, a period of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ.

resting-state (res'ting-stāt), *n.* In *bot.*, the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants, bulbs, etc.; also, the quiescence of some seeds and spores (*resting-spores*) between maturity and germination; in general, any state of suspended activity.

restinguish (rē-sting'gwish), *v. t.* [*< L. restinguere, put out, < re-, again, + stinguere, extinguish. Cf. extinguish, distinguish.*] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Hence the thirst of languishing aouls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.

Field, Of Controversy (Life, 1716), p. 41.

resting-while (res'ting-hwil), *n.* [*< ME. restingwhile; < resting, verbal n. of rest¹, v., + while.*] A moment of leisure; time free from business.

Thilke thinges that I hadde lerned of the among my secrete *restingwhiles*.

Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 4.

Restio (res'ti-ō), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called from the tough stringy stems; < L. restis, a cord.*] A genus of glumaceous plants, the type of the order *Restiaceæ* and tribe *Restioideæ*. It is characterized by one-celled anthers opening by a single chink, by two or three atylea or brachia and a compressed capsule with two or three cells and as many dehiscent angles, and by persistent sheaths, and commonly many-flowered and panicled spikelets with imbricated glumes. The two long linear stigmas are generally plumose. The staminate inflorescence is extremely polymorphous. There are over 100 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They have erect and leafless stems from a scaly rootstock, very much branched or entirely without branches, with numerous scattered sheaths replacing the leaves, or sometimes in the young plant bearing a small and perishable leaf-blade. From their use *R. australis* is known as *Tasmanian rope-grass*.



Flowering Male Plant of *Restio complanatus*. a, a male flower.

Restioideæ (res-ti-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Masters, 1878), < Restio + -ideæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Restiaceæ*, characterized by an ovary of three, or sometimes two, cells, or reduced by abortion to a single one, and by a capsular fruit—the fruit of the other tribe, *Willdenoviceæ*, being nut-like. It includes 7 genera, of which *Restio* is the type.

restipulate (rē-stip'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [*< L. restipulatus, pp. of restipulari, promise or stipulate anew, < re-, back, + stipulari, promise: see stipulate.*] To stipulate anew. *Imp. Dict.*

restipulation (rē-stip'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. restipulatio(-n-), a counter-engagement, < restipulari, pp. restipulatus, promise again: see restipulate.*] The act of restipulating; a new stipulation.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence.

Ep. Hall, Contemplation, xx. 9.

restitue, *v. t.* [*ME. restituen, < OF. restituer, restore: see restitute.*] To restore; make restitution of.

Rather haue we no reste til we *restitue*
Our lyt to oure lord god for oure lykames [body's] gultes.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 54.

restitute (res'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [*< L. restitutus, pp. of restituere (> It. restituire, restituere = Sp. Pg. restituir = F. restituer, > E. restitue), reinstatement, set up again, replace, restore, < re-, again, + statuere, set up: see statute. Cf. constitute, institute.*] To bring back to a former state; restore.

Restituted trade

To every virtue lent his helping stores,
And cheer'd the valea around. *Dyer, Fleecie, ii.*

restitute (res'ti-tūt), *n.* [*< L. restitutus, pp. of restituere, restore, reinstate: see restitute, v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

restitutio in integrum (res-ti-tū'shi-ō in in'tē-grum). [*L.: restitutio (see restitution); in, in; integrum, acc. of integer, whole: see integer.*] In *Rom. law*, a restoration to the previous condition, effected by the pretor for equitable causes, on the prayer of an injured party, by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law, or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission, and restoring the parties to their previous legal relations. After equitable defense and claim had been introduced in the ordinary proceeding, the importance of the institution diminished. In English and American law the phrase is used when a court of equity annuls a transaction or contract and orders the restoration of what has been received or given under it.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shon), *n.* [*< ME. restitutionion, restitucion, < OF. (and F.) restitution = Pr. restitucio = Sp. restitucion = Pg. restituição = It. restituzione, < L. restitutio(-n-), a restoring,*

restitution

< *restituere*, pp. *restitutus*, set up again, restore: see *restitute*.] 1. The act of returning or restoring what has been lost or taken away; the restoring to a person of some thing or right of which he has been deprived: as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown.

We yet crave *restitution* of those lands,
Those cities sack'd, those prisoners, and that prey
The soldier by your will stands master of.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, l. 1.

2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

"Repentest thou neurer?" quoth Repentance, "ne *restitution* madest?"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 234.

A free release
From *restitution* for the late affronts.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field; or of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make *restitution*.
Ex. xxii. 5.

3. The putting of things back to their former relative positions.—4. In law: (a) The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully dispossessed. (b) The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order, upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error.—5. In *theol.*, the restoration of the kingdom of God, embracing the elevation, not only of all his sinful creatures, but also of all the physical creation, to a state of perfection. See *apocatastasis*.—Coefficient of *restitution*, the ratio of the relative velocity of two balls the instant after their impact to their relative velocity the instant before.—Force of *restitution*, a force tending to restore the relative positions of parts of a body.—Interdict of *restitution*, See *interdict*, 2 (b).—*Restitution Edict*, in *German hist.*, an edict issued A. D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II.: it required the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property and sees which they had appropriated at the peace of Passau in 1552.—*Restitution of conjugal rights*, in law, a species of matrimonial action which has been allowed in some jurisdictions, for redress against a husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a sufficient reason.—*Restitution of minors*, in law, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—*Writ of restitution*, in law, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed, to restore to the defendant what he has been deprived of by the judgment.—Syn. 1-3. Restoration, return.

restitutive (res'ti-tū-tiv), *a.* [*restituere* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by restitution, in any sense.

Under any given distortion within the limits of *restitutive* power, the restitution-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 235.

restitutor (res'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *restituteur* = Sp. Pg. *restituidor* = It. *restitutore*, < L. *restitutor*, a restorer, < *restituere*, restore: see *restitute*.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 124.

restive (res'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *restiff*, and with loss of the terminal *f* (as in *jolly* < *jolif*), *restie*, *resty* (see *resty*); < ME. *restif*, *restiff*, < OF. *restif*, fem. *restive*, "restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward" (Cotgrave), F. *restif*, fem. *restive* = Pr. *restiu* = It. *restivo*, < ML. as if **restivus*, disposed to rest or stay, < L. *restare*, stay, rest: see *rest*.] By transition through the sense 'impatient under restraint' (def. 4), and partly by confusion with *restless*, the word has taken in present use the additional sense 'restless' (def. 5).] 1. Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; balky; obstinate; stubborn. Compare def. 5.

Since I have shewed you by reason that obedience is just and necessary, by example that it is possible, be not *restive* in their weak stubbornness that will either keepe or lose all.

Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes, etc. (1633), p. 286.

The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him (Abraham Holmes) to the gallows became *restive* and went back.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, v.

2†. Not easily moved or worked; stiff.

Farrage in *restif* lande ydouned eek
Is doone, X strike is for oon acre even.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

3†. Being at rest; being less in motion.

Palates oftener happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.* (Latham.)

4. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant.

The pampered colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and *restif* to the rein.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iii. 324.

Socrates had as *restive* a constitution as his neighbours, and yet reclaim'd it, all by the strength of his philosophy.
Essays upon Several Moral Subjects, iii. 77.

The subject . . . becomes *restive*.

Gladstone, State and Church, vi.

5. Refusing to rest or stand still; restless: said especially of horses.

For maintaining his seat, the horseman should depend upon his thighs and knees; . . . at times, of course, when on a *restive* horse, every available muscle may have to be brought into play.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 196.

restively (res'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restive manner.

restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restive, in any sense.

When there be not stonds and *restiveness* in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune.
Bacon, *Fortune*.

restless (rest'les), *a.* [*ME. restles*, *restelees*, < AS. *restlās* (= D. *rusteloos* = G. *rastlos* = Sw. Dan. *rastlös*), < *rest*, rest, + *-lās*, E. *-less*.] Without rest. (a) Deprived of repose or sleep; unable to sleep; sleepless.

Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In *restless* ecstasy. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 2. 22.

Restless he passed the remnants of the night.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 102.

(b) Unresting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving or agitated.

The courser pawed the ground with *restless* feet,
And snorting foamed, and champed the golden bit.
Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, iii. 457.

O mill-girl watching late and long the shuttle's *restless* play!
Whittier, *Mary Garvin*.

He lost his color, he lost his appetite, he was *restless*, incapable of keeping still.

Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, xxxvii.

(c) Marked by unrest: as, a *restless* night. (d) Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace: as, a *restless* politician; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

In a vale of this *restles* mynde
I songte in mounteyne & in myde,
Trustyng a trewe lone for to fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Restless was his soul, and wandered wide
Through a dim maze of lusts unsatisfied.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 12.

(e) Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, *restless* subjects. Nature had given him (Sunderland) . . . a *restless* and mischievous temper.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

(f) Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

She's proud, fantastic, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range.
Dryden, *State of Innocence*, v. 1.

Alone he wanders by the murmuring shore,
His thoughts as *restless* as the waves that roar.
O. W. Holmes, *The Disappointed Statesman*.

(g) Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.]

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with *restless* violence round about
The pendent world. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 1. 125.

But *restless* was the chair; the back erect
Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease.
Cowper, *Task*, i. 44.

Restless cavy. See *cavy*.—**Restless flycatcher**, *Seisura inquieta*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists *grinder*. See cut under *Seisura*.—Syn. (a-c) Disturbed, disquieted, agitated, anxious. (f) Roving, wandering, unstable, fickle.

restlessly (rest'les-li), *adv.* In a restless manner; quietly.

restlessness (rest'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restless, in any sense.

restor, *n.* See *restaur*.

restorable (rē-stōr'ā-bl), *a.* [*restore* + *-able*.] Capable of being restored, or brought to a former condition.

I may add that absurd practice of cutting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desolate. *Swift*, *Draper's Letters*, vii.

restorableness (rē-stōr'ā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restorable. *Imp. Dict.*

restoral† (rē-stōr'al), *n.* [*restore* + *-al*.] Restitution; restoration.

Promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour.
Barrow, *Works*, II. iv.

restoration (res-tō-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *restauracion*; < ME. *restauracion*, < OF. *restoration*, *restauracion*, F. *restauracion* = Pr. *restauracio* = Sp. *restauracion* = Pg. *restauração* = It. *restaurazione*, *ristorazione*, < LL. *restauratio* (n-), a restoration, renewal, < L. *restaurare*, pp. *restauratus*, restore: see *restore*.] 1. The act of restoring. (a) The replacing in a former state or position; return: as, the *restoration* of a man to his office; the *restoration* of a child to its parents. Compare phrase below.

Christ as the cause original of *restoration* to life.
Hooker.

Men's ignorance leads them to expect the renovation to *restoration* of things, from their corruption and remains.
Bacon, *Physical Fables*, ix., Expl.

The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognized the Lancastrian *restoration*.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 358.

(b) Renewal; revival; reestablishment: as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

After those other before mentioned, followeth a prayer for the good sort, for proselytes, reedifying of the Temple, for sending the Messias and *restoration* of their Kingdom.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 197.

2. In *arch.* and *art.*, the repair of injuries suffered. In restoration, even when most carefully done, the new work cannot reproduce the old exactly; however, when a monument must be restored for its preservation, correct practice demands that every fragment possible of the old be retained in the new work, so as to preserve as far as may be the artistic quality of the old, and that the original design be followed with the utmost care.

Thence to the Sorbonne, an ancient fabric built by one Robert de Sorbonne, whose name it retains; but the *restoration* which the late Cardinal de Richieu has made to it renders it one of the most excellent moderne buildings.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 4, 1644.

Christ Church Cathedral [Dublin] is now in course of *restoration*.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 500.

3. A plan or design of an ancient building, etc., showing it in its original state: as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral.—4. The state of being restored; recovery; renewal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state: as, *restoration* from sickness.

O my dear father! *Restoration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms! *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 7. 26.

Trust me the ingredients are very cordial, . . . and most powerful in *restoration*.

Marston and Webster, *Malcontent*, ii. 4.

5. In *theol.*: (a) The recovery of a sinner to the divine favor.

The scope of St. John's writing is that the *restoration* of mankind must be made by the Son of God.

J. Bradford, *Works* (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 264.

(b) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of blessedness; universal salvation: a form of Universalism.—6. That which is restored.—7. In *milit. service*, repayment for private losses incurred by persons in service, such as horses killed or arms destroyed.—8. In *paleon.*, the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal; also, the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal, as inferred from its known remains. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *Iguanodon*, and *Labyrinthodon*.—9. In *musical notation*, the act, process, or result of canceling a chromatic sign, whether ♯, ♭, or ♮, and thus bringing a degree of the staff or a note on it back to its original significance.—The *Restoration*. (a) In *Eng. hist.*, the reestablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.: as, the dramatists of the *Restoration*. (b) In *Jewish hist.*, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land, as expected by many of the Jewish race, and by others. (c) In *French hist.*, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and—after the episode of the "Hundred Days"—in 1815.—Syn. 1 and 2. Renovation, redintegration, reinstatement, return, reattribution. See *restore*.

restorationer (res-tō-rā'shon-ēr), *n.* [*restoration* + *-er*.] A restorationist. *Imp. Dict.*

restorationism (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), *n.* [*restoration* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or belief of the restorationists.

We cannot pause to dwell longer upon the biblical evidence which has in all ages constrained the evangelical church to reject all forms of *restorationism*.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 717.

restorationist (res-tō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [*restoration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the temporary punishment of the impenitent after death, but in the final restoration of all to holiness and the favor and presence of God. See *Universalism*.

restorative (rē-stōr'ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. restoratyve*, *restauratyve*, < OF. *restauratif* = Pr. *restauratiu* = Sp. Pg. *restaurativo* = It. *ristorativo*, < ML. *restaurativus* (in neut. *restaurativum*, a restorative). < L. *restaurare*, restore: see *restore*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to restoration; specifically, capable of restoring or renewing vitality or strength.

Your Presence would be a Cordial to me more *restorative* than exalted Gold.
Howell, *Letters*, I. ii. 3.

II. *n.* That which is efficacious in restoring vigor; a food, cordial, or medicine which recruits the vital powers.

I will kiss thy lips;
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*.
Shak., *R. and J.*, v. 3. 166.

restoratively (rê-stôr' a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor. *Imp. Diet.*

restorator† (res'tô-râ-tôr), *n.* [Also *restaurator*; = F. *restaurateur* = It. *ristoratore*, < LL. *restaurator*, restorer, < L. *restaurare*, restore; see *restore*¹.] 1. One who restores, reestablishes, or revives.—2. The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. *Ford*, (*Imp. Diet.*)

restoratory (rê-stôr' a-tô-ri), *a.* [*< restore*¹ + -at-ory.] Restorative. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

restore¹ (rê-stôr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *restored*, ppr. *restoring*. [Formerly also *restaure*; < ME. *restoren*, < OF. *restorer*, *restaurer*, F. *restaurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *restaurar* = It. *ristorare*, *restaurare*, < L. *restaurare*, restore, repair, rebuild, renew, < re-, again, + **staurare* (not used), establish, make firm, < **staurus*, fixed, = Gr. *σταυρός*, that which is firmly fixed, a pole or stake, = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, standing; as a noun, plants; from the root of L. *stare*, Skt. √ *sthā*, stand; see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *enstore*, *instore*, *store*².] 1. To bring back to a former and better state. (a) To bring back from a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct.

The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to forshew to come the *restoring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard. *Foote*, Acts, p. 62.

To *restore* and to build Jerusalem. *Dan*, ix. 25.

(b) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen condition to a former state.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spirital, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness. *Gal*, vi. 1.

He establishes the strong, *restores* the weak. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 343.

(c) To bring back to a state of health or soundness; heal; 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. *Mat*, xii. 13.

What, hast thou been long blind and now *restored*? *Shak*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 76.

(d) In the *fine arts*: (1) To bring back from a state of injury or decay as nearly as may be to the primitive state, supplying any part that may be wanting, by a careful following of the original work: as, to *restore* a painting, a statue, etc. (2) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated: as, to *restore* a ruined building according to its original state or design.

2. To bring back; renew or reestablish after interruption.

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home Of our *restored* love and amity. *Shak*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 65.

By force to *restore* Laws abrogated by the Legislative Parliament is to conquer absolutely both them and Law it self. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

A ghost of passion that no smiles *restores*. *Tennyson*, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, ii.

3. To give or bring back; return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly retained: as, to *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. *Gen*, xx. 7.

The kingdom shall to Israel be *restored*. *Milton*, P. R., ii. 36.

4. To give in place of or as satisfaction for something; hence, to make amends for; compensate.

All that money that ye have, & I to, will not *restore* the wrong that your fader hath don. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 78.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. *Ex*, xxii. 1.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, All losses are *restored* and sorrows end. *Shak*, Sonnets, xxx.

5. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; replace; return, as a person or thing to a former place.

So did the Romaines by their armes *restore* many Kings of Asis and Affricke expulsed out of their kingdoms. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and *restore* thee unto thy place. *Gen*, xl. 13.

Then spake Elisha unto the woman whose son he had *restored* to life. *2 Ki*, viii. 1.

Release me, and *restore* me to the ground. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

To *restore* to or in blood. See *blood*. = *Syn*. 1 (c). To recover.—3 and 4. To refund, repay.—5. To reinstate.—1. *Return, Restore*. To return a thing to its former place; to restore it to its former condition; to return what has been borrowed; to restore what has been stolen; to be restored to health or prosperity.

restore† (rê-stôr'), *n.* [Also *restour*; < OF. *restor*, *restour*, < *restorer*, restore; see *restore*¹, *v.*] Restoration; restitution.

His passage there to stay, Till he had made amends, and full *restore*. For all the damage which he had him doen afore. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 18.

All sports which for life's *restore* variety assigns. *F. Greville* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

restore² (rê-stôr'), *v. t.* [*< re-* + *store*².] To store again or anew: as, the goods were *restored*.

restoremēt† (rê-stôr'mēt), *n.* [*< OF. restoremēt* = It. *ristoramento*, < ML. *restauramentum*, < L. *restaurare*, restore; see *restore*¹.] The act of restoring; restoration.

Hengist, thus rid of his grand opposer, hearing gladly the *restoremēt* of his old favourer, returns again with great Forces. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

restorer (rê-stôr'ér), *n.* One who or that which restores, in any sense.

O! great *restorer* of the good old stage! *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 205.

Doubtless it was a fine work before the "effacing fingers" of *restorers* touched it. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

restority, *n.* [Irreg. < *restore*¹ + -ity.] Restoration.

Well, said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune that, where I looked for *restority*, I found a consumption. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England. (*Nares*.)

restour, *n.* See *restore*¹.

restrain (rê-strân'), *v. t.* [*< ME. restrainen*, *restraignen*, *restraynen*, < OF. *restraindre*, F. *restrindre* = Pr. *restrenher* = Cat. *restrenyer* = Sp. *restringir* = Pg. *restringir* = It. *ristringere*, *ristringere*, < L. *restringere*, draw back tightly, bind back, confine, check, restrain, restrict, < re-, back, + *stringere*, draw tight; see *stringent* and *restrict*. Cf. *constrain* and *strain*².] 1. To draw tight; strain.

A half-checked bit and a head-stall of sheep's leather which, being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst. *Shak*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 59.

2. To hold back; hold in; check; confine; hold from action or motion, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress: as, to *restrain* a horse by a bridle; to *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to *restrain* laughter.

Restreyme and kepe well thy tonge. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose. *Shak*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 8.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight *restrain*, While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 129.

3. To abridge; restrict; hinder from liberty of action.

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon*.

4. To limit; confine; restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

We do too narrowly define the power of God, *restraining* it to our capacities. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 27.

5. To withhold; forbear.

Thou castest off fear, and *restrainest* prayer before God. *Job*, xv. 4.

6. To forbid; prohibit.

*Restrain*ing all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom wherein there were above five persons. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 7.

= *Syn*. 2. *Restrain*, *Repress*, *Restrict*; stop, withhold, curb, bridle, coerce. *Restrain* and *repress* are general words for holding or pressing back; *restrict* applies to holding back to a more definite degree: as, to *restrain* one's appetite; to *restrict* one's self in food or to a certain diet. That which we *restrain* we keep within limits; that which we *restrict* we keep within certain definite limits; that which we *repress* we try to put out of existence.

restrainable (rê-strâ'na-bl), *a.* [*< restrain* + -able.] Capable of being restrained.

restrainedly (rê-strâ'ned-li), *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

restrainer (rê-strâ'nér), *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.*, a chemical which is added to the developer for the purpose of retarding its action, especially in the case of an over-exposed plate, or in order to obtain greater contrast or intensity in a naturally

weak plate. Acids, sodium sulphite, bromides, and other substances act as restrainers.

restraining (rê-strâ'ning), *p. a.* Serving to restrain or restrict in any way. (at) Binding; asstringent.

Take heed that slippery meates be not fyrste eaten, nor that slippy nor *restraining* meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, fol. 45.

(b) Hampering; restrictive.

By degrees he acquired a certain influence over me that took away my liberty of mind: his praise and notice were more *restraining* than his indifference. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

restraintment (rê-strân'mēt), *n.* [*< restrain* + -ment.] The act of restraining.

restraint (rê-strân't), *n.* [*< OF. restrainte*, *restrainte*, restraint, fem. of *restraint*, *restraint*, pp. of *restrindre*, restrain; see *restrain*¹.] 1. The act of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

Thus it shall befall Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting, Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1184.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to that preference of his mind, is called compulsion; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called *restraint*.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 13.

2. The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

I . . . heartily request The enfranchisement of Arthur; whose *restraint* Both move the murmuring lips of discontent. *Shak*, K. John, iv. 2. 52.

Restrain is for the savage, the rapacious, the violent; not for the just, the gentle, the benevolent. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 25.

3. Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

She knew her distance and did angle for me, Madding my eagerness with her *restraint*. *Shak*, All's Well, v. 3. 213.

To yonder oak within the field I spoke without *restraint*, And with a larger faith appeal'd Than Papist unto Saint. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition.

It pleaseth the ears better, & sheweth more cunning in the maker by following the rule of his *restraint*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Say first, what cause Moved our grand Parents, in that happy state, Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off From their Creator, and transgress his will, For one *restraint*, lords of the world besides? *Milton*, P. L., i. 32.

Whether they [*restraints*] be from God or Nature, from Reason or Conscience, as long as they are *restraints*, they look on them as inconsistent with their notion of liberty. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. lii.

5. Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.

The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with *restraint* to the land of Jewry. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, lii. 11.

6. In *dynam.*, an absolute geometrical condition supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a *restraint*.—*Restrain bed* and *chair*, forms of apparatus used in controlling the insane, as when they exhibit suicidal or homicidal tendencies. = *Syn*. 1 and 4. *Constraint*, *Coercion*, etc. (see *force*¹, *n.*), repression, check, stop, curb, hold-back.

restriall (rê-strî'al), *a.* In *her.*, divided bar-wise, palewise, and pilewise: said of the field.

restrict (rê-strîkt'), *v. t.* [*< L. restrictus*, pp. of *restringere*, restrict, restrain; see *restrain*¹.] 1. To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

Neither shoulde we haue any more wherewith to vexe them with confessions, cares reserved, *restricted*, or amplified for our gaine. *Foote*, Acts, etc., p. 1173, Hen. VIII.

If the canon law had *restricted* itself to really spiritual questions, . . . it is not likely that the kings would have been jealous of papal or arch-episcopal enactments. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

2. To attach limitations to (a proposition or conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a *restricted* sense of a word.

By *restricting* the omnitude or universality either of the subject or predicate. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, App. iii.

= *Syn*. 1. *Repress*, etc. (see *restrain*), hedge in.

restrict (rē-strīkt'), *a.* [*<* L. *restrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Limited; confined; restricted. Men . . . in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly *restrict*, but in many others, or the most things, as remissive.

Gataker, *Jnat Man*, p. 224. (Latham.)

Restrict or restricted.

Sir W. Hamilton, *Logic*, App. iii.

restrictedly (rē-strīk'ted-li), *adv.* In a restricted manner; with limitation.

restriction (rē-strīk'shən), *n.* [*<* OF. *restriccion*, F. *restriction* = Pr. *restriccio* = Sp. *restriccion* = Pg. *restricção* = It. *restrizione*, *<* L. *restriccion*(-n-), a restriction, limitation, *<* L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrain: see *restrict* and *restraint*.] 1. The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without *restriction*. This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a diversionment, not a trade. Government of the Tongue.

There is, indeed, no power of the Government without *restriction*; not even that which is called the discretionary power of Congress. Calhoun, *Works*, I. 253. 2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose *restrictions* on trade. Wise politicians will be cautious about fettering the government with *restrictions* that cannot be observed. A. Hamilton, *The Federalist*, No. 25.

3. Reservation; reserve.—4. In *logic*: (a) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (b) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference.—Bilateral *restriction*. See *bilateral*.—Chinese *Restriction Act*. See *act*.—Mental *restriction*. Same as *mental reservation* (which see, under *reservation*).—Real *restriction*, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as in the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, in so far as its gravitating power is concerned.

restrictory (rē-strīk'shən-ə-ri), *a.* [*<* *restriction* + *-ary*.] Exercising restriction; restrictive. *Athenæum*. [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

restrictionist (rē-strīk'shən-ist), *n.* [*<* *restriction* + *-ist*.] In *U. S. hist.*, an advocate of the territorial restriction of slavery. Lincoln . . . often had occasion . . . to show that he was not an abolitionist, but a slavery *restrictionist*. N. A. Rev., CXL. 237.

restrictive (rē-strīk'tiv), *a. and n.* [*<* ME. *restricte*, *<* OF. (and F.) *restricte* = Pr. *restricte* = Sp. Pg. *restricte* = It. *restrittivo*, *<* ML. **restricivus*, *<* L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrict: see *restrict*.] I. *a.* 1. Serving to bind or draw together; astringent; styptic. Medicines comfortatives, digestives, laxatives, *restrictives*, and alle others. Book of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a *restrictive* particle or clause.—3. Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions. It were to be wished that we tried the *restrictive* arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, xxvii.

In the Senate so reconstituted was thus centred a complete *restrictive* control over the legislation and the administration. Froude, *Cæsar*, p. 87.

In the eighth year of Henry VI. was passed the *restrictive* act which . . . established the rule that only resident persons possessed of a freehold worth forty shillings a year should be allowed to vote. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 368.

4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense. Also *restringent*.

Restrictive enunciation. See *enunciation*.—**Restrictive indorsement**. See *indorsement*, 3.—**Restrictive proposition**. See *proposition*.

II. *n.* A styptic or astringent. I dressed that wound with the same digestive, . . . and some of the same *restrictive* over that. Wiseman, *Surgery*, vi. 6.

restrictively (rē-strīk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. Dr. H. More.

restrictiveness (rē-strīk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restrictive. Fuller.

restricke (rē-strīk'), *v. t.* [*<* re + *strike*.] To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to those current in place of the old. These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are struck over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleutherios. B. F. Head, *Hlatoria Numorum*, p. 125.

restringet (rē-strinj'), *v. t.* [*<* L. *restringere*, confine; restrain: see *restrain*.] To confine; contract; astringe. Bailey, 1731.

restringency (rē-strinj'en-si), *n.* [*<* *restringent* + *-cy*.] The state, quality, or power of being *restringent*; astringency. The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*. Sir W. Petty, in *Sprat's Hist. Roy. Soc.*, p. 293.

restringend (rē-strinj'end), *n.* A proposition destined to be restricted.

restringent (rē-strinj'ent), *a. and n.* [= F. *restringent*, also *restringent* = Sp. Pg. *restringente* = It. *ristringente*, *<* L. *restringent*(-t)-s, ppr. of *restringere*, restrain: see *restrain*.] I. *a.* Same as *restrictive*. II. *n.* An astringent or styptic. The two latter indicate phlebotomy for venation, *restringents* to stanch, and incrassatives to thicken the blood. Harvey.

restrynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *restrain*. Chaucer.

resty (res'ti), *a.* [Formerly also *restie*, and by confusion *rusty*, a reduced form of *restive*, *q. v.*] A later form of *restive*, now obsolete. See *restive*.

Weariness Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth Finds the down pillow hard. Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 6. 34.

As one *restie* jade can hinder, by hanging back, more than two or three can . . . draw forward. J. Robinson, To Brewster, quoted in Leonard Bacon's *Gen. of N. E. Churches*.

Where the Master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own Prayers. Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, § 24.

Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do. E. Phillips, *New World of Words*.

resty², *a.* Same as *resty*¹ for *rested*.

resty³, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rusty*¹.

resublimation (rē-sūb-li-mā'shən), *n.* [*<* re + *sublimation*.] A second sublimation.

resublime (rē-sūb-līm'), *v. t.* [*<* re + *sublime*.] To sublime again: as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate. When mercury sublimate is *re-sublimed* with fresh mercury, . . . [it] becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis, *re-sublimed* with spirit of salt, returns into mercury sublimate. Newton, *Optics*, iii. query 31.

resudation (rē-sū-dā'shən), *n.* [= Sp. *resudacion* = Pg. *resudação*, *<* L. *resudare*, pp. *resudatus*, sweat out, sweat again, *<* re-, again, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] The act of sweating again. Cotgrave.

result (rē-zult'), *v.* [*<* OF. *resulter*, rebound or leap back, rise from, come out of, follow, result, F. *résulter*, follow, ensue, result, = Sp. Pg. *resultar* = It. *risultare*, result, *<* L. *resultare*, spring back, rebound, resound, rēcho, freq. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*, *resilient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To leap back; rebound; leap again. Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird, Will soon *result* from his incision. Davies, *Holy Roode*, p. 26.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound, Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground. W. Broome, in Pope's *Odyssæy*, xi. 737.

2. To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.; be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc. As music *results* out of our breath and a cornet. Donne, *Letters*, xxvii.

Good fortune in war *results* from the same prompt talent and unbending temper which lead to the same result in the peaceful professions. Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 145.

3. To have an issue; terminate: followed by *in*. The negotiations were not long in *resulting* in a definitive treaty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties. Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 12.

A soul shall draw from out the vast, And strike his being into bounds, And, moved thro' life of lower phase, *Result* in man, be born and think. Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

Resulting force or motion, in *dynam.*, same as *resultant*.—**Resulting trust**, in *law*, a trust raised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives: more specifically, the equitable title recognized in the person who pays the consideration for land conveyed to another person who pays nothing. See *trust*.—**Resulting use**, in *law*, a use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself, as where a deed is made, but for want of consideration or omission to declare the use, or a failure of its object, etc., the use cannot take effect. This doctrine is now generally obsolete.

II. *trans.* To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.] According to Mr. Milner, the Council of Nice *resulted* in opposition to the views of Arius, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father." Rev. N. Worcester, *Bible News*, p. 176.

result (rē-zult'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *resulta*, result; from the verb: see *result*, *v.*] 1. The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience. Sound . . . [is] produced between the string and the air . . . by the return or *result* of the string. Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 137.

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the *result* of a certain procedure or effect. If our proposals once again were heard, We should compel them to a quick *result*. Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 619.

His Actions are the *result* of thinking. Steele, *Conscious Lovers*, ii. 1. Resolving all events, with their effects And manifold *results*, into the will And arbitration wise of the Supreme. Courper, *Task*, ii. 164.

3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council. Then of their session ended they bid cry With trumpets' regal sound the great *result*. Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 515.

Four names, the *result* of this conclave, were laid before the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority of votes. Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 422.

4. In *math.*, a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.—**Tabular result**, one of a number of calculated numbers arranged in a tabular form; a quantity in the body of a mathematical table. = *Syn.* 2. *Consequence*, etc. (see *effect*), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See *resultant*.

resultance (rē-zul'tans), *n.* [= Sp. *resultancia*; as *resultan*(-t) + *-ce*.] 1. A rebound; resilience; reflection. For I confess that power which works in me Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee. Randolph, *Poems* (1643). (Halliwell.)

Upon the wall there is a writing; a man sitting with his back to the wall, how should he read it? But let a looking-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, he shall read it by the *resultance*. Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 544.

2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result. It is true that this conscience is the *resultance* of all other particular actions. Donne, *Letters*, xxvii.

resultant (rē-zul'tant), *a. and n.* [*<* F. *résultant* = Sp. Pg. *resultante* = It. *risultante*, *resultante*, *<* L. *resultan*(-t)-s, ppr. of *resultare*, spring back: see *result*.] I. *a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces. See diagram under *force*, 1, 8.

The axis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the *resultant* force. Atkinson, *tr. of Mascart and Joubert*, I. 289.

Resultant diagram.—**Resultant relation**. See *relation*.—**Resultant tone**, in *musical acoustics*, a tone produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of any two somewhat loud and sustained tones. Two varieties are recognized, *differential* and *summational tones*, the former having a vibration-number equal to the difference between the vibration-numbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often perceptible, have a genuine objective existence, or are merely formed in the ear. Differential tones were first observed by Tartini in 1714, and are often called *Tartini's tones*. The entire subject has been elaborately treated by Helmholtz and recent investigators.

II. *n.* That which results or follows as a consequence or outcome. (a) In *mech.*, the geometrical sum of several vector quantities, as displacements, velocities, accelerations, or forces, which are said to be the components, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is equivalent. (b) In *alg.*, a function of the coefficients of two or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that the equations have a common root; an eliminant.—**Topical resultant**, the resultant of a number of linear equations considered as implying the vanishing of matrices. = *Syn.* *Result*, *Resultant*. A *result* may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of *resultant* in a sense secondary to its physical one—namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone.

resultate (rē-zul'tāt), *n.* [= D. *resultaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *resultat*, *<* F. *résultat* = It. *risultato*, *<* ML. **resultatum*, a result, neut. of *resultatus*, pp. of *resultare*, spring back, ML. result: see *result*.] A result. This work . . . doth disclaim to be tried by any thing but by experience, and the *resultate* of experience in a true way. Bacon, *To the King*, Oct. 20, 1620.

result-fee (rē-zult'fē), *n.* A fee for instruction, conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil. [Eng.]

The national-school teachers showed a decided hostility to payment by *result-fee*, on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes of the master. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

resultful (rē-zult'fūl), *a.* [*< result + -ful.*] Having or producing large or important results; effectual. [Rare.]

It [Concord] became . . . the source of our most resultful thought. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 130.

resultive (rē-zul'tiv), *a.* [*< result + -ive.*] Resultant.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences . . . that . . . a resultive firmness ariseth from their complication. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ii., Ded.

resultless (rē-zult'les), *a.* [*< result + -less.*] Without result: as, resultless investigations.

resultlessness (rē-zult'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resultless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 557.

resumable (rē-zū'mā-bl), *a.* [*< resume + -able.*] Capable of being resumed; liable to be 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. *Sir M. Hale*.

resume (rē-zū'm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resumed*, ppr. *resuming*. [*< OF. resumer, F. résumer = Sp. Pg. resumir = It. risumere, resumere, < L. resumere, take again, resume, < re-, again, + sumere, take: see assume, and cf. consume, desume, iusume, presume.*] **I. trans.** 1. To take again; take back.

It pleased the divine will to resume him into himselfe whither both his and euery other high and noble minde have alwayes aspired.

Quoted in *Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), (Forewords, p. vii.)

We that have conquered still, to save the conquered, . . . More proud of reconciliation than revenge, Resume into the late state of our love Worthy Cordelius Galius and Tibullus.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To assume or take up again.

That I'll resume the shape which thou dost think I have cast off for ever. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4. 331.

Fortie yeares after he shall sound againe, and then the bones shall resume flesh and sinewes.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 262.

The lessee [in New South Wales] was, however, given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the resumed area, which entitled him to use the land for grazing purposes, although not to the exclusion of any person who might be in a position to acquire a better tenure.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 2.

3. To take up again after interruption; begin again: as, to resume an argument or a discourse; to resume specie payments.

Here the archangel paused, . . . Then, with transition sweet, new speech resumes. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 5.

The gods stand round him [Apollo] as he mourns, and pray He would resume the conduct of the day, Nor let the world be lost in endless night.

Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4t. To take; assume. [Rare.]

How things go from him, nor resumes no care Of what is to continue. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 4.

II. intrans. To proceed after interruption, as in a speech: chiefly used in the introductory phrase to resume.

résumé (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* [*< F. résumé, a summary, < resumer, pp. of resumer, sum up, resume: see resume.*] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

résumé (rā-zū-mā'), *v. t.* [*< résumé, n.*] To make an epitome or résumé of; summarize. [Rare.]

The work reveals this origin in a disjointedness of some of its portions that makes it difficult to read and still more so to résumé. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 535.

resummon (rē-sum'on), *v. t.* [*< re- + summon.*] 1. To summon or call again.—2. To recall; recover. *Bacon*.

resummons (rē-sum'onz), *n.* [*< re- + summons.*] In law, a second summons or calling of a person to answer an action, as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

resumption (rē-zump'shon), *n.* [= *F. résomption = Sp. rescusion = Pg. resumpção = It. risunzione, < LL. resumtion(n).*] a restoration, recovery (of a sick person), ML. lit. a taking up again, resumption, *< L. resumere, pp. resumptus, take again, resume: see resume.*] 1. The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again: as,

the *resumption* of a grant; specifically, in law, the taking again by the state of such lands or tenements, etc., as on false suggestion or other error had been granted by letters patent.

This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of which we spake before (prolepsis), because of the *resumption* of a former proposition uttered in generalitie to explaine the same better by a particular diuision.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 184.

A general act of *resumption* was passed, by which all the grants made since the king's accession were annulled.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

Specifically—2. In *U. S. hist. and politics*, the return to specie payments by the government.

The "more money" that is cried for, silver or shinplaster, is not the needed thing. It is . . . loanable capital, now paralyzed with distrust by delayed *resumption* and imminent silver swindles. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 170.

Act of Resumption, or Resumption Act, a title of several English statutes of Henry VI., by which he took and resumed possession of offices, property, etc., previously granted by him, and annulled such grants.—**Resumption Act**, a United States statute of 1875 (18 Stat., 296), providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after January 1st, 1879.

resumptive (rē-zump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. résomptif = Sp. resuntivo = Pg. resumptivo = It. resuntivo, < LL. resumptivus, restorative, < L. resumptus, pp. of resumere, resume: see resume.*] **I. a.** Taking back or again; tending to or of the nature of resumption. *Imp. Dict.*

II. n. A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

resupinate (rē-sū'pi-nāt), *a.* [= *F. résupiné = Sp. Pg. resupinado, < L. resupinatus, pp. of resupinare, bend or turn back, overthrow, < re-, back, + supinare, bend or lay backward: see supine, supinate.*] 1. Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—2. In bot., inverted: said specifically of flowers, like those of orchids, in which by a half-twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost; also of certain agaric fungi, in which the hymenium is on the upper instead of the under side of the pileus.—3. In entom., same as *resupine*.

resupinated (rē-sū'pi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< resupinate + -ed.*] Same as *resupinate*.

resupination (rē-sū'pi-nā'shon), *n.* [= *F. résupination = Pg. resupinação, < L. as if *resupinatio(n), < resupinare, pp. resupinatus, bend back: see resupinate.*] The state of being resupinate.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquie, p. 62.

resupino (rē-sū-pin'), *a.* [= *Pg. resupino = It. risupino, resupino, < L. resupinus, bend back or backward, lying on one's back, < re-, back, + supinus, lying on the back: see supine.*] Lying on the back; supine. Also *resupinate*.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness.

Sir K. Digby, Observations, (Latham.)

He spake, and downward away'd, fell *resupine*, With his huge neck afloat. *Corper*, Odyssey, ix.

Specifically, in entom., with the inferior surface upward, as when an insect lies on its back, or any part is twisted so that the lower surface is seen from above.

resurge (rē-sér'), *v. i.* [= *OF. resoudre (> obs. E. resourd) = Sp. Pg. resurgir = It. risurgere, risorgere, resurgere, < L. resurgere, rise again, < re-, again, + surgere, rise: see surge.* Cf. *resourd, resource, resurrection*, from the same source.] To rise again: in allusion to the motto *resurgam*, used on funeral hatchments. [Ludicrous.]

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging!* Memory greets them with the ghost of a smile.

Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Letta's Diary.

resurgence (rē-sér'jens), *n.* [*< resurgen(t) + -ce.*] The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge*.

Night and day . . . the never-ending *resurgence* of the human spirit against the dead weight of oppression.

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 44.

resurgent (rē-sér'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. resurgens(-is), ppr. of resurgere, rise again: see resurge.*] **I. a.** Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge*.

The *resurgent* threatening past was making a conscience within him. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, Ixi.

A friend . . . whose bright temper, buoyant fancy, and generous heart ever leaped *resurgent* from the strokes of fortune. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 59.

II. n. One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith*.

resurprise (rē-sér-priz'), *n.* [*< re- + surprise, n.*] A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

resurprise (rē-sér-priz'), *v. t.* [*< re- + surprise, v.*] To surprise again; retake unawares.

resurrect (rez-u-rekt'), *v. t.* [A back formation *< resurrection* assumed to be based on a transitive verb *resurrect*, as *connection, protection, etc.*, are based on transitive verbs *connect, protect, etc.* The verb *resurrect*, if formed from the *L. resurrectus*, pp. of *resurgere*, would be intransitive, with the *L. sense 'rise again': see resurge.*] 1. To restore to life; reanimate; bring to public view, as what has been lost or forgotten. [Colloq.]

I *resurrect* the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage, every one with the best of his works in his hand.

Benton, Abridgement of Debates of Congress, VI. 712, note.

2. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Colloq.]

resurrection (rez-u-rek'shon), *n.* [*< ME. resurreccion, resurrection, resureccion, < OF. resurreccion, F. résurrection = Pr. resurreccio = Sp. resurreccion = Pg. resurreição = It. risurrezione, resurrezione, < LL. (N. T. and eccles.) resurreccio(n), a rising again from the dead, < L. resurgere, pp. resurrectus, rise again, appear again, in LL. eccles. rise again from the dead, < re-, again, + surgere, rise: see resurge.*] 1. In theol.: (a)

A rising again from the dead. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in three different forms: (1) As a literal resurrection of the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same bodies, and none other, although with different qualities, which shall be united again to their souls forever." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xxxii. 2. (2) As a resurrection from the dead, a coming forth from the place of the departed, but without the body with which the spirit was clothed in life, either with no body or with a new body given for the new life, and one either having no connection with the present earthly body or none that can be now apprehended: for example, "Resurrection of the Body, as taught in the New Testament, is not a Rising again of the same Body, but the Ascend into a higher Body." *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, xii. § 6. (3) The doctrine of Swedenborg, that every man is possessed of two bodies, a natural and a spiritual, the latter within the former, and that at death the natural body is laid aside and the spiritual body rises at once from the death of the natural, resurrection thus taking place for every one immediately upon and simultaneously with death. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in various other forms in detail, but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads.

There appeared first our Lord to his Disciples, aftr his Resurreccion. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

We therefore commit his body to the ground, . . . looking for the general Resurrection in the last day.

Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

(b) The state which follows the resurrection; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. *Mat.* xxii. 30.

2. In general, a rising again; a springing again into life or to a previous mode of existence; a restoration.

Fix thyself firmly upon that belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the particular *resurrections*, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by Ood's power.

Donne, Sermons, xii.

3. Removal of a corpse from the grave for dissection; body-snatching. [Colloq.]

resurrectionary (rez-u-rek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< resurrection + -ary.*] 1. Restoring to life; reviving.

Old men and women, . . . ugly and blind, who always seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements for the sudden peopling of the solitude!

Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up. [Colloq.]

A *resurrectionary* operation in quest of a presumed fault in the mains. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 288.

resurrectionist (rez-u-rek'shon-ist), *n.* [= *F. résurrectioniste (< E.)*; as *resurrection + -ist.*] 1. One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection: also used adjectively. [Colloq.]

He has emerged from his *resurrectionist* delvings in the graveyards of rhyme, without confounding moral distinctions, [or] vitating his taste.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 32.

Hence—2. One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity. [Colloq.]

In short, . . . he was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete heresies. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xi.

resurrectionize (rez-u-rek'shon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resurrectionized*, ppr. *resurrectionizing*. [*< resurrection + -ize.*] 1. To raise from the dead; resurrect. [Colloq. and rare.]

Half these gentlemen are not included in the common collection of the poets, and must be *resurrectionized* at Stationers' Hall. *Southey*, To Miss Barker, April 3, 1804.

2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]

The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was doubtless also Cheops's coffin until his body was *resurrectionized* by the thieves who first broke into the pyramid. *Library Mag.*, III. 485.

Also spelled *resurrectionise*.

resurrection-man (rez-u-rek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *resurrectionist*. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 14.

resurrection-plant (rez-u-rek'shon-plant), *n.* A name for several plants which, when dried, reexpand if wetted. (a) The rose of Jericho. See *Anastasia*. (b) *Selaginella lepidophylla*, found from Texas and Mexico to Peru. It forms a nest-like ball when dry (whence called *bird's-nest moss*), but when moistened unfolds and displays its elegant, finely cut, fern-like branches radiating from a coiled central stem. (c) One of the fig-marigolds, *Mesembryanthemum Tripodium*. [The name has doubtless been applied to other hygrometric plants.]

resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *survey*.] 1. To survey again or anew; review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more re-survey
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

resurvey (rê-sêr-vâ'), *n.* [*resurvey*, *v.*] A new survey.

resuscitate (rê-sus'i-tâ-bl), *a.* [*OF. resuscitare*; as *resuscit(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

resuscitant (rê-sus'i-tânt), *a. and n.* [= *F. resuscitanti*, *L. resuscitan(t)-s*, ppr. of *resuscitare*, revive: see *resuscitate*.] **I. a.** Resuscitating.

II. n. One who or that which resuscitates. **resuscitated** (rê-sus'i-tât), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resuscitated*, ppr. *resuscitating*. [*L. resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare* (> *It. resuscitare*, *risuscitare* = *Sp. resucitar* = *Pg. resuseitar* = *OF. resusciter*, *ressusciter*, *F. resusciter*), raise up again, revive, < *re-*, again, + *suscitare*, raise up, < *sub-*, up, under, + *citare*, summon, rouse: see *cite*.] **I. trans.** To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death: as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

After death we should be *resuscitated*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.
To wonder at a thousand insect forms,
These hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms, . . .
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 64.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

II. intrans. To revive; come to life again.

Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows, our dear, dear friends, *resuscitate*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xviii.
As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill*.

resuscitated (rê-sus'i-tât), *a.* [*L. resuscitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Restored to life; revived.

Our mortal bodies shal be *resuscitate*.
Bp. Gardiner, Exposition, The Presence, p. 65.
There is a grudge newly now *resuscitate* and revived in the minds of the people.
Abp. Washam, in Hallam's Const. Hist., I. 34, note 2.

resuscitation (rê-sus-i-tâ'shon), *n.* [= *OF. (and F.) resuscitacion* = *Pg. resuscitacão* = *It. risuscitazione*, < *LL. resuscitatio(-n)*], a resuscitation, < *L. resuscitare*, resuscitate: see *resuscitate*.] **I.** The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Ep. Hall*, Temptations Repelled, l. § 5.
The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxx.

2. Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

resuscitative (rê-sus'i-tâ-tiv), *a.* [*OF. resuscitativ*, *ressuscitativ*, *F. resuscitativ*; as *resuscitate* + *-ive*.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; re-producing.—**Resuscitative faculty**, a name given by *Sir William Hamilton* to the reproductive faculty of the mind.

resuscitator (rê-sus'i-tâ-tor), *n.* [= *F. resuscitateur* = *Sp. resucitador* = *Pg. resuscitador* = *It. risuscitatore*, < *LL. resuscitator*, one who raises again from the dead, < *L. resuscitare*, raise up: see *resuscitate*.] One who resuscitates.

resveriet, *n.* See *reverie*.

ret (ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retted*, ppr. *retting*. [*ME. retten*, *reten*, < *OD. OFlem. retten*, *reeten*,

ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, *D. Flem. reien*, *ret* (flax or hemp), = *Sw. röta*, putrefy, *ret* (flax or hemp), steep, soak; cf. *rot*.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the abstraction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hemp, jute, and other exogenous fiber-plants. *Dew-retting*, effected simply by exposing the material to the weather for a limited time, is largely applied to flax in Russia. *Water-retting*, the ordinary process, consists simply in steeping or macerating the stems in water, commonly in open ponds, sometimes in vats of warm water, the result being more speedily attained by the latter treatment.

A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to *ret* the produce of an acre of flax. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 294.

ret², *v. t.* [*ME. reiten*, *reeten*, < *OF. retter*, *reter* (*ML. reflex reitare*, simulating *L. rectus*, right), repute, impute, charge, < *L. reputare*, repute, impute, ascribe: see *repute*, *v.*] To impute; ascribe.

I pray you of your curteisie,
That ye ne *rette* it nat my vileinye,
Though that I pleyny speke in this matere.
Chaucer, Gen. Proh. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 726.

ret³, *A Middle English contraction of redeth* (modern *readeth*).

retable (rê-tâ'bl), *n.* [*F. retable*, *OF. retable*, *restaule* (*ML. reflex retable*), an altarpiece, re-redos, *retable*, = *Sp. retablo* = *Pg. retabolo*, *retabulo*, a picture; of doubtful origin: (a) according to Scheler, < *L.* as if **restabilis*, fixed opposite (or in some other particular sense), < *restare*, rest, stay (see *rest*); (b) according to Brachet, a contraction of *OF. *riere-table*, **arriere-table*, a re-redos, < *arriere*, rear, behind, + *table*, table: see *rear*³ and *table*.] In either view the *Sp.* and *Pg.* are prob. from the *F.*] A structure raised above an altar at the back, either independent in itself, or forming a decorative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the like, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usually that face only which looks toward the choir and nave of the church is called the *retable*, and the reverse is called the *counter-retable*. Sometimes the *retable* is a movable structure of hammered silver or other precious work, supported on the altar itself. This decorative feature is not found in the earliest ages of the Christian church. Many *retables* in Italy are made of Della Robbia ware, with figures in high relief, and richly colored in ceramic enamels. One of the most magnificent examples is the *Pala d'Oro* of the *Basilica* of St. Mark, in Venice. See *altar-ledge* and *re-redos*.

retail (rê-tâl), *n. and a.* [Early mod. *E. re-taille*; < *ME. re-taille*, < *OF. retail*, *retaille*, *F. retaile*, a piece cut off, a shred, paring (= *Sp. retal* = *Pg. retallo*, a shred, remnant, = *It. ritaglio*, a shred, piece, a selling by the piece, *retail* (*a ritaglio*, by retail), < *retailer*, cut, shred, pare, clip, *F. retailler*, cut, recut, trim (a pen), prune (a tree) (= *Pr. retallar*, recut, = *Cat. retallar* = *Sp. retajar*, cut around, recut, trim, = *Pg. retallar* = *It. ritagliare*, slice, shred, pare, cut), < *re-*, again, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*², *tally*, and cf. *detail*. The sense 'retail,' which does not appear in *F.*, may have been derived from *It.*] **I. n.** The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions: opposed to *wholesale*.

The vintner's *retail* supports the merchant's trade.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 851.
The duties on the *retail* of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 44.

At (by, or formerly to) *retail*, in small quantities; a little at a time, as in the sale of merchandise.
And marchantes yt be not in yt fraunshes of the for sayd cite yt they selle noo wyne ne noon oder marchandis to *retaille* wt in ye cite ne in ye subarbis of ye same.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

Now, all that God doth by *retail* bestowe
On perfect'st men to thee in grosse he giues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.
These, and most other things which are sold by *retail*, . . . are generally fully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 8.

II. a. Of or pertaining to sale at retail; concerned with sale at retail: as, *retail* trade; a *retail* dealer.

But I find, in the present state of trade, that when the *retail* price is printed on books, all sorts of commissions and abatements take place, to the discredit of the author.
Ruskin.

retail¹ (rê-tâl'), *v. t.* [*retail*¹, *n.*, in the phrase "to sell by retail." Cf. *It. ritagliare*, *retail*.] **1.** To sell in small quantities or parcels.

He is wit's pedler, and *retails* his wares
At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 317.
The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

2. To sell at second hand.

The *ssge* dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of toasts *retails* each batter'd jade.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Metinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 77.

He could repeat all the observations that were *retailed* in the atmosphere of the play-houses.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

retail² (rê-tâl'), *n.* [Irreg. (perhaps by confusion with *retail*) < *L. retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] Retaliation.

Be that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 116.

retailer (rê-tâ'lêr or rê-tâ-lêr), *n.* [*retail*¹ + *-er*.] Cf. *Pg. retalhador*, one who shreds or clips; *It. ritagliatore*, a retail seller. **1.** A retail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.

I was informed of late dayes that a certaine blinde *retaylor*, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing.
Nashe, Pierce Penitence, p. 9.

From the Chapman to the *retailer*, many whose ignorance was more audacious than the rest were admitted with all thir sordid Rudiments to bear no meane sway among them, both in Church and State.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. One who tells at second hand; one who repeats or reports: as, a *retailer* of scandal.

retailé (rê-tâ-lyâ'), *a.* [*F. retailé*, pp. of *retailer*, recut: see *retail*¹, *n.*] In *her.*, cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.

retailment (rê-tâl'ment), *n.* [*retail*¹, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

retain (rê-tân'), *v.* [Early mod. *E. retayne*; < *ME. retaynen*, *reteynen*, < *OF. F. retenir*, *retanir* = *Pr. retener*, *retenir* = *Sp. retener* = *Pg. reter* = *It. ritenere*, < *L. retinere*, pp. *retentus*, hold back, < *re-*, back, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] **I. trans.** 1. To hold back; restrain; hinder from action, departure, or escape; keep back; detain.

Ser, if it please your lordshepe for to here,
for your wurchippe yow most your self *reteyne*,
And take a good advise in this matere.
Geverydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

For empty fystes, men vse to say,
Cannot the Hawke *retayne*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Whom I would have *retained* with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel.
Phile. 13.

2. To hold or keep in possession; reserve as one's own.

The Kingdome he *retain'd* against thir utmost opposition.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . . is allowed to pay himself first, by *retaining* in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

3. To continue in the use or practice of; preserve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to *retain* a custom; to *retain* an appearance of youth.

Oh, you cannot be
So heavenly and so absolute in all things,
And yet *retain* such cruel tyranny!
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, II. 1.

William the Conqueror in all the time of his Sickness *retained* to the very last his Memory and Speech.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 31.

4. To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge.
Rom. i. 28.

No Learning is *retained* without constant exercise and methodical repetition.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee: as, to *retain* counsel.

Sette no man a-werke that is *reteynede* In any manys service.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 333.

They say you have *retained* brisk Master Practice Here of your counsel.
E. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, II. 1.

6. To entertain.
Retayne a stranger after his estate and degree.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

=**Syn.** 2-4. *Reserve*, *Preserve*, etc. See *keep*.

II. † intrans. **1.** To keep on; continue.
No more can impure man *retain* and move
In that pure region of a worthy love.
Donne, Epistles to the Countess of Huntingdon.

2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

In whose armie followed William Longespee, accompanied with a piked number of English warriors retaining vnto him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 34.

retainable (rē-tā'na-bl), *a.* [*< retain + -able.*] Capable of being retained.

retainal (rē-tā'nal), *n.* [*< retain + -al.*] The act of retaining. *Annual Rev.*, II. (1804), p. 631. [*Rare.*]

retainership (rē-tān'dēr-ship), *n.* [*For retainership: see retainer and -ship.*] The state of being a retainer or dependent.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or retainership. *N. Bacon. (Imp. Dict.)*

retainer¹ (rē-tā'nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; *< ME. *retainour*; *< retain + -er¹*. Cf. *OF. reteneur* (Sp. *retencor*, It. *retentore*), a retainer, detainer, *< retēnir*, retain: see *retain*.] 1. One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound. *Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar—that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell.*

If we once forsake the strict rules of Religion and Goodness, and are ready to yield our selves to whatever hath got *retainers* enough to set up for a custom, we may know where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an end. *Stillington, Sermons*, I. ii.

Kendall, a needy *retainer* of the court, who had, in obedience to the royal mandate, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporation in Cornwall. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Another [abuse of maintenance], and that more directly connected with the giving of liveries, was the gathering round the lord's household of a swarm of armed *retainers* whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect. *Stubbs, Const. Hist.*, § 470.

3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serving with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war.—4. One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy. *Blackstone, Com.*, IV. iv.

retainer² (rē-tā'nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; *< OF. retēnir*, retain, inf. used as a noun: see *retain*. Cf. *detainer²*.] 1†. The act of retaining dependents; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer.

The Kings Officers and Farmers were to forfeit their Places and Holds in case of unlawful *Retainer*, or partaking in Routs and unlawful Assemblies. *Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 66.

2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects. *Bp. Burnet, Records*, I. iii., No. 16.

3. Specifically, in law: (a) Same as *retaining fee* (which see, under *fee*). (b) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to proceed in an action. (c) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. *Robinson.* (d) The act of an executor or administrator who is a creditor of the decedent, or whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose debts were of equal degree were paid.—**General retainer**, a fee given by a party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case that he may have in any court which that counsel attends.—**Special retainer**, a fee for a particular case which is expected to come on.

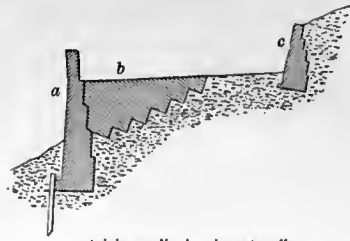
retainership (rē-tā'nēr-ship), *n.* [*< retainer¹ + -ship.*] The state of being a retainer or follower; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [*Rare.*]

All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of *retainership* toward the fast-fading chieftainship of Glenwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to be tended and cared for like a child. *G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Olenwarlock*, xiii.

retaining (rē-tā'ning), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of retain, v.*] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging.—**Retaining fee**. See *fee*.—**Retaining lien**. See *lien²*.—**Retaining wall**, a wall built to prevent a bank, as of earth, from slipping down or being washed away; a revetment. See cut in next column.

retainment (rē-tān'ment), *n.* [*< retain + -ment.*] The act of retaining; retention.

retaining-wall (rē-tān'wāl), *n.* Same as *retaining wall* (which see, under *retaining*).



retake (rē-tāk'), *v. t.* [*< re- + take.*] 1. To take again.

A day should be appointed when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

Thy chair, a grief to all the brethren, stands Vacant, but thou *retake* it, mine again! *Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.*

2. To take back; recapture.

retaker (rē-tā'kēr), *n.* [*< retake + -er¹*.] One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Imp. Diet.*

retaliate (rē-tal'i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retaliated*, ppr. *retaliating*. [*< L. retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, requite, retaliate (cf. *talio*, retaliation in kind; *lex talionis*, law of retaliation), *< re-*, back, again, + *talis*, such: see *talion*. Cf. *retail²*.] 1. *trans.* To return in kind; repay or requite by an act of the same kind: now seldom or never used except in the sense of returning evil for evil: as, to *retaliate* injuries.

Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke's some his visit should be *retaliated*. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 137.

The kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion. *Dryden, Hind and Panther*, To the Reader.

Let it be the pride of our writers, . . . disdaining to *retaliate* the illiberality of British authors, to speak of the English nation without prejudice. *Irving, Sketch-Book*, p. 78.

Our blood may boil at hearing of atrocities committed, without being able to ascertain how those atrocities were provoked, or how they may have been *retaliated*. *W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays*, 1st ser., p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.

Liberality . . . may lead the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to *retaliate*. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, lxxv.

=*Syn.* See *revenge, n.*
retaliation (rē-tal-i-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *retaliatio(n)-*, *< retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manor of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you. *MS. Harl. 646. (Halliwell.)*

The *lex talionis*, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment. *Blackstone, Com.*, IV. i.

=*Syn.* *Retribution, Reprisal*, etc. See *revenge*.

retaliative (rē-tal'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [*< retaliate + -ive.*] Tending to or of the nature of retaliation; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quarterly Rev. (Imp. Diet.)*

retaliatory (rē-tal'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< retaliate + -ory.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of retaliation.

The armed neutrality was succeeded by *retaliatory* embargoes, and on the 2d of April, 1801, the battle of Copenhagen prostrated the power of Denmark. *Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law*, § 191.

retama (re-tā'mä or re-tā'mä), *n.* [*< Sp. retama*, Ar. *retama*.] Any one of a small group of plants forming the section *Retama* (sometimes considered a genus—*Boissier*, 1839), in the genus *Genista*. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves. They are found in the Mediterranean region and the Canaries. Some species are useful for fixing sands.

The region of *retama*, the first bushes of which are met with at the pass which admits the traveller into the Llano de la Retama. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 798.

retard (rē-tārd'), *v.* [*< OF. retarder*, F. *retarder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retardar* = It. *ritardare*, *< L. retardare*, make slow, delay, *< re-*, back, + *tardare*, make slow, *< tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

This will *retard* the work a month at least. *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, IV. 3.

Accidental causes *retarded* at times, and at times accelerated, the progress of the controversy. *Webster, Speech at Plymouth*, Dec. 22, 1820.

While, however, the predatory activities have not prevented the development of sympathy in the directions open to it, they have *retarded* it throughout its entire range. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 512.

2. To defer; postpone; put off.

Those relations which describe the tricks and vices only of mankind, by increasing our suspicion in life, *retard* our success. *Goldsmith, Vicar*, xxvi.

My friends, the time is coming when a State Church will be unknown in England, and it rests with you to accelerate, or *retard* that happy consummation. *John Bright*, in G. Barnett Smith, II.

Retarded motion, in *physics*, that motion which exhibits continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of *retarded* motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See *acceleration*.—**Retarding age**, a form of age in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour each day. =*Syn.* 1. To detain, delay.

II. *intrans.* To be delayed or later than usual.

Some years it [the inundation of the Nile] hath also *retarded*, and came far later than usually it was expected. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, vi. 8.

retard (rē-tārd'), *n.* [= F. *retard* = Sp. *retardo* = It. *ritardo*; from the verb.] Retardation.—**In retard**, retarded; kept back; delayed in growth or progress.

A people of great natural capacities have been kept for centuries in *retard*. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 516.

Retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

retardant (rē-tār'dant), *a.* [*< L. retardan(t)-*, ppr. of *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Retarding; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [*Rare.*]

We know the *retardant* effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility. *Stedman, Poets of America*, p. 468.

retardation (rē-tār-dā'shon), *n.* [= *OF. (and F.) retardation* = Sp. *retardacion* = Pg. *retardação* = It. *ritardazione*, *< L. retardatio(n)-*, *< retardare*, pp. *retardatus*, retard: see *retard*.]

1. The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.

If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its failure to attain to the condition of the parent is due to the supervention of a slower rate of growth; to this phenomenon the term *retardation* was applied. *E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 125.

2. In *physics*: (a) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.

The fall of meteoric dust on to the earth must cause a small *retardation* of the earth's rotation, although to an amount probably quite insensible in a century. *Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil.*, § 830.

It was generally supposed that the discrepancy between the theoretical and observed result is due to a *retardation* of the earth's rotation by the friction of the tides. *C. A. Young, General Astronomy*, § 461.

(b) In *acoustics* and *optics*, the distance by which one wave is behind another. Better called *retard*, being translation of French *retard*.

In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the reflected ray undergoes a *retardation* in respect to the incident ray of a half wave-length. *Lommel, Light* (trans.), p. 240.

3†. Postponement; deferment.

Out of this ground a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoar hairs. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 851.

4. Specifically, in *music*: (a) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (b) The prolongation of a concordant tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to *anticipation*, and distinguished from *suspension* by the upward resolution. [It would be well, however, if *retardation* were made the generic term, with *suspension* as a species.]

5. In *teleg.*, decrease in the speed of telegraph-signaling due to self-induction and induction from surrounding conductors.—6. That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

We find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and *retardations* of improvement. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 99.

Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, or the number of seconds by which mean noon comes later each successive sidereal day, as if the mean sun hung back in its diurnal revolution.—**Retardation of the tides**. See *acceleration*.

retardative (rē-tār'dā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *retardatif* = It. *ritardativo*, *< L. retardatus*, pp. of *retardare*, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding.

The *retardative* effects would also be largely increased, to a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephona. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII, 717.

retardatory (rē-tār'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< retard + -atory.*] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power. *Athenæum*, No. 2862, p. 308.

retarder (rē-tār'dēr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*. *Glanville*.

retardment (rē-tār'dmēt), *n.* [*< OF. retardement, F. retardement = Pr. retardamen = Pg. retardamento = It. ritardamento, < ML. *retardamentum, < L. retardare, retard: see retard.*] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

Which Malice or which Art no more could stay Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring To the reascitation of the Day, Or resurrection of the Spring. *Cowley, Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return.*

retaut (rē-tānt'), *n.* [*< re- + taunt, n.*] The repetition of a taunt. [*Rare.*]

Wth snche tauntes and *retautes*, ye, in maner checke and checke mate to the uttermooste profe of my patience. *Hall, Richard III.*, f. 10. (*Hallivell.*)

retch¹ (rech), *v.* [(a) *< ME. recchen, < AS. reccan, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under rack*¹, *v.); mixed in mod. dial. use with (b) reach. < ME. rechen, < AS. ræcan, reach: see reach*¹.] To reach. [*Prev. Eng.*]

I *retehe* with a weapen or with my hande, je attains. *Patsgrave. (Hallivell.)*

retch² (rech), *v. i.* [*Also formerly or dial. reach; < ME. *rechen, < AS. hræcan, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. hræca, spittle, expectoration, hræcca, hawking, clearing the throat, *hræccan, hræctan, eructate, retch, hræcetung, retching), = Icel. hrækja, hawk, spit (hræki, spittle); cf. OHG. rachison, MHG. rahsenen, hawk; prob. ult. imitative (cf. hawk*³). The AS. hræce, throat, = MD. ræcke = OHG. rahho. MHG. rache, G. rachen, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit.

The ashes of the said barke given in wine hote is greatly commended for the *retching* and spitting of blood. *Holland, tr. of Pliny*, xxiv. 4.

"Beloved Julia, hear me still hesecheing!" (Here he grew inarticulate with *retching*.) *Byron, Don Juan*, ii. 20.

retch³ (rech), *v. i. and t.* [*An assibilated form of reach.*] Same as *reach*.

retchless (rech'les), *a.* [*An assibilated form of reckless.*] Same as *reckless*.

I left my native soile, full like a *retchlesse* man. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 384.

They are such *retchless* flies as you are, that blow cut-purses abroad in every corner; your foolish having of money makes them. *B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

retchlessly (rech'les-li), *adv.* Same as *recklessly*.

I do horribly and *retchlessly* neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head. *J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853)*, II. 262.

retchlessness (rech'les-nes), *n.* Same as *recklessness*.

A viper that hast eat a passage through me, Through mine own bowels, by thy *retchlessness*. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady*, iv. 1.

rete (rē'tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē'shi-ā). [*NL., < L. rete, a net.*] In *anat.*, a vascular network; a plexus, glomerulus, or congeries of small vessels; in *bot.*, a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large cerebral cleft, which are connected with the roof of the cleft. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 513.

Epidermal rete. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete Halleri**. Same as *rete vasculosum testis*.—**Rete Malpighii**. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete mirabile**, a network or plexus of small veins or arteria, formed by the immediate breaking up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by reuniting in a single vessel (bipolar), or in capillaries (unipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum** or **conjunctum**, a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen**, a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex**, a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum**, the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickly cells. Also called *stratum spinosum, rete mucosum Malpighii, rete Malpighii, stratum Malpighii, corpus reticulare, corpus mucosum, Malpighian layer, epidermal rete*. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland*.—**Rete vasculosum testis**, a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the vasa deferentia. Also called *rete vasculosum Halleri, rete Halleri, rete testis, rete testis Halleri, spermatic rete*.

retetious (rē-tē'shus), *a.* [*Irreg. < rete + -cious.*] Same as *retiform*.

retectiōn (rē-tek'shon), *n.* [*< L. retectus, pp. of retegere, uncover, disclose, < re-, back, + t-*

gere, cover: see tegument.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retectiōn* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle, Works*, I. 685.

retell (rē-tel'), *v. t.* [*< re- + tell.*] To tell again.

What'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . . At such a time, with all the rest *retell*, May reasonably die, and never rise To do him wrong. *Shak., I Hen. IV.*, i. 3. 73.

retent, *n.* [*ME., for retenuc, retinue: see retinue.*] Retinue.

Syre Degriavaunt ys whom [home] went, And aftyr hys *reten* sent. *Sir Degrevant*, 930. (*Hallivell.*)

retenancet, *n.* [*ME., also retenance, retenucus, also retainance, < OF. retenance, < ML. *retinentia, < L. retinere, retain: see retain. Cf. retinue.*] Retinue.

Mede was ymaried in meteles me thougte; That alle the riche *retenancus* that regneth with the false Were boden to the bridle. *Piers Plowman (B)*, ii. 52.

retent (rē-tent'), *n.* [*< L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] That which is retained. *Imp. Dict.*

retention (rē-ten'shon), *n.* [*< OF. retention, F. rétention = Pr. retentio = Sp. retencion = Pg. retenção = It. ritenzione, < L. retentio(-n-), a retaining, < retinere, pp. retentus, retain: see retain.*] 1. The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add My love, without *retention* or restraint. *Shak., T. N.*, v. I. 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its *retention*. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 350.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A troward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work [western doorway of tower of Traù] is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late *retention* of the forms of that admirable style. *E. A. Freeman, Venice*, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with *memory*.

No woman's heart So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention*. *Shak., T. N.*, ii. 4. 99.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call *retention*, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received.

Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

Any particular acquisitive task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 287.

Hence—5†. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [*Rare.*]

That poor *retention* could not so much hold, Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score; Therefore to give them from me was I bold, To trust those tables that receive thee more. *Shak., Sonnets*, cxxii.

6. In *med.*: (a) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine by the stomach; *retention* of urine. Hence—(b) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—7†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit To send the old and miserable king To some *retention* and appointed guard. *Shak., Lear*, v. 3. 47.

8. In *Scots law*, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst**, a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine**, in *med.*, a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.—**Syn.** 2. Reservation, preservation. See *keep*.

retentive (rē-ten'tiv), *a. and n.* [*< OF. retentif = Pr. retentiu = Sp. Pg. It. retentico, < L. retentus, pp. of retinere, retain: see retain.*] 1. a. 1†. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit. *Shak., J. C.*, i. 3. 95.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body *retentive* of heat or of magnetism; the *retentive* force of the stomach.—3. Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a *retentive* faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me. *Hosell, Letters*, li. 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially *retentive* in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. *J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 294.

Retentive faculty, the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II.† *n.* That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with all outward *retentives*. *Ep. Hall, Nabal and Abigail*.

retentively (rē-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

retentiveness (rē-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished *retentiveness* of impressions. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 100.

Retentiveness is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 47.

Magnetic retentiveness. Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

retentivity (rē-ten'tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. rétentivité; as retentive + -ity.*] Retentiveness; specifically, in *magnetism*, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

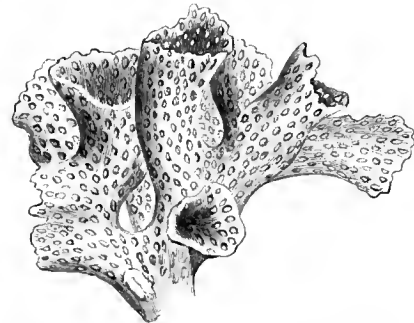
This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation is sometimes called *coercive force*; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*.

S. P. Thompson, Elcct. and Mag., p. 80.

retenuet, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

Retepora (rē-tep'ō-rā), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarek, 1801), < L. rete, net, + porus, a pore: see pore*².] The typical genus of *Reteporidae*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's ruffles*.

retepore (rē-tē-pōr), *n. and a.* [*< NL. Retepora.*] 1. *n.* A member of the *Reteporidae*.



Retepore (*Retepora tubulata*), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidae*.

Reteporidae (rē-tē-pōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Retepora + -idae.*] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), unilaminar, reticulately or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoecia are secund.

retetelarian (rē-tē-tē-lā-ri-an), *a. and n.* Same as *retitelarian*.

retetex (rē-tek's), *v. t.* [*< L. retexere, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < re-, back, again, + texere, weave: see text.*] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the forwardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retetexed*. *Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams*, i. 57. (*Davies.*)

retetexture (rē-tek's-tūr), *n.* [*< re- + texture. Cf. reter.*] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retetexture* of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, foras, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, iii. 2.

rethor, *n.* A Middle English form of *rethor*.

rethoricet, rethoricket, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rethoric*.

rethoriant, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

rethoriously, *adv.* See *rhetoriously*.

retia, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

retial (rē'shi-ā), *a.* [*< rete + -ial.*] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.

Retiariae (rē-shi-ā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *retiaria*, fem. of *retiarus*, adj.: see *retiarus*.] The spinning spiders; spiders which spin a web for the capture of their prey. See *Retitela*.

retiarus (rē-shi-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *retiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *retiarus*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and a net. With these implements he endeavored to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with helmet, shield, and sword.

retiarium (rē-shi-ā'ri-um), *a. and n.* [= F. *retiaire*, < L. *retiarus*, one who fights with a net, prop. adj., pertaining to a net, < *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] **I. a. 1.** Net-like.

Retiary and hanging textures.

Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus. II.

2. Spinning a web, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Retiariae*.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiarus* spiders, and their position in the web. Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 19.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle.

Scholastic *retiarus* versatility of logic. Coleridge.

II. n.; pl. *retiarics* (-riz). **1.** Same as *retiarus*.—**2.** A *retiarus* spider; a member of the *Retiariae*.

reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* [*<* OF. *reticence*, F. *reticence* = Sp. Pg. *reticencia* = It. *reticenza*, < L. *reticentia*, silence, < *reticen(t)-s*, silent, reticent: see *reticent*.] **1.** The fact or character of being reticent; a disposition to keep, or the keeping of, one's own counsel; the state of being silent; reservation of one's thoughts or opinions.

Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical. Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 841.

I found,
Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,
Such fine reserve and noble reticence.

Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *rhet.*, aposiopesis.—**Syn. 1.** Reserve, taciturnity.

reticency (ret'i-sen-si), *n.* [As *reticence* (see *cy*).] Reticence. *Imp. Dict.*

reticent (ret'i-sent), *a.* [*<* L. *reticen(t)-s*, ppr. of *reticere*, be silent, < *re-*, again, + *luere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Disposed to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters: as, he is very *reticent* about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally reticent.

Lamb, To Coleridge. (Latham.)

Mr. Glegg, like all men of his stamp, was extremely reticent about his will. George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, i. 12.

reticle (ret'i-kl), *n.* [*<* F. *reticule*, a net: see *reticule*.] Same as *reticule*, 2.

The *reticle* [of the transit-telescope] is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astron.*, p. 76.

reticula, *n.* Plural of *reticulum*.

reticular (rē-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *reticulaire* = Sp. Pg. *reticular* = It. *reticolare*, < NL. **reticularis*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.]

1. Formed like a net or of network. Hence, by extension—**2.** Having many similar openings which are large in proportion to the solid parts.—**3.** Like a network; entangled; complicated.

The law [in England] is blind, crooked, and perverse, but sure and equal; its administration is on the practice of by gone ages, slow, *reticular*, complicated.

The Century, XXVI. 822.

4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by reticulation; retial; full of interstices; cancellate; areolar; cellular; as, *reticular* substance, tissue, or membrane, which is the areolar or cellular or ordinary connective tissue. The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the *reticular body*. See *rete*.—**Reticular cartilage**, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibers. Also called *elastic fibrocartilage*, *yellow elastic cartilage*.—**Reticular formation**, the formatio reticularis, a formation occupying the anterior and lateral area of the oblongata dorsa of the pyramids and lower olives and extending up into the pons (and mesencephalon). The ninth, tenth, and eleventh nerves mark its lateral boundaries. It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverse fibers with interspersed ganglion-cells. These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts, or formatio reticularis grisea, which are marked off from the median parts, or formatio reticularis alba, by the hypoglossal nerve-roots.—**Reticular lamina**. See *lamina*.—**Reticular layer of skin**, the deeper-lying part of the corium, below the papillary layer.

reticulare (rē-tik'ū-lār-ē), *n.* [NL., neut. of **reticularis*: see *reticular*.] The reticular epidermal layer, more fully called *corpus reticulare*; the rete mucosum (which see, under *rete*). **Reticularia**¹ (rē-tik'ū-lār-ri-ū), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticularis*, reticular: see *reticule*.] Peramiferous protozoans; a synonym of *For-*

aminifera. Also *Reticulosa*. W. B. Carpenter, 1862.

Reticularia² (rē-tik'ū-lār-ri-ū), *n.* [NL. (Bulliard, 1791), < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Reticulariaceae*. The spores, capillitium, and columella are uniformly bright-colored, without lime.

Reticulariaceae (rē-tik'ū-lār-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Reticularia*² + *-aceae*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Reticularia*.

reticularian (rē-tik'ū-lār-ri-an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Reticularia*¹ + *-an*.] **I. a.** Having a reticulated or foraminated test; pertaining to the *Reticularia*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Reticularia*; a foraminifer.

reticularly (rē-tik'ū-lār-li), *adv.* So as to be reticulate; in a reticular manner.

The outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged. Owen, *Anat.*

reticularly (rē-tik'ū-lār-li), *a.* [*<* NL. *reticularis*: see *reticular*.] Same as *reticular*.

The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab color, and all cut into a *reticular* work of branches, . . . was far from beautiful about Rotterdam. Carlyle, in Froude (*Life in London*, xx.).

reticulate (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *reticulé* = Pg. *reticulado* = It. *reticolato*, < L. *reticulatus*, made like a net, < *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] Netted; resembling network; having distinct lines or veins crossing as in network; covered with netted lines. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, having distinct lines or veins crossing like network. (b) In *mineral.*, applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibers crossed by other fibers which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. (c) In *bot.*: (1) Resembling network; netted or mesh-like; retiform: said especially of a venation. (2) Netted-veined; retinerved: said of leaves or other organs. See *netted-veined*, and cuts 1 to 6 under *neration*.—**Reticulate tarsus**, in *ornith.*, a tarsometatarsus covered with reticulations produced by numerous small plates separated by lines of impression. The reticulate tarsus is specially distinguished from the *scutellate tarsus*, and also from the *laminated* or *booted tarsus*. See *reticulation*, 2, and cuts under *booted* and *scutellate*.

reticulate (rē-tik'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reticulated*, ppr. *reticulating*. [*<* *reticulate*, *a.*] **I. trans.** To form into network; cover with intersecting lines resembling network. [Rare.] Spurs or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps, and, as it were, *reticulating* these provinces, give to the valleys the protection of a particular inclosure to each. Jefferson, To La Fayette (Correspondence, II. 105).

II. intrans. In *zool.*, to cross irregularly so as to form meshes like those of a net: as, lines which *reticulate* on a surface.

reticulated (rē-tik'ū-lāt-ed), *p. a.* [*<* *reticulate* + *-ed*.] Same as *reticulate*, *a.*—**Reticulated glass**. See *glass*.—**Reticulated head-dress**. Same as *crispine*.—**Reticulated line**, a line formed of a succession of loops or links, like a chain; a catenulated line. [Rare.]—**Reticulated masonry**. Same as *reticulated work*.—**Reticulated micrometer**, a reticule or network in equal squares, intended to be placed in the focus of a telescope and be viewed generally by a low power. Such an instrument is useful in some zone-work.—**Reticulated molding**, in *arch.*, a molding ornamented with



Reticulated Molding.—Walls of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, England.

a fillet interlaced in various ways like network, or otherwise formed so as to present a meshed appearance. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles.

—**Reticulated work**, a variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozengewise, so that the joints resemble the meshes of a net. This form of masonry was very common among the



Reticulated Molding.



Ancient Roman Reticulated Work.

Romans, in Auvergne in France in the middle ages, and elsewhere. Also known as *opus reticulatum*. See also cut under *opus*.

reticulately (rē-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* So as to form a network or reticulation.

Generally the sporangium contains, besides the spores, a structure called the Capillitium, consisting sometimes of small thin-walled tubes anastomosing *reticulately*.

Sachs, *Botany* (trans.), p. 275.

reticulate-veined (rē-tik'ū-lāt-vānd), *a.* Netted-veined.

reticulation (rē-tik'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *reticulation* = It. *reticulazione*; < *reticulate* + *-ion*.]

1. The character of being reticulated or net-like; that which is reticulated; a network, or an arrangement of veins, etc., resembling one.

It is curious to observe the minute *reticulations* of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people, while cold, venomous, and patient he watched his victims from the centre of his web.

Molloy, Dutch Republic, I. 279.

The Rhizomata [of *Calamites undulatus*] . . . are beautifully covered with a cellular *reticulation* on the thin bark, and show occasional round areoles marking the points of exit of the rootlets.

Darwin, *Geol. Hist. Planta*, p. 168.

2. In *ornith.*, one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate; also, the whole set of such plates, and the state of being reticulate: distinguished from *scutellation* and *lamination*. The individual reticulations may be quite regularly six-sided, like the cells of honeycomb, or of various other figures. Reticulation of the sides and back of the tarsus often concurs with scutellation on the front. The impressed lines may be mere creases in uniformly soft integument, somewhat like those of the human palm, or they may separate hard, roughened, or granulated reticulations. It is most characteristic of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show reticulation, and of those of land-birds to be scutellate or laminate, or both.

3. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

reticule (ret'i-kül), *n.* [*<* F. *reticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule, < L. *reticulum*, neut., also *reticulus*, m., a little net, reticule, double dim. of *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] Doublet of *retiele*.] **1.** A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

There were five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun.

Dear Muse, 'tis twenty years or more
Since that enchanted, fairy time
When you came tapping at my door,
Your *reticule* stuffed full of rhyme.

T. B. Aldrich, At Two-score.

2. An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other. These may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer, or they may be arranged meridionally, except two at right angles or perhaps one nearly at right angles, or otherwise. Also *retiele*.

3. Same as *reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosus (rē-tik'ū-lō'sū), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticulosus*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *retiele*.] Same as *Reticularia*¹.

reticulous (rē-tik'ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, minutely or finely reticulate.

reticulum (rē-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *reticula* (-lā). [NL., < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *retiele* and *retiele*.] **1.** A network. Also *retiele*.—

2. Neuroglia. Kölliker.—**3.** The network which pervades the substance of the cell and nucleus inclosing the softer portions of the protoplasm.

—**4.** The second stomach of a ruminant; that part of a quadripartite stomach which is between the rumen or paunch and the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; the hood or honeycomb-bag; so called from the reticulation of the ridges into which the mucous membrane is thrown up. It makes the best part of tripe. See cuts under *ruminant* and *Tragulidae*.—**5.** In *bot.*, any reticulated structure; sometimes, specifically, the fibrous web at the base of the petiole in some palms.—**6.** [*cap.*] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille. Also *Reticulus Rhomboidalis*.

retiercé (ré-tyār-sā'), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *retiers*, a third part of a third, < *re-*, again, + *tiers*, third: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided fessewise into three equal parts, each of which is subdivided fessewise and bears three tinctures, which are the same in their order in each of the three parts; Barry of nine, of three successive tinctures thrice repeated, as gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable.

Retifera (rē-tif'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retiferus*: see *retiferous*.] A family of De Blainville's cervicobranchiate *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, based on the genus *Patella*; the true limpets. See *Patellidae*.

retiferous (rē-tif'ē-rūs), *a.* [NL. *retiferus*, < *L. rete*, a net, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Having a rete or retia; reticulate.

retiforme (rē-ti'fōrm), *a.* [OF. *retiforme*, F. *retiforme* = Pg. It. *retiforme*, < NL. *retiformis*, < *L. rete*, a net, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, retial; like a network or rete in form or appearance; reticular: as, the *retiform* coat of the eyeball.—2. In *bot.*, net-like; reticulate.—**Retiform connective tissue.** See *adenoid tissue*, under *adenoid*.

retina (ret'i-nā), *n.* [= OF. *retine*, *rectine*, F. *rétime* = Sp. Pg. It. *retina*, < NL. *retina*, *retina*: so called because resembling fine network, < *L. rete*, a net: see *rete*.] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, between the choroid coat and the vitreous humor. It extends from the entrance into the eyeball of the optic nerve toward the crystalline lens, terminating in the ora serrata. A modified division of the retinal structure is, however, continued forward as the pars ciliaris retinae. The retina consists of a delicate and complex expansion and modification of the optic nerve, supported by a network of connective tissue. It may be divided into ten layers: (1) internally, next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor, the internal limiting membrane, formed of the expanded bases of the fibers of Müller; (2) the fibers of the optic nerve; (3) layer of ganglion-cells; (4) internal molecular or granular layer; (5) inner nuclear layer; (6) external molecular or granular layer; (7) external nuclear layer; (8) external limiting membrane, which is connected with the ends of Müller's fibers; (9) layer of rods and cones, or bacillary layer; (10) pigmentary layer. In the center of the back part of the retina, near the line of the optic axis, is the macula lutea, the most sensitive part of the retina; and in the center of the macula is a depression, the fovea centralis, in which the rods are absent. The color of the macula is due to a yellow pigment. About one tenth of an inch internally to the fovea is the point of entrance of the optic nerve with its central artery; the retina is incomplete at this point, and constitutes the "blind spot." The nerve-fibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as many narrow fibers, and for each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rods, and 7 pigment-cells. The retina serves the purpose of vision in being the organ through or by means of which vibrations of luminiferous ether excite the optic nerve to its appropriate activity. See *eye*.



Diagrammatic View of a Section of the Nervous Elements of the Retina, the merely connective elements being not represented: magnified about 150 diameters: *a*, the rods; *c*, the cones; *b*, *d*, *e*, granules of the outer nuclear layer, with which these are connected; *d*, *e*, interwoven very delicate nervous fibers of the outer molecular layer, from which fine nervous filaments bearing granules of the inner nuclear layer *f*, *f*, proceed toward the front surface; *g*, *g*, continuation of these fine nerves in the inner molecular layer, which become convoluted and interwoven with the processes of the ganglionic corpuscles *h*, *h*, *h*, *i*, expansion of the fibers of the optic nerve.

Central artery and vein of retina. See *central*.

Coarctate retina, a funnel-shaped condition of the retina, due to the accumulation of fluid between the retina and the choroid.—**Epilepsy of the retina.** See *epilepsy*.

Pigmentary layer of the retina. See *pigmentary*.—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina,** a layer composed of minute elongated cylindrical and flask-shaped elements arranged vertically to the pigmentary layer of the retina, and parallel to one another. Also called *columnar layer*, *bacillary layer*, *stratum bacillosum*, *stratum cylindrorum*, *Jacob's membrane*, *Jacobian membrane*.

retinaculum (ret-i-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *retinacula* (-lā). [= F. *retinacle*, < *L. retinaculum*, a band, tether, halter, tie, < *retinere*, hold back: see *retain*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. (*b*) The persistent and indurated hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceae*. *A. Gray*.—2. In *anat.*, a restraining band; a bridle or frenum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendons of muscles; also to the bridle of the ileocecal valve.—3. In *entom.*, specifically, a small scale or plate which in some insects checks undue protrusion of the sting.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, etc.—**Retinacula of Morgagni, or retinacula of the ileocecal valve,** the membranous ridge formed by the coalescence of the valvular segments at each end of the opening between the ileum and the colon. Also called *frena*.—**Retinaculum peroneorum,** a fibrous band which holds in place the tendons of the peroneal muscles as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum.—**Retinaculum tendineum,** a transverse band of fibrous tissue which in the region of joints passes over the tendons, and serves to hold them close to the bone, as the annular ligaments of the wrist and the ankle.

retinal (ret'i-nal), *a.* [NL. < *retina* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the retina: as, *retinal* structure; *retinal* expansion; *retinal* images.

Surely if form and length were originally *retinal* sensations, *retinal* rectangles ought not to become acute or obtuse, and lines ought not to alter their relative lengths as they do. *W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 527.

Retinal apoplexy, hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina.—**Retinal horizon,** Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball.—**Retinal image,** the image of external objects formed on the retina.—**Retinal ischemia,** partial or complete anemias of the retina, caused by contraction of one or more branches of the arteria centralis retinae.—**Retinal purple.** Same as *rhodopsin*.

retinalite (rē-tin'ā-lit), *n.* [Prop. **retinolitite*, < Gr. *ῥητιν*, resin (see *resin*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine, from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

retinerved (rē-ti-nērvd), *a.* [NL. < *L. rete*, net, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, netted-veined; reticulate.

retinite (ret'i-nit), *n.* [= F. *rétime*, < Gr. *ῥητιν*, resin (see *resin*), + *-ite*.] 1. Highgate resin.—2. One of the French names for pitch-stone or obsidian, occasionally used in this sense by writers in English, especially in translating from the French. See cut under *fluidal*.

retinitis (ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the retina.—**Albuminuric retinitis,** retinitis caused by Bright's disease.—**Diabetic retinitis,** retinitis occurring in diabetes.—**Nephritic retinitis.** See *nephritic*.—**Retinitis pigmentosa,** a chronic interstitial connective-tissue proliferation of all the layers of the eye, with development of pigment due to a proliferation of the pigment-layer, and with final atrophy of the optic nerve.

retinochoroiditis (ret'i-nō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *choroid* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, same as *chorioretinitis*.

retinogen (ret'i-nō-jen), *n.* [NL. *retina*, *retina*, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen*.] The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differentiated: distinguished from *gangliogen*.

retinoid (ret'i-noid), *a.* [Gr. *ῥητιν*, resin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin.

retinophora (ret-i-nōf'ō-rā), *n.*; pl. *retinophorae* (-rē). [NL., < *retina*, *retina*, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*.] One of those cells of the embryonic eye of arthropods which secrete the chitinous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidium. Also called *vitrella*.

retinoscopy (ret'i-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [NL. *retina* + Gr. *σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Skiascopy.—2. Examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

retinoskiagraphy, *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

Retinospora (ret-i-nōs'pō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < Gr. *ῥητιν*, resin, + *σπορά*, seed.] A former genus of coniferous trees, now united to *Chamaecyparis*, from which it has been distinguished by the conspicuous resin-ducts in the seed-coat. Several species are often cultivated in America under the name *retinospora*. They are also known as *Japanese cypress*—*C. (R.) obtusa* as the *Japanese tree-of-the-sun*, *C. (R.) pisifera* as *sawara*. They are in use for lawn-decoration, and for hedges, especially the golden *retinospora*, consisting of cultivated varieties (var. *aurea*) of both these species, with yellowish foliage.

retinue (ret'i-nū, formerly rē-tin'ū), *n.* [ME. *retenuē*, < OF. *retenuē*, a retinue, F. *retenuē*, reserve, modesty (= Pr. *retenguda*; ML. reflex *retentū*), fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retinere*, < *L. retinere*, retain: see *retain*.] 1. A body of retainers; a suite, as of a prince or other great personage; a train of persons; a cortège; a procession.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 221.

To horse we got, and so
Went forth in long retinue following up
The river as it narrow'd to the hills.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iii.

2. An accompaniment; a concomitant. [Rare.]

The long retinue of a prosperous reign,
A series of successful years.

Dryden, *Threnodia Augustalia*, l. 507.

To have at one's retinuet, to have retained by one.

He hadde eek wenchea at his retenuē.

Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, l. 55.

retinula (rē-tin'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *retinulae* (-lā). [NL., dim. of *retina*, *retina*: see *retina*.] In *entom.*, a group of combined retinal cells, bearing a rhabdom. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 264.

retinular (rē-tin'ū-lār), *a.* [NL. < *retinula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a retinula.

retiped (rē'ti-ped), *a.* [NL. < *L. rete*, a net, + *pes* (ped) = *E. foot*.] Having reticulate tarsi, as a bird.

retiracy (rē-tir'ā-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *retire* + *-acy*, appar. after the analogy of *privacy*.] Retirement; seclusion. [Recent.]

The two windows were draped with sheets, . . . the female mind cherishing a prejudice in favor of *retiracy* during the night-capped periods of existence.

L. M. Alcott, *Hospital Sketches*, p. 61.

He, . . . in explanation of his motive for such remorseless *retiracy*, says: "I am engaged in a business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known I had written a novel."

The Critic, March 1, 1884, p. 97.

retirade (ret-i-rād'), *n.* [F. *retirade* (= Sp. Pg. (milit.) *retirada* = It. *ritirata*), < *retirer*, retire: see *retire*. Cf. *tirade*.] In *fort.*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle.

retiral (rē-tir'āl), *n.* [NL. < *retire* + *-al*.] The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due: as, the *retiral* of a bill. *Cotgrave*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

retire (rē-tir'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retired*, ppr. *retiring*. [OF. *retirer*, F. *retirer* (= Fr. Sp. Pg. *retirar* = It. *ritirare*), retire, withdraw, < *re-*, back, + *tirer*, draw: see *tire*, and cf. *attire*.]

I. trans. 1. To draw back; take or lead back; cause to move backward or retreat.

He, our hope, might have retired his power,
And driven into despair an enemy's hope.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. 2. 46.

The locks between her chamber and his will,
Each one, by him enforced, retires his ward.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 303.

2t. To take away; withdraw; remove.

Where the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, Ded.

I will retire my favorable presence from them.

Leighton, *Works* (ed. Carter), p. 366.

3t. To lead apart from others; bring into retirement; remove as from a company or a frequented place into seclusion: generally with a reflexive pronoun.

Beauch you, give me leave to retire myself.

Shak., *Cor.*, i. 3. 30.

Good Dioclesian,
Weary of pomp and state, retires himself,
With a small train, to a most private grange
In Lombardy.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, v. (cho.).

4. To withdraw; separate; abstract.

Let us suppose . . . the soul of Castor, while he is sleeping,
retired from his body.

Locke, *Human Understanding*, II. i. § 12.

So soon as you wake, retire your mind into pure silence
from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.

Penn., *Advice to Children*, ii.

5. Specifically, to remove from active service; place on the retired list, as of the army or navy.—6. To recover; redeem; regain by the payment of a sum of money; hence, specifically, to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying: as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company; to *retire* a bill.

If he be furnished with supplies for the retiring of his
old wardrobe from pawn.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

Many of these [State banks] were in being before the enactment of the national banking law, declined reorganization under its terms, and were obliged to retire their circulation.

Harper's Mag., LXXX. 459.

II. intrans. 1. To draw back; go back; return.

He'll say in Troy, when he retires,
The Grecian dames are sunburnt, and not worth
The splinter of a lance. *Shak.*, *T.* and *C.*, i. 3. 281.

At his command the uprooted hills retired
Each to his place. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 781.

2. To draw back; fall back; retreat, as from battle or danger.

The winter coming on, and sickness growing
Upon our soldiers, we will retire to Calabria.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 3. 56.

Here Nature first begins
Her farthest verge, and Chaos to retire
As from her utmost works, a broken foe.

Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 1038.

At me you smiled, but unbeguild
I saw the snare, and I retired.

Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

3. To withdraw; go away or apart; depart; especially, to betake one's self, as from a company or a frequented place, into privacy; go into retirement or seclusion; in the army or navy, to go voluntarily on the retired list.

If you be pleased, retire into my cell
And there repose. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 161.

The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth retire.

Sir J. Davies, *Immortal*, of Soul, Int.

Q. Mary dying a little after, and he [Philip] retiring,
there could be nothing done. *Hocell*, *Letters*, l. vi. 3.

Banish'd therefore by his kindred, he retires into Greece.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, i.

How oft we saw the sun retire,
And burn the threshold of the night.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To withdraw from business or active life.
— 5. Specifically, to go to bed.

Satisfied that his wife had not been from home that evening, . . . he fell into raptures with her. . . They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they retired all in the most perfect good humour.
Fielding, Amelia, x. 3.

Our landlady's daughter said, the other evening, that she was going to retire; whereupon . . . the schoolmistress [said] . . . in good plain English that it was her bed-time.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

6. To slope back; recede; retreat.

The grounds which on the right aspire,
In dimness from the view retire.
T. Parnell, Night-Piece on Death.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To depart, recede. See *retreat*.
retire (rê-tîr'), *n.* [= It. *retiro*; from the verb; see *retire, v.*] 1. The act of retiring; withdrawal. Specifically—(a) Return; removal to a former place or position.

She conjures him by high almighty Jove . . .
That to his borrow'd bed he make retire.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 573.

- (b) Retreat, especially in war.

From off our towers we might behold,
From first to last, the onset and retire
Of both your armies. *Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 326.*

But chasing the enemy so farre for our recourie as powder and arrows wanted, the Spaniards perceiving this returned and in our mens retire they slew six of them.
Holden's Voyages, quoted in R. Eden's First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. xx.

- (c) Retirement; withdrawal into privacy or seclusion; hence, a state of retirement.

Eve . . . with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her retire.
Milton, P. L., xl. 267.

By some freatful chance he made retire
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i.

- 2†. A place of retirement or withdrawal.

This worlds gay shows, which we admire,
Be but vnic shadows to this safe retire
Of life, which here in lowliness ye lead.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 27.

And unto Calais (to his strong retire)
With speed betakes him.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 18.

- 3†. Repair; resort.

All his behavours did make their retire
To the court of his eye, peeping through desire.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 234.

retired (rê-tîr'd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retire, v.*] 1. Secluded from society or from public notice; apart from public view.

Since the exile of Posthumus, most retired
Hath her life been. *Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 36.*

And add to these retired Leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 49.

2. Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge; private; secret.

Language most shows a man: Speak, that I may see thee. It springs out of the most retired and inmost parts of us.
B. Jonson, Discoveries, Oratio Imago Animi.

Those deepe and retired thoughts which, with every man Christianity instructed, ought to be most frequent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a retired merchant.

Roanne seem'd to me one of the pleasantest and most agreeable places imaginable for a retired person.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 26, 1644.

The English lord is a retired shopkeeper, and has the prejudices and timidities of that profession.
Emerson, W. I. Emancipation.

4. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement; also, characteristic of a retired life.

There was one old lady of retired habits, but who had been much in Italy.
Bulwer, My Novel, x. 2.

Retired flank, in *fort.*, a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of the work.—**Retired list**, in the army and navy, a list on which the names of officers disabled for active service are placed. In the United States navy, all officers between the grades of vice-admiral and lieutenant-commander must be retired at the age of sixty-two, and any officer may be retired on application after forty years of service; in the United States army, any officer is retired on application after forty years of service, and any officer after forty-five years of service, or at the age of sixty-two, may be retired at the discretion of the President. Officers on the retired list can be ordered on duty only in case of war.

retiredly (rê-tîr'ôd-lî), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy. *Imp. Dict.*

retiredness (rê-tîr'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being retired; seclusion; privacy; reserve.

This king, with a toad-like *retiredness* of mind, had suffered, and well remembered what he had suffered, from the war in Thessalia.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, il.

I am glad you make this right use of this sweetness,
This sweet *retiredness*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 3.

retirement (rê-tîr'ment), *n.* [retirement = Sp. *retiramiento* = Pg. *retiramento* = It. *ritiramento*; as *retire* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing from action, service, use, sight, public notice, or company; withdrawal: as, the retirement of an army from battle; the retirement of bonds; the retirement of invalid soldiers from service; retirement into the country.

I beseech your majesty, make up,
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 6.

With the retirement of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 178.

2. The state of being retired from society or public life; seclusion; a private manner of life.

His addiction was to courses vain, . . .
And never noted in him any study,
Any retirement, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity.
Shak., Hen. V., l. 1. 58.

Men of such a disposition generally affect retirement, and absence from public affairs.
Bacon, Moral Fables, iii., Expl.

Few that court Retirement are aware
Of half the toils they must encounter there.
Couper, Retirement, l. 609.

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, have so many hours' thoughts, and yet never light on any of these ideas it borrowed not from sensation or reflection.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. l. § 17.

4. A retired or sequestered place; a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares.

The King, sir, . . .
Is in his retirement marvellous distempered.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 312.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit is confined, and apt to sit still, and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 251.

- 5†. Recovery; retrieval.

There be a sort of moodic, hot-hrs'n'd, and alwyses un-edify'd consciences, apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past retirement.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

=Syn. 2. *Seclusion, Loneliness, etc.* See *solitude*.

retirer (rê-tîr'êr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

retiring (rê-tîr'ing), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retire, v.*] 1. Departing; retreating; going out of sight or notice.

There are few men so wise that they can look even at the back of a retiring sorrow with composure.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

2. Fond of retirement; disposed to seclusion; shrinking from society or publicity; reserved.

Louis seemed naturally rather a grave, still, retiring man.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

He [the rhinoceros] developed a nimbleness of limb and ferocity of temper that might hardly have been expected of so bulky and retiring an individual.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 172.

3. Unobtrusive; modest; quiet; subdued: as, a person of retiring manners.

She seemed fluttered, too, by the circumstance of entering a strange house; for it appeared her habits were most retiring and secluded.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

In general, colours which are most used for the expression of . . . shade have been called *retiring*.
Field's Chromatography, p. 46.

4. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Binnie had his retiring pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

=Syn. 2 and 3. *Coy, bashful, diffident, shy.*

Retitelaë (ret-i-tê'lê), *n. pl.* [NL. < L. *rete*, a net, + *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders which spin webs whose threads cross irregularly in all directions. They are known as *line-weavers*. *Walckenaer.*

Retitelariæ (ret'i-tê-lâ'ri-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Retitelæ* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Retitelæ*.

retitelarian (ret'i-tê-lâ'ri-an), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Retitelariæ*.

II. *n.* A retitelarian spider; a retiarey.

Also *retitelarian*.

retoriant, *a. and n.* See *rhetorian*.

retorquet, *v. t.* [retorquer, < L. *retorquere*, turn back: see *retort*.] To turn back; cause to revert. [Rare.]

Shall we, in this detested guise,
With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay,
Gripping our bowels with *retorqued* thoughts.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, v. 1. 237.

retorsion (rê-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *retorsion* = Sp. *retorsion* = Pg. *retorsão*, < ML. *retorsio(n)-, retortio(n)-*, a twisting or bending back, < L. *retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*, *v.* (cf. *retortion*.] The act of retorting; retaliation; specifically, in *international law*, the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circumstances. It implies peaceful retaliation. Also written *retortion*.

Reprisals differ from *retorsion* in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while *retorsion* includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Woolsey, Intro. to Inter. Law, § 114.*

retort¹ (rê-tôrt'), *v.* [retorten, retourten, retort, return, < OF. *retort* (< L. *retortus*), *retordre*, F. *retordre*, also *retorteur*, twist back, = Sp. Pg. *retorce* = It. *ritorcere*, < L. *retorquere*, twist back, turn back, cast back (*argumentum retorquere*, retort an argument), < *re-*, back, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To twist back; bend back by twisting or curving; turn back.

It would be tried, how . . . the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*; or in some pipe that were sinuous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 132.

- 2†. To throw back; specifically, to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they retort that heat again
To the first giver. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 101.*

Dear sir, *retort* me naked to the world
Rather than lay those burdens on me, which
Will stifle me. *Brome, Jovial Crew, i.*

He pass'd
Long way through hostile scorn, . . .
And, with *retorted* scorn, his back he turn'd.
Milton, P. L., v. 906.

- 3†. To cast back; reject; refuse to accept or grant.

The duke's unjust
Thus to *retort* your manifest appeal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 303.

4. To return; turn back or ropel, as an argument, accusation, manner of treatment, etc., upon the originator; retaliate: rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility.

We shall *retort* these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, l. 2.

He . . . discovered the errors of the Roman church, *retorted* the arguments, stated the questions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 76.

He was eminently calculated to exercise that moral pride which enables a poet to defy contemporary criticism, to *retort* contemporary scorn. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 234.*

5. To reply resentfully.

What if thy sen
Prove disobedient, and, reproved, *retort*
Wherefore didst thou beget me? I sought it not.
Milton, P. L., x. 761.

- II. *intrans.* 1†. To curve, twist, or coil back.

Her hairs as Gergon's foul *retorting* snakes.
Greene, Ditty.

This line, thus curve and thus orbicular,
Render direct and perpendicular;
But so direct, that in no sort
It ever may in Rings *retort*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. To retaliate; turn back an argument, accusation, or manner of treatment upon the originator; especially, to make a resentful reply; respond in a spirit of retaliation.

He took a joke without *retorting* by an impertinence.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, *retorted* with great acrimony when it was concluded.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

- 3†. To return.

3† If *retourte* agen by Jerusalem,
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. (Halliwell.)

retort¹ (rê-tôrt'), *n.* [retort, *v.*] The act of retorting; the repelling of an argument, accusation, or incivility; hence, that which is retorted; a retaliatory act or remark; especially, a sharp or witty rejoinder; a repartee.

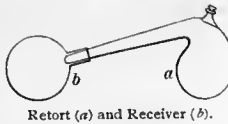
He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort Courtous*.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 76.

The license of wit, the lash of criticism, and the *retort* of the libel suit, testified to the officiousness, as well as the usefulness, of the . . . "knights of the quill."
The Century, XI. 314.

=Syn. See *repartee*.

retort² (rê-tôrt'), *n.* [retorte = Sp. Pg. *retorta*, < ML. **retorta*, a retort, lit. 'a thing bent or twisted,' being in form identical with OF. *reorte, riorte* = It. *riorta*, a band, tie, < ML. *retorta*, a band, tie (of a vine); < L. *retorta*,

fem. of *retortus*, pp. of *retorquere*, twist back: see *retort¹*.] In *chem.* and the *arts*, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, etc., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask, and heat is applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permit the introduction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generally given to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, or bone, are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and in shape.



Retort (a) and Receiver (b).

retort² (rē-tōrt'), *v. t.* [*< retort¹, n.*] In *metal.*, to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an amalgam in stamping quartz rock, and frequently, also, in washing auriferous detritus with the sluice. The amalgam is placed in an iron retort, and then heated, when the mercury passes off in vapor and is condensed in a suitable receiver—the gold, always more or less alloyed with silver, remaining behind. See *gold*.

retorted (rē-tōrt'ed), *p. a.* [*Pp. of retort¹, v.*]

1. Twisted back; bent back; turned back.
He flies indeed, but threatens as he flies,
With heart indignant and *retorted* eyes.
Pope, *Iliad*, xvii. 129.

2. In *her.*, fretted or interlaced: said especially of serpents so arranged as to form a heraldic knot.

retorter (rē-tōrt'ēr), *n.* One who retorts.

retort-holder (rē-tōrt'hōl'dēr), *n.* A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for holding a funnel, etc.

retort-house (rē-tōrt'hous), *n.* That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated.

retortion (rē-tōrt'shōn), *n.* [*< ML. retortio(n)-, retorsio(n)-, a twisting or bending back, < L. retorquere, pp. retortus, twist back: see retort¹, and cf. retorsion.*] 1. The act of turning or bending back.
Our Sea, whose divers-branch *retortions*
Divide the World in three unequal Portions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.
As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself.
J. Spencer, *Prodigies*, p. 253. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of giving back or retaliating anything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.
Complaints and *retortions* are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments.
Lively Oracles (1678), p. 24. (*Latham.*)

retortive (rē-tōrt'iv), *a.* [*< retort¹ + -ive.*] Retorting; turning backward; retrospective. [*Rare.*]

From all his guileful plots the veil they drew,
With eye *retortive* look'd creation thro',
J. Barlow, *The Columbiad*, v. 466.

retort-scaler (rē-tōrt'skā'lēr), *n.* An instrument for removing mechanically the incrustation from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion.

retoss (rē-tōs'), *v. t.* [*< re- + toss.*] To toss back or again.
Along the skiea,
Tost and *retoss*, the ball incessant flies.
Pope, *Odyssey*, vi. 112.

retouch (rē-tuch'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) retoucher = Sp. Pg. retocar = It. ritoccare; as re- + touch.*] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches; revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd plan,
That he has touch'd, *retouch'd*, many a long day
Labor'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams.
Cowper, *Task*, iii. 786.

That pecc
By Pietro of Cortona—probably
His scholar *Ciro Ferri* may have *retouched*.
Browning, *King and Book*, l. 216.

These [frescoes] are in very bad preservation—much faded and *retouched*.
The Century, XXXVII. 543.

retouch (rē-tuch'), *n.* [*< F. retouche = Sp. Pg. retoque = It. ritocco; from the verb: see retouch, v.*] A repeated touch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the *fine arts*, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.

So many Touches and *Retouches*, when the Face is finished.
Steele, *Tender Husband*, iv. 1.

To write con amore, . . . with perpetual touches and *retouches*, . . . and an unwearied pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character.
Johnson, *Dryden*.

retoucher (rē-tuch'ēr), *n.* One who retouches; specifically, in *photog.*, an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., on the subject represented.
A first-class *retoucher* is a good artist.
The Engineer, LXVI. 280.

retouching (rē-tuch'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of retouch, v.*] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion.
His almost invariable desire of *retouching*. . . at times amounted to repainting.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 154.

Afterthoughts, *retouchings*, finish, will be of profit only so far as they too really serve to bring out the original, imitative, germinating sense in them.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 742.

Specifically—2. In *photog.*, the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or positives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, according to the necessities of the case, by applying a pigment to the front or back of the negative, by shading with lead-pencils, by stippling with brushes, or by means of a mechanical sprayer, on the film, especially to stop out hard lines in the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes carefully scraped away with a knife at the desired places. The retouching of the print or positive is done in water-colors or India ink.

retouching-desk (rē-tuch'ing-desk), *n.* Same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-easel (rē-tuch'ing-ē'zəl), *n.* In *photog.*, same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-frame (rē-tuch'ing-frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for retouching negatives. The negative is laid on the ground glass, a support being provided to hold it at a convenient height. A mirror under the desk reflects light upward through the ground glass and the negative, and the operator is often further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes and prevent the interference of rays from above with the light reflected through the negative. Also called *retouching-easel* and *retouching-desk*. Compare *retouching-table*.

retouching-table (rē-tuch'ing-tā'bl), *n.* In *photog.*, a retouching-frame fixed on a stand with legs, so that it needs no independent support.

retouchment (rē-tuch'mēt), *n.* [*< retouch + -ment.*] The act or process of retouching, or the state of being retouched.

The Death of Breuse sans Pitie—as it now appears, at any rate, after its *retouchment*—is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 155.

retour (re-tōr'), *n.* [*< F. retour, OF. retor, retur, retour, a return: see return¹, n.*] 1. A returning.—2. In *Scots law*, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

retoured (re-tōrd'), *a.* [*< retour + -ed².*] In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a retour.—*Retoured duty*, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

retourné, *v.* An obsolete form of *return¹*.

retrace (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [*< OF. (and F.) retracer = Pr. retrassar = Sp. retrasar = Pg. retrazar; as re- + trace¹.*] 1. To trace or track backward; go over again in the reverse direction: as, to *retrace* one's steps.
He *retraced*
His pathway homeward sadly and in haste.
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, ii.

2. To trace back to an original source; trace out by investigation or consideration.
Then, if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.
Dryden, *Aeneid*, vii. 526.

The orthography of others eminent for their learning was as remarkable, and sometimes more eruditely whimsical, either in the attempt to *retrace* the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.
I. D'Israeli, *Amen.* of Lit., II. 22.

3. To trace again; renew the lines of; as, to *retrace* the defaced outline of a drawing.
This letter, traced in pencil-characters,
Guido as easily got *retraced* in ink
By his wife's pen, guided from end to end.
Browning, *King and Book*, l. 122.

4. To rehearse; repeat.
He regates his list'n'ing wife
With all th' adventures of his early life, . . .
Retracing thus his frolics.
Cowper, *Tirocinium*, f. 332.

retraceable (rē-trā'sā-bl), *a.* [*< retrace + -able.*] Capable of being retraced. *Imp. Dict.*

retract (rē-trakt'), *v.* [*< OF. retracter, F. rétracter = Sp. Pg. retracar = It. ritrattar, < L. retractare, retract, freq. of retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back, < re-, back, + trahere, draw: see tract¹. Cf. retray, retrait, retreat¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To draw back; draw in: sometimes opposed to *protract* or *protrude*: as, a cat *retracts* her claws.
The seas into themselves *retract* their flows.
Drayton, *Of his Lady's not Coming to London*.
From under the adductor a pair of delicate muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum, so as to *retract* the whole mouth.
Darwin, *Cirripedia*, p. 39.*

The platform when *retracted* is adapted to pass over the floor proper, leaving, when extended, a surface over which things may be easily and safely moved.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

2. To withdraw; remove.
Such admirable parts in all I spy,
From none of them I can *retract* my eye.
Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249).
The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off.
Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*.

3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to *retract* an assertion or an accusation.
Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit.
Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 141.

If thou pleasest to show me any error of mine, . . . I shall readily both acknowledge and *retract* it.
Life of Thomas Ellwood (ed. Howells), p. 360.

She began, therefore, to *retract* her false step as fast as she could.
Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvi.

4. To contract; lessen in length; shorten.—*Syn.* 3. *Recant, Revoke*, etc. (see *renounce*), disown, withdraw. See list under *abjure*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw or shrink back; draw in; recede.
The cut end of the bowel, muscular coat and mucous coat together, was seized with pressure forceps in the manner already described. It was thus held in position, was prevented from *retracting*, and all bleeding points were secured at once.
Lancet, No. 3470, p. 454.

2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession; recant.
She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
Granville, *To Myra*.

retract (rē-trakt'), *n.* [*< LL. retractus, a drawing back, ML. retirement, retreat, < L. retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract, v. Cf. retreat¹, retrait.*] 1. A falling back; a retreat.
They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turning the Natives into the woods and places of fastness, whence they made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure.
Howell, *Vocall Forrest*, p. 55.

2. A retraction; recantation.
Sainte Angustyne . . . wrytte also at the lengthe a Booke of *retracts*, in which he correcteth hys owne errors.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

3. In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.

retractability (rē-trak-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< retractable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being retractable; capacity for being retracted. Also *retractibility*.
Tannin, which acts on the *retractability* of the mucous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilatation of the stomach.
Medical News, LIII. 159.

retractable (rē-trak'tā-bl), *a.* [*< retract + -able. Cf. retractible.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile. Also *retractible*.
Its [a cuttlefish's] arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons, . . . *retractable* into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasure.
Cook, *First Voyage*, l. 7.

retractate (rē-trak'tāt), *v. t.* [*< L. retractare, pp. retractatus, draw back: see retract.*] To retract; recant.
St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say *revoke*, many things that had passed him.
The Translators of the Bible, To the Reader.

retraction (rē-trak-tā'shōn), *n.* [*< OF. retraction, F. rétraction = Pr. retractacion = Sp. retractacion = Pg. retractação = It. ritrattazione, < L. retractatio(n)-, a retouching, reconsideration, hesitation, refusal, < retractare, touch again, reconsider, draw back, retract: see retract.*] The act of retracting or withdrawing; especially, the recall or withdrawal of an assertion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recantation.
The Dutch governour writes to our governour, . . . professing all good neighborhood to all the rest of the colonies, with some kind of *retraction* of his former claim to New Haven.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 384.

Praxeas, at one time, signed a *retraction* of his heresy, which *retraction* was in the hands of the Catholics.
Pusey, *Eirenicon*, p. 76.

There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of retraction. *J. S. Mill, On Liberty, v.*

retracted (rē-trak'ted), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, eunped by a line diagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinaries: thus, three bars or pales are *retracted* when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.—2. In *entom.*, permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.—3. In *bot.*, drawn back, as (sometimes) the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Retracted abdomen**, an abdomen nearly hidden in the thorax or cephalothorax, as in the harvest-spiders.—**Retracted head**, a head, concealed in the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be protruded at will.—**Retracted mouth**, a mouth in which the trophic cannot be extended, as in most beetles: correlated with *retractile mouth*. = *Syn.* See *retractile*.

retractibility (rē-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< retractible + -ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *retractability*.
retractible (rē-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [*< F. rétractible; as retract + -ible. Cf. retractable.*] Same as *retractable*.

retractile (rē-trak'til), *a.* [= *F. rétractile; as retract + -ile.*] 1. Retractable; capable of being retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protrusion or protrusion: correlated with *protractile* or *protrusile*, of which it is the opposite: as, the *retractile* claws of felines; the *retractile* head of a tortoise; the *retractile* horns or feelers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antennae, which fold down or back into other parts which are hollowed to receive them.

Asterias, sea-star, covered with a coriaceous coat, furnished with five or more rays and numerous *retractile* tentacles. *Pennant, British Zool. (ed. 1777), IV, 60.*

The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other. *Kirby and Spence, Entomology, I, 151. (Davies.)*

2. Retraactive.

Cranmer himself published his *Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament*: a long treatise, with a characteristically *retractile* title.

R. W. Dixon, Illst. Church of Eng., xvii.

Retractile cancer, mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple. = *Syn.* 1. *Retracted, Retractile.* A *retracted* part is permanently drawn in or back, and fixed in such position that it cannot be protruded or protruded. A *retractile* part is also protractile or protrusile, and capable of retraction when it has been protruded.

retractility (rē-trak'til'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. rétractilité; as retractile + -ity.*] The quality of being retractile; susceptibility of retraction.

retraction (rē-trak'shən), *n.* [*< OF. retraction, F. rétraction = Sp. retracecion = Pg. retracção = It. retrazione, < L. retractio(n-), a drawing back, diminishing, < retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract.*] 1. The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted or drawn back: as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws.—2. A falling back; retreat.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such counter-marches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of rescinding or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public *retraction* call it mine.

Locke, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester (Works, IV, 344).

= *Syn.* 3. See *renounce*.
retractive (rē-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. rétractif = It. ritrattivo; as retract + -ive.*] 1. *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting. 2. *n.* That which draws back or restrains.

The *retractions* of bashfulness and a natural modesty . . . might have hindered his progression.

Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalis, Lord Mountjoy.

We could make this use of it to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins. *Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 139.*

retractively (rē-trak'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction. *Imp. Diet.*

retractor (rē-trak'tor), *n.*; pl. *retractors* or, as New Latin, *retractores* (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [= *F. rétracteur, < NL. retractor, < L. retrahere, pp. retractus, draw back: see retract.*] One who or that which retracts or draws back. Specifically—(a) In *anat.* and *zool.*, a muscle which draws an organ backward, or withdraws a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc.: the opposite of *protractor*. See *retrahens*. (b) In *surg.*: (1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divided muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the way of the saw. (2) An instrument used to hold back some portion of tissue during an operation or examination. (c) In firearms, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing.—**Retractor bulbi**, or **retractor oculi**, the retractor muscle of the eyeball of various animals. See *chaonideus*.

—**Retractores uteri**, small bundles of non-striped muscle passing from the uterus to the sacrum within the retro-uterine folds.

retrad (rē'trad), *adv.* [*< L. retro, backward* (see *retro-*), + *-ad*³.] In *anat.*, backward; posteriorly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of *protrad*.

retrahens (rē'trah-enz), *n.*; pl. *retrahentes* (rē'trah-en'tēz). [*< NL, sc. musculus, a muscle: see retractent.*] In *anat.*, a muscle which draws or tends to draw the human ear backward; one or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and inserted into the auricle: the opposite of *atrahens*: more fully called *retrahens aurem, retrahens auris, or retrahens auriculam*. See *cut* under *muscle*¹.—**Retrahentes costarum**, an extensive series of small oblique costovertebral muscles in lizards, etc., which draw the ribs backward.

retrahent (rē'trah-ent), *a.* [*< L. retrahen(t)-s, ppr. of retrahere, draw back: see retract.*] Drawing backward; retracting; having the function of a retrahens, as a muscle.

retrahentes, *n.* Plural of *retrahens*.

retracti, *n.* See *retrait*².

retrait, *n.* [*< ME., < OF. retraire, draw back: see retray.*] Retreat; withdrawal.

At Montsarrant hide is my hole plesance,
There become hermit with-out any *retrayr*,
To Goddis honour and service repair.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 5149.

retrait¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *retrait*².

retrait², *a.* [*< OF. retrait, < L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back: see retract, retrait*¹.] Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte* as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out.

Harsnett's Decl. of Popish Injustices, sig. 1. 3. (Nares.)

retrait³ (rē-trät'), *n.* [Also *retrate*; < Sp. Pg. *retrato = It. retratto, a picture, effigy, < ML. *retractum, a picture, portrait, neut. of L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back (ML. draw, portray): see retract, retray. Cf. retrait*¹ and *portrait*.] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, countenance; aspect.

Shee is the mighty Queene of Fsyry
Whose faire *retrait* I in my shield doe beare.
Spenser, F. Q., II, ix, 4.

More to let you know
How pleasing this *retrait* of peace doth seem,
Till I return from Palestine again,
Be you joint governors of this my realm.
Webster and Dekker (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I, 1.

retral (rē'tral), *a.* [*< L. retro, backward, + -al.*] Back; hind or hinder; retrorse; posterior; caudad: the opposite of *protral*.

The furrows between the *retral* processes of the next segment. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 457.*

retranché (rē-trōn-shā'), *a.* [*< F., pp. of retrancher, cut off: see retrench.*] In *her.*, divided bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the field. Compare *tranché*.

retransfer (rē-trāns-fēr'), *v. t.* [*< re- + transfer.*] 1. To transfer back to a former place or condition.—2. To transfer a second time.

retransfer (rē-trāns'fēr), *n.* [*< retransfer, v.*] 1. A transfer back to a previous place or condition.

It is by no means clear that at the next election there will not be a *retransfer* of such votes as did go over, and, in addition, such a number of Conservative abstentions as will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority. *Contemporary Rev., LIII, 147.*

2. A second transfer.

If the *retransfer* has been perfectly done, the attachment of the print to the paper will be so strong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the paper tearing. *Silver Sunbeam, p. 342.*

retransform (rē-trāns-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*< re- + transform.*] 1. To transform or change back to a previous state.

A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a definite quantity of work; this quantity of work can also be *retransformed* into heat, and, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it originated. *Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lects. (tr. by Atkinson), p. 349.*

2. To transform anew.

retransformation (rē-trāns-fōr-mā'shən), *n.* [*< retransform + -ation.*] The act of retransforming; transformation back again or anew.

retranslate (rē-trāns-lāt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + translate.*] 1. To translate back into the original form or language.

The "silver-tongued" Mansfield not only translated all of Cicero's orations into English, but also *retranslated* the English orations into Latin. *W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 226.*

2. To translate anew or again.

retranslation (rē-trāns-lā'shən), *n.* [*< retranslate + -ion.*] The act or process of retranslating; also, what is retranslated.

The final result of this sympathetic communication is the *retranslation* of the emotion felt by one into similar emotions in the others. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI, 824.*

The critical student of Ecclesiastics can only in occasional passages expect much help from the projected *retranslations*. *The Academy, July 19, 1890, p. 51.*

retransmission (rē-trāns-mish'on), *n.* [*< re- + transmission.*] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

The transmission and *retransmission* of electric power. *Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV, v. 6.*

retransmit (rē-trāns-mit'), *v. t.* [*< re- + transmit.*] To transmit back or again.

Will . . . [a single] embossing point, upon being passed over the record thus made [by indentation], follow it with such fidelity as to *retransmit* to the disk the same variety of movement? *N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 528.*

retrate¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *retrait*¹.

retrate², *n.* See *retrait*².

retraverse (rē-trāv'ers), *v. t.* [*< re- + traverse.*] To traverse again.

But, not to *retraverse* once-trodden ground, shall we laugh or groan at the new proof of the Kantian doctrine of the ideality of time? *Athenaeum, No. 3203, p. 339.*

Sir Henry Layard declines to *retraverse* the ground thus covered. *Quarterly Rev., CXLV, 88.*

retraxit (rē-trak'sit), *n.* [*< L. retraxit, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of retrahere, withdraw: see retreat*¹, *retract*.] In law, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone.*

retray, *v. i.* [*< ME. retrayen, < OF. retraire, < L. retrahere, draw back, withdraw: see retract, and cf. retrayit, retrait*¹.] For the form, cf. *extray, portray*.] To withdraw; retire.

Then every man *retray* home. *English Güds (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.*

retreat¹ (rē-trēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *retrait, retrait, retraite, retrate*; < ME. *retere, retreat* (= Sp. *retere, a closet, retraeta, retreat* or tattoo, = Pg. *retere, a closet, retreat*), < OF. *retere, retraite, retraite, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, F. retraite, retreat, a retreat, recess, etc. (OF. also *retrait, retraict, m., a retreat, retired place, also, in law, redemption, withdrawal, F. retrait, in law, redemption, withdrawal, also shrinkage), = It. ritratta, a retreat, < ML. retracta, a retreat, recess (L. retractus, a drawing back, ML. retreat, recess, etc.), < L. retractus, pp. of retrahere, draw back, withdraw: see retract and retray.*] 1. The act of retiring or withdrawing; withdrawal; departure.*

Into a chambre ther made he *retrat*,
Hit unhit entring, the dore after drew.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 3944.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable *retrat*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii, 2, 170.

Wisdom's triumph is well-timed *retrat*,
As hard a science to the fair as great!
Pope, Moral Essays, ii, 225.

2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position: distinguished from a *flight*, which lacks system or plan.

They . . . now
To final hattel drew, disdaining flight
Or faint *retrat*. *Milton, P. L., vi, 799.*

3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from action; also, the order or disposition of ships declining an engagement.—4. A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise, parade, or action.

Here sound *retrat*, and cesse our hot pursuit.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii, 2, 3.

5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I saw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and banqueting houses, which serve for houses of *retraite* for the Gentlemen of Venice, . . . wherein they soface themselves in sommer. *Coryat, Cnrdities, I, 152.*

The *retrat*, therefore, which I am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going out of it for a time, in order to return into it; it is a temporary, not a total *retrat*.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I, x.
'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retrat*,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper, Task, iv, 88.

6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retrat* from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

Here shall the shepherd make his seat,
To weave his crown of flow'rs;
Or find a shel'ring safe *retrat*,
From prone descending show'rs.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Ah, for some *retrat*
Deep in yonder shining Orient.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. A period of retirement for religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. =Syn. 5. Seclusion, solitude, privacy. — 6. Shelter, haunt, den.

retreat¹ (rē-trēt'), v. [*< retreat*¹, n.] **I. intrans.**
1. To retire; move backward; go back.

The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.
Milton, P. L., xl. 854.

2. Specifically, to retire from military action or from an enemy; give way; fall back, as from a dangerous position.

Ask why from Britain Cæsar would retreat;
Cæsar himself might whisper he was beat.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 129.

3. In fencing, to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary's sword: specifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear, followed by the right foot, the whole being so executed that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will. — 4. To recede; withdraw from an asserted claim or pretension, or from a course of action previously undertaken.

As industrialism has progressed, the State has retreated from the greater part of those regulative actions it once undertook.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 580.

5. To withdraw to a retreat; go into retirement; retire for shelter, rest, or quiet.

Others, more mild,
Retreated in a silent valley, sing,
With notes angelical, to many a harp.
Milton, P. L., ii. 547.

But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat,
The lowing herds to murmuring brooks retreat.
Pope, Summer, l. 86.

When weary they retreat
To enjoy cool nature in a country seat.
Cowper, Hope, l. 244.

6. To slope backward; have a receding outline or direction: as, a retreating forehead or chin. =Syn. To give way, fall back. All verbs of motion compounded with *re-* tend to express the idea of failure or defeat; but *retreat* is the only one that necessarily or emphatically expresses it.

II. trans. To retract; retracte.

His dreadful voyce . . .
Compelled London to retreat his course.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

retreat² (rē-trēt'), v. t. [*ME. retreten*, < *OF. retreter*, < *L. retractare, retractare*, handle anew, reconsider: see *retract*.] To reconsider; examine anew.

He . . . *retreth* deeplie things iseyn byforn.
Chaucer, Boethius, v. meter 3.

retreater (rē-trē'tēr), n. One who retreats or falls back.

He stopt and drew the retreaters up into a hody, and made a stand for an hower with them.
Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters at Post-combe [and Chenner, p. 8. (Davies.)]

retreatful (rē-trēt'fūl), a. [*< retreat*¹ + *-ful*.] Furnishing or serving as a retreat. *Chapman.*

retreatment (rē-trēt'mēt), n. [*< retreat*¹ + *-ment*.] Retreat. [Rare.]

Our Prophet's great retreatment we
From Mecca to Medina see.
D'Urfe, Plague of Impertinence. (Davies.)

retree (rē-trē'), n. [*Prob. < F. retrait*, shrinkage: see *retreat*¹.] In paper-making, broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper: often marked XX on the bundle or in the invoice.

The Fourdrinier machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet, with a freedom from hairs and irregularities of all kinds; also a small proportion of *retree*, quite unapproachable by hand making.
Art Age, III. 199.

retrench (rē-trench'), v. [*< OF. retrencher, retrencher, retrancher, F. retrancher* (= *Pr. retronehar* = *It. ritroncare*), cut off, diminish, < *re-*, back, + *traneher*, cut: see *trench*.] **I. trans.**
1. To cut off; pare away; prune.

The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench
Thy heat and thy exuberant parts *retrench*.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, lii.

2. To deprive by cutting off; mutilate.

Some hundreds on the place
Were slain outright, and many a face
Retrenched of nose, and eyes, and beard.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 23.

3. To cut down; reduce in size, number, extent, or amount; curtail; diminish; lessen.

As though they [the Faction] had said we appear only in behalf of the Fundamental Liberties of the people, both Civil and Spiritual; we only seek to *retrench* the exorbitances of power.
Sullivan, Sermons, I. vii.

I must desire that you will not think of enlarging your expenses, . . . but rather *retrench* them.
Swift, Letter, June 29, 1725.

He [Louis XIV.] gradually *retrenched* all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To cut short; abridge.

He told us flatly that he was born in the Low Countreys at Delft. This *retrenched* all farther examination of him; for thereby he was inelligible.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 571.

5. To limit; restrict.
These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation?
Is. Taylor.

6. **Milit.:** (a) To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments. (b) To intrench.

That Evening he [Gustavus] appear'd in sight of the Place, and immediately *retrench'd* himself near the Chapel of St. Olavs, with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of being attacked.
J. Mûchel, tr. of Vertot's Hist. Rev. in Sweden, p. 139.

II. intrans. 1. To make a retrenchment in quantity, amount, or extent; especially, to curtail expenses; economize.

Can I *retrench*? Yes, mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell, . . .
And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 75.

2. To trench; encroach; make inroads.

He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Swift, Account of the Court and Empire of Japan.*

retrenchment (rē-trench'mēt), n. [*< OF. (and F.) retranchement*; as *retrench* + *-ment*.]

1. The act of retrenching, lopping off, or pruning; the act of removing what is superfluous: as, *retrenchment* of words in a writing. — 2. The act of curtailing, reducing, or lessening; diminution; particularly, the reduction of outlay or expenses; economy.

The *retrenchment* of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can.
H. Walpole. (Webster.)

Retrenchment was exactly that form of amendment to which the Dandy was most averse.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

There is also a fresh crop of difficulties caused for us by *retrenchment*.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 2.

3. **Milit.:** (a) An interior rampart or defensible line, comprising ditch and parapet, which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense, when the enemy has gained partial possession of the place. Also applied to a traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other part of a work liable to be enfiladed. A retrenchment is thrown across the gorge of a redan or bastion when there is danger that the salient angle will fall into the hands of the besiegers. (b) An intrenchment.

Numerous remains of Roman *retrenchments*, constructed to cover the country.
D'Anville (trans.). (Webster.)

=Syn. 1 and 2. Reduction, curtailment, abridgment.
retrial (rē-trī'al), n. [*< re-* + *trial*.] A second trial; repetition of trial: as, the case was sent back for *retrial*.

Both [departments] hear appeals on points of law only, and do not reopen cases, but simply confirm or invalidate previous decisions, in the latter event sending them down for *retrial*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 925.

retributory (rē-trib'ū-tā-ri), a. [*< retribute* + *-ary*.] Retributive.

The great wars of *retributory* conquest in the land of Naharina.
Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XIX. 193.

retributer (rē-trib'ū-tēr), v. [*< L. retribuere* (> *It. retribuere, retribuere* = *Sp. Pg. Pr. retribuיר* = *F. retribuיר*), give back, restore, repay, < *re-*, back, + *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute*. Cf. *tribute, contribute*.] **I. trans.** To restore; pay back; return; give in requital.

I came to tender you the man you have made,
And, like a thankful stream, to *retribute*
All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

In the state of nature, "one man comes by a power over another," but yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal according to the passionate heat or boundless extravagance of his own will; but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.
Locke, Civil Government, ii. § 8.

II. intrans. To make compensation or requital, as for some past action, whether good or bad.

The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty; it is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to *retribute*.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52.

retributer (rē-trib'ū-tēr), n. [*< retribute* + *-er*.] Cf. *retributor*.] Same as *retributor*. *Imp. Diet.*

retribution (ret-ri-bū'shōn), n. [*< OF. retribution, retribucion, F. rétribution* = *Pr. retribuicio* = *Sp. retribucion* = *Pg. retribuizão* = *It. retribuzione*, < *L. retributio(n-)*, recompense, repayment, < *retribuere*, pp. *retributus*, restore, repay: see *tribute*.] **I.** The act of retributing or paying back for past good or evil; hence, that which is given in return; requital according to merits or deserts, in present use generally restricted to the requital of evil, or punishment; retaliation.

And lov'd to do good, more for goodness' sake
Than any *retribution* man could make.
Webster, Monuments of Honour.

The *retributions* of their obedience must be proportionable to their crimes.

Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 396.
If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
When we were visited, what hope for you?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 217.

2. In *theol.*, the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful superstition and blind zeal,
Nought seeking but the praise of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 454.

Oh, happy *retribution!*
Short toil, eternal rest;
For mortals and for sinners
A mansion with the blest!
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

Retribution theory, the theory that the condition of the soul after death depends upon a judicial award of rewards and punishments based upon the conduct pursued and the character developed in this life. It is distinguished from the theory that the future life is (a) simply a continuance of the present (continuance theory); (b) a life of gradual development by means of discipline (purgatory), or future redemptive influences (future probation).

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*.

=Syn. *Vengeance, Retaliation*, etc. (see *revenge*), repayment, payment.

retributive (rē-trib'ū-tiv), a. [*< retribute* + *-ive*.] Making or bringing retribution or requital; paying back; conferring reward or punishment according to desert; retaliative.

I wait,
Enduring thus, the *retributive* hour.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

retributor (rē-trib'ū-tōr), n. [= *F. retribuitor* = *Pg. retribuitor* = *It. retribuitor, retribuitor*, < *LL. retribuitor*, recompenser, requiter, < *L. retribuere*, recompense: see *retribute*.] One who dispenses retribution; one who requites according to merit or demerit.

God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 196.

They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor*.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 160.

retributory (rē-trib'ū-tō-ri), a. [*< retribute* + *-ory*.] Serving as a requital or retribution.

A price, not countervailing to what he seeks, but *retributory* to him of whom he seeks.
Ep. Hall, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 49.

God's design in constituting them was not that they should sin, and suffer either the natural or the *retributory* consequences of so doing. *Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVI. 488.*

retrievable, n. See *retrieve*.

retrievable (rē-trē'vā-bl), a. [*< retrieve* + *-able*. Cf. *It. ritrovabile*.] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

Still is sweet sleep *retrievable*; and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 15.

I . . . wish somebody may accept it [the Laureateship] that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable*.
Gray, To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757.

retrievableness (rē-trē'vā-bl-nes), n. The quality of being retrievable; susceptibility of being retrieved. *Bailey, 1727.*

retrievably (rē-trē'vā-blī), adv. With a possibility of retrieval or recovery.

retrieval (rē-trē'vā), n. [*< retrieve* + *-al*.] The act or process of retrieving; recovery; restoration.

Our continued coinage of standard silver dollars can accomplish nothing of itself for the *retrieval* of the metal's credit.
The American, XII. 359.

retrieve (rē-trē'v), v.; pret. and pp. *retriev'd*, ppr. *retrieving*. [Early mod. E. also *retrive, re-tree*; < *OF. retruver*, also *retrover, retroverer*, *F. retrover* (= *It. ritrovare*), find again, recover, meet again, recognize, < *re-*, again, + *trover*, find: see *trover*. Cf. *contrive*.] **I. trans.**
1. To find again; discover again; recover; regain.

Fire, Water, and Fame went to travel together (as you are going now); they consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be *retriev'd* and meet again.
Hoveell, Letters, ii. 14.

I am sorry the original [of a letter] was not *retriev'd* from him.
Evelyn, To Pepys.

To *retrieve* ourselves from this vain, uncertain, roving, distracted way of thinking and living, it is requisite to retire frequently, and to converse much with . . . ourselves.
Ep. Auberly, Sermons, I. x.

Ill . . . gloriously retrieve
My youth from its enforced calamity.

Browning, In a Balcony.

That which was lost might quickly be retrieved.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 82.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to search for and fetch: as, a dog *retrieves* killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman.—3. To bring back to a state of well-being, prosperity, or success; restore; reestablish: as, to *retrieve* one's credit.

Just Published. The Old and True Way of Manning the Fleet, Or how to Retrieve the Glory of the English Arms by Sea, as it is done by Land; and to have Seamen always in readiness, without Pressing.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II. 209.]

Not only had the poor orphan retrieved the fallen fortunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling. He had preserved and extended an empire. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

Melendez, who desired an opportunity to retrieve his honor, was constituted hereditary governor of a territory of almost unlimited extent. *Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 57.*

4. To make amends for; repair; better; ameliorate.

What ill news can come . . . which doth not relate to the badness of our circumstances? and those, I thank heaven, we have now a fair prospect of retrieving.
Fielding, Amelia, iv. 6.

II. intrans. To find, recover, or restore anything; specifically, in *sporting*, to seek and bring killed or wounded game: as, the dog *retrieves* well.

Virtue becomes a sort of retrieving, which the thus improved human animal practices by a perfected and inherited habit, regardless of self-gratification.
Micart, Nature and Thought, p. 149.

retrieve (rē-trēv'), *n.* [Also *retrief*; < *retrieve*, *v.*] A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, in *hunting*, the recovery of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Bond,
And hard but we'll bring Wax to the retrieve.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Divers of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing, when they first ventured to fly abroad. In their *retrief*, or second flight, being now sprung up again in greater number, they humbly beg the same favour.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. xlii.

retrievement (rē-trēv'ment), *n.* [< *retrieve* + *-ment*.] The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved, recovered, or restored; retrieval.

Whether the seeds of all sciences, knowledge, and reason were inherent in pre-existence, which are now excited and stirred up to act by the suggestion, ministry, and *retrievement* of the senses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 239.

retriever (rē-trē'vēr), *n.* 1. One who retrieves or recovers.

Machiavel, the sole *retriever* of this ancient prudence, is to his solid reason a beardless boy that has newly read *Livy*.
J. Harrington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 49.

2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier. Almost any dog can be trained to retrieve; most setters and pointers are so trained, and the term is not the name of any particular breed.

Retrieving is certainly in some degree inherited by *retrievers*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 159.

retriment (ret'ri-mēnt), *n.* [< *L. retrimentum*, refuse, dregs, sediment of pressed olives, < *re-*, again, + *terere* (pret. *tri-ri*, pp. *tritrus*), rub: see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Refuse; dregs. *Imp. Dict.*

retro- (rē'trō or ret'rō). [= *F. rétro-* = *Sp. Pg. It. retro-*, < *L. retro-*, *retro*, backward, back, behind, formerly, < *re-* or *red-*, back (see *re-*), + *-tro*, abl. of a compar. suffix (as in *ultra*, *citro*, *intro*, etc.), = *E. -ther* in *nether*, etc. Hence ult. *rear*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'back' or 'backward,' 'behind': equivalent to *post-*, and the opposite of *ante-* (also of *pre-* or *pro-*) with reference to place or position, rarely to time; sometimes also equivalent to *re-* and opposed to *pre-* or *pro-*. It corresponds to *opistho-* in words from the Greek.

retroact (rē-trō-akt'), *v. i.* [< *L. retroactus*, pp. of *retroagere*, drive, turn back (> *F. rétroagir*), < *retro*, backward, + *agere*, do: see *act*.] To act backward; have a backward action or influence; hence, to act upon or affect what is past. *Imp. Dict.*

retroaction (rē-trō-ak'shən), *n.* [= *F. rétroaction* = *Sp. retroaccion* = *Pg. retroacção* = *It. retroazione*; as *retroact* + *-ion*.] Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

retroactive (rē-trō-ak'tiv), *a.* [= *F. rétroactif* = *Sp. Pg. retroactivo* = *It. retroattivo*; as *retroact* + *-ive*.] Retroacting; having a reversed or retrospective action; operative with respect to past circumstances; holding good for preceding cases.

If Congress had voted an increase of salary for its successor, it was said, the act would have been seemly; but to vote an increase for itself, and to make it *retroactive*, was sheer shameless robbery.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 148.

Retroactive law or statute, a law or statute which operates, or if enforced would operate, to make criminal or punishable or otherwise affect acts done prior to the passing of the law; a retrospective law. Compare *ex post facto*.

retroactively (rē-trō-ak'tiv-li), *a.* In a retroactive manner; with reversed or retrospective action.

retrobulbar (rē-trō-bul'bār), *a.* [< *L. retro*, behind, + *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*.] Being behind the eyeball; retroocular.—**Retrobulbar neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.—**Retrobulbar perineuritis**, inflammation of the sheath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.

retrocede (rē-trō-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retroceded*, ppr. *retroceding*. [< *F. rétroceder* = *Sp. Pg. retroceder* = *It. retrocedere*, < *L. retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go back, < *retro*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I. intrans.** To go back; recede; retire; give place. *Blount, Glossographia.*

II. trans. To cede or grant back; restore to the former possession or control: as, to *retrocede* territory. [Rare.]

Jackson . . . always believed . . . that Texas was not properly *retroceded* to Spain by the Florida treaty.
The Century, XXVIII. 503.

retrocedant (rē-trō-sē'dent), *a.* [= *F. rétrocedant*, < *L. retrocedens* (t-); ppr. of *retrocedere*, go back: see *retrocede*.] Relapsing; going back.

retrocession (rē-trō-sesh'ən), *n.* [< *F. rétrocession* = *Sp. retrocesion* = *Pg. retrocessão* = *It. retrocessione*, < *LL. retrocessio* (n-), < *L. retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go backward: see *retrocede*.] **1.** A going back or inward; relapse.

These transient and involuntary excursions and *retrocessions* of invention, having some appearance of deviation from the common train of nature, are eagerly caught by the lovers of a wonder. *Johnson, Milton.*

2. In *med.*, the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, an eruption, etc., from the surface of the body inward. *Dunglison*.—**3.** A sloping backward; a backward inclination or progression; a retreating outline, form, or position.

The eye resumed its climbing, going next to the Gentiles' Court, then to the Israelites' Court, then to the Women's Court, . . . each a pillared tier of white marble, one above the other in terraced *retrocession*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, vi. 3.

4. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back to the assignor, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—**5.** In *geom.*, inflection.—**Retrocession of the equinoxes**. Same as *precession of the equinoxes* (which see, under *precession*).

retrocessional (rē-trō-sesh'on-əl), *a.* and *n.* [< *retrocession* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to or involving retrocession; recessional: as, *retrocessional* motion; a *retrocessional* hymn.

II. n. Same as *recessional*.

retrochoir (rē-trō-kwīr), *n.* [< *retro-* + *choir*, after *ML. retrochorus*, < *L. retro*, back, behind, + *chorus*, choir: see *choir*.] In *arch.*, that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir, or between the choir and the lady-chapel.

The statue of his successor, Nicholas IV. (1288-1292), who was buried in the Lateran, may be seen in the *retrochoir*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

retroclulsion (rē-trō-klū'shən), *n.* [< *L. retro*, back, behind, + *-clusio* (n-), in comp., < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, in comp. *-clusus*, close: see *close*.] A method of acupuncture in which the pin is passed into the tissue, over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

retrocollic (rē-trō-kol'ik), *a.* [< *L. retro*, back, behind, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] Pertaining to the back of the neck.—**Retrocollic spasm**, spasm of the muscles on the back of the neck, tonic or clonic.

retrocopulant (rē-trō-kop'ū-lant), *a.* [< *L. retro*, back, behind, + *copulan* (t-), ppr. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] Copulating backward or from behind.

retrocopulate (rē-trō-kop'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< *L. retro*, back, behind, + *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] To copulate from behind or aversely and without ascension, as va-

rious quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the act.

retrocopulation (rē-trō-kop'ū-lā'shən), *n.* [< *retrocopulate* + *-ion*.] The act of copulating from behind or aversely.

Now, from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*, which also promoteth the conceit [that hares are hermaphrodites: for some observing them to couple without ascension, have not been able to judge of male or female, or to determine the proper sex in either.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retrocurved (rē'trō-kērvd'), *a.* [< *retro-* + *curve* + *-ed*.] Same as *recurved*.

retrodate (rē'trō-dāt), *v. t.* [< *retro-* + *date*.] To date back, as a book; affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual occurrence, appearance, or publication. Questions of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific publications when priority of discovery, etc., has been concerned.

retrodeviation (rē-trō-dē-vi-ā'shən), *n.* [< *L. retro*, backward, + *ML. deviatio* (n-), deviation: see *deviation*.] A displacement backward, especially of the uterus, as a retroflexion or a retroversion.

retroduct (rē-trō-duk't'), *v. t.* [< *L. retroductus*, pp. of *retroducere*, bring back: see *retroduct*.] To lead, bring, or draw back; retract; withdraw.

retroduction (rē-trō-duk'shən), *n.* [< *L. retroducere*, pp. *retroductus*, bring or draw back, < *retro*, back, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] The act of retroducting, drawing back, or retracting.

retroflexed (rē'trō-flek-ted), *a.* [< *L. retroflectere*, bend back (see, *retroflex*), + *-ed*.] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflexion, retroflexion (rē-trō-flek'shən), *n.* [= *F. réflexion*; as *retroflex* + *-ion*.] A bending backward: especially applied in gynecology to the bending of the body of the uterus backward, the vaginal portion being but little or not at all changed in position.

retroflex (rē'trō-fleks), *a.* [< *L. retroflectus*, pp. of *retroflectere*, bend back, < *retro*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*.] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflexed (rē'trō-flekst), *a.* [< *retroflex* + *-ed*.] Bent backward; exhibiting retroflexion.

retrofract (rē'trō-frakt), *a.* [< *L. retro*, back, + *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break: see *fragile*, *fraction*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrofracted (rē'trō-frak-ted), *a.* [< *retrofract* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrogenerative (rē-trō-jen'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *retro-* + *generative*.] Same as *retrocopulant*.

Retrogradæ (rē-trog'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), < *L. retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*, *v.*] A group of spiders: same as *Laterigrada*.

retrogradation (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grā-dā'shən), *n.* [< OF. *retrogradation*, *F. retrogradation* = *Pr. retrogradacio* = *Sp. retrogradacion* = *Pg. retrogradação* = *It. retrogradazione*, < *LL. retrogradatio* (n-), a going back, < *retrogradare*, pp. *retrogradatus*, a later form of *L. retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] **1.** The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.*, the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars, or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion: applied to the apparent motion of the planets. Also *retrogression*.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 58. (Latham.)

2. The act of going backward or losing ground; hence, a decline in strength or excellence; deterioration.

retrograde (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grād), *v.* [< OF. *retrograder*, recoil, *F. rétrograder* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. retrogradar* = *It. retrogradare*, < *LL. retrogradare*, later form of *L. retrogradi*, go backward, < *retro*, backward, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To go backward; move backward.

Sir William Fraser says that the duke engaged a horse from Ducrow's Amphitheatre, which was taught to *retrograde* with proper dignity. *N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 254.*

2. To fall back or away; lose ground; decline; deteriorate; degenerate.

After his death, our literature *retrograded*: and a century was necessary to bring it back to the point at which he left it.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Every thing *retrograded* with him [Dunover] towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despond, which yawns for insolvent debtors. *Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, I.*

3. In *astron.*, to move westward relatively to the fixed stars.—**4.** In *biol.*, to undergo retrogression, as a plant or an animal; be retro-

grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degenerate.

Of all existing species of animals, if we include parasites, the greater number have retrograded from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 50.

II. trans. To cause to go backward; turn back.

The Firmament shall retrograde his course,
Swift Euphrates goe hide him in his source.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

retrograde (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grād), *a.* [*<* ME. *retrograd*, *<* OF. *retrograde*, F. *retrograde* = Sp. Pg. It. *retrogrado*, *<* L. *retrogradus*, going backward (used of a planet), *<* *retrogradi*, go backward, retrograde: see *retrograde*, *v.*] **1.** Moving backward; giving a backward motion or direction; retreating.

A little above we entered the City at the gate of S. Stephen, where on each side a Lion retrograde doth stand.
Saulys, *Travaux*, p. 149.

Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from his astonishment, I suppose he made one step retrograde (it is but one), and looked at the act which stands just before in the statute-book.
Burke, *Amer. Taxation*.

2. Specifically, in *astron.*, moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. The epithet does not apply to the diurnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.

I would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 23.

3. In *biol.*, characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, retrograde metamorphosis or development; a retrograde theory.—**4.** In *zool.*, habitually walking or swimming backward, as many animals: correlated with *laterigrade*, *gravigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.—**5.** In *bot.*: (a) Going backward in the order of specialization, from a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. (b) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of *retrosc.*—**6.** Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.

It is good for princes, if they use ambitious men, to handle it so as they be still progressive and not retrograde.
Bacon, *Ambition*.

7t. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most retrograde to our desire.
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 2. 114.

From instrumental causes proud to draw
Conclusions retrograde, and mad mistake.
Cowper, *Task*, iii. 239.

Retrograde cancer, a cancer which has become firmer and smaller, and so remains.—**Retrograde development or metamorphosis**, in *biol.*: (a) Degradation of the form or structure of an organism; reduction of morphological character to one less specialized or more generalized, as in parasites. See *parastem*. (b) Change of tissue or substance from the more complex to the simpler composition; catabolism. See *metamorphosis*.—**Retrograde imitation or inversion**, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation in which the subject or theme is repeated backward: usually marked *recte e retro*. Compare *canerizations*.—**Reversed retrograde imitation**. See *reversed*.

retrogradingly (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grā-ding-li), *adv.* By retrograde movement. *Imp. Dict.*
retrogress (rē'trō-gres), *n.* [*<* L. *retrogressus*, a retrogression (of the sun), *<* *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] Retrogradation; falling off; decline. [Rare.]

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves retrogress in fertility; and progress in fertility involves retrogress in bulk, complexity, or activity.
H. Spencer, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 327.

retrogression (rē'trō-gresh'on), *n.* [= F. *retrogression*, as if *<* L. **retrogressio(n)-*, *<* *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] **1.** The act of going backward; retrogradation.

In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of retrogression, that alone would constitute decay.
J. S. Mill, *Logic*, V. v. § 6.

2. In *astron.*, same as *retrogradation*.—**3.** In *biol.*, backward development; degeneration; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*.

retrogressional (rē'trō-gresh'on-əl), *a.* [*<* *retrogression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

Some of these (manipulations in glass-making), from a technical point of view, seem retrogressional.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 23.

retrogressive (rē'trō-gres'iv), *a.* [*<* *retrogress* + *-ive*.] Going backward; retrograde; declining in strength or excellence; degenerating.

We must have discovery, and that by licensing the fashions of successive times, most of them defective, many retrogressive, a few on the path to higher use and beauty.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

With regard to parasites, naturalists have long recognized what is called retrogressive metamorphosis; and parasitic animals are as a rule admitted to be instances of Degeneration.
E. R. Lankester, *Degeneration*, p. 30.

retrogressively (rē'trō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.

retroinsular (rē'trō-in'sū-lār), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, behind, + *insula*, an island: see *insular*, 5.] Situated behind the insula.—**Retroinsular convolutions**, two or three convolutions behind the insula, and wholly within the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporoparietal convolutions*.

retrojection (rē'trō-jek'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, behind, + *jectio(n)-*, in comp., *<* *jacere*, throw: see *ject*.] In *med.*, the washing out of a cavity or canal from within outward.

retrolingual (rē'trō-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, behind, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Serving to retract the tongue.

The muscular and elastic elements of the retrolingual membrane of the frog.
Nature, XLI. 479.

retrolocation (rē'trō-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + *locatio(n)-*, location.] Same as *retroposition*.

retromammary (rē'trō-mam'a-ri), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, behind, + *mamma*, the breast: see *mammary*.] Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a *retromammary* abscess.

retromingency (rē'trō-min'jen-si), *n.* [*<* *retromingere(t)* + *-cy*.] Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating.

The last foundation [for the belief that hares are hermaphrodite] was retromingency.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 17.

retromingent (rē'trō-min'jent), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, behind, + *mingere(t)-s*, pp. of *mingere*, urinate: see *miurition*.] **1.** *a.* Urinating backward; characterized by or exhibiting retromingency.

The long penis has a mushroom-shaped glans, and the animal [rhinoceros] is retromingent.
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 362.

II. n. A retromingent animal.

Except it be in retromingents, and such as couple backward.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 17.

retromingently (rē'trō-min'jent-li), *adv.* So as to urinate backward; in a retromingent manner. *Imp. Dict.*

retromorphosed (rē'trō-mōr'fōzd), *a.* [*<* *retromorphosis* + *-ed*.] Characterized by or exhibiting retromorphosis; affected by retrograde metamorphosis.

retromorphosis (rē'trō-mōr'fō'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *retro*, backward, + *morphosis*, *q. v.*] Retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

retroocular (rē'trō-ok'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, behind, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.

retrooperative (rē'trō-op'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + LL. *operativus*, operative.] Retroactive; retrospective in effect: as, a *retrooperative* decree. *Kinglake*.

retroperitoneal (rē'trō-per'itō-nē'āl), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, behind, + *peritoneum*, peritoneum.] Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.—

Retroperitoneal hernia, hernia of the intestine into the iliac fossa behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal space**, the space behind the peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the aorta, vena cava, and other structures, with loose connective tissue.

retropharyngeal (rē'trō-fā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharynx*, *pharyngeal*.] Situated behind the pharynx.—**Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx.

Retropinna (rē'trō-pin'jē), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *retro*, back, + *pinna*, a feather: see *pinnal*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of *Argentinidae*. R. richardsoni is known as the *New Zealand smelt*.

retroposition (rē'trō-pō-zish'on), *n.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + *positio(n)-*, position.] Displacement backward, but without flexion or version: said of the uterus.

retropulsion (rē'trō-pul'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + LL. *pulsio(n)-*, a beating (pushing): see *pulsion*.] **1.** A disorder of locomotion, seen

sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the patient is impelled to run backward as if in the endeavor to recover his balance.—**2.** A pushing or forcing of the fetal head backward in labor.

retropulsive (rē'trō-pul'siv), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, drive, push, + *-ive*. Cf. *pulsive*.] Driving back; repelling. *Smart*.

retrorse (rē'trōrs'), *a.* [*<* L. *retrosus*, contracted form of *retroversus*, bent or turned backward, *<* *retro*, backward, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **1.** In *bot.* and *zool.*, turned back; directed backward; retral.—**2.** In *ornith.*, turned in a direction the opposite of the usual one, without reference to any other line or plane; antrorse. See the quotation.

Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called *retrosc*: here used in the sense of an opposite direction from the lay of the general plumage; but they should properly be called antrorse.
Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 105.

retrorsely (rē'trōrs'li), *adv.* So as to be retrorse; in a backward direction; retrad.

retroserrate (rē'trō-ser'āt), *a.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] In *entom.*, armed with retrorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bee.

retroserrulate (rē'trō-ser'ō-lāt), *u.* [*<* L. *retro*, back, + NL. *serrulatus*, *<* *serrula*, a little saw: see *serrulate*.] In *entom.*, finely retrorserate; armed with minute retrorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenoptera.

Retrosiphonata (rē'trō-sī-fō-nā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the siphon were inclined backward, including the *Goniatitidae*.

Retrosiphonatae (rē'trō-sī-fō-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A subdivision of Belemnitoid cephalopods whose phragmacone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, including *Belemnites* and most other genera of the family *Belemnitidae*.

retrosiphonate (rē'trō-sī-fō-nāt), *a.* [*<* NL. *retrosiphonatus*, *<* L. *retro*, back, + *siphon*(-), a siphon: see *siphonate*.] In *couch.*, having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, as in *Goniatitidae* and most *Belemnitidae*.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back, *<* *retro*, backward, + *specere*, look: see *spectacle*.] To look back upon; consider retrospectively. [Rare.]

I will not sully the whiteness of it [my life] (pardon my vanity: I presume to call it so, on *retrospecting* it, regarding my intentions only), by giving way to an act of injustice.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxxviii.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *n.* [= Pg. *retrospecto*, *<* L. as if **retrospectus*, *<* *retrospicere*, pp. *retrospectus* (not used), look back: see *retrospect*, *v.*] **1.** The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take occasion to sit still and throw away the time in our possession by *retrospect* on what is past.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 374.

He reviewed that grand and melancholy story, he gave them to see through that pictured *retrospect* how it had been appointed to them to act in the final extremity of Greece.
R. Choate, *Addresses and Orations*, III. 185.

Hence—**2.** That to which one looks back; the past; a past event or consideration.

This instrument is executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all *Retrospects*.
Steele, *Tender Husband*, v. 1.

"Know you no song of your own land," she said,
"Not such as moans about the *retrospect*,
But deals with the other distance and the hues
Of promise; not a death's-head at the wine."
Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

retrospection (ret-rō- or rē'trō-spek'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back: see *retrospect*.] **1.** The act of looking back on things past; reflection on the past.

Drooping she bends o'er pensive Fancy's urn,
To trace the hours which never can return;
Yet with the *retrospection* loves to dwell,
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell!
Byron, *Childish Recollections*.

2. The faculty of looking back on the past; recollection.

Canst thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin;
When thy *retrospection* vaunt
Sees the glorious ages past?
Swift.

retrospective (ret-rō- or rē'trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *retrospectif* = Pg. *retrospectivo*; as *retro-*

spect + -ive.] 1. Looking backward; considering the past.

In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 99.

2. In law, retroactive; affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted: as, a retrospective act, law, or statute. In general, a penal statute, though expressed absolutely, is construed as applying only to offenses committed after it is passed. See *ex post facto*.

To annul by a retrospective statute patents which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valid would have been simply robbery. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past, must be deemed retrospective. Story.

3. Capable of being looked back to; occurring in the past; bygone.

I have sometimes wondered whether, as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident, they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feeling of a retrospective duration, if not their own, at least that of their race. Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

retrospectively (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In retrospect; with reference to or with reflection upon the past; in law, *ex post facto*.

The law may have been meant to act retrospectively, to prevent a question being raised on the interpellations of Bihulna. Froude, Caesar, p. 210.

retrosternal (rē-trō-stēr'nal), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *NL. sternum*, sternum.] Being behind the sternum.

retrotarsal (rē-trō-tār'sal), *a.* [*L. retro*, behind, + *NL. tarsus*, the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids: see *tarsal*.] Being behind the tarsus of the eye.—**Retrotarsal fold**, the fornix of the conjunctiva.

retrotracheal (rē-trō-trā'kē-āl), *a.* [*L. retro*, back, behind, + *NL. trachea*, trachea.] Being at the back of the trachea.

retroussage (rē-trō-sāzh'), *n.* [*F.*, *retrousser*, turn up: see *retroussé*.] In the printing of *etchings*, a method of producing effective tone, as in foregrounds, skies, or shadows, by skilful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated, the ink being brought out from the filled lines, after careful wiping of the plate, by "pumping" with a soft cloth.

retroussé (rē-trō-sā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *retrousser*, turn up, *re-* + *trousser*, tuck up, turn up: see *truss*.] Turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

The four examples of Rehobam's princes exhibit a more delicate and refined profile than any other type before us, and one has even a nose slightly *retroussé*. Anthropological Jour., XVII. 239.

retro-uterine (rē-trō-ū'te-rin), *a.* [= *F. rétro-utérin*, *L. retro*, back, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus.

retrovaccinate (rē-trō-vak'si-nāt), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vaccinate*.] 1. To vaccinate (a cow) with human virus.—2. To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine matter from a human being.

retrovaccination (rē-trō-vak-si-nā'shon), *n.* [*re-* + *vaccinate* + *-ion*.] 1. Vaccination of a cow with human virus.—2. In *med.*, the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which has previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow.

retrovaccine (rē-trō-vak'sin), *n.* [*L. retro*, back, + *E. vaccine*.] The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject.

retroversion (rē-trō-vēr'shon), *n.* [= *F. rétroversion*, *L. retroversus* (*retrosus*), turned or bent backward, *re-*, backward, + *versio* (*n*)-, a turning: see *version*.] A tilting or turning backward: as, *retroversion* of vertebral processes: especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the retention of its normal curve: opposed to *anteversion*.

retrovert (rē-trō-vért'), *v. t.* [*L. retro*, backward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn back.

retrovert (rē-trō-vért'), *n.* [*re-* + *vert*, *v.*] 1. One who returns to his original creed. [Rare.]

The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, . . . are now, in pious phrase, denominated *retroverts*. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

2. That which undergoes retroversion, as a part or organ of the body.

retrovision (rē-trō-vizh'on), *n.* [*L. retro*, backward, + *visio* (*n*)-, vision: see *vision*.] The

act, process, or power of mentally seeing past events, especially such as have not come within one's personal experience or observation. [Rare.]

Clairvoyance or second sight, including prevision and retrovision. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 337.

retrude (rē-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retruded*, ppr. *retruding*. [*L. retrudere*, thrust back, *re-*, back, + *trudere*, thrust: see *threat*. Cf. *de-trude*, *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breadthless line;
A point the line doth manfully retrude
From infinite proceae.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasis, II. ii. 6.

retruse (rē-trōs'), *a.* [*L. retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let vs enquire no further into things retruse and hid than we have authority from the sacred Scriptures. Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50.

retrusion (rē-trōz'hon), *n.* [*L. retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*. Cf. *trusion*.] The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless re-motion or retrusion of the continent cause. Coleridge.

retter, *v. i.* See *ret¹*, *ret²*.

rettery (ret'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *retteries* (-iz). [*ret³* + *-ery*.] A place where flax is retted.

retti (ret'i), *n. pl.* [*Hind. ratti*, ratti.] The hard smooth seeds of the red-bead vine, *Abrus precatorius*, used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights, and forming a standard. The weight so named varies in different parts of India from less than 2 to nearly 4 troy grains. See *Abrus*.

retting (ret'ing), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *ret¹*, *v.*] 1. The process of steeping flax in open water, or its exposure, in thin layers, to dew, in which the woody part of the stalk is, by action of moisture and air, rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl. The principal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose into soluble pectin, which is measurably removed by the water, and insoluble pectic acid, which is retained. Also called *rotting*.

2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. Ure.

retund (rē-tund'), *v. t.* [*L. retundere*, beat or pound back, blunt, dull (> *It. retundere*, dull, temper, = *Sp. Pg. retundir*, beat back, even up), *re-*, back, + *tundere*, beat, strike. Cf. *contund*, *contuse*, *intuse*.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; dull.

This [the skull] is covered with skin and hair, which serve . . . to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. Ray, Works of Creation.

return¹ (rē-tēr'n'), *v.* [*ME. returnen*, *retornen*, *retournen*, *retournen*, *retournen*, *retournen*, *F. retournier* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. retornar* = *It. ritornare*, *ML. retornare*, turn back, return, *L. re-*, back, + *turnare*, turn: see *turn*.] *I. trans.* 1. To turn back. (a) To restore to a former position by turning.

We seeke . . . [the turtles] in the nights, where we find them on shore, we turne them upon their backs, till the next day we fetch them home, for they can never *returne* themselves.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 273.

(b) To fold back; turn or roll over, as a thing upon itself.

The attire of masquers was alike in all, . . . the colours azure and silver, but *returned* on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers.

B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

(c) To reverse the position or direction of; turn backward.

Then dead through great affright
They both nigh were, and each had other flye:
Both fled at once, ne ever back *retourned* eye.

Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 19.

2. To cast back; reflect; reëcho.

In our passage we went by that famous bridge over ye Marie, where that renowned echo *returnes* the voice of a good singer 9 or 10 times. Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound,
And courts to courts *return* it round and round.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 264.

3†. To turn over; revolve.

Retournyng in hir soule ay up and down
The wordes of this sodeyn Diomed.

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1023.

4. To send back; cause to go back to a former place.

Returninge his shyppe towards the West, he [Columbus] found a more wholesome ayre, and (as God would) came at the length to a lande well inhabited.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

Say that Marcius
Return me, as Cominius is *returnd*.

Unheard, what then? Shak., Cor., v. 1. 42.

Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd,
Returnd them happy to the land they lov'd.

Cooper, Expostulation, 1. 76.

5†. To take with one when going back; bring or carry back.

The commodities which they *returned* backe were Silks, Chamlets, Rubarbe, Malmealea, Mnakadels, and other wines. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 96.

6. To give back; restore.

If she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation.

Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 200.

Restore, restore Enrydice to life;
Oh take the husband, or *return* the wife!

Pope, Ode for Music.

7. To give in repayment, requital, or recompense; make a return of: as, to *return* good for evil.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 Ki. ii. 44.

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me
Return so much, I have shook my head and wept.

Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 146.

Thanka,

The allghtest, easiest, readiest recompense
From them who could *return* him nothing else.

Milton, P. R., iii. 129.

8. To make a return for; repay; requite: as, to *return* kindness by ingratitude; to *return* a loan; to *return* a call.—9. To give back in response; reply.

The Dauphin, whom of succour we entreated,
Returns us that his powers are not yet ready
To raise so great a siege. Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 46.

It was three months after ere hee *returned* vs any answer.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 14.

All the host of hell
With deafening shout *returnd* them loud acclaim.

Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

But Death *returns* an answer sweet:
"My sudden frost was sudden gain."

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxii.

10. To retort.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—
That calls me traitor, I *return* the lie.

Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 57.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. Dryden.

11. To bring back and make known; report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. Ex. xix. 8.

Let the trumpets sound
While we *return* these dukes what we decree.

Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 122.

12. To report officially; render as an official statement or account: as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded after a battle.

The borough members were often *returned* by the same aelars as the knights of the shire: not that they were chosen by them, but that the return was certified by their authority. Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 421.

13. In law, to bring or send back, as a process or other mandate, to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing: as, to *return* an execution non est inventus; to *return* a commission with the depositions taken under it. The return is now usually made by filing the paper in the clerk's office, instead of by presenting it on a general return-day in open court.

14. To send; transmit; convey; remit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. Clarendon.

15. To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament.

Upon the election of a new Parliament . . . Bolingbroke was not *returned*. Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

In fact, only one papist had been *returned* to the Irish Parliament since the Restoration.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

16. To yield; give a return or profit of.

I more then wonder they have not fine hundred Saluages to worke for them towards their general maintenance, and as many more to *returne* some content and satisfaction to the Adventurers.

Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 107.

17. In card-playing, to lead back, as a suit previously led; respond to by a similar lead: as, to *return* a lead or a suit.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club.

Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv.

=*Syn.* *Return*, *Restore* (see *restore¹*), *render*.

II. intrans. 1†. To turn back.

The Salanea were grete and stronge, and bolde and hardy, and full of grete prowesae, and often they *returned* vpon hem that hem pursued. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

2. To come back; come or go back to a former place or position: as, to *return* home.

As water that down renneth ay,
But never droppe *returne* may.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 384.

Thursday, the vij Day of May, we *retorned* by the same wair of Brent to Venese ageyne.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

The undiscover'd country from whose hourn
No traveller *returns*. *Shak., Hamlet, III. 1. 80.*

She was so familiarly receiv'd [in heaven]
As one *returning*, not as one arriv'd.
Dryden, Eleonora, I. 133.

3. To go or come back to a former state; pass back; in general, to come by any process of retrogression.

The sea *returned* to his strength when the morning appeared.
Ex. xiv. 27.

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 232.

4. To come again; come a second time or repeatedly; repeat a visit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return!*
Milton, P. L., viii. 651.

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me *return*.
Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, l. 5.

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

The wind *returneth* again according to his circuits.
Eccles. I. 6.

Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 41.

6. To revert; come back to the original possessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person; become the possession of either a previous or a new owner.

In the year of the jubile the field shall *return* unto him of whom it was bought.
Lev. xxvii. 24.

Had his necessity made use of me,
I would have put my wealth into donation,
And the best half should have *return'd* to him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 91.

7. To go back in thought or speech; come back to a previous subject of consideration; recur.

Now will I *retourne* azen, or I procede any ferther, for to declare zou the othere weyas, that drawn toward Babiloyne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

But to *return* to the verses: did they please you?
Shak., I. L. L., iv. 2. 156.

8. To reappear; come back before the mind.

The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples *returned* again and again before his eyes.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

9. To make reply; retort.

A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps *return* upon me with my own expressions.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 126.

10. To yield a return; give a value or profit. [Rare.]

Allowing 25. men and boies to euery Barke. they will make 5000. persons, whose labours *returne* yeerely to about 135000. pound sterling.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 246.

11. In *fencing*, to give a thrust or cut after parrying a sword-thrust.

return¹ (rê-tèrn'), *n.* [*<ME. return; cf. OF. retor, retur, retour, F. retour = Pr. retorn = Sp. Pg. retorno = It. ritorno; from the verb: see return¹, v., and cf. retour.*] 1. The act of sending, bringing, rendering, or restoring to a former place, position, owner, or state; the act of giving back in requital, recompense, retort, or response; election, as of a member of Congress or of Parliament; also, the state of being returned. See *return¹, v. t.*

I'll pawn my victories, all
My honours to you, upon his good *returns*.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 32.

Once the girl gave me a pair of beaded moccasins, in *return*, I suppose, for my bread and cider.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 4.

2. The act of going or coming back; resumption of a former place, position, state, condition, or subject of consideration; recurrence, reappearance, or reversion. See *return¹, v. i.*

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee.
I Ki. xx. 22.

In our *returns* we visited all our friends, that rejoiced much at our Victory against the Manabocks.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 188.*

To continue us in goodness there must be iterated *returns* of misery.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., II. 11.

The regular *return* of genital months,
And renovation of a faded world.
Cowper, Task, VI. 123.

3. That which is returned. (a) That which is given in repayment or requital; a recompense; a payment; a remittance.

Within these two months, that's a month before
This bond expires, I do expect *return*
Of three three times the value of this bond.
Shak., M. of V., I. 3. 160.

They export honour, and make him a *return* in envy.
Bacon, Followers and Friends.

Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy?

Hard recompense, unsuitable *return*

For so much good, so much beneficence!

Milton, P. R., III. 132.

(b) Profit, as arising from labor, effort, exertion, or use; advantage; a profitable result.

The fruit which comes from the many days of recreation and vanity is very little; . . . but from the few hours we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the *return* is great.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, I. Int.

Just Gods! shall all things yield *returns* but love?
Pope, Autumn, I. 76.

(c) A response; a reply; an answer.

Say, if my father render fair *returns*,
It is against my will. *Shak., Hen. V., II. 4. 127.*

They neither appeared, nor sent satisfying reasons for their absence; but in stead thereof, many insolent, proud, railing, opprobrious *returns*.

N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 204.

(d) A report; a formal or official account of an action performed or a duty discharged, or of facts, statistics, and the like; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information: as, agricultural *returns*; census *returns*; election *returns*. The *return* of members of Parliament is, strictly speaking, the *return* by the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.

No note was taken of the falsification of election *returns*, or the dangers peculiar to elective governments.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 150.

Accordingly in some of the earlier *returns* it is possible that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with him in electing the knights of the shire, elected the borough members also.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

But a fairly adequate instrument of calculation is supplied by the Registrar-General's marriage-*returns*.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50.

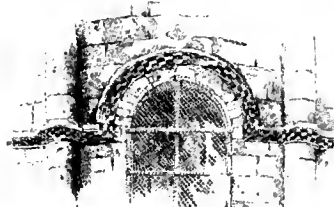
(e) In *fencing*, a thrust or cut given in answer to a sword-thrust: a more general term for *riposte*, which has a specific meaning, signifying the easiest and quickest *return* stroke available under given circumstances.

4. In *law*: (a) The bringing or sending back of a process or other mandate to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing. The *return* is now usually made by filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in the clerk's office. (b) The official certificate so indorsed. (c) The day on which the terms of a process or other mandate require it to be returned. See *return-day*.

I must sit to bee kild, and stand to kill my selfe! I could vary it not so little as thrice ouer again; 'tas some eight *returnes* like Michelmas Terme!

Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.

5. *pl.* A light-colored mild-flavored kind of tobacco.—6. In *arch.*, the continuation of a molding, projection, etc., in an opposite or dif-



Returned Molding.—From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen, France.

ferent direction; also, a side or part which falls away from the front of any straight work. As a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termination of the dripstone or hood of a window or door.

I understand both these sides to be not only *returns*, but parts of the front.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coal-mine.—8. In *milit. engin.*, a short branch gallery for the reception of empty trucks. It enables loaded trucks to pass.—9. In *music*, same as *reprise*, 5.

—Clause of *return*, in *Scots law*. See *clause*.—False *return*. See *false*.—Return request, in the postal system of the United States, a request, printed or written on the envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a certain time, it be returned to the writer's address, which is given.—Returns of a mine, in *fort.*, the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—Returns of a trench, the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

return² (rê-tèrn'), *v.* [*<re- + turn.*] To turn again: as, to turn and *return*. Also written *distinctively re-turn*.

Face. O, you must follow, sir, and threaten him tame:
He'll turn again else.

Kas. I'll re-turn him then. B. Jonson, Alchemist, IV. 4.

returnability (rê-tèr-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*<returnable + -ity (see -bility).*] The character of being returnable.

returnable (rê-tèr'na-bl), *a.* [*<return¹ + -able.*]

1. Capable of being returned.

Sins that disceit is ay *returnable*,
Of very force it is agreable
That therewithall be done the recompence.
Wyatt, Abused Lover.

2. In *law*, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered: as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is *returnable*. *Sir M. Hale, II. Common Law of Eng., xii.*

return-alkali (rê-tèrn'al'ka-li), *n.* In the manufacture of prussiate of potash (see *prussiate*) on a large scale, the salt obtained from the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lixiviation of the calcined cake, the second crystallization, and second concentration, yet contains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate. The salts crystallizing out are also called *blue salts*. They are utilized by mixing them with the charge for another calcining process.

return-ball (rê-tèrn'bâl), *n.* A ball used as a plaything, held by an elastic string which causes it to return to the hand from which it is thrown.

return-bead (rê-tèrn'béd), *n.* In *arch.* and *carp.*, a double-quirk bead following an angle, and presenting the same profile on each face of the stuff. Also called *bead* and *double quirk*. See *cut under bead*.

return-bend (rê-tèrn'bend), *n.* A pipe-coupling in the shape of the letter U, used for joining the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils, heat-radiators, etc.—Open *return-bend*, a *return-bend* having its branches separated in the form of the letter V. It differs from a *closed return-bend* in that the latter has its branches in contact.

return-cargo (rê-tèrn'kär'gô), *n.* A cargo brought back in *return* for or in place of merchandise previously sent out.

return-check (rê-tèrn'chek), *n.* A ticket for readmission given to one of the audience who leaves a theater between the acts.

return-crease (rê-tèrn'krês), *n.* See *crease*, 2.

return-day (rê-tèrn'dä), *n.* In *law*: (a) The day fixed by legal process for the defendant to appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the process and his proceedings, or both. (b) A day in a term of court appointed for the return of all processes.

returner (rê-tèr'nër), *n.* [*<return¹ + -er¹.*] One who or that which returns.

The chapmen that give highest for this [bullion from Spain] are . . . those who can make most profit by it; and those are the *returners* of our money, by exchange, into those countries where our debts . . . make a need of it. *Locke, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver.*

returning-board (rê-tèr'ning-bôrd), *n.* In some of the United States, a board consisting of certain designated State officers, who are by law empowered to canvass and declare returns of elections held within the State.

returning-officer (rê-tèr'ning-of'is-èr), *n.* 1. The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.—2. The presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

returnless (rê-tèrn'les), *a.* [*<return¹ + -less.*] Without return; admitting no return. [Rare.]

But I would neuer credit in you both
Least cause of sorrow, but well knew the troth
Of this thine owne *returne*; though all thy friends
I knew, as well should make *returnlesse* ends.
Chapman, Odyssey, xliii.

return-match (rê-tèrn'mach), *n.* A second match or trial played by the same two sets of opponents.

For this year the Wellesburn *return-match* and the Marylebone match played at Rugby.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, II. 8.

returnment (rê-tèrn'ment), *n.* [*<return¹ + -ment.*] The act of returning; a return; a going back. [Rare.]

Sometimes we yeeld; but, like a ramme,
That makes *returnment* to redouble strength,
Then forc'd them yeeld.

Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 349).

return-piece (rê-tèrn'pès), *n.* *Theat.*, a piece of scenery forming an angle of a building.

return-shock (rê-tèrn'shok), *n.* An electric shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes felt when a sudden discharge of electricity takes place in the neighborhood of the observer, as in the case of a lightning-flash.

return-tag (rê-tèrn'tag), *n.* A tag attached to a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the shackle of the seal, serving as evidence of the due arrival of the car, or as a direction to what

point the ear is to be returned. *Car-Builders' Dict.*

return-ticket (rē-tēr'n'tik'et), *n.* A ticket issued by a railway or steamboat company, coach proprietors, and the like, for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne—fares, half-a-crown; *return-tickets*, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood, Mildred Arkell, xx.*

return-valve (rē-tēr'n'valv), *n.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow.

retuse (rē-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *retus*, < L. *retusus*, blunted, dull, pp. of *retundere*, blunt, dull: see *retund*.] 1. In bot., obtuse at the apex, with a broad and very shallow sinus re-entering: as, a *retuse* leaf.—2. In zool., ending in an obtuse sinus.



Retuse Leaf of *Salix retusa*.

Retzia (ret'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (King, 1850), named after *Retzius*, a naturalist.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the subfamily *Retziinae*. They flourished in the Paleozoic seas from the Silurian to the Upper Carboniferous.

Retziinae (ret-si-ā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retzia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of arthropodous brachiopods, mostly referred to the family *Spiriferidae*. Externally they much resemble the terebratulids.

Reuchlinian (rū-klīn'i-ān), *a.* [*Reuchlin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to Johann Reuchlin (1455-1522), a celebrated German classical scholar.—**Reuchlinian pronunciation.** See *pronunciation*.

reul¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *rule*¹.
reul², *v. i.* Same as *rule*². *Hallivell.*
reulet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rule*¹.
reulichet, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly*¹.
reuly, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly*¹, *ruly*².
reume¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.
reume², *n.* An obsolete form of *rheum*¹.
reumour, *n.* A Middle English form of *rumor*. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 306.

reune (rē-ūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reuned*, ppr. *reuning*. [*OF. reuoir*, F. *revenir* = Sp. Pg. *revenir* = It. *riunire*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, unite again, < L. *re*, again, + *unire*, unite: see *unite*.] **I. trans.** To reunite; bring into reunion and coherence. [Obsolete or rare.]

It pleased her Majesty to call this Country of Wingandacoa, Virginia, by which name now you are to understand how it was planted, dissolved, *reuned*, and enlarged. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 85.

II. intrans. To be reunited; specifically, to hold a reunion. [American college slang.]

reunient (rē-ū'nī-ent), *a.* [*ML. reunien(t)-s*, ppr. of *reunire*: see *reune*.] Uniting or connecting: as, the *reunient* canal of the ear, or *canalis reuniens* (which see, under *canalis*).

reunification (rē-ū'nī-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*re-* + *unification*.] The act of reunifying, or reducing to unity; a state of reunien or reconciliation.

No scientific progress is possible unless the stimulus of the original unification is strong enough to clasp the discordant facts and establish a *reunification*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 619.

reunify (rē-ū'nī-fi), *v. t.* [*re-* + *unify*.] To bring back to a state of unity or union.

reunion (rē-ū'nī-ōn), *n.* [*OF. reunion*, F. *réunion* = Sp. *reunión* = Pg. *reunião*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, reunite: see *reune*. Cf. *union*.] 1. The act of reuniting, or bringing back to unity, juxtaposition, concurrence, or harmony; the state of being reunited.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow;
She, that had all magnetic force alone
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one.
Donne, Funeral Elegies, Anatomy of the World.

"The reunion, in a single invoice, of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to \$20, but which in the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 294.

Mère Marchette struggled a moment, as if she could not yield to anything which delayed her *reunion* with Pierre. *The Century*, XL. 248.

Specifically—2. A meeting, assembly, or social gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another: as, a family *reunion*; a college *reunion*.—**Order of the Reunion**, an order founded by Napoleon in 1811 to commemorate the union of Holland with France. The badge was a silver star of twelve points, having the spaces filled with rays of gold, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown bearing the name *Napoleon*.

reunite (rē-ū'nīt'), *v.* [*re-* + *unite*. Cf. *reune*.] **I. trans.** 1. To unite again; join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great Was *re-united* to the crown of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., I. 2. 85.

I wander here in vain, and want thy hand
To guide and *re-unite* me to my Lord.
Roué, Ambitious Stepmother, v. 2.

At length, after many eventful years, the associates, so long parted, were *reunited* in Westminster Abbey. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vii.

2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and *reuniting* his subjects to himself and to one another. *Bolingbroke, Of a Patriot King.*

II. intrans. To be united again; join and cohere again.

Yet not for this were the Britans dismay'd, but *reuniting* the next day fought with such a courage as made it hard to decide which way hung the Victorie. *Milton, Hist. Eng.*, ii.

reunitedly (rē-ū-nī'ted-li), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

reunion¹ (rē-ū-nī'shon), *n.* [*reunite* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated uniting; reunion. [Rare.]

I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunion* with the soul. *Knatchbull, On the New Testament Translation*, p. 93.

reunitive (rē-ū-nī-tiv), *a.* [*reunite* + *-ive*.] Causing reunion; tending toward or characterized by reunion. [Rare.]

Noon-time of a Sunday in a New England country town used to be, and even now is, a social and *reunitive* epoch of no small interest. *S. Judd, Margaret*, I. 14.

reurge (rē-ērj'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *urge*.] To urge again.

reus (rē'us), *n.*; pl. *rei* (-ī). [*L. reus*, m., *rea*, f., orig. a party to an action, plaintiff or defendant, afterward restricted to the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.; also, a debtor (> It. *reo*, wicked, bad, = Sp. Pg. *reo*, a criminal, defendant), < *res*, a cause, action: see *res*.] In law, a defendant.

reuse (rē-ūz'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *use*, *v.*] To use again.

It appears that large quantities of domestic distilled spirits are being placed upon the market as imported spirits and under *reused* imported spirit stamps. *Report of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. 462.

reuse (rē-ūs'), *n.* [*re-* + *use*, *n.*] Repeated use; use a second time.

The waste liquor is collected, and made up to the first strength for *re-use*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 31.

reutilize (rē-ū'til-iz), *v. t.* [*re-* + *utilize*.] To utilize again; make use of a second time. Also spelled *reutilise*.

After the white cells have lived their life and done their work, portions of their worn-out carcasses may be *reutilized* in the body as nutriment. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 585.

reutter (rē-ūt'er), *v. t.* [*re-* + *utter*.] To utter again.

The truth of Man, as by God first spoken,
Which the actual generations garble,
Was *re-uttered*.

Browning, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 11.

rev. An abbreviation of (a) [*cap.*] *Revelation*; (b) *revenue*; (c) *reverend*; (d) *review*; (e) *revolution*; (f) *revised*; (g) *reverse*.

revalenta (rev-a-len'tā), *n.* [NL., transposed from *ervalenta*, < NL. *Ervm Lens*: see *Ervm* and *Lens*.] The commercial name of lentil-meal, introduced as a food for invalids. In full, *revalenta Arabica*. Also *ervalenta*. [Eng.] **revalescence** (rev-a-les'ens), *n.* [*revalescen(t) + -ce*.] The state of being revalent. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge*.

revalescent (rev-a-les'ent), *a.* [*L. revalescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *revalescere*, grow well again, < *re*, again, + *valescere*, grow well: see *convallescent*.] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

revaluation (rē-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [*revalue* + *-ation*.] A repeated valuation.

revalue (rē-val'ū), *v. t.* [*re-* + *value*.] To value again.

revamp (rē-vamp'), *v. t.* [*re-* + *vamp*.] To vamp, mend, or patch up again; rehabilitate; reconstruct.

Thenceforth he [Carlyle] has done nothing but *revamp* his telling things; but the oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes always more paradoxical. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 140.

The *revamping* of our own writings . . . after an interval so long that the mental status in which we composed them is forgotten, and cannot be conjured up and revived, is a dangerous experiment. *Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang.*, xxi. 447.

reve¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *reave*. *Chaucer*.

reve², *n.* A Middle English form of *reeve*¹.

reve³ (rēv), *v. i.* [*F. rêver*, OF. *resver*, dream: see *rare*¹.] To dream; muse.

I *reved* all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith*.

reveal (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *revel*, < OF. *revele*, F. *révéler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *revelar* = It. *revelare*, *rivelare*, < L. *revelare*, unveil, draw back a veil, < *re-*, back, + *velare*, veil, < *velum*, a veil: see *veil*.] 1. To discover; expose to sight, recognition, or understanding; disclose; divulge; make known.

I had . . . well played my first act, assuring myself that under that disguise I should find opportunity to *reveal* myself. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, I.

I have not *revealed* it yet to any Sout breathing, but now I'll tell your Excellency, and so fell a relating the Passage in Flandera. *Howell, Letters*, I. iv. 28.

While in and out the verses wheel,
The wind-caught robes trim feet *reveal*.
Lowell, Dobson's "Old World Idylls"

Specifically—2. To disclose as religious truth; divulge by supernatural means; make known by divine agency.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. *Rom.* I. 18.

No Man or Angel can know how God would be worshipt and serv'd unless God *reveal* it. *Milton, True Religion*.

I call on the souls who have left the light
To *reveal* their lot.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

3. In *metaph.*, to afford an immediate knowledge of.

Such is the fact of perception *revealed* in consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev.*, Oct., 1830.

=*Syn.* To unveil, uncover, communicate, show, impart. **reveal** (rē-vēl'), *n.* [*reveal*, *v.*] 1. A revealing; disclosure.

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their *reveal* equal. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iv. 7.

2. In *arch.*, one of the vertical faces of a window-opening or a doorway, included between the face of the wall and that of the window- or door-frame, when such frame is present.

revealable (rē-vē'lā-bl), *a.* [*reveal* + *-able*.] Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not as *revealable* as heresy? *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 108.

revealableness (rē-vē'lā-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being revealable. *Imp. Diet.*

revealed (rē-vēld'), *p. a.* 1. Brought to light; disclosed; specifically, made known by direct divine or supernatural agency.

Scripture teacheth all supernatural *revealed* truth, without the knowledge whereof salvation cannot be attained. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, III. 8.

Undoubtedly the *revealed* law is of infinitely more authenticity than that moral system which is framed by ethical writers, and denominated the natural law. *Blackstone, Com.*, Int., § 2.

2. In *entom.*, not hidden under other parts.—**Revealed alitrunk**, the posterior part of the thorax or alitrunk when it is not covered by elytra, hemelytra, or tegmina, as in *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, etc.—**Revealed religion**. See *religion*, and *evidences of Christianity* (under *Christianity*).

revealer (rē-vēl'ēr), *n.* One who reveals or discloses; one who or that which brings to light, shows, or makes known.

A Lord of kings, and a *revealer* of secrets. *Dan.* II. 47.

He brought a taper; the *revealer*, light,
Exposed both crims and criminal to sight.
Dryden.

revelment (rē-vēl'ment), *n.* [*reveal* + *-ment*.] The act of revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

This is one reason why he permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revelment* of them. *South, Sermons*, VII. xiii.

revehent (rē-vē-hent), *a.* [*L. revehen(t)-s*, ppr. of *revehere*, carry back, < *re-*, back, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] Carrying forth; taking away; efferent: applied in anatomy to sundry vessels: opposed to *advehent*.

reveille (re-vāl'ye, sometimes rev-e-lō'), *n.* [Also written incorrectly *reveillé* and *reveillée*, as if < F. *réveillé*, pp.; < F. *réveil*, OF. *reveil*, *resveil* (= Pr. *revèlh*), an awaking, alarm, reveille, a hunt's-up, < *reveiller*, awake, < *re-*, again, + *veiller*, waken, < L. *ex-*, out, + *vigilare*, watch, wake: see *vigilant*.] *Milit.* and *naval*, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come!
Dryden, Secular Masque, I. 63.

And all the bugle breezes blew
Reveille to the breaking morn.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxviii.

revel¹ (rev'el), *v.* [**ME.** *revel, recel, revell*, < **OF.** *revel* (= **Pr.** *revel*), pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay, < *reveler*, *rebellor*, *F. rebeller*, rebel, revolt, = **Sp.** *rebelar* = **Pg.** *rebellar* = **It.** *ribellare, rebellare*, < **L.** *rebellare, rebel*; see *rebel*, *v.* Hence, by contraction, *rule*².] 1. A merrymaking; a feast or festivity characterized by boisterous jollity; a carouse; hence, mirth-making in general; revelry.

When they com in to the town thel fonde . . . ladyes and maydenes carollinge and daunsinge, and the most reuel and disport that myght be made.
Melvin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Revelle amanges thame was full rye.
Thomas of Erseeldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).
The brief night goes
In babble and revel and wine.
Tennyson, *Maud*, xxii. 5.

2. Specifically—(a) A kind of dance or choric performance often given in connection with masques or pageants; a dancing procession or entertainment; generally used in the plural.

Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air.
Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1. 148.

We use always to have revels; which is indeed dancing, and makes an excellent shew in truth.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 2.

The Revels were dances of a more free and general nature—that is, not immediately connected with the story of the piece under representation. In these many of the nobility of both sexes took part, who had previously been spectators. The Revels, it appears from other passages, were usually composed of galliards and corantos.

Gifford, Note on *B. Jonson's Masque of Lethe*.

(b) An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake. *Hallivell*.—**Master of the revels**. Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*). = **Syn.** *I. Debauch, Spree*, etc. See *carousal*¹.

revel¹ (rev'el), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reveled* or *revelled*, ppr. *reveling* or *revelling*. [**ME.** *revelen, recvelen*, < **OF.** *reveler*, also *rebeller*, rebel, be riotous; see *revel*¹, *n.* The *E.* verb follows the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To hold or take part in revels; join in merrymaking; indulge in boisterous festivities; carouse.

See! Antony, that revels long o' nights,
Is notwithstanding up.
Shak., *J. C.*, ii. 2. 116.

2. To dance; move with a light and dancing step; frolic.

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring.
Milton, *Comms*, I. 985.

3. To act lawlessly; wanton; indulge one's inclination or caprice.

His father revel'd in the heart of France,
And tamed the king, and made the dauphin stoop.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 150.

The Nabob was reveling in fancied security: . . . it had never occurred to him . . . that the English would dare to invade his dominions.
Maeculay, *Lord Clive*.

4. To take great pleasure; feel an ardent and keen enjoyment; delight.

Our kind host so revelled in my father's humour that he was incessantly stimulating him to attack him.
Lady Holland, *Sydney Smith*, vii.

II. † trans. To spend in revelry.

An age of pleasures revel'd out comes home
At last, and ends in sorrow.
Ford, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 3.

revel², *v. t.* [= **It.** *revellere*, draw away, < **L.** *revellere*, pp. *revulsus*, pluck or pull back, tear out, off, or away, < *re-*, back, + *vellere*, pluck. Cf. *avel*, *convulse*, *revulsion*.] To draw back or away; remove.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood revelling the humours from their lungs.
Harvey.

reve-land (rev'land), *n.* [**ME.**, repr. **AS.** *gerēf-land*, tributary land (*gundor-gerēf-land*, peculiar tributary land), < *gerēfa*, reeve, + *land*, land; see *reeve*¹ and *land*.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, such land as, having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

revelate (rev'elāt), *v. t.* [**L.** *revelatus*, pp. of *revelare*, reveal, disclose; see *reveal*.] To reveal. *Imp. Diet.*

revelation (rev-ē-lā'shōn), *n.* [**ME.** *revelacioun*, < **OF.** *revelation*, *revelacion*, *F.* *révélacion* = **Pr.** *revelacio* = **Sp.** *revelacion* = **Pg.** *revelação* = **It.** *rivelazione*, revelation, < **LL.** *revelatio(n-)*, an uncovering, a revealing, < **L.** *revelare*, pp. *revelatus*, reveal; see *reveal*.] 1. The act of revealing. (a) The disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them.

It was nothing short of a new revelation, when Scott turned back men's eyes on their own past history and

national life, and showed them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had lain neglected.
J. C. Shairp, *Aspects of Poetry*, p. 104.

(b) The act of revealing or communicating religious truth, especially by divine or supernatural means.

The book of quintis essencijs . . . Hernys . . . hadde by revelacioun of an aungil of God to him sende.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

By revelation he made known unto me the mystery.
Eph. iii. 3.

A very faithful brother,
A botcher, and a man by revelation,
That hath a competent knowledge of the truth.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iii. 2.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in *theol.*, that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

When God declares any truth to us, this is a revelation.
Locke, *Human Understanding*, IV. vii. 2.

More specifically—3. Such disclosure, communicated by supernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Bible. Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of four media—(a) nature, (b) history, (c) consciousness, or (d) supernatural and direct communications. In theological writings the term, when properly used, signifies exclusively the last form of revelation. *Revelation* differs from *inspiration*, the latter being an exaltation of the natural faculties, the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertainable, or at least not otherwise known.

The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass.
Rev. i. 1.

'Tis Revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her life,
And so illuminates the path of life.
Couper, *Task*, ii. 527.

4. In *metaph.*, immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.—**Book of Revelation**, or **The Revelation of St. John the Divine**, the last book of the New Testament, also called the *Apocalypse*. It is generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the first century. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the interpretation and significance of this book. The schools of interpretation are of three principal kinds. The first school, that of the preterists, embraces those who hold that the whole or by far the greater part of the prophecy of this book has been fulfilled; the second is that of the historical interpreters, who hold that the prophecy embraces the whole history of the church and its foes, from the first century to the end of the world; the third view is that of the futurists, who maintain that the prophecy, with perhaps the exception of the first three chapters, relates entirely to events which are to take place at or near to the second coming of the Lord. Abbreviated *Rev.*

revelational (rev-ē-lā'shōn-əl), *a.* [**ML.** *revelation + -al*.] Pertaining to or involving revelation; admitting supernatural disclosure.

It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelational* Codes to Utilitarianism.
H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 467.

revelationist (rev-ē-lā'shōn-ist), *n.* [**ML.** *revelation + -ist*.] One who believes in supernatural revelation. [Rare.]

Gruppe's great work on Greek mythology . . . is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evolutionists and revelationists.
Athenæum, No. 3149, p. 272.

revelator (rev'el-ā-tōr), *n.* [= **F.** *révélateur* = **Sp.** *revelador* = **It.** *rivelatore, revelatore*, < **LL.** *revelator*, < **L.** *revelare*, reveal; see *reveal*.] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare and objectionable.]

The forms of civil government were only to carry out the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year was re-elected and installed "prophet, seer, and revelator."
New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

revelatory (rev'el-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [**LL.** *revelatorius*, of or belonging to revelation, < **L.** *revelare*, reveal; see *reveal*.] Having the nature or character of a revelation. *Imp. Diet.*

revel-coil, *n.* [**ML.** *revel + coil*², prob. originating as a sophisticated form of *level-coil*.] Loud and boisterous revelry; a wild revel; a carouse or debauch.

They all had leave to leave their endless toyles,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe revel-coyles.
John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

revel-dash, *n.* Same as *revel-coil*.

Have a flirt and a crash,
Now play reveldash.
Greene, *Dram. Works*, I. 175.

reveler, reveller (rev'el-ēr), *n.* [**ME.** *revelour, reveloure*, < **OF.** **revelour, revedour*, < *reveler*, revel; see *revel*¹, *v.*] One who revels. (a) One who takes part in merrymakings, feasts, or carousals; hence, one who leads a disorderly or licentious life.

My fourth the honsbonde was a revelour —
This is to seyn, he hadde a parsour.
Chaucer, *Prol.*, to *Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 453.

None a stranger there
So merry and so gamesome; he is call'd
The Briton reveller.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, I. 6. 61.

In the ears of the brutalized and drunken revellers there arose the sound of the clanking of British cavalry.
H. Kingsley, *Stretton*, liii.

Specifically—(b) One who dances in a revel; one who takes part in a choric entertainment.

It is no disgrace, no more than for your adventurous reveller to fall by some inauspicious chance in his galliard.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 1.

reveling, *n.* Same as *reveling*².

revellent (rē-vel'ent), *a.* [= **Pg.** *It. revellente*, < **L.** *revellen(t)-s*, ppr. of *revellere*, pluck or tear back, off, away, or out; see *revel*².] Causing revulsion.

reveller, *n.* See *reveler*.

revel-master (rev'el-mā'stēr), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; the lord of misrule.

revelment (rev'el-ment), *n.* [**ML.** *revel + -ment*.] The act of reveling.

revelour, *n.* An obsolete form of *reveler*.

revellous, *a.* [**ME.** *revellous*, < **OF.** *revellour*, full of revelry or jest, riotous, < *revel*, riot, revel; see *revel*¹, *n.* Cf. *rebellious*.] Inclined to festivity and merrymaking.

A wyf he hadde of excellent besuttee,
And compaignable and revellous was she.
Chaucer, *Shipman's Tale*, I. 4.

revel-roust, *n.* 1. A troop of revelers; hence, any riotous throng; a mob; a rabble.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,
Reply'd the revel-roust;
We'll teach you for to fix a bell
On any woman's snout.
The Fryar and the Boy, ii. (*Nares*.)

2. A lawless, uproarious revel; wild revelry; noisy merriment.

Then made they *revell route* and goodly glee.
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, I. 558.

The Sorcerers and Sorceresses make great lights, and incense all this visited house, . . . laughing, singing, dauncing in honour of that God. After all this *revel-roust* they demaund againe of the Demoniacke if the God be appeased.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 430.

3. A dancing entertainment.

Wilt thou forsake us, Jeffrey? then who shall daunce
The hobby horse at our next *Revel-roust*?
Brome, *Queens Exchange*, ii. 2.

To play *revel-roust*, to revel furiously; carouse; act the bacchanalian.

They chose a notable swaggering rogue called Puffing Dicke to reuell over them, who *plaid revell-roust* with them indeede.
Rowlands, *Hist. Rogues*, quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 582.

revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* [**ME.** *revellerie*; as *revel*¹ + *-ry*.] The act of reveling; merrymaking; especially, boisterous festivity or jollity.

The swetnesse of her melodye
Made all myn herte in *revellerie* (var. *reverrye*).
Rom. of the Rose, I. 720.

Meantime, forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustic *revelry*.—
Play, music!
Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 4. 183.

= **Syn.** See *carousal*¹.

revellst, *n.* Same as *revel*¹.

The hnutress and queen of these groves, Diana, . . . hath . . . proclaimed a solemn *revella*.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, I. 1.

revenant (rev'ē-nant), *n.* [**F.** *revenant*, ppr. of *revenir*, come back, < *re-*, back, again, + *venir*, < **L.** *venire*, come; see *come*. Cf. *revenue*.] 1. One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in *mod. spiritualism*, an apparition; a materialization. [Rare.]

The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy *revenant* from the tomb.
J. H. Shorthouse, *John Inglesant*, xxxiii.

2. In *math.*, a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants.

revendicate (rē-ven'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revendicated*, ppr. *revendicating*. Same as *revindicate*. *Imp. Diet.*

revendication (rē-ven-dī-kā'shōn), *n.* Same as *revindication*. *Imp. Diet.*—**Action of revendication**, in *civil law*, an action brought to assert a title to or some real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

revenge (rē-venj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revenged*, ppr. *revenging*. [**OF.** *revenger, revencer*, *F.* *revanche*, *F.* dial. *revanger*, revenge, = **Sp.** *revindicar*, claim, = **Pg.** *revindicar*, claim, refl. he revenged, = **It.** *revindicare*, revenge, refl. be revenged, < **ML.** **revindicare*, revenge, lit. vindicate again, < **L.** *re-*, again, + *vindicare* (> **OF.** *veugier, venger*), arrogate, lay claim to; see *vindicate*, *venge*, *avenge*. Cf. *revindicate*.]

I. trans. 1. To take vengeance on account of; inflict punishment because of; exact retribution for; obtain or seek to obtain satisfaction for, especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury or vindictiveness: as, to *revenge* an insult.

These injuries the king now bears will be *revenged* home.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 13.

I hope you are bred to more humanity
Than to *revenge* my father's wrong on me.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. To satisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or expiation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or fancied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of; as, to *revenge* one's self for rude treatment.

You do more for the obedience of your Lord the Emperor, then to be *revenged* of the French King.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 70.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors.
Jer. xv. 15.

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves along on Cassius.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 94.

=**Syn.** *Avenge, Revenge.* See *avenge*.

II. intrans. To take vengeance.

I will *revenge* (quoit she),
For here I shake off shame.
Gaseoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 100).

The Lord *revenge*th, and is furious.
Nahum i. 2.

revenge (rê-ven'j'ul), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revenge*, < OF. *revanche*, *revanche*, F. *revanche*, *revenge*, F. dial. *revanche*, *revenge*; from the verb.] 1. The act of revenging; the execution of vengeance; retaliation for wrongs real or fancied; hence, the gratification of vindictive feeling.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice.
Bacon, Revenge.

Though now his mighty soul its grief contains;
He meditates *revenge* who least complains.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 446.

Sweet is *revenge*—especially to women.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 24.

2. That which is done by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging one's self.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood . . . from the beginning of *revenge* upon the enemy.
Deut. xxxii. 42.

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his *revenge*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affront, and which leads to retaliation; vindictiveness of mind.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.
Dryden, Astraea Redux, i. 261.

The term *Revenge* expresses the angry passion carried to the full length of retaliation.

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 136.

To give one his revenge, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal score or standing.

Lady Smart. Well, miss, you'll have a sad husband, you have such good luck at cards. . . .

Miss. Well, my lady Smart, I'll *give you revenge* whenever you please.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. *Revenge, Vengeance, Retribution, Retaliation,* and *Reprisal* agree in expressing the visiting of evil upon others in return for their misdeeds. *Revenge* is the carrying out of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self or to those who seem a part of one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to one's equals or superiors, and the malignant feeling is all the more bitter when it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* has an earlier and a later use. In its earlier use it may arise from no personal feeling, but may be visited upon a person for another's wrong as well as for his own. In the Scripture it means retribution with indignation, as in Rom. xii. 19: "*Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," where it is a reservation for Jehovah of the offices of distributive and retributive justice. In its later use it involves the idea of wrathful retribution, whether just, unjust, or excessive; it is often a furious *revenge*: hence there is a general tendency to turn to other words to express just retribution, especially as an act of God. *Retribution* bears more in mind the amount of the wrong done, viewing it as a sort of loan whose equivalent is in some way paid back. Any evil result befalling the perpetrator of a bad deed in consequence of that deed is said to be a *retribution*, whether occurring by human intention or not; personal agency is not prominent in the idea of *retribution*. *Retaliation* combines the notion of equivalent return, which is found in *retribution*, with a distinctly personal agency and intention; sometimes, unlike the preceding words, it has a light sense for good-humored teasing or banter. *Reprisal* is an act of retaliation in war, its essential point being the capture of something in return or as indemnification for pecuniary damage from the other side. The word has also a looser figurative meaning, amounting essentially to retaliation of any sort. See *avenge, requital*, and the definition of *retorsion*.

revengeable (rê-ven'j'ul-bl), *a.* [*Revenge* + *-able*.] Capable of or suitable for being revenged. [Rare.]

The buzzard, for he doted more
And dared lease than reason,
Through blind base loon Induring wrong
Revengeable in season.
Warner, Albion's England, vii. 342.

revengeance (rê-ven'j'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revengeance*; < *revenge* + *-ance*. Cf. *vengeance*.] *Revenge*; vengeance.

Hee wouldnt neglecte to take *revengeance* of so foule an act.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 136.

revengeful (rê-venj'ful), *a.* [*Revenge* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury or pain for wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo, here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 174.

2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental to revenge.

'Tis a meritorious fair design
To chase injustice with *revengeful* arms.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1693.

=**Syn.** 1. *Unforgiving, implacable.* See *revenge, n.*, and *avenge*.

revengefully (rê-venj'ful-i), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leapt
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.
Dryden and Lee, (Edipus, v. 1.

revengefulness (rê-venj'ful-nes), *n.* The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness. *Bailey, 1727.*

revengeless (rê-venj'les), *a.* [*Revenge* + *-less*.] Without revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.]

We, full of hearty tears
For our good father's losse, . . .
Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death
As leave his woes *revengelesse*.
Marston, Malcontent, iv. 3.

revengement (rê-venj'ment), *n.* [*Revenge* + *-ment*.] *Revenge*; retaliation for an injury. [Rare.]

Things of honour are so delicate that the same day that any confesseth to have received an injury, from that day he bindeth himselfe to take *revengement*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 218.

Further . . . hath more shapes than Proteus, and will shift himselfe, vpon any occasion of *revengement*, into a man's dish, his drinke, his apparell, his rings, his stirrups, his nosgay.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34.

revenger (rê-ven'j'èr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck; and now
Pleased fortune does of Marcus Crassus' death
Make me *revenger*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 1. 3.

revengeingly (rê-ven'j'ing-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

I have belied a lady,
The princess of this country, and the sir on't
Revengeingly enfeebles me. *Shak., Cymbeline, v. 2. 4.*

revenue (rev'e-nū-əl), *a.* [*Revenue* + *-al*.] Pertaining to revenue: as, *revenue* expenditure. [Recent and rare.]

Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a necessary caution in dealing with public funds, . . . the advantages of a more rapid advance might be secured without in the least involving *revenue* risks.
The Engineer, LXVI. 224.

revenue (rev'e-nū, formerly and still occasionally rê-ven'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *revenue*; < OF. *revenu*, *m.*, also *revenue*, *f.*, F. *revenu*, *m.* (ML. reflex *reventita*, *f.*, *reventum*, *n.*, also *revenuea*, *f.*, also in pure L. form *reventus* and *reventio*), *revenue*, *rent*, < *revenu*, *pp.* of *revenir*, come back, return: see *reventant*. Cf. *aceneue*, *parvenu*.] 1. The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any kind of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart she scorns our poverty.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 83.

One that had more skill how to quaffe a can
Then manage his *revenues*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I call it [a monastery of the Benedictine monks] . . . rich, because their yearly *revenue* amounteth to one hundred thousand Crowns.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 177.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.]

The common charity,
Good people's alms and prayers of the gentle,
Is the *revenue* must support my state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 1.

A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of *revenue*, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispensable ingredient in every constitution.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 30.

3. Return; reward.

Neither doe I know any thing wherein a man may more improve the *revenues* of his learning, or make greater shew with a little, . . . than in this matter of the Creation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

Inland revenue, in Great Britain and Ireland, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, and other taxes. The Board of Internal Revenue consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three commissioners.—

Internal revenue, that part of the revenue or income of a country which is derived from duties on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.; all the revenue of a country except that collected from export or import duties. In the United States the principal receipts are from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors. During the period of the civil war taxes were imposed on many other manufactures, but they were removed in great part in 1868.—

Revenue cadet, or cadet of the revenue-cutter service, an officer of the junior grade in the United States revenue marine, undergoing instruction preparatory to examination for the position of third lieutenant. The appointment is made after a competitive examination, to which young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible, by the Secretary of the Treasury. A term of two years' service aboard a practice-vessel is required, which is followed by the examination for promotion.—

Revenue cutter. See *cutter*.—**Revenue-cutter school-ship,** a vessel used for the purpose of instructing cadets in the revenue-cutter service in the duties of their profession, previous to commissioning them as third lieutenants.—**Revenue-cutter service;** See *revenue marine*.—**Revenue ensign,** a distinctive flag, authorized March, 1798, for revenue cutters, to distinguish them from other armed vessels of the United States. Previous to that date, the revenue cutters sailed under the same flag as other United States vessels. The revenue flag is also used over custom-houses. It consists of sixteen vertical stripes of red and white alternately, with a white union in which is a blue eagle carrying in his beak the motto "E pluribus unum," a shield with red and white stripes on his breast, and in his talons a bundle of arrows and a branch of olive, the whole surrounded by a semicircle of thirteen blue stars.—

Revenue law. See *law*.—**Revenue marine, or revenue-cutter service,** a corps organized in 1790, by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of guarding the coast and estuaries of the United States for the protection of the customs revenue. During the period of its existence, the duties of the service have necessarily undergone many changes. The corps, combining both civil and military features, is employed in assisting to maintain law and order throughout United States territory.—

Revenue pennant, a pennant used on revenue vessels in commission, and in the bow of boats when carrying an officer on duty. It is made up of alternate vertical red and white stripes, and has a white field carrying thirteen blue stars. **Revenue tariff.** See *tariff*.—**To defraud the revenue.** See *defraud*.—**Syn.** *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

revenue (rev'e-nū, formerly rê-ven'ū), *a.* [*Revenue* + *-ed*.] Endowed with a revenue or income.

Pray resolve me
Why, being a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes,
And well *revenue*, will you adventure thus
A doubtfull voyage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 265).

revenue-officer (rev'e-nū-of'i-sèr), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

revert, n. An obsolete form of *reaver*.

reverable (rê-vèr'ə-bl), *a.* [*Revere* + *-able*.] Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters. *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, l. 167.*

reverberate (rê-vèr'b'èr-āt), *v. t.* [Erroneously abbr. from *reverberate*: see *reverb*.] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 156.

reverberant (rê-vèr'b'èr-ant), *a.* [*L. reverberant* (t)-s, *pp.* of *reverberare*, *repl.*: see *reverb*.] Reverberating; causing reverberation; especially, returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,
Over the watery floor, and beneath the *reverberant* branches.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

reverberate (rê-vèr'b'èr-āt), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *reverberated*, *pp.* *reverberating*. [*L. reverberatus*, *pp.* of *reverberare* (> *It. riterberare* = Sp. *Pg. reverberar* = OF. *reverbérer*, F. *réverbérer*), *beat* back, < *re-*, *back*, + *verberare*, *beat*: see *verberate*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To beat back; repel; repulse.

This bank . . . serveth in steed of a strong wall to repulse and *reverberate* the violence of the furious waves of the Sea.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 199.

2. To return, as sound; echo.

Who, like an arch, *reverberates*
The voice again. *Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 120.*

3. To turn back; drive back; bend back; reflect: as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.—

4. Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.—**5†.** To reduce by reverberated heat; fuse.

Some of our chymicks facetiously affirm that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and *reverberated* into glass.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

6†. To beat upon; fall upon.

The Sunne . . . goeth continually rounde about in circuite: so that his beames, *reverberating* heaven, In-

I past beside the *reverend* walls
In which of old I wore the gown.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, a title of respect given to clergy-men or ecclesiastics; as, *Reverend* (or the *Reverend*) John Smith. In the Anglican Church deans are styled *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops (also the Bishop of Meath) *most reverend*. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of the religious orders are also styled *reverend*, the superiors being styled *reverend fathers* or *reverend mothers*, as the case may be. In Scotland the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*. Abbreviated *Rev.* (also, the *Rev.*) when used with the name of an individual.

The *reverend* gentleman was equipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equilateral cocked hat.
Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the clerical office or profession.

Carlisle, this is your doom:
Choose out some secret place, some *reverend* room,
More than thou hast, and with it joy thy life.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6. 25.

With all his humour and high spirits he [Sydney Smith] had always, as he said himself, fashioned his manners and conversation so as not to bring discredit on his *reverend* profession.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 178.

4t. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.]

With a joy
As *reverend* as religion can make man's,
I will embrace this blessing.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 2.

Where'er you walk'd Trees were as *reverend* made
As when of old Gods dwelt in ev'ry shade.
Conley, The Mistress, Spring.

There are, I find, to be in it [the drama] all the *reverend* offices of life (such as regard to parents, husbands, and honourable lovers), preserved with the utmost care.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

reverendly (rev'e-remd-li), *adv.* [*< reverend + -ly².*] Reverently.

Others ther be
Which doe indeed esteem more *reverendlie*
Of the Lords Supper.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I am not the first ass, sir,
Has borne good office, and perform'd it *reverendly*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

reverent (rev'e-remt), *a.* [*< ME. reverent, < OF. reverent = Sp. Pg. reverente = It. riverente, reverente, < L. reverent(-t)s, ppr. of revereri, reverere; see rever¹.*] 1. Feeling or displaying reverence; impressed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

Lowly *reverent*
Towards either throne they bow.
Milton, P. L., iii. 349.

The most awful, living, *reverent* frame I ever felt or beheld, I must say, was his [George Fox's] in prayer.
Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

O sacred weapon! left for Truth's defence, . . .
Reverent I touch thee, but with honest zeal.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 216.

I have known
Wise and grave men, who . . .
Were *reverent* learners in the solemn school
Of Nature.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence; expressive of veneration or profound respect and awe: as, *reverent* conduct; a *reverent* attitude toward religious questions.

The *reverent* care I bear unto my lord
Made me collect these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 34.

3t. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common: compare *reverend*, 4.]

And I beseech your [mastership] that this sympl skrowe may recomand me to my *reverant* and worshipful maisters your moder.
Paston Letters, I. 55.

A very *reverent* body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, "sir-reverence."
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 91.

Yet, with good honest cut-throat usury,
I fear he'll mount to *reverent* dignity.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 67.

4. Strong; undiluted: noting liquors. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.* [Loeal, U. S.]

reverential (rev-g-ren'shal), *a.* [*< OF. reverential, F. révérenciel = Sp. Pg. reverencial = It. reverenziale, riverenziale, < ML. reverentialis, reverential, < L. reverentia, reverence; see reverence.*] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; reverent.

Their *reverential* heads did all incline,
And render meek obeysance unto mine.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 91.

All, all look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 167.

Rapt in *reverential* awe,
I sate obedient, in the fiery prime
Of youth, self-govern'd, at the feet of Law.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus

reverentially (rev-g-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence.

reverently (rev'e-remt-li), *adv.* [*< ME. *reverently, reverentliche; < reverent + -ly².*] In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and deep respect.

Thauh he be here thy vnderling, in beuene, paraunter,
He worth rather receyued and *reverentliker* sette.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 44.

Read the same dilligently and *reverently* with prayer.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.
Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 37.

reverer (rê-vêr'êr), *n.* [*< rever¹ + -er¹.*] One who reveres or venerates.

The Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them [the divine revelations] 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.

revergence (rê-vêr'jens), *n.* [*< LL. revergen(-t)s, ppr. of revergere, incline toward, < L. re-, back, + vergere, bend, incline; see verge.*] A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.]

The vernivoid *revergence* of this subdivision is observable also in *Parmelia perforata*.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.

reverie, reverry (rev'e-ri or -rê), *n.*; pl. *reveries* (-riz). [Formerly also *revery*; *< OF. reverrie, F. rêverie, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, < reverer, rever, also raver, F. dial. raver, > E. rave; see rave¹. Cf. ravery.*] 1. A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or imperfect perception of external objects.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *reverie*; our language has scarce a name for it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

Dream-forg'er, I refill thy cup
With *reverie's* wasteful pittance up.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

In *reverie*, and even in understanding the communications of others, we are comparatively passive spectators of ideational movements, non-voluntarily determined.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,
From *reveries* so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!
Cowper, Task, iii. 188.

3. The object or product of reverie or idle fancy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.

The principle of asceticism seems originally to have been the *reverie* of certain hasty speculators, who . . . took occasion to quarrel with every thing that offered itself under the name of pleasure.
Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 9.

4. In *music*, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.

reverist (rev'e-ris-t), *n.* [*< reverie + -ist.*] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Their religion consisted in a kind of sleepy, vaporous ascension of the thoughts into the ideal. They were *reverists*, idealists.
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 483.

revers¹, *a.* An obsolete form of *reverse*.

revers² (rê-vâr', commonly rê-vêr'), *n.* [F.: see *reverse*.] In *dressmaking, tailoring, etc.*: (a) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what would otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (b) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lining exposed to view.

reversability (rê-vêr-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< reversable + -ity (see -bility).*] Same as *reversibility*.

reversible (rê-vêr'sa-bl), *a.* [*< reverse + -able.*] Same as *reversible*.

reversal (rê-vêr'sal), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. réversal; as reverse + -al.*] 1. *n.* 1. The act of reversing, or of altering a position, direction, action, condition, or state to its opposite or contrary; also, the state of being reversed.

Time gives his hour-glass
Its due *reversal*;
Their hour is gone.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

It is assumed as possible that the astronomical conditions might be reversed without a *reversal* of the physical conditions.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 105.

2. In *physics*, specifically, the changing of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an incandescence vapor, into a dark line (by absorption), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been observed at the time of a total eclipse, when certain of the dark absorption-lines have suddenly become bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cut off. See *spectrum*.

3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is erroneous and rendered void or terminated; the *reversal* of an attainer or of an outlawry.

She [Elizabeth] began her reign, of course, by a *reversal* of her sister's legislation; but she did not restore the Edwardian system. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323.*

4. In *biol.*, reversion.—**Method of reversal.** See *method*.

II. † *a.* Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers. *Ep. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, Charles II.*

reversatile (rê-vêr'sa-til), *a.* [*< LL. reversatus, pp. of reversare, reverse, + -ile.*] Reversible; capable of being reversed.

reverse (rê-vêr's), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reversed*, ppr. *reversing*. [*< ME. reversen, < OF. reverser, F. reverser, reverse, = Pr. reversar = Sp. reversar, revesar, revesar, vomit, = Pg. revesar, alternare, = It. riversare, upset, pour out, < LL. reversare, turn about, turn back, freq. of L. revertere, turn back, revert; see revert.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn about, around, or upside down; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through 180°; invert.

In her the stream of mild
Maternal nature had *reversed*'d its course.
Cowper, Task, iii. 436.

Reversed that spear, redoubtable in war,
Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

2. In *mach.*, to cause to revolve or act in a contrary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.— 3. In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of.

With what tyranny custom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil.
Dr. J. Rogers.

He that seem'd our counterpart at first
Soon shows the strong similitude *reversed*'d.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 443.

4. To overturn; upset; throw into confusion.

Puzzling contraries confound the whole;
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 66.

5. To overthrow; set aside; make void; annul; repeal; revoke: as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Yf the proces be erroneous, lete his concell *reverse* it.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

Is Clarence dead? The order was *reversed*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 86.

When judgment pronounced upon conviction is falsified or *reversed*, all former proceedings are absolutely set aside, and the party stands as if he had never been at all accused.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxx.

6t. To turn back; drive away; banish.

That old Dame said mayn an idle verse,
Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to *reverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

7t. To cause to return; bring back; recall.

Well knowing trow all that he did reherse,
And to his fresh remembrance did *reverse*
The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

Reversing counter-shaft. See *counter-shaft*.—**Reversing engine,** an engine provided with reversing valve-gear, by which it may be made to turn in either direction. Such engines are used on railways, for marine propulsion, in rolling-mills, and for other purposes. Compare *reversing-gear*.—**Reversing key.** See *telegraph*.—**To reverse a battery or current,** to turn the current in direction, as by means of a commutator or pole-changer.—**Syn. 1.** To invert.—5. To rescind, countermand.

II. intrans. 1. To change position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direction contrary to that previously taken: as, to *reverse* in waltzing.—2t. To be overturned; fall over.

The kyng presid fast away certayn,
Oenerides helde still the reane alway;
And so, betwix the striving of them twayn,
The horse *reversed* bak, and ther he lay.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3476.

And happed that Boydas and Braundalis mette hym
bethe attony, and smote hym so on the shelde that he *reversed*
on his horse croupe. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.*

3t. To turn back; return; come back.

Beene they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse,
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall againe reverse?
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 1.

reverse (rē-vēr's), *a.* and *n.* [*ME.* *reverse*, *revers*, < *OF.* *revers*, reverse, cross (as a noun *revers*, a back blow), = *Pr.* *revers* = *Sp.* *reverso* = *It.* *riverso*, < *L.* *reversus*, turned back, reversed, pp. of *revertere*, turn back, reverse; see *revert*.] **I. a.** 1. Turned backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction; reversed: as, the reverse end of a lance; reverse curves; reverse motion.

The sword
Of Michael, . . . with swift wheel reverse, deep entering,
shared
All his right side.
Milton, P. L., vi. 326.

Two points are said to be reverse of each other, with reference to two fixed origins and two fixed axes, when the line through the first origin and the first point meets the first axis at the point where the line through the second origin and the second point meets the same axis, while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the second axis at the same point where the line through the second origin and the first point meets the same axis.

2. Contrary or opposite in nature, effects, or relations: as, a reverse order or method.

A vice reverses to this.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.
He was troubled with a disease reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3. Overturned; overthrown.

When the kynge that was called le roy de Cent Chiualers saugh the kynge Tradelymann reverse to the erthis, he was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love.
Merrin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.

4. Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

He found the sea diuerse,
With many a windy storme reverse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

5. In *conch.*, same as *reversed*, 5.—Reverse artillery fire. See *fire*, 13.—Reverse aspect or view, in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect or any part of it when the posterior extremity is toward the observer.—Reverse battery, current, fault. See the nouns.—Reverse bearing, in *surv.*, the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backward.—Reverse curve, in *rail.*, a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—Reverse imitation, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation by inversion. See *inversion* (c), and *imitation*, 3.—Reverse-jaw chuck. See *chuck*, 4.—Reverse motion, in *music*, same as *contrary motion* (which see, under *motion*, 14 (b)).—Reverse proof, in *engraving*, a counter-proof.—Reverse shell, in *conch.*, a univalve shell which has the aperture opening on the left side when placed point upward in front of the spectator, or which has its volutions the reverse way of the common screw; a sinistral shell. The cut shows the reverse shell of *Chrysolomus antiquus*, variety *contrarius*.—Reverse valve. See *valve*.



Reverse Shell

II. n. 1. Reversal; a change to an opposite form, state, or condition; a complete alteration.

This pleasant and speedy reversers of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.
Base passion! said I, turning myself about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden reverse of sentiment.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 17.

2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vicissitude; a change of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfortune; a calamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unless it escapes the reverses and changes of things by untimely death, is commonly unprosperous in the issue.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii, Expl.
My belief of this induces me to hope . . . that the same goodness will still be exercised toward me, in continuing . . . happiness, or enabling me to bear a fatal reverse.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 4.

3. In *fencing*, a back-handed stroke; a blow from a direction contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 3. 27.

4. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.

Any knight proposing to combat might . . . select a special antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. If he did so with the reverse of his lance, the trial of skill was made with . . . the arms of courtesy.
Scott, Ivanhoe, viii.

5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite: generally with *the*.
"Out of wo in-to wele goure wyrdes shul change."
Ac who so redeth of the riche the reversers he may fynde.
Piers Plouman (C), xiii. 210.

He . . . then mistook reverse of wrong for right.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 198.

They are called the Constituent Assembly. Never was a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but the very reverse of constituent.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

6. In *numis.*, the back or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the *obverse*, the face or principal side. The reverse generally displays a design or an inscription; the obverse, a head. Usually abbreviated *Rev.* or *R.* See cuts under *numismatics*, *pieb*, and *pistole*.

A reverse often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unridle a reverse.

Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

7. In *her.*, the exact contrary of what has been described just before as an escutcheon or a quartering. An early form of heraldic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverse of the arms of the elder branch; thus, if the original escutcheon is argent a chevron gules, a younger son takes the reverse, namely gules a chevron argent.

reversed (rē-vēr'st'), *p. a.* 1. Turned in a contrary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that which is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.

In all superstition wise men follow fools; and arguments are fitted to practice in a reversed order.
Bacon, Superstition.

And on the gibbet tree reversed
His foeman's scutcheon tied.
Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a reversed judgment or decree.—3. In *geol.*, noting strata which have been so completely overturned by crust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or occupy a reversed position.—4. In *bot.*, of flowers, resupinate (*Bigelow*); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (*Imp. Dict.*).—5. In *conch.*, sinistral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophic. See cut under *reverse*.—6. In *her.*, facing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bearing which has a well-defined position on the escutcheon: thus, a chevron reversed is one which issues from the top of the escutcheon, and has its point downward. Also *reverse*, *reversic*.—*Gutted reversed*. See *gutted*.—*Regardant reversed*. See *regardant*.—*Reversed arch*. See *arch*.—*Reversed motion*, in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14 (b).—*Reversed ogee*. See *ogee*.—*Reversed retrograde imitation*, in *contrapuntal music*, retrograde imitation by inversion, the subject or theme being repeated both backward and in contrary motion.—*Reversed wings*, in *entom.*, wings which are deteched in repose, the upper wings lying closer to the body than the lower ones, which project beyond their anterior margins, as in certain *Lepidoptera*.

reversedly (rē-vēr'sed-li), *adv.* Same as *reversely*. *Bp. Louth*, Life of Wykeham, ix.

reverseless (rē-vēr's'les), *a.* [*<* *reverse* + *-less*.] Not to be reversed; unalterable.

'E'en now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence Fate
Throws her pale edicts in reverseless doom!
A. Seward, To the Hon. T. Erskine.

reverse-lever (rē-vēr's'lev'ér), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam.

reversely (rē-vēr's'li), *adv.* 1. In a reverse position, direction, or order.
Lourens . . . began to shape beechen bark first into figures of letters, by which, *reversely* impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to serve as an example.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 689.

2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That is properly credible which is not . . . certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect; and yet . . . hath the attestation of a truth.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

reverser (rē-vēr's'ér), *n.* 1. One who reverses; that which causes reversal; specifically, a device for reversing or changing the direction of an electric current or the sign of an electrostatic charge.—2. In *law*, a reverser.—3. In *Scots law*, a mortgager of land.

reversi (rē-vēr's'i), *n.* [*OF.* and *F.*: see *reversis*.] 1. Same as *reversis*.—2. A modern game played by two persons with sixty-four counters, differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A player, on placing a counter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turns over, and thus appropriates) all his opponent's pieces lying in unbroken line in any direction between the piece thus placed and any other of his own pieces already on the board. A counter cannot be removed from its square, but may be reversed again and again.

reversibility (rē-vēr'si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F.* *réversibilité* = *It.* *riversibilità*; as *reversible* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The property of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. Also *reversability*.

Reversibility is the sole test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, provided only they be reversible, convert into work (under given circumstances) the same fraction of the heat supplied to them.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 284.

reversible (rē-vēr'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *réversible* = *Sp.* *reversible* = *Pg.* *reversibel* = *It.* *riversibile*; as *reverse* + *-ible*.] **I. a.** Capable of being reversed. Specifically—(a) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all the successive positions shall be reached in the contrary order and in the same intervals of time; thus, if the first process converts heat into work the second converts work into heat, and the like will be true of any other transformation of energy, form, state of aggregation, etc. See *reversible process*, below.

Although work can be transformed into heat with the greatest ease, there is no process known by which all the heat can be changed back again into work; . . . in fact, the process is not a reversible one.

W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 66.
(b) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law reversible by writ of error. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xxvi.

(c) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed: as, reversible cloth. Also *reversible*.—**Doubly reversible polyhedron**. See *polyhedron*.—**Reversible compressor, filter, lock**. See the nouns.

—**Reversible engine**. See *Carnot's cycle*, under *cycle*.—**Reversible factors**, commutable or interchangeable factors, as those of ordinary multiplication.—**Reversible pedal, plow**, etc. See the nouns.—**Reversible pendulum**. See *pendulum*, 2.—**Reversible process**, in *dy-nam.*, a motion which might, under the influence of the same forces, take place in either of two opposite directions, the different bodies running over precisely the same paths, with the same velocities, the directions only being reversed.

II. n. A textile fabric having two faces, either of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibles usually have the two faces unlike, one of them being often striped or plaid while the other is plain.

reversibly (rē-vēr'si-bl), *adv.* In a reversible manner.

reversie (rē-vēr'si), *a.* [*<* *OF.* *reversie*, pp. of *reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*, 6.

reversing-cylinder (rē-vēr'sing-sil'in-dér), *n.* The cylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large steam-engine, when the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand: now much used in marine engines.

reversing-gear (rē-vēr'sing-gēr), *n.* Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engine, by which the direction of the motion is changed: a general term covering all such parts of the machine, including the reversing-lever, eccentrics, link-motion, and valves of the cylinders. The most widely used reversing-gear is that employing the link-motion. There are, however, many other forms in use. See *valve-gear*, *steam-engine*, and *locomotive*.

reversing-layer (rē-vēr'sing-lā'ér), *n.* A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the seat of the absorption which produces the dark lines. The spectrum of this stratum, if it exists, must be one of bright lines—the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum—and should be seen at the moment when a solar eclipse becomes total. The observation of such a bright-line spectrum, first made by Professor C. A. Young in 1870, and since repeated more or less completely by several eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It still remains doubtful, however, whether all the Fraunhofer lines originate in such a thin stratum, or whether different regions of the solar atmosphere cooperate in their formation.

reversing-lever (rē-vēr'sing-lev'ér), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide-valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.

reversing-machine (rē-vēr'sing-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *foundry*, a molding-machine in which the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it can be reversed and the sand rammed from either side.

reversing-motion (rē-vēr'sing-mō'shon), *n.* Any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine or a machine. A common device of this nature for a steam-engine is a rock-shaft to operate the valves, having, on opposite sides, two levers to either of which may be connected the rod from an eccentric on the main shaft. The most usual form of reversing-motion for a locomotive is the link-motion.

reversing-shaft (rē-vēr'sing-shāft), *n.* A shaft connected with the valves of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the order of steam-passage through the ports.

reversing-valve (rē-vēr'sing-valv), *n.* The valve of a reversing-cylinder. It is often a plain slide-valve, but in some forms of steam reversing-gear piston-valves have been used. See *reversing-cylinder*.

reversion (rē-vēr'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *revertion*; < *OF.* *reversion*, *F.* *réversion* = *Pr.* *reversio* = *Sp.* *reversion* = *Pg.* *reversão* = *It.* *ri-vertione*, < *L.* *reverso* (u-), < *revertere*, turn back: see *revert*, *reverse*.] 1. The act of reverting or returning to a former position, state, frame of mind, subject, etc.; return; recurrence.
After his reversion home [he] was spoiled also of all that he brought with him.
Foote, Acts, etc., p. 152.

2. In *biol.*: (a) Return to some ancestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;

atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also *reversal*.

The simple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as far as it resembles that of an ape, may in this sense be said to offer a case of *reversion*. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I, 117.

(b) Return to the wild or feral state after domestication; exhibition of feral or natural characters after these have been artificially modified or lost.—3. In law: (a) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.

The rights of Guy devolved upon his brother; or rather Cyprus, for the reversion of which no arrangements had been made, fell to the lot of the possessor.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

Hence—(b) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (*Digby*.) (See *estate*, 5, and *remainder*.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder. (c) In Scots 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 case it is called *legal*. See *legal*.—4. A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession.

As were our England in reversion his,
And he our subjects' next degree in hope.

Shak., Rich. II., I, 4, 35.

P. sen. My maid shall eat the relics,
Lick. When you and your dogs have dined! a sweet reversion.

B. Jonson, Staple of News, II, 1.

To London, concerning the office of Latine Secretary to his Maty, a place of more honour and dignity than profit, the reversion of which he had promised me.

Evelyn, Diary, May 5, 1670.

He knows . . . who got his pension rug,
Or quickened a reversion by a drug.

Pope, Satires of Donne, iv, 135.

5†. That which reverts or returns; the remainder.

The small reversion of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller*.

6. In annuities, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—7. In music, same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *retrograde*).—8. In chem., a change by which phosphates (notably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriol, become again insoluble.—Method of reversion, a method of studying the properties of curves, especially conics, by means of points the reverse of one another.—Principle of reversion, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the positions of the particles is in motion, if at any instant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the previous motion will be repeated in a reverse order.—Reversion of series, the process of passing from an infinite series expressing the value of one variable quantity in ascending powers of another to a second infinite series expressing the value of the second quantity in ascending powers of the first.

reversionary (rē-vēr'shən-ā-ri), a. [*reversion* + -ary.] 1. Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

These money transactions—these speculations in life and death—these silent battles for reversionary spoil—make brothers very loving towards each other in Vanity Fair.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xi.

2. In biol., pertaining to or exhibiting reversion; tending to revert; reverse; atavie; as, reversionary characters; a reversionary process.—Reversionary annuity. See *annuity*.

reversioner (rē-vēr'shən-ēr), n. [*reversion* + -er.] One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined; loosely applied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Another statute of the same antiquity . . . protected estates for years from being destroyed by the reversioner.

Blackstone, Com., IV, xxxlii.

reversis (rē-vēr'sis), n. [*OF. reversis*, "reverse", a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (*Cotgrave*), < *reverser*, reverse; see *reverse*.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks.

reversive (rē-vēr'siv), a. [*reverse* + -ive.] 1. Causing or tending to cause reversal. [Rare.]

It was rather hard on humanity, and rather reverse of Providence, that all this care and pains should be lavished on cats and dogs, while little morsels of flesh and blood, ragged, hungry, and immortal, wandered up and down the streets.

R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 47.

2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; specifically, in biol., returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavie.

There is considerable evidence tending to show that people who possess reversionary characters are more common among those classes of society properly designated low.

Amer. Anthropologist, I, 70.

reverso (rē-vēr'sō), n. [*It. *reverso, reverso*; see *reverse*, n.] 1†. In fencing, same as *reverse*, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your punto, your reverso, your stoecato, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto, till they could all play very near or altogether as well as myself.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv, 6.

2. In printing, any one of the left-hand pages in a book: the opposite of *recto*.

reversor (rē-vēr'sōr), n. [*reverse* + -or.] A linkwork for reversing a figure.

revert (rē-vēr't), v. [*ME. reverten*, < *OF. revertir* = *Pg. revertir* = *It. rivertire*, < *L. revertere*, *revortere*, also dependent *reverti*, *reverti*, *pp. revertus*, *reversus*, turn back, turn about, come back, return, < *re-*, back, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, etc.] I. trans. 1. To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thanc syr Priamous the prynce, in presens of lordes, Presez to his penowne, and perly it hentes; Revertede It redly, and a-wayc rydys To the ryalle rowte of the rownde table.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 2919.

The trembling stream . . . boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays.

Thomson, Spring, I, 405.

With wild despair's reverted eye,
Close, close behind, he marks the throne.

Scott, The Wild Huntsman.

Yet ever runs she with reverted face,
And looks and listens for the boy behind.

Coleridge, Time, Real and Imaginary.

2†. To alter to the contrary; reverse.

Wretched her Subjects, gloomy sits the Queen
Till happy Chance reverts the cruel Scene.

Prior, Impt. of Passage in *Morte Encomium* of Erasmus.

3. To cast back; turn to the past. [Rare.]

Then, when you . . . chance to revert a look
Upon the price you gave for this sad thralldom,
You'll feel your heart stab'd through with many a woe.

Brown, Northern Lass, I, 7.

To revert a series, in math., to transform a series by reversion. See *reversion of series*, under *reversion*.

II. intrans. 1. To turn back; face or look backward.

What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward
With the same idolatry with which we for ever revert!

Lamb, Oxford in Vacation.

2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

So that my arrows,
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
Would have reverted to my bow again.

Shak., Hamlet, iv, 7, 23.

Bid him (the goblin) labour, soon or late,
To lay these ringlets lank and straight; . . .
Th' elastic fibre, . . . dipt, new force exerts,
And in more vigorous curls reverts.

Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

3. To return, as to a former habit, custom, or mode of thought or conduct.

Finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs.

Bacon, Expense.

The Christians at that time had reverted to the habit of wearing the white turban.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 341.

4. In biol., to go back to an earlier, former, or primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.

I may here refer to a statement often made by naturalists—namely, that our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but invariably revert in character to their original stocks.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 28.

5. To go back in thought or discourse, as to a former subject of consideration; recur.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to revert to the idea with which I commenced—the marvellous progress of the west.

Everett, Orations, I, 213.

Each punishment of the extra-legal step
To which the high-born prefaceably revert
Is ever for some oversight, some slip
In the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self.

Browning, Ring and Book, II, 88.

My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meaning for the song,
Perforce will still revert to you.

Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

6. In law, to return to the donor, or to the former proprietor or his heirs.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall revert to the king.

Bacon.

The earliest principle is that at a man's death his goods revert to the commonwealth, or pass as the custom of the commonwealth ordains.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

7. In chem., to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition; applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See *reversion*, 8.—Reverting draft. See *draft*.

revert (rē-vēr't or rē-vēr't), n. [*revert*, v.]

1. One who or that which reverts; colloquially, one who is reconverted.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather reverts, to the faith.

Fuller.

2. In music, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

Hath not music her figures the same with rhetoric? What is a revert but her antistrophe?

Peacham, Music.

3. That which is reverted. Compare *introvert*, n. [Rare.]

revertant (rē-vēr'tant), a. [*OF. revertant*, < *L. reverten(-t)s*, *pp. of revertere*, return: see *revert*.] In her.: (a) Flexed or reflexed—that is, bent in an S-curve. (b) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.—Issuant and revertant. See *issuant*.

reverted (rē-vēr'ted), p. a. 1. Reversed; turned back.—2. In her., same as *revertant*.

reverter (rē-vēr'tēr), n. 1. One who or that which reverts.—2. In law, reversion.—Formed in the reverter. See *formedon*.

revertible (rē-vēr'ti-bl), a. [*revert* + -ible.] Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.

A female fief revertible to daughters.

W. Coxe, House of Austria, xlv.

revertive (rē-vēr'tiv), a. [*revert* + -ive.] Turning back; retreating; retiring.

The tide revertive, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Thomson, To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

revertively (rē-vēr'tiv-li), adv. By way of reversion. *Imp. Diet.*

revery, n. See *reverie*.

revest (rē-vest'), v. [*ME. revesten*, < *OF. revestir*, *revestir*, *F. revêtir* = *Pr. revestir*, *revestir* = *Sp. Pg. revestir* = *It. rivestire*, < *LL. revestire*, clothe again, < *L. re-*, again, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*. Doublet of *revert*.] I. trans. 1†. To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right so as thise holtes and thise hay is,
That hau in winter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii, 353.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all reuest
The flesh and bones that they at first posseset.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i, 1.

2†. To invest; robe; clothe, especially in the vestments of state or office.

Throly belles thay ryunge, and Requiem syngys,
Dosse messes and matyns with mournaunde notes:
Relygious reveste in their riche copes,
Pontyficalles and prelates in precyouse wedys.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 4335.

For the weale of the common wealth it is as necessarie
that the Knight gode arme as the priest revest himselfe:
for, as prayera doe remoue synnes, euen so doth armour
defend from enmies.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Bellows, 1577), p. 42.

3. To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.—4. To take possession of again; secure again as a possession or right.

If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby re-vested.

Keut, Commentaries, v.

Like others for our spoils shall we return;
But not that any one may them reuest;
For tis not just to have what one casts off.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xlii, 104.

II. intrans. To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right *revests* in A after alienation.

revestiary (rē-vest'ī-ā-ri), n. [= *F. revestiaire*, < *ML. revestiarium*, an apartment in or adjoining a church where the priests robed themselves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, < *LL. revestire*, *revest*: see *revest* and *vestiary*. Cf. *revestry*.] The apartment in a church or temple in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Compare *vestry*.

The impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was engraved in the *revestiary* of the temple.

Camden, Remains.

"Nay," said the Abbot, "we will do more, and will instantly despatch a servant express to the keeper of our *revestiary* to send us such things as he may want, even this night."

Scott, Monastery, xvi.

revestry (rē-vest'ri), n. [*ME. revestry*, *revestric*, *revestre*, < *OF. *revester*, *revestiere*, *revestiare*, < *ML. revestiarium*, vestry: see *revestiary*. Cf. *vestry*.] Same as *revestiary*.

Then ye sayd Knight to bee conveyd into the *revestre*, and there to bee vnamyd.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.
Bestrewe thine altars wth flowers thicke,
Sente them wth odours Arrabrique:
Perfuminge all the *revestryes*,
Wth muske, cyvett, and ambergries?
Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

revestu (rē-ves'tū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *revestir*, *revest*: see *revest*.] In *her.*, covered by a square set diagonally, or a lozenge, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it: said of the field or of any ordinary, as a chief or fesse.

revesture† (rē-ves'tūr), *n.* [*<* *revest* + *-ure*. Cf. *vesture*.] Vesture.

The altars of this chapel were hanged with riche *revesture* of clothe of gold of tissue, embrodered with pearles.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

revet¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *revet*.
revet² (rē-ve't'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revetted*, ppr. *revetting*. [*<* F. *revêtir*, clothe again, face or line, as a fortification, foss, etc., *<* OF. *revestir*, clothe again; see *revest*.] To face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material.

All the principal apartments of the palace properly so called were *revetted* with sculptural slabs of alabaster, generally about 9 ft. in height, like those at Nimroud.
J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., i. 168.

revetment (rē-ve't'ment), *n.* [Also *revetement*; *<* F. *revêtement*, *<* *revêtir*, line, *revet*: see *revet*².]

1. In *fort.*, a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining wall (which see, under *retaining*). In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, etc.

2. In *civil engin.*, a retaining wall or breast-wall; also, any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from erosion, as the sheathing of a river-bank with mats, screens, or mattresses.

Back of all this rises a stone *revetment* wall, supporting the river street.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 92.

3. In *arch.*, any facing of stone, metal, or wood over a less slightly or durable substance or construction.

The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta *revetments*), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.
New Princeton Rev., v. 141.

revict†, *v. t.* [*<* L. *revictus*, pp. of *revincere*, conquer, subdue, refute: see *revinee*. Cf. *conviot*.] To reconquer; reobtain. *Bp. Hall*, Autobiog., p. xxvii. (*Davies*.)

reviction† (rē-vik'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *revivere*, pp. *revictus*, live again, revive: see *revive*.] Return to life; revival.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadduceism, so long since dead and forgotten?
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

revictual (rē-vit'ul), *v.* [Formerly also *revittle*; *<* *re-* + *victual*.] *I. trans.* To victual again; furnish again with provisions.

We *revictualled* him, and sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defaultments.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 232.

II. intrans. To renew one's stock of provisions.

He [Captain Giles de la Roche] had design'd to *revittle* Milton, Letters of State, Aug., 1656.

reviet (rē-vī'), *v.* [Also *revye*; *<* *re-* + *vic*.] *I. trans.* 1. To vie with again; rival in return; especially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;
If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 5.

To *revie* was to cover it [a certain sum] with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at cards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hold it?—Yes, sir, I hold it, and *revye* it.
Florio, Secret Frutes (1591). (*Latham*.)

Here's a trick vied and *revied*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 6.

II. intrans. To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; recriminate.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another.

Chief Justice Wright, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.

review (rē-vū'), *n.* [*<* OF. *revue*, *revue*, a reviewing or review, F. *revue*, a review, *<* *revu*,

pp. of *revoir*, *<* L. *revidere*, see again, go to see again, *<* *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: see *review*, and cf. *revise*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *revista* = It. *rivista*, review, of similar formation: see *vista*.] 1. A second or repeated view.

But the works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*, and yet still be instructive and still wonderful.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

2. A view of the past; a retrospective survey.

Mem'ry's pointing wand,
That calls the past to our exact *review*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 184.

Is the pleasure that is tasted
Patient of a long *review*?
M. Arnold, New Sirens.

3. The process of going over again or repeating what is past: as, the *review* of a study; the class has monthly *reviews* in Latin.—4. A revision; a reexamination with a view to amendment or improvement: as, an author's *review* of his works. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be revised. . . . In which *review* we have endeavoured to observe the like moderation as we find to have been used in the like case in former times. *Book of Common Prayer* (Church of Eng.), Pref.

5. A critical examination; a critique; particularly, a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work; a critical essay.

If a *review* of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairbaks.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xli.

6. The name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications.

Novels (witness ev'ry month's *review*)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 713.

7. The formal inspection of military or naval forces by a higher official or a superior in rank, with a view to learning the condition of the forces thus inspected, and their skill in performing customary evolutions and manœuvres.—8. In *law*, the judicial revision or reconsideration of a judgment or an order already made; the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal, to determine whether it be erroneous.—A bill of *review*, in *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 were discovered after the decree was made.—*Commission of review*, in *Eng. law*, a commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revise the sentence of the now extinct Court of Delegates.—*Court of Review*, the court of appeal from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV., lvi., but abolished by 10 and 11 Vict., cii., etc.

review (rē-vū'), *v.* [*<* *re-* + *view*; or *<* *review*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1†. To see again.

When thou *reviewest* this, thou dost *review*
The very part was consecrate to thee.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiv.

Backe he was sent to Brasil; and long it was before his longing could be satisfied to *review* his Countrey and friends.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

2. To look back upon; recall by the aid of memory.

Let me *review* the scene,
And summon from the shadowy Past
The forms that once have been.
Longfellow, A Gleam of Sunshine.

3. To repeat; go over again; retrace: as, to *review* a course of study.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 127.

4. To examine again; go over again in order to prune or correct; revise.

Many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes
View, and *review*, each line, each word, as spies.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I maturely thought it proper,
When a' my works I did *review*,
To dedicate them, Sir, to you.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. To consider or discuss critically; go over in careful examination in order to bring out excellences and defects, and, with reference to established canons, to pass judgment; especially, to consider or discuss critically in a written essay.

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, . . .
How oft our slowly-growing works impart, . . .
How oft *review*; each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame and something to commend!
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 21.

See honest Hallam lay aside his fork,
Resume his pen, *review* his Lordship's work,
And, grateful for the dainties on his plate,
Declare his landlord can at least translate!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

By-the-way, when we come by-and-by to *revile* the exhibition at Burlington House, there is one painter whom we must try our best to crush.

Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, iv. 4.

6. To look carefully over; survey; especially, to make a formal or official inspection of: as, to *revile* a regiment.

At the Mauchline mair, where they were *reviled*,
Ten thousand men in armour show'd.
Battle of Penland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The skillful nymph *reviles* her force with care.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 45.

7. In *law*: (a) To consider or examine again; revise: as, a court of appeal *reviles* the judgment of an inferior court. (b) To reexamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing-master or by a judge in chambers.

II. intrans. 1. To look back.

His *reviling* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To make reviews; be a reviewer: as, he *reviles* for the "Times."

reviewable (rē-vū'a-bl), *a.* [*<* *review* + *-able*.] Capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

The proceedings in any criminal trial are *reviewable* by the full bench, whenever the judge who presides at the trial certifies that any point raised at it is doubtful.
The Nation, Dec. 20, 1883.

reviewage (rē-vū'āj), *n.* [*<* *review* + *-age*.] The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, etc.; the work of reviewing. [Rare.]

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*, I shall of course execute.
W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 30, 1807.

reviewal (rē-vū'al), *n.* [*<* *review* + *-al*.] The act of reviewing; a review; a critique.

I have written a *reviewal* of "Lord Howe's Life."
Southey, To Mrs. J. W. Warter, June 5, 1838.

reviewer (rē-vū'ér), *n.* 1. One who revises; a reviser.

This rubric, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipped into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*.

Wheatly, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 5.

2. One who reviews or criticizes; especially, one who critically examines and passes judgment upon new publications; a writer of reviews.

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?
Their word's sufficient. *Churchill*, The Apology.

Those who have failed as writers turn *reviewers*.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, i.

Between ourselves, I think *reviewers*,
When call'd to truss a crowing bard,
Should not be sparing of the skewers.
F. Locker, Advice to a Poet.

He has never, he says, been a *reviewer*. He confesses to wanting a *reviewer's* gift, the power of being "blind to great merits and lynx-eyed to minute errors."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 833.

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [*<* L. *revigore*, again, + *vigoratus*, pp. of *vigorare*, animate, strengthen, *<* *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor*. Cf. *invigorate*.]

To give new vigor to. *Imp. Dict.*

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *a.* [*<* *revigorate*, *v.*] Reinvigorated.

The fire which seem'd extinct
Hath risen *revigorate*. *Southey*.

revile (rē-vil'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reviled*, ppr. *reviling*. [*<* ME. *revilen*, *revylen*, *<* *re-* + OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir*, make vile or cheap, disprize, disesteem, *<* *a-*, to, + *vil*, vile, cheap: see *vile*.]

I. trans. To cast reproach upon; vilify; especially, to use contemptuous or opprobrious language to; abuse; asperse.

Blessed are ye when men shall *revile* you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.
Mat. v. 11.

His eye *reviled*
Me, as his abject object.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 126.

No ill words: let his own shame first *revile* him.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 4.

=*Syn.* To vilify, abuse, malign, lampoon, defame. (See *aspersion*.) The distinction of *revile* from these words is that it always applies to persons, is generally unjust and always improper, generally applies to what is said to or before the person affected, and makes him seem to others vile or worthless.

II. intrans. To act or speak abusively.

Christ, . . . when he was *reviled*, *reviled* not again.
1 Pet. ii. 23.

revile† (rē-vil'), *n.* [*<* *revile*, *v.*] Revilement; abusive treatment or language; an insult; a reproach.

I have gain'd a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedecked with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest Confuter.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

revilement (rē-vil'ment), *n.* [*< revile + -ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter rsylling and foule revilement.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 12.

Scorns, and revilements, that bold and profane wretches
have cast upon him.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 217. (Latham.)

reviler (rē-vī'lēr), *n.* One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.

Nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom
of God. 1 Cor. vi. 10.

revilingly (rē-vī'ling-li), *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not
suffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Mathe.*

revince† (rē-vins'), *v. t.* [= *It. rivincere*, *< L. rivincere*, refute, overcome, *< re-*, again, + *vincere*, overcome; see *victor*. Cf. *convince*, *evince*, and *revict*.] To overcome; refute; disprove.

Which being done, when he should see his error by
manifest and sound testimonies of Scriptures *revinced*,
Luther should find no favour at his hands.

Foote, Acts (ed. Cattle), IV. 280.

revindicate (rē-vin'di-kāt), *v. t.* [Also *revendicate*; *< LL. revindicatus*, pp. of *revindicare* (*> Sp. Pg. revindicar = F. revendiquer*), lay claim to, *< L. re-*, back, + *vindicare*, claim; see *vindicate*.] To vindicate again; reclaim; demand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. *Mitford. (Imp. Dict.)*

revindication (rē-vin-di-kā'shon), *n.* [Also *revindicatio*; = *F. revindicatio* = *Pg. revindicacão*; as *revindicate* + *-ion*.] The act of revindicating, or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

revire, *v. t.* [*< ME. revirere*, *< OF. revirre*, revive; see *revive*.] To revive.

Eke slitte and sonne-dried thou maist hem kepe,
And when the list in water hoote *revire*
Thal wol, and taste even as the list desire.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

revirescence (rev-i-res'ens), *n.* [*< L. revirescent(-s)*, ppr. of *revirescere*, grow green again, inceptive of *revirere*, be green again, *< re-*, again, + *vivere*, become green or strong; see *verdant*.] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of
its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence*.

Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. 4.

A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery
of *revirescence*.

Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 126.

revisal (rē-vī'zāl), *n.* [*< revise + -al*.] The act of revising; examination with a view to correction or amendment; a revision.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination
of conscience to me. *Pope.*

The theory neither of the British nor the state constitutions
authorizes the *revisal* of a judicial sentence by a
legislative act. *A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 81.*

revise (rē-vīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revised*, ppr. *revising*. [*< OF. (and F.) reviser = Sp. revisar < ML. as if *revisare for L. reviscere*, look back on, revisit (cf. *revidere*, see again), *< re-*, again, back, + *visere*, survey, freq. of *videre*, pp. *visus*, see; see *vision*. Cf. *review*.] 1. To look carefully over with a view to correction; go over in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review: as, to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a translation of the Bible; specifically, in *printing*, to compare (a new proof-sheet of corrected composition) with its previously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.

He [Debendranath Tagore] *revised* the Brahmalic Covenant,
and wrote and published his Brahma-dharma, or the religion of the one true God.

Max Müller, Biog. Essays, p. 41.

2. To amend; bring into conformity with present needs and circumstances; reform, especially by public or official action.

Fear for ages has boded and mowed and gibbered over
government and property. That obscene bird is not there
for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be
revised. *Emerson, Compensation.*

Revised version of the Bible. See *version*.—**Revising barrister**, one of a number of barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose throughout the country in the autumn. [Eng.]

revise (rē-vīz'), *n.* [*< revise, v.*] 1. A revision; a review and correction.

Patently proceed
With oft *re-vises* Making sober speed
In dearest business, and observe by proof
That What is well done is done soon enough.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 1.

2. In *printing*, a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.

I at length reached a vaulted room, . . . and beheld,
seated by a lamp, and employed in reading a blotted *revise*,
. . . the Author of Waverley!

Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5.

I require to see a proof, a *revise*, a re-revise, and a double
re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my pro-
ductions, especially verse. *O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.*

reviser (rē-vīz'ēr), *n.* [*< revise + -er*. Cf. *revisor*.] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; hence, specifically, in *printing*, one who revises proofs. Also *revisor*.

The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent
notice of verbal inaccuracies . . . which he [Bentley] im-
puted to the obtrusions of a *reviser*, whom the author's
blindness obliged him to employ. *Johnson, Milton.*

revision (rē-vīz'h'on), *n.* [*< OF. revision, F. révision = Sp. revisión = Pg. revisão = It. revisione, < LL. revisio(-n)*, a seeing again, *< L. revidere*, pp. *revisus*, see again; see *revise*, *review*.] 1. The act of revising; reexamination and correction: as, the *revision* of statistics; the *revision* of a book, of a creed, etc.

I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in
the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the
last *revision* of the text. *Ep. Horsey, Sermons, l. viii.*

All male peasants in every part of the empire are in-
scribed in census lists, which form the basis of the direct
taxation. These lists are revised at irregular intervals,
and all males alive at the time of the *revision*, from the
new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inscribed.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 123.

2. That which is revised; a revised edition or version; specifically [*cap.*], the revised English version of the Bible.—**Council of Revision.** See *council*.

revisional (rē-vīz'h'on-əl), *u.* [*< revision + -ul*.] Revisionary.

revisiory (rē-vīz'h'on-ē-ri), *a.* [*< revision + -ary*.] Of or pertaining to revision; of the nature of a revision; revising: as, a *revisiory* work.

revisiologist (rē-vīz'h'on-ist), *n.* [*< revision + -ist*.] 1. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute.—2. A reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See *revised version of the Bible*, under *version*.

"I had rather speak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 19. The
Victorian *revisiologists* are content with "had" there.

Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 281.

revisit (rē-vīz'it), *v. t.* [*< OF. revisiter, F. revisiter = Sp. Pg. revistar = It. rivisitare, < L. revisitare*, visit again, *< re-*, again, + *visitare*, visit; see *visit, v.*] 1. To visit again; go back for a visit to; return to.

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corpse, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?

Shak., Hamlet, I. 4. 53.

Thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.

Milton, P. L., iii. 23.

2†. To revise; review.
Also they saye that ye haue not diligently *revisyted* nor
onsense the letters patentes gyven, accorded, sworne, and
sealed by Kyng Johan.

Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. ccxxii.

revisit (rē-vīz'it), *n.* [*< re- + visit*.] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repeated or second visit.

I have been to pay a Visit to St. James at Compostella,
and after that to the famous Virgin on the other Side the
Water in England; and this was rather a *revisit*, for I had
been to see her three Years before.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, II. 2.

revisitant (rē-vīz'i-tant), *a.* [*< LL. revisitan(-t)s*, ppr. of *revisitare*, revisit; see *revisit*.] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.

Catching sight of a solitary acquaintance, [I] would ap-
proach him amid the brown shadows of the trees—a kind
of medium fit for spirits departed and *revisitant*, like my-
self. *Haughton, Blithedale Romance, p. 242.*

revisitation (rē-vīz-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*< re- + visita-tion*.] The act of revisiting; a revisit.

A regular concerted plan of periodical *revisitation*.

J. A. Alexander, On Mark vi. 6.

revisor (rē-vīz'or), *n.* [= *F. réviseur = Sp. Pg. revisor = It. revisore*; as *revise + -or*.] Same as *reviser*.

revisory (rē-vīz'ō-ri), *a.* [= *Pg. revisorio*; as *revise + -ory*. Cf. *Sp. revisoria*, censorship.] Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.

revitalization (rē-vī'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< re-vitalize + -ation*.] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized, or informed with fresh life and vigor.

revitalize (rē-vī'tal-iz), *v. t.* [*< re- + vitalize*.] To restore vitality or life to; inform again or anew with life; bring back to life.

Professor Owen observes that "there are organisms . . . which we can devitalize and *revitalize*—devive and revive—many times." That such organisms can be revived, all will admit, but probably Professor Owen will be alone in not recognising considerable distinction between the words *revitalizing* and *reviving*. The animalcule that can be revived has never been dead, but that which is not dead cannot be *revitalized*.

Beale, Protoplasm (3d ed.), p. 65.

revittlet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *revictual*.

revivability (rē-vī-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< revivable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.

The *revivability* of past feelings varies inversely as the vividness of present feelings.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

revivable (rē-vī'vā-bl), *a.* [*< revive + -able*.] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the response of a sensory organ . . . be an experience, unless it be registered in a modification of structure, and thus be *revivable*, because a static condition is requisite for a dynamical manifestation.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 12.

revivably (rē-vī'vā-bli), *adv.* With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.

What kind of agency can it then be . . . that *revivably* stores up the memory of departed phenomena?

Mind, IX. 350.

revival (rē-vī'vāl), *n.* [*< revive + -al*.] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the *revival* of a drowned person; the *revival* of a person from a swoon.—2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the *revival* of hope; the *revival* of one's spirits by good news; a *revival* of trade.

"I've thought of something," said the Rector, with a sudden *revival* of spirits. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.*

3. Restoration to general use, practice, acceptance, or belief; the state of being currently known or received: as, the *revival* of learning in Europe; the *revival* of bygone fashions; specifically [*cap.*], the Renaissance.

The man to whom the literature of his country owes its origin and its *revival* was born in times singularly adapted to call forth his extraordinary powers. *Macaulay, Dante.*

4. Specifically, an extraordinary awakening in a church or a community of interest in and care for matters relating to personal religion.

There ought not to be much for a *revival* to do in any church which has had the simple good news preached to it, and in which the heart and life and better motives have been affectionately and persistently addressed.

Scribner's Mo., XIV. 256.

A *revival* of religion merely makes manifest for a time what religion there is in a community, but it does not exalt men above their nature or above their times.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 469.

5. The representation of something past; specifically, in *theatrical art*, the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.

One can hardly pause before it [a gateway of the seventeenth century] without seeming to assist at a ten minutes' *revival* of old Italy.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

Some of Mr. ———'s *revivals* have been beautifully continued.

The Century, XXXV. 544, note.

6. In *chem.*, same as *revivification*.—7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of action has not abated.—8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]

The place [Castle of Blois] is full of . . . memories, of ghosts, of echoes, of possible evocations and *revivals*.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 29.

Anglo-Catholic revival, Catholic revival, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Catholic principles and practices in the Church of England (see *Anglo-Catholic*, and *Catholic*, I, 3 (d)), also known, because begun in the University of Oxford, as the *Oxford movement*. It began in 1833, in opposition to an agitation for the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords and for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Its founder was H. J. Rose, with whom were joined Arthur Perival, Hurrell Froude, and William Palmer, and a little later, John Henry Newman (originally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publication of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an important precursor of the movement. In its earlier stage the promoters of the revival were known as *Tractarians*. (See *Tractarian*.) After Newman had, in 1845, abandoned the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, Dr. Edward B. Pusey became generally recognized as the leader of the movement, and its adherents were nicknamed *Puseyites* by their opponents. The revival of

doctrine was the main work of the movement, especially in its earlier stages, but this resulted afterward in a revival of ritual also, and thus extension of the movement is known as *ritualism*. (See *ritualist*, 2.) The general object of the Catholic revival was to affirm and enforce the character of the Anglican Church as Catholic in the sense of unbroken historical derivation from and agreement in doctrine and organization with the ancient Catholic Church before the division between East and West.

revivalism (rē-vī'val-izm), *n.* [*< revival + -ism.*] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]

The most perfect example of *revivalism*, the one to which it constantly appeals for its warrant, was the rapt assembly at Pentecost, with its many-tongued psalmists and inspired prophets, its transports and fervors and miraculous conversions. *The Century*, XXXI, 80.

revivalist (rē-vī'val-ist), *n.* [*< revival + -ist.*] One who is instrumental in producing or promoting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity; specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]

The conviction of enmity to God, which the *revivalist* assumes as the first step in any true spiritual life. *The American*, VIII, 126.

revivalistic (rē-vī'val-ist'ik), *a.* [*< revivalist + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or revivalism.

Revivalistic success is seldom seen apart from a certain easily recognized type of man. *Religious Herald*, March 26, 1885.

2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.]

Spiritual preaching is *revivalistic*; it is not necessarily *revivalistic*. *The Century*, XXXI, 438.

revive (rē-vīv'), *v.*; *prct.* and *pp.* *revived*, *ppr.* *reviving*. [*< OF. F. revivre = Pr. revivre = Cat. revivir = Sp. revivir = Pg. revivir = It. rivivere, < L. rivivere, live again, revive (cf. ML. revivare, tr., revive), < re-, again, + vivere, live: see vivid. Cf. revivre.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to *revive* after a swoon.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 Ki. xvii. 22.

Henry is dead, and never shall *revive*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 18.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain,
But, at her smile, the bear *revived* again. *Pope*, E. of the L., v. 70.

2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.]

Emotionally we *revive* in our children; economically we sacrifice many of our present gratifications to the development of the race. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII, 386.

3. To gain fresh life and vigor; be reanimated or quickened; recover strength, as after languor or depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob *revived* his father. *Gen.* xiv. 27.

A spirit which had been extinguished on the plains of Philippi *revived* in Athanasius and Ambrose. *Macaulay*, *History*.

4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs *revived* within him; past emotions sometimes *revive*.—5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, practice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse; become current once more.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts *revive*. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 701.

This heresy having *revived* in the world about an hundred years ago, . . . several divines . . . began to find out farther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity. *Swift*, *On the Trinity*.

His [Clive's] policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to *revive*. *Macaulay*, *Lord Clive*.

6. In *chem.*, to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

II. trans. 1. To bring back to life; revivify; resuscitate after actual or seeming death or destruction; restore to a previous mode of existence.

To heal the sick, and to *revive* the dead. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 22.

What do these feeble Jews? . . . will they *revive* the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned? *Neh.* iv. 2.

Is not this boy *revived* from death? *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, v. 5. 120.

2. To quicken; refresh; rouse from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts,
And give my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 21.

Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 187.

3. To renew in the mind or memory; recall; reawaken.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. x. § 2.

With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost necessary to *revive* the old places of grief in our memory. *Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 181.

The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paria *revived* the cupidity of the nation. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, II. 9.

When I describe the moon at which I am looking, I am describing merely a plexus of optical sensations with sundry *revived* states of mind linked by various laws of association with the optical sensations. *J. Fiske*, *Evolutionist*, p. 327.

4. To restore to use, practice, or general acceptance; make current, popular, or authoritative once more; recover from neglect or disuse: as, to *revive* a law or a custom.

After this a Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh Year of King Richard were *revived*, and the Acts made in his one and twentieth Year were wholly repealed. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 157.

The function of the prophet was then *revived*, and poets for the first time aspired to teach the art of life, and founded schools. *J. R. Seeley*, *Nat. Religion*, p. 92.

5. To renovate. [*Colloq.*]

The boy . . . appeared . . . in a *revived* black coat of his master's. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, *Tales*, l.

6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to *revive* an old play.

A past, vmp'd, future, old, *reviv'd* new piece,
Twixt Plantus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Cornelle,
Can make a Cibber, Tibbald, or Ozell. *Pope*, *Dunciad*, l. 284.

Already in the latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to tragedy by the introduction of that species of accessories by which in our own day a play of Shakspeare's is said to be *revived*. *A. W. Ward*, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 8.

7. In *law*, to reinstate, as an action or suit which has become abated. See *revival*, 7.—8. In *chem.*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state: as, to *revive* a metal after calcination. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To reanimate, reinvigorate, renew, reinvigorate, cheer, hearten. See the quotation under *revitalize*.

revivet, *n.* Revival; return to life.

Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new *reviue*. *Greene*, *Mensaphon*, p. 50. (*Davies*.)

revivment (rē-vīv'ment), *n.* [= *It. ravvivamento*; as *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 *revivment* rather, all on our side. *Feltham*, *Letters*, xvii. (*Latham*.)

reviver (rē-vīv'vēr), *n.* 1. One who *revives* or restores anything to use or prominence; one who recovers anything from inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the schoolmaster of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the *revivier* of vices, and mother of cowardize. *Nashe*, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 39.

Giotto was not a *reviver*—he was an inventor. *The Century*, XXXVII, 67.

2. That which invigorates or revives.

"Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you attend to what I've got to say." *Dickens*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xxiii.

3. A compound used for renovating clothes.

'Tis a deceitful liquid, that black and blue *reviver*. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, *Characters*, x.

4. In *law*. See *revivor*.

revivificate (rē-vīv'i-fī-kāt), *v. t.* [*< LL. revivificatus*, *pp.* of (ML.) *revivificare*, restore to life; see *revivify*.] To *revive*; recall or restore to life. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

revivification (rē-vīv'i-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. revivification* = *Pg. revivificação*, *< ML. revivificatio* (-*n*), *< revivificare*, *revivify*: see *revivificate*, *revivify*.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration to life; resuscitation.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both. *Dr. H. More*, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 225. (*Latham*.)

2. In *chem.*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.—3. In *urg.*, the dissection off of the skin or mucous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of parts may be secured.

revivify (rē-vīv'i-fī), *v.* [*< OF. revivifier*, *F. revivifier* = *Sp. Pg. revivificar* = *It. revivificare*, *< ML. revivificare* (LL. in *pp. revivificatus*), restore to life, *< L. re-*, again, + *LL. vivificare*, restore to life: see *revivify*.] **I. trans.** 1. To restore to life after actual or apparent death.

This warm Libation . . . seemed to animate my frozen frame, and to *revivify* my body. *Wrasell*, *Historical Memoirs*, I. 369.

2. To give new vigor or animation to; enliven again.

Local literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes to have that distinctive Australian mark . . . which may even one day *revivify* the literature of England. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, *Probs. of Greater Britain*, II. 1.

3. In *chem.*, to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.

A description of the kiln in use for *revivifying* char will be found in the article on sugar. *Thorpe*, *Dict. of Applied Chem.*, I. 171.

= *Syn.* See list under *revive*.

II. intrans. In *chem.*, to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chemical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fermentation, etc.

revivingly (rē-vī'ving-li), *adv.* In a *reviving* manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reviviscence (rev-i-vī'sens), *n.* [= *F. reviviscence* = *It. reviviscenza*, *< L. reviviscen*(-*t*)-*s*, *ppr.* of *reviviscere*, inceptive of *revivere*, *revive*: see *revive*.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in *nat. hist.*, an awakening from torpidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man. *Ep. Pearson*, *Expos. of Creed*, II.

reviviscency (rev-i-vī'sen-si), *n.* [As *reviviscence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reviviscence*.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced without a designing cause, why may not the same cause produce a *reviviscency*? *T. Cogan*, *Disquisitions*, III.

reviviscent (rev-i-vī'sent), *a.* [= *F. reviviscent*, *< L. reviviscen*(-*t*)-*s*, *ppr.* of *reviviscere*, *revive*, inceptive of *revivere*, *revive*: see *revive*.] *Reviving*; regaining life or animation.

All the details of the trial were canvassed anew with *reviviscent* interest. *The Atlantic*, LVIII, 390.

revivor (rē-vī'vōr), *n.* [*< revive + -or*.] In *law*, the *reviving* of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See *revival*, 7. Also spelled *reviver*.—**Bill of revivor**, a bill filed to *revive* a bill which had abated.—**Bill of revivor and supplement**, a bill of *revivor* filed where it was necessary not only to *revive* the suit, but also to allege by way of supplemental pleading other facts which had occurred since the suit was commenced.

revocability (rev'ō-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. révocabilité*; as *revocable + -ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being *revocable*; *revocableness*. *Imp. Dict.*

revocable (rev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* [*< OF. revocable*, *F. révocable* = *Pr. Sp. revocable* = *Pg. revogavel* = *It. revocabile*, *< L. revocabilis*, *< revocare*, *revoke*: see *revoke*.] Capable of being recalled or revoked: as, a *revocable* edict or grant. Compare *revokable*.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act anything that is not *revocable*. *Bacon*, *Anger*.

Treaties may . . . be *revocable* at the will of either party, or irrevocable. *Woolsey*, *Introduct. to Inter. Law*, § 102.

revocableness (rev'ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being *revocable*. *Bailey*, 1727.

revocably (rev'ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In a *revocable* manner; so as to be *revocable*. *Imp. Dict.*

revocate (rev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [*< L. revocatus*, *pp.* of *revocare*, *revoke*: see *revoke*.] To *revoke*; recall.

His successor, by order, nullifies Many his patents, and did *revocate* And re-assume his liberties. *Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, III. 89.

revocate (rev'ō-kāt), *a.* [*< L. revocatus*, *pp.* of *revocare*, call back: see *revoke*.] *Repressed*; checked; also, *pruned*.

But yf it axe to be *revocate*,
And yf the stok be holgh or concavate,
Purge of the dede (dead wood). *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

revocation (rev'ō-kā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. revocation*, *revocation*, *F. révocation* = *Pr. revocation* = *Sp. revocacion* = *Pg. revogação*, *revogação* = *It. revocazione*, *< L. revocatio* (-*n*), *< revocare*, *revoke*: see *revocate*, *revoke*.] 1. The act of *revoking* or *recalling*; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., II.

The faculty of which this act of *revocation* is the energy I call the reproductive. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, XXI.

2. The act of *revoking* or *annulling*; the reversal of a thing done by the *revoker* or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., II.

The faculty of which this act of *revocation* is the energy I call the reproductive. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, XXI.

2. The act of *revoking* or *annulling*; the reversal of a thing done by the *revoker* or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; annulment: as, the *revocation* of a will.—**Revocation of the edict of Nantes**, a proclamation by Louis XIV. of France, in 1685, annulling the edict of Nantes, and discontinuing religious toleration to the Huguenots. The Protestant emigration in consequence of this revocation and of previous persecutions greatly injured the industries of France.—**Syn. 2.** See *renounce, abolish*.

revocatory (rev'ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< OF. revocatoire, F. révocatoire = Sp. revocatorio = Pg. revocatorio, revogatorio = It. rivocatorio, < LL. revocatorius, for calling or drawing back, < L. revocare, call back: see revoke.*] Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 137.

Revocatory action, in *civil law*, an action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in fraud of creditors and operating to their prejudice. *K. A. Cross, Pleading*, p. 251.

revoice (rē-vois'), *v. t.* [*< re- + voice.*] 1. In *organ-building*, to voice again; adjust (a pipe) so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way.—2. To call in return; repeat. [*Rare.*]

And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 64.

revokable (rē-vō'kā-bl), *a.* [*< revoke + -able.*] That can or may be revoked; revocable.

revoke (rē-vōk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revoked*, ppr. *revoking*. [*< ME. revoken, < OF. revocuer, revocuer, F. révoquer = Pr. Sp. revocar = Pg. revocar, revogar = It. rivocare, < L. revocare, call back, revoke, < re-, back, again, + vocare, call: see re- and vocation. Cf. avoke, convoke, evoke, provoke.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To call back; summon back; cause to return.

Christ is the glorious instrument of God for the *revoking* of Man.
G. Herbert, A Priest to the Temple, l.

What strength thou hast
Throughout the whole proportion of thy limbs,
Revoke it all into thy manly arms,
And spare me not.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, 1. 55).

Mistress Anne Boleyn was . . . sent home again to her father for a season, wherat she smoked; . . . [but afterward she] was *revoked* unto the court.
G. Cavendish, Woiscy, p. 67.

How readily we wish time spent *revok'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 25.

2†. To bring back to consciousness; revive; resuscitate.

Hym to *revoken* she did all hire payne,
And at the laste he gan his brest to drawe,
And of his swough some eftir that adave.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1118.

3†. To call back to memory; recall to mind.
By *revoking* and recollecting . . . certain passages.
South.

4. To annul by recalling or taking back; make void; cancel; repeal; reverse: as, to *revoke* a will; to *revoke* a privilege.

Let them assemble,
And on a safer judgement all *revoke*
Your ignorant election. *Shak., Cor.*, ii. 3. 226.

That forgiveness was only conditional, and is *revoked* by his recovery.
Fielding, Amelia, iii. 10.

A devise by writing . . . may be also *revoked* by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the devisor, or in his presence and with his consent.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxiii.

5†. To restrain; repress; check.

She with pithy words, and counsell sad,
Still strove their stubborn rages to *revoke*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 28.

6†. To give up; renounce.

Nay, traitor, stay, and take with thee that mortal blow or stroke
The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to *revoke*.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Syn. 4. *Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

II. intrans. 1. To recall a right or privilege conceded in a previous act or promise.

Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of ex-communication on whomsoever? No, certainly, unless to compass sinister ends, and then *revoke* when they see their time.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

I make a promise, and will not *revoke*.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 129.

2. In *card-playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can and should do so.

revoke (rē-vōk'), *n.* [*< revoke, v.*] 1. Revocation; recall. [*Rare.*]

How callous seems beyond *revoke*
The clock with its last listless stroke!
D. G. Rossetti, Soothsayer.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when the player can and should do so. In whist the revoke is made when the

wrong card is thrown; but it is not "established" (incurring a severe penalty) till the trick on which it was made is turned or quitted, or till the revoking player or his partner has again played.

She never made a *revoke*; nor ever passed it over to her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

revokement (rē-vōk'ment), *n.* [= *It. rivocamento*; as *revoke + -ment.*] The act of revoking; revocation; reversal.

Let it be noised
That through our intercession this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shak., Hen. VIII.*, i. 2. 100.

revoker (rē-vō'kēr), *n.* One who revokes.

revolt (rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'), *n.* [*< OF. revolte, F. révolte = Sp. revuelta = Pg. revolta, < It. rivolta, revolta, a revolt, turning, overthrow, fem. of rivolto, revolto (< L. revolutus), pp. of revolvēre, turn, overturn, overwhelm, revolve: see revolve.*] 1. An uprising against government or authority; rebellion; insurrection; hence, any act of insubordination or disobedience.

Their mutinies and *revolts*, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spok not for them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but you have heard long since of the *Revolt* of Catalonia from the K. of Spain.

On one side arose
The women up in wild *revolt*, and storm'd
At the Oppian law. *Tennyson, Princess*, vii.

2†. The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side; a change of sides; desertion.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*
The blood of youth burns not with such excess
As gravity's *revolt* to wantonness.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 74.

3†. Inconstancy; faithlessness; fickleness, especially in love.

Thou canst not vex me with inconstant mind,
Since that my life on thy *revolt* doth lie.
Shak., Sonnets, xcii.

4†. A *revolter*.
You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the momb
Of your dear mother England.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 151.

Syn. 1. *Sedition, Rebellion*, etc. See *insurrection*.

revolt (rē-vōlt' or rē-vōlt'), *v.* [*< OF. revolter, F. révolter = Pg. revoltar = It. rivoltare, revoltare; from the noun.*] **I. intrans.** 1†. To turn away; turn aside from a former cause or undertaking; fall off; change sides; go over to the opposite party; desert.

The stout Parisians do *revolt*,
And turn again unto the warlike French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 2.

Monsieur Arnaud . . . was then of the religion, but had promised to *revolt* to the King's side.
Life of Lord Herbert of Cheshbury (ed. Howells), p. 146.

2. To break away from established authority; renounce allegiance and subjection; rise against a government in open rebellion; rebel; mutiny.

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah.
2 Chron. xxi. 10.

Let the church, our mother, breathe her curse,
A mother's curse, on her *revolting* son.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 257.

3†. To prove faithless or inconstant, especially in love.

You are already Love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 59.

Live happier
In other choice, fair Amides, 'tis
Some shame to say my heart's *revolted*.
Shirley, Traitor, II. 1.

4. To turn away in horror or disgust; be repelled or shooed.

Her mind *revolted* at the idea of using violence to any one.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxiv.

II. trans. 1†. To roll back; turn back.

As a thunder bolt
Perceit the yielding syre, and doth dispiaice
The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt;
So to her yoid the flames, and did their force *revolt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 25.

2†. To turn away from allegiance; cause to rebel.

Whether of us is mosie culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and *revolting* ye kingdom.
Quevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 236.

3. To repel; shock; cause to turn away in abhorrence or disgust.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenuous minds.
Burke, A Regicid Peace, lv.

Hideous as the deeds
Which you scarce hide from men's *revolted* eyes.
Shelley, The Cenci, l. 1.

Revolt, in the sense of 'provoke aversion in,' 'shock,' is, I believe, scarce a century old: it being a neologism with Bishop Warburton, Horace Walpole, William Godwin, and Southey. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng.*, p. 299.

Syn. 3. To disgust, sicken, nauseate.
revolter (rē-vōl'tēr or rē-vōl'tēr), *n.* One who revolts, or rises against authority; a rebel.

All their princes are *revolters*. *Hos. ix. 15.*
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber!
Milton, S. A., i. 1180.

revolting (rē-vōl'ting or rē-vōl'ting), *p. a.* 1. Given to revolt or sedition; rebellious.

Also they promise that his Majesty shall not permit to be giuen from henceforth fortresse, Castelli, bridge, gate, or towne . . . unto Gentlemen or knights of power, which in *revolting* times may rise with the same.
Quevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 271.

2. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking; repulsive.

What can be more unnatural, not to say more *revolting*, than to set up any system of rights or privileges in moral action apart from duties?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 95.

Syn. 2. Disgusting, nauseating, offensive, abominable.
revoltingly (rē-vōl'- or rē-vōl'ting-li), *adv.* In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently.

revolvable (rev'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [*< L. revolutibilis, that may be revolved or rolled, < revolvēre, revolve: see revolve.*] Capable or admitting of revolution. [*Rare.*]

Us then, to whom the thrice three year
Hath fill'd his *revolvable* orb, since our arrival here,
I blame not to wish home much more.
Chapman, Illud, II. 256.

revolvably (rev'ō-lū-bli), *adv.* In a revolvable manner; so as to be capable of revolution. [*Rare.*]

The sight tube being clamped to the carriage [for transit-instruments], so as to be *revolvably* adjusted thereon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 35.

revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *a.* [= *F. revolu*, < *L. revolutus*, pp. of *revolvēre*, revolve: see *revolve*.]

Rolled or curled backward or downward; rolled back, as the tips or margins of some leaves, frouds, etc.; in vernalion and estivation, rolled backward from both the sides. See also cuts under *Nothochloa*, *Pteris*, and *Rafflesia*.—**Revolute antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are rolled or coiled spirally outward and backward, as in certain *Hymenoptera*.

revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *v. i.* To revolve. [*Colloq.*]

Then he frames a second motion
From thy *revoluting* eyes.
The Academy, March 1, 1890, p. 153.

revolution (rev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [*< ME. revolucion, < OF. revolution, F. révolution = Pr. revolucio = Sp. revolucion = Pg. revolução = It. rivoluzione, revolutione = D. revolutie = G. Sw. Dan. revolution, < LL. revolutio(n-), a revolving, < L. revolvēre, pp. revolutus, revolve, turn over: see revolve.*] 1. The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance, this is called a *rotation*.

She was probably the very last person in town who still kept the time-honored spinning-wheel in constant *revolution*.
Hauthorne, Seven Gables, v.

2. The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation. In a revolution without rotation, every part of the body moves by an equal amount, while in rotation the motions of the different parts are proportional to their distances from the axis. But revolutions and rotations may be combined. Thus, the planets perform *revolutions* round the sun, and at the same time *rotations* about their own axes. The moon performs a *rotation* on its axis in precisely the same time in which it performs a *revolution* round the earth, to which it consequently always turns the same side.

So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold, . . . and on their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution* day by day.
Milton, P. L., viii. 31.

3. A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the *revolutions* of the seasons, or of the hours of the day and night.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, III. 1. 46.

The Duke of Buckingham himself flew not so high in so short a *Revolution* of Time. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 32.



1. Revoluted-margined Leaf of *Anaromedia polyfolia*. 2. The leaf as shown in transverse section.

There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for all that homes have given, . . . when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little revolution of his own life only.

Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture, Memory, § 3.

Hence—4. A recurrent period or moment in time. [Rare.]

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled,
At certain revolutions all the damn'd
Are brought. Milton, P. L., II. 597.

5. A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or conditions.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade: here 'a a fine revolution, and we had the trick to see 't.

Shak., Hamlet, v. l. 98.

Religions, and languages, and forms of government, and usages of private life, and modes of thinking, all have undergone a succession of revolutions.

Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—6. A radical change in social or governmental conditions; the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes. The term *Revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688. In American history it is applied to the war of independence. See below. [In this sense the word is sometimes used adjectively.]

The elections . . . generally fell upon men of revolution principles.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., i. 6.

The revolution, as it is called, produced no other changes than those which were necessarily caused by the declaration of independence.

Calhoun, Works, I. 189.

A state of society in which revolution is always imminent is disastrous alike to moral, political, and material interests.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.

7. The act of rolling or moving back; a return to a point previously occupied.

Comes thundering back with dreadful Fear
On my defenceless head. Milton, P. L., x. 815.

8†. The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind; consideration; hence, open deliberation; discussion.

But, Sir, I pray you, howe some ever my maister rekeneth with any of his servants, bring not the matter in revolution in the open Courte.

Paston Letters, I. 388.

9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.—**American Revolution**, the series of movements by which the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain revolted against the mother country, and asserted and maintained their independence. Hostilities began in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, and the help of France was formally secured in 1778. The war was practically ended by the surrender of the chief British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the independence of the United States was recognized by treaty of peace in 1783.—**Anomalistic revolution**. See *anomalistic*.—**English Revolution**, the movements by which James II. was forced to leave England, and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed with an Anglo-Dutch army in November, 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.—**French Revolution**, the series of movements which brought about the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republic, and the abolition of many abuses. The States General assembled in May, 1789, and the Third Estate at once took the lead. The Bastille was stormed by the people, and in the same year the Constituent Assembly overthrew feudal privileges and transferred ecclesiastical property to the state. Abolition of titles and of right of primogeniture, and other reforms, were effected in 1790. The next year a constitution was adopted and the Constituent was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly. In 1792 a coalition of nations was formed against France, the royal family was imprisoned, and in September the Convention replaced the Legislative Assembly and proclaimed the republic. Louis XVI. was executed in 1793, and the Reign of Terror followed in 1793-4; royalist risings were suppressed, and the foreign wars successfully prosecuted. The revolutionary period may be regarded as ending with the establishment of the Directory in 1795, or as extending to the founding of the Consulate in 1799, or even later. Other French revolutions in 1830, 1848, and 1870 resulted respectively in the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy of the Restoration, of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and of the Second Empire.—**Pole of revolution**. See *pole*.—**Revolution-indicator**. Same as *operameter*.—**Solid of revolution**, a solid containing all the points traversed by a plane figure in making a revolution round an axis in its plane, and containing no others. The *ellipsoid*, *paraboloid*, *hyperboloid*, etc., of revolution are examples.—**Syn.** 6. See *insurrection*.

revolutionary (rev-ō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *révolutionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *revolucionario* = It. *rivoluzionario*; as *revolution* + *-ary*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to a revolution in government, or [cap.] to any movement or crisis known as the Revolution: as, a *revolutionary* war; *Revolutionary* heroes; the *Revolutionary* epoch in American history.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle.

Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 176.

2. Tending to produce revolution; subversive of established codes or systems: as, *revolutionary* measures; *revolutionary* doctrines.

It is much less a reasoning conviction than unreasoning sentiments of attachment that enable Governments to bear the strain of occasional maladministration, *revolutionary* panics, and seasons of calamity.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., II.

Revolutionary calendar. See *republican calendar*, under *calendar*.—**Revolutionary tribunal**. See *tribunal*.

II. n.; pl. revolutionaries (-riz). A revolutionist.

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary*.

J. Wilson.

It is necessary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become *revolutionaries*, and what causes drive them to revolution.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (Davies.)

revolutioner (rev-ō-lū'shon-ēr), *n.* [*revolution* + *-er*. Cf. *revolutionary*.] Same as *revolutionary*.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented *Revolutioners*.

Smollett, Hist. Eng., i. 4.

revolutionise, v. See *revolutionize*.

revolutionism (rev-ō-lū'shon-izm), *n.* [*revolution* + *-ism*.] *Revolutionary* principles.

North Brit. Rev. (Imp. Diet.)

revolutionist (rev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* [*revolution* + *-ist*.] One who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre.

Burke.

Many foreign *revolutionists* out of work added to the general misunderstanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenious form of fracture.

Lovell, Study Windows, p. 194.

revolutionize (rev-ō-lū'shon-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolutionized*, ppr. *revolutionizing*. [*revolution* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** 1. To bring about a revolution in: effect a change in the political constitution of: as, to *revolutionize* a government.

Who, in his turn, was sure my father plann'd
To *revolutionize* his native land.

Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To alter completely; effect a radical change in.

We need this [absolute religion] to heal the vices of modern society, to *revolutionize* this modern feudalism of gold.

Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons, v.

I even think that their [the rams'] employment will go as far to *revolutionize* the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech-loading guns and rifles those of fighting ashore.

N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 434.

II. intrans. To undergo a revolution; become completely altered in social or political respects.

Germany is by nature too thorough to be able to *revolutionize* without *revolutionizing* from a fundamental principle, and following that principle to its utmost limits.

Marx, quoted in Bae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 124.

Also spelled *revolutionise*.

revolutive (rev'ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [*F. révolutif* (in sense 2); as *revolute* + *-ive*.] **I.** Turning over; revolving; cogitating.

Being so concerned with the inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man.

Feltham, Letters, xvii. (Latham.)

2. In bot., same as *revolute*, or sometimes restricted to the case of veneration and estivation.

revolvable (rē-vol'vā-bl), *a.* [*revolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being revolved.

The upper cap of the mill is *revolvable*. Nature, XL. 543.

revolve (rē-volv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolved*, ppr. *revolving*. [*ME. revoluen*, < *OF. revolver* = Sp. Pg. *revolver*, stir, = It. *rivolvere*, < L. *revolvere*, roll back, revolve, < *re-*, back, + *volvere*, roll: see *volvule*, *volve*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To turn or roll about on an axis; rotate.

Beware
Lest, where you seek the common love of these,
The common hate with the revolving wheel
Should drag you down. Tennyson, Princess, vi.

2. To move about a center; circle; move in a curved path; follow such a course as to come round again to a former place: as, the planets *revolve* about the sun.

In the same circle we *revolve*. Tennyson, Two Voices.

Minds roll in paths like planets; they *revolve*,
This in a larger, that a narrower ring,
But round they come at last to that same phase.

O. W. Holmes, Maeter and Scholar.

3. To pass through periodic changes; return or recur at regular intervals; hence, to come around in process of time.

In the course of one *revolving* moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Abalom and Achitophel, l. 549

To mute and to material things
New life *revolving* summer brings.

Scott, Marmion, l. Int.

4. To pass to and fro in the mind; be revolved or pondered.

Much of this nature *revolved* in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discourage and cast me down.

T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 205.

5. To revolve ideas in the mind; dwell, as upon a fixed idea; meditate; ponder.

If this [letter] fall into thy hand, *revolve*.

Shak., T. N., II. 5. 155.

My mother went *revolving* on the road.

Tennyson, Princess, iii.

6†. To return; devolve again.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

II. trans. 1. To turn or cause to roll round, as upon an axis.

Then in the east her turn she [the moon] shines.
Revolved on heaven's great axle. Milton, P. L., vii. 381.

2. To cause to move in a circular course or orbit: as, to *revolve* the planets in an orrery.

If the diurnal motion of the air
Revolves the planets in their destined sphere,
How are the secondary orbs impelled?
How are the moons from falling headlong held?

Chatterton, To Rev. Mr. Catcott.

3. To turn over and over in the mind; ponder; meditate on; consider.

The ancient authors, both in divinity and in humanity, which had long time slept in libraries, began generally to be read and *revolved*.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 39.

Revolving many memories.

Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To turn over the pages of; look through; search.

I remember, on a day I *revolved* the registers in the capitol, I red a right meruallous thung.

Golden Book, xii.

Straight I again *revolved*
The law and prophets, searching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah.

Milton, P. R., l. 259.

revolve† (rē-volv'), *n.* [*revolve*, *v.*] 1. A revolution; a radical change in political or social affairs.

In all *revolves* and turns of state
Decreed by (what dee call him) fate.

D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (Davies.)

2. A thought; a purpose or intention.

When Middelton saw Grinnill's hie *revolve*,
Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire,
Once more to moue him fie, he doth resolve.

G. Markham, Sir R. Grinnill, p. 59. (Davies.)

revolved (rē-volv'd), *a.* [*revolve* + *-ed*.] In *zool.*, same as *revolute*.

revolvment (rē-volv'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *revolvimiento* = Pg. *revolvimento*; as *revolve* + *-ment*.] The act of revolving or turning over, as in the mind; reflection. Worcester.

revolvency (rē-vol'ven-si), *n.* [*L. revolvere* (t-s), ppr. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] The state, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world.

Couper, Task, i. 372.

revolver (rē-vol'ver), *n.* [*revolve* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which revolves.—2. Specific-

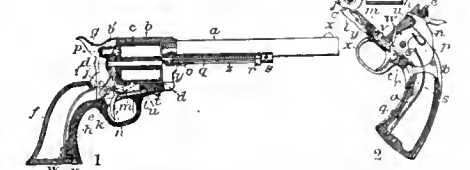


Fig. 1. Army Revolver, 45-caliber. a, barrel; b, frame; c, cylinder; d, center-pin; e, guard; f, back-strap; g, hammer; h, mainspring; i, hammer-roll and hammer-rivet; j, hammer-screw; k, hammer-cam; l, hand and hand-spring; m, stop-bolt and stop-bolt screw; n, trigger; o, center-pin bushing; p, firing-pin and firing-pin rivet; q, ejector-rod and spring; r, ejector-head; s, ejector-tube screw; t, guard-screw; u, sear and stop-bolt spring combined; v, back-strap screw; w, mainspring-screw; x, front sight; y, center-pin-catch screw; z, ejector-tube. By removing the center-pin d, the cylinder c may be taken out of the frame b for cleaning and reloading. In cocking the hand and hand-rod i revolve the cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, bringing another cartridge into position for firing. The cylinder has six chambers. The stock (not shown) is fastened to the sides of the frame by screws. The recoil-plate is shown at b.

Fig. 2. Partial Longitudinal Section of Common Revolver. a, barrel; b, frame; c, joint-pivot screw; d, cylinder-catch; e, cylinder-catch-cam screw; f, cylinder-catch screw; g, barrel-catch; h, cylinder; i, extractor; j, extractor-stud; k, extractor-stem with coiled extractor-spring; l, steady-pin; m, friction-collar; n, lifter; o, pawl and pawl-pin; p, pawl-spring; q, hammer; r, mainspring; s, mainspring-swivel; t, strain-screw; u, hammer-stud; v, trigger; w, recoil-plate; x, stop, stop-pin, and stop-spring; y, hand, hand-spring, and hand-spring pin; z, guard; a, guard-screw; s, front sight.

ly—(a) A revolving firearm, especially a pistol, having a revolving barrel provided with a number of bores (as in earlier styles of the weapon), or (as in modern forms) a single barrel with a revolving cylinder at its base, provided with a number of chambers. When the barrel or cylinder revolves on its longitudinal axis, the several bores or chambers are brought in succession into relation with firing-mechanism for successive and rapid firing. In the modern forms of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such rotation, brought successively into line with the bore in the barrel, which is also the firing position. In this position each chamber respectively forms a continuation of the bore in the barrel. Six is the common number of chambers. The most vital distinction between early and modern revolving firearms is that the barrels of the former were directly revolved by the hand; while in the latter the revolving-mechanism is connected with the firing-mechanism, the cocking of which automatically revolves the cylinder. Metal cartridges with conical bullets are used in all modern revolvers, the loading being done at the breech. Some are self-cocking—that is, are cocked by pulling the trigger which also discharges them. Some, by peculiar mechanism (though, for general use, they may be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliberate aim), are by a quick adjustment changed into self-cocking pistols for more rapid firing in emergencies where accurate aim is of subordinate importance. Colonel Colt of the United States was the first to produce a really serviceable and valuable revolving arm, though the principle was known in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. (b) A revolving cannon.—3. A revolving horse-rake.

revolving (rē-vol'ving), *v. a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.—**Revolving brush, car, diaphragm, grate, harrow, light, mill, oven.** See the nouns.—**Revolving cannon.** See *machine-gun*.—**Revolving furnace,** a furnace used extensively in making black-soda or black-ash, consisting of a large cylinder of iron hooped with solid steel tires shrunk on the shell, which is supported by and turns on friction-wheels or rollers. Unlike the revolving furnace for chloridizing ores, this furnace has no interior partition. The heat is supplied by a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, or by a coal-furnace, and the hot flame circulates longitudinally through the cylinder into a smoke-stack or chimney. The charging is done through a hole in the side of the cylinder, and the crude soda, rolled into balls by the motion of the cylinder, is discharged through the same opening.—**Revolving pistol.** Same as *revolver*.—**Revolving press.** See *press*.—**Revolving storm,** a cyclone.

revomit (rē-voim'it), *v. t.* [= *It. revomitare*; as *re- + vomit*. Cf. *F. revomir*, < *L. revomere*, vomit forth again, disgorge, < *re-*, again, + *vomere*, vomit; see *vomit*.] To vomit or pour forth again; reject from the stomach.

They pour the wine down the throat . . . that they might cast it up again and so take more in the place, vomiting and revomiting . . . that which they have drunk. *Hakevil, Apology, iv. 3.*

revulset (rē-vuls'et), *v. t.* [*F. revulser*, < *L. revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, pluck back; see *revel*.] 1. To affect by revulsion; pull or draw back; withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revuls*: the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels. *G. Cheyne, Natural Method, (Latham).*

2. To draw away: applied to counter-irritation. **revulset** (rē-vul'sent), *a. and n.* [*revulse + -ent*.] **I. a.** Same as *revellent*. **II. n.** A counter-irritant.

revulsion (rē-vul'shun), *n.* [*OF. revulsion*, *F. revulsion* = *Sp. revulsion* = *Pg. revulsão* = *It. rivulsione*, < *L. revulsio(n-)*, a tearing off or away, < *revellere*, pp. *revulsus*, pluck back; see *revel*.] 1. The act of pulling or drawing away; abstraction; forced separation.

The *revulsion* of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent. *Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.*

2. In *med.*, the diminution of morbid action in one locality by developing it artificially in another, as by counter-irritation.—3. A sudden or violent change, particularly a change of feeling.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling. *Macaulay.*
He was quite old enough . . . to have seen with his own eyes the conversion of the court, [and] its *revulsion* to the ancient worship under Julian the Apostate. *The Atlantic, LXV. 149.*

revulsive (rē-vul'siv), *a. and n.* [= *F. révulsif* = *Sp. Pg. It. revulsivo*, < *L. revulsus*, pp. of *revellere*, pull away; see *revel*.] **I. a.** Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion; capable of producing revulsion.

The way to cure the megrim is diverse, according to the cause; either by cutting a vein, purging, *revulsive* or local remedies. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 473.*

II. n. That which has the power of withdrawing; specifically, an agent which produces revulsion.

Salt is a *revulsive*. Pass the salt. *R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 138.*

revulsor (rē-vul'sor), *n.* [*revulse + -or*.] An apparatus by means of which heat and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents.

Rev. Ver. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the English Bible).

revyet, *v.* See *revie*.
rew¹, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row²*.

rew², *v. and n.* An obsolete spelling of *ruel¹*.
rew³ (rō). An obsolete preterit of *row¹*.

rewake, *v.* An erroneous form, found in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer, for *re-voke*.

rewaken (rē-wá'kn), *v.* [*re- + waken*.] To waken again.

Love will . . . at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

rewallt, *v.* A (perverted) Middle English form of *rule¹*. *Lydgate.*

rewaltt, *v. t. and i.* [*ME.*; origin obscure.] To give up or surrender. *Halliwel.*

reward (rē-wárd'), *v.* [*ME. rewarde*, < *OF. rewarde*, *rewarder*, an older form of *reguarder*, *regarder*, regard, < *re-*, back, + *warder, garder*, mark, heed; see *guard*. Doublet of *regard*.] **I. trans. 1.** To mark; regard; observe; notice carefully.

Allt you behouth *rewarde* and behold
Ho shall doo governe and rule this contre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2367.

2. To look after; watch over; have regard or consideration for.

Ac if ye riche haue renthe and *rewarde* wel the pore, . . .
Criste of his curteysie shal conforte zow site laste.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 145.

3. To recompense; requite; repay, as for good or evil conduct (commonly in a good sense); remunerate, as for usefulness or merit; compensate.

Kyng Auferius thar with he was contente,
And hym *rewardid* well for his presente.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 2407.

I'll follow, as they say, for reward. He that rewards me,
God reward him! *Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 4. 167.*

4. To make return for; give a recompense for.

Reward not hospitality
With such black payment.
Shak., Luerece, I. 575.

5. To give in recompense or return, as for either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil.
I Sam. xxiv. 17.

A blessing may be *rewarded* into the bosom of the faithful and tender brother or sister that . . . admonisheth.
Penn. Travels in Holland, etc.

6. To serve as a return or recompense to; be a reward to.

No petty post *rewards* a nobleman
For spending youth in splendid lackey-work.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 60.

7. To serve as return or recompense for.

Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,
And fruit *reward* his honourable toil.
Couper, Hope, I. 761.

The central court of the Harem is one of the richest discoveries that *rewarded* M. Place's industry.
J. Ferguson, Illst. Arch., I. 173.

II. intrans. To make requital; bestow a return or recompense, especially for meritorious conduct.

But you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to employ with countenance and encouragement, but *reward* with austerity and disgrace.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

reward (rē-wárd'), *n.* [*ME. rewarde, reward*, < *OF. rewarde*, an earlier form of *reguard*, *regard*, regard, < *rewarder, regarder*, regard; see *reward, regard, v.*, and cf. *regard, n.*] 1. Notice; heed; consideration; respect; regard.

Thanne Reson rod forth and tok *reward* of no man,
And dude as Conscience kened til he the kyng mette.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 40.

Men take more *rewarde* to the nombre than to the sapience of persons. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

2. The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; requital, especially for usefulness or merit; remuneration.

The end for which all profitable laws
Were made looks two ways only, the *reward*
Of innocent good men, and the punishment
Of bad delinquents.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, v. 4.

The hope of *reward* and fear of punishment, especially in a future life, are indispensable as auxiliary motives to the great majority of mankind.
Poeler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 159.

3. That which is given in requital of good or evil, especially good; a return; a recompense; commonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit; a guerdon.

Now-a-days they call them gentle *rewards*: let them leave their coloring, and call them by their Christian name, bribes. *Lattimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

Now *rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 9.

A man that fortune's buffets and *rewards*
Hast ta'en with equal thanks.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 72.

Hanging was the *reward* of treason and desertion.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 16.

4. The fruit of one's labor or works; profit; return.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward*. *Eccles. ix. 5.*

5. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.—In *reward* oft, in comparison with.

Yit of Dånnger cometh no blame,
In *reward* of my daughter Shame.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3254.

= *Syn. 3.* Pay, compensation, remuneration, requital, retribution.

rewardable (rē-wárd'á-bl), *a.* [*reward + -able*.] Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense.

No good woork of man is *rewardable* in heanen of his owne nature, but through the mere goodness of God.
Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

Rewards do always presuppose such duties performed as are *rewardable*. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.*

rewardableness (rē-wárd'á-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being rewardable, or worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 2.

rewardably (rē-wárd'á-bli), *adv.* In a rewardable manner; so as to be rewardable. *Imp. Dict.*

rewarder (rē-wárd'ér), *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 123.

rewardful (rē-wárd'fúl), *a.* [*reward + -ful*.] Yielding reward; rewarding. [Rare.]

Whose grace was great, and bounty most *rewardful*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 137.

rewardfulness (rē-wárd'fúl-nes), *n.* The quality of being rewardful; capability of yielding a reward.

Of the beauty, the *rewardfulness*, of the place I cannot trust myself to speak.
The Century, VI. 30.

rewardless (rē-wárd'les), *a.* [*reward + -less*.] Having no reward.

rewa-rewa (rá'wä-rä'wä), *n.* [New Zealand.] See *Knightsia*.

rewbarbi, *n.* An obsolete form of *rhubarb*.

rewet. An obsolete form of *ruel¹*, *ruel²*, *row²*.

reweigh (rē-wā'), *v. t.* [*re- + weigh*.] To weigh a second time; verify the weight of by a second test or trial.

It only remained now to remove the condensers, and *reweigh* them with all necessary precautions.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 97.

rewelt, *n. and v.* An obsolete spelling of *ruel¹*.

rewel-bonet, *n.* [*ME. reuel-boon, rowel-boon, reuel-bone, ruelle-bone, reuyllé-bone*, < *reuel, rowel* (of uncertain meaning, in form like *rouel*, lit. a little wheel, < *OF. rouelle*, a little wheel; see *rowel*), + *boon, bone*, appar. same as *bone¹*.] A word of unknown meaning, occurring in the line:

His sadel was of *reuel-boon*. *Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 167.*

Ruel-bone is mentioned by Chaucer . . . as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that *ruel-bone* was commonly or even actually used for that purpose. . . . In the Tournament of Tottenham Tilbe's garland is described as "fulle of *ruelle bones*," which another copy alters to *rounde bonys*. In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of *fin ruual*, that sehon swithe brighte."
Halliwel.

rewet (rō'et), *n.* [*F. rouet*, little wheel, gunlock, dim. of *roue*, a wheel, < *L. rota*, a wheel; see *rotary, rouel*.] 1. Originally, the revolving part of a wheel-lock. Hence—2. The wheel-lock itself.—3. A gun fitted with a wheel-lock. See *harquebus*.

rewfult, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruelful*.
rewfullichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ruelfully*. *Chaucer.*

rewin (rē-wín'), *v. t.* [*re- + win*.] To win a second time; win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning*. *Fuller.*

rewlichet, *a.* See *ruly¹*.

rewmet, *n.* A Middle English form of *reatm*.

rewood (rē-wūd'), *v. t.* [*re- + wood¹*.] To plant again with trees; reforest.

Rewooding the high lands where the streams take rise.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

reword (rē-wōrd'), *v. t.* [*< re- + word.*] 1. To put into words again; repeat.

It is not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will re-word; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 143.

2. To reëcho.

A hill whose concave womb reworded
A plaintful story from a sistring vale.
Shak., *Lover's Complaint*, l. 1.

3. To word anew; put into different words: as, to reword a statement.

rewrite (rē-rīt'), *v. t.* [*< re- + write.*] To write a second time.

Write and re-write, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen.
Young, *To Pope*.

rewthet, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

rewthless, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruthless*.

rex (reks), *n.* [*< L. rex (reg-), a king (= OIr. rīg, Ir. rígh = Gael. rígh = W. rhi = Skt. rājan, a king; see Raja²), < regere (Skt. √ rāj), rule; see regent, and rich, riche. Hence ult. roy, royal, regal, real², regale², etc.] A king.—To play rex, to play the king; set despotically or with violence; handle a person roughly; "play the mischief." This phrase probably alludes to the *Rex*, or king, in the early English plays, a character marked by more or less violence. The noun in time lost its literal meaning, and was often spelled *recks*, *recks* ("keep a recks," etc.), and used as if meaning "tricks."*

I . . . think it to be the greatest indignitie to the
Queene that may be to suffer such a cattif to play such
Rex. *Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes playing recks
with the high and stately timber.
Urquhart, *tr. of Rabelais*, fil. 2.

Love with Rage kept such a recks that I thought they
would have gone mad together.
Bretton, *Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17.

Then came the English ordinance, which had been
brought to land, to play such recks among the horse that
they were forced to fly.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 256.

rexen, *n.* A plural of *resh²*, a variant of *rush¹*.
Halliwel.

rex-player, *n.* [Found only in the form *recks-
player*; *< rex*, in to play rex (recks), + *player*.] One who plays rex.

Rixeur, a disordered roaver, jetter, swaggerer, outrageous
recks-player, a robber, ransaker, boothaler, preyer
upon passengers, etc. *Cotgrave*.

reyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ray⁴*.

reyalit, *n.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

reynit, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain¹*.

reynald, *n.* An obsolete variant of *regnard*.

reynald (rā'njārd or ren'jārd), *n.* [Formerly also *reynold*, *reynald*; *< late ME. reynard*, *< OF. reynard*, *regnard*, *regnar*, *regnart*, *renart*, *renard*, *F. renard* = *Pr. raynard* = *OCat. riward*, a fox, *< OFlem. (OLG.) Reinaerd*, *Reinaert* (G. *Reinhart*, *Reinecke*), a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin ("Reynard the Fox"), in which animals take the place of men, each one having a personal name, the lion being called *Noble*, the cat *Tibert*, the bear *Bruin*, the wolf *Isegrim*, the fox *Reynard*, etc., and which became so popular that *reynard* in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular *OF. goupil*, *goupil*, fox, and finally supplanted it entirely; *< MHG. Reinhart*, *OHG. Reginhart*, *Raginhart*, a personal name, lit. 'strong in counsel,' *< ragin-*, *regin-*, counsel (cf. *leel. regin*, pl., the gods; see *Ragnarök*, and cf. *AS. regn* (= *leel. regin-*), intensive prefix in *regn-heard*, very hard, etc., *regu-meld*, a solemn announcement, *regn-theóf*, an arch-thief, etc., and in personal names such as *Regen-herc*, etc., = *Goth. ragin*, an opinion, judgment, decree, advice), + *hart*, strong, hard, = *E. hard*: see *hard* and *-ard*.] A name of the fox in fable and poetry, in which the fox figures as cunning personified.

Her [here] begynneth th[e] hystorye of reynard the
foxe. *Caxton*, *tr. of Reynard the Fox* (ed. 1481), p. 16.

Now read, Sir Reynold, as ye be right wise,
What couraer ye weene is best for us to take.
Spenser, *Mother Hub*, Tale.

Reynosia (rā-nō'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Griseb., 1866); after Alvaro *Reynoso* of Havana.] A genus of imperfectly known polypetalous plants, assigned to the order *Rhamnaceae*, consisting of a single Cuban species, *R. latifolia*, extending into Florida, where it is known as *red ironwood*.

reyoung (rē-yung'), *v. t.* [*< re- + young.*] To make young again. [Rare.]

With rapid rush,
Ont of the stone a plentiful stream doth gush,
Which murmurs through the Plain; proud, that his glass,
Gilding so swift, so soon re-yongs the grass.
Sylvester, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Lawe.

reyse¹, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise¹*.

reyse², *v.* A Middle English form of *race¹*.

rezban-yite (rez-ban'yit), *n.* [*< Rez-Bánya* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in massive forms having a metallic luster and light lead-gray color. It is found at Rez-Bánya, Hungary.

rezed¹, *a.* Same as *reasted*.

rf., **rfz.** Abbreviations of *rinforzando* or *rinforzato*.

rh. [L., etc., *rh-*, used for *hr-*, a more exact rendering of the Gr. ρ , the aspirated ρ (r).] An initial sequence, originally an aspirated r , occurring in English, etc., in words of Greek origin. In early modern and Middle English, as well as in Spanish, Italian, Old French, etc., it is also or only written r . When medial, as it becomes in composition, the r is doubled, and is commonly written *rrh*, after the Greek form $\rho\rho$, which, however, is now commonly written *pp*. In modern formations medial *rrh* is often reduced to *rh*. (For examples of *rh*, see the words following, and *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *myrrh*, *pyrrhic*, etc.) The combination *rh* properly occurs only in Greek words; other instances are due to error or confusion, or are exceptional, as in *rhyme* for *rimel*, *rhine* for *rine*, *rhone* for *rone*, etc.

Rh. The chemical symbol of rhodium.

rhat (rā), *n.* [NL., *< L. rha (barbarum)*, *< Gr. ῥα*, *rhubarb*, so called, it is said, from the river *Rha*, "Pä, now called *Volga*. See *rhubarb* and *Rheum²*.] *Rhubarb*.

Nere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof
growth a comfortable and helson root so named [*rha*],
good for many uses in physick.
Holland, *tr. of Amulianus Marcellinus*, xxii. 8. 28.

rhabarbaratet (ra-bār'ba-rät), *a.* [*< NL. rhabarbaratus*, *< rhabarbarum*, *rhubarb*; see *rhabarbarum*.] Impregnated or tintured with *rhubarb*.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate,
rhabarbarate, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added,
or the purging waters.
Flayer, *Preternatural State of Animal Humours*.
(Latham.)

rhabarbarin, **rhabarbarine** (ra-bār'ba-rin), *n.* [*< rhabarbarum* + *-in²*, *-in²*.] Same as *chrysophanic acid*. See *chrysophanic*.

rhabarbarum (ra-bār'ba-rum), *n.* [NL., *< L. rha barbarum*, *rhubarb*; see *rhubarb* and *rha*.] *Rhubarb*.

rhabd (rabd), *n.* [Also *rabd*; *< NL. rhabdus*, *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod; see *rhabdus*.] A rhabdus.

Rhabdammina (rab-da-mī'nā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *αμμος*, sand, + *-ina¹*.] The typical genus of *Rhabdamminina*. O. Sars, 1872.

Rhabdammina (rab-dam-i-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rhabdammina* + *-ina²*.] A group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdammina*. The test, composed of cemented sand-grains often mixed with sponge-spicules, is of some tubular form, free or fixed, with one or a few apertures, and sometimes segmented. The genus *Haliophysena*, supposed to be a sponge, and made by Haeckel the type of a class *Physenaria*, has been assigned to this group. Also *Rhabdammininae*, as a subfamily of *Astrohizidae*.

rhabdi, *n.* Plural of *rhabditis*.

rhabdia, *n.* Plural of *rhabdium*, 1.

rhabdichnite (rab-dik'nit), *n.* [*< NL. Rhabdichnites*, *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ίχνη*, a track, + *-ite²*. Cf. *ichnite*.] A fossil track or track of uncertain character, such as may have been made by various animals in erawling or otherwise.

Rhabdichnites (rab-dik-ni'tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Rabdichnites* (J. W. Dawson, 1875); see *rhabdichnite*.] A hypothetical genus of no definition, covering organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called *rhabdichnites*.

Rhabdichnites and *Eophyton* belong to impressions applicable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-markings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by bivalve mollusks, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carboniferous rocks. *Dawson*, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 30.

rhabdite (rab'dit), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-ite²*.] 1. One of the three pairs of appendages of the abdominal sternites which unite to form the ovipositor of some insects.—2. A refractive rod-like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency, found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms.

They may be entirely within these cells, or protrude from them, are readily pressed out, and often found in abundance in the mucus secreted and deposited by the worms. The function of the rhabdites seems related to the tactile sense. They vary in size and form, and also in their local or general dispersion on the body of the worm. They are produced in the ordinary epidermic cells, or in special formative cells beneath the integument, whence they work their way to the surface. Some stellular bodies, of granular instead of homogeneous structure, are distinguished as *pseudo-rhabdites*. See *sagittosept*.

3. A member of the genus *Rhabditis*.—4. A phosphide of iron, occurring in minute tetragonal prisms in some meteoric irons.

rhabditic (rab-dit'ik), *a.* [*< rhabdite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a rhabdite, in any sense.

Rhabditis (rab-dit'is), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod.] A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidae*, under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations. Worms of this form develop from the embryo in damp earth, where they lead an independent life till they migrate into their host, where, after further transformations, they acquire the sexually mature condition, though this is sometimes attained while they are still free. Members of the genera *Leptodera*, *Pelodera*, *Rhabdonema*, and others have been referred to *Rhabditis* under various specific names.—**Rhabditis genitalis**, a small round worm which has been found in the urine.

rhabdium (rab'di-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod.] 1. Pl. *rhabdia* (-ä). A striped muscular fiber. [Rare.]

The voluntary muscles of all vertebrates and of many invertebrates consist of fibers, the contents of which are perfectly regularly disposed in layers and transversely striped. For shortness, this striped mass may be called *rhabdia*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 45.

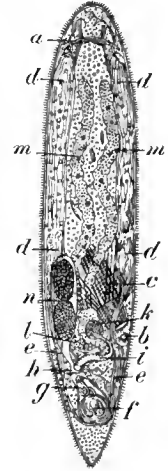
2. [*cup.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schaum*, 1861.

Rhabdocarpus (rab-dō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A generic name given by Göppert and Berger, in 1848, to a fossil fruit of very uncertain affinities. Specimens referred to this genus have been described by various authors as occurring in the coal-measures of France, Germany, England, and various parts of the United States.

rhabdoccel (rab'dō-sē'l), *a.* Same as *rhabdoccelous*.

Rhabdocœla (rab-dō-sē'lä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] A prime division of turbellarian worms,

forming a suborder of *Turbellaria*, contrasted with *Dendrocoela* (which see), containing small forms whose intestine, when present, is straight and simple. The body is cylindrical (as compared with other flatworms), but more or less flattened; the sexual organs are usually hermaphrodite; there is no anus (see *Aprocta*), but a mouth, the position of which varies extremely in different genera, and usually a protrusile pharynx or buccal proboscis. In most forms the alimentary canal is distinct; in others (see *Acœla*) it is not fairly differentiated from the general digestive parenchyma. There are numerous forms of this group, mostly inhabiting fresh water, though some are marine. They live on the juices of small worms, crustaceans, and insects, which they suck after enveloping their prey in a sort of mucus secreted by the skin and containing rhabdites. (See *rhabdite*, 2.) The group is divided, mainly upon the character of the intestine, into three sections: (1) *Acœla*, without differentiated intestine, represented by the family *Convolutidae*; (2) *Rhabdocœla* proper, with definite intestinal tract, a nervous system and excretory organs present, compact male and female generative glands, complicated pharynx, and generally no otoliths—embracing numerous forms of several different families, both of fresh and salt water; (3) *Alveocœla*, resembling (2), but with otoliths, represented by one family, *Monotidae*. Another division, based mainly upon the position or other character of the mouth, is directly into a number of families, ss *Convolutidae*, *Opisthonidae*, *Derostomidae*, *Mesostomidae*, *Protostomidae*, and *Microstomidae*. Also called *Rhabdocœlida*.



A Species of *Opisthonema*, illustrating the structure of *Rhabdocœla*.

a, central nervous system, close to which are seen ramifications of the water-vascular vessels; b, mouth; c, proboscis; d, testes; e, vasa deferentia; f, vesicula seminalis; g, penis; h, sexual aperture; i, vagina; k, spermatheca; l, germinarium; m, vitellarium; n, uterus with two ova included in hard shells.

Another division, based mainly upon the position or other character of the mouth, is directly into a number of families, ss *Convolutidae*, *Opisthonidae*, *Derostomidae*, *Mesostomidae*, *Protostomidae*, and *Microstomidae*. Also called *Rhabdocœlida*.

rhabdocœlan (rab-dō-sē'lan), *n. and a.* [*< Rhabdocœla* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœla*.

II. *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

Rhabdocœlida (rab-dō-sē'li-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rhabdocœla* + *-ida*.] Same as *Rhabdocœla*.

rhabdocœliidan (rab-dō-sē'li-dian), *a. and n.* [*< Rhabdocœlida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœlida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœlida*.

rhabdocœlous (rab-dō-sē'lus), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] Having, as a turbellarian, a simple straight digestive cavity; of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœla*.

Rhabdocrepeida (rab-dō-krep'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *κρηπίς* (*κρηπίδ-*), a foundation.] A suborder or other group of lithistidan tetractinellidan sponges, with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules. The families *Megamorinidae* and *Micromorinidae* represent this group.

rhabdoid (rab'doid), *n.* [Also *rabdoid*; < Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής*, like a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ειδός*, form.] In *bot.*, a spindle-shaped or acicular body, chemically related to the plastids, which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability, such as *Drosera*, *Dionaea*, etc., and which probably plays an important part in this function. The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end.

rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal), *a.* [Also *rabdoidal*; < *rhabdoid* + *-al*.] Rod-like; specifically, in *anat.*, sagittal: as, the *rhabdoidal* suture.

rhabdolith (rab'dō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαβδος*, a rod, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcareous matter occurring in globigerina-ooze—one of the elements which cover a rhabdosphere.

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.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, l. 111.

rhabdolithic (rab-dō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *rhabdolith* + *-ic*.] Concreted in rhabdoidal form, as calcareous matter; of or pertaining to rhabdoliths.

rhabdology (rab-dol'ō-jī), *n.* [Also *rabdology*; < F. *rhabdologie*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] The act or art of computing by Napier's rods or Napier's bones. See *rod*.

rhabdom (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods; see *rhabdome*.] In *entom.*, a special structure in the eye, consisting of a confluence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina, when these cells are themselves united in a retinula.

The rods also become united, and form a special structure, the *rhabdom*, in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.*

rhabdomal (rab'dō-mal), *a.* [< *rhabdome* + *-al*.] Having the character of a rhabdome; pertaining to a rhabdome.

rhabdomancer (rab'dō-man-sēr), *n.* [Also *rabdomancer*; < *rhabdomancy* + *-er*.] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a romancer of the divining-rod; a bletonist; a douser.

rhabdomancy (rab'dō-man-sī), *n.* [Also *rabdomancy*; < F. *rhabdomancie*, *rhabdomance* = Pg. *rhabdomancia* = It. *rabdomanzia*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the attempt to discover things concealed in the earth, as ores, metals, or springs of water, by a divining-rod; bletonism; dousing.

Agreeably to the doctrines of *rhabdomancy*, formerly in vogue, and at the present moment not entirely discarded, a twig, usually of witchhazel, borne over the surface of the ground, indicates the presence of water, to which it is instinctively alive, by stirring in the hand.

S. Judd, Margaret, l. 9.

rhabdomantic (rab-dō-man'tik), *a.* [Also *rabdomatic*; < *rhabdomancy* (*-mancy*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to rhabdomancy, or the use of the divining-rod.

rhabdome (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod. Cf. *rhabdom.*] In sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhabdus, bearing the eladome.

The rhabdus then (*i. e.*, when cladose) becomes known as the shaft or *rhabdome*, and the secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or eladome of the spicule. *F. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII, 417.*

rhabdomere (rab'dō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the chitinous rods which, when united, form a rhabdom. *Amer. Naturalist, XXIV, 373.*

Rhabdomesodon (rab-dō-mes'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέσος*, middle, + *ὄδον* (*ὄδον*-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of polyzoans, typical of the family *Rhabdomesodontidae*. *R. gracile* is a characteristic species.

Rhabdomesodontidae (rab-dō-mes'ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdomesodon* (*-odont*) + *-idae*.] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdomesodon*. They had a ramose polyzoary composed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the cell-apertures on all sides. The cell-mouth was below the surface, and opened into a vestibule or outer chamber which constituted the apparent cell-aperture on the surface. The species lived in the Carboniferous seas.

rhabdomyoma (rab'dō-mī-'mā), *n.*; *pl. rhabdomyomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] A myoma consisting of striated muscular fibers.

Rhabdonema (rab-dō-nē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *νήμα*, a thread.] A genus of small nematoid worms referred to the family *Anguillulidae*, containing parasitic species, some

of which are known to pass through the *Rhabditis* form. Such is *R. nigrovenosum*, a viviparous parasite of the lungs of batrachians, half to three quarters of an inch long, whose embryos make their way into the intestine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the feces into water or mud, where they acquire the *Rhabditis* form. These have separate sexes, and the females produce living young, which finally migrate into the batrachian host. Another species, which occurs in the intestine of various animals, including man, is *R. strongyloides*, formerly known as *Anguillula intestinalis*.

rhabdophane (rab'dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνομαι*, appear.] A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England, and also from Salisbury in Connecticut, where the variety called *scovillite* is found.

Rhabdophora (rab-dōf'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl.* of **rhabdophorus*: see *rhabdophorous*.] A group of fossil organisms: same as *Graptolithina*: so called by Allman from the chitinous rod which supports the perisare.

rhabdophoran (rab-dōf'ō-ran), *a. and n.* [< *Rhabdophora* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdophora*; graptolithic.

II. n. A member of the *Rhabdophora*; a graptolite.

rhabdophorous (rab-dōf'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. **rhabdophorus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φέρω* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Same as *rhabdophoran*.

Rhabdopleura (rab-dō-plō'rā), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1869), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *πλευρά*, a rib.] The typical genus of *Rhabdopleuridae*, having the tentacles confined to a pair of outgrowths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginous skeleton. *R. normani* is a marine form found in deep water of the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Shetland and Normandy. It is a small branching organism, apparently a molluscoid of polyzoan affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes, each of which contains its polypide, free to crawl up and down the tube by means of a contractile stalk or cord called the *gymnocaulis*.

Rhabdopleuræ (rab-dō-plō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Rhabdopleura*.] An order of marine polyzoans, represented by the family *Rhabdopleuridae*. Also *Rhabdopleuræ*.

Rhabdopleuridae (rab-dō-plō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdopleura* + *-idae*.] The family represented by the genus *Rhabdopleura*. Together with *Cephalodiscidae* the family forms a particular group of molluscoids, related to polyzoans, and named by Lankester *Pterobranchia*. It forms the type of the suborder *Aepidophora* of Allman.

rhabdopleurous (rab-dō-plō'rūs), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhabdopleuridae*, or having their characters.

rhabdosphere (rab'dō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *σφαίρα*, a sphere; see *sphere*.] A minute spherical body bristling with rhabdoliths rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic, whose nature is not yet determined. *Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, l. 220.*

Rhabdosteidae (rab-dos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Rhabdosteus*, having the rostrum prolonged like a sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion. By some paleontologists it is referred to the family *Platanistidae*. The only known species lived in the Eocene of eastern North America.

Rhabdosteioidea (rab-dos-tē-oi'dē-iā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-oidea*.] The *Rhabdosteidae* rated as a superfamily of *Denticete*. Gill.

Rhabdosteus (rab-dos'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1867), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ὄστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of *Rhabdosteidae*.

Rhabdostyla (rab-dō-stī'lā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *στύλος*, a pillar.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, related to *Forficella*, but having a rigid instead of a contractile pedicel. Six species are described, all of fresh water.

rhabdous (rab'dus), *a.* [Also *rabdous*; < *rhabdus*, + *-ous*.] Having the character of a rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure, as a sponge-spicule.

rhabdus (rab'dus), *n.*; *pl. rhabdi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, stick, staff, wand, twig, switch.] *1.* A sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type; a simple straight spicule. There are several kinds of rhabdi, named according to their endings. A rhabdus sharp at both ends is an *ozea*; blunt at both ends, a *strongyle*; knobbed at both ends, a *tylote*; knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, a *tytotozea*; blunt at one end and sharp at the other, a *strongylozea*. The last two forms are scarcely distinguishable from the stylus.

2. In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

rhachial, rhachialgia, etc. See *rhachia*, etc.

rhachilla, *n.* See *rachilla*.

Rhachiodon, rhachiodont, etc. See *Rachiodon*, etc.

rhachiomyelitis (rā'ki-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord, usually called *myelitis*.

rhachiotome (rā'ki-ō-tōm), *n.* Same as *rachiotome*.

rhachiotomy (rā-ki-ōt'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνω*, *τεμνέω*, cut.] Incision into an opening of the spinal canal.

rhachipagus, rhachis, *n.* See *rachipagus*, etc.

rhachischisis (rā-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχης*, the spine, + *σχίζω*, a cleaving, < *σχίζω*, cleave; see *schism*.] In *pathol.*, incomplete closure of the spinal canal, commonly called *spina bifida*.

rhachitic, rhachitis. See *rachitic*, etc.

rhachitome, rhachitinous. See *rachitome*, etc.

Rhacochilus (rak-ō-ki'lus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *χείλος*, lip.] In *ichth.*, a genus of embiotocoid fishes. *R. toxotis* is the alfiona. See cut under *alfiona*.

Rhacophorus (rā-kōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ῥακοφόρος*, wearing rags, < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] A genus of batrachians of the family *Ranidae*, containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creature takes long flying leaps. *R. reinhardtii* is one of the largest treefrogs, with the body three inches in length, the hind legs six inches. See cut under *flying-frog*.

Rhacophyllum (rak-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A generic name given by Schimper (1869) to certain fossil plants found in the coal-measures of England and Germany, and supposed to be related to the ferns, but of very uncertain and obscure affinities. Lesquerex has described under this generic name a large number of species from the Carboniferous of various parts of the United States.

Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine (rad-a-man'thin, -tin), *a.* [< L. *Rhadamanthus*, < Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθυς*, Rhadamanthus (see *def.*).] Pertaining to or resembling Rhadamanthus, in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos: applied to a solemn and final judgment.

Your doom is *Rhadamanthine*. *Carlyle, Dr. Francia.*

To conquer in the great struggle with the devil, with incarnate evil, and to have the sentence pronounced by the *Rhadamanthine* voice of the past—Well done!

J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 73.

Rhadinosomus (rad'i-nō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1840), < Gr. *ῥαδίνος*, Æolic *ῥαδίνος*, slender, taper, + *σώμα*, body.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidae*. Formerly called *Leptosomus*, a name preoccupied in ornithology.

Rhætian (rē'shian), *a. and n.* [Also *Rhætian*; < F. *Rhétien*, < L. *Rhætius*, prop. *Rætius*, < *Rhæti*, *Ræti*, the Rhætiens, *Rhætia*, *Ræti*, their country.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Rhæti or their country Rhætia, corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons, Vorarlberg, and western Tyrol: as, the *Rhætian* Alps.

II. n. A native of Rhætia.

Rhætic (rē'tik), *a.* [Also *Rhætic*; < L. *Rhæticus*, prop. *Ræticus*, < *Rhæti*, *Ræti*, the Rhætiens; see *Rhætian*.] Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps.—*Rhætic beds*, in *geol.*, certain strata, particularly well developed in the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps, which are regarded as being beds of passage between the Trias and the Jura. One of the most important divisions of the Rhætic series in England is the so-called *bone-bed*, which abounds in bonea and teeth of fish, coprolites, and other organic remains.

rhætizite (rē'ti-zit), *n.* [Prop. **Rhæticite*, irreg. < *Rhætic* + *-ite*.] A white variety of cyanite, found at Greiner in Tyrol. Also *rhetizite*.

Rhæto-Romanic (rē'tō-rō-man'ik), *a. and n.* [< *Rhætic* + *Romanic*.] Belonging to, or a member of, the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, part of Tyrol, and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic. Also *Rhæto-Romanic*.

rhagades (rag'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rhagades*, < Gr. *ῥαγάς*, *ῥαγάδες*, a chink, crack, rent, a crack of the skin, < *ῥαγνίνα*, *ῥαγνίνα*, break; see *break*.] Fissures of the skin; linear excoriations.

rhagite (rag'it), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαγή*, a crack (< *ῥαγνίνα*, *ῥαγνίνα*, break), + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yellowish-green crystalline aggregates at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Rhagodia (rā-gō'di-ā), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named from the resemblance of the clustered fruit to grapes; < Gr. *ῥαγώδης*, like grapes,

< *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceae* and tribe *Chenopodieae*, characterized by glomerate flowers, a horizontal seed, and fleshy fruit crowning the persistent five-lobed calyx. The 13 species are all Australian. They are shrubs or rarely herbs, either slender or robust, mealy or minutely woolly, bearing chiefly alternate leaves and small greenish flowers which are spiked or paniced, and are followed by globose or flattened berries, often red. General names for the species are *red-berry* and *seaberry*. *R. Billardieri* is a sea-side shrub with somewhat fleshy shoots and leaves, straggling or 5 or 6 feet high, of some use in binding sands. *R. hastata* is the saloop-bush, an undershrub with small soft leaves, introduced at Hong-Kong and elsewhere as food for cattle.

rhagon (*rag'ōn*), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάξ* (*ῥαγ-*), a grape.] A type of sponge-structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form, as an olynthus, by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical chambers communicating with the exterior by a prosopyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle (see *prosopyle*), with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers. The rhagon occurs as a stage in the early development of some sponges, and others exhibit it in the adult state. The structure is named from the grape-like form of the spherical chambers. The term is correlated with *ascen*, *leucen*, and *sycon*. Also called *dyssycon*.

This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the *Rhagon* system, since the chambers at the ends of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. *W. J. Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 415.

rhagonate (*rag'ō-nāt*), *a.* [*rhagon* + *-ate*.] Having the character of a rhagon; of or pertaining to a rhagon; rhagose.

rhagose (*rag'ōs*), *a.* [*rhagon* + *-ose*.] Racemose, as the rhagon type of sponge-structure; rhagonate. *W. J. Sollas*.

Rhamnaceae (*ram-nā'sē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Rhamnus* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Disciflorae*. It is unlike the rest of its cohort *Celastrales* in its valvate calyx-lobes, and resembles the related *Amplidiceae*, or grape family, in its superior ovary and the position of its stamens opposite the petals; it is distinguished by its habit, strongly perigynous stamens, concave petals which are not caducous, larger and valvate sepals, and fruit not a berry. It includes about 475 species, classed in 5 tribes and 42 genera, widely diffused through warm countries. They are commonly erect trees or shrubs, often thorny, bearing undivided alternate or opposite stipulate leaves, which are often coriaceous and three- to five-nerved. The small flowers are greenish or yellow, commonly in axillary cymes, which are followed by three-celled capsules or drupes, sometimes edible, sometimes hard and indehiscent. It is often called the *buckthorn family*, from the common name of *Rhamnus*, the type genus. See cut under *Rhamnus*.

rhamnaceous (*ram-nā'shi-us*), *a.* [NL. *Rhamnus* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the order *Rhamnaceae*.

Rhamneae (*ram'nē-ē*), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rhamnus* + *-eae*.] The principal tribe of the order *Rhamnaceae*, characterized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two-valved. Although this name was originally employed for the order, it is better to restrict it to the tribe, and adopt the later form *Rhamnaceae* of Lindley for the ordinal term, as is very generally done. See *Rhamnus*, *Ceanothus*, *Sageretia*, and *Pomaderris* for the chief among its 21 genera.

rhamnegin (*ram'ne-jin*), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-eg-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*.] A glucoside ($C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}$) found in buckthorn-berries.

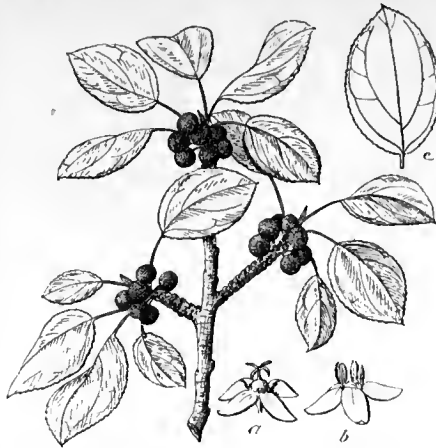
rhamnetin (*ram'ne-tin*), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-et-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*.] A decomposition-product ($C_{12}H_{10}O_5$) formed from rhamnigin.

rhamnigin (*ram'nin*), *n.* [*Rhamnus* + *-igin*.] A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnoxanthin (*ram-nok-san'thin*), *n.* [NL. *Rhamnus* + Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow, + *-in*.] Same as *frangulin*.

Rhamnus (*ram'nus*), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhamnos*, < Gr. *ῥάμος*, the buckthorn, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn, type of the order *Rhamnaceae* and of the tribe *Rhamneae*. It is characterized by a thin disk sheathing the bell-shaped calyx-tube and bearing the four or five stamens on its margin; by a free ovary often immersed within the disk; and by its fruit, an oblong or spherical drupe, surrounded at its base by the small calyx-tube, and containing two, three, or four hard one-seeded stones. There are about 66 species, natives of warm and temperate regions, frequent in Europe, Asia, and America, rare in the tropics. They bear alternate petioled and feather-veined leaves, which are either entire or toothed, deciduous or evergreen, and are furnished with small deciduous stipules. The flowers are in axillary racemes or cymes, and are commonly dioecious in the typical section, but not so in the principal American species (the genus *Frangula* of Brongniart), which also differ in their unfurrowed seeds and flat fleshy seed-leaves. A general name for the species is *buckthorn*, the common buckthorn being *R. cathartica* of the northern Old World, planted and sparingly nat-

uralized in the United States. It is used as a hedge-plant. Its bark is medicinal, like that of *R. Frangula*; its black berries afford a now nearly disused cathartic, and with



Branch of Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) with Fruit. a, female flower; b, male flower; c, leaf, showing the venation.

those of some other species yield by treatment the pigment known as *sap-green*. *R. Frangula*, of the same nativity, called *black* or *berry-bearing alder*, *alder-buckthorn*, and (*black*) *dogwood*, affords one of the very best gunpowder-charcoals, while its bark is an official cathartic. (See *frangula*, *frangulin*.) The fruit of *R. infectoria* and other species forms the French, Turkey, or Persian berries of the dyers. (See under *Persian*.) In China the bark of *R. tinctoria* (*R. chlorophorus*) and *R. Davuricus* (*R. utilis*) affords the famous green indigo, or lokoa, there used to dye silks, also introduced at Lyons. (For other Old World species, see *alaternus* and *lotus-tree*, 3.) *R. Caroliniana* of the southern United States is a shrub or small tree, bearing a sweet and agreeable fruit. The berries of *R. croceus* of California are much eaten by the Indians. *R. Californica*, the California coffee-tree, yields an unimportant coffee-substitute. *R. Purshiana* of the western coast yields the cascara sagrada bark (see under *bark*), sometimes called *chittam-bark*, whence probably, in view of the hard fine wood, the name *shittim-wood*. See *bearberry*, 2, and *reduced*, 2.

Rhamphalcyon (*ram-fal'si-on*), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *ἄλκυον*, the kingfisher; see *alcyon*, *halcyon*.] A genus of *Alcedininae*; same as *Pelargopsis*. *Reichenbach*, 1851.

Rhamphastidae (*ram-fas'ti-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-idae*.] A family of picarian birds, typified by the genus *Rhamphastos*; the toucans. They have a bill of enormous size, though very light, the interior bony structure being highly cancellous and pneumatic; the tongue is long, slender, and feathery; the toes are four, yoked in pairs; there are ten tail-feathers; the vomer is truncate; the manubrium sterni is pointed; the clavicles are separate; the carotid is single; the oil-gland is tufted; and there are no cerea. The legs are homalotogenous, and the feet are antiopelmaous. The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner. The cutting edges of the bill are more or less serrate, and there is a naked space about the eye. The coloration is bold and varied. There are upward of 50 species, confined to the warmer parts of continental America. The leading genus besides *Rhamphastos* is *Pteroglossus*. See *toucan*, *toucanet*, and cuts under *Rhamphastos*, *Selenidera*, and *aracari*.

Rhamphastinae (*ram-fas'ti-nē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-inae*.] 1t. The *Rhamphastidae* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A subfamily of *Rhamphastidae*, contrasted with *Pteroglossinae*.

Rhamphastos (*ram-fas'tos*), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766, after Aldrovandus, 1599), more prop. *Rhamphestes* (Gesner, 1560) (cf. Gr. *ῥαμφωστής*, a fish, prob. the pike), < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak.] The typical genus of *Rhamphastidae*, formerly coextensive with the fam-



Arari Toucan (*Rhamphastos arari*).

ily, now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size, as *R. picatus*, the

toeo toucan, or *R. ariel*. Usually written *Ramphastos*.

Rhamphobatis (*ram-fob'a-tis*), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *βατίς*, a flat fish.] Same as *Rhina*, 1 (b).

Rhamphocelus (*ram-fō-sē'lus*), *n.* [NL. (Demarest, 1805, as *Ramphocelus*), < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *κῆλη*, tumor; altered to *Rhamphocelus* (Selater, 1886), on the presumption that the second element is < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A remarkable genus of tanagers, having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored, and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male. There are about 12 species, all of South America, especially Brazil, as *R. brasilius* and *R. jacapa*.

Rhamphocottidae (*ram-fō-kot'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-idae*.] A family of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphocottus*. The body is compressed, and the head also compressed and with a projecting snout; there are a short spinous and oblong soft dorsal fins, and the ventrals are subabdominal and imperfect.

Rhamphocottinae (*ram'fō-ko-ti'nē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-inae*.] The *Rhamphocottidae* considered as a subfamily of *Cottidae*.

Rhamphocottoidea (*ram'fō-ko-toi'dē-ā*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the family *Rhamphocottidae*, and distinguished by the development of the post-temporal bones.

Rhamphocottus (*ram-fō-kot'us*), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1874), < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *κόττος*, a river-fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb; see *Cottus*.] A genus of mail-cheeked fishes having a projecting snout, typical of the family *Rhamphocottidae*. The only known species, *R. richardsoni*, is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coast of North America.

Rhamphodon (*ram'fō-don*), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, as *Ramphodon*), < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *δοῦν* (*δόνν-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of *Trochilidae*, so called from the serration of the bill of the male; the saw-billed humming-birds, as the Brazilian *R. navius*; synonymous with *Grypus*, 1.

rhamphoid (*ram'foid*), *a.* [*Gr. ῥαμφώδης*, beak-shaped, < *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *εἶδος*, form.] Beak-shaped.—**Rhamphoid cusp**, a spur on a plane curve, where the two branches lie on the same side of the tangent at the cusp; the union of an ordinary cusp; an inflexion, a binode, and a bitangent.

Rhampholeon (*ram-fō'lē-on*), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *λέων*, a lion; see *Rion*, and cf. *chameleon*.] A genus of chameleons, having the tail non-prehensile. *R. spectrum* is a Madagasean species. *Günther*, 1874.

Rhamphomicron (*ram-fō-mik'ron*), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *μικρός*, little.] A notable genus of *Trochilidae*, including large humming-birds with short weak bill, no crest, and a beard of pendent metallic feathers, ranging from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia. *R. stantleyi* and *R. herrani* are examples. They are known as *thornbills*.

Rhamphorhynchinae (*ram'fō-ring-kī'nē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphorhynchus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Rhamphorhynchus*.

rhamphorhynchine (*ram-fō-ring'kin*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhamphorhynchinae*.

Rhamphorhynchus (*ram-fō-ring'kus*), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *ῥινχος*, a beak, snout.] A genus of pterodactyls, differing from *Pterodactylus* in having the tail very long with immobile vertebrae, the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm, and the ends of the jaw produced into a toothless beak which was probably sheathed in horn. One of the species is *R. gemmingsi*.

Rhamphosidae (*ram-fos'i-dē*), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphosus* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphosus*. They had normal anterior vertebrae, plates on the nape and shoulders only, a tubiform mouth, subthoracic ventrals, and a dorsal spine behind the nuchal plates. They lived in the Eocene seas.

Rhamphosus (*ram'fō-sus*), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), with term. *-osus* (see *-ose*), < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak.] An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes, representing the family *Rhamphosidae*.

rhamphotheca (*ram-fō-thē'kā*), *n.*; *pl. rhamphothecae* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάμος*, a curved beak, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the whole beak, of which the rhinotheca, derthrotheca, and gnathotheca are parts.

rhamphothecal (ram-fō-thē'kal), *a.* [*<* *rhamphotheca* + *-al*.] Sheathing or covering the beak, as integument; of or pertaining to the rhamphotheca.

Rhamphus (ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798, as *Ramphus*), *<* Gr. *ῥαμφός*, a curved beak.] A genus of coleopterous insects, giving name to the *Rhamphidae*, but usually placed in the family *Curculionidae*, having a few European species.

rhaphe, *n.* See *raphe*.

Rhaphidia, Rhaphidiidae. See *Raphidia*, etc.

Rhaphidopsis (raf-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), *<* Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*raphís*), needle, + *ὄψις*, face, aspect.] A genus of exclusively African longicorn beetles, of eleven known species and generally handsome coloration.

Rhaphiosaurus (raf'i-ō-sá'rus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ῥάφιος*, a little needle or pin (dim. of *ῥαφίς*, needle, pin), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period, so called from the acicular teeth. Usually *Raphiosaurus*.

rhapsis, *n.* See *raphis*.

Rhapidophyllum (rap'i-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1876), *<* Gr. *ῥαπίς* (*rapís*), a rod, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheae*. It is characterized by glabrous, partly dioecious flowers, with three broad and imbricated petals, six stamens with large linear and versatile anthers, and an ovary of three free ovoid carpels, versing into a short recurved stigma, only one carpel usually ripening, forming a one-seeded nut tipped by a persistent subterminal stigma and composed of a hard crust covered with a fibrous pericarp which is clad in a loose wool. It is distinguished from the allied and well-known genus *Chamærops* by the fruit and by its spines. The only species, *R. Hystrix* (*Chamærops Hystris*), is the blue palmetto of Florida, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut, and the minute saffron flowers sessile on the branches of the two to five spadices, which are surrounded by woolly spathes. See *blue palmetto*, under *palmetto*.

Rhapis (rá'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1789), so called in allusion to the wand-like stem; *<* Gr. *ῥάπισ*, a rod.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Corypheae*. It is characterized by a fruit of one to three small obovoid one-seeded carpels, each tipped by a terminal style, with a fleshy pericarp which is fibrous within, and with a soft endocarp, and by flowers mostly dioecious, sessile and solitary on the slender branches of a leafy spadix, with a three-cleft valvate corolla, anthers opening outward, and three distinct ovary-carpels borne on an elongated pedicel or carphophore. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of China and Japan. They are low palms with reed-like stems springing up in dense tufts from the same root, each stem wrapped in a network of fibers which are the remnants of leaf-sheaths. They bear alternate and terminal roundish leaves, irregularly and radiately parted into linear, wedge-shaped, or elliptical segments with conspicuous transverse veins. The yellowish flowers are borne on a spadix which is shorter than the leaves and is sheathed along its axis with deciduous bracts, the whole at first inclosed within two or three membranous spathes. The slender stems of *R. flabelliformis*, the ground-ratan, are available for numerous uses (see *ratan*), and the plant is one of the best for table decoration. *R. humilis* is a beautiful species, rare in collections.

rhapontic (rap-pon'tik), *n.* [= OF. *rheupontique* = Sp. *rapontico* = Pg. *ruiponto* = It. *rapontico*, *<* L. *rhaponticum*, orig. *rha Ponticum*, rhubarb, lit. 'Pontic rha'; see *rha* and *Pontic*, and cf. *rhubarb*.] Rhubarb; chiefly in *phar.* in composition, *rhapontic*-root.

rhapsode (rap'sōd), *n.* [= F. *rapsode*, *rhapsode* = Sp. *rapsoda* = It. *rapsoda*, *<* Gr. *ῥαψωδός*, a writer of epic poetry, a bard who recites poetry, lit. 'one who strings or joins songs together,' *<* *ῥάπτειν* (*rapé*), stitch together, fasten together, + *ὄδῃ*, song, ode; see *ode*.] A rhapsodist.

I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Kleisthenes by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Thebals and Epigoni.

Grote, Hist. Greece, i. 21, note.

rhapsoder (rap'sō-dēr), *n.* [*<* *rhapsode* + *-er*.] A rhapsodist.

By this occasion [printing my own poems] I am made a *rhapsoder* of mine own rage, and that cost me more diligence to seek them than it did to make them.

Donne, Letters, ii.

rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *rapsodique*, *rhapsodique*, *<* Gr. *ῥαψωδικός*, *<* *ῥαψωδία*, rhapsody; see *rhapsody*.] Same as *rhapsodical*.

rhapsodical (rap-sod'ikal), *a.* [*<* *rhapsodic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhapsody; of the nature of rhapsody; hence, enthusiastic to extravagance; exaggerated in sentiment and expression; gushing.

They [Prynne's works] . . . by the generality of Scholars are looked upon to be rather *rhapsodical* and confused than any way polite or concise. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 439.

The ode of Jean Baptiste Rousseau . . . are animated, without being *rhapsodical*. H. Blair, Rhetoric, xxxix.

rhapsodically (rap-sod'ikal-i), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

rhapsodize, *v.* See *rhapsodize*.

rhapsodist (rap'sō-dist), *n.* [= F. *rapsodiste*, *rhapsodiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodista*; as *rhapsodie*

+ *-ist*.] 1. Among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one who made it his profession to recite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets.

While the latter [the poet] sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist* . . . rehearsed . . . the poems of others. W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 4.

The *rhapsodist* did not, like the early minstrel, use the accompaniment of the harp; he gave the verses in a flowing recitative, hearing in his hand a branch of laurel, the symbol of Apollo's inspiration. Encyc. Brit., XI. 137.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

As to the origin of this [harvest] song — whether it came in its actual state from the brain of a single *rhapsodist*, or was gradually perfected by a school or succession of *rhapsodists* — I am ignorant. George Eliot, Adam Bede, liii.

3. One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression; one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas.

Let me ask our *rhapsodist*, — "If you have nothing . . . but the beauty and excellency and loveliness of virtue to preach, . . . and . . . no future rewards or punishments . . . — how many . . . vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?" Watts, Improvement of Mind, I. x. § 11.

rhapsodistic (rap-sō-dis'tik), *a.* [*<* *rhapsodist* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhapsodical*.

rhapsodize (rap'sō-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rhapsodized*, ppr. *rhapsodizing*. [*<* *rhapsode* + *-ize*.]

I. intrans. To recite rhapsodies; act as a rhapsodist; hence, to express one's self with poetic enthusiasm; speak with an intensesness or exaggeration due to strong feeling.

You will think me *rhapsodizing*; but . . . one cannot fix one's eyes on the commonest natural production without finding food for a rambling fancy. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxii.

Walter, the young Franconian knight, with his *rhapsodizing* and love-making, needs a representative with a good voice and a good appearance. The Academy, No. 898, p. 46.

II. trans. To sing or narrate or recite as a rhapsody; rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody. Upon the banks of the Garonne, . . . where I now sit *rhapsodizing* all these affairs. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 28.

Also spelled *rhapsodise*.

rhapsodomancy (rap'sō-dō-man-si), *n.* [*<* F. *rhapsodomancie* = Sp. Pg. *rapsodomancia*, *<* Gr. *ῥαψωδομαντία*, a rhapsodist (see *rhapsode*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy*. Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, shook them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the die lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they particularly called the Sortes Prænestinae, and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ, &c. Rees, Cyclopaedia.

rhapsody (rap'sō-dī), *n.*; pl. *rhapsodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *rhapsodie*, *rapsodie*; *<* OF. *rapsodie*, F. *rapsodie*, *rhapsodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodia*, *<* L. *rhapsodia*, *<* Gr. *ῥαψωδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, a part of an epic recited at a time, a rhapsody, a tirade, *<* *ῥαψωδός*, a rhapsodist; see *rhapsode*.] 1. The recitation of epic poetry; hence, a short epic poem, or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time; as, the Homeric *rhapsodies*.

A *rhapsody* Of Homer's.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 184.

Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work [the Iliad and the Odyssey] was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians. W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 5.

2. The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially, a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought.

Then my breast Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast The ears of seraphims. Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

Spend all the pow'rs Of rant and *rhapsody* in virtue's praise. Cowper, Task, v. 677.

3. In *music*, an instrumental composition in irregular form, somewhat like a caprice, impromptu, or improvisation, though properly more important; as, Liszt's Hungarian *rhapsodies*. — 4. Any rambling composition; a cento; hence, a medley; a jumble.

O, such a deed As from the body of contraction plucks The very soul, and sweet religion makes A *rhapsody* of words. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 48.

He was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a *rhapsody* of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room. Fielding, Joseph Andrews, l. 13.

rhatany, *n.* See *ratany*.

rhaw, *n.* [W. *rhaw*, a shovel, spade.] A measure of peat in Wales, 140 or 120 cubic yards.

Rhe (rē), *n.* A variant of *Ra*.

Rhea (rē'ā), *n.* [= F. *Rhée*, *<* L. *Rhea*, *<* Gr. *Ῥέα*, *Rhea* (see def. I).] 1. In *anc. myth.*, a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and Earth, wife and sister of Kronos, and mother of various divinities.

However intimate the connection, however inextricable the confusion between the Great Mother and *Rhea*, even down to late days the memory remained that they were not in origin one and the same.

Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 51.

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (a) The only genus of *Rheidae*; the only American genus of living ratite birds; the only three-toed ostriches. *R. americana* is the common American ostrich, avestruz, or



South American Ostrich (*Rhea americana*).

nandu. *R. darwini* is a second very distinct species, sometimes placed in another genus, *Pterocnemis*, owing to the extensive feathering of the legs. *R. macrorhyncha* is a third species, which is closely related to the first. (b) [I. c.] An American ostrich. — 3. The fifth satellite of Saturn.

rhea (rē'ā), *n.* [Also *rheva*; E. Ind.] The ramie-plant or -fiber.

Rheæ (rē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhea*.] 2. A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, including only the *Rheidae*, or family of the American ostriches.

rhea-fiber (rē'ā-fī'bēr), *n.* Same as *ramie*.

rhea-grass (rē'ā-grās), *n.* The ramie-plant. See *ramie*.

rheebok, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *reebok*.

rheic (rē'ik), *a.* [*<* F. *rheïque*; as *Rheum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb. — **Rheic acid**, C₁₅H₁₁O₈, the yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by extraction with potash solution, precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and purification by crystallizing from a solution in chloroform. Also called *rheinic acid* and *chrysophanic acid*.

Rheidae (rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Rhea* + *-idae*.] A family of living ratite birds confined to America and having three toes, typified by the genus *Rhea*; the nandus or American ostriches. There is an ischiac symphysis beneath the sacral vertebrae, but no pubic symphysis; the maxillopalatines are free from the vomer; the carotid is single, sublingual; the lower larynx is specialized and has a pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; the amblens is present; the gall-bladder is absent; the wing-bones are unusually well developed for ratite birds; and the manna has three digits.

rhein (rē'in), *n.* [*<* *Rheum* + *-in*.] Same as *rheic acid* (which see, under *rheic*).

Rhein-berry (rin'ber'ī), *n.* [Also *Rhine-berry*; early mod. E. *rheyn-berrie*; appar. accom. *<* MD. *reyn-besie*, also *rijn-besie*, D. *rijn-bezie*, black-berry, = G. *rheinbeere* (Webster), as if 'Rhine-berry' (berry growing along the Rhine †); *<* MD. *reyn-, rijn-*, occurring also, appar., in other plant-names, namely *reyn-bloeme*, *rijn-bloeme* (D. *rijnbloeme*), cudweed; *reynweyde*, also *reyn-wilghe*, *rijnwilghe*, privet; *reynvaeren*, *reynveer* (D. *reimvaer*), tansy; the element *reyn-, rijn-*, being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.

rhematic (rē-mat'ik), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *ῥηματικός*, belonging to a verb, *<* *ῥήμα*, a word, a verb, lit. 'that which is said or spoken,' *<* *ῥέπειν*, *ῥίπειν*, say, speak; see *rhetor* and *verb*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from

Such [adjectives in -able] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguity of the term verbal, I shall take leave to denominate *rhetic*.
1. Hall, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

II. n. The doctrine of propositions or sentences. Coleridge.

Rhemish (rē'mish), *a.* [*Rheims* + -ish¹.] Pertaining to Rheims or Reims, a city of north-eastern France.—**Rhemish version**, the version of the New Testament in the Douay Bible. See Bible.

rhenet, *n.* An erroneous form of *rines*³.

Rhenish (ren'ish), *a. and n.* [*G. rheinisch*, MHG. *rintsch*, *rinesch*, *rinsch* (= *D. rijnsch* = *Dan. rhinsk* = *Sw. rhensk*), < *Rhein*, MHG. *Rin*, OHG. *Rin*, *Hrin* (= *D. Rijn* = *ME. Rin*) (*L. Rhenus*, Gr. Ῥῆνος), the Rhine; a name prob. of Celtic origin.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the Rhine, a river of Europe which rises in Switzerland, traverses Germany and the Netherlands, and empties into the North Sea.—**Rhenish architecture**, the local form assumed by Romanesque or round-arched architecture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the regions bordering upon the Rhine. The earliest churches seem to have



Rhenish Architecture.—Apse of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne.

been circular; the circular original in the later rectangular type may perhaps be represented by the semicircular western apse in addition to that at the east end, characteristic of those regions. In buildings of this style small circular or octagonal towers are frequent. Arcaded galleries beneath the eaves, and richly carved capitals, often resembling Byzantine work, are among the most beautiful features. The Rhenish buildings are, however, despite much dignity and manifest suitability to their purpose, inferior in both design and ornament to those of the French Romanesque.—**Rhenish wine**. See *wine*.

II. n. Rhine or Rhenish wine. See *wine*.

A' poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 197.

rheochord (rē'ō-kōrd), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *χορδή, a chord*; see *chord*.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

Rheoidea (rē-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rheo* + *-idea*.] The *Rheoidea* rated as a superfamily: same as *Rhœa*.

rheometer (rē-om'ē-tēr), *n.* [Also *reometer*; = *F. rhéomètre*; irreg. < *Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *μέτρον, a measure*.] 1. An instrument for measuring an electric current; an electrometer or galvanometer.—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow.

rheometric (rē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-μετρικός, pertaining to a measure*.] Pertaining to a rheometer or its use; galvanometric.

rheometry (rē-om'ē-tri), *n.* [As *rheometer* + *-y*.] 1. In *math.*, the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. The measurement of electric currents; galvanometry.

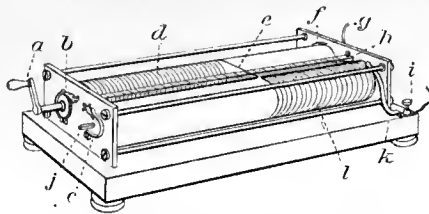
rheomotor (rē'ō-mō-tor), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *L. motor, a mover*.] Any apparatus, as an electric battery, by which an electric current is originated.

rheophore (rē'ō-fōr), *n.* [Also *rcophore*; < *Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-φόρος, carrying* = *E. bear*.] A general name given by Ampère to the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

rheoscope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *σκοπεῖν, view*.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained; an electroscop.

rheoscopic (rē-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-σκόπος, pertaining to a view*.] Same as *electroscopic*.—**Rheoscopic limb**, the gastrocnemius of the frog with sciatic nerve attached, used to show the variations of electric currents, as in another similar preparation when its nerve is stimulated.

rheostat (rē'ō-stat), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *στατός, verbal adj. of ἵσταναι, stand*; see *static*.] In *electromagnetism*, an instrument for regul-



Rheostat.

a, crank; *b*, spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong direction; *c*, spring for other barrel or cylinder; *d*, non-conducting cylinder; *e*, wire; *f* and *g*, contact-springs for carrying current to and from binding-posts *g* and *i*; *h*, scale for showing number of revolutions; *k*, conducting cylinder; *j*, pin for crank when reversing motion.

lating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of resistance may be maintained; a resistance-coil. See *resistance*, 3.

rheostatic (rē-ō-stat'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-στατικός, pertaining to a stand*.] Pertaining or relating to a rheostat: incorrectly used to note a device of Planté's, which is essentially a commutator, by means of which the grouping of a number of secondary cells can be rapidly changed.

In the second class naturally figure induction coils, Planté's *rheostatic* machine, and the secondary batteries.
E. Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 104.

rheostatics (rē-ō-stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *rheostatic* (see -ics).] The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

rheotannic (rē-ō-tan'ik), *a.* [*Rheo* + *tannic*.] Used only in the phrase below.—**Rheotannic acid**, C₂₆H₂₆O₁₄, a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

rheotome (rē'ō-tōm), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-τομή, cutting*.] A device by means of which an electric circuit can be periodically interrupted; an interrupter.

rheotrope (rē'ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *retrope*; < *Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-τροπή, turning*.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. Faraday.

rheotropic (rē-ō-trōp'ik), *a.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-τροπικός, pertaining to a turn*; see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, determined in its direction of growth by a current of water. See *rheotropism*.

rheotropism (rē-ō-trōp'izm), *n.* [*Gr. ῥέω, flow*, + *-ισμός, pertaining to a turn*.] In *bot.*, a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant-growth. In some cases the plant grows with the current, then exhibiting positive rheotropism; in some cases against the current, exhibiting negative rheotropism.

rhesian (rē'shi-an), *a.* [*Gr. ῥῆσιος, pertaining to Rhesus*.] Characteristic of the rhesus; monkey-like: as, *rhesian antics*. Literary World, Oct. 31, 1885.

rhesus (rē'sus), *n.* [NL., < *L. Rhesus*, < *Gr. Ῥῆσος, a king of Thracia, a river of the Troas, a river in Bithynia*, etc.] 1. A macaque, *Macacus rhesus*, one of the sacred monkeys of India.



Rhesus Monkey (*Macacus rhesus*).

It is 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches, and mostly of a yellowish-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, of the Malay bruih, *M. nemestrina*, and of the bonnet-macaque or munga, *M. sinicus*, and in some respects, as length of tail and formation of the "bonnet," holds an intermediate position between the extremes in this large and varied genus. The rhesus is widely distributed in India, both in the hill-country and on the plains, where it is known by the native name *bunder*. It runs into several varieties, which have received technical specific names, and is among the monkeys commonly seen in zoological gardens and menageries.

2. [cap.] [NL.] In *mammal.*, same as *Macacus*.—3. [cap.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. Lacordaire, 1869.

Rhetian, *a. and n.* See *Rhætian*.

Rhetic, *a.* Same as *Rhætic*.

rhetizite, *n.* See *rhetizite*.

rhetor (rē'tor), *n.* [*ME. rethor*, < *OF. retor*, *F. rhéteur* = *It. retore*, < *L. rhetor*, a teacher of oratory, a rhetorician, also an orator, < *Gr. ῥήτωρ, a speaker, orator*, < *ῥέω, flow* (pret.

ῥήτωρ; < *ῥέω*), say, speak: see *verb.*] 1. A rhetorician; a master or teacher of rhetoric.

My English eek is insufficient;
It muste ben a *rhetor* excellent,
That coude his colours longing for that art,
If he shoulde hir discrivene every part.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 30.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?
Hammond, Works, IV. 514. (Latham.)

2. Among the ancient Greeks, an orator. Specifically—(a) One who made it his occupation to speak in the ecclesia or public assembly, and often to devote himself unofficially to some particular branch of the administration; a political orator or statesman. (b) One who made it his occupation to prepare speeches for other citizens to deliver in their own cases in court, and to teach them how to deliver them, act as an advocate, give instruction in the art of rhetoric, and deliver panegyrics or epideictic orations; hence, a professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same profession with the *rhetores* (read *rhetores?*) at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the most upright cause. Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, l. 72.

When a private citizen had to appear before court, the *rhetor* who wrote the speech for him often tried to make him appear at his best. Amer. Jour. of Philol., VI. 341.

rhetoriant, *a.* [ME. *rethoryen*; < *rhetor* + *-ian*.] Rhetorical.

The anasion of swetenesse *rethoryen*.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 1.

rhetoric (ret'or-ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rhetorick*, *rethoryck*; < ME. *retorike*, *rethoryke*, *rethoryke*, *rethoryk* (also *rethorice*, after L. *rhetorice*), < OF. *rhetorique*, *rethorique*, F. *rhetorique* = Pr. *rhetorica* = Sp. *retórica* = Pg. *rhetorica* = It. *retorica*, *rhetorica*, < L. *rhetorica* (se. *ars*), also *rhetorice*, < Gr. ῥητορικὴ (se. τέχνη), the rhetorical art, fem. of ῥητορικός (> L. *rhetoricus*), of or pertaining to a speaker or orator, rhetorical, < ῥήτωρ, a speaker, orator: see *rhetor*.] 1. The art of discourse; the art of using language so as to influence others. Rhetoric is that art which consists in a systematic use of the technical means of influencing the minds, imaginations, emotions, and actions of others by the use of language. Primarily, it is the art of oratory, with inclusion of both composition and delivery; secondarily, it also includes written composition and recitation. It is also used in narrower senses, so as to present the idea of composition alone, or the idea of oratorical delivery (elocution) alone. Etymologically, rhetoric is the art, or rather the technics (τέχνη, somewhat different in scope from our *art*), of the rhetor—that is, either the popular (political) orator or the judicial and professional rhetor. Accordingly, ancient writers regarded it mainly as the art of persuasion, and something of this view almost always attaches to the word even in modern use, so that it appears to be more or less inappropriate to use *rhetoric* of mere scientific, didactic, or expository composition. The element of persuasion, or at least of influence of thought, belongs, however, to such composition also in so far as accurate and well-arranged statement of views leads to their adoption or rejection, the very object of instruction involving this. On the other hand, poetry and epideictic oratory chiefly address the imagination and emotions, while the most important branches of oratory (deliberative and judicial oratory) appeal especially to the mind and emotions with a view to influencing immediate action. The theory or science underlying the art of rhetoric, and sometimes called by the same name, is essentially a creation of the ancient Greeks. Rhetoric was cultivated on its more practical side first of all by the earlier rhetors (so-called "sophists") and orators (Empedocles—considered the inventor of rhetoric—Gorgias, Isocrates, etc.), many of whom wrote practical treatises (τέχναι) on the art. The philosophers, on the other hand, among them Aristotle, treated the subject from the theoretical side. The system of rhetoric which finally became established, and has never been superseded, though largely mutilated and misunderstood in medieval and modern times, is that founded upon the system of the Stoic philosophers by the practical rhetorician Hermagoras (about 60 B. C.). Its most important extant representatives are Hermogenes (about A. D. 165) among the Greeks, and Quintilian (about A. D. 95) among the Latins. This theory recognizes three great divisions of oratory. (See *oratory*.) The art of rhetoric was divided into five parts: invention, disposition, elocution (not in the modern sense, but comprising diction and style), memory (mnemonics), and action (delivery, including the modern elocution).

With *rhetoric* com forth Musice, a damsel of oure hows.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 1.

General report, that surpasseth my praise, condemneth my *rhetoricke* of dulnesse for so colde a commendation.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilence, p. xxv.

For *rhetoric*, he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a trope,
Butler, Hudibras, l. 81.

2. Skill in discourse; artistic use of language.—3. Artificial oratory, as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected; display in language; ostentatious or meretricious declamation.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

Like quicksilver, the *rhet'ric* they display
Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, slips away.
Coeper, Progress of Error, l. 21.

4. The power of persuasion; persuasive influence.

Every part of the Tragedy of his [the Son of God's] life, every wound at his death, every groan and sigh which he uttered upon the Cross, were designed by him as the most prevailing Rhetoric, to persuade men to forsake their sins, and be happy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

She was long dead to all the sufferings of her lovers, till . . . the rhetoric of John the hostler, with a new straw hat and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *Felding*, Joseph Andrews, I. 18.

Chambers of rhetoric. See *chamber*. = *Syn. Eloquence, Eloquence*, etc. See *oratory*.
rhetorical (rê-tor'î-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *rhetorical*; < *rhetoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing rhetoric; oratorical: as, the rhetorical art; a rhetorical treatise; a rhetorical flourish.

A telling quotation, when the whole point lies perhaps in some accidental likeness of words and names, is perfectly fair as a rhetorical point, as long as it does not pretend to be an argument. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 224.

Rhetorical accent, in music. See *accent*, 8 (a).—**Rhetorical algebra**, algebra without a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language.—**Rhetorical figure.** See *figure*, 16.—**Rhetorical question.** See *question*.—**Rhetorical syllogism**, a probable argumentation; so called by Aristotle, from the ancient notion that science should rest on demonstrative and not on probable reasoning—an opinion which constituted the great fault of ancient science.

rhetorically (rê-tor'î-kal-î), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric: as, to treat a subject rhetorically; a discourse rhetorically delivered.

rhetoricatē (rê-tor'î-kāt), *v. i.* [*LL. rhetoricatus*, pp. of *rhetoricari*, speak rhetorically, < *L. rhetoricus*, rhetoric: see *rhetoric*.] To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to rhetoricate, or make flourishes. *South*.

rhetorication (rê-tor'î-kā'shon), *n.* [*rhetoricare* + *-ion*.] Rhetorical amplification.

"When I consider your wealth I doe admire your wisdom, and when I consider your wisdom I doe admire your wealth." It was a two-handed rhetorication, but the citizens [of London] took it in the best sense. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir M. Fleetwood.

Their rhetorications and equivocal expressions. *Waterland*, Charge (1732), p. 9.

rhetorician (ret-ō-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [*OF. rhetoricien*, *rethoricien*, *F. rhétoricien*: as *rhetoric* + *-ian*.] *I. n.* 1. A teacher of rhetoric or oratory; one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition.

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon*.

All a rhetorician's rules Teach nothing but to name his tools. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 89.

2. One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric; especially, one who employs rhetorical aid in speech or written composition; in general, a public speaker, especially one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

He speaks handsomely; What a rare rhetorician his grief plays! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize, For which the vanquish'd rhetorician dies. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, I. 66.

A man is held to play the rhetorician when he treats a subject with more than usual gaiety of ornament; and perhaps we may add, as an essential element in the idea, with conscious ornament. *De Quincy*, Rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere rhetorician. *F. W. Robertson*.

II. a. Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presum'd, with rhetorician pride, To hold of any question either side. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, iii.

rhetoriously, *adv.* [*ME. rethoriously*; < **rhetoriosis* (< *rhetor* + *-iosis*) + *-ly*.] Rhetorically.

Now ye all that shall thys behold or rede, Remembreth myn uncomynge simplesse; Thought rethoriously peyned be not in-dede, As other han doo by ther discrettesse. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6611.

rhetorize (ret'or-îz), *v.* [*OF. rhetoriser*, < *LL. rhetorissare*, < *Gr. rhetorizō*, speak rhetorically, < *ῥήτωρ*, an orator: see *rhetor*.] *I. intrans.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave*.

II. trans. To represent by a figure of oratory; introduce by a rhetorical device.

No lesse was that before his book against the Brownists to write a Letter to a prosopopee, a certain rhetoriz'd woman whom he calls mother. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

Rheto-Romanic, a. and n. Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

rheum (rēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reume*, *reume*; < *ME. reume*, *reem*, < *OF. reume*, *rheume*, *F. rhume* = *Pr. Sp. reuma* = *Pg. rheuma* = *It. reuma*, *rema*, a cold, catarrh, rheum, < *L. rheuma*, < *Gr. ῥέυμα*, a flow, flood, flux, rheum, < *ῥέω*

(*ῥέω*, orig. *ῥέω*), flow, = *Skt. ῥῥῥῥ*, flow: see *stream*. Hence *rheumatism*, etc.; from the same *Gr. verb* are ult. *E. catarrh, diarrhoea, rhythm*, etc.] *1.* A mucous discharge, as from the nostrils or lungs during a cold; hence, catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes.

Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the ground you have taken a pestilent Rheum. *Guercara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

I have a rheum in mine eyes too. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 105.

A mist falling as I returned gave me such a rheume as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 18, 1656.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like.

Rheume of the hed or of the breste. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 432.

You that did void your rheum upon my beard. *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3. 118.

Flows a cold sweat, with a continual rheum, Forth the resolved corners of his eyes. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, I. 1.

3t. Spleen; cholera.

Nay, I have my rheum, and I can be angry as well as another, sir. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Rheum (rēm), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), < *ML. rheum*, < *Gr. ῥῥῥῥ*, the rhubarb; according to some, so named from its purgative properties, < *ῥέω*, flow (see *rheum*), but prob. an accom. form of *ῥῥῥῥ*, rhubarb: see *rhu*, *rhubarb*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ* and tribe *Rumiceæ*. It is characterized by its (usually) nine stamens, and its six-parted perianth which remains unchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exserted fruit. There are about 20 species, natives of Siberia, the Himalayas, and western Asia. They are stout herbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and waxy leaves, and loose dry stipular sheaths. The small white or greenish pedicelled bractless flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racemes panicle. The floral leaves are in some species small, in others large and colored, as in *R. noble*, a remarkable species of the Sikhim Himalayas. For this and other species, see *rhubarb*, the common name of the genus. See also cuts under *plantule* and *rhubarb*.

rheuma (rēm), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. rheuma*, < *Gr. ῥέυμα*, a flow, flood, flux: see *rheum*.] Same as *rheum*.—**Rheuma epidemicum.** Same as *influenza*.

rheumathritis (rēm-ā-thrī'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥέυμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Acute articular rheumatism (see *rheumatism*), and such chronic forms as have the same ætiology.

rheumathrosis (rēm-ā-thrō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥέυμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ἄρθρον*, joint, + *-osis*. Cf. *arthrosis*.] Same as *rheumathritis*.

rheumatalgia (rēm-ā-tal'jī-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥέυμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Rheumatic pain.

rheumatic (rēm-mat'ik, formerly rēm-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rheumatic*, *reumatic*, *reumaticke*, *reumaticke*, *reumaticke*; < *OF. reumatique*, *reumatique*, *F. rhumatique* = *Pr. reumatic* = *Sp. reumatico* = *Pg. rheumatico* = *It. reumatico*, *reumatico*, < *L. rheumaticus*, < *Gr. ῥευματικός*, of or pertaining to a flux or discharge, < *ῥέυμα*, a flux, rheum: see *rheum*.] *I. a.* 1t. Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection; of the nature of rheum.

The moon, the governess of floods, Pale in her anger, washes all the air, That rheumatic diseases do abound. *Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 1. 105.

2t. Having a rheum or cold; affected by rheum. By sleeping in an airy place you have bene very reumaticke, . . . [but] it is lesse enill in Summer to sweate then to cough. *Guercara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 122.

3t. Causing rheum; unhealthy; damp. The sun with his flames-coloured wings hath fanned away the misty smoke of the morning, and refined that thick tobacco-breath which the reumaticke night throws abroad. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 62.

Now time is near to pen our sheep in fold, And evening air is reumatick and cold. *Peele*, An Eclogue.

4. Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism: as, rheumatic symptoms.

The patched figure of good Uncle Venner was now visible, coming slowly from the head of the street downward, with a rheumatic limp, because the east wind had got into his joints. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. Affected by rheumatism; subject to rheumatism: as, a rheumatic patient.

O'erworn, despised, rheumatic, and cold. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, I. 135.

The electrical sensibility of the skin connected with an acutely rheumatic joint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarkably diminished. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1357.

6t. Splenetic; choleric.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord: you are both, I good troth, as rheumatic as two dry toasts. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., II. 4. 62.

Acute rheumatic polyarthrit. Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*.—**Chronic rheumatic arthritis.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*), or as *chronic articular rheumatism* (which see, under *rheumatism*).—**Eruptive rheumatic fever, dengue.**—**Rheumatic amygdalitis,** amygdalitis of rheumatic origin.—**Rheumatic anæsthesia,** anæsthesia associated with rheumatism.—**Rheumatic apoplexy,** the stupor or coma sometimes developing in the course of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic atrophy,** loss of size and strength of muscles after rheumatism.—**Rheumatic bronchitis,** an attack of bronchitis which is supposed to depend on a rheumatic diathesis or an attack of acute rheumatism.—**Rheumatic contraction.** Same as *tetany*.—**Rheumatic diathesis,** the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism.—**Rheumatic dysentery,** dysentery accompanied by rheumatic inflammation of one or several joints, with synovial effusion, pleurodynia, and catarrh of the bronchial mucous membranes.—**Rheumatic fever.** Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*.—**Rheumatic gout.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).—**Rheumatic inflammation,** inflammation due to rheumatism.—**Rheumatic iritis,** inflammation of the iris resulting from cold, especially in weak subjects.

II. n. 1. One who suffers from or is liable to rheumatism: as, a confirmed rheumatic.—*2. pl.* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. [Colloq.]

When fevers burn, or ague freezes, Rheumatics gnaw, or cholick squeezes, Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us. *Burns*, To the Toothache.

rheumatoid (rēm-mat'oid), *a.* [*< rheumatic* + *-oid*.] Same as *rheumatic*.

rheumaticky (rēm-mat'ik-î), *a.* [*< rheumatic* + *-y*.] Rheumatic. [Colloq.]

rheumatism (rēm-mat'izm), *n.* [= *F. rhumatisme* = *Sp. It. reumatismo* = *Pg. reumatismo*, < *L. rheumatismus*, < *Gr. ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum, a humor or flux, < *ῥευματίζεσθαι*, have a flux, < *ῥέυμα*, a flux: see *rheum*.] The disease specifically known as *acute articular rheumatism* (see below)—the name including also subacute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is used with a certain and unfortunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms.—**Acute articular rheumatism,** an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflammation of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacterial, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhoea, septicaemia, tuberculosis, or syphilis. It often begins suddenly; a number of joints are usually attacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexia, and delirium are more or less frequent features of the cases. Its duration is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, as in pneumonia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issues in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called *acute rheumatism*, *rheumathritis*, *rheumatic fever*, *acute rheumatic polyarthrit.*—**Chronic articular rheumatism,** the result, commonly, of one or more attacks of acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration.—**Gonorrhoeal rheumatism,** an inflammation of the joints occurring in persons having gonorrhoea.—**Muscular rheumatism,** a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected: same as *myalgia*.—**Progressive chronic articular rheumatism.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).

rheumatismal (rēm-mat'iz-mal), *a.* [*< rheumatism* + *-al*.] Rheumatic.

rheumatism-root (rēm-mat'izm-rōt), *n.* 1. The twinleaf. See *Jeffersonia*.—*2.* The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa*. See *yam*.

rheumatiz, rheumatize (rēm-mat'iz), *n.* Rheumatism. [Vulgar.]

I did feel a rheumatiz in my back-spanid yestreen. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

rheumatizy (rēm-mat'iz-î), *n.* Same as *rheumatiz*. [Vulgar.]

Eh, my rheumatizy be that bad howtver be I to win to the burnin'. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, IV. 3.

rheumatocoles (rēm-mat'ō-sē'lēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. ῥέυμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *κόλη*, tumor.] Same as *purpura rheumatica* (which see, under *purpura*).

rheumatoid (rēm-mat'oid), *a.* [*< Gr. ῥευματώδης*, like a flux, < *ῥέυμα*, flux, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling rheumatism or some of its characters: as, *rheumatoid pains*.—**Rheumatoid arthritis,** a disease of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes, which involve the structure of the various articulations, resulting in rigidity and deformity. Also called *chronic rheumatic arthritis*, *rheumatic gout*, *progressive chronic articular rheumatism*, *chronic osteo-arthritis*.

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into, if it be not actually identical with, the class of diseases known as *rheumatoid* or "rheumatic" *arthritis*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1367.

rheumatoidal (rēm-mat'oid-al), *a.* Same as *rheumatoid*.

rheumic (rō'mik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Rheum*² + *-ic*.] Related to rhubarb.—**Rheumic acid** (C₂₀H₁₆O₆), a product of the treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids.
rheumophthalmia (rō-mof-thal'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ρῆυμα*, flux (see *rheum*), + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Rheumatic ophthalmia.
rheumy (rō'mi), *a.* [< *rheum*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Affected by rheum; full of rheum or watery matter.

So, too-much Cold coners with hoary Fleece
 The head of Age, . . . hollows his rheumy eyes,
 And makes himselfe enen his owne selfe despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. Causing rheum.

And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air
 To add unto his sickness? *Shak.*, J. C., li. 1. 266.

Rhexia (rek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., in def. 1 (Linnaeus, 1753), < L. *rhexia*, a plant, prob. *Echium rubrum*; in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.; < Gr. *ῥήξις*, a breaking, rent, rupture, < *ῥήγνυμι*, break, burst forth: see *break*.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceae*, type of the tribe *Rhexieae*. It is characterized by the four obovate petals, the smooth ovary, and the eight equal anthers with a thickened or spurred connective, each anther long and slender, incurved, and opening by a single terminal pore. The 7 species are natives of North America, and are the only members of their large family which pass beyond the tropics, except the 2 species of *Bredia* in eastern Asia. Three or four species extend to the Middle Atlantic States, and one is found in New England. They are herbs or erect undershrubs, branched and usually set with conspicuous, dark, gland-bearing bristles. Their leaves are oblong, short-petioled, three-nerved, entire or bristle-toothed, the flowers solitary or cymose, commonly of a purplish-red color with yellow stamens, and very pretty.



The inflorescence of Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia virginica*).
a, the fruit; *b*, a stamen; *c*, a leaf.

They bear the names *deer-grass* and *meadow-beauty*, the latter applying especially to *R. virginica*, the best-known and most northern species, sometimes cultivated.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.
Rhexieae (rek-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Caudolle, 1838), < *Rhexia* + *-ae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Melastomaceae*. It is characterized by a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules fixed upon a placenta projecting from the inner angle of the cell, a capsular fruit, spirally coiled seeds, and anthers with their connective commonly produced behind into a spur or tail. It includes about 37 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Rhexia* is the type and *Monochaetum* the largest genus, containing 23 species of unimparted plants of western tropical America.

rhigolene (rig'ō-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιγος*, cold (prob. = L. *frigus*, cold, < *frigere*, be cold: see *frigid*). + *oleum*, oil, < Gr. *ἔλαιον*: see *oil*.] A product obtained in the distillation of petroleum. It is probably the most volatile fluid known, and one of the very best for use in producing intense cold; when atomized it gives a temperature of -9° C. Its specific gravity is .603 to .620 (105° to 95° F.); it boils at 18° C. It is used as a local anesthetic. Also *rhigoline*.

rhime, **rhimer**, etc. See *rhine*, etc.
rhina¹ (rī'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *rhina*, < Gr. *ῥίνα*, a file or rasp, a shark with a rough skin.] In *ichth.*: (a) An old generic name (Klein, 1745) of the angel-fish or monk-fish: now called *Squatina*. See *Rhine*. (b) A genus of rays of the family *Rhinobatidae*, having a broad and obtuse snout, as *R. ancylostomus*. Also called *Rhamphobatis*. Bloch and Schneider, 1801.

Rhina² (rī'nā), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Rhinacanthus (rī-na-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), so called in allusion to the shape of the flower; < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *ἀκανθος*, acanthus.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Acanthaceae*, tribe *Justicieae*, and subtribe *Enjusticieae*. It is characterized by its two anthers, each having two blunt cells without apura, one cell placed higher than the other; and by the slenderly cylindrical

elongated corolla-tube, with a linear and recurved upper lip, the lower broad, flat, and spreading. The 4 species are natives of tropical and southern Africa, India, and the Moluccas. They are next allied to *Dianthera*, the water-willow of the United States, but are readily distinguished by their inflorescence and shrubby habit. They bear entire leaves, and small axillary clusters of flowers which often form a large loose-branched panicle or dense terminal thyrsum of crowded cymes. *R. communis* is a slender shrub, whose root and leaves are used in India and China as an application for ringworm and other cutaneous diseases, whence called *ringworm-root*.

Rhinae (rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), pl. of *Rhina*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, one of the main divisions of sharks, represented only by the angel-sharks or *Squatiniidae*. Also called *Squatinoidea*, as a superfamily.

rhinaesthesia (rī-nēs-thē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *αἰσθησις*, perception: see *aesthesia*.] Sense of smell; olfaction.

rhinaesthesia (rī-nēs-thē'sis), *n.* [NL.: see *rhinaesthesia*.] Same as *rhinaesthesia*.

rhinaesthetics (rī-nēs-thet'iks), *n.* [As *rhinaesthesia* (-aesthesia-) + *-ics*. Cf. *aesthetics*.] The science of sensations of smell.

rhinal (rī'nāl), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), later also *ῥίνα*, the nose, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial: as, the *rhinal* cavities (that is, the nasal passages).

To make the laryngeal and *rhinal* mirrors available, the artificial illumination of these parts (hidden behind and above the palate) is necessary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 170.

rhinalgia (rī-nāl'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the nose.

Rhinanthaceae (rī-nan-thā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1805), < *Rhinanthus* + *-aceae*.] An order of dicotyledons established by Jussieu, but now incorporated with the *Scrophulariaceae*.

Rhinanthus (rī-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species; < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophulariaceae* and tribe *Eupharisaeae*. It is characterized by a long two-lipped corolla, the upper lip entire, straight, compressed, and helmet-like; by a swollen and compressed four-toothed calyx, inflated in fruit; by four unequal stamens with equal anther-cells; and by a roundish capsule containing few winged seeds. The 2 or 3 very variable species are natives of temperate and northern regions in Europe, Asia, and America. They are annual erect herbs, more or less parasitic on the roots of grasses. They bear opposite crenate leaves, and yellow, violet, or bluish flowers sessile in the axils of deep-cut floral leaves, the upper flowers condensed into a spike. *R. Crista-galli* of the northern Old World is the common rattle, yellow rattle, or rattlebox of Great Britain: also called *peppy-grass* and *cockscamb*. It is often injurious to herbage on account of its parasitic habit.

rhinarium (rī-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rhinaria* (-i-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *-arium*.] In *entom.*, the nostril-piece; the front part of the nasus, or clypeus, or its equivalent when reduced in size: used in the classification of the *Neuroptera*. In certain lamellicorn beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum. Kirby and Spence.

rhinaster (rī-nas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *ἀστῆρ*, a star.] 1. The common two-horned African rhinoceros, *R. bicornis*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] (a) The genus of two-horned rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidae*. (b) The genus of star-nosed moles: synonymous with *Condylura*. Wagner, 1843.

rhind-mart, *n.* See *rindmart*.

rhine, *n.* A spelling of *rhine*¹.

Rhine-berry (rīn'ber'i), *n.* Same as *Rheiny-berry*.

rhinencephal (rī-nen'se-fāl), *n.* Same as *rhinencephalon*.

rhinencephala, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalon*.

rhinencephali, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalus*.

rhinencephalic (rī-nen-se-fal'ik or -sef'al-ik), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the rhinencephalon; olfactory, as a lobe or segment of the brain.—**Rhinencephalic segment** of the brain, the rhinencephalon.—**Rhinencephalic vertebra**, the foremost one of four cranial vertebrae or segments of which the skull has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists, as Owen, to consist.

rhinencephalon (rī-nen-sef'al-lon), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] The olfactory lobe of the brain; the foremost one of the several morphological segments of the encephalon, preceding the prosencephalon. In the lower vertebrates the rhinencephalon is relatively large, and evidently a distinct part of the brain. In the higher it gradually diminishes in size, becoming relatively very small, and apparently a mere outgrowth of the cerebrum. Thus, in man the rhinencephalon is reduced to the so-called pair of olfactory nerves, from their roots in the cerebrum to the olfactory bulbs whence are given off the numerous filaments, the proper olfactory nerves,

which pierce the ehiriform plate of the ethmoid, and ramify in the nose. The rhinencephalon, like other encephalic segments, is paired or double—that is, consists of right and left halves. It is primitively hollow, or has its proper ventricle, which, however, is entirely obliterated in the adults of the higher vertebrates. This hollow is a prolongation of the system of cavities common to the other encephalic segments, and known as the *rhinocoel*. Also *rhinencephal*. See cuts under *Petromyzontidae*, *Rana*, *brain* (cut 2), and *encephalon*.

rhinencephalous (rī-nen-sef'al-us), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ous*.] Same as *rhinencephalic*.

rhinencephalus (rī-nen-sef'al-us), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), the nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon*.] In *teratol.*, a cyclops. Also *rhinencephalus*.

rhinestone (rīn'stōn), *n.* [Tr. F. *caillou de Rhin*, rhinestones, so called from the river Rhine, in allusion to the origin of strass, invented at Strasburg in 1680.] An imitation stone made of paste or strass (a lead glass), generally cut in the form of a brilliant and made and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting. Rhinestones were extensively worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are now much used in shoe-buckles, clasps, and ornaments for the hair.

rhineurynter (rī-nū-rin'tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + **εὐρυντήρ* (an assumed form), < *εὐρύς*, wide, < *εἰρῆς*, wide.] A small inflatable elastic bag used for plugging the nose.

Rhinichthys (rī-nik'this), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *ἰχθῆς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoid fishes from the fresh waters of North America. They are known



Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronotus*).

as *long-nosed* or *black-nosed dace*. They are abundant in clear fresh streams and brooks of the United States, and include some of the prettiest minnows, as *R. cataraetae* and *R. atronotus*.

Rhinidae (rīn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhina*¹ + *-idae*.] A family of plagiostomous fishes, named from the genus *Rhina*: same as *Squatiniidae*.

rhinitis (rī-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the nose, especially of the nasal mucous membrane.

rhino (rī'nō), *n.* [Also *rimo*; of obscure cant origin, perhaps a made word.] Money; cash. [Slang.]

"The Seaman's Adieu," an old ballad dated 1670, has the following:

Some as I know
 Have parted with their ready *rimo*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 417.

To sum up the whole, in the shortest phrase I know,
 Beware of the Rhine, and take care of the *rhino*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 45.

No doubt you might have found a quarry,
 Perhaps a gold-mine, for ought I know,
 Containing heaps of native *rhino*.
Lovell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Rhinobatidae (rī-nō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinobatus*¹ + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinobatus*; the shark-rays or beaked rays. They are shark-like rays, whose trunk gradually passes into the long strong tail, which is provided with two well-developed dorsal fins, a caudal fin, and a conspicuous dermal fold on each side. The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout. Three to five genera are recognized, with about 15 species, of warm seas.

rhinobatoid (rī-nōb'a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhinobatus*¹ + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or relating to the *Rhinobatidae*.

II. n. A selachian of the family *Rhinobatidae*.

Rhinobatus¹ (rī-nōb'a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥινόβατος*, also *ῥινόβατης*, a rough-skinned fish, perhaps *Raia rhinobatus*, < *ῥίνα*, a shark, + *βάτος*, a ray.] The typical genus of *Rhinobatidae*, having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior nasal valves not confluent. *R. productus* is the long-nosed ray of California. Also *Rhinobatis*.

Rhinobatus² (rī-nōb'a-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Germer*, 1817.

rhinoblennorrhæa, **rhinoblennorrhœa** (rī-nō-blen-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *βλένω*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow. Cf. *blennorrhœa*.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharges from the nose.

rhinocaul (rī'nō-kāl), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίνα* (ῥίνα), nose, + *καύλος*, a stalk: see *caulis*.] In *anat.*, the crus, peduncle, or support of the olfactory bulb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525.

rhinocephalus (rī-nō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίς* (*pis*-), nose, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *rhinencephalus*.

rhinocerial (rī-nō-sē'ri-āl), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -ial.*] 1. Same as *rhinocerial*.—2. Pug or retroussé, as the nose. [Rare.]

rhinocerial (rī-nō-ser'i-kāl), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -ic-al.*] Same as *rhinocerial*, 2. [Rare.]

These gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little *rhinocerial* nose, which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries. Addison, Tatler, No. 260.

Rhinocerotidæ (rī-nō-ser'i-dē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Rhinocerotidae*.

rhinocerine (rī-nōs'e-rin), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -ine.*] Same as *rhinocerial*.

rhinocerotid (rī-nōs'e-roid), *a.* [*< rhinoceros + -oid.*] Same as *rhinocerotid*.

Rhinocerotidæ (rī-nōs'e-ron'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -idæ.*] An erroneous form of *Rhinocerotidae*. W. H. Flower.

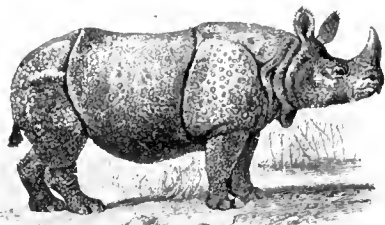
Rhinocerotina (rī-nōs'e-ron-ti-nā), *n. pl.* [*< Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -ina.*] Same as *Rhinocerotidae*.

rhinocerotine (rī-nōs'e-ron'tin), *a.* [Irreg. < *rhinoceros (-ot-) + -ine.*] Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the *Rhinocerotidae*; rhinocerotie.

In the manner practiced by others of the *rhinocerotina* family.

Livingstone, Missionary Travels and Researches, 1, note.

rhinoceros (rī-nōs'e-ros), *n.* [Formerly also *rhinocerot*, *rhinocerate*; = OF. *rhinoceros*, F. *rhinocéros* = Sp. It. *rinoceronte* = Pg. *rhinoceros*, *rhinocerate*, < L. *rhinoceros*, < Gr. *ῥινόκερος* (*-κερος*), a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned,' < *πίς* (*pis*-), the nose, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. A large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with a horn on the nose; any member of the genus *Rhinoceros* or family *Rhinocerotidae*. There are several living as well as many fossil species. They are huge ungainly quadrupeds, having an extremely thick and tough or hard skin, thrown into various buckler-like plates and folds. The legs are short, stout, and clumsy, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The tail is short; the ears are high and rather large; the head is very large and unshapely, supported upon a thick stocky neck; the muzzle is blunt, and the upper lip freely movable. The head is especially long in the nasal region, and there are usually one or two massive upright horns, without any bony core, the substance of the horn being epidermal only. When two horns are present they are one behind the other in the median line, and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone, the front one being in any case borne upon the nasal bones. Rhinoceroses live mainly in marshy places, in thick or rank vegetation, and subsist entirely upon vegetable food. The living species are now confined to the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, and are hairless or nearly so; but these animals formerly had a much more extensive range, not only in the Old World, but also in America. The best-known of the extinct species is *R. tichorhinus*, the woolly rhinoceros, which formerly ranged over Europe, including the British Isles. Of the existing one-horned



One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

species are the Indian rhinoceros, *R. indicus* or *R. unicornis*, which inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, attains a height of 5 feet, and has the horn short and stout; the Javan rhinoceros, *R. sondaicus*, or *R. javanicus*, distinct from the Indian species, inhabiting Java, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the hairy-eared rhinoceros, *R. lasiotis*; and the African kobaaba, *R. sinuatus*. The two-horned species include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros, *R. sumatrensis*; and the African keitlon, *R. keitlon* or *bicornis*. See also cut under *Perissodactyla*.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The sm'd rhinoceros, or the Ilyresu tiger.
Shak., Macbeth, li. 4. 101.

2. [cap.] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Rhinocerotidae*, containing all the living and some of the extinct forms. See above.—*Rhinoceros* leg, pachydermia or elephantsias.

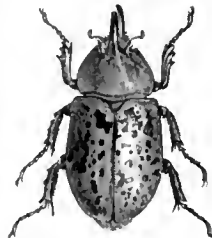
rhinoceros-auk (rī-nōs'e-ros-āk), *n.* The bird *Ceratorhina monocerata*, belonging to the family *Alcedidae*, having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak. See *Ceratorhina*, and cut in next column.

rhinoceros-beetle (rī-nōs'e-ros-bē'tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having in the



Rhinoceros-auk (*Ceratorhina monocerata*): left-hand figure in winter, after molting the horn and plumes.

male sex a large up-curved horn on the head, resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoceros, as well as a more or less developed prothoracic horn. The common rhinoceros-beetle of the United States, *Dynastes tityus*, the largest of the North American beetles, has two large horns directed forward, one arising from the thorax and one from the head, in the male beetle only. The general color is greenish-gray with black markings, and between this form and a uniform brown there are many gradations. The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs. Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreeable odor, which, when they are present in any number, becomes insupportable. *D. hercules* of South America is another rhinoceros-beetle, specifically called the *Hercules-beetle*, whose prothoracic horn is immensely long. See also cut under *Hercules-beetle*.



Rhinoceros-beetle (*Dynastes tityus*), half natural size.

rhinoceros-bird (rī-nōs'e-ros-bērd), *n.* 1. The rhinoceros-hornbill.—2. A beef-eater or ox-pecker. See *Buphaga*.

rhinoceros-bush (rī-nōs'e-ros-būsh), *n.* A composite shrub, *Elytropappus Rhinocerotis*, a rough much-branched bush with minute scale-like leaves, and heads disposed singly. It abounds in the South African karoo lands—a plant of dry ground, but said to be a principal food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros-chameleon (rī-nōs'e-ros-ka-mē'le-ōn), *n.* The Madagascar *Chamaeleon rhinoceros*, having a horn on the snout.

rhinoceros-hornbill (rī-nōs'e-ros-hōrn'bil), *n.* The bird *Buccones rhinoceros*, a large hornbill of the family *Bucconidae*, having the horn on the bill enormously developed. See cut under *hornbill*.

rhinoceros-tick (rī-nōs'e-ros-tik), *n.* The tick *Ixodes rhinoceros*, which infests rhinoceroses.

rhinocerot, **rhinocerate** (rī-nōs'e-rot, -rōt), *n.* [*< rhinoceros (-ot-) + -er.*] A rhinoceros.

For a Plough he got
The horn or tooth of some Rhinocerot.
Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, li. The Handy-Crafts.
He speaks to men with a rhinocerate's nose,
Which he thinks great, and so reads veras too.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxviii.

rhinocerotie (rī-nōs'e-rot'ik), *a.* [*< rhinoceros (-ot-) + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling or characteristic of a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform.

In these respects the Tspir is Horse-like, but in the following it is more *Rhinocerotie*. Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 310.

Rhinocerotie section, an incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds, having teeth substantially like those of the rhinoceros. The families *Rhinocerotidae*, *Hyracodontidae*, *Macrauchenidae*, *Chalicotheriidae*, *Menodontidae*, and *Palæotheriidae* are by Flower ranged in this section.

Rhinocerotidæ (rī-nōs-e-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -idæ.*] A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, for the most part extinct, typified by the genus *Rhinoceros*. The nasal region is expanded or thrown backward, the supra-maxillary bones forming a considerable part of the border of the anterior nares, and the nasal bones being contracted forward or strophied. The neck is comparatively abbreviated. The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges, more or less well defined, the upper ones having a continuous outer wall without complete transverse crests; the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed. The basioccipital is comparatively broad behind and narrow forward; the tympanic and periotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the squamosal, occipital, and other contiguous bones. The only living genus is *Rhinoceros*, from which *Rhinaster* and *Atelodus* are sometimes separated. There are several extinct genera, as *Colodonta*, *Aceratherium*, *Dadatherium*, and *Hyracodon*. The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversified suborder *Perissodactyla*, the other two being the *Tapiridae* or tapirs and the *Equidae* or horses. See cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *rhinoceros*.

rhinocerotiform (rī-nōs-e-rot'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. rhinocerotiformis*, < L. *rhinoceros (-ot-) + -forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhinoceros; having the structure of the *Rhinocerotidae*; belonging to the *Rhinocerotiformia*.

Rhinocerotiformia (rī-nōs-e-rot-i-fōr'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhinocerotiformis*: see *rhinocerotiform*.] One of two series of *Rhinocerotoidæ*, containing only the family *Rhinocerotidae*. Gill.

rhinocerotoid (rī-nō-ser'ō-toid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. ῥινόκερος (-ος-)*, rhinoceros, + *ειδός*, form.] 1. *a.* Resembling a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform in a broad sense; belonging to the *Rhinocerotoidæ*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Rhinocerotoidæ*.
Rhinocerotoidæ (rī-nōs'e-rō-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros (-ot-) + -oidæ*.] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, containing two series, *Rhinocerotiformia* and *Macraucheniformia*, the former corresponding to the single family *Rhinocerotidae*, the latter containing the two families *Macrauchenidae* and *Palæotheriidae*. The superfamily is characterized by the continuous crests of the upper molars. Gill.

rhinocerotoidæan (rī-nōs'e-rō-toi'dē-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*< rhinocerotoid + -æan.*] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

Rhinocetidae (rī-nō-ke'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinocetus + -idæ*.] A Polyneesian family of preceolal wading birds, related to the South American *Eurypygidæ* and the Madagascar *Mesitidae*, typified by the genus *Rhinocetus*. The family is an isolated one, and represents in some respects a generalized type of structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is confined, as far as known, to New Caledonia.

Rhinocetus (rī-nōk'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, in the erroneous form *Rhynochetus*); also, erroneously, *Rhinocætus*, *Rhinocætus*, etc., prop. *Rhinocætus* (Hartlaub, 1862) or *Rhinocætus*, < Gr. *πίς* (*pis*-), nose, + *ὄχετος*, a conduit, channel, duct, pore. < *ὄχειν*, hold, carry. < *ἐχειν*, hold: see *chene*.] The only genus of *Rhinocetidae*: so called from the lid-like character of the nasal opercle or seale, which automatically closes the nostrils. *R. jubatus* is the only species known. See cut under *kagu*.

Rhinochilus (rī-nō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird and C. Girard, 1853), in form *Rhinocæilus*, < Gr. *πίς* (*pis*-), nose, + *χίλος*, a lip.] A genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariina*, having the body cylindrical and rigid, with smooth scales, postabdominal and subcaudal scutella entire, vertical plate broad, rostral produced, a loreal, a preocular, and two nasals. *R. lecontei* is a Californian snake, blotched with pale red and black.

rhinocleisis (rī-nō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *πίς* (*pis*-), nose, + *κλείσις*, *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*.] Nasal obstruction.

rhinocœle (rī-nō-sēl), *n.* The rhinocœlia.
rhinocœlia (rī-nō-sē'li-ā), *n.*; pl. *rhinocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *πίς* (*pis*-), nose, + *κοιλία*, the cœlia: see *cœlia*.] The cœlia of the rhinencephalon; the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain, primitively communicating with the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. It persists distinctly in many animals, but in man it grows so small as to escape notice, or becomes entirely obliterated.

Rhinocrypta (rī-nō-krip'tā), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. *πίς* (*pis*-), nose, nostril, + *κρυπτός*, hidden.] A remarkable genus of rock-wrens, belonging to the family *Pteroptochidae*, and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion, where they represent the genus *Pteroptochus* of the Chilean. Like others of this family, they have the nostrils covered by a membrane; in general appearance and habits they resemble wrens. Two species are described, *R. lanceolata* and *R. fusca*. The former is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each 3½, olivaceous-brown above, with the head crested and its feathers marked with long white shaft-strips, the tail blackish, the under parts cinereous, whitening on the breast and belly, and a chestnut patch on each side; the feet are large and strong, in adaptation to terrestrial habits.

Rhinoderma (rī-nō-dēr'mā), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *πίς* (*pis*-), nose, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of batrachians, of the family *Engystomatidae*, or made type of the family *Rhinodermatidae*. *R. darwini* of Gill has an enormous brood-pouch, formed by the extension of a gular sac along the ventral surface beneath the integument, in which the young are retained for a time, giving rise to a former belief that the animal is viviparous. As many as 10 or 15 young with the legs well developed have been found in the pouch.

Rhinodermatidæ (rī-nō-â-er-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoderma (-t-) + -idæ*.] A family of

salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodermata*.

Rhinodon (ri-nō-don), n. [NL. (Smith, 1841), < Gr. *rhinōn*, shark, + *ōdōn* (ōdōn-) = E. tooth.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Rhinodontidæ*, having very numerous small teeth. *R. typicus* is an immense shark, occasionally reaching a length of 40 feet or more, found in the Indian ocean, called *whale-shark* from its size.

Rhinodontidæ (ri-nō-don'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhinodon* (-t) + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodon*; the whale-sharks. There are two dorsals, neither with spines, and a pit at the root of the caudal fin, whose lower lobe is well developed; the sides of the tail are keeled; there are no nictitating membranes; the spiracles are very small, the teeth small and many, the gill-slits wide, and the mouth and nostrils subterminal. Besides *R. typicus* the family contains *Micristodus punctatus* of California.

rhinodynia (ri-nō-din'i-ā), n. [*Gr. rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *ōdōn*, pain.] Pain in the nose or nasal region.

Rhinogale (ri-nō-gā'lē), n. [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *gālē*, weasel.] The typical genus of *Rhinogalidæ*. The species is *R. melleri* of eastern Africa.

Rhinogalidæ (ri-nō-gal'i-dē), n. pl. A family of viverrine quadrupeds, named by Gray from the genus *Rhinogale*, corresponding to the two subfamilies *Rhinogalidæ* and *Crossarchinæ*.

Rhinogalinæ (ri-nō-gā-li-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhinogale* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinogalidæ*.

rhinolith (ri-nō-lith), n. [*Gr. rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *lithos*, stone.] A stony concretion formed in the nose.

Mr. M—— showed a *Rhinolith* weighing 105 grains. It had extracted without much difficulty from the nasal fossa of a woman aged about forty-five.

Lancet, No. 3421, p. 582.

rhinolithiasis (ri-nō-li-thi'a-sis), n. [NL., < *rhinolith* + *-iasis*.] The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths.

rhinological (ri-nō-loj'i-kal), a. [*Gr. rhinologos* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinology.

rhinologist (ri-nol-ō-jist), n. [*Gr. rhinologos* + *-ist*.] One versed in rhinology; a specialist in diseases of the nose.

rhinology (ri-nol-ō-ji), n. [*Gr. rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *-logia*, < *lōgōn*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the nose.

Rhinolphidæ (ri-nō-lof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of the vesper-tilionine alliance of the suborder *Microchiroptera* and order *Chiroptera*, typified by the genus *Rhinolophus*; the horseshoe, leaf-nosed, or rhinolophine bats. They have a highly developed nose-leaf, large ears with no tragus, rudimentary articulate premaxillary bones, minute upper incisors, the tail long and inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, and a pair of prepubic tent-like appendages in the female. These bats inhabit temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. The family is divided into *Rhinolophinæ* and *Phyllostelinæ*. See cut under *Phyllostelina*.

Rhinolophinæ (ri-nō-lō-fī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinolphidæ*, containing the horseshoe-bats proper, having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges, and the iliopectineal spine distinct from the antero-inferior surface of the ilium.

rhinolophine (ri-nol-ō-fīn), a. and n. I. a. Of or belonging to the *Rhinolophinæ*. II. n. A horseshoe-bat.

Rhinolophus (ri-nol-ō-fus), n. [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *lōphos*, crest.] The typical and only genus of horseshoe-bats. It contains upward of 20 species, having the dental formula 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw, and the nose-leaf lanceolate behind. *R. hipposideros* of Europe is the best-known species. *R. ferro-equinum* is widely distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia. *R. lucius* is a large Indian and Malayan species.

Rhinomacer (ri-nom'a-sēr), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *makros*, long.] A small genus of rhynchophorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhinomaceridæ*, comprising only 5 species, 4 of which are North American and 1 European.

Rhinomaceridæ (ri-nō-ma-ser'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhinomacer* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects named by Leach in 1817 from the genus *Rhinomacer*, having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null, the pygidium alike in both sexes, and the labrum distinct. It is a small family, inhabiting the north temperate zone, and feeding upon the male flowers of conifers, in which also the eggs are laid.

rhinopharyngitis (ri-nō-far-in-jī'tis), n. [NL., < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *pharyngis* (pharyng-) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Rhinophidæ (ri-nof'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhinophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tortrine serpents, named from the genus *Rhinophis*: synonymous with *Uropeltidæ*. E. D. Cope, 1886.

Rhinophis (ri-nō-fis), n. [NL. (Hemprich), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *phis*, a serpent.] A genus of shield-tailed serpents, of the family *Uropeltidæ*, and giving name to the *Rhinophidæ*, having the rostral plate produced between and separating the nasals, and the tail ending in a large shield, as in *Uropeltis*. They are small serpents, under 2 feet long, and live underground or in ant-hills, feeding upon worms and insect-larvæ. The tail is short, the mouth not distensible, and the eyes are small. Several Ceylonese species are described, as *R. oxyrhynchus* and *R. punctatus*, sharing with those of *Uropeltis* the name *shield-tail*.

rhinophore (ri-nō-fōr), n. [*Gr. rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *phoros* = E. bear.] In *Mollusca*, one of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs; in general, an organ bearing an olfactory sense. Also spelled *rhinothor*.

The *rhinophores* are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterior end of the body, on the dorsal surface of the head. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXXI. i. 41.

Rhinophryne (ri-nō-frī-nē), n. [NL., also *Rhinophryne* (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *phryne*, a toad.] A genus of spadefooted toads, typical of the family *Rhinophrynidæ*, having the skull remarkably ossified. *R. dorsalis* of Mexico, the only species, lives under ground, being capable of making extensive excavations with the "spades" with which the hind feet are furnished.

Rhinophrynidæ (ri-nō-frīn'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhinophryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of arceiferous salient batrachians, represented by the genus *Rhinophryne*, without maxillary teeth, with dilated sacral diapophyses, and the tongue free in front (proteroglossate). These toads are among a number known as *spadefooted*.

Rhinophylla (ri-nō-fil'ā), n. [NL. (W. Peters, 1865), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *phyllos*, a leaf.] A genus of very small South American phyllostomine bats, having no tail. *R. pumilio* is the least in size of the family, having a forearm only 1½ inches long.

rhinophyma (ri-nō-fī-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *phyma*, a tumor: see *Phymata*.] Hyperemia of the skin of the nose, with hypertrophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands, forming a well-developed grade of acne rosacea; restricted by some to cases presenting extraordinary enlargement, sometimes regarded as distinct from acne rosacea.

rhinoplast (ri-nō-plāst), n. [Irreg. < *rhinoplasty*.] One who undergoes a rhinoplasty operation; one who has an artificial nose.

rhinoplastic (ri-nō-plas'tik), a. [*Gr. rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *plastikos*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty.

Rhinoplastic operation, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular piece of skin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose. Sometimes called *Talpacotian operation*, from Talpacotus, an Italian surgeon, who first performed it. See *Carpue's rhinoplastic operation*, under *operation*.

rhinoplasty (ri-nō-plas-ti), n. [= F. *rhinoplastie*; as *rhinoplast-ic* + *-y*.] Plastic surgery of the nose.

Rhinopoma (ri-nō-pō-mā), n. [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *pōma*, a lid, cover.] A remarkable genus of Old World emballonurine bats, with one species, *R. microphyllum*, having a long slender tail produced far beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane, two joints of the index-finger, united premaxillary bones, and very weak incisors. The genus exhibits cross-relationships between *Emballonuridæ* and *Nyctelidæ* (of another section of *Microchiroptera*), and is sometimes made type of a supergeneric group (*Rhinopomata*). This bat is found in Egyptian tombs and similar dusky retreats of Africa and India.

Rhinopomastes (ri-nō-pō-mas'tēz), n. [NL. (Sir Andrew Smith, 1828, in the form *Rhinopomastus*), irreg. < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *πομαστήριον*, dim. of *πώμα*, a lid, cover.] A genus of African wood-hoopoes of the family *Irisoridæ*. There are several species, as *R. cyanomelas*. See *Irisoridæ*.

Rhinoptera (ri-nop'te-rā), n. [NL. (Kuhl, 1836), < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *πτερόν*, wing, = F. *feu-*

ther.] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays of the family *Myliobatidæ*, having the snout emarginate, teeth in several series, and cephalic fins below the level of the disk. *R. quadriloba* is a cow-nosed ray, of great size, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward.

rhinorrhagia (ri-nō-rā'ji-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *rhagia*, < *rhēgōn*, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the nose; epistaxis.

rhinorrhœa, rhinorrhœa (ri-nō-rē'ā), n. [NL. *rhinorrhœa*, < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *rhœa*, a flow, < *rhēō*, flow.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Also called *rhinoblenorrhœa*.

rhinorrhœal, rhinorrhœal (ri-nō-rē'al), a. [*Gr. rhinorrhœa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or affected with rhinorrhœa.

Rhinorhina (ri-nōr'thā), n. [NL., < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *rhina*, straight.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Phænicophæinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1830, characteristic of the Malaccas. *R. chlorophæa* is the only species. — 2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

rhinoscleroma (ri-nō-skler-ō-mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *sklēros*, hard, + *-oma*.] A disease affecting principally the nose, but also the nasal passages, lips, and the pharynx, characterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red color and of a stony induration. It is of slow growth, without inflammation of surrounding parts, and without pain except on pressure; a short bacillus seems to be invariably present in the growth. Rhinoscleroma is a rare disease, the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers.

rhinoscope (ri-nō-skōp), n. [*Gr. rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for examining the nose. The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror, but smaller, for introduction into the pharynx, with a concave head-mirror or other device for throwing the light upon it; with this the posterior nares are examined. An instrument for holding the nostrils open and the hairs out of the way, so that the nasal passages may be inspected from in front, is usually called a *nose-speculum*.

rhinoscopy (ri-nō-skōp'ik), a. [*Gr. rhinoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope or rhinoscopy; made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope.

rhinoscopy (ri-nō-skō-pi), n. [*Gr. rhinoscope* + *-y*.] The inspection of the nares with a rhinoscope from behind (posterior rhinoscopy), or with a nasal speculum from in front (anterior rhinoscopy).

rhinotheca (ri-nō-thē'kā), n.; pl. *rhinothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *rhīs* (rhī-), nose, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the upper mandible of a bird, exclusive of the dermotheca.

rhinothecal (ri-nō-thē'kal), a. [*Gr. rhinotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinotheca.

Rhipiptera (ri-hip'te-rā), n. pl. Same as *Rhipiptera*.

Rhipiceræ (ri-pis'e-rā), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1817), < Gr. *rhīpsis*, a fan, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of serricorn beetle, typical of the family *Rhipiceridæ*. The species are all South American and Australian. Also called *Rhipidocera*.

Rhipiceridæ (rip-i-ser'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1834), < *Rhipiceræ* + *-idæ*.] A small family of serricorn beetles, having the front coxæ transverse and the onychium large and hairy, comprising 9 genera of few species, widely distributed except in Europe. Also called *Rhipidoceridæ*.

rhipidate (rip'i-dāt), a. [*Gr. rhīpsis* (rhīpsid-), a fan, + *-ate*.] Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

rhipidion (ri-pid'i-on), n.; pl. *rhipidia* (-ā). [*Gr. rhipidion*: see *rhipidium*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the eucharistic fan, or flabellum. Also *rhipis*.

Rhipidistia (rip-i-dis'ti-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *rhīpsis* (rhīpsid-), a fan, + *ιστίον*, a sail.] An order of rhipidopterygian fishes, having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, comprising the extinct family *Tristichopteridæ*.

rhipidistious (rip-i-dis'ti-us), a. [*Gr. Rhipidistia* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to the *Rhipidistia*. See quotation under *rhipidopterygian*.

rhipidium (ri-pid'i-um), n.; pl. *rhipidia* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. *rhīpsidion*, dim. of *rhīpsis*, a fan.] In *bot.*, a fan-shaped cymose inflorescence, in which the successive branches or relative axes are in the same plane, and each from the back of the preceding; a form, according to Eichler (the author of the name), occurring only in monocotyledons.

Rhipidoglossa (rip'i-dō-glos'sā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *rhīpsis* (rhīpsid-), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] Rhipidoglossate mollusks; a large group, vari-

ously called order, suborder, or division, of probranchiate gastropods, characterized by a heart with two auricles and a ventricle, and teeth of the odontophore in many marginal rows; the other teeth are generally a median, several admedian, and numerous marginal on each side. It includes numerous marine forms of the families Turbinidae, Trochidae, Neritidae, etc., and terrestrial species of the families Helicidae, Hydrocenidae, and Proserpiidae.

Rhipidoglossata (rip-i-dō-glo-sā'tā), n. pl. [NL.: see rhipidoglossate.] Same as Rhipidoglossa.

rhipidoglossate (rip-i-dō-glos'āt), a. [NL. *rhipidoglossatus, < Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπίδ-), a fan, + γλῶσσα, the tongue; see glossate.] In Mollusca, having upon the radula, in any one of the many cross-rows of teeth, generally one median tooth, three or more admedian teeth, and numerous marginal teeth. See out under radula.

Rhipidogorgia (rip-i-dō-gōr'ji-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπίδ-), a fan, + γοργός, grim, fierce, terrible.] A genus of alcyonarian polyps of the family Gorgoniidae, expanded in a regularly reticulate flabelliform shape. They are known as fan corals and sea fans, and have often been referred to the more comprehensive genus Gorgonia. R. flabellum is one of the commonest corals of tropical and subtropical waters, found in most collections of such objects for ornamental purposes. It varies much in size and contour (compare cut under coral), but preserves its flatness and finely netted structure; it is generally of a purplish color.



Fan-coral (Rhipidogorgia flabellum).

Rhipidophoridae, Rhipidophorus. Same as Rhipidophoridae, etc.

Rhipidoptera (rip-i-dop'te-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of rhipidopterous; see rhipidopterous.] Fan-winged insects, a group of abnormal Coleoptera, regarded as an order; synonymous with Strepsiptera. The usual form is Rhipiptera, after Latreille, 1817.

rhipidopterous (rip-i-dop'te-rus), a. [NL. rhipidopterous, < Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπίδ-), a fan, + πτερόν, wing, = E. feather.] Fan-winged, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the Rhipidoptera; strepsipterous. Also rhipipterous.

Rhipidopterygia (rip-i-dop-te-rj'i-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπίδ-), a fan, + πτερυγία (πτερυγ-), a wing.] A superorder of teleostomous fishes, having special fin-supports to the pectorals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and anal. It is subdivided into the orders Rhipidistia and Actinistia.

rhipidopterygian (rip-i-dop-te-rj'i-an), a. and n. I. a. Of or relating to the Rhipidopterygia.

As I have already pointed out, there are two types of the Rhipidopterygian fin, the Rhipidistious, where baseoste are present (teste Traquair), and the Actinistious. Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

II. n. One of the Rhipidopterygia.

rhipidura (rip-i-dū'rā), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπίδ-), a fan, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. Pl. rhipiduræ (-rē). The posterior pair of pleopods of a crustacean, together with the telson, when these are developed, as in macrurous crustaceans. For example, the flat shelly plates or swimmerets of the end of a lobster's tail form a rhipidura. See e in cut under pereopod. C. Spence Bate.



Fan-tailed Flycatcher (Rhipidura flabellifera).

through the Oriental and Australian regions; the fan-tailed flycatchers. R. flabellifera is an example. Vigors and Horsfield, 1825.

Rhipiphoridae (rip-i-for'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < Rhipiphorus + -idae.] A family of heteromeric beetles, having the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, and the prothorax at the base as wide as

the elytra. The family is represented in all parts of the globe, but comprises only 14 genera, none of them very rich in species. North America has 4 genera and 23 species. The beetles are found upon flowers, and the larvae, so far as known, are parasitic upon other insects. Rhipiphorus pectinicornis is parasitic in Europe upon the croton-bug, or German roach, Ectobia germanica. Also called Rhipiphoridae.

Rhipiphorus (ri-pif'ō-rus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. ῥιπίς, a fan, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. bear¹.] A genus of heteromeric beetles, typical of the family Rhipiphoridae, having the elytra shorter than the body, the mouth-organs perfect, the middle coxae contiguous, and the vertex depressed, not projecting above the anterior border of the pronotum. It is represented in all parts of the world, although only about 50 species have been described; 11 are known in North America. Also Rhipiphoridae.

rhipipter (ri-pip'tēr), n. [NL. Rhipiptera.] A member of the Rhipiptera; a strepsipter, as a stylops.

Rhipiptera (ri-pip'te-rā), n. pl. [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of *rhipipterous; see rhipipterous, and cf. Rhipidoptera.] In Latreille's classification, the eleventh order of insects, composed of degraded parasitic forms, corresponding to Kirby's order Strepsiptera, and now considered to form a family of heteromeric Coleoptera under the name Stylopidae. Also Rhipidoptera. See out under stylops.

rhipipteran (ri-pip'te-ran), n. and a. I. n. A rhipipter.

II. a. Same as rhipipterous or rhipidopterous. **rhipipterous** (ri-pip'te-rus), a. [NL. *rhipipterous for rhipidopterous; see rhipidopterous.] Same as rhipidopterous.

Rhipsalis (rip'sā-lis), n. [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), irreg. < Gr. ῥίψ (ῥιπ-), plaited work of osiers or rushes, a mat, crate.] A genus of caeti of the tribe Opuntieae. It is characterized by small flat flowers, six to ten spreading oblong petals, a cylindrical, angled, and dilated stem, and a smooth ovary bearing in fruit a smooth pea-like berry containing somewhat pear-shaped seeds. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, with one in South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Ceylon, the only cactus native to those regions. They are unlike any other cactus genus in their great variety of form and habit of stems, some resembling mistletoe, some the marsh-sampire, some the ice-plant, others the Epiphyllum, etc. They are fleshy shrubs with a woody axis, jointed branches, and lateral flowers, which project from notches on the edges of the flat branched species. Their leaves are reduced to minute scales, which appear at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of the species are epiphytes, pendent from the branches of trees, often for many feet; whence sometimes called mistletoe-cactus, some species also having white berries. Also called willow-cactus, in conformity with the genus name. In cultivation they are reared in pots and baskets.

Rhipoglossa (rip-tō-glos'ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ῥιπίς, thrown out (< ῥίπτειν, throw), + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] A suborder of Lacertilia, or lizards, represented by the family Chamaleontidae alone, characterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue, well-developed limbs, but no clavicle, pterygoid not reaching the quadrate bone, and nasal bones not bounding the nasal apertures; contrasted with Eriglossa. Also Rhipoglossæ. Gill, 1885.

rhipoglossate (rip-tō-glos'āt), a. Pertaining to the Rhipoglossa, or having their characters.

rhizanth (ri-zan'th), n. [Rhizanthous.] A plant of the class Rhizanthæ; a plant that flowers or seems to flower from the root, as Rafflesia.

Rhizanthæ (ri-zan'thē), n. pl. [NL. (Blume, 1828), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ἄνθος, flower, + -æ.] A class of plants proposed by Lindley. See rhizogen.

rhizanthous (ri-zan'thus), a. [< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ἄνθος, flower.] Flowering from the root or seeming root. A. Gray.

rhizantoicous (ri-zan-toi'kus), a. [Irreg. < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ἄντι, opposite, + οἶκος, dwelling. Cf. anteci, antecians.] In bryol., having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former on a very short branch cohering with the latter by the rhizome.

rhizic (ri'zik), a. [< Gr. ῥιζικός, of or pertaining to the root, < ῥίζα, root; see root¹.] Pertaining to the root of an equation.—Rhizic curve, a curve expressed by P = 0 or Q = 0, where P + Q√-1 = z + ρ, zρ-1 + etc., and z = x + y√-1.

rhizina (ri-zī'nā), n.; pl. rhizinæ (-nē). [NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, a root, + -ina¹.] In bot., same as rhizoid.

rhizine (ri'zin), a. [< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + -ine¹.] In bot., same as rhizoid.

rhizinous (ri-zī'nus), a. [< rhizine + -ous.] In bot., having rhizoids.

rhizocarp (ri-zō-kārp), n. A plant of the order Rhizocarpeæ.

Rhizocarpeæ (ri-zō-kār'pē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Batsch, 1802), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + καρπός, fruit.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous Filicineæ, embracing the families Salviniaceæ and Marsileaceæ. This name is not much used at the present time, the two families being embraced in the Hydropteridæ, or heterosporous ferns. See Hydropteridæ, Marsileaceæ, and Salviniaceæ for special characterization.

rhizocarpean (ri-zō-kār'pē-an), a. [< Rhizocarpeæ + -an.] In bot., of or pertaining to the Rhizocarpeæ.

rhizocarpan (ri-zō-kār'pi-an), a. Same as rhizocarpean.

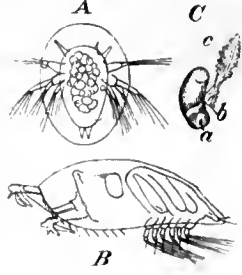
rhizocarpic (ri-zō-kār'pik), a. [< rhizocarpous + -ic.] In bot., characterized as a perennial herb; having the stem annual but the root perennial. De Candolle.

rhizocarpous (ri-zō-kār'pus), a. [< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + καρπός, fruit.] Same as rhizocarpic.

rhizocaul (ri-zō-kāl), n. [< NL. rhizocaulus, < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + καύς, stalk.] The rootstock of a polyp; that part of a polypoid by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support.

rhizocephalus (ri-zō-kā'lus), n.; pl. rhizocephali (-li). [NL.; see rhizocephal.] A rhizocephal.

Rhizocephala (ri-zō-sef'ā-lā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of rhizocephalus; see rhizocephalus.] A group of small parasitic crustaceans, having a cylindrical, sac-like, or disciform unsegmented body, without organs of sense, intestine, limbs, or cement-organs, but with an oral and an anal opening, and the sexual organs well developed. The species are hermaphroditic, and the young go through a nauplius stage and a cypris stage. The Rhizocephala are by some made an order of a subclass Cirripedia; others class them with Cirripedia as a division, Pectostrea, of Entomostraca; by others again they are referred to the Epizoa (Ichthyophthiria or fish-lice). These parasites attach themselves by their modified antennæ, resembling a number of root-like processes, which bury themselves in the substance of the host, whence the name. They are represented by two principal genera, Sacculina and Peltozoster, each made by some the type of a family. They are parasites of crabs. Also called Centrogonida.



Forms of Rhizocephala.

A, nauplius stage of Sacculina purpurea. B, cypris stage of Lernaeopoda porcellanæ. C, adult of Peltozoster paguri; a, anterior end; b, aperture through which pass the root-like processes, c.

rhizocephalon (ri-zō-sef'ā-lon), n. [NL., sing. of Rhizocephala.] Any member of the order Rhizocephala. [Rare.]

rhizocephalous (ri-zō-sef'ā-lus), a. [< NL. rhizocephalus, < Gr. ῥιζοκέφαλος, having the flower growing straight from the root, < ῥίζα, root, + κεφαλή, head.] Rooted by the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the Rhizocephala.

rhizoconin (ri-zō-kō'nin), n. [< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + NL. conium + -in².] A crystallizable proximate principle found in the root of Conium maculatum.

rhizoconolein (ri-zō-kō-nō'lē-in), n. [< rhizocon(in) + L. oleum, oil, + -in².] A crystallizable body found in Conium maculatum.

rhizocrinoid (ri-zok'ri-noid), n. [< Rhizocrinus + -oid (cf. erinoid).] A crinoid of the genus Rhizocrinus; an apioerinite.

Rhizocrinus (ri-zok'ri-nus), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, a root, + κρίνον, lily; see erinoid.] A genus of crinoids of the family Encrinidae, one of the few living forms of Crinoidea. R. lafontensis, the typical species, is a kind of lily-star or sea-lily, about 3 inches in length, living at a depth of from one hundred to three hundred fathoms in the sea, rooted to the bottom. Its structure is fully illustrated in the figure given under Crinoidea.

rhizodont (ri-zō-dont), a. and n. [< Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ὄδους (ὄδουτ-) = E. tooth.] I. a. Having teeth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the jaw, as erocodiles.

II. n. A rhizodont reptile.

Rhizodonta (ri-zō-don'tā), n. pl. [NL.: see rhizodont.] The rhizodont reptiles.

Rhizodus (ri-zō-dus), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ὄδους = E. tooth.] In ichth., a genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the coal-measures, referred to the family Cyclopteridae. They were of large size, with huge teeth. R. hiberni is one of the species.

Rhizoflagellata (ri-zō-flaj-e-lā'tā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + NL. flagellum; see flagellum, 3.] An order of flagellate Infusoria, having pseudopodial as well as flagelliform appen-

dages. These animalcules move by means of pseudopodia, like ordinary rhizopods, but also have a flagellum or flagella; the ingestive area is diffuse. In W. S. Kent's system of classification the order consists of the genera *Mastigamoeba*, *Reptomonas*, *Rhizomonas*, and *Podostoma*.

rhizoflagellate (rī-zō-flaj'e-lăt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizoflagellata*.

rhizogen (rī-zō-jen), *n.* [*Gr. ῥίζα, root, + γενής, producing (see -gen).*] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants; specifically, a member of a division of plants (the class *Rhizanthæ*) proposed by Lindley, composed of flowering plants of a fungoid habit, parasitic upon rootstocks and stems. It embraced the present orders *Balanophoræ* and *Cytinaceæ*, now regarded as belonging to the apetalous dicotyledons. The genus *Rafflesia* is an illustration.

rhizogenic (rī-zō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, root-producing: said of cells in the pericambium of a root, just in front of a xylem-ray of a fibrovascular bundle, which give origin to root-branches.

rhizogenous (rī-zōj'e-nus), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *rhizogenic*.

rhizoid (rī'zoid), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ῥιζοειδής, contr. ῥιζώδης, like a root, < ῥίζα, root, + εἶδος, form.*] *I.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, root-like; resembling a root.

II. *n.* In *bot.*, a filamentous organ resembling a root, but of simple structure, found on compound thalli of all kinds, and on the stems of the *Muscincæ*. Rhizoids are numerous produced, and their function is the attachment of the plant to the substratum. The older term was *rhizina*. See cut under *prothallium*.

rhizoidal (rī'zoi-dal), *a.* [*Gr. ῥιζοειδής, like a root.*] In *bot.*, rhizoid-like; resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid.

The *rhizoidal* tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.

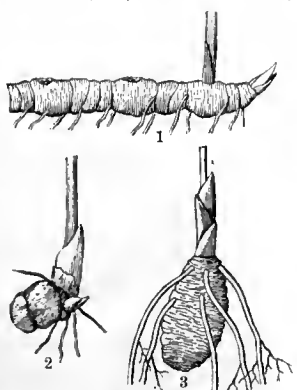
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 282.

rhizoideous (rī-zoi'dē-us), *a.* [*Gr. ῥιζοειδής, like a root.*] *I.* In *bot.*, like or resembling a rhizoid. — *2.* Same as *rhizoid*.

rhizoma (rī-zō'mă), *n.*; *pl. rhizomata* (-ma-tă). [*NL.: see rhizome.*] A rhizome: used chiefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants.

rhizomania (rī-zō-mă'ni-ă), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, a root, + μανία, madness.*] In *bot.*, an abnormal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, and figs, which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is some defect in the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient nourishment to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in common laurel, in which plant rhizomania generally forebodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple-trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out; these, absorbing moisture and finally decaying, are a cause of canker on the tree.

rhizome (rī'zōm), *n.* [= *F. rhizome*, < *NL. rhizoma*, < *Gr. ῥίζωμα, root, < ῥίζωiv, cause to take root, in pass. take root, < ῥίζα, root: see root*.] In *bot.*, a stem of root-like appearance, horizontal or oblique in position, lying on the ground or subterranean, bearing scales instead of leaves, and usually producing from its apex a leafy shoot or scape. Rhizomes may be slender, with well-marked nodes, as in mints, couch-grass, etc., or thickened with stores of nutriment, as in species of iris, Solomon's-seal, etc.—in the latter case producing at the apex an annual bud which furnishes the aerial shoot of the next season, and gradually dying at the old end. Rhizomes shade off gradually into corrus and bulbs on the one hand, and into tubers on the other. See these terms. Also *rhizoma*. See also cuts under *arrov-root* and *moniliform*.



Forms of Rhizome.

1. *Polygonatum giganteum* (Solomon's-seal); 2. *Arisema triphyllum* (Indian turp); 3. *Trillium sessile*.

Rhizomonadidæ (rī-zō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Rhizomonas (-monad-) + -idæ.*] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Rhizomonas*. These animalcules are repent or sedentary, with a single anterior flagellum. The family includes *Reptomonas* and *Mastigamoeba*.

Rhizomonas (rī-zōm'ō-nas), *n.* [*NL. (Kent, 1880-1), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μονάς, a unit: see monad.*] The typical genus of *Rhizomonadidæ*. The species are monadiform, uniflagellate, sedentary, with radiating digitiform pseudopodial prolongations. *R. verrucosa* is found in hay-infusions.

rhizomorph (rī'zō-mōrf), *n.* [*NL. rhizomorpha.*] *In bot.*, a comprehensive term for certain subterranean mycelial growths associated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants, especially trees, the cultivated vine, etc. They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi, as *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, etc.

Rhizomorpha (rī-zō-mōr'fă), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μορφή, form.*] A supposed genus of fungi, characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments, now known to belong to *Agaricus melleus*, *Dematophora necatrix*, and other forms.

rhizomorphoid (rī-zō-mōr'foid), *a.* [*Gr. ῥιζομορφοειδής, like a rhizomorph.*] Rhizomorphous.

rhizomorphous (rī-zō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μορφή, form.*] *1.* Root-like in form.— *2.* In *zool.*, same as *rhizoid*.

Rhizomys (rī'zō-mis), *n.* [*NL. (J. E. Gray, 1830), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + μῦς, a mouse.*] A notable genus of mole-rats of the family *Spalacidae*, having the eyes open, though very small, ears naked and very short, thumb rudimentary, tail



Bamboo-rat (*Rhizomys badius*).

short and partially haired, and general form robust. The upper incisors arch forward, and there is no premolar; the upper molars have one deep internal and two or more external enamel-folds; the lower molars reverse this pattern. There are several Asiatic and African species, as the bay bamboo-rat of Asia, *R. badius*, which is of large size and very destructive to the bamboo, on the roots of which it feeds.

rhizonychia (rī-zō-nik'i-ăl), *a.* [*Gr. ῥιζονυχία + -ία.*] Rooting or giving root to a nail or claw; of or pertaining to a rhizonychium.

rhizonychium (rī-zō-nik'i-um), *n.*; *pl. rhizonychia* (-ă). [*NL., < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ὄνυξ (ὄνυχ-), a claw.*] A claw-joint; the ungual or last phalanx of a digit; that phalanx which bears a claw.

Rhizophaga (rī-zōf'a-gă), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of rhizophagus: see rhizophagous.*] One of five sections in Owen's classification of marsupials, including those which feed on roots. The wombat is a characteristic example.

rhizophagan (rī-zōf'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* *I.* *a.* Same as *rhizophagous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhizophaga*.

rhizophagous (rī-zōf'a-gus), *a.* [*NL. rhizophagus, < Gr. ῥιζοφάγος, eating roots (ῥιζοφάγειν, eat roots), < ῥίζα, root, + φάγειν, eat.*] Root-eating; habitually feeding on roots; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga*.

All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous* (or Root-eaters). *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.*

Rhizophora (rī-zōf'ō-ră), *n.* [*NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named with ref. to the aerial roots; neut. pl. of rhizophorus: see rhizophorous.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, the mangroves, type of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*, and of the tribe *Rhizophoreæ*. It is characterized by a four-parted calyx, surrounded with a cupule or involucre of partly united bractlets, by its four petals and eight to twelve elongated and nearly sessile anthers, which are at first many-celled, and by a partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into a fleshy cone and bears two pendulous ovaries in each of its two cells. There are 2 (or, as some regard them, 5) species, frequent on muddy or coral shores in the tropics, there forming dense and almost impassible jungles known as mangrove-swamps. They are trees with thick cylindrical and scarred branchlets, bearing opposite thick and smooth coriaceous leaves, which are ovate or elliptical and entire. Their large rigid flowers are borne in axillary clusters, followed by a nut-like one-seeded fruit. The seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long-persistent fruit. It contains a large embryo with a very long club-shaped radicle, which soon pierces the point of the hard pericarp and lengthens till it reaches the mud, or becomes a foot long before falling. The mangrove is also remarkable for spreading by aerial roots. The ordinary species is *R. mucronata*, which reaches to semitropical Florida, the delta of the Mississippi, and Texas. See *mangrove*.

Rhizophoraceæ (rī'zō-fō-ră'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lindley, 1845), < Rhizophora + -aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the cohort *Myrtales* and series *Calyceifloræ*; the mangrove family. It is characterized by a two- to six-celled ovary with its ovules pendulous from the apex of the cell, and by a valvate calyx, and two, three, or four times as many stamens as petals. It includes about 50 species in 17 genera and 3 tribes, all tropical, and most of them forming dense and malarious jungles about river-mouths and along shores. They are usually extremely smooth, with round and nodose branchlets, and opposite thick and rigid leaves, which are commonly entire and have elongated and very caducous intrapetiole stipules. They bear axillary cymes, panicles, spikes, or racemes of rather inconspicuous flowers.

rhizophore (rī'zō-fōr), *n.* [*NL. rhizophorum, neut. of rhizophorus, root-bearing: see rhizophorous.*] In *bot.*, a structure, developed in certain species of the genus *Selaginella*, which bears the true roots. It has the external appearance of a root, but has no root cap, and the true roots are produced from its interior when it deliquesces into a homogeneous mucilage.

Rhizophoreæ (rī-zō-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < Rhizophora + -eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Rhizophoraceæ*. It is characterized by extremely smooth opposite entire and stipulate leaves, and by an inferior ovary with a single style and an embryo without albumen. It includes about 17 species, all tropical maritime trees, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Rhizophora*, the mangrove, is the type.

rhizophorous (rī-zōf'ō-rus), *a.* [*NL. rhizophorus, < MGr. ῥιζοφόρος, root-bearing, < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + φέρω, < φέρειν = E. bear*.] In *bot.*, root-bearing; specifically, of or pertaining to the natural order *Rhizophoraceæ*.

rhizophydium (rī-zō-fid'i-ăl), *a.* [*Rhizophyidium + -ium.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Rhizophyidium*.

Rhizophyidium (rī-zō-fid'i-um), *n.* [*NL. (Schenk), supposed to stand for Rhizophidium, alluding to the deficiency of roots; irreg. < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + φειδός, sparing.*] A small genus of unicellular zygomycetous fungi, of the suborder *Cladochytriceæ*, parasitic on certain of the larger algae. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host plant at a very early stage of their existence, and gradually develop at the expense of the protoplasmic contents of the latter. *R. Dieckmannii* is parasitic on species of *Ectocarpus*.

rhizopod (rī-zō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. rhizopodius (-pod-) (as a noun, in def. 2, rhizopodium), < Gr. ῥίζα, root, + ποδός (ποδ-) = E. foot.*] *I.* *a.* Provided with pseudopods, as an animalcule: having processes of sarcode, as if roots, by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves; root-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense. Also *rhizopodous*.

II. *n.* *1.* A member of the *Rhizopoda*, in any sense.— *2.* In *bot.*, same as *rhizopodium*.

Rhizopoda (rī-zōp'ō-dă), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see rhizopod.*] *1.* In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), the third family of "diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appendages"—that is, without permanent appendages, as cilia or flagella. This is the original meaning of the word, since much extended. Dujardin included in his *Rhizopoda* the 8 genera *Arcella*, *Difflugia*, *Trinema*, *Englypha*, *Gromia*, *Miliola*, *Cristellaria*, and *Verticella*.

2. The lowest class of *Protozoa*, composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts, and provided with diversiform temporary or permanent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-substance, by means of which locomotion, fixation, and ingestion are effected. There is no mouth or special ingestive area; the sarcode may be distinguishable into an outer ectoplasm and an inner endoplasm; a nucleus and nucleolus (endoplast and endoplastule) may be present; and most of these animalcules secrete a shell or test, often of great beauty and complexity. The rhizopods are minute, usually microscopic organisms, some or other forms of which abound in both salt and fresh waters. The characteristic pseudopodia are highly diverse in form, and constantly change, but occur in two principal forms, coarse lobate or digitate processes and fine slender rays, both of which may run together or interlace. The valuation and limitation of the *Rhizopoda* have varied with different authors. A normal amoeboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class. Other forms included under *Rhizopoda* are the so-called moners of the order *Monera*; the *Foraminifera*, with a calcareous shell; and the *Radiolaria*, with a silicious shell. By common consent the sponges, which have been classed with *Rhizopoda*, are now excluded, even by those who still consider these organisms as protozoans. See cuts under *Amaba*, *Foraminifera*, and *Radiolaria*.

rhizopodal (rī-zōp'ō-dal), *a.* [*Gr. ῥιζοποδία + -άλ.*] Same as *rhizopod*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., xii. § 474.*

rhizopodan (rī-zōp'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr. ῥιζοποδία + -αν.*] Same as *rhizopod*.

rhizopodium (rī-zō-pō'di-um), *n.* [*NL.: see rhizopod.*] In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi. Also *rhizopod*.

rhizopodous (rī-zōp'ō-dus), *a.* [*Gr. ῥιζοποδία + -ους.*] Same as *rhizopod*.

rhizoristic (rī-zō-ris'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ρίζα*, root, + *ὁρίζω*, verbal adj. of *ὀρίζω*, limit, define (see *horizon*, *aorist*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, pertaining to the separation of roots of an equation.—**Rhizoristic series**, a series of disconnected functions which serve to fix the number of real roots of a given function lying between any assigned limits. *Sylvest.*

Rhizostoma (rī-zōs'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ρίζα*, root, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Rhizostomidae*. *R. pulmo* is an example. See cut under *aculeph*.

Rhizostomata (rī-zō-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ρίζα*, root, + *στόμα*(τ), mouth.] An order of discomedusans, or suborder of *Discomedusae*, having the parts arranged in fours or multiples of four, and the single primitive mouth closed up and replaced by several secondary oral apertures, whence several long root-like processes or so-called polypites depend (whence the name), and provided with four subgenital pouches, distinct (*Tetragameliæ*) or fused in one (*Monogameliæ*). *Rhizostoma*, *Cassiopæa*, *Cephea*, and *Crambessa* are leading genera. See cuts under *aculeph* and *Discophora*.

Rhizostomatidæ (rī-zō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Rhizostoma* (-*stomat*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of aculephs; the root-mouthed jellyfishes: the emended form of *Rhizostomidae*.

rhizostomatous (rī-zō-stōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ρίζα*, root, + *στόμα*(τ), mouth.] Having root-like processes depending from the mouth; specifically, pertaining to the *Rhizostomata*, or having their characters.

rhizostome (rī-zō-stōm), *n.* A member of the *Rhizostomata*.

rhizostomean (rī-zō-stō'mē-an), *a.* [*<* *rhizostome* + *-an*.] Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizostomidæ (rī-zō-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Rhizostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogameliæan rhizostomatous discomedusans, represented by the genus *Rhizostoma*. They are huge jellyfishes, which may attain a diameter of 3 feet, possess powerful stinging-organs proportionate to their size, and are found chiefly in tropical seas. See cut under *aculeph*.

rhizostomous (rī-zōs'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizota (rī-zō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizotus*: see *rhizotic*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing the rooted or fixed wheel-animalcules, as the families *Flosculariidae* and *Melicertidae*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. It is one of 4 orders, contrasting with *Plumina*, *Bdellograda*, and *Scirtopoda*. See cut under *Floscularia*.

rhizotaxis (rī-zō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ρίζα*, root, + *τάξις*, order.] In *bot.*, the arrangement or disposition of roots. Compare *phylloaxis*.

rhizotaxy (rī-zō-tak-si), *n.* Same as *rhizotaxis*.

rhizote (rī-zōt), *a.* [*<* NL. *rhizotus*, *<* Gr. **ρίζω*-*τός*, rooted, *<* *ρίζω*, root, *<* *ρίζα*, root.] Rooted, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Rhizota*.

Rhizotrogus (rī-zō-trō'gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), *<* Gr. *ρίζα*, root, + *τρώγω*, gnaw, nibble, munch.] A genus of melolonthine beetles. *R. solstitialis* is a European species known as the *midsummer chafer*.

rhizula (rīz'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *ρίζα*, root: see *root*.] The root-like prothallium of mosses (protonema) and of some other cryptogams. [Disused.]

rhodalose (rō'dā-lōs), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ρόδον*, rose (see *rose*), + *άλς* (*āl-*), salt, + *-ose*.] Red or cobalt vitriol; cobalt sulphate.

rhodanic (rō-dan'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *ρόδον*, rose, + *-αν* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid which produces a red color with persalts of iron. Rhodanic acid is also called *sulphoquinic acid*.

Rhodanthe (rō-dan'thē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1834), *<* Gr. *ρόδον*, rose, + *άνθος*, flower.] A former genus of *Compositæ* found in western Australia. The only species is *R. Manglesii*, of which there are several varieties, differing from each other mainly in the size and color of the flower-heads, which have the dry character of the flowers commonly called "everlastings." It is an annual, rising from 1 to 1½ feet high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem-clasping leaves of a glaucous green, and flower-heads, varying from deep rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner. It is now made a section of *Helipterum*.

Rhodeina (rō-dē-i'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Rhodeus* + *-ina*.] A group of cyprinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Rhodeus*. They have a moderate anal (commencing under the dorsal), and the lateral line running midway between the upper and lower edges of the caudal peduncle. They are confined to Europe and Asia.

rhodeoretin (rō-dē-or'e-tin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ρόδεος*, of roses (*<* *ρόδον*, rose), + *ρητινη*, resin.] One of the elements of resin of jalap, identical with jalapin and convolvulin. It is hard, and insoluble in ether.

rhodeoretin (rō-dē-or'e-tin'ik), *a.* [*<* *rhodeoretin* + *-ic*.] Obtained from rhodeoretin.—**Rhodeoretinic acid**, an acid produced by treating rhodeoretin with alkalis.

rhodes-wood (rōdz'wūd), *n.* The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*: so called from its resemblance to rhodium-wood, and used for a similar purpose. See *rhodium-wood*. Also called *candlewood*.

Rhodeus (rō'dē-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1836), *<* Gr. *ρόδεος*, of roses, *<* *ρόδον*, rose: see *rose*.] The typical genus of *Rhodeina*. *R. amarus* (the *bitterling* in German) is the typical species.

Rhodian (rō'di-an), *a. and n.* [= F. *Rhodiën*, *<* L. *Rhodus*, Rhodian, *<* *Rhodus*, *Rhodos*, *<* Gr. *Ῥόδος*, the isle of Rhodes.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, southwest of Asia Minor.—**Rhodian laws**, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea.—**Rhodian pottery**. See *pottery*, and cut under *amphora*.—**Rhodian school of sculpture**, an important school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the celebrated group known as the *Laocoon* is the capital work. The ar-



Rhodian School of Sculpture.—The *Laocoon*, in the Vatican. (The existing incorrect restorations of arms, etc., are omitted.)

tists of this school sought their inspiration in the works of Lysippus. The intensity of expression attained in the *Laocoon* has never been surpassed, and its exaggerations are redeemed by its real power. The group, however, falls far short of the supreme excellence attributed to it by Pliny and by the art amateurs of the end of the eighteenth century. The Rhodian school is intimately connected with that of Pergamum.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Rhodes.

rhoding (rō'ding), *n.* *Naut.*, either of the brass boxes for the brake of a ship's pump.

rhodochlorid, rhodochloride (rō'di-ō-klor'īd, -īd or -īd), *n.* [*<* *rhodium* + *chlorid*, *chloride*.] In *chem.*, a double chlorid of rhodium and the alkali metals.

Rhodiola (rō-dī'ō-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), *<* Gr. *ρόδον*, rose, + dim. *-i-ola*.] A former genus of alpine plants belonging to the natural order *Crassulaceæ*, now made a section of *Sedum* (which see).

Rhodites (rō-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), *<* Gr. *ρόδιτης*, pertaining to a rose (applied to wine flavored with roses), *<* *ρόδον*, rose: see *rose*.] A notable genus of gall-flies of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidae*, having the hypopygium shaped like a plowshare, the marginal cell of the fore wings completely closed, and the claws of the hind tarsi entire. All of the species make galls on the rose. *R. rosæ* produces the mossy rose-gall, or bedegar. (See *bedegar*.) *R. radicum* produces root-galls. Seven species are known in North America, and five in Europe.

rhodium (rō'di-um), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ρόδιος*, made of roses, rose-like, *<* *ρόδον*, a rose: see *rose*.] Chemical symbol, Rh; atomic weight, 103 (Jörgensen). A metal discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium fuses in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, but with greater difficulty than platinum. When fused it is grayish-white, resembling aluminum in luster and color, and has a specific gravity of 12.1. When pure it is almost insoluble in acids, but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. Of all the metals of the platinum group rhodium is the one most easily attacked by chlorine.—**Oil of rhodium**. See *oil*.

rhodium-gold (rō'di-nm-gōld), *n.* A doubtful variety of native gold, said to contain a considerable amount of rhodium.

rhodium-wood (rō'di-nm-wūd), *n.* [NL. *lignum rhodium*, rosewood: see *rhodium* and *rose-wood*.] A sweet-scented wood from the root

and stem of two shrubs, *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, found in the Canaries. It has been an article of commerce, and from it was distilled an essential oil used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but now replaced by artificial compounds. The name is applied also, at least in the form *rhodes-wood*, to the similar wood of *Amyris balsamifera* of the West Indies, etc., also called *candlewood*.

rhodizite (rō'di-zīt), *n.* [So called because it colors the blowpipe-flame red; *<* Gr. *ροδιζειν*, be like a rose (*<* *ρόδον*, rose), + *-ιτε*.] A rare borate of aluminum and potassium, occurring in minute isometric crystals resembling boracite in form. It is known only from the vicinity of Ekaterinburg in the Urals.

rhodochrome (rō'dō-krōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ρόδον*, rose, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A mineral of a compact or granular structure and reddish color. Like the related crystallized mineral kaminerite, it is classed as a chromiferous variety of the chlorite penninite.

rhodochrosite (rō'dō-kros'īt), *n.* [*<* Gr. *ρόδον*, rose, + *χρῶσις*, a coloring, + *-ιτε*.] Native manganese protochlorite, a mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals, or massive with rhombohedral cleavage, usually of a delicate rose-red color. It is isomorphous with the other rhombohedral carbonates, calcite or calcium carbonate, siderite or iron carbonate, etc. Also called *dialogite*.

Rhodocrinidæ (rō-dō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Rhodocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Rhodocrinus*, having five basals, five parabasals or subradials, and ten or twenty branched rays; the rose-enerinites, chiefly of the Carboniferous formation.

rhodocrinite (rō-dōk'ri-nīt), *n.* [*<* NL. *Rhodocrinus* + *-ite*.] An enerinite of the genus *Rhodocrinus*; a rose-enerinite.

Rhodocrinus (rō-dōk'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *ρόδον*, rose, + *κρίνον*, lily.] A genus of Paleozoic enerinites, or fossil erinoids, with a cylindrical or slightly pentagonal column of many joints, perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal; the rose-enerinites.

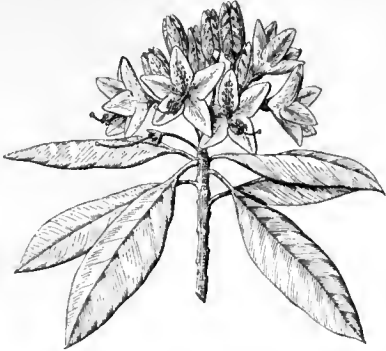
Rhododendron (rō-dō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), *<* Gr. *ρόδοδένδρον*, the olean-der, *<* *ρόδον*, rose, + *δένδρον*, tree.] **I.** A large genus of shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by a broad, spreading, and oblique corolla, usually with five imbricating lobes; eight to ten stamens, the anthers opening by pores; and a five- to twenty-celled ovary with numerous ovules in many crowded rows, the seeds appendaged. There are about 170 species, natives of the mountains of Europe, Asia, the Malay archipelago, and North America, most abundant in the Himalayas. They are commonly shrubs, less often trees, smooth, hairy, woolly, or scurfy, and often with whorled branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, most often crowded at the ends of the branches. Their handsome flowers are commonly borne in corymbs, and have conspicuous, more or less unequal, long, slender, and curving stamens, with long hairs clothing their base.



Rhododendron grande (Himalayas).

The fruit is a woody pod, splitting septidally from the apex into valves, and filled with seeds like fine sawdust, each containing a cylindrical embryo and fleshy albumen. Most of the species, and all of those best known, produce their new growths below the flowers, which form a terminal inflorescence destitute of leaves, and developed from a large scaly bud. The leaves in the typical species, forming the section *Rhododendron* proper, are evergreen and coriaceous; but they are deciduous in the sections *Azalea* and *Tausia*, which include the American species commonly known as *azaleas*, and produce leaves closely encircling the flowers, or, in *Tausia*, mixed with them. The flowers, nearly or quite 2 inches across, often reach in *R. Aucklandiæ* a breadth of 6 inches. See *pinkier-flower*.

2. [l. e.] Any one of the many species of the above genus, belonging to the section Rhododendron; the rose-bay. The rhododendrons are handsome shrubs, much cultivated for their evergreen leathery leaves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowers. The ordinary species of American outdoor plantations is R. Catawbiense, the Catawba or Carolina rhododendron, hybridized with the more tender exotics R. Ponticum and R. arboreum. The Catawba speeiea grows from 3 to 6, rarely 20, feet high, has oval or oblong leaves and broadly bell-shaped lilac-purple or (in culture) variously colored flowers. It is native in the Alleghanles from Virginia southward. It has also been largely cultivated in Europe, and there are hundreds of varieties. The great rhododendron (or laurel), R. maximum, abounds in the Al-



Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (Rhododendron maximum).

leghanies, and is found as far north as Maine and Canada. It is commonly taller than R. Catawbiense, with narrower leaves, and flowers pink or nearly white with a greenish throat. It is a fine species, but much less cultivated than the last; it affords some hybrids. The Californian rhododendron, R. Californicum, resembles the Catawba rhododendron, but has more showy flowers. It deserves cultivation, and has proved hardy in England. The Pontic rhododendron, R. Ponticum, is the most common species of European gardens, hardy only as a low shrub in the northern United States. R. arboreum, the tree rhododendron, is a fine Himalayan species, 25 feet high, with the leaves silvery-white beneath, and the flowers scarlet varying to white. The Lapland rhododendron, R. Lapponicum, is a dwarf arctic and alpine species of both hemispheres, growing prostrate in broad tufts. The Siberian or Dahurian rhododendron, R. Dauricum, a dwarf species, somewhat cultivated, bears its bright rose-purple flowers on naked shoots in early spring.—Indian rhododendron. See Melastoma.

Rhodomela (rō-dom'e-lā), n. [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + μέλας, black.] A genus of marine algæ of the class Floridææ and type of the suborder Rhodomeleæ. The fronds are dark-red, filiform or subcompressed and pinnately decomposed, with filiform branches, the tetraspores tripartite, the cystocarpis sessile or pedicellate, and the spores pyriform. The genus is small, and mostly confined to high latitudes in both hemispheres. There are two species or forms on the New England coast.

Rhodomelææ (rō'dō-mē-lā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey, 1849), < Rhodomela + -ææ.] Same as Rhodomeleæ.

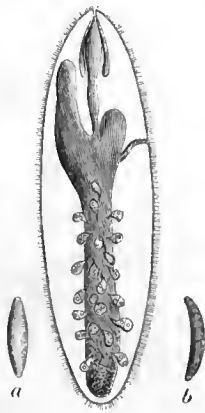
Rhodomeleæ (rō-dō-mē'lē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Agardh, 1841), < Rhodomela + -ææ.] A suborder of florideous algæ, named from the genus Rhodomela. This is the largest suborder of the Floridææ, and contains many of the most beautiful seaweeds. It is characterized mainly by the cystocarpic fruit, which is external and has the spores borne separately on short stalks. The fronds are usually filiform and branching.

rhodomontade, a. and n. See rodomontade.

rhodonite (rō'dō-nīt), n. [Irreg. < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + -ίτης.] Native manganese silicate, sometimes containing zinc or calcium: a mineral occurring massive, rarely in distinct crystals, of a fine rose-red or pink color. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone.

Rhodope (rō'dō-pē), n. [NL. (Kölliker, 1847), prob. < Gr. Ῥοδόπη, Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.] A remarkable genus, type of the family Rhodopeidæ, based on R. veranyi. This little creature exhibits such equivocal characters that it has been considered by some as a planarian worm, by others as an abrancheiate mollusk, though it has no odontophore.

rhodophane (rō'dō-fān), n. [< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + φανής, appearing, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] A red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body.



Rhodope veranyi. a, top view; b, side view; c, longitudinal section (enlarged).

rhodophyl, rhodophyll (rō'dō-fil), n. [< Gr. ῥόδος, red, + φύλλον, a leaf.] The compound pigment of the red algæ.

rhodophyllite (rō-dō-fil'it), n. [< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + φύλλον, leaf, + -ίτης.] In mineral., a variety of penninite from Texas in Pennsylvania, of a reddish color, and peculiar in containing a small percentage of chromium sesquioxide.

rhodophyllous (rō-dō-fil'us), a. [< rhodophyll + -ous.] In bot., containing rhodophyl; like rhodophyl.

Cytoplasm mostly rhodophyllous. H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 213.

Rhodopidæ (rō-dop'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhodope + -idæ.] A family of simple marine invertebrates of uncertain relationship, typified by the genus Rhodope. They are of an elongate flattened form, somewhat convex dorsally, and destitute of mantle, dorsal appendages, tentacles, branchiæ, and odontophore. The digestive tube is very simple, and there is no pharynx, kidney, or heart. The family has been referred to the nudibranchiate gastropods and to the turbellarians. See cut under Rhodope.

rhodopsin (rō-dop'sin), n. [< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + ὄψις, view, + -ίνη.] Visual purple; a pigment found in the outer segments of the retinal rods. It is quickly bleached by light, but the purple color is regained by placing the pigment in the dark. In the normal retina it is restored by the action of the pigmentary layer of cells.

Rhodora (rō-dō'rā), n. [NL. (Duhamel du Monceau, 1767), so called from the rose-colored flowers; < Gr. ῥόδον, rose (see rose¹), the NL. word being based, as to form, on the L. rhodora, a plant, Spirea Ulmaria or Aruncus, and said to be a Gallic word.] 1. A former genus of Ericaceæ, now included in Rhododendron, section Azalea, but still giving name to the tribe Rhodoreæ. It was set apart chiefly on account of its prominently two-lipped flower, of which the lower lip consists of two petals, completely separate, or much more nearly so than the three divisions of the upper lip. There was but one species. See def. 2.

2. [l. e.] A low deciduous shrub, Rhododendron Rhodora (Rhodora Canadensis), a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northward, often covering acres with its delicate rosy flowers, which appear before the leaves.

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes, I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods, Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook; . . . The purple petals, fallen in the pool, Made the black water with their beauty gay. Emerson, The Rhodora.

Rhodoreæ (rō-dō'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Don, 1834), < Rhodora + -ææ.] A tribe of plants of the order Ericaceæ, characterized by a septical capsule fruit, deciduous, imbricated, and commonly gamopetalous corolla, and shrubby habit. It includes 16 genera, chiefly of northern regions and mountains, often very showy in blossom, as in the genera Rhododendron, Kalnia, Ledum, and Rhodothamnus. See Rhodora and Azalea.

rhodosperm (rō-dō-spēr'm), n. [< Rhodospermeæ.] An individual alga of the class Rhodospermeæ.

Rhodospermeæ (rō-dō-spēr'mē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + σπέρμα, seed.] A name employed by Harvey for the red or purple algæ, which are now placed under Agardh's older name Floridææ.

rhodospermin (rō-dō-spēr'min), n. [< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ίνη.] Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the Floridææ, forming the red coloring matter.

Rhodosporeæ (rō-dō-spō'rē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + σπόρος, seed, + -ææ.] Same as Rhodospermeæ.

Rhodostauritic (rō'dō-stā-rot'ik), a. [Intended as a translation into Gr. form of Rosierucian; < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + σταυρός, cross, + -ίτης. Cf. Gr. σταυρωτικός, crossed, cruciform.] Rosierucian.

Ontis, . . . The good old hermit, that was said to dwell Here in the forest without trees, that built The castle in the air, where all the brethren Rhodostauritic live. B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Isles.

Rhodostethia (rō-dō-stē'thi-ā), n. [NL. (Macgillivray, 1842), < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + στήθος, the breast.] A genus of Laridæ, so called from the rose-tint of the breast, unique in the family in having the tail cuneate; the wedge-tailed gulls. Ross's rosy gull, R. rosea, is the only species, inhabiting the arctic regions. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of birds, but has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska. It is white, rose-tinted, with black collar, wing-tips, and bill, red feet, and pearl-blue mantle; the length is 14 inches. Also called Rossia. See cut in next column.

Rhodothamnus (rō-dō-tham'nus), n. [NL. (Reichenbach, 1830), < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + θάμνος,



Rosy or Wedge-tailed Gull (Rhodostethia rosea).

bush.] A genus of small shrubs of the order Ericaceæ and tribe Rhodoreæ. It is characterized by having a wheel-shaped corolla and ten long stamens, and terminal, solitary, and long-peduncled flowers. The only species, R. Chamæcistus, is a native of the Austrian and Italian Alps. It is a low branching shrub with scattered short-petioled leaves, which are elliptical-lanceolate, entire, evergreen, and shining. It bears rose-colored flowers, large for the size of the plant, with spreading and curving stamens, the long slender peduncles and the calyx glandular-hairy. The whole plant in habit and flower resembles an azalea. The fruit is an erect five-furrowed globose capsule. Sometimes called ground-cistus, translating the specific name.

rhodotilite (rō-dot'i-lit), n. [< Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + τίλος, down, + -ίτης.] A mineral found at Pajsberg in Sweden, having the same composition as inesite.

Rhodymenia (rō-di-mē'ni-ā), n. [NL. (Greville, 1830), < Gr. ῥόδον, rose, + ἴμνη, membrane: see hymen².] A genus of marine algæ of the class Floridææ, giving its name to the order Rhodymeniaceæ (which see for characters). See dulse, dillisk.

Rhodymeniaceæ (rō-di-mē-ni-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Rhodymenia + -ææ.] An order of florideous seaweeds of purplish or blood-red color. The root is disk-like or branched, much matted; the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. Rhodymenia palmata, or dulse, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the genus Gracilaria are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, etc., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the agar-agar of the Chinese.

rhœadic (rē-ad'ik), a. [NL. Rhœas (Rhœad-ic) (see def.) (< Gr. ῥαῖς (rhoi-ā), a kind of poppy) + -ίτης.] Contained in or derived from the poppy Papaver Rhœas.—Rhœadic acid, one of the coloring principles in the petals of Papaver Rhœas.

rhœadine (rē-ā-din), n. [< Rhœad(ic) + -ίνη.] A crystallizable alkaloid (C₂₁H₂₁NO₆) found in Papaver Rhœas. It is non-poisonous.

rhœagenine (rē-aj'e-nin), n. [< NL. Rhœas (see rhœadic) + -γεν + -ίνη.] A base, isomeric with rhœadine, found in acidified solutions of rhœadine.

rhomb (romb), n. [< OF. rhambe, F. rhombe = Sp. It. rombo = Pg. rombo, < L. rhombus, ML. also rhombus, rumbus, a magician's circle, a kind of fish, in LL. a rhomb in geometry, ML. also a point of the compass, < Gr. ῥόμβος, ῥέμβος, a spinning-top or -wheel, a magic wheel, a spinning or whirling motion, also a rhomb in geometry, a lozenge, < ῥέμβειν, revolve, totter, nasalized form of ῥέπειν, sink, fall, be unsteady. Doublet of rumb, rumb.] 1. In geom., an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two being obtuse and two acute.

See how in warlike muster they appear, In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. Milton, P. R., iii. 509.

2. In crystal., a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—3. In zool., a pair of semirhombos forming a rhombic figure, as certain plates of cystic crinoids.—4. A material circle. [Rare.]

That swift Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppress'd, Invisible else above all stars, the wheel Of day and night; which needs not thy belief If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day Travelling east, and with her part averse From the sun's beam meet night, her other part Still luminous by his ray. Milton, P. L., viii. 134.

Fresnel's rhomb, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after under-

Rhomb.

going within the rhomb, at its outer faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which becomes plane-polarized again on being transmitted through a second Fresnel's rhomb.—**Pectinated rhomb**, in crinoids, a hydrosphere.

rhombarsenite (rom-bär'se-nit), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + E. arsenite.*] Same as *claudite*.

rhombi, *n.* Plural of *rhombus*.

rhombic (rom'bik), *a.* [= *F. rhombique*; as *rhomb + -ic.*] 1. Having the figure of a rhomb.—2. In *zool.*, approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond, usually with the angles a little rounded.—3. In *crystal.*, often used as an equivalent of *orthorhombic*: as, the *rhombic pyroxenes* (that is, those crystallizing in the orthorhombic system).—4. In *bot.*, oval, but somewhat angular at the sides.—**Longitudinally rhombic**, having, as a rhomb, the longer diameter in a postero-anterior direction.—**Rhombic dodecahedron, octahedron, etc.** See the nouns.—**Rhombic pyroxenes.** See *pyroxene*.—**Transversely rhombic**, having the longer diameter of the rhomb across the length of the body or organ.

rhombical (rom'bi-kal), *a.* [*rhombic + -al.*] Same as *rhombic*.

rhombicosidodecahedron (rom-bi'kō-si-dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, rhombus, + εἰκοσι, twenty, + δωδεκάεδρον, a dodecahedron. Cf. icosidodecahedron.*] A solid having sixty-two faces—twelve belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty to the icosahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has its dodecahedral faces pentagonal, its icosahedral faces triangular, and its triacontahedral faces square; while the other has the dodecahedral faces decagons, the icosahedral faces hexagons, and the triacontahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated icosidodecahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombicuboctahedron (rom'bi-kū-bok-ta-hē'dron), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + κύβος, cube, + ὀκτάεδρον, neut. of ὀκτάεδρος, eight-sided (see octahedron).*] A solid having twenty-six faces, formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has the cubic and dodecahedral faces squares, and the octahedral faces triangles; while the other has the cubic faces octagons, the octahedral faces hexagons, and the dodecahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated cuboctahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombiform (rom'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*L. rhombus, rhomb, + forma, form.*] Shaped like a rhomb; rhombic; rhomboid. In *entom.*, noting parts which are of the same thickness throughout, the horizontal section being a rhomb: as, *rhombiform* joints of the antennæ.

Rhombigena (rom-bij'e-nā), *n. pl.* [NL.] A variant of *Rhombogena*.

rhombo-atloideus (rom'bō-at-loi'dē-us), *n.*; *pl. rhombo-atloidei (-i).* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + NL. atl(as) (see atlas, 3) + -oideus.*] A muscular slip, occasionally arising from one or two lower cervical or upper dorsal spines, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

Rhombochirus (rom-bō-kī-rus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1863), *Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + χεῖρ, hand (with ref. to the pectoral fin).*] A genus of *Echeiroidæ* or *remoras*, differing from *Remora* in the structure



Rhombochirus osteochir.

of the pectoral fins, which are short and broad, somewhat rhombic in outline, and with flat, stiff, partially ossified rays. There is but one species, *R. osteochir* (so named from the bony pectoral rays), occurring from the West Indies to Cape Cod.

rhombocæle (rom'bō-sēl), *n.* [*NL. rhombocælia.*] Same as *rhombocælia*. *Wilder, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 326.*

rhombocælia (rom-bō-sē'li-ā), *n.*; *pl. rhombocæliæ (-æ).* [NL., *Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + κοιλία, cavity: see cælia.*] The sinus rhomboidalis of the myelon: a dilatation of the cavity of the spinal cord in the sacral region. This is a sort of ventricle, or enlargement of the hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord, observable in many vertebrate embryos, representing to some extent the complicated and persistent system of ventricles in the opposite end of the same neural axis; but it is not often well marked in adults. It is a most notable and persistent in birds, in which class it presents the figure which has suggested the term *sinus rhomboidalis*, and its later synonym *rhombocælia* or *rhombocæle*, applied conformably with a recent system of naming the several cæliæ of the cerebro-spinal axis. See cut under *provertebra*.

rhombocælian (rom-bō-sē'li-an), *a.* [*rhombocælia + -an.*] Pertaining to the rhombocælia, or having its characters.

Rhomboganoidei (rom'bō-ga-noi'dē-j), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + NL. Ganoidei.*] An order of fishes: same as *Ginglymodi*.

rhombogen (rom'bō-jen), *n.* [*NL. rhombogenus: see rhombogenus.*] The infusoriform embryo of a nematoid worm: one of the phases or stages of a nematoid embryo: distinguished from *nematogen*. See cut under *Dicylema*.

Rhombogena (rom-boj'e-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. *pl. of rhombogenus: see rhombogenus.*] Those *Dicylemida* which give rise to infusoriform embryos. See cut under *Dicylema*.

rhombogenic (rom-bō-jen'ik), *a.* [*rhombogenus + -ic.*] Same as *rhombogenus*.

rhombogenuous (rom-boj'e-nus), *a.* [*NL. rhombogenus, Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + γενής, producing: see -gen.*] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the character of a rhombogen.

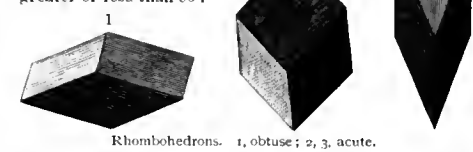
rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē'dral), *a.* [*rhombohedron + -al.*] 1. In *geom.*, of or pertaining to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.—2. In *crystal.*, relating to a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type. They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. See *hexagonal*.—**Rhombohedral carbonates**, the isomorphous group of the native carbonates of calcium (calcite), of magnesium (magnesianite), of iron (siderite), of manganese (rhodochrosite), of zinc (smithsonite), and the intermediate compounds, as the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium (dolomite), etc. These all crystallize in rhombohedrons and related forms with closely similar angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from 105° to 107½°.—**Rhombohedral tetartohedrim.** See *tetartohedrim*.

rhombohedrally (rom-bō-hē'dral-i), *adv.* In a rhombohedral form; as a rhombohedron.

It [nordenskjöldite] crystallizes *rhombohedrally* with *a : c = 1 : 0.8221*, and is tabular in habit. *American Naturalist, XXIV, 364.*

rhombohedric (rom-bō-hē'drik), *a.* [*rhombohedron + -ic.*] Same as *rhombohedral*. *Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 290.*

rhombohedron (rom-bō-hē'dron), *n.* [*Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + ἔδρα, base.*] In *geom.* and *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six rhombic planes. In crystallography a rhombohedron is usually regarded as a hemihedral form of the double hexagonal pyramid. It may be obtuse or acute, according as the terminal angle—that is, the angle over one of the edges which meet in the vertex—is greater or less than 90°.



Rhombhedrons. 1, obtuse; 2, 3, acute.

rhomboid (rom'boid), *a. and n.* [= *OF. rhomboid, F. rhomboid = Sp. It. romboide = Pg. rhomboid, Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + εἶδος, form.*] 1. *a.* Having a form like or approaching that of a rhomb; having the shape of a rhomboid (see *H., 1*); rhomboidal. Specifically—*(a)* In *anat.*, rhombiform, as a muscle or ligament; pertaining to the rhomboidel or rhomboidem. *(b)* In *bot.*, imperfectly rhombic with obtuse angles, as some leaves.—**Rhomboid ligament.** Same as *rhomboidem*.—**Rhomboid muscle.** Same as *rhomboides*.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a non-equilateral oblique parallelogram.—2. In *crystal.*, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.—3. In *anat.*, a rhomboides.

rhomboidal (rom-boi'dal), *a.* [= *F. rhomboidale = Sp. It. romboide; as rhomboid + -al.*] Having the shape of a rhomboid.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar *rhomboidal* surfaces whose sides are parallel. *Brewster, Treatise on Optics, II, 22.*

Rhomboidal fossa, the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Rhomboidal porgy.** See *porgy*.—**Rhomboidal sinus**, the fourth ventricle.

rhomboides, *n.* Plural of *rhomboidem*.

rhomboidel, *n.* Plural of *rhomboides*.

rhomboides (rom-boi'des), *n.* [*L. rhomboides, Gr. ῥόμβος, rhomb, + εἶδος, form: see rhomboid.*] 1. A rhomboid. [Rare.]

See them under *sall* in all their lawn and sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II, 2f. [cap.] [NL.] An old genus of fishes. *Klein, 1745.—3. [cap.]* [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *De Blainville, 1824.*

rhomboidem (rom-boi'dē-m), *n.*; *pl. rhomboides (-æ).* [NL.: see *rhomboid.*] In *anat.*, the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib; the rhomboid ligament: so called from its rhombic form in man.

rhomboides (rom-boi'dē-us), *n.*; *pl. rhomboides (-i).* [NL. (*sc. musculus*, muscle): see *rhomboid.*] Either of two muscles, major and minor, which connect the last cervical vertebra and several upper dorsal vertebrae with the vertebral border of the scapula.—**Rhomboides occipitalis**, an additional muscle sometimes found running parallel with the rhomboides minor, from the scapula to the occipital bone.

rhomb-solid (romb'sol'id), *n.* A solid generated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diagonal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

rhomb-spar (romb'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

rhombus (rom'bus), *n.*; *pl. rhombi (-bi).* [L.: see *rhomb.*] 1. Same as *rhomb*.—2. [*cap.*] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole.—3. [NL.] In *ichth.*: *(a)* [*cap.*] A genus of *Stromateidæ*, generally united with *Stromateus*. *Locépède, 1800.* *(b)* The Linnean specific name of the turbot (as *Pleuronectes rhombus*), and later [*cap.*] a generic name of the same (as *Rhombus maximus*), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera. *Cuvier, 1817.*

rhonchal (rong'kal), *a.* [*rhonchus + -al.*] Relating or pertaining to rhonchus.—**Rhonal fremitus**, a vibration or thrill felt in palpating the chest-wall when there is mucus or other secretion in the bronchial tubes or a cavity.

rhonchial (rong'ki-al), *a.* Same as *rhonchal*.
rhonchisonant (rong'ki-sō-nant), *a.* [*L. rhonchisonus, snorting (said of the rhinoceros), < L. rhonchus, a snoring, snorting, + sonare, sound: see sonant.*] Snorting. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

rhonchus (rong'kus), *n.* [= *F. rhoncus = Sp. Pg. runco, < L. rhonchus, < Gr. ῥόγχος, βέγχος, prop. βέγκος, a snoring, snorting, < βέγκειν, rarely βέγχειν, snore, snort.*] A rale, usually a bronchial or cavernous rale.—**Cavernous rhonchus**, a cavernous rale.—**Cavernulous rhonchus**, a small cavernous rale.—**Rhonchus sibilans**, a sibilant rale.—**Rhonchus sonorus**, a sonorous rale.

rhone (rōn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *rone*².

rhopalie (rō-pal'ik), *a.* [= *F. ropalique, < LL. ropalicus, < Gr. ῥοπαλικός, lit. like a club (increasing gradually in size from one end to the other), < ῥοπαλον (> ML. ropalum), a club, < βέπειν, incline.*] In *anc. pros.*, noting a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it. Also spelled *ropalie*.

Rhopalocera (rō-pa-los'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1840), neut. *pl. of rhopalocerus: see rhopaloceros.*] One of two suborders of *Lepidoptera*, characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennæ (whence the name); the butterflies, or diurnal lepidopterous insects: contrasted with *Heterocera*, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, or moths. In a few exceptional cases the antennæ are filiform, pectinate, or otherwise modified. The wings are elevated when at rest, and there is no bristle connecting the two wings of the same side. The larvae are very variable, but are generally not hairy, and never spin cocoons. Five families are usually recognized, the *Nymphalidæ*, *Erycinidæ* (or *Lemonidæ*), *Lycaenidæ*, *Papilionidæ*, and *Hesperiidæ*. The genera (including synonyms) are 1,100 or more in number; the species are estimated at 7,000. About 460 species inhabit Europe, while about 625 are known in America north of Mexico.

rhopaloceral (rō-pa-los'e-ral), *a.* [*rhopaloceros + -al.*] Same as *rhopaloceros*.

A wealth of illustration to which *rhopaloceral* literature was hitherto a stranger. *Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 19.*

rhopaloceros (rō-pa-los'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. rhopaloceros, < Gr. ῥοπαλον, a club, + κέρα, a horn.*] Having clubbed antennæ, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Rhopalocera*, or having their characters.

Rhopalodina (rō'pa-lō-dī-nā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. ῥοπαλον, a club, + -ina (meaningless) + -ina.*] The only genus of *Rhopalodiniæ*. *R. lageniformis* is the only species. *J. E. Gray, 1848.*

Rhopalodiniæ (rō'pa-lō-dī-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rhopalodina + -idæ.*] A family of diceious tetrapneumonous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*. They have separate sexes, four water-lungs or respiratory trees, a lageniform body

with the mouth and anus at the same end of it, five oral and five anal ambulacra, ten oral tentacles and calcareous plates, ten anal papillæ and plates, and two-rowed pedicels. They are sometimes called sea-gourds.

Rhopalodon (rô-pal'ô-don), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥοπαλον, a club, + ὀδών (ôdôn-) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Russia, based on remains exhibiting club-shaped teeth, as *R. wangenheimi*. Fischer.

Rhopalonema (rô-pa-lô-nê-mâ), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥοπαλον, a club, + νῆμα, a thread.] A notable genus of trachymedusans of the family *Trachymematidæ*, represented by such species as *R. velatum* of the Mediterranean. Gegenbaur.

rhotacism, v. i. See *rhotacize*.

rhotacism (rô'ta-siz), n. [= F. *rhotacisme*, < LL. *rhotacismus*, < LGr. ῥωτακισμός, < ῥωτακίζω, rhotacize: see *rhotacize*.] 1. Too frequent use of *r*.—2. Erroneous pronunciation of *r*; utterance of *r* with vibration of the uvula.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong *Rhotacism* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Camden and Fuller notice as peculiar to the people of Carnten in Leicestershire. Southey, *The Doctor*, ccxxiii.

3. Conversion of another sound, as *s*, into *r*.

That too many exceptions to the law of *rhotacism* in Latin exist has been felt by many scholars, but no one has ventured a theory that would explain them en masse. Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 492.

Also spelled *rotacism*.

rhotacize (rô'ta-siz), v. i.; pret. and pp. *rhotacized*, ppr. *rhotacizing*. [*rhotacize*, < LGr. ῥωτακίζω, make overmuch or wrong use of *r*, < ῥω, rho, the letter *ρ*, *r*. Cf. *iotacism*.] 1. To use *r* too frequently.—2. To make wrong use of *r*; pronounce *r* with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue.—3. To convert other sounds, as *s*, into *r*; substitute *r* in pronunciation.

Latin, Umbrian, and other *rhotacizing* dialects. The Academy, Feb. 4, 1883, p. 82.

Also spelled *rhotacise*, *rotacize*, *rotacise*.

rhubarb (rô'bârb), n. and a. [Early mod E. also *rheubarb*, *reubarbe*, *rubarbe*, *reubarbe*; < OF. *rubarbe*, *reobarbe*, *rhubarbe*, *reubarbare*, F. *rhubarbe* = Pr. *reubarba* = Cat. *riubarbarro* = Sp. *ruibarbo* = Pg. *reubarbo*, *ruibarbo* = It. *reobarbaro*, *rabarbaro*, formerly *rabbarbaro* = D. *rabarber* = G. *rhabarber* = Dan. Sw. *rabarber* (Turk. *rubâs*), < ML. *rheubarbarum*, *rhubarbarum*, also *reubarbarum*, for *rheum barbarum*. < Gr. ῥῆον βάρβαρον, rhubarb. ῥῆον, rhubarb (ῥῆον, ML. *rheum*, being appar. a deriv. or orig. an adj. form of ῥῆ, the *Rha*, or Volga river, whence rhubarb was also called *rhu Ponticum*, 'Pontic rha' (see *rhapontic*), and *rha barbarum*, 'barbarous' (i. e. foreign rha)]: see *rha*, *Rheum*?, and *barbarous*.] 1. n. 1. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, especially for species affording the drug rhubarb and the culinary herb of that name. The specific source of the official rhubarb is still partially in question; but it is practically



Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

settled that *R. officinale* is one of the probably several species which yield it. *R. palmatum*, *R. Franzensbachi*, and *R. hybridum* also have some claims. The article is produced on the high table-lands of western China and eastern Tibet, and formerly reached the western market by the way of Russia and Turkey, being named accordingly. It is now obtained from China by sea (Chinese rhubarb), but is more mixed in quality, from lack of the rigorous Russian inspection. Various species, especially *R. Rhaponticum* and *R. palmatum*, have been grown in England and elsewhere in Europe for the root, but the product is inferior, from difference either of species or of conditions. The common garden rhubarb is *R. Rhaponticum* and its varieties. It is native from the Volga to central Asia, and was introduced into England about 1573. Its leaves were early used as a pot-herb, but the now common use of its tender acidulous leafstalks as a spring substitute for fruit

in making tarts, pies, etc., is only of recent date. Attempts to use it as a wine-plant have not been specially successful. Some other species have a similar acid quality. From their stature and huge leaves, various rhubarbs produce striking scenic effects, especially *R. Emodi*, the Nepal rhubarb, which grows 5 feet high and has wrinkled leaves veined with red; and still more the better-formed *R. officinale*. A finer and most remarkable species is *R. noble*, the Sikkim rhubarb, which presents a conical tower of lubricating foliage a yard or more high, the ample shining-green root-leaves passing into large straw-colored bracts which conceal beautiful pink stipules and small green flowers. The root is very long, winding among the rocks. This plant is not easily cultivated.

2. The root of any medicinal rhubarb, or some preparation of it. Rhubarb is a much-prized remedy, remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent effect, the latter succeeding the former. It is also tonic and stomachic. It is administered in substance or in various preparations.

The patient that doth determine to receive a little *Rheubarb* suffereth the bitterness it leaveth in the throte for the profite it doth him against his feuer.

Guaenar, Letters (tr. by Helleswes, 1577), p. 242.

What *rhubarb*, cyme, or what purgative drug, Would scour these English heues? Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 55.

3. The leafstalks of the garden rhubarb collectively; pie-plant.—**Bog-rhubarb**. See *Petasites*.—**Compound powder of rhubarb**. See *powder*.—**False rhubarb**, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Monk's rhubarb**, the pience-deck, *Rumex Patientia*, probably from the use of its root like rhubarb; also, a species of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Poor man's rhubarb**, *Thalictrum flavum*.

II. a. Resembling rhubarb; bitter.

But with your *rubarbe* words ye must contend To grieue me worse.

Sir P. Sidney, *Astrophel and Stella*, xiv.

rhubarbative, a. [*rhubarb* + *-ative*.] Like rhubarb; hence, figuratively, sour. [Rare.]

A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangan than one of your *rhubarbative* faces.

Dekker, *Match Me in London*, iii.

rhubarby (rô'bârb-i), a. [*rhubarb* + *-y*.] Like rhubarb; containing, or in some way qualified by, rhubarb.

rhumb, **rumb** (rumb or ram), n. [Formerly also *rhunc*, *roomb*, *roumb*, *roumbe*; prob. < OF. *rhomb*, *rumb*, *rhombe*, a point of the compass, < Sp. *rumbo*, a course, point of the compass, = Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, a ship's course (*quarto do rumo*, a point of the compass), = It. *rombo*, < L. *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus, < Gr. ῥόμβος, a spinning-top, a magic wheel, a whirling motion, a rhomb in geometry: see *rhomb*.]

1. A vertical circle of the celestial sphere. So says Hutton; but if so, it is difficult to understand how Kepler (*Epitom. Astron.*, ii. 10), in order to explain def. 2, is driven to the trapezoidal figure of the points on the compass-card.

2. A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15' in azimuth.—3. The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

rhumb-line (rumb'lin), n. The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point. For long courses, especially in high latitudes, the rhumb-line is not the shortest or geodetical line, which is substantially a great circle; for the rhumb-line evidently goes round and round the pole, approximating to the equiangular spiral. Also called *loxodromic curve*.

rhumb-sailing (rumb'sâ'ling), n. In *navig.*, the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb-line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination. See *sailing*.

rhumet, n. See *rhumb*.



Branch of Poison-ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) with Male Flowers. a, male flower; b, fruits.

Rhus (rus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhus*, < Gr. ῥοῖς, sumac.] A genus of shrubs and trees, belonging to the tribe *Spondiææ* of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew-nut family. It is characterized by flowers with from four to ten stamens, a solitary ovule pendulous from a basilar stalk, a small four- to six-cleft calyx, and four to six imbricated petals unchanged after flowering. The leaves are pinnate, one- to three-foliate, or sometimes simple; the flowers are small, in axillary or terminal panicles; the fruit is a small compressed drupe. The plant often abounds in a caustic poisonous juice, sometimes exudes a varnish. There are about 120 species, found throughout subtropical and warm climates, but infrequent in the tropics. They are especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, also in eastern Asia; 4 species are found in southern Europe, a few in the East India and the Andes, and 13 in the United States. Several species, some useful for tanning, are known as *sumac*. (For poisonous American species, see *poison-ivy*, *poison-oak*, and *poisonwood*.) *R. Cotinus* is the smoke-tree, mist-tree, or purple fringe-tree. (See *snake-tree*, also *young fustic*, under *fustic*.) A somewhat similar species, *R. cotinoides*, is known as *chittan-wood*. *R. vernicifera* is the Japanese lacquer-tree or varnish-tree. (See *lacquer-tree*.) The kindred black-varnish tree is of the genus *Melanorrhæa*. *R. succedanea* is the Japanese wax-tree. *R. semialata* bears the Chinese galls. *R. caudata*, the lithy-tree of Chili, is a small tree with very hard useful wood. *R. integrifolia*, though often but a shrub, is said to be the local "mahogany" in Lower California. See cut in preceding column.

rhusma (rus'mâ), n. [Also *rusma*; origin unknown.] A depilatory composed of lime, opium, and water, and called in the United States Dispensatory "Atkinson's depilatory." It is used not only for removing superfluous human hair, but also to some extent in tanning and tawing for removing hair from skins.

ryacolite (ri-ak'ô-lit), n. [*rhu* (ῥυακ-), a stream (< ῥέω, flow), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given to the glassy feldspar (orthoclase) from Monte Somma in Italy. Also spelled *ryacolite*.

Rhyacophila (ri-ak'ô-fil'i-lî), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥυακ- (ῥυακ-), a stream, + *φιλέω*, love.] The typical genus of *Rhyacophilidæ*.

Rhyacophilidæ (ri-ak'ô-fil'i-dê), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhyacophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopteran neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Rhyacophila*. The larvæ inhabit fixed stone cases in torrents, and the pupæ are enclosed in a silken cocoon. The forms are numerous, and are mostly European.

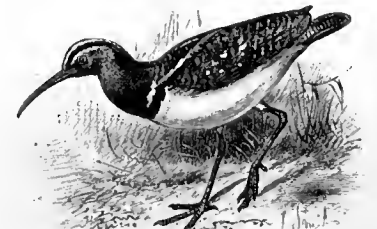
Rhyacophilus (ri-ak'ô-fil'us), n. [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. ῥυακ- (ῥυακ-), a stream, + *φιλέω*, love.] A genus of *Sceloporida*, belonging to the tetanine section, having a slender bill little longer than the head and grooved to beyond the middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate basal web between the outer and middle toes, the plumage dark-colored above with small whitish spots, and the tail rounded, fully barred with black and white; the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers. The green sandpiper of Europe, *R. ochropus*, is the type. The similar American species is *R.*



Solitary Sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*).

solitarius, commonly called the *solitary sandpiper*, abundant about pools and in wet woods and fields throughout the greater part of the United States. It is 8½ inches long and 16 in extent of wings.

rhyme, **rhymeless**, etc. See *rimel*, etc. **Rhynchæa** (ring-kê'â), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Rhynchea*, *Rynchæa*, *Rynchea*, *Rynchæa*; prop. *Rhynchæna* (Gloger, 1849), < LGr. ῥινγχαίνα, with a large snout, < Gr. ῥινγχος, snout,



South American Painted Snipe (*Rhynchæa semicollaris*).

muzzle (of swine, dogs, etc.), also a beak, bill (of birds), < ῥίχνειν, growl, snarl; cf. L. rugire, roar, bray, rumble: see ru².] 1. A peculiar genus of Scolopacidae, having the plumage highly variegated in both sexes, and the windpipe of the female singularly convoluted; the painted snipes. The female is also larger and handsomer than the male, to whom the duty of incubation is relegated. There are 4 widely distributed species—R. capensis of Africa, R. bengalensis of Asia, R. australis of Australia, and R. semicollaris of South America. More properly called by the prior name Rostratula.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. Zetterstedt, 1842.

rhynchæan (ring-ké'an), a. and n. [*Rhynchæa* + -an.] 1. a. In ornith., pertaining to the genus *Rhynchæa*.

II. n. A snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*.

Also *rhynchæan*.

Rhynchæna (ring-ké'nä), n. An emended form of *Rhynchæa*. Gloger, 1849.

Rhynchænus (ring-ké'nus), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < Gr. ῥύχνα, with a large snout: see *Rhynchæa*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family of snout-beetles or *Curculionidae*, having twelve-jointed antennæ.

Rhynchaspis (ring-kas'pis), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + ἀσπίς, a shield.] A genus of Anatidae; the shovelers: same as *Spatula*. Leach, 1824.

Rhynchea, n. See *Rhynchæa*.

rhynchean, a. and n. See *rhynchæan*.

Rhyncheta (ring-ké'tä), n. [NL., for **Rhynchochæta*, < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + χεῖρ, mane, cilium.] The typical genus of *Rhynchetidæ*, containing free naked forms with only one tentacle, as *R. cyclopus*, an epizoid species.

Rhynchetidæ (ring-ket'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhyncheta* + -idæ.] A family of suetorial tentaculiferous infusorians, represented by the genera *Rhyncheta* and *Urnula*, illoricate or loricate, with one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit.

Rhynchites (ring-ki'téz), n. [NL. (Herbst, 1796), < Gr. ῥύχος, snout.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Rhynchitidæ*, having the pygidium exposed and the elytra with striæ of punctures. It is a large and wide-spread genus, comprising about 75 species, and represented in all parts of the world except in Polynesia. They are of a coppery-bronze, bluish, or greenish color, and are found upon the flowers and leaves of shrubs. Thirteen species are known in the United States. *R. bacchus* is a handsome European species, which does great damage to the vine.

Rhynchitidæ (ring-ki'ti-dé), n. pl. [NL. (Le Conte, 1874), < *Rhynchites* + -idæ.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles or weevils, having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides. It is a small but rather widely distributed group.

Rhynchobdella¹ (ring-kob-del'ä), n. [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + ὀδύνη, leech.] A genus of opisthomous fishes, typical of the family *Rhynchobdelloidei*.

Rhynchobdella² (ring-kob-del'ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + ὀδύνη, leech.] One of two orders of *Hirudinea*, contrasting with *Gnathobdella*: so named in some systems when the *Hirudinea* are raised to the rank of a class.

Rhynchobdelloidei (ring-kob-de-loi'dé-i), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhynchobdella* + -oidei.] A family of opisthomous fishes, typified by the genus *Rhynchobdella*: same as *Mastacembelidæ*.

Rhynchocephala (ring-kō-sef'ä-lä), n. pl. [NL. (Goldfuss, 1820), < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A family of abdominal fishes having a produced snout, including *Centrisus*, *Mormyrus*, and *Fistularia*.—2. In *herpet.*, same as *Rhynchocephalia*.

Rhynchocephalia (ring-kō-se-fä'li-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + κεφαλή, head.] An order of *Reptilia*, having the skull monimostylic and cionocranial (with fixed quadrate bone and a columella), united mandibular rami, amphicelelian vertebrae, and no organs of copulation: named by Günther in 1867 from the genus *Rhynchocephalus* or *Hatteria* or *Sphenodon*. See out under *Hatteria*.

rhynchocephalian (ring-kō-se-fä'li-an), a. and n. [*Rhynchocephalia* + -an.] 1. a. Pertaining to the *Rhynchocephalia*, or having their characters: as, a *rhynchocephalian* type of structure; a *rhynchocephalian* lizard.

II. n. A member of the *Rhynchocephalia*.

rhynchocephalous (ring-kō-sef'ä-lus), a. Same as *rhynchocephalian*.

Rhynchoceti (ring-kō-sé'ti), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *Rhynchocetus*, q. v.] The ziphioid whales: so called from the genus *Rhynchocetus*. See *Ziphiidæ*.

Rhynchocetus (ring-kō-sé'tus), n. [NL. (Eschricht, 1849), < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + κῆτος, a whale: see *cetaceous*.] A genus of odontocete cetaceans; the toothed whales. See *Ziphius*.

Rhynchocæla (ring-kō-sé'lä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + κοίλος, hollow.] A group of protieuhous turbellarians, consisting of the nemerteans, and including all the *Proctocha* excepting the lowest forms called *Aerhynchia*.

The name was contrasted with *Dendrocaela* and *Rhabdocæla* when the nemerteans were included under *Turbellaria*, from which they are now generally excluded. See also figure of *Tetrastemma* under *Proctocha*, and cut under *Ptilidium*.

rhynchocælan (ring-kō-sé'lan), a. and n. [*Rhynchocæla* + -an.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocæla*; nemertean.

II. n. A member of the *Rhynchocæla*; a nemertean.

rhynchocæle (ring-kō-sél), a. Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocæla*; nemertean.

rhynchocælon (ring-kō-sé'lus), a. Same as *rhynchocælan*.

Rhynchocyon (ring-kos'i-on), n. [NL. (W. Peters, 1847), < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + κύων, dog.] The typical genus of *Rhynchocyonidæ*. There are



Fore End of Everted Frontal Protosome of *Tetrastemma*, one of the *Rhynchocæla*, showing the principal chitinous style and the reserve stylets.



Rhynchocyon petersi.

several species, which share with the macroscelidans the name *elephant-shrew*. *R. cernei* of Mozambique is about 8 inches long without the rat-like tail. *R. petersi* is another example.

Rhynchocyonidæ (ring-kō-si-on'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhynchocyon* + -idæ.] A family of small saltatorial insectivorous mammals of eastern Africa, typified by the genus *Rhynchocyon*. They are closely related to *Macroscelididæ*, but differ in having the ulna distinct from the radius, the skull broad between the orbits, distinct postorbital processes, all the feet four-toed, and the teeth thirty-six or thirty-four. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 1 or no incisors above and 3 below, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars above and below.

rhynchodont (ring-kō-dont), a. [*Rhynchocyon*, snout, + ὄδων (ὄδωντ-) = E. tooth.] In ornith., having the beak toothed, as a falcon.

Rhynchoflagellata (ring-kō-flaj-e-lä'tä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchoflagellatus*: see *rhynchoflagellate*.] Lankester's name of the *Noctuidæ*, regarded as the fourth class of corticate protozoans: so named from the large beak-like flagellum. See out under *Noctiluca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 860.

rhynchoflagellate (ring-kō-flaj'e-lät), a. [*Rhynchocyon*, snout, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellate*.] Having a flagellum like a snout; of or pertaining to the *Rhynchoflagellata*.

rhyncholite (ring-kō-lit), n. [*Rhynchocyon*, snout, beak, + λίθος, a stone.] The fossil beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod. Several pseudogenera have been based upon these beaks, as *Palaetothus* and *Rhyncholiteuthis* of D'Orbigny, and *Conehorhynchus* of De Blainville.

Rhyncholophidæ (ring-kō-lof'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhyncholophus* + -idæ.] A family of arachnidans. Koch.

Rhyncholophus (ring-kol'ō-fus), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + ὄψος, erect.] The typical genus of *Rhyncholophidæ*.

Rhynchonella (ring-kō-nel'ä), n. [NL., < Gr.



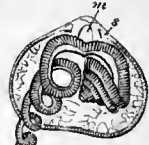
Rhynchonella pstitacea. a, adductor impression; c, oral lamellæ; d, deltidium; f, foramen; o, ovarian spaces; p, pedicel muscles; r, cardinal muscles; s, septum; t, teeth; v, sockets.

in front and depressed at the alvea, the ventral valve being front flattened or hollowed toward the middle, the hinge-

plates supporting two slender curved lamellæ, and the dental plates diverging. Six living species and a number of fossil ones represent the genus, which was founded by Fischer-Waldheim in 1809. *R. pstitacea* is a common North Atlantic species. See also out under *brachiol*.

rhynchonella-bed (ring-kō-nel'ä-bed), n. Any bed of rock containing a large proportion of specimens of the genus *Rhynchonella*: for example, a bed in the Middle Lias in Lincolnshire, England; a bed in the Middle Chalk, etc.

Rhynchonellidæ (ring-kō-nel'i-dé), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhynchonella* + -idæ.] A family of arthropomatus brachiopods. They have the brachial appendages flexible and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, supported only at the base by a pair of short-curved shelly processes; the valves more or less trigonal; the foramen beneath a usually produced beak, completed by a deltidium; and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate. They first appear in the Silurian, and continue to the present time.



Rhynchonella pstitacea, m, adductor muscles; s, sockets.

rhynchonelloid (ring-kō-nel'oid), a. [*Rhynchonella* + -oid.] Of or relating to the *Rhynchonellidæ*.

Rhynchonycteris (ring-kō-nik'te-ris), n. [NL. (W. Peters, 1867), < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + νυκτερίς, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of emballonurine bats with prolonged snout, containing one South and Central American species, *R. naso*.

Rhynchophora (ring-kof'ō-rä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchophorus*: see *rhynchophorous*.]

A section of tetramerous coleopterous insects, characterized by the (usual) elongation of the head into a snout or proboscis (whence the name); the weevils, eurenlious, or snout-beetles. In Latreille's classification (1807), the *Rhynchophora* were the first family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*. They have the palpi typically rigid, without distinct palparie, the maxillary four-jointed and the labial three-jointed; labrum typically absent; gular suture confluent on the median line; prosternum cut off behind by the epimera, and prosteral sutures wanting; and the epipleurae of the elytra generally wanting. The characteristic beak or rostrum varies from a mere vestige in some of these insects to three times the length of the body. The antennæ are generally elbowed or geniculate, with the basal joint or scape received into a groove or scrobe. The larvae are legless grubs; some spin a cocoon in which to pupate. This suborder is divided into 3 acries, and contains 13 families. The species are all vegetable-feeders except *Brachytarus*, which is said to feed on bark-lice. They are very numerous, being estimated at 30,000, and many are among the most injurious insects to farm, garden, and orchard. See also cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Balaninus*, *bean-weevil*, *Bruchus*, *Calandra*, *Conotrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicærus*, *pea-weevil*, *Pissodes*, and *plum-gouger*.



Potato-stalk Weevil (*Haridius irinotatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

rhynchophoran (ring-kof'ō-ran), a. and n. 1. a. Of or belonging to the *Rhynchophora*; rhynchophorous.

II. n. A member of the *Rhynchophora*; a rhynchophore.

rhynchophore (ring-kō-för), n. Same as *rhynchophoran*.

rhynchophorous (ring-kof'ō-rus), a. [*Rhynchophorus*, < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + ὄρος, < ὄρεω = E. bear¹.] Having a beak or proboscis, as a weevil or eurenlious; rhynchophoran: as, a *rhynchophorous* coleopter.

Rhynchophorus (ring-kof'ō-rus), n. [NL.: see *rhynchophorous*.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, giving name to the order *Rhynchophora*.

Rhynchopinæ (ring-kō-pi'né), n. pl. [NL., < *Rhynchops* + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Rhynchops*; the skimmers or seissorbills. Also *Rhynchopsinæ*, and, as a family, *Rhynchopidæ*.

Rhynchopriort (ring-kop'ri-on), n. [NL., < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + πριον, saw.] 1. A genus of ticks, of the family *Ixodidæ*. Herman, 1804.—2. A genus of fleas, containing the chigoe: same as *Sarcopsylla*. Oken, 1815. Also *Rhynchopriort*.

Rhynchops (ring'kops), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, in the form *Rynchops*); also *Ryncops*, *Rhyncops* (also *Rhynchopsalia*, orig. in the corrupt form *Ryngchopsalia*, also *Rhyngchopsalia*), < Gr. ῥύχος, snout, + ὤψ (ὄψος), eye, face.] The only genus of *Rhynchopinæ*; the skimmers or seissorbills. These birds are closely related to the terns or sea-swallows, *Sterninæ*, except in the extraordinary conformation of the beak, which is hypognathous, with the under mandible longer than the upper one, compressed like a knife-blade in most of its length, with the upper edge as sharp as the under, and the end obtuse. The upper mandible is less compressed, with light spongy tissue within like a toucan's, and freely movable by means of an elastic hinge at the forehead. The tongue is very short, and there

are cranial peculiarities, conformable to the shape of the mandibles: thus, the lower jaw-bone has the shape of a



Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

short-handled pitchfork. There are 3 species, *R. nigra* of America, and *R. flavirostris* and *R. albicollis* of Asia. See *skimmer*. Also called *Antroskamphus*.

Rhynchopsitta (ring-kop-sit'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot.] A Mexican genus of *Psittacidae*; the beaked parrots. The thick-billed parrot is *R. pachyrhyncha*, found on or near the Mexican border of the United States, probably to be added to the fauna of the latter.

rhynchosaurian (ring-kō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

II. n. A member of the *Rhynchosauridae*.

Rhynchosauridae (ring-kō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

Rhynchosaurus (ring-kō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil reptiles, discovered in the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, England, having edentulous jaws with distinct produced premaxillaries. The species is *R. articeps*.

Rhynchosia (ring-kō'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), named from the keel-petals; irreg., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleae* and subtribe *Cajaneae*. It is characterized by its two ovules with central funiculus, by its compressed and often falcate pod, and by papilionaceous flowers with beardless style and terminal stigma. There are about 82 species, natives of warm regions, with some extratropical species in North America and South Africa. They are herbs or undershrubs, usually twining or prostrate. They bear compound resinous-dotted leaves of three leaflets, with ovate or lanceolate stipules, and sometimes with additional minute bristle-shaped stipels. The flowers are yellow, rarely purple, often with brown stripes on the keel, and are borne singly or in pairs along axillary racemes. *R. phaseoloides* of tropical America, a high-climbing vine, has the seeds black with a scarlet-yellow ring around the hilum, and from the use made of them is named *Mexican rosary-plant*. This and other species in the West Indies are included under the name *red bead-vine*. *R. minima*, a low twining tropical weed of both hemispheres, reaching into the United States, has the West Indian name of *wart-herb*.

Rhynchospora (ring-kos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak, + *σπώρα*, seed.] A genus of sedge-like plants, known as *beak-rush* or *beak-sedge*, belonging to the order *Cyperaceae*, type of the tribe *Rhynchosporaceae*. It is characterized by commonly narrow or seminate spikelets in many and close clusters, which are terminal or apparently axillary; by an undivided or two-cleft style; and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the style. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, especially in America, where many extend into the United States; in the Old World only two similarly extend into Europe and Asiatic Russia. They are annual or perennial, slender or robust, erect or rarely diffuse or floating, often with leafy stems. The spikelets are dispersed in irregular umbels or sessile heads, which are clustered, corymbd, or panicle. Most of the species of tropical America (*Uapostyleae*) have capitate spikelets, commonly one-seeded, and a long undivided slender style; the typical species (*Dichostyleae*) have two- to four-seeded polymorphous spikelets, and a style deeply divided into two branches. *R. corniculata*, a species of the interior United States, from 3 to 6 feet high, has the special name of *horned rush*. A slender species, *R. Yalhi-ana*, of the warm parts of America, has in the West Indies the name of *star-grass*. See cut under *rostrate*.

Rhynchosporae (ring-kō-spō'rō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Rhynchospora* + *-ae*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Cyperaceae*, characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils, most often only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more inferior glumes being empty. The perianth is here absent, or represented either by bristles or flat and filliform scales under the ovary. It includes 21 genera, of which *Rhynchospora* (the type), *Schoenus*, *Cladium*, and *Remirea* are widely distributed, and the others are chiefly small genera of the southern hemisphere, especially Australian.

Rhynchostoma (ring-kos'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In Latreille's classification, the fifth tribe of stenelytrous heteromerous beetles, having the head prolonged in a flattened rostrum, with antennae at its base and in front of the eyes, which are entire. Also *Rhynchostoma*.

Rhynchota (ring-kō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhynchote*.] An order of *Insecta*, or true hexapod insects, named by Fabricius in the form *Rhynchota*, otherwise called *Hemiptera*.

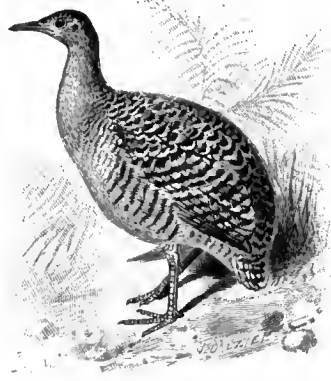
rhynchote (ring'kōt), *a.* [NL. *rhynchotus*, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak: see *Rhynchota*.] Beaked, as a hemipterous insect; specifically, relating or belonging to the *Rhynchota*; hemipterous.

Rhynchoteuthis (ring-kō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, + *τεῦθις*, a cuttlefish.] A pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods, based by D'Orbigny on certain rhyncholites.

rhynchotus (ring-kō'tus), *a.* [< *rhynchote*, *Rhynchota*, + *-us*.] Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchota*; hemipterous.

Descriptions will be appended relating to the curious organs possessed by some species, and other subjects connected with the economy of this interesting but difficult group of *Rhynchotus* insects. *Nature*, XLI. 302.

Rhynchotus (ring-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1825), < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak: see *rhynchote*.] A genus of South American tinamous of the family *Tinamidae*, containing a number of spe-



Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

cies of large size, with variegated plumage, short soft tail-feathers, well-developed hind toe, and rather long bill. One of the best-known is the ynambu, *R. rufescens*, among those known to South American sportsmen as *partridges*.

rhynco- For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* The best quality of Russian hemp.

Rhyngota (ring-gō'tij), *n. pl.* The original improper form of the word *Rhynchota*. *Fabricius*, 1766.

rhyolite (rī-ō-lit), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥίος*, a stream, esp. a stream of lava from a volcano (< *ῥέω*, flow: see *rheum*), + *λίθος*, a stone.] The name given by Richthofen to certain rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte, but are distinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient, and also by a great variety of texture, showing more distinctly than rocks usually do that the material had flowed while in a viscous state. The name *liparite* was given later by J. Roth to rocks of similar character occurring on the Lipari Islands. Non-vitreous rocks of this kind had previously been called *trachytic porphyries*, and they have also been designated as *quartz-trachytes*. Later Richthofen proposed the name of *nevadite* (also called *granitic rhyolite* by Zirkel) for the variety in which large macroscopic ingredients, like quartz and sanidine, predominated over the ground-mass, retaining the name *liparite*, and applying it to the varieties having a porphyritic or felsitic structure, and limiting the term *rhyolite* to the lithoidal and hyaline modifications, such as obsidian, pumice-stone, and perlite; and nearly the same nomenclature was adopted by Zirkel. Rosenbusch recognizes as structural types of the rhyolitic rocks *nevadite*, *liparite* proper, and glassy *liparite*, remarking that these names correspond closely to Zirkel's *nevadite*, *rhyolite*, and glassy *rhyolite* respectively. These rocks are abundant in various countries, especially in the Cordilleran region, and are interesting from their connection and association with certain important metalliferous deposits. See cut under *axiolite*.

rhyolitic (rī-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *rhyolite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or related to rhyolite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 198.

rhyparographic (rip'a-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *rhyparograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involved in rhyparography; dealing with commonplace or low subjects.

She takes a sort of naturalist delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest 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. *The Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 234.

rhyparography (rip-a-rō-grā-fī), *n.* [= F. *rhyparographie*; < L. *rhyparographos*, < Gr. *ῥυπαρός*,

γράφος, a painter of low or mean subjects, < *ῥυπαρός*, foul, dirty, mean, + *γράφειν*, write.] Genre or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a trivial, coarse, or common kind: so called in contempt. *Fairholt*.

Rhyphidae (rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyphus* + *-idae*.] A family of nematoceros dipterous insects, based on the genus *Rhyphus*, allied to the fungus-gnats of the family *Mycetophilidae*, but differing from them and from all other nematoceros flies by their peculiar wing-venation, the second longitudinal vein having a sigmoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They are called *false crane-flies*.

Rhyphus (ri'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A genus of gnats, typical of the family *Rhyphidae*. Five European and the same number of North American species are known, two of them, *R. fenestratis* and *R. punctatus*, being common to both hemispheres.

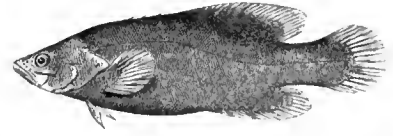
Rhypphaga (ri-pof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < MGr. *ῥυπφάγος*, dirt-eating, < Gr. *ῥύπος*, dirt, filth, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In some systems, a legion of predaceous water-beetles. Also *Rypphaga*.

rhypphagous (ri-pof'a-gus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhypphaga*.

Rhypticidae (rip-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Rhypticus*; the soap-fishes. They have an oblong compressed body with smooth scales, dorsal fin with only two or three spines, and anal unarmed. They are inhabitants of the warm American seas. Also *Rhypticinae*, as a subfamily of *Serranidae*.

Rhypticinae (rip-ti-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-inae*.] The *Rhypticidae* as a subfamily of *Serranidae*.

Rhypticus (rip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Rypticus*, < Gr. *ῥυπτικός*, fit for cleansing from dirt, < *ῥύπος*, cleanse from dirt, < *ῥύπος*, dirt, filth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of serranoid fishes, having only two or three dorsal spines. They are known as the *soap-fishes*, from their soapy skins. Some have three dorsal spines, as *R. arenatus*. Those



Soap-fish (*Rhypticus arenatus*).

having only two dorsal spines are sometimes placed in a different genus, *Promicropus*; they are such as *R. decoratus*, *R. maculatus*, and *R. pátulosus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

rhyssimeter (ri-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίσις*, a flow, flowing, stream (< *ῥέω*, flow: see *rheum*), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 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.

Rhysodes, Rhysodidae. See *Rhysodes, etc.*

Rhyssa (ris'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. *ῥυσός*, prop. *ῥυσός*, drawn up, wrinkled, < **ῥέω*, *ῥέω*, draw.] A notable genus of long-tailed ichneumon-flies of the subfamily *Pimplinae*. They are of large size, and the females are furnished with very long ovipositors, with which they pierce to considerable depth the trunks of trees, in order to lay their eggs in the tunnels of wood-boring larvae, upon which their larvae are external parasites. A number of European and North American species are known. The most prominent American long-stings, formerly placed in this genus, are now considered to belong to *Thalassia*.

Rhysodes (ri-sō'dēs), *n.* [NL. (Dahnan, 1823), < Gr. *ῥυσώδης*, prop. *ῥυσώδης*, wrinkled-looking, < *ῥυσός*, prop. *ῥυσός*, wrinkled (see *Rhyssa*), + *είδος*, form.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhysodidae*, having the eyes lateral, rounded, and distinctly granulated. Although only 9 species are known, they are found in India, South Africa, North and South America, and Europe. Also spelled *Rhysodes*.

Rhysodidae (ri-sōd'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1845), < *Rhysodes* + *-idae*.] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Rhysodes*. They have the first three ventral abdominal segments connate, the tarsi five-jointed, the last joint moderate in length, and the claws not large. They live under bark, and to some extent resemble the *Carabidae*. Only 3 genera of very few species are known. Also spelled *Rhysodidae*.

rhyta, *n.* Plural of *rhyton*.

rhythm (rīthm or rithm), *n.* [Formerly also *rithm*, *rithme*; < OF. *rithme*, *rhythme*, F. *rhythme* = Sp. It. *ritmo* = Pg. *rhythmo*, < L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rithmus*, *ritmus*, rhythm, < Gr. *ῥυθμός*, Ionic *ῥεθμός*, measured motion, time, measure, proportion, rhythm, a metrical measure or foot (cf. *ῥέσις*, a stream, *ῥήμα*, a stream, *ῥετός*, flowing), < *ῥέω* (√ *ῥέω*, *ῥέω*), flow:

see *rheum*¹. The word *rhythm*, variously spelled, was formerly much confused with *rime*, with this came to be spelled *rhythmic*: see *rime*¹.] 1. Movement in time, characterized by equality of measures and by alternation of tension (stress) and relaxation. The word *rhythm* (*ῥυθμός*) means 'flow,' and, by development from this sense, 'uniform movement, perceptible as such, and accordingly divisible into measures, the measures marked by the recurrence of stress.' Examples of rhythm, in its stricter sense, in nature are respiration and the heating of the pulse, also the effect produced on the ear by the steady dripping of water. The three arts regulated by rhythm are music, metrics, and, according to the ancients, orphic, or the art of rhythmical bodily movement. Rhythm in language is *meter*. The term was further extended to sculpture, etc. (compare def. 5), as when a writer speaks of "the rhythm of Myron's Discobolus."

We have here the three principal applications of *rhythm*, three principal domains in which *rhythm* manifests its nature and power—dancing, music, poetry.

J. Hadley, Essays, p. 81.

2. In music: (a) That characteristic of all composition which depends on the regular succession of relatively heavy and light accents, beats, or pulses; accentual structure in the abstract. Strictly speaking, the organic partition of a piece into equal measures, and also the distribution of long and short tones within measures, in addition to the formation of larger divisions, like phrases, sections, etc., are matters of *meter*, because they have to do primarily with time-values; while everything that concerns accent and accentual groups is more fitly arranged under *rhythm*. But this distinction is often ignored or denied, *meter* and *rhythm* being used either indiscriminately, or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above. (See *meter*².) In any case, in musical analysis, *rhythm* and *meter* are coordinate with *melody* and *harmony* in the abstract sense.

(b) A particular accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement. Such patterns or rhythms are made up of accents, beats, or pulses of equal duration, but of different dynamic importance. A rhythm of two beats to the measure is often called a two-part rhythm; one of three beats, a three-part rhythm, etc. Almost all rhythms may be reduced to two principal kinds: *duple* or two-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and a light one (often called *march rhythm* or *common time*); and *triple* or three-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and two light ones (*waltz rhythm*). The accent or beat with which a rhythm begins is called the *primary accent*. Its place is marked in written music by a bar, and in conducting by a down-beat. Each part of a rhythm may be made compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form duple or triple groups within themselves. Thus, if each part of a duple rhythm is replaced by duple secondary groups, a four-part or *quadruple* rhythm is produced, or if by triple secondary groups, a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (first variety). By a similar process of replacement, from a triple rhythm may be derived a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (second variety) and a nine-part or *nonuple* rhythm; and from a quadruple rhythm, an eight-part or *octuple* rhythm and a twelve-part or *dodecuple* rhythm. The constituent groups of compound rhythms always retain the relative importance of the simple part from which they are derived. The above eight rhythms are all that are ordinarily used, though quintuple, septuple, decuple, and other rhythms occasionally appear, usually in isolated groups of tones. (See *quintuplet*, *septuplet*, *decimole*, etc.) In ancient music a measure did not necessarily begin with a beat, and the rhythms were the same as those indicated in metrics below (3 (b)). While all music is constructed on these patterns, the pattern is not always shown in the tones or chords as sounded. The time-value of one or more parts may be supplied by a silence or rest. A single tone or chord may be made to include two or more parts, especially in compound rhythms; and thus every possible combination of long and short tones occurs within each rhythm. When a weak accent is thus made to coalesce with a following heavier one, especially if the latter is a primary accent, the rhythm is syncopated. (See *syncopation*.) The regularity of a rhythm is maintained by counting or beating time—that is, marking each part by a word or motion, with a suitable difference of emphasis between the heavy and the light accents. In written music the rhythm of a piece or movement is indicated at the outset by the *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*). The speed of a rhythm in a given case—that is, the time-value assigned to each measure and part—is called its *tempo* (which see). Rhythm and tempo are wholly independent in the abstract, but the tempo of a given piece is approximately fixed. Although regularity and definiteness of rhythm are characteristic of all music, various influences tend to modify and obliterate its form. The metrical patterns of successive measures often differ widely from the typical rhythmic pattern and from each other. Except in very rudimentary music, purely rhythmic accents are constantly superseded by accents belonging to figures and phrases—that is, to units of higher degree than measures. Indeed, in advancing from rudimentary to highly artistic music, rhythmic patterns become less and less apparent, though furnishing everywhere a firm and continuous accentual groundwork. Rhythm is often loosely called *time*. Also called *proportion*.

3. In metrics: (a) Succession of times divisible into measures with theses and arses; metrical movement. Theoretically, all spoken language possesses rhythm, but the name is distinctively given to that which is not too complicated to be easily perceived as such. Rhythm, so limited, is indispensable in metrical composition, but is regarded as inappropriate in prose, except in elevated style and in oratory, and even in these only in the way of vague suggestion, unless in certain passages of special character.

Rhythm . . . is of course governed by law, but it is a law which transcends in subtlety the conscious art of the metrist, and is only caught by the poet in his most inspired moods. Encyc. Brit., XIX, 262.

(b) A particular kind or variety of metrical movement, expressed by a succession of a particular kind or variety of feet: as, iambic *rhythm*; dactylic *rhythm*. In ancient metrics, rhythm is *isorrhhythmic*, *direct*, or *doehmiac* (see the phrases below), or belongs to a subdivision of these. (c) A measure or foot. (d) Verse, as opposed to prose. See *rime*¹.—4. In physics and *physiol.*, succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

The longer astronomic *rhythm*, known as the earth's annual revolution, causes corresponding *rhythms* in vegetable and animal life: witness the blossoming and leafing of plants in the spring, the revival of insect activity at the same season, the periodic flights of migratory birds, the hibernating sleep of many vertebrates, and the thickened coats or the altered habits of others that do not hibernate. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I, 307.

5. In the graphic and plastic arts, a proper relation and interdependence of parts with reference to each other and to an artistic whole.—*Ascending rhythm*. See *ascending*.—*Descending or falling rhythm*. See *descending*.—*Direct rhythm*, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times or more in the thesis of the foot differs from that in the arsis by one. Direct rhythm includes duple, hemiolic, and epitritic rhythm, these having a pedal ratio (proportion of more in arsis and thesis) of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 respectively: opposed to *doehmiac rhythm*.—*Doehmiac rhythm*, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the arsis differs from that in the thesis by more than one. Doehmiac rhythm in this wider sense includes *doehmiac rhythm* in the narrower sense (that is, the rhythm of the doehmius, which has a pedal ratio of 3 to 5), and *triplicate rhythm*, characterized by a pedal ratio of 1 to 3.—*Double rhythm*. Same as *duple rhythm*. See def. 2.—*Equal rhythm, isorrhhythmic rhythm*, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the thesis and arsis is equal. Also called *dactylic rhythm*.—*Imperfect rhythm*. Same as *imperfect measure*. See *imperfect*.—*Oblique rhythm*. Same as *doehmiac rhythm*.—*Syn. 2. Melody, Harmony*, etc. See *euphony*.

rhythmēr (rith'ēr- or rith'mēr), *n.* [*< rhythm + -ēr*¹.] A rimer; a poetaster.

One now scarce counted for a *rhythmēr*, formerly admitted for a poet. Fuller. (Imp. Dict.)

rhythmic (rith'mik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. rhythmic* = *Fr. rythmīe*, *rithmīe* = *Sp. rítmico* = *Pg. ríthmico* = *It. ritmico*, *< ML. rhythmicus*, *rhythmic*, in *L.* only as a noun, one versed in rhythm. *< Gr. ῥυθμικός*, pertaining to rhythm (as *n.*, *ῥυθμικός*, *sc. ῥίθμη*), *< ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] **I. a.** Same as *rhythmical*.

The working of the law whence springs
The rhythmic harmony of things.

Whittier, Questions of Life.

Rhythmic chorea, that form of chorea in which the movements take place at definite intervals.

II. n. Same as *rhythmics*.

The student of ancient *rhythmic* is not oppressed by the extent of his authorities. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 86.

rhythmical (rith'mi-kal), *a.* [*< rhythmic + -al*.] 1. Pertaining to rhythm in art, or to a succession of measures marked by regularly recurrent accents, beats, or pulses; noting any succession so marked; hence, musical, metrical, or poetic: as, the *rhythmical* movement of marching or of a dance.

Honest agitators have been moved, by passionate zeal for their several causes, to outbursts of *rhythmical* expression. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 29.

2. In physics and *physiol.*, pertaining to or constituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

This *rhythmical* movement, impelling the filaments in an undeviating onward course, is greatly influenced by temperature and light. W. B. Carpenter, Micros., vi, § 246.

3. In med., periodical.—4. In the graphic and plastic arts, properly proportioned or balanced.

—**Rhythmical signature**, in musical notation, a sign placed at the beginning of a piece, after the key-signature, to indicate its rhythm or time. (Also called *time-signature*.) It consists of two numerals placed one above the other on each staff, the upper numeral indicating the number of principal beats or pulses to the measure, and the lower the kind of note which in the given piece is assigned to each beat. (See *rhythm* and *note*¹, 13.) Thus, $\frac{4}{4}$ indicates quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, each beat marked by a quarter-note, $\frac{4}{4}$, or its equivalent. Difference of rhythm is unfortunately not always indicated by difference of rhythmic signature; and difference of signature often means only an unessential difference of notes rather than of rhythm. Thus, duple rhythm may be marked either by $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, or $\frac{4}{4}$; triple rhythm, by $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$; quadruple rhythm, by $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$; sextuple rhythm (first variety), by $\frac{6}{8}$; sextuple rhythm (second variety), by $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; octuple rhythm, by $\frac{8}{8}$, $\frac{8}{16}$; nonuple rhythm, by $\frac{9}{8}$; dodecuple rhythm, by $\frac{12}{8}$. Most of the varieties of duple and quadruple signatures are often written simply *C*, common; when duple rhythm is to be distinguished from quadruple, this sign is changed to *G*, or the words *alla breve* are added. The rhythmic signature is not repeated on successive staves. A decided change of rhythm is marked by a new signature; but the isolated intrusion of a foreign rhythm, especially in a short melodic group, is usually marked by a curve and an inclosed numeral, as $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$. See *triple*, *quartole*, *quintuplet*, etc.

rhythmicality (rith-mi-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*< rhythmic + -ity*.] Rhythmic property; the fact or

property of being regulated by or exemplifying rhythm. G. J. Komanes, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 186.

rhythmically (rith'mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhythmical manner; with regularly recurrent accents of varying emphasis.

rhythmics (rith'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *rhythmic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rhythm and of rhythmic forms.

rhythming (rith'ming- or rith'ming), *a.* [Appar. *< rhythm*, used as a verb, + *-ing*², but perhaps a mere variant spelling of *rhyming*, *riming*.] Riming.

Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk. Fuller. (Imp. Dict.)

rhythmist (rith'mist), *n.* [*< rhythm + -ist*.] 1. One who composes in rhythm; a rhythmic composer.

I have a right to reaffirm, and to show by many illustrations, that he [Swinburne] is the most sovereign of *rhythmists*. Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 381.

2. One versed in the theory of rhythm; a writer on the science of rhythmic.

rhythmize (rith'miz), *v.* [*< rhythm + -ize*.] **I. trans.** To subject to rhythm; use in rhythmic composition: as, to *rhythmize* tones or words.

II. intrans. To observe rhythm; compose in rhythm. Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc., XVI, 100.

rhythmizomenon (rith-mi-zom'e-non), *n.*: pl. *rhythmizomena* (-nā). [*< Gr. ῥυθμίζομενον*, that which is rhythmically treated, prop. neut. of pass. part. of *ῥυθμίζω*, arrange, order, scan: see *rhythm*.] In *anc. rhythmic*, the material of rhythm; that which is rhythmically treated. Three *rhythmizomena* were recognized by ancient writers—tones as the *rhythmizomenon* of music, words as that of poetry, and bodily movements and attitudes as that of orphic.

rhythmless (rith'm'les), *a.* [*< rhythm + -less*.] Destitute of rhythm. Coleridge. (Imp. Dict.)

rhythmometer (rith-mom'e-ter), *n.* [*< Gr. ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A machine for marking rhythm for music; a metronome. Mind, XLI, 57.

rhythmopœia (rith-mō-pē'yā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥυθμοποιία*, making of time or rhythm, *< ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] The act of composing rhythmically; the art of rhythmic composition.

The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation was probably the work of *rhythmopœia*, or of *rhythmopœia* and *melopœia* together. J. Hadley, Essays, p. 264.

rhythmus (rith'mus), *n.* [L.] Same as *rhythm*. **rhytidoma** (ri-tid'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. ῥυτιδωμα*, the state of being wrinkled, *< ῥυτιδοῦσθαι*, be wrinkled, *< ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, *< ῥέω*, *ἵπτεω*, draw.] In bot., a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophloem.

Rhytina (ri-ti'nā), *n.* [NL. (Steller), *< Gr. ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, + *-ina*¹.] The typical and only genus of the family *Rhytinae*, containing *Steller's*



Skull of Steller's Sea-cow (*Rhytina stelleri*).

ler's or the arctic sea-cow, *R. stelleri* or *R. gigas*, which has no teeth, but horny plates functioning as such. The head is small; the tail has lateral lobes; the fore limbs are small; the hide is very rugged; the caecum is simple, and there are no pyloric caeca; the cervical vertebrae are 7, the dorsal 19, the lumbar and caudal 34 to 37, without any sacrum. See *sea-cow*. Also called *Stellerus* and *Nepus*.

Rhytinidae (ri-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rhytina + -idae*.] A family of sirenians, typified by *Rhytina*, having no teeth, mastication being effected by large horny plates; the sea-cows.

rhyton (ri'ton), *n.*: pl. *rhyta* (-tā). [*< Gr. ῥυτόν*, a drinking-cup, *< ῥέω*, flow: see *rheum*¹.] In

Gr. antiqu., a type of drinking-vase, usually with one handle. In its usually curved form, pointed below, it corresponds to the primitive cup of horn. The lower part of the rhyton is generally molded into the form of a head of a man or, more often, of an animal, and is often pierced with a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth.



Rhyton.

Rhyzæna (rî-zé'nä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811, in form *Ryzæna*), < Gr. *ρύζην*, growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates: synonymous with *Suricata*.

rhizo-. For words beginning thus, see *rhizo-*.
ri (rô), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, mile.] A Japanese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is equal to about 2.45 English miles. See *cho*.

rial¹⁴, *a.* Same as *real*¹².

rial¹², *n.* Same as *real*¹³.

rial¹³, *n.* See *ryal*.

rialty, **rialliche**, *adv.* Middle English obsolete variants of *royally*. *Chaucer*.

rialter, *n.* A Middle English form of *royalty*.
Rialto (ri-al'tô), *n.* [It., < *rio*, also *riuo*, brook, stream (= Sp. Pg. *rio*, < L. *rivus*, a stream, river: see *rivulet*), + *alto*, deep, high, < L. *altus*, deep, high: see *altitude*.] A bridge, noted in literature and art, over the Grand Canal in Venice.

On the *Rialto* ev'ry night at twelve
I take my evening's walk of meditation.
Obway, Venice Preserved, i.

rianty (rî'an-si), *n.* [< *riant* (t) + *-ey*.] The state or character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

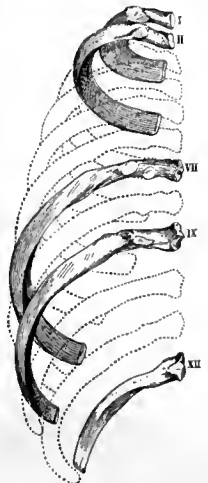
The tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected!
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

riant (rî'ant), *a.* [< F. *riant* (< L. *riden* (t)-s), laughing; ppr. of *rire*, laugh, = Pr. *rire*, *rir* = Sp. *reír* = Pg. *rir* = It. *ridere*, < L. *ridere*, laugh; see *rident*.] Laughing; gay; smiling; as, a *riant* landscape.

Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character.
Carlyle, Essays, Goethe's Works.

riata, *n.* See *reuta*.

rib¹ (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rib*, *ribbe*, < AS. *ribb* = OFries. *rib*, *reb* = MD. *ribbe*, D. *rib* = MLG. LG. *ribbe* = OHG. *rippi*, *ribbi*, *ribi*, MHG. *rippe*, *ribe*, G. *rippe*, *ribe* (obs.) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* (in *ref-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. *rib* (*rib-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Goth. **ribi* (not recorded); akin to OBulg. Russ. *rebro*, rib, and prob., as 'that which incloses or envelops,' to G. *rebe*, a tendril, vine (cf. OHG. *hirni-reba*, MHG. *hirnrebe*, that which envelops the brain, the skull).] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapophysis; the pleurapophysial element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape, or mode of connection with a vertebra. In ordinary language the term *rib* is restricted to one of the series of long slender bones which are notably articulated with or entirely disconnected from the vertebrae, occur in pairs, and extend to or toward the sternum or middle ventral line of the body. In many vertebrates such ribs are characteristic of or confined to the thoracic or dorsal region, and form, together with the corresponding vertebrae and with the sternum, a kind of bony cage for the thoracic viscera—the chest or thorax. Such ribs are called *thoracic* or *dorsal*, and are often the only free ribs an animal may possess, as is usually the case in mammals. In man there are twelve pairs of such ribs. The first three articulate with the upper part of the side of the body of the first dorsal vertebra; the second to the ninth inclusive articulate at an intervertebral space, and consequently with two vertebrae apiece; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articulate with the single vertebra to which they correspond. The first to the tenth ribs articulate by their heads with bodies of vertebrae as above stated, and also by their shoulders with transverse processes, which latter articulations are lacking to the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The first seven ribs reach the sternum by means of costal cartilages, and are called *true ribs*; the last five ribs do not, and are called *false ribs*: of these last the first three join one another by means of their costal cartilages, while the last two are entirely free or "floating" at their ends. Only the bony part of a rib is a pleurapophysis: the gristly part, or costal cartilage, is a hemapophysis. Parts of a bony rib commonly distinguished are the *head* or *capitulum*, the *neck* or *collum*, the *shoulder* or *tuberculum*, and the *shaft*. Most of the ribs are not only curved as a whole, but also somewhat bent at a point called the *angle*, and, moreover, twisted on their own axis. In man there are occasionally supernumerary cervical or lumbar ribs of ordinary character, that are extended from and freely jointed to their vertebrae; and all the human cervical vertebrae have rudimentary ribs ankylosed with their respective vertebrae, represented by that part of the transverse process which bounds the vertebral foramen in front. Mammals have frequently more or fewer than twelve pairs of thoracic ribs. Ribs occurring in any part of the vertebral column are named from that part:



Human Ribs, left side (rear view), the first, second, seventh, ninth, and twelfth shaded in detail, the others in outline—all without their costal cartilages

as, *cervical*, *thoracic* or *dorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbar*, or *sacral* ribs. In birds and reptiles the number of ribs is extremely variable, and their situation may extend from head to tail. Frequently they are jointed in the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part joins the cartilaginous. Some of them may be free or floating at the vertebral as well as at the sternal end. Some ribs in birds bear peculiar splint-bones called *uncinate processes*. (See cut under *epipleura*.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed, and consolidated with broad plate-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in some serpents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In some fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. See also cuts under *carapace* and *skeleton*.

Ut of his side he toc a rib,
And made a wimman him ful rib,
And heled him that side wel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 227.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but hankrupt quite the wits.
Shak., L. L. L., l. 1. 27.

2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.

Thirdly, in setting on of your fether [a question may be asked], whether it be pared or drawn with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe* (the *rybbe* is ye hard quill whiche deuydeth the fether).
Ascham, Toxophilus, ii.

We should have been in love with flames, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the spondee, the ribs of a marital bed.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iii. 9.

He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with ribs of iron and timber, to convey it into France.
 Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Specifically—(a) Some part or organ of an animal like or likened to a rib; a costate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe; as, (1) one of the veins or nerves of an insect's wing; (2) one of a set or series of parallel or radiating ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated rays or ctenophores of a ctenophoran. (b) In *ship-building*, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of the ship.

How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and rugged shaft!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 18.

(c) In *arch.*: (1) In vaulting, a plain or variously molded and sculptured arch, properly, supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filling of a groined vault. In pointed vaults the groins typically rest upon or are covered by ribs; and secondary ribs connecting the main ribs, especially in late and less pure designs, are sometimes applied, usually as a mere decoration, to the plain surfaces of the vaulting-cells. The three main vaulting-ribs are designated as (a) groin-ribs or ogives, (b) doubleaux, and (c) formerets. (See plan under *arel*.) Ribs upon the surfaces of the cells are known as *surface-ribs*. The groin-rib or ogive is also called the *diagonal rib*, because it occupies the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See *areh*¹ and *areh*².

All these ribs [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are independent arches, which determine the forms of, and actually sustain, the vault shells.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

(2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath-and-plaster work of pseudo-domes, vaults, etc. (d) In *coal-mining*, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to support the workings. (e) One of the curved extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched.

Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's Ribs display,
To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray.
Gay, Trivia, i.

(f) In *bot.*: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherwise called *nerves* or *veins*, into which the primary bundle divides on entering the blade to form the framework of a leaf, commonly salient on its lower surface; a primary nerve: contrasted with *vein* and *veinlet*, the branches to which it gives origin. See *midrib* and *nerivation*. (2) A prominent line on the surface of some other organ, as the fruit. (g) In cloth or knitted work, a ridge or stripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. (h) In *book-binding*, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. (i) One of the narrow tracks or ways of iron in which the bed of a printing-press slides to and from impression. (j) In *mach.*, an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them, as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket. (k) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the curved sides of the body, separating the belly from the back. (l) In *gun-making*, either of the longitudinally extending upper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrels of a double-barreled gun, and which in fine guns are often ornamented or of ornamental shape. The upper rib is called the *top rib*; the lower, the *bottom rib*.

3. A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; a rib-piece: as, a *rib* of beef.—4. A wife: in allusion to Eve, who, according to the account in *Genesis*, was formed out of one of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.]

Punch and his *rib* Joan.
Scott, Pirate, xxvii.

5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow piece of anything.

A small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.

J. Echarid, Contempt of the Clergy, p. 104. (*Latham*.)

Abdominal ribs, in *herpet.* See *abdominal*.—**Back of a rib**, in *arch.*, the upper surface of a vaulting rib.—**Built rib**, in *arch.*, for bridges or roofs, a rib constructed of several layers of planks set on edge, breaking joints, and united by bolts.—**Diagonal rib**, in *arch.* See def. 2 (c) (1).—**False rib**. See def. 1.—**Floating rib**, a rib unattached

at one or both ends; a free or false rib, as the eleventh or twelfth of man.—**Laminated rib**, in *arch.*, a rib constructed of layers of plank, laid flat, one over another, and bolted together.—**Longitudinal rib**, in *arch.*, a formeret, or arc formeret. See plan under *arel*.—**Rib and pillar**. See *pillar*.—**Ribs of a parcel** (*naut.*), a name formerly given to short pieces of wood having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parcel-ropes.—**Rib-top machine**, a special form of knitting-machine for making ribbed hosiery.—**Ridge rib**, in *arch.*, a rib in the axis of a vault and extending along its ridge. It is of rare occurrence except in English medieval vaulting, and is not used in vaults of the most correct and scientific design.—**Sacral rib**, the pleurapophysis of a sacral vertebra, of whatever character. The very complex sacrum of a bird often bears articulated or ankylosed ribs of ordinary character, called *sacral*, though these may be really lumbosacral, or dorsolumbar. No mammal has such sacral ribs; but the whole "lateral mass," so called, of a mammalian sacrum, as in man, which ossifies from several independent centers, is regarded by some anatomists as pleurapophysial, and therefore as representing a consolidation of sacral ribs.—**Surface-rib**, in *arch.*, a rib without constructive office, applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; a herne, tierceron, etc. Such ribs, as a rule, were not used until after the best time of medieval vaulting.—**To give a rib of roast**, to rib-roast; thrash soundly. See *rib-roast*.

Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to *give* them all a *rybbe* of *roste* for their paynes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded.

Transverse rib, in *arch.*, a double or arc doubleau. See plan under *arel*.—**Wall-rib**, in *arch.*, same as *arc formeret* (which see under *arel*).

rib¹ (rib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ribbed*, ppr. *ribbing*. [< *rib*¹, *n.*] 1. To furnish with ribs; strengthen or support by ribs: as, to *rib* a ship.

Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, vi.

2. To form into ribs or ridges; mark with alternate channels and projecting lines; ridge: as, to *rib* a field by plowing; to *rib* cloth.

The long dun wolds are *ribb'd* with snow.
Tennyson, Oriana.

The print of its first rush-wrapping,
Wound ere it dried, still *ribbed* the thing.
D. G. Rossetti, Burden of Nineveh.

3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

It were too gross
To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 51.

And by the hand of Justice, never arms more
Shall *rib* this body in, nor sword hang here, sir.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, i. 1.

rib² (rib), *n.* [< ME. *ribbe*, *rybbe*, < AS. *ribbe*, hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.] 1. Hound's-tongue.—2. Costmary. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.—3. Water-cress. *Halliwel*.

rib³ (rib), *v. t.* [< ME. *ribben*, *rybbyn*, dress; cf. D. *repeleu*, beat (flax), = Sw. *repa*, ripple flax: see *rip*¹, *ripple*.] To dress (flax); ripple.

rib⁴ (rib), *n.* [< ME. *ribbe*, *ryb*: see *rib*³, *v.*, and *ripple*.] An instrument for cleaning flax. *Halliwel*.

ribadoquin (ri-bad'ô-kin), *n.* 1. See *ribaudequin*.

The clash of arms, the thundering of *ribaquoines* and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging.
Ireing, Granada, p. 455.

2. Same as *organ-gun*.

ribald (rib'ald), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *riball*, *riboll*, *rebald*, *ribaud*, *rybaud*, *ribaut* = Icel. *ribald* = MHG. *ribalt*, < OF. *ribalt*, *ribaud*, *ribault*, *ribaut*, F. *ribaud* = Pr. *ribaut* = Sp. Pg. *ribaldo* = It. *ribaldo*, *ribaldo* (ML. *ribaldus*) (fem. OF. *ribaude*, ML. *ribalda*), a lewd, base person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldier, etc. (see *ribaud*²); of uncertain origin; perhaps (with suffix *-ald*) < OHG. *kripa*, MHG. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. OF. *riber*, toy, wanton.] **I. n.** A low, base fellow; a profligate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits; applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

Ephistafus hym presit with his prode words,
As a *ribold* with reucery in his Roide speche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7651.

A wise man selde, as we may seen,
Is no man wretched, but he it wens,
Be he kyng, knyght or *ribaude*:
And many a *ribaude* is mery and baude,
That swynkith and berith, bothe day and nyght,
Many a burthen of grete nyght.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5673.

As for that proverb, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a Scurma in Trivio, or som *Ribald* upon an Ale-bench.
Milton, On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.

In the last year of this reign (1376) we find the Commons petitioning the King "that *Ribalds* . . . and Sturdy Beggars may be banished out of every town."
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 52.

II. a. Licentious; profligate; obscene; coarse; abusive or indecent, especially in language; foul-mouthed.

The busy day,
Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 9.

Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated,
Me the sport of *ribald* Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!
Tennyson, Boadicea.

Instead of having the solemn countenance of the average English driver, his face was almost *ribald* in its conviviality of expression.

T. C. Crauford, English Life, p. 37.

= *Syn.* Gross, coarse, filthy, indecent.

ribaldish (rib'al-dish), *a.* [*< ribald + -ish¹.*] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue.

Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

ribaldroust (rib'al-drus), *a.* [Also *ribaudrous*; *< ribaldr(y) + -ous.*] Ribald; licentious; obscene; indecent.

A *ribaudrous* and filthy tongue, as incestum, obscenium, impurum, et impudicum. *Baret, Alvearie. (Nares.)*

ribaldry (rib'al-dri), *n.* [*< ME. ribaldrie, ribaudrie, ribawdrye, rybaudrie, rybaudry, etc., < OF. ribauderie, F. ribauderie (= Sp. ribaldria = Pg. ribaldria = It. ribaldria, ML. ribaldria), < ribald, ribaud, a ribald; see ribald.*] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or foul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.

On fastingdays by fore none Ich fedde me with ale,
Out of reason, a-moug rybaudes here *rybaudrye* to huire.
Her-of, good god, graunte me forzeueense.

Piers Plowman (C), vii. 435.

Abstayn euer from wordes of *rybaudrye*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

Satire has long since done his best; and curst

And loathsome *ribaldry* has done its worst.

Coveper, Table-Talk, l. 729.

He softens down the language for which the river was noted, and ignores the torrent of licentious *ribaldry* with which every boat greeted each other, and which was known as "River Wit."

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

ribaldy, *n.* [*ME. ribaudie, < OF. ribaudie, equiv. to ribaudrie, ribaldry; see ribaldry.*] Same as *ribaldry*.

ribant, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

riband, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc. See *ribbon-fish, etc.*

ribanngt, *n.* See *ribboning*.

ribattuta (rē-bāt-tō'tā), *n.* [*It., prop. fem. pp. of ribattere, beat again, beat back, reverberate, = F. rebatte, beat down, rebate; see rebat¹.*] In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, gradually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a shake or trill.

ribaud, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.
ribaud² (rē-bō'), *n.* [*OF., a soldier, porter, etc., a particular use of ribaud, a base fellow; see ribald.*] In *French hist.*, one of a body-guard created by Philip Augustus (1180-1223) of France.—**King of the ribauds**, the chief of the old French royal guard known as the ribauds. In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and he permitted to enter only those who had the right. He had jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed within the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauchery, executed his own sentences, and enjoyed various privileges and perquisites. The title disappeared after the fifteenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.

ribaudequin (ri-bā'de-kin), *n.* [Also *ribadoquin* (*< Sp. ribadoquin*); *< OF. ribaudequin, ribaudequin, ribaudesquin* (*OFlem. rabaudeken*) (see def.); origin uncertain.] 1. (*a*) Originally, a cart or barrow plated with iron or other material to protect it from fire, and armed with long iron-shod pikes; a movable cheval-de-frise. *Hewitt.* (*b*) A similar cart armed with a large crossbow, or with a small cannon in the fifteenth century. Hence—(*c*) The cannon itself so used.

ribandourt, *n.* [*ME., < OF. ribaudour, < riband, ribald; see ribald.*] A ribald.

I schal fynden hem heere tode that feithfuliche lyuen;
Save Jacke the fogeloun, and Ionete of the stuyues;
And Robert the *ribandour* for his rousti wordes.

Piers Plowman (A), vii. 66.

ribaldroust, *a.* Same as *ribaldrous*.

ribaudryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribaldry*.

ribaudy, *n.* See *ribaldy*.

Ribail's bandage. A spica bandage for the instep.

ribband, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

rib-band (rib'band), *n.* In *ship-building*: (*a*) A piece of timber extending the length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frames in position until the outside planking is put on. (*b*) A square timber of the slip fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping outward

during launching. See *cut* under *launching-rays*. (*c*) A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rack-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure; also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.—**Rib-band line**, in *ship-building*, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarks*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.—**Rib-band nail**, in *ship-building*, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also written *ribbing-nail*.

rib-baste (rib'bäst), *v. t.* To baste the ribs of; beat severely; rib-roast. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

ribbed (ribd), *a.* [*< rib¹ + -ed².*] 1. Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.

Ribbed vaulting was the greatest improvement which the Medieval architects made on the Roman vault, giving not only additional strength of construction, but an apparent vigour and expression to the vault which is one of the greatest beauties of the style.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alternate lines of projection and depression; ridged; as, *ribbed cloth*; *ribbed hose*.

And thou art long, and lank, and brown,

As is the *ribbed* sea-sand.

Wordsworth, Lines contributed to Coleridge's Ancient [Mariner]

This *ribbed* mountain structure . . . always wears a mantle of beauty, changeable purple and violet.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; eostate; eostiferous.—**Ribbed arch.** See *arch*.—**Ribbed armor**, armor consisting of ridges alternating with sunken bands, which are usually set with studs. It is described in the *tourney-book* of René of Anjou as composed of cuir-bouilli upon which small bars, apparently of metal, are laid, and either sewed to the leather, or covered by an additional thickness of leather, which is glued to the background.—**Ribbed-fabric machine**, a knitting-machine for making the rib-stitch. It has special adjustments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be set to make different forms or combinations of stitches, as the polka-rib, one-and-one rib, etc. *E. H. Knight.—Ribbed form, plate, velveteen, etc.* See the nouns.

ribbing (rib'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of rib¹, v.*] 1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as timberwork sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.—2. In *agri.*, a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is 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 plowings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nāl), *n.* Same as *rib-band nail* (which see, under *rib-band*).

ribble-rabble (rib'l-rab'l), *n.* [*A varied reduplication of rabble².*] 1. A rabble; a mob.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips.

John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

2. Idle and low talk; lewd or indecent language; sometimes used adjectively.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my cares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse.

History of Francion (1655). (Nares.)

Such wicked stuff, such poisonous babble,

Such uncouth, wretched *ribble-rabble*.

Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (Nares.)

ribble-row† (rib'l-rō), *n.* [*A burlesque name, after analogy of rigmarole. Cf. ribble-rabble.*] A list of rabble.

This witch of *ribble-row* rehearses,

Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.

Cotton, Works (1734), p. 119. (Halliwel.)

ribbon (rib'on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ribon, riban*, also *riband, ribband* (appar. simulating *band*, and still used archaically); *< ME. riban, riband, < OF. riban, ruben, rubant, F. ruban, dial. rebant, riban (ML. rubanus), a ribbon; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. ribin, a ribbon, ribean, a ribbon, fillet, = W. rhinin, a streak; Ir. ribe, a flake, hair, ribbon, = Gael. rib, ribe, a hair, rag, clout, = W. rhib, a streak. The Bret. ruban is prob. < F.] I. n. 1. Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied.—2. A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to have been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordinarily ribbons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or eight inches, but occasionally saah-ribbons or the like are made of much greater widths. According to the fashion of the day, ribbons are made richly figured or brocaded, of corded silk*

with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the two sides being of different colors, each perfect, and in many other attyes.

Get your apparel together, good strings to your beards,
new *ribbons* to your pumps. *Shak., M. N. D., iv. 2. 37.*

Sweet-faced Corinna, deign the *riband* tie
Of thy cork-shoe, or eae thy slavo will die.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 7.

She's torn the *ribbons* frae her head,

They were baith thick and narrow.

The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladies dressed like men, in velvet coats, capa with *ribbands*, and with laced bands, just like men.

Pepys, Diary, July 27, 1665.

Just for a handful of silver he left us;

Just for a *riband* to stick in his coat;

Browning, Lost Leader.

3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, denoting the highest class of such an order (for which see *cordon*, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. *Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to denote the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively. A blue ribbon was also a badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare *cordon bleu*, under *cordon*.

4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses stood well back, leaving a *ribbon* of waste land on either side of the road.

R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 68.

These [spiral nebulae] are usually elongated strings or *ribbons* of nebulous matter twisted about a central nucleus and seen by us in the form of a spiral curve.

The Century, XXXIX. 458.

5. *pl.* Reins for driving. [*Colloq.*]

He [Egalité] drove his own phaeton when it was decidedly low for a man of fashion to handle the *ribbands*.

Phillips, Essays from the Times, I. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's *ribbons* in his hands, as I have in my younger days—a—he would know that stopping is not always easy.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

6. A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to *ribbons*.

They're very naky; their things is all to *ribbons*.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 84.

7. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.—8. In *metal-working*, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (*a*) a watch-spring; (*b*) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (*c*) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (*d*) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.—9. One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called *clan-mark, owner-mark, game-tally, etc.* *Amer. Nat., July, 1886, p. 675.—10.* A narrow web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.—11. In *stained-glass work* and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See *lead², 7.—12.* In *her.*, a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinates. It is a diminutive of the bend, and one eighth of its width.—13. In *carp.*, a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare *rib-band*.

—14. *Naut.*, a painted molding on the side of a ship.—**Autophyte ribbon**, a Swiss ribbon printed in a lace pattern by means of zinc plates produced by a photo-engraving process from a real lace original. *E. H. Knight.—Blue ribbon*, (*a*) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter diagonally across the breast.

They get invited . . . to assemblies . . . where they see stars and *blue ribbons*.

Disraeli, Sybil, iv. 3.

(*b*) Figuratively, anything which marks the attainment of an object of ambition; also, the object itself.

In Germany the art of emending is no longer the chief art of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is no longer the *blue ribbon* of his career.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 47.

(*c*) A member of the Order of the Garter.

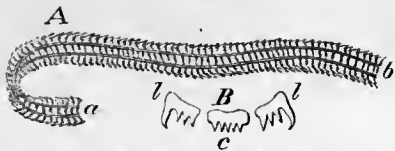
Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a *blue-ribbon*, felt this a home thrust.

Disraeli, Coningsby, iii. 3.

(*d*) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks; it consists of a bit of blue ribbon worn in a buttonhole.—**China ribbon**, a ribbon, about an eighth of an inch wide, formerly used in the toilet, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the like, and also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.—**China-ribbon embroidery**, a kind of embroidery much in favor in the early years of the nineteenth century, and recently revived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is drawn through the material as well as applied upon it.—



Ribbon (*a*).



A, rachiglossate lingual ribbon, or radula, of a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*): a, anterior end; b, posterior end. B, a transverse row of radular teeth; c, central; l, l', lateral.

Lingual ribbon, in *Mollusca*, the surface that bears the teeth; the radula. See *odontophore*, and *radula* (with cut). — **Nidamental ribbon**. See *nidamental*. — **Petersham ribbon**, a ribbon of extra thickness, usually watered on both sides, used in women's dress to strengthen the skirt at the waist, etc., and also as a belt-ribbon when belt-ribbons are in fashion. Compare *pad* 3, 7. — **Red ribbon**. (a) The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the decoration of that order, or the order itself; as, he has got the red ribbon. (b) The ribbon of a knight of the Legion of Honor.

II. a. 1. Made of ribbon: as, a ribbon bow; ribbon trimming. — **2.** In *mineral*, characterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, ribbon agate. — **3.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a Ribbon lodge. — **Ribbon isinglass, letter**. See the nouns. — **Ribbon sections**, a series or chain of microtome-cut sections which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material. — **Ribbon Society**, in *Irish hist.*, a secret association formed about 1808 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was soon merged in a struggle against the landlord class, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges.

ribbon (rib'on), *v. t.* [Formerly (and still archaically) also *riband*, *ribband*; early mod. E. also *reband*; < ME. *ribanen*, *rybauen*, < *riban*, a ribbon: see *ribbon*, *n.*] **1.** To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; streak.

It is a slowe may not forbere
Raggis *ribaned* with gold to were.

Rom. of the Rose, i. 4752.

I could see all the inland valleys *riboned* with broad waters.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xlviil.

When imitations of *riboned* stones are wished, . . . pour each of the colors separately upon the Marble, taking care to spread them in small pools over the whole surface; then, with a wooden spatula, form the *riboned* shades which are wished by lightly moving the mixture.
Marble-Worker, § 128.

2. To adorn with ribbons.

Each her *ribbon'd* tambourine
Flinging on the mountain-sod,
With a lovely frighten'd mien
Came about the youthful god.
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

Herrick gaily assimilated to his antique dream these pleasant pastoral survivals, *ribbanding* the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.
E. W. Gosse, in *Ward's Eng. Poets*, II. 126.

3. To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.

When it [wax in bleaching] . . . still continues yellow upon the fracture, it is remelted, *ribboned*, and again bleached.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 354.

ribbon-bordering (rib'on-bor'der-ing), *n.* In *hort.*, the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or stripes of contrasting shades as a border; also, a border thus formed.

Whether it [the garden] went in for *ribbon-bordering* and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical, with marble statues.
Miss Braddon, *Hostages to Fortune*, ii.

ribbon-brake (rib'on-brāk), *n.* A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

rib-bone (rib'bōn), *n.* [*<* ME. *ribbebon* (= Sw. *ribbeen* = Dan. *ribben*); < *ribl* + *bone* 1.] A rib.

And [he] made man likkest to hym-seif one,
And Ene of his *ribbe-bon* with-outen eny mene.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 34.

ribbon-fish (rib'on-fish), *n.* One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera *Cepola*, *Trichiurus*, *Trachipterus*, and *Regalecus*: especially applied to those of the suborder *Tæniostomi*. See the technical names, and cut under *hairtail*.

ribbon-grass (rib'on-grās), *n.* A striped green and white garden variety of the grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also called *painted-grass*.

ribbon-gurnard (rib'on-gēr'nārd), *n.* A fish of the family *Macruridae* or *Lepidosomatidae*. *A. Adams*.

ribboning (rib'on-ing), *n.* [*<* Also *ribbanding*, *rib-aning*; < ME. *ribanyng*; verbal *n.* of *ribbon*, *v.*] **1.** A striped or ornamented border.

It [the robe] ful wel
With ortrays leyd was everyd,
And portraied in the *ribanynges*
Of dukes stories and of kynges.
Rom. of the Rose, i. 1077.

2. An ornament made of ribbon.

What glovea we'l give and *ribanings*.

Herrick, *To the Maids*, to *Walke* Abroad.

Ribbonism (rib'on-izm), *n.* [*<* *Ribbon* + *-ism*.] The principles and methods of the Ribbon Society of Ireland. See under *ribbon*, *a.*

There had always smouldered *Ribbonism*, Whiteboyism, some form of that proleant Vehmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methods, to keep alive a flicker of manly independence.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 243.

ribbon-line (rib'on-lin), *n.* In *hort.*, a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in contrasted colors. *Henderson*, *Handbook of Plants*.

Ribbonman (rib'on-man), *n.*; pl. *Ribbonmen* (-men). [*<* See *Ribbonism*.] A member of an Irish Ribbon lodge; an adherent of Ribbonism.

Orangemen and *Ribbonmen* once divided Ireland.
The American, VII. 133.

ribbon-map (rib'on-map), *n.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-pattern (rib'on-pat'ern), *n.* A decorated design imitating interlacing and knotted ribbons.

ribbon-register (rib'on-rej'is-tēr), *n.* Same as *register* 1, 11.

ribbon-saw (rib'on-sā), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

ribbon-seal (rib'on-sēl), *n.* A seal of the genus *Histiophoca*, *H. fasciata*, the male of which is



Ribbon-seal (*Histiophoca fasciata*).

curiously banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.

ribbon-snake (rib'on-snāk), *n.* A small slender striped snake, *Eutænia saurita*, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake, having several long yellow stripes on a dark variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See *Eutænia*.

ribbon-stamp (rib'on-stamp), *n.* A small and simple form of printing-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon which covers the stamp.

ribbon-tree (rib'on-trē), *n.* See *Plagianthus*.

ribbon-wave (rib'on-wāv), *n.* A common European geometrid moth, *Acidalia aversata*: an English collectors' name.

ribbonweed (rib'on-wēd), *n.* The ordinary form of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [*Prov. Eng.*] *Treas. of Bot.*

ribbon-wire (rib'on-wir), *n.* A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening or stiffening their work.

ribbonwood (rib'on-wūd), *n.* A small handsome malvaceous tree, *Hoheria populnea*, of New Zealand. Its bark affords a demulcent drink, and also serves for cordage. It is doubtless named from the ribbon-like strips of its bark.

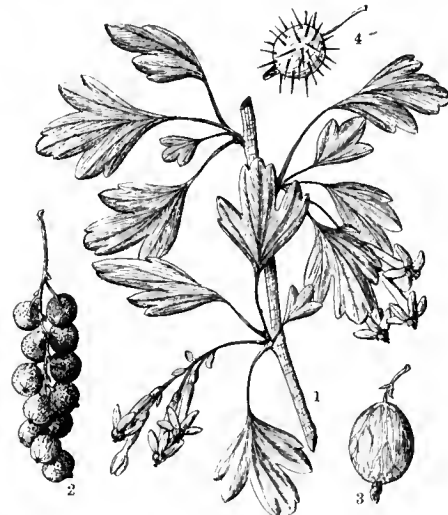
ribbon-worm (rib'on-wērm), *n.* **1.** Same as *tape-worm*. — **2.** A nemertean or nemertine worm; one of the *Nemertea*: so called from the extraordinary length and flattened form of some of them, as the long sea-worms of the family *Lineidae*, which attain a length of many feet, as *Lineus marinus*.

ribecat, *ribecat*, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

ribes 1 (ribz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [= Dan. *ribs*, currant; < OF. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currants, bastard currants" (Cotgrave), F. *ribes* = It. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, bastard currants, or common ribes" (Florio), prop. sing., = Sp. *ribes*, currant-tree, < ML. *ribes*, *ribus*, *ribesium*, *ribasium*, < Ar. *ribēs*, *ribās*, Pers. **ribāj*, gooseberry.] A currant; generally as plural, currants.

Red Gooseberries, or *ribes*, do refresh and enole the hote stomacke and finer, and are good against all Inflammations.
Langham, *Garden of Health*, p. 289.

Ribes 2 (ri'bēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < ML. *ribestum*, currant: see *ribes* 1.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, constituting the tribe *Ribesieae* in the order *Saxifragaceae*, and producing small flowers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, continued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-cleft limb, which is often colored. There are about 75 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and America, and of the Andes. Several species extend northward in Alaska nearly or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this genus are often covered with resinous glands, and the stems are sometimes sparingly armed with spines below the axils. They bear scattered and often clustered leaves, which are petioled and entire or crenately lobed or cut, plicate or convolute in the bud. The flowers are often unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purple, in color, and occur either singly or few together, or, in the currants, in racemes. The fruit is an oblong or spherical pulpy berry, containing one cell and few or many seeds, and crowned with the calyx-lobes. Several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the flowers single or few together, the fruit often spiny, are known as gooseberries; other species, wholly unarmed, with racemed flowers and smooth fruit, are grouped as currants. *R. Grossularia* is the common garden or English gooseberry. (See *gooseberry*.) *R. speciosum* is the showy flowering gooseberry or fuchsia-flowered gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its bright-red drooping flowers with far-exserted red stamens. *R. gracile* of the central United States, its fruit bearing long red spines, is called *Missouri gooseberry*. *R. rubrum*, the common red currant (see *currant* 2, 2), is native in Europe, Asia, and northern North America. *R. nigrum* is the garden black currant, a native of the northern Old World; *R. floridum* is the wild black currant of America.



1, Branch with Flowers of Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*). 2, Fruits of red currant (*R. rubrum*); 3, fruit of English gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*); 4, fruit of wild gooseberry (*R. cynosbati*).

R. aureum, the golden, buffalo, or Missouri currant, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for its early bright-yellow spicy-scented flowers. *R. sanguineum*, the red-flowered currant of California and Oregon, is another well-known ornamental species. *R. prostratum*, the fetid currant of northern woods in America, emits a nauseous odor when bruised.

Ribesieae (ri-bē-sī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1823), < *Ribes* 2 + *-eae*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceae*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, seeds immersed in pulp, alternate undivided leaves, without free stipules, and commonly racemed or clustered flowers. It consists of the genus *Ribes*.

rib-faced (rib'fāst), *a.* Having the face ribbed or ridged; rib-nosed.

rib-grass (rib'grās), *n.* The English or ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

The rich infield ground produced spontaneously *rib grass*, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 196.

ribbet, *n.* [Also *ribible*; < ME. *ribibe*, < OF. *ribibe*, *rubbe*, *rebibe*, etc.: see *rebec*.] **1.** A musical instrument; a rebec.

The *ribibe* is said to have had three strings, to have been played with a bow, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors.
Skeat, *Piers Plowman*, II. 426.

2. A shrill-voiced old woman.

This sompnoir, ever waiting on his pray,
Rod forth to sompne a widow, an old *ribibe*,
Fynnyng a cause, for he wolde brybe.

Chaucer, *Friar's Tale*, i. 79.

There came an old *rybibe*,
She halted of a kybe,

Skelton, *Elynour Rummyng*, l. 42.

Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish town
Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

ribibet (ri-bib'), *v. i.* [ME. *rybyben*; < *ribibe*, *n.*] To play on a ribibe.

The ratton *rybybyd*.
Rel. Antiq., i. 81. (*Hallivell*.)

ribbler (ri-bib'1), *n.* [ME. *ribible*, *rubible*: see *ribibe*, *rebec*.] Same as *ribibe*.

In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce, . . .
And playen songs on a smal *ribble*.
Chaucer, *Militer's Tale*, l. 145.

Where, my friend, is your fiddle, your *ribble*, or such-like instrument belonging to a minstrel?
Quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 271.

ribbourt, *n.* [ME. *ribbour*, < OF. **ribbour*, < *ribibe*, a *ribibe*: see *ribibe*.] One who plays on the *ribibe*.

A *ribbour*, a ratonere, a raker of Chepe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 322.

ribless (rib'les), *a.* [*rib* + *-less*.] 1. Having no ribs.—2. So fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride,
And Laughter tickle Plenty's *ribless* side!
Coleridge, *To a Young Ass*.

riblet (rib'let), *n.* [*rib* + *-let*.] A little rib; a rudimentary rib; a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and functional rib; as, a cervical *riblet* of man. See *pleurapophysis*.

The surface has longitudinal ridges, which on the hinder moiety of the valve are connected by transverse *riblets*.
Geol. Mag., IV. 451.

rib-like (rib'lik), *a.* [*rib* + *-like*.] Resembling a rib; of the nature of a rib.

Riblike cartilaginous rods appear in the first, second, and more or fewer of the succeeding visceral arches in all but the lowest Vertebrata.
Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 22.

rib-nosed (rib'nōzd), *a.* Having the side of the snout ribbed; rib-faced, as a baboon. See *mandrill*, and *cut under baboon*.

ribont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

ribosa (ri-bō'sā), *n.* Same as *rebozo*.

rib-piece (rib'pēs), *n.* A rib-roast.

rib-roast (rib'rōst), *n.* 1. A joint of meat for roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal.—2. A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

Such a pece of filching is as punishable with *ribroast* among the turne-spits at Pie Corner.
Marocuss Exultatus (1505). (*Halliwel*.)

rib-roast (rib'rōst), *v. t.* [*rib* + *roast*, *v.*] To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

Tom, take thou a cudgell and *rib-roast* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.
Roseland, *Night-Raven* (1620). (*Nares*.)

But much I scorn my fingers should be foule
With beating such a dirty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
With my enraged muse and angry quill.
John Taylor, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *rib-roasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all.
Sir R. L'Esrange.

rib-roaster (rib'rōst'ēr), *n.* A heavy blow on the ribs; a body-blow. [*Colloq.*]

There was some terrible slugging. . . . In the fourth and last round the men seemed afraid of each other. Cleary planted two *rib-roasters*, and a tap on Langdon's face.
Philadelphia Times, May 6, 1886.

rib-roasting (rib'rōst'ing), *n.* A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *rib-roasting*.
S. Butler, *Hudibras*, II. l. 248.

Every day or two he was sure to get a sound *rib-roasting* for some of his misdemeanors.
Ireing, *Knickerbocker*, p. 335.

rib-roost, *v. t.* See *rib-roast*.

ribskint, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rybskyn*, < ME. *rybschyn* (also *rybbyng-skin*); < *rib* + *skin*.] A piece of leather worn in flax-dressing. Compare *trip-skin*. (*Halliwel*.)

Their *rybskyn* and theyr spyndell.
Skelton, *Elynour Rymmyng*, l. 209.

rib-stitch (rib'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch or point by which a fabric is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other.

Ribston pippin. [From *Ribston*, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of winter apple.

rib-vaulting (rib'vāl'ting), *n.* In *arch.*, vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament.

ribwort (rib'wört), *n.* See *plautain*.

-ric. [*ME. -riche*, *-ricke*, used in comp., as in *bishop-ric*, *king-ric*, *king-weald-ric*, *eorth-ric*, *heaven-riche*, *realm*, *jurisdiction*, *power*, of a bishop, *king*, of the world, *earth*, *heaven*, etc.: same as ME. *riche*, < AS. *rice*, *reign*, *realm*, *dominion*: see *riche*, *n.*] A termination denoting jurisdic-

tion, or a district over which government is exercised. It occurs in *bishopric*, and a few words now obsolete.

Ricania (ri-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1818).] The typical genus of *Ricanidae*.

Ricanidae (rik-ä-ni'ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ricania* + *-idæ*.] A large family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Ricania*, belonging to the group *Fulgoroidea*. It includes many beautiful and striking tropical and subtropical forms. Also, as a subfamily, *Ricanidae*, *Ricaninae*.

Ricardian (ri-kär'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Ricardo* (see def.) + *-ian*.] 1. A. Pertaining to or characteristic of David Ricardo, an English political economist (1772-1823), or his theories.

It is interesting to observe that Malthus, though the combination of his doctrine of population with the principles of Ricardo composed the creed for some time professed by all the "orthodox" economists, did not himself accept the *Ricardian* scheme. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 376.

II. *n.* An adherent or follower of Ricardo.

Though in his great work he [Rau] kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the *Ricardians*, and rejected some of their a priori assumptions, he never joined the historical school. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 294.

ricasso (ri-kas'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] That part of the blade of a rapier which is included between the outermost guard (see *cup-guard*, *counter-guard*) and the cross-guard, or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt. In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was narrower and thicker than the blade proper, and usually rectangular in section. Compare *heel*, 2 (c), and *talon*, and see *cut under hilt*.

Riccati's equation. [Named after Count Jacopo Riccati (1676-1754).] Properly, the equation $ax^2 + by^2 dx = dy$, but usually the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = ex^m$, an equation always solvable by Bessel's functions, and often in finite terms.

Riccia (rik'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Miehel, 1729), named after P. Francesco Ricci, an Italian botanist.] A genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, typical of the order *Ricciaceæ*. They are delicate little terrestrial or pseudo-aquatic, chiefly annual, plants with thallose vegetation. The thallus is at first radiately divided from the center, which often soon decays; the divisions are bifid or ditrichotomous; the fruit is immersed in the thallus, sessile; and the spores are alveolate or muriculate, flattish, and angular. There are 20 North American species.

Ricciaceæ (rik-si-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Riccia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, typified by the genus *Riccia*. By Leites they are regarded as forming a connecting-link between the *Jungermanniaceæ* and the *Marchantiaceæ*; but they are in some respects of simpler structure than either of these orders. The thallus is usually flat, branching dichotomously, and floating on water or rooting in soil. The fruit is short-pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it; the capsule is free or connate with the calyptra, globose, rupturing irregularly; the spores are usually angular; and elaters are wanting.

rice (rīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryce*, *ryze*; < late ME. *ryce* = D. *ryst* = MLG. *ris* = MHG. *ris*, G. *reis* = Sw. Dan. *ris*. < OF. *ris*, F. *riz* = Pr. *ris* = It. *riso* (ML. *risus*, *risum*), < ML. *orysum*, L. *oryza*, rice, = Ar. *uruz*, *uruz*, *ruzz* (> Sp. *arroz*), < Gr. *ὀρυζα*, *ὀρυζον*, rice (plant and grain); from an OPers. form preserved in the Pushtu (Afghan) *wrijzey*, *wrijey*, pl., rice, *wrijza'h*, a grain of rice; cf. Skt. *vrihi*, rice.]

1. The grain of the rice-plant. It forms a larger part of human food than the product of any other one plant, being often an almost exclusive diet in India, China, and the Malayan islands, and abundantly used elsewhere. Over 75 per cent. of its substance consists of starchy matter, but it is deficient in albuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus best adapted for use in warm climates. It is commonly prepared by boiling; in warm countries it is much employed in curries. Rice-flour, rice-glue, rice-starch, rice-sugar, and rice-water are made from it; the sake of the Japanese is brewed from rice, and one kind of true arrack is distilled from it.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa*. It is a member of the grass family (see *Oryza*), native in India, also in northern Australia; extensively cultivated in India, China, Malaysia, Brazil, the southern United States, and somewhat in Italy and Spain. It has numerous natural and cultivated varieties, and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet. It requires for ripening a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees, and in general can be grown only on irrigable land (but see *mountain-rice*). Rice is one of the most prolific of all crops. It was introduced into South Carolina about 1700—it is

said by chance. The finest quality is produced in the United States, South Carolina and Georgia leading in amount; but the production has considerably declined since the civil war.—**Canada rice**. Same as *Indian rice*.—**False rice**, a grass of the rice-like genus *Leersia*.—**Hungary rice**, a corruption of *hungry rice*.—**Hungry rice**. Same as *fundi*.—**Indian rice**. (a) A reed-like grass, *Zizania aquatica*, common in shallow water in eastern North America, and especially abundant northward. The seeds, which are slender and half an inch long, are farinaceous, much eaten by birds, and largely gathered by the Indians in canoes; but they fall so easily as to render the plant unfit for cropping, even if otherwise worthy. The straw has been recommended as a paper-stock. Its height and large monocious panicle render it a striking plant. A more southerly species, *Z. miliacea*, is included under the name. Also called *Canada* or *wild rice*, and *Indian oats* or *water-oats*. (b) Rice produced in India.—**Millet-rice**, the East Indian *Panicum colinum*.—**Petty-rice**. See *Quinoa*.—**Rice cut-grass**. See *cut-grass*.—**Rice-grain decoration**, in *ceram.*, a kind of decoration used in porcelain, especially Chinese, and in fine earthenware, as sometimes in Persian work. The paste of a cup or bowl is cut through with a stamp bearing small leaf-shaped or oval openings; the vessel being dipped in the glaze and then fired, the glaze fills these openings completely, leaving translucent spots in the opaque vessel. Occasionally the openings are of different shapes, as small stars, crosses, etc.—**Rough rice**, the common name for the East Indian paddy or unhusked rice.—**Water-rice**, *wild rice*. Same as *Indian rice*.

rice², *n.* Another spelling of *rise*². (*Cotgrave*.)
rice-bird (ris'bērd), *n.* 1. Another name of the reed-bird; applied to the bobolink in the fall, when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds largely on wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), or, in the southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to which it does much damage. The name is little used north of the States where rice is cultivated. Also called *rice-bunting* and *rice-troopial*. See *reed-bird*, and *cut under bobolink*.

2. The paddy-bird, *Padda oryzivora*, well known in confinement as the *Java sparrow*, and common in China, etc.

rice-bunting (ris'bun'fing), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1.

rice-corn (ris'kōrn), *n.* Same as *pampas-rice*.

rice-drill (ris'dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a force-feed machine, for planting rice in drills: same as *rice-planter*. See *drill*, 3. E. H. Knight.

rice-dust (ris'dust), *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust. It is a valuable food for cattle. Also *rice-meal*.

rice-embroidery (ris'em-broi'dēr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which rice-stitch is used either exclusively or to a great extent, so as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface.

rice-field (ris'fēld), *n.* A field on which rice is grown.—**Rice-field mouse**, an American sigmodont murine rodent, the rice-rat, *Hesperomys (Oryzomys) palustris*, abounding in the rice-fields of the southern United States. It is the largest North American species of its genus, and has the general appearance of a half-grown house-rat. It is 4 inches long, the scaly tail as much more.



Rice-field Mouse (*Oryzomys palustris*).

The pelage is hispid and glossy. The color is that of the common rat. In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind, resembling the European water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*) in this respect. It is a nuisance in the rice-plantations.

rice-flour (ris'flour), *n.* Ground rice, used for making puddings, gruel for infants, etc., and as a face-powder.

rice-flower (ris'flou'ēr), *n.* See *Pimelea*.

rice-glue (ris'glō), *n.* A cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water. It dries nearly transparent, and is used in making many paper articles; when made sufficiently stiff it can be molded into models, busts, etc.

rice-grain (ris'grān), *n.* 1. A grain of rice.—2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resembling grains or granules.

rice-hen (ris'hēn), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata*. [Illinois.]

rice-huller (ris'hul'ēr), *n.* Same as *rice-pounder*.

rice-meal (ris'mēl), *n.* Same as *rice-dust*.

rice-milk (ris'milk), *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

There are fifty street-sellers of *rice-milk* in London. Saturday night is the best time of sale, when it is not uncommon for a *rice-milk* woman to sell six quarts.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 203.



The Panicle of Rice (*Oryza sativa*).
a, a spikelet; b, the empty glumes; c, the flowering glume; d, the pelt; e, the lodicules, the stamens, and the pistil.

rice-mill (ris'mil), *n.* A mill for removing the husk from rough rice or paddy; a rice-huller.

rice-paper (ris'pā'pēr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice, used in China and Japan and elsewhere.—2. A name commonly but erroneously applied to a delicate white film prepared in China from the pith of a shrub, *Fatsia papyrifera*. The pith freed from the stem is an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and is cut into lengths of about three inches. These by the use of a sharp blade are pared into thin rolls which are flattened and dried under pressure, forming sheets a few inches square. The Chinese draw and paint upon these, and they are much used in the manufacture of artificial flowers, some pith being imported in the stem for the same purpose. In the Malay archipelago the pith of *Scaevola Koenigii* furnishes the rice-paper. See *Fatsia*.—**Rice-paper tree**, a small tree, *Fatsia papyrifera*, native in the swamps of Formosa, and cultivated in China, whose pith forms the material of so-called rice-paper. It grows 20 feet high or less, has leaves a foot across, palmately five- to seven-lobed, and clusters of small greenish flowers on long peduncles. From its ample leaves and stately habit, it is a favorite in subtropical planting. The Malayan rice-paper plant, *Scaevola Koenigii*, is a sea-shore shrub found from India to Australia and Polynesia. Its young stems are stout and succulent, and yield a pith used like that of *Fatsia*, though smaller. It is the taccada of India and Ceylon.

rice-planter (ris'plan'tēr), *n.* An implement for sowing or planting rice; a special form of grain-drill. The seed falls through the tubular standard of a plow which opens a furrow for it, is deflected by a board or plate, and covered by a serrated or ribbed follower-plate. Also called *rice-sower* and *rice-drill*. *E. H. Knight*.

rice-pounder (ris'poun'dēr), *n.* A rice-mill; a machine for freeing rice from its outer skin or hull. This is effected by placing the rice in mortars which have small pointed elevations to prevent the pestles from crushing the rice, while their action causes the grains to rub off the red skin against one another.

rice-pudding (ris'pūd'ing), *n.* A pudding made of rice and milk, with sugar, and often enriched with eggs and fruit, as currants, raisins, etc.

rice-rat (ris'rat), *n.* The rice-field mouse.

ricercare (rē-cher-kā're), *n.* [It. *ricercare*, a prelude, flourish, < *ricercare*, seek out, request, etc. : see *rescareh*.] In music, same as *ricercata*.

ricercata (rē-cher-kā'tā), *n.* [It., a prelude, search, < *ricercare*, search : see *ricercare*.] In music : (a) Originally, a composition in fugal style, like a toccata. (b) Now, a fugue of specially learned character, in which every contrapuntal device is utilized; or a fugue without episodes, subject and answer recurring continually.

rice-shell (ris'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Olivella*, of about the size and whiteness of a grain of rice: sometimes extended to similar shells of the family *Olividae*. See *cut* under *olive-shell*.

rice-soup (ris'söp), *n.* A soup made with rice and thickened with flour, enriched with veal, chicken, or mutton stock.

rice-sower (ris'sō'ēr), *n.* Same as *rice-planter*.

rice-stitch (ris'stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which a loop an eighth of an inch long and pointed at each end is made on the surface of the foundation. This, when done in white thread, resembles a grain of rice.

rice-stone (ris'stōn), *n.* Stone mottled as with rice-grains.—**Rice-stone glass**. Same as *alabaster glass* (which see, under *alabaster*).

rice-sugar (ris'shūg'ār), *n.* A confection made from rice in Japan, and there called *ame*.

rice-tenrec (ris'ten'rek), *n.* A species of the genus *Oryzoryctes*. Also *rice-tendrac*.

rice-troopial (ris'trō'pi-āl), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1. [A book-name.]

rice-water (ris'wā'tēr), *n.* Water which has been thickened with the substance of rice by boiling. It is administered as a drink to the sick, either plain, or sweetened and flavored.—**Rice-water evacuations**, watery evacuations passed by cholera patients, containing albuminous flakes, epithelial cells, bacteria, salts, and organic substances.

rice-weevil (ris'wē'vī), *n.* The cosmopolitan beetle, *Calandra oryzae*, which feeds on rice and other stored grains in all parts of the world. It is an especial pest in the corn-cribs of the southern United States, and in the rice-granaries of India. See *cut* under *Calandra*.

rice-wine (ris'win), *n.* A name given to the fermented liquor made from rice, used by the Chinese and Japanese. See *samshoo* and *sake*².

rich¹ (rich), *a.* [< ME. *rich*, *riche*, *riche*; (a) partly < AS. *rice*, rich, powerful, = OS. *riki* = OFries. *rike*, *rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. LG. *rik*, *rike* = OHG. *rihhi*, MHG. *riche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *rikr* = Sw. *rik* = Dan. *rig* = Goth. *reiks*, powerful; and (b) partly < OF. *riche*, F. *riche* = Pr. *rie* = Sp. Pg. *rico* = It. *ricco*, rich (all from Teut.); with adj. formative, < Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king, < OCelt. *rig* (Ir. *righ*, Gael. *righ*), a king, = L. *rex*

(*reg-*), a king (= Skt. *rājan*, a king), < *regere*, Skt. *√ rāj*, rule: see *regent*, *rex*, *Raja*². Cf. *riche*¹, *n.*] 1†. Ruling; powerful; mighty; noble.

This kyng lay at Camylot vpon kryst-masse,
With mony luflych lorde, ledēz of the best,
Rekenyng of the rounde table alle tho rich brother.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 39.
O rightwis *riche* Oode, this rewthe thow be-holde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3990.

2. Having wealth or large possessions; possessed of much money, goods, land, or other valuable property; wealthy; opulent: opposed to *poor*.

This *riche* man hadde grete plente of hestes and of othir richesse.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

Why, man, she is mine own,
And I as *rich* in having such a jewel
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 169.

3. Amply supplied or equipped; abundantly provided; abounding: often followed by *in* or *with*.

God, who is *rich* in mercy, . . . hath quickened us together with Christ.
Eph. ii. 4.

The King of Scots . . . she did send to France,
To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner Kings,
And make her chronicle as *rich* with praise
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sunless treasuries.
Shak., Hen. V., l. 2. 163.

Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common-sense.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

4. Abundant in materials; producing or yielding abundantly; productive; fertile; fruitful: as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore; *rich* soil.

Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our *rich* fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 25.

After crossing a small ascent, we came into a very *rich* Valley called Rooze.

Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.
Where some refulgent sunset of India
Streams o'er a *rich* ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity, Milton.

5. Of great price or money value; costly; expensive; sumptuous; magnificent: as, *rich* jewels; *rich* gifts.

Forthi I rede zow *riche* reueles whan ze maketh
For to solace goure soules suche ministrals to haue.
Piers Plouman (B), xlii. 442.

The next day they came to the Savoy, the Duke of Lancaster's House, which they set on fire, burning all his *rich* Furniture.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

Yet some of the Portuguese, fearing the worst, would every Night put their *richest* Goods into a Boat, ready to take their flight on the first Alarm.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 145.

He took me from a goodly house,
With store of *rich* apparel, sumptuous fare,
And page, and maid, and squire, and seneschal.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. Of great moral worth; highly esteemed: invaluable; precious.

As frendes be a *rich* and tofull possession, so be foes a continual torment and canker to the minde of man.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Ah! but those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are *rich*, and ransom all ill deeds.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

A faith once fair
Was *richer* than these diamonds.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

In shorte tyme shall oure enmyes be put bakke, and fayne to take flight, for I see ther my baners that brynge vs *riche* socour.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 400.

Our duty is so *rich*, so infinite,
That we may do it still without accept.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 199.

Down on her shoulders falls the brown hair, in *rich* liberal clusters.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

With the figure sculpture of French architecture is associated a *rich* profusion of carved leafage.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

8. Abounding in desirable or effective qualities or elements; of superior quality, composition, or potency.

The batayle was so stronge,
At many a betyr wounde
The *riche* blod out spronge.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

Bees, the little asmen of spring-bowers,
Know there is *richest* juice in poison-flowers.
Keats, Isabella, st. 13.

Hence, specifically—9. Having a pleasing or otherwise marked effect upon the senses by virtue of the abundance of some characteristic quality. (a) As applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, or containing an excess of nutritive, saccharine, or

oily matter; pleasing to the palate; or to articles of drink, highly flavored, stimulating, or strong: as, *rich* wine; *rich* cream; *rich* cake; *rich* gravy; *rich* sauce.

That jelly's *rich*, this malmsay healing.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 202.

Who now will bring me a beaker
Of the *rich* old wine that here,
In the choked-up vaults of Windeek,
Has lain for many a year?
Bryant, Lady of Castle Windeek.

(b) Pleasing to the ear; full or mellow in tone; harmonious; sweet.

Let *rich* music's tongue
Unfold the imagined happiness that both
Receive in ether by this dear encounter.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 27.

What . . . voice, the *richest*-toned that sings,
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxx.

(c) Pleasing to the eye, through strength and beauty of hue; pure and strong; vivid: applied especially to color.

Ther myght oon haue seyn many a *riche* garment and many a fressh banere of *riche* colour wave in the wynde.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with *rich* gold-green.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

A colour is said to be *rich* or "pure" when the proportion of white light entering into its composition is small.
Field's Chromatography, p. 41.

[*Rich* as applied to colors in zoology has a restricted meaning, which, however, is very difficult to define. A metallic, lustrous, or iridescent color is not *rich*; the word is generally applied to soft and velvety colors which are pure and distinct, as a *rich* black, a *rich* scarlet spot, etc., just as we speak of *rich* velvets, but generally of bright or glossy silks. *Irid* is very *rich* or very distinct.] (d) Pleasing to the sense of smell; full of fragrance; sweet-scented; aromatic.

No *rich* perfumes refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield.
Pope, Winter, l. 47.

10. Excessive; extravagant; inordinate; outrageous; preposterous: commonly applied to ideas, fancies, fabrications, claims, demands, pretensions, conceits, jests, tricks, etc.: as, a *rich* notion; a *rich* idea; *rich* impudence; a *rich* joke; a *rich* hoax. [Colloq.]

"A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tuffton and Spraggs."—"Was Spraggs *rich*?"—"Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet. He told us a story about the little Biron, who was over here last year. . . . Killing! Get him to tell it you. The *richest* thing you ever heard."
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 1.

The *rich*, the rich man; more frequently, in the plural, people of wealth.

The *rich* hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 20.
Vicissitude wheels round the motley crowd,
The *rich* grow poor, the poor become purse-proud.
Cowper, Hope, l. 18.

The *rich*, on going out of the mosque, often give alms to the poor outside the door.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 107.

[This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory: as, *rich*-colored, *rich*-hued, *rich*-haired, *rich*-laden, etc.] = *Syn.* 2 and 3. Affluent.—4. Fertile, etc. (see *fruitful*), luxuriant, teeming.—5 and 6. Splendid, valuable.—7. Copious, plenteous.—9. Savory, delicious.

rich^{1†} (rich), *v.* [Also sometimes *ricen* < ME. *richen*, *rechen*, *rychen* (= OD. *rihen* = OHG. *rihan*, *rihan*, *rihan*, rule, control), < *rich*¹, *a.* Cf. *rich*¹, *a.*] **I. trans.** To enrich.

To *rich* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.
Draut, tr. of Horace. (*Nares*.)

Rich'd with the pride of nature's excellence,
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champanus *rich*'d.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 65.

II. intrans. To grow rich.

The *richen* thow regraterye and rentes hem buggen
With that the pore people shulde put in here wombe.
Piers Plouman (B), iii. 83.

rich^{1†}, *adv.* [< ME. *riche*; < *rich*¹, *a.*] Richly.

Ful *riche* he was astored prively.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 609.

rich^{2†}, *v.* [ME. *richen*, *rechen*, a var. of *rechen*, < AS. *reccan*, stretch, direct, rule: see *retch*¹, *ruck*¹.] **I. trans.** 1. To stretch; pull.

Ector *richt* his reyne, the Renke for to mete,
ffor to wreike of his wound, & the wegh harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6693.

2. To direct.

ze schal not rise of your bedde, I *rych* yow better,
I schal happe yow here that other half als,
And sythen karp wyth my knygt that I kagt haue.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1223.

3. To adjust; set right.

There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me rifoly, *richt* my seluyng.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

4. To address; set (one's self to do a thing).
(He) *riches* him radly to ride and remouis his ost.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 186. (K. Alex., [p. 172].)

5. To dress.

When ho watz gon, syr G. gereȝ hym sone,
Rises, and riches hym in araye noble.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1873.

6. To mend; improve.

Then comford he caught in his cole hert,
Thus hengit in hope, and his hele mendit;
More rely to rest, *richit* his chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9257.

7. To avenge.

Than he purpos plainly with a proude ost
Hfor to send of his sonnes and other sibbe fryndes,
The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle;
To wreke hym of wrathe and his wrong *riche*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2059.

II. intrans. To take one's way.

As he herd the howndes, that hasted hym swythe,
Renaud com *richehande* thurȝ a roȝe greuc,
And alle the rabel in a res, ryȝt as his heȝeȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

Richardia (ri-chär'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), named from the French botanists L. C. M. Richard (1754-1821) and his son Achille Richard (1794-1859).] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceae*, suborder *Philodendroideae*, and tribe *Richardieae* (of the last the only genus). It comprises perennial stemless herbs, with monoculous flowers without perianth, the two sexes borne close together on the same spadix. The male flowers bear two or three stamens, the female three staminodia. The ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five cells, each containing one or two anatropous albuminous seeds. The leaves are sagittate, and the spadix is surrounded with an open white or yellow spathe, the persistent base of which adheres to the fruit. *R. africana* is the common calla (the *Calla Ethiopica* of Linnaeus), often called *calla-lily* on account of its pure white spathe. Also called *African* or *Ethiopian lily*, and *lily of the Nile*, though it is native only in South Africa. *R. albo-maculata*, having the leaves variegated with translucent white spots, is also cultivated. There are in all 5 species.

2. In entom., a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Richardieae (rich-är-dî-ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1856), < *Richardia*, *q. v.*, + *-eae*.] A plant tribe of the order *Araceae*, and suborder *Philodendroideae*, formed by the single genus *Richardia*, and marked by its leading characters.

Richardsonia (rich-ärd-sö'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named from Richard Richardson, an English botanist, who wrote (1699) on horticulture.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, belonging to the order *Rubiaceae*, the madder family, and to the tribe *Spermacoceae*, characterized by three to four ovary-cells, as many style-branches, and a two- to four-celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx-lobes, the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nutlets which constitute its base, and so discharging the four oblong and furrowed seeds. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of warm parts of America. They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs, with a perennial root and round stems, bearing opposite nearly or quite sessile ovate leaves, stipules forming bristly sheaths, and small white or rose-colored flowers in dense heads or whorls. *R. scabra*, with succulent spreading stems and white flowers, has been extensively naturalized from regions further south in the southern United States, where it is known as *Mexican clover*, also as *Spanish* or *Florida clover*, *water-parsley*, etc. Though often a weed, it appears to be of some value as a forage-plant, and perhaps of more value as a green manure. The roots of this species, as also of several others, are supplied to the market from Brazil as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Richardson's bellows. An apparatus for injecting vapors into the middle ear.

Richardson's grouse. See *dusky grouse*, under *grouse*.

richdom, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rychedome*; < ME. *richedom*, < AS. *ricedöm*, power, rule, dominion (= OS. *rikidöm*, *ricduom*, power, = OFries. *rike-döm* = D. *rijkdom* = MLG. *rikedöm* = OHG. *richiduam*, *rihtuom*, power, riches, MHG. *rich-tuom*, G. *reichthum* = Icel. *rikdömr*, power, riches, = Sw. *rikedom* = Dan. *rikdom*, riches, wealth), < *rice*, rule (in later use taken as if *rice*, rich), + *döm*, jurisdiction: see *rich*¹, *a.*, *riche*¹, *n.*, and *-dom*.] Riches; wealth.

They of Indynen hath one prynee, and that is pope John, whose myghtynes and *rychedome* amonnteth aboue all prynces of the world.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxx).

riche¹, *a.* and *adv.* See *rich*¹.
riche¹, *n.* [ME. *riche*, *ryche*, *rike*, < AS. *rice*, power, authority, dominion, empire, a kingdom, realm, diocese, district, nation, = OS. *riki* = OFries. *rike*, *rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. *rike* = OHG. *richi*, *rihi*, MHG. *riche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *riki* = Sw. *rike* = Dan. *rige* = Goth. *reiki*, power, authority, rule, kingdom; with orig. formative *-ja*, from the noun represented only by Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king: see *rich*¹. Cf. *-ric*.] A kingdom.

Comforte thi careful, Cryst, in thi *ryche*,
For how thow confortest all creatures clerkes bereth wit-
nesse. *Piers Plowman* (B), xlv. 179.

Ihesu Crist con calle to hym hys mylde
& sayde hys *ryche* no wyȝ myȝt wyрна,
Bot he com thyder ryȝt as a chyld.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 721.

riche², *v.* See *rich*².

richel-bird (rich'el-bërd), *n.* The least tern, *Sterna minuta*. [Prov. Eng.]

richellest, *n.* A form of *reikels*.

richellite (ri-shel'it), *n.* [*Richelle* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A hydrated fluophosphate of iron and calcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium.

richen (rich'in), *v. i.* [*rich*¹ + *-en*¹.] To become rich; become superior in quality, composition, or effectiveness; specifically, to gain richness of color; become heightened or intensified in brilliancy. [Rare.]

As the afternoon wanes, and the skies *richen* in intensity, the wide calm stretch of sea becomes a lake of crimson fire. *W. Black*, In *Far Lochaber*, xxlii.

riches (rich'ez), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Prop. *richess* (with term. as in *largess*), the form *riches* being erroneously used as a plural; early mod. E. *richesse*, < ME. *richesse*, *ritchesse*, *richoise*, *riches*, *ryches* (pl. *richesses*, *richessis*), < OF. *richesse*, also *richoise*, *richoise*, F. *richesse* (= Pr. *riqueza* = Sp. Pg. *riqueza* = It. *ricchezza*), riches, wealth; with suffix *-esse*. < *riche*, *rich*: see *rich*¹, *a.*] 1. The state of being rich, or of having large possessions in land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealth; opulence; affluence; originally a singular noun, but from its form now regarded as plural.

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought. *Rev.* xviii. 17.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than . . . our neighbours. *Locke*, Consequences of the Lowering of Interest.

2. That which makes wealthy; any valuable article or property; hence, collectively, wealth; abundant possessions; material treasures. [Formerly with a plural *richesses*.]

Coppes of elene gold and coppis of silver,
Kyniges with rubies and *richesses* manye.
Piers Plowman (B), lii. 23.

All the *richesses* in this world ben in aventure and passen as a shadowe on the wal. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

In living Princes court none ever knew
Such endlessse *richesse*, and so sumptuous shew.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, l. iv. 7.

I bequeath . . .
My *riches* to the earth from whence they came.
Shak., *Pericles*, l. 1. 52.

Through the bounty of the soile he [Macarius] acquired much *riches*. *Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 13.

The writings of the wise are the only *riches* our posterity cannot squander.
Landor, *Imag. Conv.*, Milton and Andrew Msrvel.

3. That which has a high moral value; any object of high regard or esteem; an intellectual or spiritual treasure: as, the *riches* of knowledge.

On her he spent the *riches* of his wit.
Spenser, *Astrophel*, l. 62.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true *riches*??
Luke xvi. 11.

It is not your riches of this world, but your *riches* of grace, that shall do your souls good.
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, l. 141.

His best companions innocence and health,
And his best *riches* ignorance of wealth.
Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, l. 62.

4†. The choicest product or representative of anything; the pearl; the flower; the cream.

For grace hath wold so ferforth him avaançe
That of knightthode he is parit *richesse*.
Chaucer, *Complaint of Venus*, l. 12.

5†. An abundance; a wealth; used as a hunting term, in the form *richess* or *richesse*. *Strutt*.

The foresters . . . talk of . . . a *richesse* of martens to be chased. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.
= *Syn.* 1. *Wealth*, *Affluence*, etc. (see *opulence*), wealthiness, plenty, abundance.

richesst, **richesst**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *riches*.
rich-left (rich'left), *n.* Inheriting great wealth. [Rare.]

O bill, sore-shaming
Those *rich-left* heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 226.

richly (rich'li), *adv.* [*rich*¹ + *-ly*.] With riches; with wealth or affluence; sumptuously; amply or abundantly; with unusual excellence of quality; finely.

She was faire and noble, . . . and *richly* married to Sistanus the Tetrarch. *Purchase*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 321.

Oh thou, my Muse! guld auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jlink,
Or, *richly* brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious facin.
Burns, *Scotch Drink*.

Richmond herald. One of the six heralds of the English heralds' college: an office created by Henry VII., in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond.

richness (rich'nes), *n.* [*richness*; < *rich*¹ + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rich.

The country-girl, willing to give her utmost assistance, proposed to make an Indian cake, . . . which she could vouch for as possessing a *richness*, and, if rightly prepared, a delicacy, unequalled by any other mode of breakfast-cake. *Lauthorne*, *Seven Gables*, vii.

richterite (rich'tër-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. R. Richter, of Saxony.] In *mineral.*, a variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing a small percentage of manganese, found in Sweden.

Richter's collorium. A mixture of rose-water and white of egg beaten to a froth.

richweed (rich'wëd), *n.* 1. See *horse-balm*.—2. Same as *cleareweed*.

ricinelaïdic (ris-i-nel-ä-id'ik), *a.* [*ricinelaïd(in)* + *-ic*.] Related to elaidin; derived from castor-oil.—**Ricinelaïdic acid**, an acid derived from and isomeric with ricinolic acid.

ricinelaïdin (ris'in-e-lä'i-din), *n.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*¹) + Gr. *ἐλαιον*, oil, + *-id*¹ + *-in*².] A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil by acting on it with nitric acid.

ricinia, *n.* Plural of *ricinium*.

Ricinixet (ri-sin'i-ë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. ricinus*, a tick; see *Ricinus*¹.] In Latreille's classification, a division of mites or acarines, including such genera as *Ixodes*, *Argas*, etc. The name indicates the common tick of the dog, *Ixodes ricinus*.

ricinium (ri-sin'i-um), *n.*; *pl. ricinia* (-ä). [L., cf. *ricinus*, veiled, < *rica*, a veil to be thrown over the head.] A piece of dress among the ancient Romans, consisting of a mantle, smaller and shorter than the pallium, and having a cowl or hood for the head attached to it. It was worn especially by women, particularly as a morning garment, and by mimes on the stage.

The *ricinium*—in the form of a veil, as worn by the Arval Brothers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

ricinoleic (ris-i-nō'lë-ik), *a.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*¹) + *L. oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] Same as *ricinolic*.

It [purging-nut oil] is a violent purgative, and contains, like castor oil, *ricinoleic acid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

ricinolein (ris-i-nō'lë-in), *n.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*¹) + *L. oleum*, oil, + *-in*².] In *chem.*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It is a glyceride of ricinolic acid.

ricinolic (ris-i-nō'lë-ik), *a.* [*NL. Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*¹) + *L. oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Also *ricinoleic*.—**Ricinolic acid**, C₁₈H₃₄O₂, an acid obtained from castor-oil, in which it exists in combination with glycerin. It is an oily, colorless liquid.

Ricinula (ri-sin'ü-lä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), so called from a supposed resemblance to the castor-oil bean; dim. of *L. ricinus*, the castor-oil plant: see *Ricinus*¹.] In *couch.*, a genus of gastropods of the family *Muricidae*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also called *Pentadactylus* and *Sistrum*.



Ricinula arachnoides.

Ricinus¹ (ris'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. ricinus*, a plant, also called *cici* and *eroton*; perhaps orig. an error for **cicinus*, < Gr. *κίκινος*, of the castor-oil plant (*κίκινος ἐλαιον*, castor-oil), < *kiki* (> *L. cici*), the castor-oil plant.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotoneae*, and subtribe *Acalyphaceae*. It is characterized by monocous flowers, the calyx in the staminate flowers closed in the bud, in the pistillate sheath-like and cleft and very caducous; by very numerous (sometimes 1,000) stamens, with their crowded filaments repeatedly branched, each branch bearing two separate and rounded anther-cells; and by a three-celled ovary with two-cleft plumose styles, ripening into a capsule with three two-valved cells, each containing one smooth ovoid hard-crust seed with fleshy albumen and two broad and flat cotyledons. The only species, *R. communis*, the well-known castor-oil plant, is a native probably of Africa, often naturalized in warm climates, and possibly indigenous in America and Asia. It is a tall annual herb, smooth and often glau-

cous, becoming arborescent in warm regions, and bearing large alternate leaves palmately lobed and peltate. The conspicuous terminal inflorescence is composed of somewhat panicled racemes, the upper part of each formed of crowded staminate flowers, the lower part of pistillate flowers, each short-pedicelled. The plant is very variable in its capsule, which are either smooth or prickly, and in the seeds, which are often mottled with gray and brown markings, and appendaged with a large whitish caruncle. The castor-oil plant is not only of medicinal value, as the source of a mild and speedy cathartic, but is one of the most imposing of ornamental plants, and thrives as an annual in temperate climates. It has several garden varieties. Also called *castor-bean* and *palma Christi*. See *castor-oil*; also *arillode* and *caruncle*.

Ricinus² (ris'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ricinus*, a tick on sheep, dogs, etc.] In *entom.*, an old genus of bird-lice. De Geer, 1778.

rick¹ (rik), *n.* [Also dial. *ruck*; < ME. **rykke*, < AS. *hrycce*, in comp. *corn-hrycce*, a corn-rick, a derivative form of *hæcde*, a rick, E. *reek*: see *reek*².] A heap or pile; specifically, a pile of hay or grain, generally cylindrical, with the top rounded or conical, and sometimes thatched for protection from rain.

Great King, whence came this Courage (Titan-like)
So many Hills to heap upon a rick?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.
When the wild peasant rights himself, the rick
Flamea, and his snger reddens in the heavens.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

rick² (rik), *v. t.* [< *rick*¹, *n.*] To pile up in ricks.
rick² (rik), *v.* See *wrick*.

rickler (rik'ler), *n.* [< *rick*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] An implement, drawn by a horse or mule, for cocking up or shocking hay. It has long teeth, and operates like an earth-scraper while collecting the hay; and inclining the handle upward causes the rickler to turn over and discharge its load where a shock is to be formed. Also called *shocker*. More properly called *hay-ricker*.

rickers (rik'erz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps so called as used in making a base or props for ricks; < *rick*¹, *n.*, + *-er*¹.] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat-masts and -yards, boat-hook staves, etc. [Eng.]

rickety-body¹, *n.* A body affected with the rickets; a rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
The rest of the poor members pine away,
Like ricket-bodies, upwards over-grown,
Which is no wholesome constitution.
Wilson, James I. (1653). (Nares.)

ricketyly (rik'et-i-li), *adv.* In a rickety manner; feebly; shakily; unsteadily.

At least this one among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however ricketly, on its legs again.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, iii. 4.

ricketiness (rik'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rickety; hence, in general, shakiness; unsteadiness.

ricketish (rik'et-ish), *a.* [< *ricket*(s) + *-ish*¹.] Having a tendency to rickets; rickety. [Rare.]
Surely there is some other cure for a ricketish body than to kill it.
Fuller, Worthies, xi.

ricketyly² (rik'et-li), *a.* [< *ricket*(s) + *-ly*¹.] Rickety; shaky; weak.

No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketly, and consumptuous.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 262. (Davies.)

rickets (rik'ets), *n.* [Prop. **wrickets*, < *wrick*, twist, + *-et-s*. The NL term *rachitis* is of Gr. formation, but was suggested by the E. word: see *rachitis*.] A disease, technically called *rachitis*. See *rachitis*, 1.

The new disease.—There is a disease of infants, and an infant-disease, having scarcely as yet got a proper name in Latin, called the *rickets*; wherein the head waxeth too great, whilst the legs and lower parts wain too little.
Fuller, Meditation on the Times (1647), xx. 163, quoted in [Notes and Queries, 6th ser., II. 219.]

rickety (rik'et-i), *a.* [< *ricket*(s) + *-y*¹.] 1. Affected with rickets.

But in a young Animal, when the Solids are too Lax (the Case of rickety Children), the Diet ought to be gently Astrengent.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, II. vii. § 5.

2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; infirm; hence, in general, shaky; liable to fall or collapse, as a table, chair, bridge, etc.; figuratively, ill-sustained; weak.

Crude and rickety notions, enfeebled by restraint, when permitted to be drawn out and examined, may . . . at length acquire health and proportion.
Warburton, Works, I. 145.

rickle (rik'l), *n.* [< *rick*¹ + dim. *-le* (-el).] 1. A heap or pile, as of stones or peats, loosely thrown together; specifically, a small rick of hay or grain. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

May Boreas never thrash your rigs,
Nor kick your rickles off their legs.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. A quantity of anything loosely and carelessly put together; a loose or indiscrimi-

nate mass: as, the man is a *rickle* of bones. [Scotch.]

The proud Percy caused hang five of the Laird's henchmen at Alwick for burning a rickle of houses some gate beyond Fowberry.
Scott, Monastery, xii.

rick-rack (rik'rak), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *rack*¹.] A kind of openwork trimming made by hand, with needle and thread, out of a narrow zigzag braid.

The young hostess sat placidly making rick-rack on the . . . porch at the side of the house.
The Christian Union, Aug. 11, 1887.

rickshaw (rik'shà), *n.* An abbreviated form of *jirikishà*, in current colloquial use throughout the East.

rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn-ricks or -stacks are built.

rickyard (rik'yärd), *n.* A farm-yard containing ricks of hay or corn. [Rare in U. S.]

ricochet (rik-ò-shä' or -shet'), *n.* [< OF. *ricochet*; cf. F. *ricocher*, ricochet, make ducks and drakes; origin uncertain.] The motion of an object which rebounds from a flat surface over which it is passing, as in the case of a stone thrown along the surface of water.—**Ricochet battery**. See *battery*.—**Ricochet fire**, **ricochet firing**. See *fire*, 13.—**Ricochet shot**, a shot made by ricochet fire.

ricochet (rik-ò-shä' or -shet'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ricochetted*, ppr. *ricochetting*. [< *ricochet*, *n.*] To bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball.

The round-shot, which seemed to pitch into the centre of a squadron of the Carabineers, *ricochetted* through the fields.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 4.

The pioneer sunbeam . . . flashed into Richard Wade's eyes, waked him, and was off, *ricochetting* across the black ice of the river.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

ricolite (ré'kò-lit), *n.* [< *Rico*, in New Mexico, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A stratified ornamental stone, made up of successive layers of white limestone and olive and snuff-green serpentine, found in New Mexico.

rietal (rik'täl), *a.* [< *rietal*(us) + *-al*.] In ornith., of or pertaining to the rictus: as, *rietal* vibrissæ. See *rictus*, 1.

ricture (rik'tür), *n.* [< L. *rictus*, pp. of *ringi*, open the mouth wide, gape, grin (> It. *ringhiare*, grin, frown): see *ringent*.] A gaping.
Bailey.

rictus (rik'tus), *n.*; pl. *rictus*. [< L. *rictus*, a gaping, distention of the jaws of animals, < *ringi*, pp. *rictus*, gape: see *ringent*.] 1. In ornith., the gape of the bill; the cleft between the upper and the lower mandible when the mouth is open.—2. In bot., the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, etc.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower. [Rare.]

rid¹ (rid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rid*, formerly also *ridden*, ppr. *riding*. [Also dial. (and orig.) *red*; < ME. *ridden*, *rydden*, *redde* (pret. *redde*, pp. *red*), < AS. *hreddan*, take away, save, liberate, deliver, = OFries. *hredda*, *reda* = D. MFG. LG. *redden* = OHG. *rottan*, *retten*, MHG. G. *retten* = Norw. *rædda* = Sw. *rädda* = Dan. *reddé*, save, rescue, forms not found in Icel. or Goth. (the Scand. forms are modern, < LG. or E.); perhaps = Skt. *√grath*, loosen.] 1†. To take away; remove, as from a position of trouble or danger; deliver.

Why thou has redyne and raymede, and ransouned the people,
And kyllyde doune his cosyns, kyngys ennoynttyde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 100.

Take you your keen bright sword,
And rid me out of my life.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, [I. 384].)

We thought it safer to rid ourselves out of their hands and the trouble we were brought into, and therefore we patiently layd down the money.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

2. To separate or free from anything superfluous or objectionable; disencumber; clear.

Thi fader in fuerse with his fre will
Rid me this Rewme out of ronke Emmys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 5343.

I must
Rid all the sea of pirates.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 36.

That is a light Burthen which rids one of a far harder.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

3†. To send or drive away; expel; banish.

I will rid evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxvi. 6.
And, once before deceiv'd, she newly cast about
To rid him out of sight. Drayton, Polyolbion, II. 295.

4†. To clear away; disencumber or clear one's self of; get rid of.

But if I my cage can rid,
I'll fly where I never did.
Wither, The Shepherd's Hunting.

Specifically—(a) To part from; dispose of; spend.

Hee [any handierart man] will have a thousand florishes, which before hee neuer thought vpon, and in one day rid more out of hand than erst he did in ten.

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 28.

(b) To get through or over; accomplish; achieve; despatch.

As they are wont to say, not to stand all day trifling to no purpose, but to rid it out of the way quickly.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will thither straight, for willingness rids way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

The Printer in one day shall rid
More Books then yerst a thousand Writers did.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Columns.

(c) To put out of the way; destroy; kill.

I rid her not: I made her not away,
By heaven I swear I traitora
They are to Edvard and to England's Queen
That say I made away the Mayoresse.
Peele, Edward I.

But if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off
As, deathsmen, you have rid this sweet young prince!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 67.

Such mercy in thy heart was found,
To rid a lingering wretch.
Beau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

5†. To part; put asunder; separate.

We ar in this valay, veray cure one,
Here are no renkes vs to rydde, rele as vus likez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2246.

To rid house, to remove all the furniture from a house.
Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

rid¹ (rid), *p. a.* [< *rid*¹, *v.*] Free; clear; quit; relieved: followed by *of*.

Surely he was a wicked man; the realm was well rid of him.
Lattimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
I would we were well rid of this knavery.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 73.

The townsmen remaining presently fraughted our Barge to be rid of our companies.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 219.

Thence I rode all-shamed, hating the life
He gave me, meaning to be rid of it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To get rid of. See *get*.

rid² (rid), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *ride*.

rid³ (rid), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *red*³.

rid⁴ (rid), *n.* A variant of *red*⁵.

Favorite grounds where the trout make their rids.
Report of the Maine Fisheries Commission, 1875, p. 12.

rida (ré'dä), *n.* That part of the ihram, or Moslem pilgrim's dress, which is thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

ridable, **rideable** (ri'dä-bl), *a.* [< *ride* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being ridden, as a saddle-horse.

I rode everything rideable.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medicott, ii. 3. (Davies.)

2. Passable on horseback; capable of being ridden through or over: as, a *ridable* stream or bridge.

For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was rideable, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick. Lister, Autobiog., p. 45. (Halliwell.)

riddance (rid'ans), *n.* [< *rid*¹ + *-ance*.] 1. The act of ridding or getting rid, as of something superfluous, objectionable, or injurious; the state of being thus relieved; deliverance; specifically, the act of clearing or cleaning out.

Some [things] which ought not to be desired, as the deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleanings of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them unto the poor.
Lev. xxiii. 22.

They have a great care to keep them [the Streets] clean; in Winter, for Example, upon the melting of the Ice, by a heavy drag with a Horse, which makes a quick riddance and cleaning the Gutters. Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

2. The act of putting out of the way; specifically, destruction.

The whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy; for he shall make even a speedy riddance of all them that dwell in the land.
Zeph. I. 18.

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease.
Milton, P. L., iv. 632.

3. The earth thrown out by an animal, as a fox, badger, or woodchuck, in burrowing into the ground.—A good riddance, a welcome relief from unpleasant company or an embarrassing connection or complication; hence, something of which one is glad to be quit.

Ther. I will see you hanged, like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents. . . . [Exit.]
Patr. A good riddance. Shak., T. and C., II. 1. 132.

What a good riddance for Ainalie! Now the weight is taken off, it is just possible he may get a fresh start, and make a race of it after all.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

Riddance salts. See the quotation.

A group of salts chiefly magnesian and potassic, and formerly called *riddance salts* (Abraumsalze), because they were at first without industrial application, and were merely extracted to reach the rock-salt below.

Ure, Dict., III. 593.

riddelt, *n.* See *riddle*³.

ridden (rid'n). Past participle of *ride*.

ridder¹ (rid'ér), *n.* [*< ME. riddere, rydder, < AS. hriddar, orig. hriddar = OHG. riterā, MHG. riter, riter, G. reiter, a sieve, = L. cribrum for *cribrum, a sieve, = Ir. eriathar, creathair = Gael. criathar = Corn. eroider = Bret. krouer, a sieve; with formative -der (-ther), < √ hri, sift, = L. √ cri, in cernere, separate, sift, cretura, a sifting, etc., Gr. √ κρι, in κριβειν, separate: see concern, critic, etc. The G. räder, rädal, a sieve, is of diff. origin, < MHG. reden, OHG. redan, sift.*] A sieve: now usually *riddle*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

ridder¹ (rid'ér), *v. t.* [*< ME. riddren, < AS. hriddrian (= OHG. hrītarōn, rīterōn, MHG. rīteren, rītern, G. reitern), sift, winnow, < hriddar, a sieve: see riddler¹, n.*] To sift; riddle. *Wyclif, Luke xxii. 31.*

ridder² (rid'ér), *n.* [= *D. redder = G. retter, savor, savior; as rid¹ + -er¹.*] One who or that which rids, frees, or relieves.

riddle¹ (rid'1), *n.* [*< ME. rīdīl, rīdyll, rēdel (pl. rēdeles), earlier rīdels, rēdels, rēdels (pl. rēdelses), < AS. rādels (pl. rādelsas), m., rādelse, rēdelse (pl. rēdelsan), f., counsel, consideration, debate, conjecture, interpretation, imagination, an enigma, riddle (= D. raadsel = MLG. radelse, LG. redelse, radelse = OHG. *rātīsal, MHG. rātsal, raetsel, G. rätsel, räthsel, a riddle), < rādān, counsel, consider, interpret, read; see read¹.*] 1. A proposition so framed as to exercise one's ingenuity in discovering its meaning; an ambiguous, complex, or puzzling question offered for solution; an enigma; a dark saying.

"What?" quod Clergye to Conscience, "ar ge coueitouse nouthe

After zereesyues or giftes, or zernen to rede rēdeles?" *Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 184.*

We dissemble againe vnder conert and darke spesches, when we speake by way of riddle (Enigma), of which the sence can hardly be picked out but by the parties owne assoile. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 157.*

Life presented itself to him like the Sphinx with its perpetual riddle of the real and the ideal. *Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.*

2. Anything abstruse, intricate, paradoxical, or puzzling; a puzzle.

I would not yet be pointed at, as he is,
For the fine courtier, the woman's man,
That tells my lady stories, dissolves riddles.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

3. A person who manifests ambiguities or contradictions of character or conduct.

She could love none but only such
As scorned and hated her as much.
'Twas a strange riddle of a lady.
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. iii. 337.

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled:
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world!
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 18.

Riddle canon. Same as *enigmatical canon* (which see, under *canon*).

riddle¹ (rid'1), *v.; pret. and pp. riddled, ppr. riddling.* [= *G. rätseln, rätseln; from the noun: see riddle¹, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To explain; interpret; solve; unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can:
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

2. To understand; make out.

What, do you riddle me? Is she contracted?
And can I by your counsel attain my wishes?
Carroll, Deserving Favorite (1629). (Nares.)

3. To puzzle; perplex.

I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse over the Border again.
Scott, Rob Roy, xviii.

II. *intrans.* To speak in riddles, ambiguously, or enigmatically.

Lys. Lyng so, Hermla, I do not lie.
Her. Lysander riddles very prettily.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 53.

riddle² (rid'1), *n.* [*< ME. *rīdīl, rīdyll, rēdel, rīdīl, rīdyll, for earlier rīdler: see riddler¹.*] 1. A sieve, especially a coarse one for sand, grain, and the like.

So this young gentleman, who had scarcely done a day's work in his life, made his way to the modern El Dorado, to cook, and dig, and wield a pickaxe, and shake a riddle till his back ached. *Whyte Melville, White Rose, i. xxx.*

2. In *foundling*, a sieve with half-inch mesh, used in the molding-shop for cleaning and mixing old floor-sand.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a

form of river-weir.—4. In *wire-working*, a flat board set with iron pins sloped in opposite directions. It is used to straighten wire, which is drawn in a zigzag course between the pins. *E. H. Knight.—A riddle of claret.* See the quotation.

A *riddle of claret* is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a litteral riddle—the magnum in the center surrounded by the quarts. A *riddle of claret* thus displayed duly appeared recently at the Edinburgh arrow dinner of the Royal Company of Archers.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 13.

riddle² (rid'1), *v.; pret. and pp. riddled, ppr. riddling.* [*< ME. rīdden, rīdlen, rīdelen, rīdellen, for earlier rīddren: see riddler¹, v.* Cf. *riddle*², *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To sift through a riddle or sieve: as, to riddle sand.—2. To sift by means of a coarse-netted dredge, as young oysters on a bed.—3. To reduce in quantity as if by sifting; condense.

For general use the book . . . wants riddling down into a single volume or a large essay.

Athenæum, No. 3207, p. 467.

4. To fill with holes; especially, to perforate with shot so as to make like a riddle; hence, to puncture or pierce all over as if with shot; penetrate.

His moral feelings . . . were regularly fustilled by the Major . . . and riddled through and through. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a riddle or sieve; pass anything through a riddle.

Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth and the house clean, riddles for the country maids, and does all their other drudgery. *B. Jonson, Love Restored.*

2. To fall in drops or fine streams, as through a riddle or sieve.

The rayn rneled adoun, rīdlande thikke,
Of felle flaunkes of tyr and flakes of soufre.
Aliterative Poema (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

riddle³, *n.* [*< ME. rīdīl, rīdīl, rēdel, rīdīl, < OF. rīdel, F. rideau (ML. rīdellus), a curtain, orig. a plaited stuff, < rīder, wrinkle, plait, < MHG. rīden, wrinkle, = E. writhe: see writhe.*] A curtain; a bed-curtain; in a church, one of the pair of curtains inclosing an altar on the north and south, often hung from rods driven into the wall.

That was a mervelle thyng
To see the rīdelle hyng
With many red golde ryng
That thame up bare.
M.S. Lincoln A. 1. 17, l. 136. (Halliwell.)

Rudelez remnande on rope3, red golde rynges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Item ij rīdelles of the same suyte, w^t sungell.
Inventory of St. Peter Cheap (Chesapeake), 1431, in Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Ass., XXIV.

riddle³, *v. t.* [*< ME. rīdīlen; appar. < riddle*³, *n.*, in its orig. sense, a plaited stuff. Cf. *riddle*¹, *n.*] To plait.

Lord, it was rīdled tetysly!
Ther nas not a poynt trewely
That it nas In his right assise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1235.

Riddleberger Act. See *act.*

riddle-cake (rid'1-kāk), *n.* A thick sour oaten cake. *Halliwell.*

riddle-like (rid'1-līk), *a.* Like a riddle; enigmatical; paradoxical.

O, then, give pity
To her, whose state is such that cannot choose
But lend and give where she is sure to lose;
That seeks not to find that her search implies,
But riddle-like lives sweetly where she dies!
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 223.

riddlemere (rid'1-mē-rē'), *n.* [A fanciful word, based on *riddle*, as if *riddle my riddle*, explain my enigma.] Same as *rigmarole*.

This style, I apprehend, Sir, is what the learned Scriblerus calls rigmarol in logle—*Riddlemere* among School-boys.
Junius, Letters (ed. Woodfall), II. 316.

riddler¹ (rid'lér), *n.* [*< riddle*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who speaks in riddles or enigmatically.

Each songster, riddler, every nameless name,
All crowd, who foremost shall be damn'd to fame.
Pope, Dunciad, lii. 157.

riddler² (rid'lér), *n.* [*< riddle*² + *-er*¹.] One who works with a riddle or sieve.

riddling (rid'ling), *p. a.* [*From riddle*¹, *v.*] 1. Speaking in riddles or ambiguously.

This is a riddling merchant for the nonce;
He will be here, and yet he is not here:
How can these contrarieties agree?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 57.

2. Having the form or character of a riddle; enigmatical; puzzling.

Every man is under that complicated disease, and that riddling distemper, not to be content with the most, and yet to be proud of the least thing he hath.

Donne, Sermons, v.

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
In riddling triplets of old time.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Divining; interpreting; guessing.

Much she muz'd, yet could not construe it
By any riddling skill, or commune wit.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 54.

riddlingly (rid'ling-li), *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; mysteriously.

Though, like the pestilence and old fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men.
Donne, Satires, ii.

riddlings (rid'lingz), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of riddling, verbal n. of riddle*², *v.*] The coarser part of anything, as grain or ashes, which is left in the riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings.

She . . . pointed to the great bock of wash, and riddlings, and brown hulmage (for we ground our own corn always).
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

ride (rid), *v.; pret. rode (formerly also rid), pp. ridden (formerly also rid), ppr. riding.* [*< ME. rīden (pret. rod, rood, earlier rad, pl. rīden, rēden, pp. rīden), < AS. rīdan (pret. rād, pl. rīdon, pp. rīden), ride on horseback, move forward (as a ship or a cloud), roek (as a ship at anchor), swing (as one hung on a gallows), = OFries. rīda = D. rīden, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, slide, as on skates, = MLG. LG. rīden = OHG. rītan, move forward, proceed, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, MHG. rīten, G. reiten, ride, = Icel. rīða = Sw. rīda = Dan. rīde, ride; orig. prob. simply 'go,' 'travel' (as in the derived noun road, in the general sense 'a way'); cf. Olr. rīad, ride, move, riadami, I ride, Gaulish rīda (> L. rheda, roda, rēda), a wagon.* Hence *rida¹, raid, bed-ridden.*] I. *intrans.*

1. To be carried on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; specifically, to sit on and manage a horse in motion.

Beves an hskanaī bestrit,
And In his wēl forþ a rīd.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 51. (Halliwell.)

And yet was he, whereso men wente or rīden,
Founde on the beste. *Chaucer, Troilus, l. 473.*

And lastly came cold February, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not rīde.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

Brutus and Cassius
Are rīd like madmen through the gates of Rome.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 274.

2. To be borne along in a vehicle, or in or on any kind of conveyance; be carried in or on a wagon, coach, car, balloon, ship, palanquin, bicycle, or the like; hence, in general, to travel or make progress by means of any supporting and moving agency.

So on a day, hys fadur and hee
Redyn yn a schyppe yn the see.
M.S. Cantab. F. f. ii. 38, f. 144. (Halliwell.)

Wise Cambina, . . .
Unto her Coch remounting, home did rīde.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 51.

To swim, to dive into the fire, to rīde
On the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality. *Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 191.*

3. To be borne in or on a fluid; float; specifically, to lie at anchor.

Thanks to Heaven's goodness, no man lost!
The ship rides fair, too, and her leaks in good plight.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, l. 3.

This we found to be an Ile, where we rid that night.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 224.

They shall be sent in the Ship Lion, which rides here at Malamocco.
Houell, Letters, i. l. 26.

I walk unseen . . .
To behold the wandering moon
Rīding near her highest noon.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 63.

4. To move on or about something.

Strong as the axletree
On which heaven rides.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 67.

5. To be mounted and borne along; hence, to move triumphantly or proudly.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling In her eyes,
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 51.

6. To be carted, as a convicted bawd.

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
I can but rīde. *Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.*

7. To have free play; have the upper hand; domineer.

A brother noble,
. . . on whose foolish honesty
My proctices ride easy! *Shak., Lear, i. 2. 193.*

8. To lap or lie over: said especially of a rope when the part on which the strain is brought lies over and jams the other parts. *Hamerstry.*

Care must be taken not to raise the headle, or headles, too high, or too much strain will be thrown upon the raised threads, and the result will be that the weft threads will

overlap or ride over each other, and the evil effect will be observable on both surfaces of the cloth.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 414.

9. To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse rides well under the saddle.

Honest man, will the water ride?
Jack o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

10. In surg., said of the ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.

When a fracture is oblique there will probably be some shortening of the limb from the drawing up of the lower portion of the limb, or riding, as it is called, of one end over the other.
Bryant, Surgery (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817.

11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at the shoulders and the back of the neck.—Riding committee. See committee.—Riding interests, in Scots law, interests saddled or dependent upon other interests: thus, when any of the claimants in an action of multipoleinding, 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.—The devil rides on a fiddlestick. See devil.—To ride and tie, to ride and go on foot alternately: said of two persons. See the first quotation.

Mr. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to ride and tie: a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them, and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot. Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie his horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot, when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on; till, having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 2. (Davies.)

Both of them [Garrick and Johnson] used to talk pleasantly of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, "We rode and tied."

Boncell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note.

To ride a portlast (naut.), to lie at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the rail: an old use.—To ride at anchor (naut.). See anchor.

After this Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's second son, and the Earl of Kent, with competent forces, entered the Haven of Sluice, where they burnt four ships riding at anchor.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 162.

To ride at the ring. See ring.—To ride bodkin. See bodkin.—To ride easy (naut.), said of a ship when she does not pitch, or strain her cables.—To ride hard, said of a ship when she pitches violently, so as to strain her cables and masts.—To ride in the marrow-bone coach, to go on foot. [Slang.]—To ride out, to go upon a military expedition; enter military service.

From the tyme that he first bigan
To riden out, he lovede chyvallrie.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 45.

To ride over, to domineer over as if trampling upon; over-ride or overpower triumphantly, insolently, or roughly.

Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads.

Psal. lxxvi. 12.

Let thy dauntless mind
Still ride in triumph over all mischance.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 18.

To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress that may be caused to others.

Henry [VIII.], in his later proceedings, rode roughshod over the constitution of the Church.

Nineteenth Century, XXXI. 894.

The Chamber had again been riding roughshod over His Majesty's schemes of army reform.

Love, Bismarck, I. 283.

To ride rusty. See rusty.—To ride to hounds, to take part in a fox-hunt; specifically, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

He not only went straight as a die, but riding to hounds instead of over them.

Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iii.

To ride upon a cowlstaff. See cowlstaff.—Syn. 1 and 2. The effort has been made, in both England and America, to confine ride to progression on horseback, and to use drive for progression in a vehicle, but it has not been altogether successful, being checked by the counter-tendency to use drive only where the person in question holds the reins or where the kind of motion is emphasized.

We have seen that Shakespeare, and Milton, and the translators of the Bible, use drive in connection with chariot when they wish to express the urging it along; but, when they wish to say that a man is borne up and onward in a chariot, they use ride.

R. G. White, Words and Their Uses, p. 193.

The practice of standard authors is exhibited in a liberal list of citations, and proves the imputed Americanism to ride (instead of to drive) in a carriage to be "Queen's English," although there remains a nice distinction—not a national one—established by good usage, between riding in a carriage and driving in a carriage.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.

II. trans. 1. To sit on and drive; be carried along on and by: used specifically of a horse.

Neither shall he that rideth the horse deliver himself.

Amos ii. 15.

He dash'd across me—mad,
And maddening what he rode.

Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Not infrequently the boys will ride a log down the current as fearlessly, and with as little danger of upsetting into the water, as an old and well-practiced river-driver.

St. Nicholas, XVII. 584.

2. To be carried or travel on, through, or over.

Others . . . ride the air

In whirlwind. Milton, P. L., ii. 540.

The rising waves . . .
Thunder and flash upon the steadfast shores,

Till he that rides the whirlwind checks the rein.

Cowper, Retirement, l. 535.

This boat-shaped roof, which is extremely graceful and is repeated in another apartment, would suggest that the imagination of Jacques Coeur was fond of riding the waves.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 85.

3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to ride a race; to ride an errand.

Right here seith the frensch booke that, whan the kynge Arthur was departed from Bredigan, he and the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gannes, his brother, that thei rode so her journes till thei com to Tarsaide.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

And we can neither hunt nor ride
A ferry on the Scottish side.

Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

4. To hurry over; gallop through.

He hath rid his prologue like a rough colt; he knows not the stop.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 119.

5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle ridden, in composition, as in priest-ridden.

He that suffers himself to be ridden, or through pusillanimity or sottishness will let every man baffle him, shall be a common laughing stock.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 384.

And yet this man [Ambrose], such as we hear he was, would have the Emperor ride other people, that himself might ride him, which is a common trick of almost all ecclesiastics.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, lii.

But as for them [scorners], they knew better things than to fall in with the herd, and to give themselves up to be ridden by the tribe of Levi.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-ridden, priest-ridden, peer-ridden!

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom-house license Nos. of the carts authorized to ride the merchandise.

Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48.
Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair, performed by the steward of a court-baron, who rode through the town attended by the tenants.—Riding the marches. See march.—To ride a hobby, to pursue a favorite theory, notion, or habit on every possible occasion. See hobby.

It may look like riding a hobby to death, but I cannot help suspecting a wooden origin for it [Raj Rani temple].

J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 425.

He must of course be naturally of a rather attitudinizing turn, fond of brooding and spouting and riding a theological hobby.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 189.

To ride circuit or the circuit. See circuit.—To ride down, to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

We hunt them for the beauty of their skins;
They love us for it, and we ride them down.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

To ride down a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by bearing down on the middle.—To ride down a stay or backstay (naut.), to come down on the stay for the purpose of tarring it.—To ride out, to keep aloft during, as a gale; withstand the fury of, as a storm: said of a vessel or of her crew.

He bears
A tempest, which his mortal vessel tears,

And yet he rides it out. Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

The fleet rode out the storm in safety.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

To ride shanks' mare, to walk. [Colloq.]—To ride the brooser. See broose.—To ride the great horse, to practise horsemanship in the fashion of the time.

Then comes he [Prince of Orange] abroad, and goes to his Stables, if it be no Sermon-day, to see some of his Gentlemen or Pages (of whose Breeding he is very careful) ride the great horse.

Hovell, Letters, I. i. 10.

He told me he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to ride the great horse, to jabber French, and to talk against passive obedience.

Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

To ride the high horse. See to mount the high horse, under horse.—To ride the line. See line-riding.

Even for those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to ride the line day in and day out, there is apt to be some hardship and danger in being abroad during the bitter weather.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 669.

To ride the Spanish mare (naut.), to be put astride of a boom with the guys eased off when the vessel is in a seaway: a punishment formerly in vogue.—To ride the wild mare, to play at see-saw.

With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and little towards him, after such manner as boys are wont, if ever you saw that sport, when they ride the wild mare.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A . . . rides the wild-mare with the boys.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.

ride (rid), n. [*ME. ride = G. ritt = Icel. reith = Sw. Dan. ridt*; from the verb: see ride, v. Cf.

road, raid.] 1. A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vehicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a ride in a wagon or a balloon; a ride on a bicycle or a cow-catcher.

To Madian lend wente he [Balaam] his ride.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), i. 3950.

"Alas," he said, "your ride has wearied you."

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A saddle-horse. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle-path; a place for exercise on horseback. Also called riding.

This through the ride upon his steed
Goes slowly by, and this at speed.

M. Arnold, Epilogue to Lessing's Læocoon.

4. A little stream or brook. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.—6. In printing, a fault caused by overlapping: said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors.

rideable, a. See ridable.

rideau (rē-dō'), n. [*F. rideau*, a curtain: see riddle³.] In fort., a small elevation of earth extended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

ridel, n. See riddle³.

riden. An obsolete preterit plural of ride.

rident (ri'dent), a. [*L. ridens* (t-), ppr. of ridere (> It. ridere = Sp. reir = Pg. rir = Cat. riurer = Pr. rir, rire = F. rir), laugh. Hence (from L. ridere) arride, deride, ridiculous, risible, etc., also riant (a doublet of rident).] Smiling broadly; grinning.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly rident, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn upon the buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv.

ride-officer (rid'of'i-sēr), n. An excise-officer who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

ridér (ri'dér), n. [*ME. ridere, rydare*, < *AS. ridere*, a rider, cavalryman, knight (= *OFries. ridder = D. ridder = MLG. ridder = OHG. ritäre, MHG. ritäre, riter, ritter*, a rider, knight, *G. riter*, a rider, *ritter*, knight, = *Icel. ritthari, ritthari*, later *riddari = Sw. riddare*, knight, *ryttare*, horseman, trooper, = *Dan. ridder*, knight, *rytter*, horseman, rider, knight), < *ritan*, ride: see ride. Cf. *riter, reiter* (< *G.*).] 1. One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manège.

Ac now is Religioun a ridere and a rennere aboute.

Piers Plowman (A), xi. 208.

The horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea.

Ex. xv. 1.

Well could he ride, and often men would say,
That horse his mettle from his rider takes."

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 107.

The weary steed of Pelleas floundering flung
His rider. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2†. A mounted reaver or robber.

In Ewdsdale, Eight and Forty notorious Riders are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong.

Drummond, Works, p. 99.

3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc.: now called a traveler or (in the United States) drummer.

They come to us as riders in a trade,
And with much art exhibit and persuade.

Crabbe, Works, II. 53.

4. In hort., a budded or grafted standard or stock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.—5. A knight. [Archaic.]

He dubbed his youngest son, the Etheling Henry, to rider or knight.

Freeman, Norman Conquest, IV. 471.

6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else. Especially—(a) A small piece of platinum or aluminum set astride of the beam of a balance, and moved from or toward the fulcrum in determining results requiring weights of the utmost delicacy. (b) A small piece of paper or other light substance placed on a wire or string to measure or mark distance.

We measure the distance between the two [nodes], and cut the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of this length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mark them by paper riders. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 573.

(c) Anything saddled upon or attached to a record, document, statement, etc., after its supposed completion; specifically, an additional clause, as to a bill in Congress.

Wholes finally adds, by way of rider to this declaration of his principles, that as Mr. Carstone is about to rejoin his regiment, perhaps Mr. C. will favour him with an order on his agent for twenty pounds.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxxix.

The proposed amendment had been given by the previous action of the House, a *rider* providing for compensation to distillers. *The American*, VI. 36.

But the Pacific Mail and its friends in Congress did not despair, and success came at last by a *rider* to the General Post-Office appropriation bill passed by Congress, February 18, 1867. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7770.

(d) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron which in use rests on the top of an ink-roller, and aids in evenly distributing the ink on this roller. (e) A supplementary part of a question in an examination, especially in the Cambridge mathematical tripos, connected with or dependent on the main question.

Though the *riders* were joined to the propositions on which their solution depended, and though all these *riders* were easy, very few of the papers were satisfactory. *Science*, XI. 75.

(f) In a snake fence, a rail or stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-rails at their angle of meeting, and thus holds them in place. [Local, U. S.]

7. In *mining*, a ferruginous veinstone, or a similar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.]

In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as *dowk* and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil; the latter a hard stony matter, varying much in colour, hardness, and other characteristics. *Sopwith, Mining Districts of Alston Moor*, [Weardale, and Teesdale, p. 108.]

8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen the frame.—9. A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.—10. A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands: so called from its obverse type being the figure of a horseman. The specimen here illustrated was struck by Charles of Eg-



Obverse. Reverse.
Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

mont, Duke of Gelderland (sixteenth century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The name was also given to a gold coin of Scotland, issued by James VI., worth about 8s.

His mouldy money! Half-a-dozen *riders*, That cannot sit, but stamp fast to their saddles. *Beau, and Fl.*

Bush-rider, in Australia, a cross-country rider; one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground; also, one who can ride imperfectly broken horses.

An excellent *bushrider*, if not a first-class rough-rider, there were few horses he could not back with a fair chance of remaining in the saddle.

A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 262.

Rider keelson. See *keelson*.—**Rider's bone**, an exostosis at the origin of the adductor longus. Also called *drill bone*.—**Rider truss**, an early form of tram truss, composed of a cast-iron upper chord, wrought-iron lower chord, and vertical posts of cast-iron, and diagonal braces of wrought-iron.

ridered (rī'dèrd), *a.* [*< rider + -ed².*] Carrying a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.]

The fences are generally too high to jump, being usually what are called staked and *ridered* fences. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 49.

riderless (rī'dér-les), *a.* [*< rider + -less.*] Having no rider.

He caught a *riderless* horse, and the cornet mounted. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, liv.

rider-roll (rī'dér-ról), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *rider*, 5 (c).

ridge (rij), *n.* [*< ME. rigge, rygge*; also without assimilation *rig, ryg, rug* (> *E. dial. rig*). *< AS. hrycg*, the back of a man or beast, = *MD. rugge*, *D. rug* = *OLG. ruggi*, *MLG. rugge* = *OHG. hrucki, hrucki, rucki*, *MHG. rucke, rücke*, *G. rücken* = *Isl. hrygg* = *Sw. rygg* = *Dan. ryg*, the back; cf. *Ir. crocen*, skin, back.] 1. The back of any animal; especially, the upper or projecting part of the back of a quadruped.

All is rede, Ribbe and *rigge*, The bak bledeth agens the borde. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

His ryche robe he rof tof his *rigge* naked, And of a hepe of askes he hitte in the myddez. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), lll. 379.

There the pore preseth bifor the richs with a pakks at his *rygge*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 212.

On the other side of the aloes, not fifteen paces from us, I made out the horns, neck, and *ridges* of the back of a tremendous old bull. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 186.

2. Any extended protuberance; a projecting line or strip; a long and narrow pile sloping at the sides; specifically, a long elevation of land, or the summit of such an elevation; an extended hill or mountain.

Even to the frozen *ridges* of the Alps, Or any other ground inhabitable. *Shak., Rich. II.*, i. 1. 64.

The snow-white *ridge* Of carded wool, which the old man had pilled. *Wordsworth, The Brothers*.

3. In *agri*, a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, formerly, a measure of land, 20½ feet.

Lete se the litel plough, the large also, The *ridges* forto enhance. *Paladius, Husbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou settest the furrows thereof. *Ps. lxx. 10.*

4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber, it is called a *ridge-pole*. *Ridge* also denotes the internal angle or nook of a vault. See *cut* under *roof*.

5. In *fort.*, the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.—6. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protuberance: said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular or ligamentous attachments; as, the superciliary, occipital, mylohyoid, condylar, etc., *ridges*.—7. A succession of small processes along the small abaft the hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just forward of the small. The ridge is thickest just around the hump. See *serug-whale*.—8. One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a horse's mouth, more commonly called *bars*. Similar ridges occur on the hard palate of most mammals.—**Bicipital ridges**. See *bicipital*.—**Dental ridge** a thick ridge of epithelium just over the spot where the future dental structures are to be formed.—**Frontal, genital, gluteal, interantennal ridge**. See the adjectives.—**Maxillary ridge**. Same as *dental ridge*.—**Mylohyoid ridge**. See *mylohyoid*.—**Neural ridge**, a series of enlargements along the borders of the medullary plates, from which the dorsal spinal nerves originate. More commonly called *neural crest*.—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium, of the ulna**. See *oblique*.—**Palatine, pectineal, pectoral, pterygold ridge**. See the adjectives.—**Ridge-rib**. See *rib*.

—**Ridge-roll**, a batten with a rounded face, over which the sheathing of lead or other metal is bent on the ridges and hips of a roof. Also called *ridge-batten*.—**Sagittal, superciliary ridge**. See the adjectives.—**Temporal ridges**. See *temporal lines* (under *line²*), and *cut* under *parietal*.

ridge (rij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridged*, ppr. *ridging*. [*< ME. ryggen*; from the noun: see *ridge*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

Though all thy hairs Were bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffed porcupines. *Milton, S. A.*, i. 1137.

A north-midland shire, dusk with moorland, *ridged* with mountain: this I see. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre*, xxviii.

Ridged sleeve, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of the seventeenth century, puffed in longitudinal ridges. **II. intrans.** To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscay, roughly *ridging* eastward, shook And almost overhelm'd her. *Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

ridge-band (rij'band), *n.* That part of the harness of a cart-, wagon-, or gig-horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

ridge-beam (rij'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge; a crown-plat. *E. H. Knight*.

ridge-bone (rij'bōu), *n.* [*< ME. rygge-bone, rigbone*. *< AS. hrycg-bān* (= *D. ruggebeen, rugbeen* = *OHG. hruckipein, ruccipeini*, *MHG. rückebeen* = *Sw. ryggen* = *Dan. ryggen*), backbone, spine, *< hrycg*, back, + *bān*, bone.] The spine or backbone.

So ryde thay of hy resoun bi the *rygge bonez* Enenden to the hanche. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1844.

I would fain now see them rolled Down a hill, or from a bridge Headlong cast, to break their *ridge-bonez*. *B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon*.

ridged (rijd), *a.* [*< ridge + -ed².*] 1. Having a ridge or back; having an angular, projecting backbone.

The timers could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the leat on Roborough Down, were set up on a bare *ridged* horse, with their legs tied under his belly, and trotted off to gaol. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 443.

2. In *zool.*, carinate; costate; having ridges or carinae on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the surface is said to be *transversely ridged*.—3. Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords Runs up the *ridged* sea. *Tennyson, Sea-Fairies*.

ridge-drill (rij'dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare *list⁴*, *n.*, 10, and *listing-plow*.

ridge-fillet (rij'fil'et), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.—2. In *foundring*, the runner, or principal channel. *E. H. Knight*.

ridge-harrow (rij'har'ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. *E. H. Knight*.

ridge-hoe (rij'hō), *n.* A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow.

ridgel, ridgil (rij'el, -il), *n.* [Also *rig* (of which *ridgel* may be a dim. form), *rigsie*; origin uncertain; cf. *Sc. riglan, rigland, rig-widdie*, a nag, a horse half-castrated, *riggot*, an animal half-castrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also *ridgeling, ridgling*.

O Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed, To morning pastures, evening waters, led; And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil's* butting head. *Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastoral*, ix. 31.

Ridging or *ridgil*. . . is still used in Tennessee and the West. . . but has been corrupted into *ridginal*, and would-be correct people say *original*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 42.

ridgelet (rij'let), *n.* [*< ridge + -let.*] A little ridge. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 368.

ridgeling (rij'ling), *n.* [Also *ridgling*; appar. *< ridgel + -ing³.*] Same as *ridgel*.

ridge-piece (rij'pēs), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plate (rij'plāt), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plow (rij'plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow having a double mold-board, used to make ridges for planting or cultivating certain crops and for opening water-furrows. Also called *ridging-plow*.

ridge-pole (rij'pōl), *n.* The board or timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Also called *ridge-plate* or *ridge-piece*. See *cut* under *roof*.—**Ridge-pole pine**. See *pine*¹.

ridger (rij'ēr), *n.* 1. That which makes a ridge or ridges.

A small *ridger* or subsoller extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 181.

2. Same as *ridge-band*. *Hallivell*.

ridge-roof (rij'rōf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope (rij'rōp), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (a) The central rope of an awning, usually called the *backbone*. (b) The rope along the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (c) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.—2. A ridge-baud.

Surselle, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c., fastened on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*. *Cotgrave*.

ridge-stay (rij'stā), *n.* Same as *ridge-band*. *Hallivell*.

ridge-tile (rij'tīl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *crown-tile*, 2.

ridgil, *n.* See *ridgel*.

ridging-grass (rij'ing-grās), *n.* A coarse grass, *Andropogon (Anatherum) bicornis*, of tropical America. [West Indies.]

ridging-plow (rij'ing-plou), *n.* Same as *ridge-plow*.

ridgling (rij'ling), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

ridgy (rij'i), *a.* [*< ridge + -y¹.*] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the *ridgy* sand. *Crabbe, Works*, II. 10.

Scant along the *ridgy* land The beans their new-born rank expand. *T. Warton, The First of April*.

ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) ridiculo* = *Sp. ridiculo* = *Pg. ridiculo* = *It. ridicolo*, *< L. ridiculus*, laughable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, *< ridere*, laugh: see *rident*. Cf. *ridiculous*.] Ridiculous.

That way (e. g. Mr. Edm. Waller's) of quibbling with sense will hereafter grow as much out of fashion and be as *ridicule* as quibbling with words. *Aubrey, Lives, Samuel Butler*.

ridicule¹ (rid'i-kül), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ridicle*; = Sp. *ridículo* = It. *ridicolo*, mockery, < L. *ridiculum*, a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*, ridiculous; see *ridiculous*.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or action of whom they are spoken or written; also, action or gesture designed to produce the same effect.

Whee'er offends, at some unlucky time
Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme,
Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 79.

Foota possessed a rich talent for *ridicule*, which flinted vividly the genius for satire that shone within him.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. v.

2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jesting.

They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equipage into *ridicule*.
Fielding, Amelia, iii. 12.

3†. Ridiculousness.

It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this monstrous practice.
Addison, Spectator, No. 18.

At the same time that I see all their *ridicules*, there is a deuceur in the society of the women of fashion that captivates me.
H. Walpole, To Chute, Jan., 1766.

=Syn. 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. See *satire*, *ludicrous*, and *banter*, *v.*

ridicule¹ (rid'i-kül), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridiculed*, ppr. *ridiculing*. [*<* *ridicule*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To treat with ridicule; treat with contemptuous merriment; represent as deserving of contemptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game of; deride.

I've known the young, who *ridicul'd* his rage,
Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age.
Granger, tr. of Tibullus, l. 5.

=Syn. *Deride*, *Mock*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, scoff at, scout; rally, make fun of, lampoon. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To bring ridicule upon a person or thing; make some one or something ridiculous; cause contemptuous laughter.

One dedicates in high heroic prose,
And *ridicules* beyond a hundred foes.
Pope, Prologue to *Satires*, l. 110.

ridicule² (rid'i-kül), *n.* [= F. *ridicule*, corruption of *révéle*.] A corruption of *reticule*, formerly common.

ridiculer (rid'i-kül-er), *n.* [*<* *ridicule*¹ + *-er*1.] One who ridicules. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

ridiculize† (ri-dik'ü-liz), *v. t.* [*<* F. *ridiculiser*, turn into ridicule, = Sp. Pg. *ridiculizar*; as *ridiculize* + *-ize*.] To make ridiculous; ridicule.

My heart still trembling lest the false alarms
That words oft strike-up should *ridiculize* me.
Chapman, *Odyssey*, xxiii. 333.

ridiculosity (ri-dik'ü-lös'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ridiculosities* (-tiz). [= It. *ridicolosità*; < L. *ridiculosus*, laughable, facetious (see *ridiculous*), + *-ity*.] The character of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; hence, anything that arouses laughter; a jest or joke.

Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your Business, but bring your good-natured Muses, all your witty Jeats, your By-words, your Banter, your Pleasantries, your pretty Sayings, and all your *Ridiculosities*, along with you.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, l. 120.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ü-lus), *a.* [*<* L. *ridiculus*, laughable, ridiculous; see *ridicule*¹, *a.*] 1. Worthy of ridicule or contemptuous laughter; exciting derision; amusingly absurd; preposterous.

These that are good manners at the court are as *ridiculous* in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 47.

2†. Expressive of ridicule; derisive; mocking.

He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his offering is *ridiculous*: and the gifts of unjust men are not accepted.
Eccles. xxxiv. 18.

The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 78.

3. Abominable; outrageous; shocking. [Obscure or provincial.]

A Nazartie in place abominable
Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagen!
Beside, how vile, contemptible, *ridiculous*!
What act more execrably unclean, profane?
Milton, S. A., l. 1361.

In the South we often say, "That's a *ridiculous* affair," when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used sometimes in the North.

Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 48.

This [*ridiculous*] is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it: as, any violent attack upon a woman's chastity is called "a very *ridiculous* behaviour"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is also called a "*ridiculous* one."
Halliwell.

A man once informed me that the death by drowning of a relative was "most *ridiculous*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 453.

=Syn. 1. Funny, Laughable, etc. (see *ludicrous*), absurd, preposterous, farcical.

ridiculously (ri-dik'ü-lus-li), *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; laughably; absurdly.

ridiculousness (ri-dik'ü-lus-nes), *n.* The character of being ridiculous, laughable, or absurd.

riding¹ (ri'ding), *n.* [*<* ME. *ridinge*, *rydyng*; verbal *n.* of *ride*, *v.*] 1. The act of going on horseback, or in a carriage, etc. See *ride*, *v.* Specifically—2†. A festival procession.

When ther any *riding* was in Chepe,
Out of the shoppe thider wolde he lepe,
Til that he hadde al the sighte yaeyn.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 13.

On the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots in 1298 occurred the earliest exhibition of shows connected with the City trades. These processions were in England frequently called *ridings*.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 80.

3. Same as *ride*, 3.

The lodge is . . . built in the form of a star, having round about a garden framed into like points; and beyond the garden *ridings* cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, l.

The riding of the witch, the nightmare. Halliwell.

riding² (ri'ding), *n.* [*<* Prop. **thridding*, the loss of *th* being prob. due to the wrong division of the compounds *North-thriding* (corrupted to *North-riding*), *South-thriding*, *East-thriding*, *West-thriding*; < Icel. *thrithjung* (= Norw. *tridjung*), the third part of a thing, third part of a shire, < *thrithi* (= Norw. *tridje*) = E. *third*: see *third*.] One of the three districts, each anciently under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. These are called the *North*, *East*, and *West Ridings*. The same system of division exists also in Lincolnshire. Pennsylvania also, in the earliest portion of its colonial history, was divided into *ridings*.

Gisborne is a market town in the west *riding* of the county of York, on the borders of Lancashire.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 150.

The most skilled housewife in all the three *Ridings*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

Lincolnshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey, Keateven, and Holland; Lindsey was subdivided into three *ridings*, North, West, and South.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

riding-bitts (ri'ding-bits), *n. pl.* The bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor.

riding-boot (ri'ding-böt), *n.* A kind of high boot worn in riding.

With such a tramp of his ponderous *riding-boots* as might of itself have been audible in the remotest of the seven gables, he advanced to the door, while the servant pointed out.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, l.

riding-clerk† (ri'ding-klérk), *n.* 1. A mercantile traveler. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Formerly, one of six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his turn, for one year, kept the controlment-books of all grants that passed the great seal. The six clerks were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. *Rapalcé and Lawrence*.

riding-day (ri'ding-dä), *n.* A day given up to a hostile incursion on horseback. *Scott*.

riding-glove (ri'ding-gluv), *n.* A stout, heavy glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.

The walls were adorned with old-fashioned lithographs, principally portraits of country gentlemen with high collars and *riding-gloves*.
The Century, XXXVI. 123.

riding-graith (ri'ding-gräth), *n.* See *graith*.

riding-habit (ri'ding-hab'it), *n.* See *habit*, 5.

riding-hood (ri'ding-hüd), *n.* A hood used by women in the eighteenth century, and perhaps earlier, when traveling or exposed to the weather, the use of it depending on the style of head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
Defended by the *riding-hood's* disguise.
Gay, Trivia, l. 210.

riding-house† (ri'ding-hous), *n.* Same as *riding-school*.

riding-light (ri'ding-lit), *n.* A light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor. Also called *stay-light*.

riding-master (ri'ding-mäs'tér), *n.* A teacher of the art of riding; specifically (*milit.*), one who instructs soldiers and officers in the management of horses.

riding-rime† (ri'ding-rim), *n.* A form of verse, the same as the rimed couplet that goes now under the name *heroic verse*. It was introduced into English versification by Chaucer, and in it are composed most of the "Canterbury Tales." From the fact that it was represented as used by the pilgrims in telling these tales on their journey, it received the name of *riding-rime*; but it was not much used after Chaucer's death till the close of the sixteenth century. In the sixteenth century it is frequently contrasted with *rime-royal* (which see).

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *riding rime*, and that is such as our Mayster and Father Chaucer used in his Canterbury Tales, and in diuers other delectable and light enterprises.
Gascogne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

riding-robe (ri'ding-röb), *n.* A robe worn in riding; a riding-habit.

But who comes in such haste in *riding-rob*?
What woman-post is this? *Shak.*, K. John, l. 1. 217.

riding-rod (ri'ding-rod), *n.* A switch or light cane used as a whip by equestrians.

And if my legs were two such *riding-rods*, . . .
And, to his shape, were heir to all this land,
Would I might never stir from off this place,
I would give it every foot to have this face.
Shak., K. John, l. 1. 140.

riding-sail (ri'ding-säl), *n.* A triangular sail bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft, to steady a vessel when head on to the wind.

riding-school (ri'ding-sköl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught; specifically, a military school to perfect troopers in the management of their horses and the use of arms.

riding-skirt (ri'ding-skért), *n.* 1. The skirt of a riding-habit.—2. A separate skirt fastened around the waist over the other dress, worn by women in riding.

riding-spear (ri'ding-spér), *n.* A javelin. *Palsgrave*. (Halliwell.)

riding-suit (ri'ding-süt), *n.* A suit adapted for riding.

Provide me presently
A *riding-suit*, no costlier than would fit
A franklin's wife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2. 78.

riding-whip (ri'ding-hwip), *n.* A switch or a whip with a short lash, used by riders.

ridotto (ri-dot'ö), *n.* [= F. *ridotte*, < It. *ridotto*, a retreat, resort, company, etc.: see *redout*².] 1. A house or hall of public entertainment.

They went to the *Ridotto*;—'tis a hall
Where people dance, and sup, and dance again;
Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued ball,
But that 'a of no importance to my strain;
'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,
Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain.
Byron, Beppo, l. 111.

2†. A company of persons met together for amusement; a social assembly.—3. A public entertainment devoted to music and dancing; a dancing-party, often in masquerade.

The masked balls or *Ridottos* in Carnival are held in the Imperial palace.
Wrazall, Court of Berlin, II. 289.

To-night there is a masquerade at Ranelagh for him, a play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a *ridotto* at the Haymarket.
Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

4. In *music*, an arrangement or reduction of a piece from the full score.

ridotto (ri-dot'ö), *v. i.* [*<* *ridotto*, *n.*] To frequent or hold *ridottos*. [Rare.]

And herolnes, whilst 'twas the fashion,
Ridotto'd on the rural plains.
Cowper, Retreat of Ariatippus.

riet, *n.* An old spelling of *rye*¹. Ex. ix. 32.

riebeckite (re'bek-it), *n.* [Named after E. Riebeck.] A silicate of iron and sodium, belonging to the amphibole group, and corresponding to acmite among the pyroxenes.

riedel, *n.* A Middle English variant of *reed*¹.

rief, *n.* See *reef*³.

rie-grass, *n.* Same as *rye-grass*.

riem (rém), *n.* [*<* D. *riem*, a thong: see *rim*².] A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong cord or binder. Also spelled *reim*.

He rose suddenly and walked slowly to a beam from which an ox *riem* hung. Loosening it, he ran a noose in one end and then doubled it round his arm.
Oliver Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, l. 12.

Riemann's function, surface. See *function, surface*.

riesel-iron (re'zel-ir'ern), *n.* A sort of claw or nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron (which see, under *iron*).

Riesling (rés'ling), *n.* [*<* G. *riesling*, a kind of grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape, and best known in the variety made in Alsace and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps many years, and is considered exceptionally wholesome. A good Riesling wine is made in California.

rietbok (rét'bok), *n.* [*<* D. *rietbok*, < *riet*, = E. *reed*¹, + *bok* = E. *duck*¹.] The reed-buck of South Africa, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*.

riever, *n.* Same as *reaver*.

rifacimento (rè-fä-chi-men'tö), *n.*; pl. *rifacimenti* (-ti). [*<* It. *rifacimento*, < *rifare*, make over again, < ML. *refacere* (L. *reficere*), make over again, < L. *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see

fact. Cf. *refeel*.] A remaking or reestablishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to musical compositions.

What man of taste and feeling can endure *rifacimento*, harmonies, abridgments, expurgated editions?

Macaulay, *Boswell's Johnson*.

Shakespeare's earliest works were undoubtedly *rifacimenti* of the plays of his predecessors.

Dyce, *Note to Greene*, Int., p. 37.

rife¹ (rif), *a.* [< ME. *rif*, *rife*, *rive*, < AS. *rife* (occurs but once), abundant, = OD. *rif*, *rife*, abundant, copious, = MLG. LG. *rive*, abundant, munificent, = Icel. *rifr*, abundant, munificent, *rifligr*, large, munificent, = OSw. *rif*, rife. Cf. Icel. *reifa*, bestow, *reifir*, a giver.] 1. Great in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous.

That citie wer sure men sett for too keepe,
With mich riall arale redy too fight,
With attling of areblast & archers rife.

Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 238.

The men who have given to one character life
And objective existence are not very rife.

Lowell, *Fable for Critics*.

2. Well supplied; abounding; rich; replete; filled: followed by *with*.

Whose life was work, whose language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life.

Tennyson, *Death of Wellington*.

Our swelling actions want the little heaven
To make them *with* the sighed-for blessing rife.

Jones Very, *Poems*, p. 74.

3†. Easy.

With Gods it is rife

To geue and berene breath.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 78.

Hath utmost Inde aught better than his own?
Then utmost Inde is near, and rife to gone.

Sp. Hall, *Satires*, III. l. 55.

4. Prevalent; current; in common use or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with conetous, by custome of old,
That rote is & rankist of all the rif syna.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11775.

Errors are infinite; and follies, how universally rife!
even of the wisest sort.

That grounded maxim,
So rife and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men.

Milton, *S. A.*, l. 866.

5†. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abraid, and sag that wif,
Name he gaf hire dat is ful rif;
Issa was hire firste name.

Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.

Even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was rife, and perfect in my listening ear.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 203.

rife^{1†} (rif), *adv.* [< ME. *rife*; < *rife*¹, *a.*] 1. Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stork and stry,
The Rede wya renneth ruf.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

In tribulacion y regne moore rife
Ofttymes than in disport.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 158.

2. Plainly; clearly.

Bi thi witt thou maist knowe rife
That mercl passith rightwisnes.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

3. Currently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilence doth most rifest infect the clearest complexion,
and the Caterpillar cleauneth vnto the ripest fruite.

Lily, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit (ed. Arber), p. 39.

rife^{2†}, *v.* An obsolete form of *rivel*.
rifely (rif'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rifli*, *rifliche* (= Icel. *rifliga*): < *rife*¹ + *-ly*.] In a rife manner. (*a*) Plentifully; abundantly.

There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me rifuly, richit my seluyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

(*b*) Prevalently; currently; widely.

The word went wide how the mayde was gene
Rifliche thurth-out rome.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1472.

rifeness (rif'nes), *n.* The state of being rife.

rif^{1†} (rif), *n.* [< ME. **rif*, < AS. *hrif* = OS. *hrif* = OFries. *rif*, *ref* = OHG. *lref*, *ref*, belly. Cf. *midriff*.] The belly; the bowels.

Then came his good sword forth to act his part,
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and rife, and rove her heart.
The bead (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,
And with it back unto the shore he struts.

Legend of Captain Jones. (*Halliwel*.)

rif² (rif), *n.* [See *reef*¹.] 1†. An obsolete form of *reef*¹.—2. A rapid or rife. See *rifle*². [Local, U. S.]

The lower side of large, loose stones at the riffs or shallow places in streams; the rock amid the foaming water; . . . In all these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.

rif^{3†}, *n.* An obsolete form of *reef*².

rifle¹ (rif'li), *n.* [< Dan. *rifle*, a groove, channel: see *rifle*², *n.*] 1. In mining, the lining of the bottom of a sluice, made of blocks or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinks more or less quicksilver is usually placed, and it is by the aid of this arrangement that the particles of gold, as they are carried downward by the current of water, are arrested and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sluices is usually called the ruffles. In the smaller gold-saving machines, formerly much used, as the cradle, the slats of wood nailed across the bottom for the purpose of detaining the gold are called *rifle-bars* or simply *ruffles*.

2. A piece of plank placed transversely in, and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The ruffles do not extend from side to side, but only about two thirds across. If the first rife is fastened on the right side of the box at right angles to its side, it will extend about 30 inches across the box; the next, about 4 feet above, will be fastened on the left side of the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on alternately until the top is reached. The water passing into the top is caught by the ruffles and turned right and left by them until it reaches the stream below. Ruffles furnish the fish a resting-place in scaling a dam.

3. In *seal-engraving*, a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.

rifle² (rif'li), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *riff*², prob. associated with *ripple*.] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upon rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water. [Local, U. S.]

rifle-bars (rif'li-bärz), *n. pl.* In mining, slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; ruffles.

riffler (rif'lër), *n.* [< *riffle*¹, *rifle*², groove, + *-er*. Cf. G. *riffel-feile*, a rifle-file, a curved file grooved for working in depressions: see *rifle*¹.] 1. A



kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.

The rifflers of sculptors and a few other files are curvilinear in their central line. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 160.

2. A workman who uses such a file, especially in metal-work.

riffräff (rif'raf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rifferaffe*; < ME. *rif* and *raf*, every particle, things of small value, < OF. *rif* et *raf* ("il ne luy lairra rif ny raf, he will leave him neither rif nor raf"—Cotgrave), also *rife* *rafle* ("on ny a laisse ne rife ne rafle, they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them"—Cotgrave), *rif* and *raf* being half-riming quasi-nouns reduced respectively from OF. *rifler*, rifle, ransack, spoil (see *rife*¹, *v.*), and *raffler* (F. *raffler*), rifle, ravage, snatch away: see *raffle*. Cf. OIt. *raffola*, *raffola*, "by riffraffe, by hooke or crooke, by pinching or seraping" (Florio).] 1. Scraps; refuse; rubbish; trash.

It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peece their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedeas prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and rife-raffe that bath any force to drive them backe.

Gosson, *Schools of Abuse* (1579). (*Halliwel*.)

You would inforce upon us the old rife-raffe of Sarum, and other monastical reliques.

Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

"La, yes, Miss Matt," said she after seating me in her splint-bottom chair before a rif-raf fire.

The Century, XXXVII. 939.

2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the scum and rif-raf, as well as the gentry who were fond of so-called sport.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 315.

Almack's, for instance, was far more exclusive than the Court. Rif-raf might go to Court; but they could not get to Almack's, for at its gates there stood, not one angel with a fiery sword, but six in the shape of English ladies, terrible in turbans, splendid in diamonds, magnificent in satin, and awful in rank.

W. Besant, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 114.

3. Sport; fun. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rifle¹ (rif'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*. [< ME. *riflen*, < OF. *rifler*, rifle, ransack, spoil; with freq. suffix, < Icel. *hrifa*, *rifa*, grapple, seize, pull up, scratch, grasp, akin to *hrifsa*, rob, pillage, *hrifs*, plunder.] 1. *trans.* 1. To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall rife ev'ry youthful Grace.

Pope, *Iliaid*, l. 41.

2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by *of*.

"Ones," quath he, "Ich was yherborwed with an hep of chapmen;
Ich a-ros and rifled here males [bags] whenne thel a reste were."
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 236.

H. said, as touchyng the peple that rifled yow, and the doying thereof, he was not privy thereto.

Paston Letters, I. 158.

The city shall be taken, and the houses rifled.

Zech, xlv. 2.

The roadside garden and the secret glen
Were rifled of their sweetest flowers.

Bryant, *Sella*.

3†. To raffle; dispose of in a raffle.

I have at one throw
Rifled away the diadem of Spain.

Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To commit robbery or theft.

Thither repair at accustomed times their harlots, . . . not with empty hands, for they be as skillful in picking, rifling, and filching as the upright men.

Harman, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 21.

2†. To raffle; play at dice or some other game of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed upon.

A rifting, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 293. (*Halliwel*.)

We'll strike up a drum, set up a tent, call people together, put crowns apiece, let's rife for her.

Chapman, *Blind Beggar of Alexandria*.

rifle² (rif'li), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled*, ppr. *rifling*. [< Dan. *rifle*, rifle, groove (*rifede søiler*, fluted column; cf. *rifle*, a groove, flute), = Sw. *reflta*, rifle (*refldebössa*, a rifled gun), < *rive* (for **rife*), tear, = Sw. *rifsa*, scratch, tear, grate, grind, = Icel. *rifa*, rive: see *rife*¹, and cf. *rivel*. Cf. G. *riefe*, a furrow (< LG.), *riefen*, rifle; and see *rifle*¹.] 1. *trans.* 1. In gun-making, to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun-barrel). Grooves are now in universal use for small-arms, and for the most part are used in ordnance. Small-arms are rifled by a cutting-tool attached to a rod and drawn through the barrel, while at the same time a revolution on the longitudinal axis is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled by pushing through their bores a cutting-tool mounted on an arbor that exactly fits the bore. See *rifling-machine*.

2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.

The leading American match-rifle makers all rifle upon the same plan—viz., a sharp continual spiral and very shallow grooves.

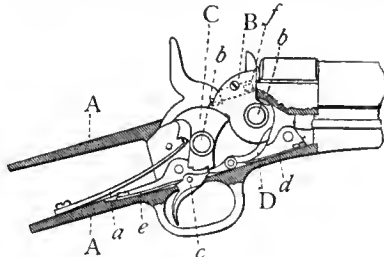
W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 148.

rifle² (rif'li), *v.* [Short for *rifled gun*: see *rifle*², *v.* Cf. Sw. *refldebössa*, a rifled gun. The Dan. *riflet*, Sw. *rifle*, a rifle, are < E.] 1. A firearm or a piece of ordnance having a barrel (or barrels) with a spirally grooved bore. Spirally grooved gun-barrels are of German origin; some authorities think they were invented by Gaspard Koller of Vienna, in 1498; others regard Augustus Kottler of Nuremberg as the originator, the invention, according to these writers, dating between 1500 and 1520. Straight grooves were used in the fifteenth century, but their purpose was simply to form recesses for the reception of dirt and to aid in cleaning the gun. Spiral grooving has a distinct object beyond this, namely, to impart to the projectile a rotation whereby its flight is rendered more nearly accurate—the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the bullet does not exactly coincide with its longitudinal axis, as is nearly always the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane including that axis will, by the constant revolution of the bullet, be exerted in all directions at right angles with its geometrical axis. A variety of shapes in the cross-sections of the grooves have been and are still used. The number of grooves is also different for different rifles, as is the pitch of the spiral—that is, the distance, measured on the axis of the bore, included by a single turn of the spiral. The variation in small-arms in this particular is wide—from one turn in 17 inches to one turn in 7 feet. In ordnance the pitch is much greater. Breech-loading guns began to appear in the first half of the sixteenth century, and were probably either of French or German origin. Such guns were made in Italy in the latter half of the sixteenth century. During the war of independence in America, a breech-loading rifle invented by Major Patrick Ferguson, and known as the Ferguson rifle, was used; it was the first breech-loading carbine used in the British regular army. A great many breech-loading rifles have since appeared. Muzzle-loading rifles have been superseded as military arms by these guns, and to a large extent the latter have supplanted muzzle-loaders for sporting arms. Many breech-loaders once of importance in American and European warfare have in their turn been superseded by improved arms. Among them is the once justly celebrated Prussian needle-gun. These improvements have culminated in the Winchester and other repeating arms, which admit of refined accuracy of aim with great rapidity of firing. The tendency in modern rifles is toward smaller bores and chambers. The most recent advance in this direction of improvement is of German origin (1889–90), and consists in making rifles of much smaller bore and less weight than have hitherto been used, with bullets of lead and wolfram alloy having a specific gravity 50 per cent. greater than that of the lead and antimony alloy of the common hardened rifle-bullets. The bores of guns with which experiments have been made are less than 8 millimeters in diameter. Some having bores only 4 millimeters (about 1/4 inch) in diameter

have been tried with surprising increase of range and effectiveness, on account of the diminished air-resistance. Exclusive of repeating rifles or magazine-guns, the principal differences between modern rifles are in their breech-actions and their firing-mechanism. Some of the more important of these arms are described below.

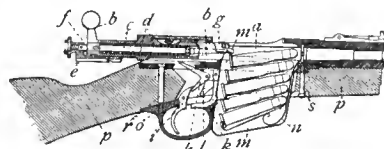
2. A soldier armed with a rifle: so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the Royal Irish Rifles—that is, the 83d and 86th regiments of British infantry.—Albini-Braendlin rifle, the firearm of the Belgian government. The breech-block is opened in the manner explained for the Berdan rifle. In closing, after insertion of the cartridge, the block is fastened by a spring stud until the hammer strikes. The hammer in striking operates a locking-bolt, aliding it longitudinally into the breech-block, thus preventing the latter from rising under the stress at the instant of discharge. The spent cartridge is extracted as in the Berdan rifle, the extractor-claws being attached to the breech-block, and engaging the cartridge-case when the block is turned forward over the barrel. The cartridge is also exploded as described for the Berdan rifle. The hammer strikes and drives the locking-bolt forward against a striker or needle in the breech-block, which impinges against the base of the cartridge.—Berdan rifle, a combination of the Albini-Braendlin and the Chassepot rifles (which see). It is named after its inventor, an American, General Berdan. It has a hinged breech-block, which, when turned forward over the barrel, extracts the spent cartridge. A new cartridge having been inserted, the block is closed, and fastened by a bolt analogous to the cock of the Chassepot rifle. The lock has a spiral mainspring which drives the locking-bolt against a striker working in the center of the breech-block, instead of at the side as in the Albini-Braendlin gun. This rifle was used in the American civil war, and is still one of the United States arms. It has been adopted by the Russian government, which now manufactures an improved pattern of the gun at its arsenal at Tula. The arm is hence called in Europe the Berdan-Russian rifle.—Breech-loading rifle, in distinction from muzzle-loading rifle, a rifle that is charged at the breech instead of at the muzzle.—Chassepot rifle, a French modification of the Prussian needle-gun (which see). The barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of a right-handed spiral, this direction being chosen to counteract the disturbing effect of the pull-off on the aim. The self-consuming cartridge was originally used, but this causing the gun to foul quickly, the arm (which is still retained by the French government) has been adapted to the use of metallic cartridges.—Double rifle, a double-barreled rifle. Such rifles have hitherto been used only as sporting guns.—Enfield rifle, a muzzle-loading gun formerly manufactured by the English government at Enfield. Several systems having been submitted by different gun-makers, the government, instead of using any one exclusively, adopted the best points of each, and combined them in this arm. The gun in its original form is still used by native regiments in India, but it has been converted into a breech-loader, and is called the "Snider Enfield" or "Snider rifle." It is, except in India, now superseded.—Express rifle. See express, n., 5.—Francotte-Martini rifle, a gun having the Martini breech-action with an important modification by M. Francotte of Liège, whereby the lock-mechanism may be, for cleaning, all removed at once from below, by taking out a single pin from the trigger-plate and guard to which the lock-work is wholly attached, and by which it is supported in the breech-action body.—Henry repeating rifle, a gun in which a magazine for cartridges extends under the entire length of the barrel, and holds fifteen cartridges. It can be fired thirty times per minute, including the time necessary to supply the magazine. The Winchester rifle has superseded this arm, which was one of the weapons used in the United States army during the American civil war.—High-powered, low-powered rifles. See powered.—Mannlicher repeating rifle, a name of two different guns, one of which is a revolving-magazine repeater, and the other a detachable-magazine repeater. The revolving magazine in the first-named consists of three joined parallel tubes, each holding a number of cartridges, the whole being automatically revolved on a central axis as each tube is emptied, to bring one after another into the proper position for delivering the cartridges. The magazine is contained in a chamber formed in the butt of the stock, and it is loaded through an opening in front of the guard. The cartridges are successively fed forward by a spiral spring, and automatically thrown up into a horizontal position and forced into the breech of the barrel while placing the lock in the firing position. The cartridges are metallic and central-fire, but are necessarily of rather small caliber. The other Mannlicher rifle has a detachable magazine, but the breech-mechanism is the same. The magazine is fixed to the shoe of the breech-action, and, when detached, is used as a cartridge-pouch. Several magazines, each with eight or ten cartridges, can be loaded, and, when needed, successively and quickly attached. This arm has been adopted in the Austrian army.—Martini-Henry rifle, a rifle adopted by the English government, rifled on the Henry principle described under rifling, and having its breech-action that of Martini, in which the breech-block is hinged, and opened backward by pushing downward and forward a lever pivoted just back of the trigger-guard, which movement also automatically extracts the cartridge-case. The gun has been slightly improved since its adoption. It is now used with a coiled brass bottle-necked cartridge carrying a large charge of powder. It shoots accurately at 800 yards, but has a range of 1,500 yards.—Match-rifle, a fine, well-made arm used for match-shooting. The grain of the barrel is generally parallel with the axis of the bore, which secures greater accuracy in rifling than is possible in a twist barrel. The grooves are also very shallow. For different English muzzle-loading match-rifles (still somewhat used), the Whitworth, Henry, and rectangular-grooved rifling (which see, under rifling) are variously employed. For breech-loaders, either the Metford system or the American method (also described under rifling) is more in vogue. The sights of match-rifles are usually a wind-gage fore-sight and an elevating vernier peep-sight.—Minié rifle, a rifle using the Minié ball.—Muzzle-loading rifle, a rifle which is

charged or loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breech-loading rifle.—Peabody-Martini rifle, a breech-loading military firearm, made at Providence, Rhode Island. It is a modification of the English Martini-Henry rifle, and is adopted by the armies of Turkey and Rumania.—Peabody rifle, the first breech-loader which used a dropping breech-block pivoted at the rear end above the axis of the bore. The operating lever is also the trigger-guard, and is connected with the block in such manner that pressing it forward pulls downward the front end of the block, thus rendering it impossible to jam the block by any expansion of the cartridge at the base, as sometimes has occurred in rifles wherein the whole block slides downward below the bore. This breech-action appears to have been the forerunner of the breech-actions of the Martini, Westley-Richards, Swinburne, Stahl, Field, and other arms that have appeared since 1862 (the year in which the Peabody rifle was first submitted to military tests at the United States arsenal in Watertown).—Photographic rifle, a fanciful form of camera arranged for taking instantaneous photographs of objects in motion. It is a camera fixed on a gun-stock, with sights to secure accuracy in bringing the desired object within the field of the lens, and a trigger for setting free the instantaneous shutter to make the exposure. It has no practical use, being merely a very clumsy form of hand-camera or detective camera.—Remington rifle, an arm extensively used in the armies of the United States, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, China, Egypt, and many South American governments. The bore has been made either to take a bottle-necked cartridge, as do the Martini-Henry and some ex-



Remington Single-shot Rifle. A, receiver; B, breech-piece; C, hammer; D, locking lever. a, mainspring; b, pins; c, trigger; d, locking-lever spring; e, trigger-spring; f, firing-pin. In loading, C is drawn back till caught by c in second notch of C. This enables B to be drawn back, opening the cartridge-chamber. The pulling back of C extracts the cartridge by an extractor not shown in the cut. The shell is then taken out and a new cartridge inserted by hand. B is then closed against the loaded chamber, leaving the gun cocked. Pulling the trigger then releases C, which drives the firing-pin against the cartridge.

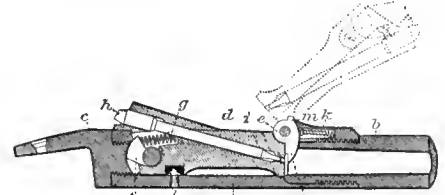
press-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-action of the earlier patterns has been criticized as lacking solidity, but no other military rifle has ever proved more generally satisfactory in use. The construction is remarkably simple. The breech-action of earlier patterns consisted mainly of two pieces—a combined breech-piece and extractor, and a hammer breech-bolt. Each of these parts works upon a strong center-pin with a breech-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action has, however, been much improved in later models, and the earlier defects removed. The breech-block is actuated by a side-lever, and it is locked independently of the hammer. It is provided with a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock-mechanism is both simple and strong. In a slightly modified form and reduced caliber it was adopted by Great



Remington Magazine Rifle. a, receiver; b, bolt; c, firing-pin; d, mainspring; e, thumb-piece; f, keys-sleeve; g, extractor; h, sear; i, trigger; k, magazine-catch; l, sear-spring; m, magazine; n, magazine-spring; o, trigger-guard; p, stock; r, tang-screw; s, guard-screw.

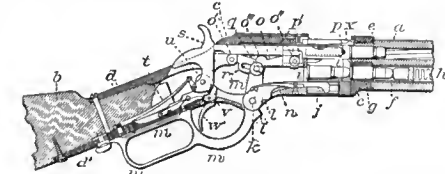
Britain in 1859. In the present United States government caliber (.45) the gun has been officially adopted by the United States Navy Department.—Repeating rifle, a rifle which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load. Such arms are constructed either on the revolving principle (see revolver) or the magazine principle, or, as in the Needham and the Mannlicher systems, they comprise both these principles.—Rook and rabbit rifle, a small breech-loading sporting rifle, used only for short ranges. The Remington, the Martini, and also top-lever and side-lever actions are variously used in such guns, and they generally have half or full pistol-hand stocks. When side-lever actions are used, they have rebounding locks (which see, under lock).—Saloon rifle, a small smooth-bore, breech-loading gun, incongruously named, having a strong heavy barrel, and used for ranges of from 50 to 100 feet. The cartridge is a small copper case charged with a fulminate. Such guns are principally used in shooting-galleries or rifle-saloons. The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and hence are called by the French "carabines de précision."—Snider repeating rifle, a gun having a reciprocating block like the Sharp's rifle, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turning downward as in actions of rifles of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil feed extending under the barrel. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under lever downward and forward, and at the lowest position of the lever a cartridge is delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, which lifts the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is automatically thrust into the breech by a swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. This cam also acts as the extractor when the breech is again

opened. A link connecting the lever and hammer cocks the gun.—Schulhof repeating rifle, a gun having a striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chassepot and other guns of that class, a spacious and handy magazine in the stock-butt, a peculiar and efficient cartridge-carrier, and a trigger unlike that in any other rifle. The trigger is on the top of the grip of the stock, and is pressed instead of pulled in firing. Turning over the breech-block and drawing it rearward cocks the gun, and at the same time brings a cartridge into position for insertion; closing the block thrusts in the cartridge, leaving the gun cocked; pressing the trigger fires it. This is one of the most simple and rapid of repeating arms. Twenty-five well-aimed shots can be fired with it by an expert in 30 seconds.—Sharp's rifle, a rifle having a nearly vertical breech-block sliding in a mortise behind the fixed chamber in the barrel, and operated from below by a lever, which forms the trigger-guard. This gun was used in the American civil war, and was also used to a very limited extent in the British cavalry. It has now only historical importance.—Snider rifle, an Enfield rifle converted into a breech-loader. (Compare Enfield rifle.) In the change, two inches in length of the breech was cut away at the top, and a slightly tapered chamber made for the reception of the cartridge. A breech-block hinged on the right-hand side was used to close the opening thus made. This block closes down behind the cartridge and receives the recoil. The block is opened, and the cartridge pushed in by the thumb. A striker passes through the breech-block, and transmits the blow of the hammer to the fulminate. The general principle of the breech-action is among the earliest known in the history of breech-loading arms.—Soper rifle, an arm having a side-hinged swinging block like the Wendl (Austrian) breech-loading rifle. The block is, however, operated by a lever situated on the side of the stock in a position where it can be depressed by the thumb of the right hand, while the gun is at the shoulder, without moving the hand from the grip of the stock. The movement of the lever simultaneously opens the breech-block, extracts the cartridge, carries back the striker in the breech-block, and places the hammer at full cock. The cartridge is then inserted with the left hand, and on releasing the lever from pressure the breech-block closes. The gun is then ready to fire. The possible rapidity of firing with this gun is probably greater than that of any other breech-loader not of the repeating class.—Sporting rifle, in contradistinction to military rifle, one of a class of rifles specially designed for use in hunting. The class includes the express-rifle, double rifle, large-bore rifles, rook and rabbit rifle, punt-gun, etc.—Springfield rifle, a single breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at Springfield



Springfield Rifle. a, bottom of receiver; b, barrel to which the receiver is attached by a screw-thread; c, breech-screw, having a circular recess for receiving the cam-latch f, which locks the breech-block d in place; e, hinge-pin, around which the breech-block d turns; g, cam-latch spring which presses the cam-latch f into the circular recess; h, firing-pin pointed at t, which transmits the blow of hammer to priming of cartridge (central-fire); i, extractor which turns on e and withdraws the spent cartridge-shell after firing; k, the ejector-spring and spindle. When the breech-block is closed, the rear end of the ejector-spring spindle presses against the extractor. The drawing in full outline shows this position. When the breech-block is raised into the position shown in dotted outline, it presses against the lug m of the extractor f and turns f rearward, withdrawing the shell, and the ejector-spring is compressed; when the direction of the spindle and spring e passes to a point below the center of e, the extractor is thrown quickly and forcibly backward, throwing out the shell, the latter being deflected upward by the ejector-stud l.

in Massachusetts) by the United States government. The breech-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a side-lock and firing-pin. See the cut with explanation.—Vetterlin repeating rifle, a Swiss arm, of which its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced several patterns. Its firing-mechanism acts on the same principle as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitudinally under the barrel. The cartridges are respectively delivered rearward into a carriage which is moved upward into proper relation with the barrel by a bell-crank connected with the sliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-block is closed. The extractor is similar to that of the Winchester rifle (see cut below). A coiled mainspring drives the needle against the base of the cartridge.—Winchester rifle, a rifle invented by B. B. Hotchkiss, an American, and first exhibited to the



Winchester Rifle. a, rifled barrel; b, stock; c, receiver, which contains all the internal lock-mechanism, and is attached to the barrel by a screw-thread as shown at e, and to the wooden stock b by the tangs d and d', through which screws pass, one passing entirely through and binding both tangs tightly against the stock; f, the magazine, containing cartridges g, which are pressed toward the rear by the long coiled spring h into a recess in a vertically moving carrier-block i in the receiver c; j, the carrier-lever, pivoted at k to the finger-lever m, m, m, which is also pivoted to the receiver by the same pivot k; l and l' are abutments respectively on the carrier-lever and finger-lever, whose action is explained below; n, the carrier-lever spring, which holds it down when not lifted by the finger-lever; o, one of the two links or toggles pivoted to the receiver at o', to the breech-block p at o'', and toggle-jointed at o''', a pin attached to the finger-lever and working in the slot r of the link o', p', the firing-pin, which slides in the breech-

pin and whose point is driven against the cartridge by the hammer at the instant of firing; *t*, the mainspring, connected by a link with the hammer below the hammer-pivot *u*; *v*, the sear with sear-spring and safety-catch mechanism (not lettered) situated behind it; *w*, the trigger; *x*, extractor and extractor-mechanism, the extractor engaging the rim of the cartridge in the barrel and pulling the spent cartridge-shell out when the breech-block is moved rearward. Turning the finger-lever *m, m, m* downward toward the front forces the breech-block, breech-pin, and hammer rearward, cocking the hammer and extracting the spent cartridge-shell. At the same time the ledge or abutment *l* on the finger-lever presses against the ledge *l* on the carrier-lever, forcing up the carrier *l* with its contained cartridge. When moved back to its original position the finger-lever permits the carrier to return to its original position and receive another cartridge from the magazine *f*, and also forces the breech-block *p* forward, pressing the cartridge into the breech of the barrel. The hammer remains cocked until the trigger is pulled. The loading of the gun and cocking for firing are thus effected by the single motion forward and rearward of the finger-lever *m*. The opening of a side plate (not shown) permits the charging of the magazine by successive insertions of cartridges.

public at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Since that time it has attained a world-wide reputation. Its construction is shown in the cut, to which an explanation is appended.

rifle³ (rī'fl-), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A bent stick standing on the butt of the handle of a scythe. *Hallivell*.—2. An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpening scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

rifle-ball (rī'fl-bāl), *n.* A bullet designed to be fired from a rifle. Such balls are not now made spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head, the base being usually hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *rifle²*, *v. t.*, and *cut under bullet*.

rifle-bird (rī'fl-bêrd), *n.* An Australian bird of paradise, *Ptilorhis paradisea*, belonging to the slender-billed section (*Epimachinae*) of the family *Paradisidae*: said to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This bird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tail 4½, the bill 2; the male is black, splendidly iridescent with fiery,



Rifle-bird (*Ptilorhis paradisea*).

purplish, violet, steel-blue, and green tints, which change like burnished metal when viewed in different lights; the female is plain brown, veiled with buff, white, and black. The rifle-bird inhabits especially New South Wales. There are 3 or 4 other species of *Ptilorhis*, of other parts of Australia and some of the adjacent islands, of which the best-known is *P. magnifica* of New Guinea.

rifle-corps (rī'fl-kōr), *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles. Especially, in England, since about 1857, a body of volunteers wearing a self-chosen uniform and undergoing drill by their own officers as part of a body of citizen-soldiers formed for the defense of the country.

rifeman (rī'fl-man), *n.*; pl. *rifemen* (-men). [*rifle²* + *man*.] A man armed with a rifle; a man skilled in shooting with the rifle; *milit.*, formerly, a member of a body armed with the rifle when most of the infantry had muskets.

rifeman-bird (rī'fl-man-bêrd), *n.* Same as *rifle-bird*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX, 553.

rifle-pit (rī'fl-pit), *n.* A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, etc., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breast-work, so that the head and shoulders of the rifeman are covered.

rifer (rī'fl-er), *n.* [*ME. rifier, rifier, rifier*; < *rifle²* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who rifles; a robber. And eke reprene robbers and rifieris of peple. *Richard the Reddless*, iii, 197.

Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the rifer. *Milton*, *Divorce*.

2. A hawk that does not return to the lure. *Fran*. Your Hawke is but a Rifer. *Heywood*, *Woman Killed with Kindness*.

However well trained, these birds [falcons] were always liable to prove rifiers, that is, not to return to the lure. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI, 700.

rifle-range (rī'fl-rānj), *n.* 1. A place for practice in shooting with the rifle.—2. A specific distance at which rifle-shooting is practised.

rifle-shell (rī'fl-shel), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell adapted for firing from a rifled cannon.

rifle-shot (rī'fl-shot), *n.* 1. A shot fired with a rifle.—2. One who shoots with a rifle.

The scientific knowledge required to become a successful rifle-shot necessitates much study, and continual practice with the weapon is also called for.

W. F. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 157.

rifing¹ (rī'fling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rifle¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of plundering or pillaging.—2. *pl.* The waste from sorting bristles.

rifing² (rī'fling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rifle²*, *v.*] 1.

The operation of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.—2. A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the grooves, the modern practice is to make them, for small-arms, extremely shallow; and, though the rectangular form with sharp angles is still retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this being an easier form to keep clean. Henry's system of rifling, used in most military rifles, has seven grooves; and the grooves make one turn in 22 inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. This is the system used in the Martini-Henry rifle. The system most in vogue in America for match-rifles is that of a uniform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with very shallow grooves. With shallow grooves, hardened bullets are required; and the method of shallow grooving, with hardened bullets, is now taking the place of deep grooves and soft bullets, which were characteristic of Whitworth's and Henry's system of rifling. In express-rifles the rifling is very shallow with a slow spiral (one turn in 4 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves. The so-called "Metford system" of rifling, used in England for fine match-rifles, employs five extremely shallow grooves, each including about 32° of the circumference of the bore, the twist of the spiral increasing toward the muzzle, generally finishing with one turn in 17 inches; but it is part of this system to vary the spiral in different guns according to the character of the powder to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow circular-are-bottomed grooves, the grooves are often ten in number, with one turn in 7 feet. A system, still of doubtful expediency, has been introduced, called the *non-fouling system*. In this method the barrel is rifled in its front half only. Some very fine shooting has been done by guns thus rifled. The Whitworth system of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces. It is still retained for ordnance. The projectiles for such rifles are also hexagonal with twisted sides. The Hadden system of rifling for ordnance consists of three spiral grooves of deep elliptical cross-section, into which fit three wings on the front of the shot or shell. Other shapes of grooves are also used for ordnance.—*Ratchet-rifling*, a kind of grooving in gun-barrels in which the grooves have a cross-section closely approximating a right-angled triangle with the hypotenuse at the bottom of the groove, like the spaces between the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for inferior guns.

rifling-machine (rī'fling-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small-arms, the cutter-head is armed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cut in the pulling stroke of the rifling rod to prevent bending, no work being done on the return stroke. After every stroke the cutter-head or barrel is revolved a certain angular distance (depending on the number of grooves to be cut) by the automatic rotation of the rifling bar, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannon, the cutter-head fits the bore exactly, and the cutter projects above its cylindrical surface to a height equal to the depth of the chip to be taken out at each stroke, cutting but one groove at a time. The twist is obtained automatically by means of a rack and pinion. The pinion-wheel is made fast to the cutter-bar, and gears into a rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. These friction-wheels roll upon an inclined guide, curved or straight according as the twist is to be increasing or uniform.

rifling-tool (rī'fling-tōl), *n.* An instrument for rifling firearms.

rift¹ (rift), *n.* [*ME. rift, ryste*, < *Dan. rift* = *Norw. rift*, a rift, crevice, rent, = *Icel. ript*, a breach of contract; with formative *-t*, < *Dan. rive* = *Norw. riva*, tear, rive; see *rive¹*.] 1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a fissure; a cleft or crevice; a chink. The grete barrez of the abyne he barst vp at onez, That alle the region to-rof in rifies full grete, & clouen alle in lyttel cloutes the clyfze aywhere. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii, 964.

He plucked a bough, out of whose rife there came Smal drops of gory blood, that trickled down the same. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I, ii, 30.

It is the little rift within the lute That by and by will make the music mute. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien* (song).

2. A riving or splitting; a shattering. The remmond, that rode by the rugh bonkia, Herd the rurd and the ryste of the rank achippis, The frasshe and the fare of folke that were drounet. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I, 12697.

rift¹ (rift), *v.* [*< rift¹*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To rive; cleave; split. To the dread rattling thunder Have I given fire, and rified Jove's stout oak With his own bolt. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v, 1, 45.

The rified crags that hold The gathered ice of winter, *Bryant*, *Song*.

2. To make or effect by cleavage. The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and rifts its way into the secret of things. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 106.

II. intrans. To burst open; split. I'd shriek, that then even your ears Should rift to hear me. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, v, 1, 66.

rift¹ (rift), *p. a.* Split; specifically, following the general direction of the splitting or check-

ing: said of a log: as, *rift* pine boards. Compare *quartered*, 4.

rift², *n.* [*ME. rift*, < *AS. rift*, a veil, curtain, cloak, = *Icel. ript, ripti*, a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. *Layamon*.

rift³ (rift), *v. i.* [*ME. rifesten, rifesten*, < *Icel. rypa*, belch; cf. *ropi*, a belching, *ropa*, belch.] To belch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

rift⁴ (rift), *n.* [Prob. an altered form, simulating *rif¹*, of *rif²*; see *rif²*, *rec¹*, *n.*] A shallow place in a stream; a fording-place; also, rough water indicating submerged rocks. [Local.]

rig¹ (rig), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ridge*.

rig² (rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rigged*, ppr. *rigging*. [Early mod. E. *rygge*; < *Norw. rigga*, bind up, wrap round, rig (a ship) (cf. *rigg*, rigging of a ship), = *Sw. dial. rigga*, in *rigga på*, harness (rig up) (a horse); perhaps allied to *AS. *wrihan*, *wreón* (pp. *wrigen*), cover; see *wry²*.] *I. trans.* 1. To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit, as the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

I rygge a shyppe, I make it redye to go to the see. Palgrave, p. 691.

Our ship . . . Is tight and yare and bravely rigg'd as when We first put out to sea. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, v, 1, 224. Now Patrick he rigg'd out his ship, And satled over the faem. *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's *Ballads*, III, 339).

2. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments: often with *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She is not rigged, sir; setting forth some lady Will cost as much as furnishing a fleet. *B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, ii, 1.

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

You shall see how I rigg'd my Squire out with the Remains of my shipwreck'd Wardrobe. *Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*, iv, 1.

Why, to show you that I have a kindness for you and your husband, there is Ten Guineas to rig you for the Honours I design to prefer you to. *Mrs. Centlivre*, *Gotham Election*, I, 1.

3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition for use: often followed by *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

She insisted upon being stabbed on the stage, and she had rigged up a kitchen carving-knife with a handle of gilt paper, ornamented with various breastpins, . . . as a Tyrian dagger. *H. B. Stowe*, *Oldtown*, p. 501.

I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward there! rig the head-pump!" . . . Having called up the "idlers," . . . and rigged the pump, we began washing down the decks. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 8.

Cat-rigged, rigged as a cat-boat. See *cut under cat-rig*.—**To rig in a boom**, to draw in a boom which is rigged out.—**To rig out a boom**, to run out a studdingsail-boom on the end of a yard, or a jib-boom or flying-jib boom on the end of a bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.—**To rig the capstan**. See *capstan*.—**To rig the cast**, in *angling*, to fix the hooks on the leader by their snells.—**To rig the market**, to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage; especially, in the stock exchange, to enhance fictitiously the value of the stock or shares in a company, as when the directors or officers buy them up out of the funds of the association. The market is also sometimes rigged by a combination of parties, as large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the stock.

The gold market may be rigged as well as the iron or any other special market. *Jevons*, *Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 214.

II. intrans. To make or use a rig, as in angling: as, to rig light (that is, to use a light fishing-tackle).

rig² (rig), *n.* [= *Norw. rigg*, rigging; see the verb.] 1. *Naut.*, the characteristic manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel: thus, schooner-rig, ship-rig, etc., have reference to the masts and sails of those vessels, without regard to the hull.—2. Costume; dress, especially of a gay or fanciful description. [Colloq.]—3. An equipage or turnout; a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving. [Colloq., U. S.]

One part of the team [in Homer] (or rig, as they say west of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the whole. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI, 110.

4. Fishing-tackle collectively; an angler's cast. [Colloq.]—**Cat rig**. See *cat-rig*.—**Gunter rig** (*naut.*), a method of rigging boats in which the topmast is made to slide up and down alongside of the lower mast. When hoisted, the topmast stretches up the head of the three-cornered sail. This rig is largely used in the United States navy, and takes its name from the sliding scale known as Gunter's scale, on account of the sliding up and down of the topmast. Also *sliding-gunter rig*.—**Square rig**, that rig in which the sails are bent to horizontal yards.

rig³ (rig), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rigge*; prob. for *wrig*, and akin to *wriggle*, *wrick*; see *wriggle*, *wrick*.] *I. intrans.* To romp; play the wanton.

To *Rigge*, lasclure puellam.

Levins, Maulp. Vocab., p. 119.

II. trans. To make free with.

Some proleth for fewel, and some away rig
Fat goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 39.

rig³ (rig), *n.* [*< rig³, v.*] 1†. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

Wantonis is a drab!

For the nonce she is an old rig,
Marriage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (*Hallivell.*)

Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that take thy part.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, lii. 3.

2. A frolic: a trick. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The one expressed his opinion that it was a *rig*, and the other his conviction that it was a "go."
Dickens.

To run a rig, to play a trick or caper.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of running such a *rig*.
Couper, John Gilpin.

To run the rig (or one's rig) upon, to practise a sportive trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been running her rig upon you.
Smollett.

rig⁴ (rig), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Riga balsam. The essential oil or turpentine distilled from the cones and young shoots of *Pinus Cembra*. Also called *Carpathian oil*, *Carpathian balsam*, *German oil*.

rigadon (rig-a-don'), *n.* [= D. *rigodon*, < F. *rigaudon*, *rigodon* = Sp. *rigodon* = It. *rigodone*, a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance for one couple, characterized by a peculiar jumping step. It probably originated in Provence. It was very popular in England in the seventeenth century.

Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as she had learned abroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop-skip *rigadon*, befitting the brisk lasses at a rustic merry-making.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xlii.

2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick. — **3. Formerly**, in the French army, a beat of drum while men condemned to be shelled were, previous to their punishment, paraded up and down the ranks.

Riga fir. Same as *Riga pine*.

rigal, *n.* Same as *regald²*, 1.

Riga pine. A variety of the Scotch pine or fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, which comes from Riga, a seaport of Russia. See *Scotch pine*, under *pine¹*.

rigation (ri-gā'shou), *n.* [*< L. rigatio(n)-*, a watering, wetting, < *rigare* (> It. *rigare*), water, wet. Cf. *irrigation*.] The act of watering; irrigation.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fall in its crop.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xvi. (*Latham*.)

rigesent (ri-jes'ent), *a.* [*< L. rigescens(t)-*, ppr. of *rigescere*, grow stiff or numb, < *rigere*, stiffen; see *rigid*.] In *bot.*, approaching a rigid or stiff consistence. *Cooke*.

rigged (rigd), *a.* [*< rig¹ + -ed²*; var. of *ridged*.] Ridged; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer,
Or the *rigg'd* camel, or the fiddling fere.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 96.

rigger (rig'er), *n.* [*< rig² + -er¹*.] 1. One who rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the fitting of the rigging of ships.—2. In *mach.*: (a) A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. (b) A fast-and-loose pulley. *E. H. Knight*. —3. A long-pointed sable brush used for painting, etc. *Art Jour.*, 1887, p. 341.—**Riggers' screw**, a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds and stays.

rigging¹ (rig'ing), *n.* [*< rig¹ + -ing¹*.] A ridge, as of a house; also, a roof. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

They broke the house in at the rigging,
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 170).
By some auld houlet-haunted biggin',
Or kirk deserted by its *riggin'*,
It's ten to aine ye'll find him snug in
Some eldritch part.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

rigging² (rig'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of rig², v.*] The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc., in a ship; tackle. Rigging is of two kinds: *standing rigging*, or rigging set up permanently, as shrouds, stays, backstays, etc.; and *running rigging*, which comprises all the ropes hauled upon to brace yards, make and take in sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, clew-lines, buntlines, and halyards. See cut under *ship*.—**Lower rigging**. See *low²*. — *Rigging-cutter*. See *cutter*.

rigging-loft (rig'ing-lôft), *n.* 1. A large room where rigging is fitted and prepared for use on shipboard.—2. *Theat.*, the space immediately

under the roof and over the stage of a theater; the place from which the scenery is lowered or raised by means of ropes.

Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the *rigging-loft*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 438.

rigging-screws (rig'ing-skröz), *n. pl.* A machine formed of a clamp worked by a screw, used to force together two parts of a stiff rope, in order that a seizing may be put on.

rigging-tree (rig'ing-trē), *n.* [*Also riggin'-tree; < rigging¹ + tree.*] A roof-tree. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

riggish (rig'ish), *a.* [*< rig³ + -ish¹*.] Having the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton; lewd.

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 245.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish*, and unmaidenly.
Bp. Hall, John Baptist Behcaded.

riggite (rig'it), *n.* [*< rig³, a frolic, a prank, + -ite¹*.] One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester.

This and my being esteem'd a pretty good *riggite*—that is, a jocular verbal satirist—supported my consequence in the society.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 149.

rigglet, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *uriggle*.

riggle (rig'gl), *n.* [*< riggle, uriggle, v.*] A species of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lancea*, or small-mouthed lance.

Rigg's disease. Pyorrhœa alveolaris, or alveolar abscess.

right (rit), *a. and n.* [*Also dial. riht, reet; < ME. riht, ryght, ryth, ryt, riet, rit, rit, riht, ryht, < AS. riht = OS. riht = OFries. riucht = MD. recht, regt, D. regt = MLG. LG. recht = OHG. MHG. reht, G. recht, straight, right, just, = Icel. réttir-(for *reht) = Sw. rätt = Dan. ret = Goth. raihts, straight, right, just, = L. rectus (for *regtus) (> It. retto, ritto = Sp. Pg. recto), right, direct, = Zend rasha, straight, right, just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS. reccan, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see *rack¹*), and L. regere, pp. rectus, direct, rule, Skt. √ rj, stretch, rāj, rule: see *regent*, and cf. *rail¹, rule¹*, a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same L. source.] **I. a.** 1. Straight; direct; being the shortest course; keeping one direction throughout: as, a *right* line.*

For crokid & creplis he makith *riht*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Than with al his real route he rides on gate,
Redill to-wardes Rome the *rihtes* gates.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5322.

To Britaigne tooke they the *righte* way.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 512.
Circles and *right* lines limit and close all bodices.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. In conformity with the moral law; permitted by the principle which ought to regulate conduct; in accordance with truth, justice, duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equitable; just.

Goodness in actions is like unto straightness; wherefore that which is done well we term *right*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, l. 8.

When the son hath done that which is lawful and *right*, and hath kept all my statutes, . . . he shall surely live.
Ezek. xviii. 19.

Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is *right*,
So be thy fortune in this royal fight!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 55.

Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid
What shall he *right*.
Milton, P. L., l. 247.

The adjective *right* has a much wider significance than the substantive Right. Everything is *right* which is conformable to the Supreme Rule of human action; but that only is a Right which, being conformable to the Supreme Rule, is realized in Society, and vested in a particular person. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no Right to relief, but it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a Right to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be *right*.
Whewell, Elements of Morality, § 84.

3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free from guilt or blame.

A God of truth and without iniquity, just and *right* is he.
Deut. xxxii. 4.

I made him just and *right*,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 98.

If I am *right*, Thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find that better way!
Pope, The Universal Prayer.

4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

Aren none rather yraynsbedd fro the *rihte* byleue
Than ar this cunnynge clerkes that conne many bokes.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 456.

Put your bonnet to his *right* use; 'tis for the head.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 95.

The *right* word is always a power, and communicates its definiteness to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxi.

Hence—5. Most convenient, desirable, or favorable; conforming to one's wish or desire; to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the *right* casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him.
Shak., M. of V., l. 2. 160.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side.
Addison, Guardian, No. 113.

6. True; actual; real; genuine. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My *ryghte* doghter, tresoure of myn herte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2629.

The Poet is indeed the *right* Popular Philosopher, whereof Esops tales give good prooffe.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

O this false sout of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .
Like a *right* gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 28.

In truth, sir, if they be not *right* Granado silk— . . .
You give me not a penny, sir.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

She filled the one [glass] brimful for her guest, . . . repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream—"Right rosa solis as ever washed nulligrubs out of a moody brain!"
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

7†. Precise; exact; very. Compare *right*, *adv.*, 5.

With that ich seyeh an other
Rappliche renne the *righte* wey we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 291.

8. In conformity with truth or fact or reason; correct; not erroneous.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."
Locke.

Some praise at morning what they blame at night;
But always think the last opinion *right*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 431.

9. Recognizing or stating truth; correct in judgment or opinion.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 102.

A fool must now and then be *right* by chance.
Couper, Conversation, l. 96.

The world will not helieve a man repents;
And this wise world of ours is mainly *right*.
Tennyson, Gersaint.

10. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-performed; correct; as, the sum is not right; the drawing is not right.

But most by numbers judge a poet's song:
And smooth or rough, with them, is *right* or wrong.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 338.

11. In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable.

Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could mak' us happy lang;
The heart aye 's the part aye
That makes us *right* or wrang.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

"Oh," said Mr. Winkle the elder, . . . "I hope you are well, sir." "Right as a trivet, sir," replied Bob Sawyer.
Dickens, Pickwick, l.

12. Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate; most important; chief; front; as, the right side of a piece of cloth.

What the street medal-sellers call the *right* side . . . presents the Crystal Palace, raised from the surface of the medal, and whitened by the application of aqua fortis.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, l. 388.

13. Belonging to or located upon that side which, with reference to the human body, is on the east when the face is toward the north; dexter or dextral: as, the right arm; the right cheek: opposed to left.

Hee raught forthe his *right* hand & his rigge frotus,
And coies hym as he kan with his clene haides.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

He set up the *right* pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin, and he set up the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz.
1 Ki. vii. 21.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my *right* hand forget her cunning.
Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

14. Formed by or with reference to a line drawn to another line or surface by the shortest course: as, a right angle; a right cone; right ascension.—**All right.** See *all, adv.*—**At right angles**, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpendicular.—**Directed right line.** See *direct*.—**Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity*.—**Right angle**, an angle equal to a quarter of a complete rotation, or subtending at the center of a circle one fourth of the circumference; an angle formed by a line let fall upon

another line by the shortest way.—**Right ascension.** See *ascension*.—**Right bower.** See *bower*.—**Right camphor,** the camphor produced from the *Lauraceae*, which gives a right polarization.—**Right circle,** in the stereographic projection, a circle represented by a right line.—**Right decension,** in *old astron.*—See *decension*, 4.—**Right hand.** See *hand*.—**Right hand of fellowship.** See *fellowship*.—**Right helicoid, money, reason.** See the nouns.—**Right-line pen.** See *pen*.—**Right solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, as a right prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder, etc.—**Right sphere,** a sphere so placed with regard to the horizon or plane of projection that the latter is parallel to a meridian or to the equator.—**Right tensor,** a dyadic of a form suitable to represent a pure strain.—**Right whale.** See *whale*.—**To put the saddle on the right horse.** See *saddle*.—**Syn. 2. and 3.** Upright, honest, lawful, rightful.—**4.** Correct, meet, appropriate.

II. n. 1. Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to *wrong*.

Shall even he that hateth *right* govern? and wilt thou condemn him that is most just? Job xxiv. 17.

But *right* is might through all the world. Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boston.

2. That which is right, or conforms to rule. (a) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done.

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great *right*, do a little wrong. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 216.

For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient;
And too fond of the *right* to pursue the expedient. Goldsmith, Retaliator.

With firmness in the *right* as God gives us to see the *right*. Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address.

(b) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

Receive thy lance; and God defend the *right*! Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 101.

(c) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight;
that's the even of it. *Pist.* Nym, thou hast spoke the *right*. Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 129.

3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.

Yey schal saue ye kynge hys *rythe*, and non prejudyd don a-geyn his lawe in yes ordeunaunce. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The *right* of the needy do they not judge. Jer. v. 28.

The people have a *right* supreme
To make their kings; for kings are made for them. Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, l. 400.

The *right* divine of kings to govern wrong. Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

And why is it, that still
Man with his lot thus fights?
'Tis that he makes his will
The measure of his *rights*. M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. In *law*, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (*Ken*); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this sense things possess no rights; but every person has some rights irrespective of power to act or to compel the acts of others, as, for instance, an idiot, etc.; and even the obligations of persons in being, in view of the possibility of the future existence of one not yet in being, are the subject of what are termed *contingent rights*. In this general meaning of *right* are included—(a) the just claim of one to whom another owes a duty to have that duty performed; (b) the just freedom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (c) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exclusive of other persons; and (d) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or title. *Right* has also been defined as a legally protected interest. A distinction is made between *personal* and *real rights*. The former term is often used in English law for a right relating to personal, the latter for a right relating to real property. But in the language of writers on general jurisprudence and on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively against persons specifically determined, and a real right is a right availing against all persons generally. By some writers a distinction is taken between *primary rights* and *sanctioning rights*, by the latter being meant the rights of action which the law gives to protect the primary rights, such as ownership, or contracts.

5. That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts.

I shall fast the this forward all with Iyne othes,
All the londis to lene that longyn to Troy,
And our ground to the Grekes graunt as for *right*. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7985.

Moderate lamentation is the *right* of the dead. Shak., Ali's Well, l. 1. 64.

Honour and admiration are her *rights*. Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, v. 3.

Grief claimed his *right*, and tears their course. Scott, L. of the L., iii. 18.

6†. A fee required; a charge.
Qwo-so entrez in-to thys fraternite, he xal paye ye *rytes* of ye hows, at his entre, vij. d. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the *right* of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc.: opposed to the *reverse*.—**8.** The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. Milton, P. L., iii. 62.

9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

Those [bricks] . . . are termed *rights* and lefts when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner. C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 78.

The instrument is made in *rights* and lefts, so that the convex bearing surface may always be next the gum of the patient. Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 342.

10. [*cap.*] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputies from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, to a great extent removed the political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary *Right* and Left. Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 180.

Absolute rights, those rights which belong to human beings as such; those rights to which corresponds a negative obligation of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three—the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added. They are termed *absolute*, in contradistinction to those to which corresponds the obligation of a particular person to do or forbear from doing some act, which are termed *relative*.—**At all rights!**, at all points; in all respects.

Everlech of you shal brynge an hundred knyghtes,
Armed for lystes up at alle *rightes*. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 994.

Base right, in *Scots law*, the right which a disponent or disposer of feudal property acquires when he disposes it to be held under himself and not under his superior.—**Bill of Rights.** See *bill*.—**By right.** (a) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also by *rights*.

For swich lawe as man veyeth another wyghte,
He sholde himselfe usen it by *righte*. Chaucer, Prologue to Man of Law's Tale, l. 44.

I should have been a woman by *right*. Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 177.

(b) By authorization; by reason or virtue; because: followed by *of*. Also in *right*.

The first place is yours, Timothy, in *Right* of your Grey Hairs. N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquia of Erasmus, l. 108.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the rising from the dead,
As hers by *right* of full-accomplish'd Fate. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Civil Rights Act, Bill, cases. See *civil*.—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation*.—**Conjunct rights.** See *conjunct*.—**Contingent rights**, such rights as are only to come into certain existence on an event or a condition which may not happen or be performed until some other event may prevent their vesting; as distinguished from *vested rights*, or those in which the right to enjoyment, present or prospective, has become the property of a particular person or persons as a present interest. *Cooley*.—**Corporal rights.** See *corporal*.—**Cottage right.** See *cottage*.—**Declaration of rights**, a document setting forth the personal rights of individual citizens over against the government.—**Divine right.** See *divine*.—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Free trade and sailors' rights.** See *free*.—**Inchoate right of dower.** See *dower*.—**Indivisible rights.** See *pro indiviso*.—**Innominate right.** See *innominate*.—**In one's own right**, by absolute right; by inherent or personal rather than acquired right; as, a peccator in *her own right* (that is, as distinguished from a peccator by marriage).

A bride who had fourteen thousand a year in *her own right*. Trollope, Doctor Thorne, xvii.

In the right, right; free from error. (a) Upright; righteous.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the *right*. Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

(b) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.

Now how is it possible to believe that such devout persons as these are mistaken, and the Sect of the Nazarenes only in the *right*? Stillingsfleet, Sermons, II. 1.

I believe you're in the *right*, major!
I see you're in the *right*. Colman, Jealous Wife, l.

Joint rights in rem, in civil law, same as *condominium*.—**Mere right.** See *mere*.—**Mineral right or rights**, the right to seek for and possess all the mineral products of a given territory; distinguished, in mining regions, from the *surface right*, the privilege of using the surface of land, as in farming, building, etc.—**Natural rights**, those rights which exist by virtue of *natural law*, such as liberty and security of person and property, as distin-

gished from those which arise out of conventional relations or *positive law*.—**Nominate right.** See *nominate*.—**Of right**, matter of right; demandable as a right, as distinguished from that which is allowable or not in the discretion of the court: as, in an action for damages for a tort, jury trial is of *right*.—**Personal rights.** See *personal*, and def. 4.—**Petition of right**, in *Eng. law*, a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown. See *petition*.—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Bovill's Act* (a), under *act*.—**Pre-tensed right.** See *pretensed*.—**Private rights, private rights of way.** See *private*.—**Public right**, in *Scots feudal law*. See *public*.—**Public rights**, those rights which the state possesses over its own subjects, and which subjects, in their turn, possess in or against the state. *Robinson*.—**Real right**, in *law*, a right of property in a subject, or, as it is termed, a *ius in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may claim possession of the subject.—**Redeemable rights.** See *redeemable*.—**Rental right.** See *rental*.—**Restitution of conjugal rights.** See *restitution*.—**Right about!** See *about*.—**Right-and-left coupling, stumbuckie.**—**Right in rem**, the legal relation between a person and a thing in which he has an interest or over which he has a power, as distinguished from a *right in personam*, or the legal relation of a person to another who owes him a duty. (But see, for the meaning implied in the civil law, the distinction between *real right* and *personal right*, indicated under def. 4.)—**Right of action**, a right which will sustain a civil action; a right and an infringement or danger of infringement of it such as to entitle the possessor of the right to apply to a court of justice for relief or redress.—**Right of drip, of eminent domain, of expatriation.** See *drip, domain*, etc.—**Right of entry.** See *entry*, 10.—**Right of feud, forest, petition, search, succession.** See *feud, forest*, etc.—**Riparian rights.** See *riparian*.—**To do one right.** (a) To do one justice.

I doo adure thee (O great King) by all
That in the World we sacred count or call,
To doe me *Right*. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

In earnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Izaak Walton's, and one that does him so much *right* in so good and true a character. Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

(b) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase *faire raison* d.]

Why, now you have done me *right*. [To Silence, seeing him take off a bumper.] Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 76.

Ero. Sighing has made me something short-winded.
I'll pledge y' at twice. Lys. 'Tis well done; do me *right*. Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.

These glasses contain nothing;—do me *right*. [Takes the bottle, As e'er you hope for liberty. Massinger, Bondman, ii. 3.

To have a right, to have a good right. (a) To have a moral obligation; to be under a moral necessity: equivalent to *ought*. [Colloq.]

Luvv? what's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an'er munny too. Maakin' 'em goa together as they've good *right* to do. Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O. S.

As for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your wage if the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you've a *right* to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody. George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

I'm thinkin' . . . that thim Germans have declared a war, and we've a *right* to go home. Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 86.

(b) To have good reason or cause. Hence—(c) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd a good *right* to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I had a *right* to get lost going through the woods. [Colloq. and local.]

—**To have right!** to be right.

For trefely that swete wyght,
When I had wrong and she the *ryght*,
She wolde always so goodly
Forgive me so debonairely. Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

"Sir," seide Gawein, "thei have *right* to go, for the abidinge here for hem is oot gode." Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; to bring into a normal state; set in proper order.

Putting things to *rights*—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a week. Bulwer, My Novel, ii. 3.

To rights. (a) In a direct line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; at once.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down to *rights* into the abyss. Woodward.

[The hull], by reason of many breaches made in the bottom and sides, sunk to *rights*. Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

(b) In the right or proper order; properly; fittingly; now rarely used except with the verbs *put* and *set*: as, to *put* a room to *rights* (see above).

The quen er the day was digt wel to *rights*
Headll in that hindle-sky as swiche bestes were. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3066.

To set to rights. Same as *put to rights*.

A scamper o'er the breezy wolds
Sets all to-*rights*. Browning, Stafford, v. 2.

Vested rights. See *contingent rights*.—**Writ of right**, an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property. It is now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.—**Syn. 2. and 3.** *Equity, Law*, etc. See *justice*,—3. Prerogative.

right (rit), *adv.* [Also dial. *reet*, *Se. right*; < ME. *right*, *ryght*, *rit*, *rit*, *righte*, *ryghte*, *rizte*, < AS. *rihte*, *ryhte*, straight, directly, straightway,

rightly, justly, correctly (= OS. *rehto*, *reht*, MD. *recht*, D. *reht* = OHG. *rehto*, MHG. *rehte*, *reht*, G. *recht* = Icel. *rētt* = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*, straight, directly), < *riht*, *riht*: see *right*, a.] 1. In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

Unto Dianes temple goth she *right*,
And hente the ymage in hir handes two.
Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 662.

So to his graue I went ful *rythe*,
And pursuyd after to welyn an ende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. *Prov.* iv. 25.

Clark went *right* home, and told the captain that the
gouverneur had ordered that the constable should set the
watch. *Winthrop*, *Hist.* New England, I. 89.

Right up Ben-Lomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil confess.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, ll. 25.

2. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

These zeus nirtues loketh and ledeth wel *rihte* and wel
zikerliche thane gost of wytte thet hise let be the waye of
rihtoulesse. *Ayenbite of Invyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Thou satest in the throne judging *right* [Heb. in right-
eousness]. *Ps.* ix. 4.

3. In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

A lack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes *right*. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iv. 4. 37.

Direct my course so *right* as with thy hand to show
Which way thy Forests range, which way thy Rivers flow.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, l. 13.

The fines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn *right*.
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 22.

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

He sothli thus sayde, schortly to telle,
That it was Alphons his sone anon *riht* he wist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4248.

You say not *right*, old man. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, v. l. 73.
The clock that stands still points *right* twice in the four-
and-twenty hours; while others may keep going continually
and be continually going wrong.
Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 270.

5. Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just; as, *right* here; *right* now; to speak *right* out.

Sche swelt for sorwe and swoned *right* there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.

And be hem turnethe alle the Firmament, *righte* as
dothe a Wheel that turneth be his Axille Tree.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 181.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows,
Swears he will shoot no more, but play with sparrows,
And be a boy *right* out. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv. 1. 101.

I am *right* of mine old master's humour for that.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, l. 1.

Right across its track there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold.
Tennyson, *Sea Dreams*.

6. In a great degree; very; used specifically in certain titles: as, *right* reverend; *right* honorable.

Thei asked yef thei hadde grete haste; and thei an-
suerde, "Ye, *right* grete." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ll. 129.

Right truly it may be said, that Anti-christ is Mam-
mons Son. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ll.

7. Toward the right hand; to the right; dex-
trard.

She's twisted *right*, she's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilks quarter.
Burns, *Willie Wastle*.

All right. See *all*.—*Guide right*. See *guide*.—*Right*
aft. See *aft*.—*Right and left*, to the right and to the
left; on both sides; on all sides; in all directions: as, the
enemy were dispersed *right and left*.

Miracils of the crossis migth
Hs oft standen in stede and rigth,
Ouer and vnder, *riht* and left,
In this compas god has al weft.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

When storm is on the heights, and *right and left* . . . roll
The torrents, dash'd to the vale. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

Right away. See *away*.—*Right down*, downright;
plainly; bluntly.

The wisdom of God . . . can speak that pleasingly by a
prudent circumlocution which *right down* would not be
digested. *Ep. Hall*, *Contemplations* (ed. Tegg), v. 176.

Right Honorable. See *honorable*.—*Right off*, at once;
immediately. [Colloq., U. S.]

right (rit), *v.* [*ME.* *rihten*, *rihten*, *rihten*, *rihten*, *rihten*, < *AS.* *rihtan*, ONorth. *rehta* (= OS. *rihtian* = OFries. *riuchta* = MD. *rechten*, D. *regten* = MLG. *rihten* = OHG. *rihtan*, MHG. *rihten*, G. *rihten* = Icel. *rētta* = Sw. *rätta* = Dan. *rette* = Goth. **raihþjan*, in *ga-raihþjan*, and *at-ga-raihþjan*), make right, set right, restore, amend, correct, keep right, rule, < *riht*, right: see *right*, a.] 1. *trans.* 1. To set straight or up-
right; restore to the normal or proper position.

At this moment the vessel ceased rolling, and *righted*
herself. *Everett*, *Orations*, II. 130.

2. To set right; adjust or correct, as some-
thing out of the proper order or state; make
right.

Henri was enrid on the est hall,
Whom all the londe lound, in lengthe and in brede,
And ros with him rapely to *rihtyn* his wronge.
Richard the Redeless, *Prol.*, l. 13.

Your mother's hand shall *right* your mother's wrong.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, ll. 3. 121.

3. To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vin-
dicate: often used reflexively.

So just is God, to *right* the innocent.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 3. 182.

Here let our hate be buried; and this hand
shall *right* us both.
Beau. and Fl., *Maid's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

4†. To direct; address.

When none wolde kepe hym with carp he cozged ful hyge,
Ande rimed him ful richley, and *rygt* him to speke.
"What, is this Arthures hons," gooth the hachel thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 308.

To *right* the helm, to put the helm amidsthips—that is,
in a line with the keel.

II. *intrans.* To resume an upright or vertical
position: as, the ship *righted*.

With Crist than sall that *right* vp ryght,
And wende to won in last and lght.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

right-about (rit'a-bout'), *n.* [*< right about*,
adverbial phrase.] The opposite direction:
used only in the phrase to *send* or *turn* to the
right-about, to send or turn in the opposite di-
rection; pack off; send or turn off; dismiss.

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's . . . would have sent all
these fellows to the *right about*. *Scott*, *Waverley*, xxxv.

"Now, I tell you what, Gradgrind," said Mr. Bounderby,
"Turn this girl to the *right-about*, and there's an end of it."
Dickens, *Hard Times*, iv.

right-angled (rit'ang'gld), *a.* Containing a
right angle or right angles; rectangular: as, a
right-angled triangle; a *right-angled* parallelo-
gram.

right-drawn (rit'dran), *a.* Drawn in a just
cause. [Rare.]

What my tongue speaks my *right-drawn* sword may prove.
Shak., *Rich. II.*, l. 1. 46.

right-edge (rit'ej), *n.* In a flat sword-blade,
that edge which is outward, or turned away
from the arm and person of the holder, when
the sword is held as on guard. See *false edge*,
under *false*.

righten (rit'in), *v. t.* [*< right* + *-en*]. Cf. *right*,
v.] To set right; right.

Relieve [margin, *righten*] the oppressed. *Isa.* i. 17.

We shut our eyes, and muse
How our own minds are made,
What springs of thought they use,
How *righten'd*, how betray'd.
M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

righteous (rit'yus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also
rightuous, the termination *-uous*, later *-ous*,
being a corruption of the second element of
the orig. compound (appar. simulating *ingenu-
ous*, *bounteous*, *plenteous*, etc.), the proper form
existing in early mod. E. as *rightwise*, < *ME.*
rihtwise, *rihtwis*, *rihtweise*, *rihtwis*, *rihtweys*,
rihtwis, < *AS.* *rihtwis* (cf. OHG. *rehtweise*, Icel.
rēttvis), righteous, just; heretofore explained
as lit. 'wise as to what is right,' < *riht*, *n.*, right,
+ *wis*, *a.*, wise; but such a construction of
ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere
compound, and the explanation fails when ap-
plied to the opposite adj. **wrangwis*, *ME.* *wrang-
wis*, *wrongwise*, *wrongwis*, mod. E. *wrongous*,
which cannot well mean 'wise as to what is
wrong' (though this adj. may have been formed
merely on the external model of *rihtwis*). The
formation is, no doubt, as the cognate OHG.
form *rehtweise*, which has an additional adj.
suffix, also indicates, < *AS.* *riht*, *a.*, right, just,
+ *wise*, *n.*, way, manner, wise (reduced to *-wis*
in comp., as also in Icel. *óðharrvis* = E. *other-
wise*; the Icel. *rēttvis*, prop. **rēttvis*, simulates
vis = E. *wise*); the compound meaning lit.
'right-way,' 'acting in just wise': see *right*,
a., and *wise*, *n.*] 1. Upright; incorrupt; vir-
tuous; conforming in character and conduct to
a right standard; free from guilt or sin; obe-
dient to the moral or divine law.

It is reuth to rede how *rihtwis* men lyned,
How thei defouled her flessch, forsoke her owne wille,
Fer fro kith and fro kynne yuel-ycolofed geden.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 495.

Aristides, who for his virtue was surnamed *rightwise*.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, iii. 5.

And if any man sin, we have an advocat with the Father,
Jesus Christ the *righteous*. 1 John ii. 1.

Rome and the *righteous* heavens be my judge.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, l. 1. 426.

2. In accordance with right; authorized by
moral or divine law; just and good; right;
worthy.

We lefte hym there for man moste wise,
If any rebelles wolde ought rise
Oure *rightwise* dome for to dispise,
Or it offende,
To sese thame till the nexte assise.
York Plays, p. 397.

I will keep thy *righteous* judgments. *Ps.* exix. 106.

I love your daughter
In such a *righteous* fashion.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iii. 4. 83.

Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his *righteous* cause.
Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 804.

3. Proper; fitting: as, *righteous* indignation.

Is this *rygt-wys*, thou renk, alle thy ronk noyse,
So wroth for a wodnynde to wax so sone,
Why art thou so waymot [sorrowful] wyse for so lyttel?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 490.

=*Syn.* 1. *Righteous*, *Rightful*, *Upright*, *Just*; honest, equi-
table, fair; godly, holy, saintly. The first three of the itali-
cized words go back directly to the first principles of right,
while *just*, though expressing quite as much conformity to
right, suggests more of the intricate questions arising out
of the relations of men. *Upright* gets force from the
idea of physical perpendicularity, a standing up straight
by the standard of right; *righteous* carries up the idea
of right to the standards, motives, and sanctions of religion;
rightful applies not to conduct, but to claims by
right: as, he is the *rightful* owner of the land; *just* sug-
gests by derivation a written law, but presumes that the
law is a right one, or that there is above it, and if neces-
sary overruling it, a law of God. This last is the uniform
Biblical usage. *Just* generally implies the exercise of some
power or authority. See *justice* and *honesty*.

righteous† (rit'yus), *v. t.* [*< ME.* *rihtwisen*, <
rihtwis, *righteous*: see *righteous*, a.] To make
righteous; justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *ryght-
eoused* by folye?
Bp. Bale, *A Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 62, b. (*Latham*.)

righteously (rit'yus-li), *adv.* [*< ME.* **rihtwisely*,
ryhtwisely, < *AS.* *rihtwislice* (= Icel. *rēttvis-
liga*), rightly, justly, < *rihtwislic* (= OHG. *reht-
wislih*), right, righteous, < *rihtwis*, right, right-
eous, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*]; or rather orig. < *riht*, *a.*,
right, + *wise*, way, manner, wise, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*:
see *righteous*.] 1. In a righteous or upright
manner; rightly; worthily; justly.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. *Ps.* lxxvii. 4.

We should live soberly, *righteously*. *Tit.* ii. 12.

2†. Aright; properly; well.
Rygt-wysly qou con rede,
He luke on bok & be awayed
How Ihesu Crist hym welke in are thede [country],
& burnez [men] her barnez [children] vnto hym brayde
[brought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 708.

I could have taught my love to take thy father for mine;
so wouldst thou, if the truth of thy love to me were so
righteously tempered as mine is to thee.
Shak., *As you Like it*, i. 2. 14.

3. Rightfully; deservedly; by right. [Archaic.]
Turn from us all those evils that we most *righteously*
have deserved.
Book of Common Prayer (Church of England), *Litany*.

righteousness (rit'yus-nes), *n.* [*< ME.* *riht-
wisenes*, *ryhtwisnesse*, *rihtwisnesse*, *ryhtwisnesse*,
rihtwisnesse, < *AS.* *rihtwisnes*, righteousness, right-
eousness, reasonableness, < *rihtwis*, righteous:
see *righteous* and *-ness*.] 1. The character of
being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude
of life; the being and doing right; conformity
in character and conduct to a right standard.

Ihesu fro the realm of *rihtwisnesse* descended down
To take the necke clothynge of our humanyte.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's
cowl, but in *righteousness*, justice, and well-doing.
Latimer, *Misc. Sel.*

If this we swore to do, with what *Righteousness* in the
sight of God, with what Assurance that we bring not by
such an Oath the whole Sac of Blood-guiltiness upon our
own Heads?
Milton, *Free Commonweath*.

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein he
pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in
his sight, only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to
us, and received by faith alone.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 33.

Hence, also—2. In *theol.*, a coming into spiri-
tual oneness with God, because for Christ's sake
the believer in Christ is treated as righteous.—

3. A righteous act or quality; anything which is
or purports to be righteous.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. *Isa.* lxxiv. 6.

4. Rightfulness; justice. [Rare.]

"Catching bargains," as they are called, throw on the
persons claiming the benefit of them the burden of prov-
ing their substantial *righteousness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 2.

Active righteousness, **passive righteousness**. Luther
("Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians," *Introd.*)
and other Protestant theologians following him distinguish

between *active* and *passive righteousness*, the former consisting in what is right because it is right, the latter in accepting for Christ's sake by faith the free gift of righteousness as defined in the second definition above.—**Original righteousness**, in *scholastic theol.*, the condition of man as made in the image of God before the fall.—**Preselytes of righteousness**. See *preselyte*.—**The righteousness of God** (Rom. i. 17), a phrase defined antagonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Righteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of being right into which man is put by God—that is, by an act of God declaring him righteous" (*Meyer*), and as "The attribute of God, embodied in Christ, manifested in the world, revealed in the Gospel, communicated to the individual soul, the righteousness not of the law, but of faith" (*Jowett*). The former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes near the view of the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Church, etc. The one regards *righteousness* as indicating a relation, the other as descriptive of character; the one as something bestowed by God and imputed to man, the other as something inherent in God and spiritually communicated to man.—**Syn.** 1. See *righteous*.

righter (ri'tér), *n.* [*< AS. rihtere, a ruler, director, = OFries. riuhtere, riuchter = D. reyter = MLG. richter = OHG. rihitari, MHG. rihtere, G. richter, ruler, judge, = Teel. rëttari, a justiciary; as right, v., + -er.*] One who sets right; one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that righter of wrongs hath left me commanded.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (Latham.)

rightful (rit'fúl), *a.* [*< ME. righthful, righful, rygftfol, rezftful; < right, n., + -ful.*] 1. Righteous; upright; just and good.

The laborer schulde truly traueille than,
And be rightful bothe in worde & dede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.
Were now the howe bent in swich manere
As it was first, of justice and of ire,
The rightful God nolde of no mercy heree.
Chaucer, A. B. C., i. 31.

2. Just; consonant to justice: as, a *rightful cause*; a *rightful war*.

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speake;
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1649.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws: as, the *rightful heir* to a throne or an estate.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 50.

The legitimate and *rightful* lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
As soon to be supplanted. *Cowper, Task, iii. 749.*

4. Being or belonging by right or just claim: as, one's *rightful* property.

Wink at our advent: help my prince to gain
His *rightful* bride. *Tennyson, Princess, iii.*

5. Proper; suitable; appropriate.

The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find
Sooner than all the *rightful* place to go.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 42.

=**Syn.** 2-4. *Just, Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*), true, lawful, proper.

rightfully (rit'fúl-i), *adv.* [*< ME. ryghtefully; < rightful + -ly.*] 1. In a righteous manner; righteously.

What are all thy werkes worthe, whether they be bodyly
or gastly, bot if they be done *ryghtefully* and resonably,
to the wirchipp of Godde, and at His hyddynges?
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately: as, a title *rightfully* vested.

Plain and right must my possession be;
Which I with more than with a common pain
Gainst all the world will *rightfully* maintain.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 225.

3. Properly; fittingly.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and *rightfully*
on the shelves of every cottage.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

rightfulness (rit'fúl-nes), *n.* [*< ME. righfulness, righfulness, righfulness; see rightful and -ness.*] 1. Righteousness.

Ouerweninge . . . maketh to moche aprede the merci of
oure lhorde, and lital prayzeth his *rightfulness*.
Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

But still, although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these appetitua,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest *rightfulness*.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The character or state of being rightful; justice; accordance with the rules of right: as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

right-hand (rit'hand), *a.* [*< ME. ryghte-hande, < AS. rihthand, rihthand, the right hand, < rihth, right, + hand, hand: see right, a., and hand, n.*] 1. Belonging or adapted to the right hand.

The *right-hand* glove must always be worn when practicing
throwing [in base-ball], in order that this also shall
offer no unusual difficulty in the later work.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 823.

2. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right: as, a *right-hand road*.

Sir Jeffrey Notch, who is the oldest of the club, has been in possession of the *right-hand* chair time out of mind.
Steele, Tatler, No. 132.

3. Serving as a right hand; hence, foremost in usefulness; of greatest service as an assistant.

O wha has slain my *right-hand* man,
That held my hawk and hound?
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

Right-hand file, *patriciana*; aristocrats.
Do you two know how you are censured here in the city,
I mean of us o' the *right-hand file*? *Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 26.*

Right-hand rope. See *rope*.
right-handed (rit'hand'ed), *a.* 1. Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left. See *dexterous*.

A left-handed pitcher [in base-ball] is able to make much more of what to a *right-handed* batsman is an in-curve, . . . while its opposite, or the out-curve to a *right-handed* batsman, is correspondingly weak.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 827.

2. Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand; clockwise: thus, an ordinary screw is driven in by a *right-handed* rotation; specifically, in *conch.*, dextral, as the spiral shell of a univalve (see cut under *purpura*). The rotation of the plane of polarization by certain substances showing circular polarization is called *right-handed* when, to an observer looking in the direction in which the ray is moving, the rotation is clockwise—that is, in the same direction as that of the hands of a clock; if in the opposite direction (counter-clockwise), the rotation is called *left-handed*. These terms are also applied to the substances themselves which produce these effects: as, a *right-handed* quartz-crystal.

3. In *bot.*, of twining plants or circumnavigating parts, properly, rising or advancing in the direction of a right-handed screw or spiral, or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authors, neglecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving the plant as viewed from above, have used the term in the opposite sense, which is quite unnatural.

4. Laid from left to right, as the strands of a rope.—5. Executed by the right hand.

The Slogger waits for the attack, and hopes to finish it by some heavy *right-handed* blow.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

6. On the right side; of a favorable, convenient, or easily pardoned character.

St. Paul tells us of divisions and factions and "schisms" that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not about the essentials of religion, but about a *right-handed* error, even too much admiration of their pastors.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 28.

right-handedness (rit'hand'ed-nes), *n.* The state or property of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity. *Imp. Dict.*

right-hander (rit'hand'ér), *n.* 1. One who is right-handed; one who uses the right hand more skillfully than the left.

There are, however, some *right-handers* (if this useful abbreviative term may be allowed) who, if they try to write with their left hands, instinctively produce Spiegel-Schrift.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 42.

2. A blow with the right hand. [*Colloq.*]

Tom gets out-and-out the worst of it, and is at last hit clean off his legs, and deposited on the grass by a *right-hander* from the Slogger.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

right-hearted (rit'här'ted), *a.* [*< right + heart + -ed.*] Cf. *AS. rihth-eort, rehth-eort = OHG. reht-herze, upright in heart: see right and heart.*] Having a right heart or disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

rightliche, *v. t.* [*ME. righliche, rygtloken; < AS. rihthlican, make right, correct, < rihth, right, + -lican, ME. -lechen, as in enawlechen, later E. knowledge, q. v.*] To set right; direct.

Thei sente with hem sonde to saxonye that time,
And nomen omage in his name nougt forto layne,
For to *rightliche* that reume real of riche & of pore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1310.

rightless (rit'les), *a.* [*< right + -less.*] Destitute of rights; without right.

Whoso enters (*Right-less*)
By Force, la forced to go out with ahamie.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captalnea.
Thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire—hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and *right-less*.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxii.

rightly (rit'li), *adv.* [*< ME. *rightly, righli, rihthliche, < AS. rihthlice, rightly, justly, < rihthlic, right, just, < rihth, right, + -lic, E. -ly: see right and -ly.*] 1. In a straight or right line; directly.

Like perspectivea which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 18.*

2. According to justice, duty, or the divine will; uprightly; honestly; virtuously.

Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest *rightly*.
Luke xx. 21.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably: as, a person *rightly* named.

Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton, P. L., vii. 2.*

4. According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly: as, he has *rightly* conjectured.

He it was that might *rightly* say Veni, vidi, vici.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 63.

No man has learned anything *rightly*, until he knows that every day is Doomsday.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

right-minded (rit'min'ded), *a.* Having a right mind; well or properly disposed.

right-mindedness (rit'min'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being right-minded.

While Lady Elliot lived, there had been method, moderation, and economy, . . . but with her had died all such *right-mindedness*.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, I.

rightness (rit'nes), *n.* [*< ME. righnesse, < AS. rihness (= OS. rihness = OHG. rihnessa), < rihth, right: see right and -ness.*] 1. The state or character of being right. (a) Straightness; directness: as, the *rightness* of a line.

They [sounds] move atongest 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., § 201.*

(b) Conformity with the laws regulating conduct; uprightness; rectitude; righteousness.

Ry[st]nesse zayth, Lybbe we sobrellche, ryulolyche, an bonayrelyche. *Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.*

Rightness expresses of actions what straightness does of lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of straight line.

H. Spencer, Social Statics (ed. 1884), xxxii. § 4.

(c) Propriety; appropriateness; fittingness.

Sir Hugo's watch-chain and seals, his handwriting, his mode of smoking, . . . had all a *rightness* and charm about them to the boy. *George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.*

(d) Correctness; truth: as, the *rightness* of a conjecture. 2. The state or attribute of being on the right hand; hence, in *psychol.*, the sensation or perception of such a position or attribute.

Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations, differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else.
W. James, in Mind, XII. 14.

rights (rits), *adv.* [*< ME. righes, righes, adv. gen. of right, a.*] Right; rightly; properly.

All anon *rightes* there omage him dede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), i. 1306.

rightward (rit'wärd), *adv.* [*< right + -ward.*] To or on the right hand. [*Rare.*]

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks,
And now they meet across the vale. *Southey.*

right-whaler (rit'hwä'ler), *n.* One who pursues the right whale. Also *right-whaleman*.

right-whaling (rit'hwä'ling), *n.* The practice, method, or industry of capturing the right whale: opposed to *sperm-whaling*.

rightwisely (rit'wiz'li), *adv.* Same as *righteously*.

rightwiseness (rit'wiz'nes), *n.* Same as *righteousness*.

rigid (rij'id), *a.* [= *F. rigide*, vernacularly *roide, raide* (> *ME. roid*) = *Pr. rege, rede, rot* = *Sp. rigido* = *Pg. it. rigido*, < *L. rigidus*, stiff, < *rigere*, be stiff; prob. orig. 'be straight'; cf. *rectus*, straight, < *regere*, taken in sense of 'stretch': see *regent* and *right*. Cf. *rigor*.] 1. Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or easily molded; resisting any change of form when acted upon by force; hard.

The earth as a whole is much more *rigid* than any of the rocks that constitute its upper crust.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 832.

2. Not easily driven back or thrust out of place; unyielding; firm.

Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of *rigid* spears. *Milton, P. L., vi. 83.*

3. Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexible; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorously framed or executed: as, a *rigid* sentence; *rigid* criticism.

Witness also his Harshness to our Ambassadors, and the *rigid* Terms he would have tied the Prince Palgrave to.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Thy mandate *rigid* as the will of Fate.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

The absurdities of official routine, *rigid* where it need not be and lax where it should be *rigid*, occasionally become glaring enough to cause scandals.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

4. Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, or observance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact or exacting: as, a *rigid* disciplinarian; a *rigid* Calvinist.

Soft, debonaire, and amiable Prue

May do as well as rough and rigid Prue.

B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

The rigid Jews were wont to garnish the apulchrea of the righteous.

Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, III.

David was a rigid adherent to the church of Alexandria, and educated by his mother in the tenets of the monks of Saint Eustathius.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 579.

He was one of those rare men who are rigid to themselves and indulgent to others.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy of appearance.

The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into rigid hills.

Thomson, Spring, I. 958.

But still the preaching cant forbear,
An' ev'n in the rigid feature.

Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Pale as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece
Of early rigid colour.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when rigid frosta
Have bound up brooks and rivers.

B. Jonson, Catiline, I. 1.

Creasy's plains

And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Shirena vigour unwithstood

Could do in rigid fight.

J. Phillips, Cider, I.

7. In dynam.: (a) Absolutely incapable of being strained. (b) Resisting stresses.

—Rigid *antennae*, those antennae that do not admit of motion, either at the base or at any of the joints, as of the dragonflies. —Rigid *atrophy*, muscular atrophy combined with rigidity. —Rigid *dynamics*. See *dynamics*. = *Syn. 3* and *4*. Severe, *Rigorous*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigidity (ri-'jīd'ī-ti), n. [= F. *rigidité* = It. *rigidità*, < L. *rigiditas* (t)-s, < *rigidus*, rigid; see *rigid*.]

1. The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in *mech.*, resistance to change of form. In all theoretical discussions respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. Rigidity is directly opposed to *flexibility*, and only indirectly to *malleability* and *ductility*, which depend chiefly on relations between the tenacity, the rigidity, and the limit of elasticity.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidal yielding of the earth's mass, that yielding is certainly small, and . . . the effective rigidity is at least as great as that of steel.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 848.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral] is apparently self-imposed in obedience to its architectural position. The rigidity of the example from St. Trophime appears, on the other hand, to be inherent in its nature.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 254.

2. Strictness; severity; harshness: as, rigidity of principles or of censure. —Cadaveric rigidity. Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*). —Modulus of rigidity, the amount of stress upon a solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right angle in that area. = *Syn. 2*. Inflexibility. See *austere*, *rigor*.

rigidly (ri-'jīd'ī-li), adv. In a rigid manner. (a) Stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly.

Be not too rigidly censorious;

A string may jar in the best master's hand.

Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

(b) Severely; strictly; exactingly; without allowance, indulgence, or abatement: as, to judge rigidly; to execute a law rigidly.

He was a plain, busy man, who wrought in stone and lived a little rigidly. The granite of his quarries had got into him, one might say.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 127.

rigidness (ri-'jīd'ī-nes), n. Rigidity.

Many excellent men, . . . wholly giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and rigidity of life.

Hales, Remains, Sermon on Peter's Fall.

—*Syn.* See *rigor*. Rigiduli (ri-'jīd'ī-ū-lī), n. pl. [NL., pl. of *rigidulus*: see *rigidulous*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his *Vermees*, containing the nematoids or threadworms.

rigidulus (ri-'jīd'ī-ū-lus), a. [*<* NL. *rigidulus*, dim. of L. *rigidus*, rigid; see *rigid*.] Rather stiff.

rigleén (rig-'lēn'), n. [*<* Ar. *rijlīn*, pl. of *rijl*, foot.] An ear-ring having five main projections. See the quotation.

The Rigleén or "feet" earrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to each of which a small coin is sometimes attached.

C. G. Leland, Egyptian Sketch-Book, xviii.

riglet (rig-'let), n. Same as *reglet*.

rigmarole (rig-'ma-rōl), n. and a. [Formerly also *rig-my-roll*; corrupted from *ragman-roll*.]

I. n. A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsense.

A variety of other heart-rending, soul-stirring tropes and figures, . . . of the kind which even to the present

day form the style of popular harangues and patriotic orations, and may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of *Rigmarole*.

Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 444.

= *Syn.* Chat, Jargon, etc. See *prattle*.

II. a. Consisting of or characterized by rigmarole; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.

You must all of you go on in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one beaten track.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

rigol¹⁴ (rig-'ol), n. [*<* It. *rigolo*, < OHG. *ringilā*, MHG. *ringel*, G. *ringel*, a little ring, dim. of *ring*, a ring; see *ring*¹.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

This is a sleep

That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced

So many English kings.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 36.

rigol²⁴, n. An obsolete form of *regal*².

rigolet, n. Same as *regal*², I.

riгоlette (rig-'ō-let'), n. A light wrap sometimes worn by women upon the head; a head-covering resembling a scarf rather than a hood, and usually knitted or crocheted of wool.

rigor, rigour (rig-'or), n. [*<* ME. *rigour*, < OF. *rigour*, *rigueur*, F. *rigueur* = Pr. *rigor* = Sp. Pg. *rigor* = It. *rigore*, < L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidity, rigor, cold, harshness, < *rigere*, be rigid; see *rigid*.] I. The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidity.

The rest his look

Bound with Gorgonian *rigor* not to move.

Milton, P. L., x. 297.

2. The property of not bending or yielding; inflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exactness: as, to execute a law with *rigor*; to criticize with *rigor*.

To me and other Kings who are to govern the People belongs the *Rigor* of Judgment and Justice.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the *rigor* and austerity of a Capuchin.

Addison, Remarks on Italy, etc.

4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can punish sharply with patience, and not with *rigour*.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We shall be judged by the grace and mercy of the Gospel, and not by the *rigours* of unrelenting Justice.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

I tell you

'Tis *rigour* and not law.

Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 115.

5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency: as, the *rigor* of winter.

Like as *rigour* of tempestuous gusts

Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 5.

They defy

The rage and *rigour* of a polar sky,

And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose

On icy plains, and in eternal snows.

Cowper, Hope, I. 462.

6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.

The cruel and insupportable hardships which those forest laws created to the subject occasioned our ancestors to be as jealous for their reformation as for the relaxation of the feudal *rigours* and the other exactions introduced by the Norman family.

Blackstone, Com., II. xxvii.

Slavery extended, with new *rigors*, under the military dominion of Rome.

Sumner, Orations, I. 214.

7 (ri-'gor). [NL.] In *pathol.*, a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation: commonly called *chill*. It is also produced by nervous disturbance or shock. [In this sense always spelled *rigor*.]

—Rigor mortis, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death. It comes on more or less speedily according to temperature or climate, and also after death by different diseases, both of which circumstances also influence its intensity and duration. In hot countries, and after some diseases, the rigor is slight or brief, or may hardly be appreciable. The relaxation of the body as the rigor passes off is one of the earliest signs of incipient decomposition. See *stiff*, n. Also called *cadaveric rigidity*. = *Syn. 1* and *2*. Rigor, Rigidity, Rigidity, inclemency. There is a marked tendency to use *rigidity* of physical stiffness. *Rigidity* seems to take also the passive, while *rigor* takes the active, of the moral senses: as, *rigidity* of manner, of mood; *rigor* in the enforcement of laws. *Rigidity* perhaps holds a middle position, or inclines to be synonymous with *rigidity*. *Rigor* applies also to severity of cold. See *austere*.

rigore (ri-'gō-re), n. [It.: see *rigor*.] In music, strictness or regularity of rhythm.

rigorism, rigorism (rig-'or-izm), n. [*<* F. *rigorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorismo*; as *rigor* + *-ism*.] 1. Rigidity in principles or practice; exactingness; strictness; severity, as of style, conduct, etc.; especially, severity in the mode of life; austerity.

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*; they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 69. (Davies.)

Basil's *rigorism* had a decided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constantinople, in 920, discouraged second, imposed penance for third, and excommunication for fourth marriage.

Cath. Dict., p. 550.

2. In Rom. Cath. theol., the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his freedom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of *probabilism*. Also *tutorism*.

rigorist, rigorist (rig-'or-ist), n. and a. [*<* F. *rigoriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorista*; as *rigor* + *-ist*.] I. n. 1. A person of strict or rigid principles or manners; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. One who maintained the doctrine of rigorism: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also *tutorist*.

Rigorists . . . lay down that the safer way, that of obedience to the law, is always to be followed.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

II. a. 1. Characterized by strictness or severity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.

They [certain translations] are a thought too free, perhaps, to give satisfaction to persons of very *rigorist* tendencies, but they admirably give the sense.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 240.

2. Specifically, pertaining to rigorism in theology: as, *rigorist* doctrines.

rigorous (rig-'or-us), a. [*<* OF. *rigoureux*, *rigoureux*, F. *rigoureux* = Pr. *rigoroso* = Sp. *rigoroso*, *riguroso* = Pg. It. *rigoroso*, < ML. *rigorosus*, rigorous, < L. *rigor*, rigor; see *rigor*.] I. Acting with rigor; strict in performance or requirement.

They have no set rites prescribed by Law, . . . although in some of their customs they are very *rigorous*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

2. Marked by inflexibility or severity; stringent; exacting; hence, unmitigated; merciless.

Merchants, our well-dealing countrymen,
Who, wanting guilders to redeem their lives,
Have seal'd his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods.

Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 9.

The ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most *rigorous* methods to raise the expenses of the war.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

Religion curbs indeed its [wit's] wanton play,
And brings the trifler under *rigorous* sway.

Cowper, Conversation, I. 596.

3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

It is absurd to speak, as many authors have recently done, of a *rigorous* proof of the equality of absorption and emissivity.

Tait, Light, § 814.

4. Hard; inclement; bitter; severe: as, a *rigorous* winter.

At a period comparatively recent almost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolerably low latitudes was buried under snow and ice, the climate being perhaps as *rigorous* as that of Greenland at the present day.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 12.

= *Syn. 1* and *2*. Severe, Rigid, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigorously (rig-'or-us-li), adv. In a rigorous manner. (a) Severely; without relaxation, mitigation, or abatement; relentlessly; inexorably; mercilessly: as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned: yea, more than that, I am *rigorously* relected when I proffer amends for my harme.

Gascoigne, Steele Glaas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

Whose maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 52.

They faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urged.

Milton, P. L., xi. 109.

(b) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely; with scrupulous nicety.

Nothing could be more *rigorously* simple than the furniture of the parlor.

Poe, Landor's Cottage.

I have endeavoured to make the "Chronology of Steele's Life" as *rigorously* exact as possible.

A. Dobson, Pref. to Steele.

rigorousness (rig-'or-us-nes), n. The quality or state of being rigorous; severity without allowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness; rigor. Bailey, 1727.

rigour, rigorism, etc. See *rigor*, etc.

rig-out (rig-'out), n. A rig; an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [Colloq.]

I could get a goodish *rig-out* in the lane for a few shillings. A pair of boots would cost me 2s., and a coat I get for 2s. 6d.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 89.

Desprez, who had exchanged his toilette for a ready-made rig-out of poor materials. . . . sank speechless on the nearest chair. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Treasure of Franchard*.

Rigsdag (rigz'däg), *n.* [Dan. (= Sw. *riksdag* = G. *reichstag* = D. *rijksdag*), < *rige*, kingdom, + *dag*, day; see *riche*¹, *n.*, and *day*¹.] The parliament or diet of Denmark. It is composed of an upper house (Landsthiug) and a lower house (Folkething).

rigsdaler (rigz'dä'lär), *n.* [Dan.: see *rix-dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

rigsie (rig'si), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Rig-Veda (rig-vä'dä), *n.* [Skt., < *rich*, a hymn of praise, esp. a stanza spoken, as distinguished from *sāman*, a stanza sung (√ *rich*, praise), + *veda*, knowledge (the general name for the Hindu sacred writings, esp. the four collections called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sāma-Veda*, and *Atharra-Veda*): see *Veda*.] The first and principal of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus. See *Veda*.

rigwiddie (rig-wid'ī), *n.* [< *rig*¹, the back, + *widdie*, a Sc. form of *withy*, a rope, withy; see *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie, and hence ill-shaped, thrawn, weazen. [Scotch.]

Wither'd beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

rikk (rik), *n.* A small form of tambourine, used in Egypt.

rilasciando (rè-lä-shian'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rilasciare*, relax; see *relax*.] In music, same as *rallentando*.

rile (ril), *r. t.* A dialectal variant of *roil*².

rilievo (rè-lyä'vō), *n.* [< It. *rilievo*, pl. *rilievi*; see *relief*.] Same as *relief*, in sculpture, etc.: the Italian form, often used in English. Sometimes spelled *relievo*.

Shallow porticoes of columns . . . supported statues, or rather, to judge from the coins representing the building, *rilievos*, which may have set off, but could hardly have given much dignity to, a building designed as this was.
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, i. 318.

rill (ril), *n.* [= LG. *rille*, *rile*, a channel, a rill, G. *rille*, a small furrow, chamfer; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *rhill*, a trench, drill, row, conr. < *rhigol*, a trench, groove, dim. of *rhig*, a notch, groove, hence a shallow trench, channel. Cf. F. *rigole*, G. *rigole*, *riole*, a trench, furrow. Cf. *rillet*, *rivulet*.] 1. A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves for this
Their full tribute never miss
From a thousand petty rills,
That tumble down the snowy hills.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 926.

2. A deep, winding valley on the moon. [Little used.]

rill (ril), *v. i.* [< *rill*, *n.*] To flow in a small stream or rill; run in streamlets; purr. [Rare.]

The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring
Genuine, and with soft Murrurs gently rilling
Adow the Mountains where thy Daughters haunt.
Prior, *Second Hymn of Callimachus*.

rillet (ril'et), *n.* [< *rill* + *-et*. Cf. *rivulet*; cf. also F. *rigolet*, an irrigation ditch, < *rigole*, a rill; see *rill*.] A little rill; a brook; a rivulet.

The water which in one pool hath abiding
Is not so sweet as *rillet* ever gliding.
F. Browne, *Britannia's Pastorals*, ii. 3.

From the green rivage many a fall
Of diamond *rillet* musical,
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake
The sparkling flints beneath the prow.
Tennyson, *Arabian Nights*.

rill-mark (ril'märk), *n.* A marking or tracery formed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills.

Another kind of markings not even organic, but altogether depending on physical causes, are the beautiful branching *rill-marks* produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.

Darwin, *Geol. Hist. of Plants*, p. 32.

rim¹ (rim), *n.* [< ME. *rim*, *rym*, *rime*, < AS. *rima*, rim, edge, border (sæ-*rima*, sea-coast); cf. Icel. *rim*, a rail, *rimi*, a strip of land; prob. from the same root (√ *ram*) as *rind*¹ and *rand*¹, q. v. The W. *rim*, with the secondary forms *rhimp*, *rhimpy*, a rim, edge, *rhimpy*, an extremity, is appar. from the E.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of anything, whether forming part of the thing itself, or separate from it and surrounding or partly surrounding it, most commonly a circular border, often raised above the inclosed surface: as, the *rim* of a hat.

The moon lifting her silver rim
Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim
Coming into the blue with all her light.
Keats, *I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill*.

A large caldron lined with copper, with a *rim* of brass.
H. James, Jr., *Little Tour*, p. 165.

We have observed them [whales] just "under the *rim* of the water" (as whalemén used to say).

C. M. Scammon, *Marine Mammals*, p. 42.

Specifically—2. In a wheel, the circular part furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to the hub, nave, or boss. In a carriage or wagon-wheel the rim is built up of bent or sawed pieces called *feltes*, and is encircled by the tire. See cut under *Jelly*.

The *rim* proper appears to have been bent into shape; the wooden tire was cut out from the solid timber.

E. M. Stratton, *World on Wheels*, p. 67.

= **Syn. 1.** The *rim* of a vessel; the *brim* of a cup or goblet; the *brink*, *verge*, or *edge* of a precipice; the *margin* of a brook or a book; the *border* of a garment or a country. **rim**² (rim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rimmed*, ppr. *rimming*. [< *rim*¹, *n.*] 1. To surround with a rim or border; form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimm'd* the dark.
Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

All night they ate the boar Serimner's flesh,
And from their horns, with silver *rimm'd*, drank mead.
M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

2. To plow or slash the sides of, as mackerel, to make them seem fatter.

rim² (rim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rimme*, *rymme*; < ME. *rim*, *rym*, *ryme*, earlier *reme*, a membrane, < AS. *reōma*, a membrane, ligament, = OS. *riomo*, *reomo*, a thong, latchet, = D. *riem*, a thong (see *riem*), = OHG. *riomo*, *riumo*, thong, band, girdle, rein, etc., MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*, a thong, band, etc., = Sw. Dan. *rem*, thong, a strap, = Gr. *ῥίμα*, a tow-line, < **ῥέμεν*, *ῥέμεν*, draw. No connection with *rim*¹.] 1. A membrane. [Prov. Eng.]

As is the walnut, so is this fruit [nutmeg] defended with a double covering, as fyrste with a grene hnske, vnder the whiche is a thinne skinne or *rimme* like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America), ed. Arber, p. 35.

2. The membrane inclosing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, loosely, the intestines; the belly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

All the *rimmes* by the rybbez radly thy Iance.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1343.
I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat
In drops of crimson blood.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 4. 15.

We may not affirm that . . . ruptures are confinable unto one side; whereas the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke, or its perforations relaxed in either.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, iv. 3.

Struck through the belly's *rim*, the warrior lies
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes.
Pope, *Iliad*, xiv. 521.

rima (rī'mä), *n.*; pl. *rimæ* (-mē). [< L. *rima*, a crack, cleft, opening; see *rime*⁶.] 1. In *biol.*, an opening, as a fissure or cleft; a long or narrow aperture.—2. In *conch.*, the fissure or aperture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed.—**Rima glottidis**, the opening between the vocal cords in front and the arytenoid cartilages behind.—**Rima glottidis cartilaginea**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *respiratory glottis*.—**Rima oris**, the orifice of the mouth; in *ornith.*, the rictus; the gape. See *rictus*.—**Rima vocalis**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the vocal cords. Also called *rima glottidis membranacea* and *vocal glottis*.

rimbase (rim'bäs), *n.* [< *rim*¹ + *base*², *n.*] In *gun.*: (a) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (b) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

rime¹ (rim), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhyme*, a spelling first used, alternating with *rhime*, about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous notion that the word is identical with *rhythm* (indeed even the spellings *rhythm* and *rithm* were sometimes used for the proper word *rime*); prop. only *rime*, a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now widely used by persons who are aware of the blunder involved in the spelling *rhyme*. Early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rime*, *ryme*, *rim*, *rym*, number, rime, verse, < AS. *rim*, number (not in the senses 'verse' or 'rime,' which appear to be of Rom. origin); = OS. **rim*, number (in comp. *un-rim* = AS. *unrim*, "numbers without number," a great number), = OFries. *rim*, tale, = MD. *rijm*, *rijme*, D. *rijm* = MLG. *rim*, LG. *riem*, *rim*, rime, = OHG. *rim*, erroneously *hrim*, number, series, row, MHG. *rim*, verse, rime, G. *reim*, rime, = Icel. *rim*, also *rima* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, rime; hence (< OHG.) OF. *rime*, F. *rime* = Pr. *rim*, *rima* = OCat. *rim* = Sp. Pg. It. *rima* (ML. *rima*), verse, rime. The sense of 'poetic number,' whence 'verse,' 'a tale in verse,' 'agreement of terminal sounds,' seems to have arisen in Rom., this meaning, with the thing itself, being unknown to the earlier Teut. tongues.

The transition of sense, though paralleled by a similar development of *number* and *tale*, was prob. due in part to association with L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rithomus*, *rithmus*, *ritmus*, which, with the Rom. forms, and later the E. form *rhythm*, seems to have been constantly confused with *rime*, the two words having the sense 'verse' in common. Connection of AS. *rim*, etc., with Gr. *ῥιθμός*, number (see *arithmetical*), Ir. Gael. *aireamh*, number, = W. *cirif*, number, Ir. *rimh* = W. *rhif*, number, is improbable.] 1†. Number.

Thurh taic and *rime* of fowertiz. *Ormulum*, l. 11248.

2. Thought expressed in verse; verse; meter; poetry; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a tale in verse.

Horn sede on his *rime*:
"Blessed beo the time
I com to Suddene
With mine *irise* men."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Other tale certes can I noon,
But of a *ryme* I lerned longe agoon.

Chaucer, *Profr.* to Sir Thopas, l. 19.

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhyme*.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 16.

3. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words, namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the sounds preceding differ; also, by extension, such agreement in the initial sounds (*initial rime*, usually called *alliteration*). See *homocoteleuton*, and compare *assonance*.

Rime is the rhythmical repetition of letters. Nations who unite arsis and prose accent need to mark off their verses piously. They do it by *rime*. Other nations shun *rime*. When the rining letters begin their words, it is called *alliteration*. When the accented vowels and the following letters are alike, it is called *perfect rime*. When only the consonants are alike, it is called *half rime*.

F. A. March, *Anglo-Sax. Gram.*, p. 223.

The clock-work tintinnabulum of *rhyme*.

Cowper, *Table-Talk*, l. 529.

4. A verse or line agreeing with another in terminal sounds; as, to string *rimes* together.

The *rhymes* are dazzled from their place,
And order'd words asunder fly.
Tennyson, *The Day-Dream*, *Profr.*

5. A word answering in sound to another word.

They ring round the same unvaried chimes,
With sur returns of still expected *rhymes*;
Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"
In the next line it "whispers through the trees."
Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 349.

Caudate rime, rime at the end of successive lines: opposed to *leonine* (which see) or other rime between the ends of sections of the same line. Also called *rime*.—**Female or feminine rimes**. See *female*.—**Male or masculine rimes**. See *male*.—**Neither rime nor reason**, neither consistency nor rational meaning; neither sound nor sense; hence, with no mitigating feature or excuse. The phrase occurs under various forms, and especially in plays upon words.

I would exhorte you also to beware of *rime without reason*: my meaning is hereby that your rime leade you not from your firste Invention.

Gascogne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (ed. Arber), § 6.

I was promis'd on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this reason,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor reason.

Spenser, *Lines on his Promised Pension*, Int. to Works, [p. xiv.]

Thus sayd one in a meeter of eleuen very harshly in mine eare, whether it be for lacke of good *rime* or of good *reason*, or of both, I wot not.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 59.

Was there ever any man thus beaten out of season
When in the why and the wherefore is *neither rhyme nor reason*?
Shak., *C. of E.*, ii. 2. 49.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always *reason* themselves out again.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 164.

And every one super-aboundeth in his own humour, even to the annihilating of any other *without rhyme or reason*.
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

rime¹ (rim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [Also and more commonly *rhyme* (formerly also *rhime*), an erroneous spelling as with the noun; early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rimen*, *rymen*, rime, < AS. *riman*, number, count, reckon, = D. *rijmen*, rime, = OHG. *riman*, number, count, count up, MHG. *rimen*, rime, fig. bring together, unite, G. *reimen*, rime, = Sw. *rimma* = Dan. *rime* = OF. and F. *rimier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rimar* = It. *rimare* (ML. *rimare*), rime; from the noun; see *rime*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To number; count; reckon.—2. To compose in verse; treat in verse; versify.

But alle shal passen that men prose or *ryme*,
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.
Chaucer, *Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan*, l. 41.

3. To put into rime: as, to *rime* a story.—4. To bring into a certain condition by riming; influence by rime.

Fellows of infinite tongue, that can rhyme themselves into ladies' favours. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, v. 2. 164.

To rime to death, to destroy by the use of riming incantations; hence, to kill off in any manner; get rid of; make an end of.

And my poets

Shall with a squire, steep'd in gall and vinegar,
Rhyme 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland.

Randolph, *Jealous Lovers*, v. 2.

Were the brute capable of being rhymed to death, Mr. Crech should do it genteely, and take the widow with her jointure. *R. Parsons*, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, from [Bodl. Coll. (Lond., 1813), I. 54.

II. intrans. 1. To compose verses; make verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride.
Pope, *Dunciad*, lv. 102.

2. To accord in the terminal sounds; more widely, to correspond in sound; assonate; harmonize; accord; chime.

But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, *Abs. and Achit.*, ii. 420.

Riming delirium, a form of mania in which the patient speaks in verses.

rime² (rīm), *n.* [*<* ME. *rime*, *rim*, *ryme*, *<* AS. *hrim* = OD. D. *rijm* = OHG. **hrim*, **rim*, *rīme*, MHG. **rim* (in verb *rimeln*), G. dial. *reim*, *rein* = Icel. *hrim* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, frost; cf. D. *rijp* = OHG. *hrifo*, *rifo*, MHG. *rife*, G. *reif*, frost. Some erroneously connect the word with Gr. *κρύβος*, *κρύβος*, frost, *κρύσταλλος*, ice, *<* *√ kru*, be hard: see *crystal*, *crude*.] White frost, or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapor: same as *frost*, 3.

Frosty rime,

That in the morning whitened hill and plain
And is no more. *Wordsworth*, *Eccles. Sonnets*, lii. 34.

My grated casement whitened with Autumn's early rime.
Whittier, *Cassandra Southwick*.

rime² (rīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [*<* *rime*², *n.*] To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime³ (rīm), *v. t.* Same as *ream*².

rime⁴, *n.* A Middle English or modern dialectal form of *rim*¹.

rime⁵, *n.* A Middle English form of *rim*².

rime⁶ (rīm), *n.* [*<* OF. *rime*, *<* L. *rima*, a crack, fissure, cleft, chink.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne*.

rime-frost (rīm'frōst), *n.* [*<* ME. *rymfrost*, *rim-frost* (= Sw. Dan. *rimfrost*), *<* *rime*² + *frost*.] Hoar-frost; rime.

On morgen fel hem a dew a-gein. . . .
It lal thor, quit as a rim-frost.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 3328.

rime-frosted (rīm'frōs'ted), *a.* Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

The birch-trees delicately rime-frosted to their finest tips.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 643.

rimeless (rīm'les), *a.* [*<* *rime*¹ + *-less*.] Having no rime; not in the form of rime. Also *rhymeless*.

Too popular is Tragic Poesy,
Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee,
And doth beside on rhymeless numbers tread,
Unbid Iambics flow from careless head.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, I. iv. 3.

rime-letter (rīm'let'ér), *n.* A recurring letter, as in alliteration.

The repeated letter [in alliteration] is called the rime-letter.
F. A. March, *Anglo-Sax. Gram.*, p. 224.

rimer¹ (rī'mér), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhym*, an erroneous spelling (see *rime*¹, *n.*); early mod. E. *rimer*, *rymer*, *<* ME. **rimer*, *rymare*, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense) (cf. AS. *rimere*, a computer, reckoner, calculator) = D. *rijmer* = MHG. *rimære*, G. *reimer* = Icel. *rimari* = Sw. *rimmare* = Dan. *rimer*, a rimer, versifier; as *rime*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹. Cf. ML. *rimarius*, a rimer; F. *rimneur* = Pg. *rimador* = It. *rimatore*, a rimer.] One who makes rimes or verses; especially, a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation; hence, an inferior poet; in former use, also, a minstrel.

To eschew many Diseases and mischiefs, which have happened before this time in the Land of Wales, by many Wasters, *Rhymers*, Minstrels, and other Vagabonds: It is ordained, etc.
Laws of Hen. IV. (1402), in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and* [Vagrancy, p. 64.

Sawcie Lictors
Will catch at vs like Strumpets, and scald *Rimers*
Ballad vs out a Tune.
Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), v. 2. 215.

I am nae poet in a sense,
But just a rhymmer, like, by chance.
Burns, *First Epistle to J. Lapraik*.

rimer² (rī'mér), *n.* Same as *reamer*. Also *rimmer*. [Eng.]

rimer² (rī'mér), *v. t.* [*<* *rimer*², *n.*] To ream. Also *rimmer*. [Eng.]

When . . . the rivet cannot be inserted without recourse to some means for straightening the holes, it is best to rimer them out and use a larger rivet.

R. Wilson, *Steam BOLLERS*, p. 67.

The lower end of each column is bolted by turned bolts in rimered holes to cast iron girders 20 in. deep.
The Engineer, LXVI. 520.

rimer³ (rī'mér), *n.* In *fort.*, a palisade.

rime-royal (rīm'roi'al), *n.* A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versification. There are in it three rimes, the first and third lines riming together, the second, fourth, and fifth also riming, and the sixth and seventh. It is generally supposed that this form of verse received the name of *rime-royal* from the fact that it was used by King James I. of Scotland in his poem of the "Kings Quair." It was a favorite form of verse till the end of the sixteenth century. The following stanza is an example:

And first, within the porch and jaws of hell,
Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besrent
With tears, and to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent
To sob and sigh, but ever thus isment
With thoughtful care, as she that, all in vain,
Would wear and waste continually in pain.

Sackville, *Induction to Mir. for Mags.*

rimery (rī'mér-i), *n.* [*<* *rime*¹ + *-ery*.] The art of making rimes. *Eccl. Rev.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

rimester (rīm'stér), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymester* (see *rime*¹); *<* *rime*¹ + *-ster*.] A rimer; a maker of rimes, generally of an inferior order; a would-be poet; a poetaster.

Railing was the ypceras of the drunken *rhymester*, and quipping the marchpane of the mad lillibler.
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse,
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse?
What heterogeneous honours deck the peer!
Lord, *rhymester*, petit-maitre, and pamphleteer!
Byron, *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

rimeyt, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *rimeyen*, *<* OF. *rimeyer*, *rimaier*, *rimoier*, *rimoyor*, *<* *rime*, rime: see *rime*¹.] To compose in rime; versify.

This olde gentil Britons in hir dayes
Of diverse adventures maden iayes,
Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tongue.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Franklin's Tale*, l. 39.

rim-fire (rīm'fir), *a.* 1. Noting a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base: distinguished from *center-fire*. Such cartridges have the defect (from which center-fire cartridges are free) that, unless the detonating substance is distributed all around the base, particular care must be used in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it relatively to the hammer of the lock. 2. Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim-fire cartridge: as, a *rim-fire* gun (a gun in which rim-fire cartridges are used).

rimic (rī'mik), *a.* [*<* *rime*¹ + *-ic*.] Pertaining to rime. Also *rhymic*. [Rare.]

His [Milton's] remarks are on the verbal, grammatical, and *rhymic* (why not *rhymical*?) inaccuracies to be met with in the *Elegy*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 517.

rimiform (rī'mi-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *rima*, a chink, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having a longitudinal chink or furrow. *Leighton*, *Brit. Lichens*, glossary.

rimist (rī'mist), *n.* [*<* *rime*¹ + *-ist*.] A rimer. Also *rhymist*. [Rare.]

His [Milton's] character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet.
Johnson, *Milton*.

rimless (rīm'les), *a.* [*<* *rim*¹ + *-less*.] Having no rim.

The other wore a rimless crown,
With leaves of laurel stuck about.
Wordsworth, *Beggars*.

rim-line (rīm'lin), *n.* A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the pound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These ropes serve the double purpose of holding the stakes firmly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net when the crib is lifted.

rim-lock (rīm'lok), *n.* A lock having a metallic case, intended to be affixed to the outside of a door, etc., instead of being inserted within it. See *mortise-lock*.

rimmer¹ (rīm'ér), *n.* [*<* *rim*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. An implement used in impressing ornamental figures upon the margins of the paste or crust of pies, etc. It may have the nature either of a hand-stamp or of an embossed roller.—2. An instrument used in rimming mackerel; a plow; a rimming-knife.

rimmer² (rīm'ér), *n.* and *v.* Same as *reamer*, *rimer*².

rimose (rī'mōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *rimoso*, *<* L. *rimosus*, full of chinks, *<* *rima*, a chink, fissure: see *rime*⁶.] Full of chinks, clefts, or crevices; chinky, like the bark of a tree: specifically said,

in entomology, of the sculpture of insects when the surface shows many minute narrow and generally parallel excavations. Also *rimous*. **rimosely** (rī'mōs-li), *adv.* In a rimose manner. **rimosity** (rī-mōs'i-ti), *n.* [*<* *rimose* + *-ity*.] The state of being rimose or chinky.

rimous (rī'mūs), *a.* [*<* L. *rimosus*, full of chinks: see *rimose*.] Same as *rimose*.

rim-planer (rīm'plā'nér), *n.* A machine for dressing wheel-fellies, planing simultaneously one flat and one curved surface.

rimple (rīm'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimpled*, ppr. *rimpling*. [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; *<* ME. *rimplen*, *<* AS. **hrimpelian* (cf. *hrimpelle*, a rimple), wrinkle, freq. of **hrimpan*, *rimpan* (pp. *gerumpen*) = MD. D. *rimpeleon* = MLG. *rimpen*, wrinkle, = OHG. *hrimfan*, *rimphan*, *rimpfan*, *rimpfen*, MHG. *rimpfen*, *rümphen*, G. *rümpfen*, crook, bend, wrinkle; perhaps (assuming the Teut. root to be *hramp*) a nasalized form of *√ hrup* = Gr. *κρῆναι*, wrinkle; otherwise (assuming the initial *h* to be merely casual), akin to Gr. *ράυφος*, a curved beak, *ραυφή*, a curved sword.] **I. trans.** To wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

A *rimpled* vekke, ferre ronne in age.
Rom. of the Rose, i. 4495.

He was grete and longe, and biakke and rowe *rimpled*.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

No more by the banks of the streamlet we'll wander,
And smile at the moon's *rimpled* face on the wave.
Burns, *O'er the Mist-shrouded Chifs*.

II. intrans. To wrinkle; ripple.

As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.
Crabbe, *Parish Register* (ed. 1807), i.

rimple (rīm'pl), *n.* [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; *<* ME. *rimple*, *rimpyl*, *rimpel*, *<* AS. **hrimpelle*, *hrimpelle* = MD. D. *rimpel* = MLG. *rimpel* (also *rimpe*), a wrinkle; from the verb.] A wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

rim-rock (rīm'rok), *n.* In *mining*, parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which the old or Tertiary rivers wore away in the bed-rock, and within which the auriferous detritus was accumulated. [California.]

rim-saw (rīm'sā), *n.* A saw the cutting part of which is annular and is mounted upon a central circular disk. *E. H. Knight*.

rim-stock (rīm'stok), *n.* A clog-almanac. *Chambers's Encyc.*

rimu (rīm'ō), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *imou-pine*.

Rimula (rīm'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *rimula*, dim. of *rima*, a crack: see *rime*⁶.] In *conch.*, a genus of fossil keyhole-limpets, or *Fissurellidae*. *De-france*, 1819.

rimuliform (rīm'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *rimula*, a little crack, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a crack or fissure; specifically, in *conch.*, resembling or related to the genus *Rimula*.

rimulose (rīm'ū-lōs), *a.* [*<* NL. **rimulosus*, *<* L. *rimula*, a little crack: see *Rimula*.] In *bot.*, full of small cracks or chinks: said chiefly of lichens and fungi.

rimy¹ (rī'mi), *a.* [Usually *rhymy*; *<* *rime*¹ + *-y*¹.] Riming.

Playing *rhymy* plays with scurvy heroes.
Tom Brown, *Works*, liii. 30. (*Davies*.)

rimy² (rī'mi), *a.* [*<* ME. **rimy*, *<* AS. *hrimig*, *rimy*, frosty, *<* *hrim*, rime, frost: see *rime*².] 1. Covered with rime or hoar-frost.

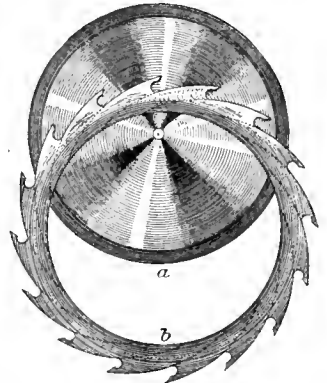
But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,
And *rimy* without speck extend the plains.
Wordsworth, *Evening Walk*.

2. Frosty; cold.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a *rimy* morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married. *George Eliot*, *Adam Bede*, iv.

rin (rin), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch variant of *run*¹.

rin² (rin), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, the thousandth part of a liang or ounce.] A Japanese bronze or brass coin, exactly similar in form to



Rim-saw. a, central disk upon which the cutting part b is mounted, attached to the disk by rivets.

the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See *li* and *yen*.

rinabout (rin'a-bout), *n.* [Sc. form of *runabout*, < *run*¹ + *about*.] One who runs about through the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

rind¹ (rind), *n.* [< ME. *rind*, *rinde*, < AS. *rind*, *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust, = MD. *rinde*, the bark of a tree, D. *rinde*, oak-bark, tan, = MLG. *rinde* = OHG. *rinta*, *rinda*, MHG. *rinte*, *rinde*, G. *rinde*, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. *rand*, E. *rand*, edge, border, and to AS. *rima*, E. *rim*, border: see *rand*¹ and *rim*¹.] 1. A thick and firm outer coat or covering, as of animals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in bot., same as *cortex*: applied to the outer layer or layers of a fungus-body, to the cortical layer (see *cortical*) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trees.

His shelde todashed was with swerds and maces,
In which men myghte many an arwe fynde,
That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and rynde.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ll. 642.

Whoso takithe from the tre the rinde and the levis,
It wer better that he lu his bed lay long.
Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in *bot.*, same as *cortex*).

Sweetest nut hath sourest rind.
Shak., As you Like it, ill. 2. 115.

Leviathan . . .
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft, as acamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his acaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 206.

Hard wood I am, and wrinkled rind,
But yet my sap was stirr'd.
Tennyson, *Talking Oak*.

2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whalers' term.—3†. Edge; border.

Thane they roode by that ryver, that rymnyd so swythe,
Thare the ryndez overrechez with realle bowghez.
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 921.

= *Syn*. 1. Peel, etc. See *skin*.
rind¹ (rind), *v. t.* [< *rind*¹, *n.*; cf. AS. *be-rindan*, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from; bark; decorticate.

All persons were forbidden . . . to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detriment to them by "rinding of the trees." *W. F. Rae*, *Newfoundland to Manitoba*, i.

rind², *n.* See *rynd*.
rinded (rin'ded), *a.* [< *rind*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smooth-rinded trees.

Summer herself should minister
To thee, with fruitage golden-rinded
On golden salvers. *Tennyson*, *Eleonore*.

The soft-rinded smoothening facile chalk,
That yields your outline to the air's embrace,
Half-softened by a halo's pearly gloom.
Browning, *Pippa Passes*.

rinderpest (rin'dér-pest), *n.* [< G. *rinderpest* (= D. *rinder-pest*), cattle-plague, < *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, horned cattle (= E. dial. *rother*, a horned beast; see *rother*²), + *pest*, plague (= E. *pest*): see *pest*.] An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other ruminants. In western Europe the disease has prevailed from time to time since the fourth century in extensive epizootics. From its home on the steppes of eastern Russia and central Asia it has been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cattle. The losses in Europe have been enormous. Thus, in 1711–14 1,500,000 beeves are said to have perished, and in 1870–1 30,000 beeves in France alone. The infection (the precise nature of which has not yet been definitely determined) may be transmitted directly by sick animals or indirectly by manure, or by persons and animals going from the sick to the well. It may be carried a short distance in the air. Its vitality is retained longest in the moist condition. The disease, after a period of incubation of from three to six days, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessation of milk-secretion. This latent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erosions or ulcers subsequently develop. About 90 per cent. of all attacked die in from four to seven days after the appearance of the disease. If the animal survives, one attack confers a lasting immunity.

rind-gall (rind'gál), *n.* A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. *Laslett*, *Timber and Timber Trees*.

rind-grafting (rind'gráf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

rind-layer (rind'lá'ér), *n.* Same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

rindle (rin'dl), *n.* A dialectal form of *runnel*.

rindmart (rind'márt), *n.* [Erroneously *rhindmart*, *rynmart*; < **rind*, prob. < G. *rind*, horned cattle (see *rinderpest*), + *mart*, said to be shortened < *Martinmas*, because such carcasses were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see *Martinmas*, *mart*³.] In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters

in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. *Bell*.

rine¹ (rin), *n.* [Also erroneously *rhine*, and in var. form *rone*, *rune*; < ME. *rune*, < AS. *ryne*, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time (= OFries. *rene*, a flow (in comp. *bló-rene*) = G. *ronne*, a channel, = Icel. *ryne* (in comp.), a flow, stream, = Goth. *runs*, a flow, flux), < *rinnan*, run: see *run*¹, *v.*, and cf. *run*¹, *n.*, in part identical with *rine*; cf. also *runnel*.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

This plain (Sedgemoor), intersected by ditches known as *rhines*, and in some parts rich in peat, is broken by isolated hills and lower ridges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 257.

rine², *v. t.* [< ME. *rinen* (pret. *ran*), also *rynde*, < AS. *hrinan* = OS. *hrinan* = OHG. *hrinan*, touch, etc., = Icel. *hrina*, cleave, hurt.] 1. To touch. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. To concern. *Jamieson*.

rine³ (rin), *n.* A dialectal form of *rind*¹.

rine^{3†}, *n.* Same as *rim*².

rinforzando (rin-fór-tsán'dō), *a.* [It. *rinforzando*, ppr. of *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce: see *reinforce*.] In music, with special or increased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made specially prominent. Abbreviated *rinfor.*, *rf.*, and *rfz.*

rinforzato (rin-fór-tsá'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen: see *rinforzando*.] Same as *rinforzando*.

ring¹ (ring), *n.* [< ME. *ring*, *ryng*, also *rink*, *rynk*, < AS. *hring* = OS. *hring* = OFries. *hring*, *ring* = D. *ring* = MLG. *rink*, LG. *ring*, *rink* = OHG. *hring*, *ring*, MHG. *rinc* (*ring-*), G. *ring* = Icel. *hringr* = Sw. Dan. *ring* (= Goth. **hriggis*, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. *rang*, a row, rank (see *rank*²), F. *harangue* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa*, *harangue*, etc. (see *harangue*), < OHG.; = OSlav. *krangiti*, circle, *krangiti*, round, = Russ. *krug*, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. *circus* = Gr. *κίρκος*, *κίρκος* (see *circus*, Skt. *chakra* (for **kakra*), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. *rink*², *rank*², *range*, *arrange*, *de-range*, *harangue*.] 1. A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Specifically—(a) A circular band of any material or size, or designed for any purpose: a circle; a hoop: as, a key-ring; a napkin-ring; an umbrella-ring; a ring-bolt; a ring-dial; especially, a circle of gold or other material worn as an ornament upon the finger, in the ear, or upon some other part of the body.

Ho ragt hym a riche ryngk of red golde werkez,
Wyth a staraude aton, stondande alofte,
That bere blaschande bemez as the brygt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1817.

With this Ring I thee wed.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Hangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver rings and pillars of marble. *Eather* l. 6.

There's a French lord coming o'er the sea
To wed me wif a ring.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 87).

Hence—(b) A circular group; a circular disposition of persons or things.

Then make a ring about the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me show you him that made the will.
Shak., *J. C.*, ill. 2. 162.

Ranks wedg'd in ranks; of arms a steely ring
Still grows, and spreads, and thickens round the king.
Pope, *Iliad*, xvi. 254.

A cottage . . . perch'd upon the green hill top, but close
Environ'd with a ring of branching elms.
Cowper, *Task*, i. 223.

(c) One of the circular layers of wood acquired periodically by many growing trees. See *annual ring*, below.

Huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring
In every bole. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

2. In *geom.*: (a) The area or space between two concentric circles. (b) An anallagmatic surface; an anchor-ring.—3. A circle or circular line. Hence—(a) A circular course; a revolution; a circuit.

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his diurnal ring.
Shak., *All's Well*, ill. 1. 165.

(b) A limiting boundary; compass.

But life, within a narrow ring
Of giddy joys comprised.
Cowper, *On the Bill of Mortality for 1793*.

4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Oft, as in airy rings they skim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 131.

Woodbine . . .
In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden tassels on the leafy spray.
Cowper, *Retirement*, l. 231.

5. A circular or oval or even square area; an arena. (a) An area in which games or sports are performed. (b) The arena of a hippodrome or circus.

"Your father breaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the ring, sir."
Dickens, *Hard Times*, II.

(c) The inclosure in which pugilists fight, usually a square area marked off by a rope and stakes.

And being powerfully aided by Jenkin Vincent . . . with plenty of cold water, and a little vinegar applied according to the scientific method practised by the bottle holders in a modern ring, the man began to raise himself.
Scott, *Fortunes of Nigel*, II.

(d) The betting-arena on a race-course. (e) The space in which horses are exhibited or exercised at a cattle-show or market, or on a public promenade.

One day, in the ring, Rawdon's stanbope came in sight.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xix.

6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.

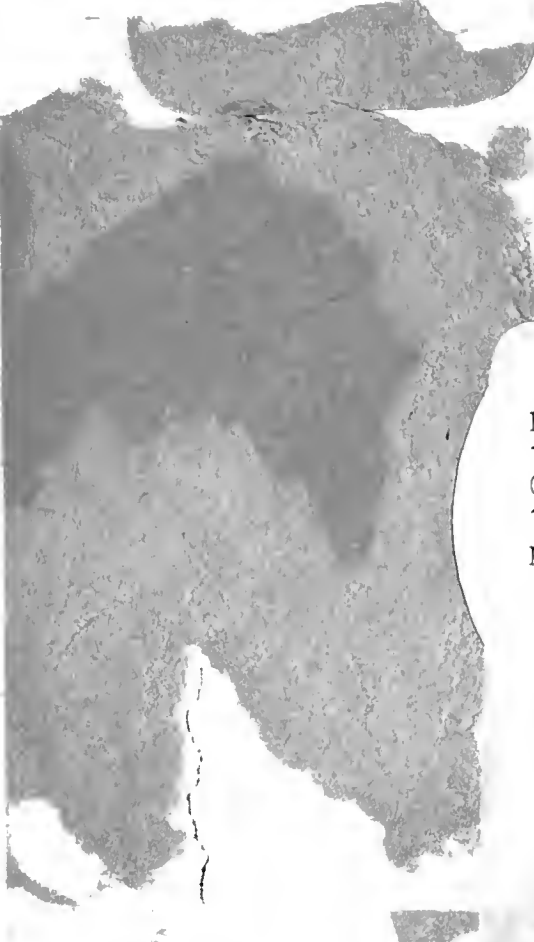
A [political] Ring is, in its common form, a small number of persons who get possession of an administrative machine, and distribute the offices or other good things connected with it among a band of fellows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make.
The Nation, XIII. 333.

Those who in great cities form the committees and work the machine are persons whose chief aim in life is to make their living by office. . . . They cement their dominion by combination, each placing his influence at the disposal of the others, and settle all important measures in secret conclave. Such a combination is called a Ring.
Bryce, *Amer. Commonwealth*, II. 75.

7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a commodity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the object of the ring being to fill all contracts by delivery made by the first seller to the last buyer. *T. H. Dewey*, *Contracts*, etc., p. 66.—8. In *arch.*: (a) A list, cincture, or annulet round a column. (b) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper.

They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or wooden arches, inasmuch as the compressed arc of materials called the ring is built of a number of separate pieces having little or no cohesion. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 305.

9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. Compare *ring-dial*.—10. In *angling*, a guide.—11. In *anat.* and *zool.*, an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop: as, a tracheal ring (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic ring (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a ring of color.—12. In *bot.*, same as *annulus*.—13. A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shoeks, or 240 pieces.—**Abdominal ring**. See *abdominal*.—**Annual ring**, in *bot.*, one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in exogenous trunks. Such rings result from the more porous structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two seasons. In the exogena of temperate regions, on account of the winter rest, these zones are strongly marked; in those of the tropics they are less obvious, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if any exceptions, save in cases of individual peculiarity. In temperate climates a double ring is exceptionally produced in one season, owing to a cessation and resumption of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves. It is a question whether some, especially tropical, trees do not normally form semiannual rings corresponding to two growing seasons. Somewhat similar rings are formed, several in a season, in such roots as the beet. These have no reference to seasons, but result, according to De Bary, from the successive formation of cambium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also *annual layer* or *zone*.—**A ring!** *a ring!* See *a hall!* *a hall!* under *hall*.—**Arthritic ring**, the zone of injected blood-vessels surrounding the corneal margin, seen in iritis.—**Auriculoventricular ring**, the margin of the auriculoventricular opening.—**Benzene ring**, a circular group of six carbon and six hydrogen atoms which is regarded as representing the constitution of benzene, and by which its relations to its derivatives may be most conveniently expressed.—**Bishop's ring**. See *bishop*.—**Broadwell ring**, a gas-check for use in heavy breech-loading guns, invented by L. W. Broadwell. See *gas-check* and *fermeture*.—**Bronchial rings**, cartilaginous hoops in the walls of the bronchi, serving to distend those air-passages. They are often incomplete in a part (about half) of their circumference, in which case they are more precisely called *bronchial half-rings*. Such is the rule in birds.—**Chinese rings**, a set of seven rings used by prestigators.—**Ciliary ring**, the inner circular part of the ciliary muscle.—**Circumoesophageal ring**. See *circumoesophageal*.—**Clearing ring**, in *angling*, a ring or ring-shaped sinker used for clearing a foul hook. Such rings are of brass or iron, comparatively heavy, opening with a hinge to be put on the line, and having a cord attached to recover them. In case the hook gets fast, the ring is run down to dislodge it; or if a salmon or striped-bass sulks,



PE The Century dictionary
1625
C4
1889a
pt.17

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| a, adj. adjective. | engin. engineering. | mech. mechanics, mechanical. | photog. photography. |
| abbr. abbreviation. | entom. entomology. | med. medicine. | phren. phrenology. |
| abl. ablative. | Epia. Episcopacy. | menaur. mensuration. | phys. physical. |
| acc. accusative. | equiv. equivalent. | metal. metallurgy. | physiol. physiology. |
| accom. accommodated, accommodation. | esp. especially. | metaph. metaphysics. | pl., plur. plural. |
| act. active. | Eth. Ethiopic. | meteor. meteorology. | poet. poetical. |
| adv. adverb. | ethnog. ethnography. | Mex. Mexican. | polit. political. |
| AF. Anglo-French. | ethnol. ethnology. | MGr. Middle Greek, medieval Greek. | Pol. Polish. |
| agri. agriculture. | etym. etymology. | MHG. Middle High German. | poss. possessive. |
| AL. Anglo-Latin. | Eur. European. | milit. military. | pp. past participle. |
| alg. algebra. | exclam. exclamation. | mineral. mineralogy. | ppr. present participle. |
| Amer. American. | f., fem. feminine. | ML. Middle Latin, medieval Latin. | Pr. Provençal (<i>usually meaning Old Provençal</i>). |
| anat. anatomy. | F. French (<i>usually meaning modern French</i>). | MLG. Middle Low German. | pref. prefix. |
| anc. ancient. | Flem. Flemish. | mod. modern. | prep. preposition. |
| antiq. antiquity. | fort. fortification. | mycol. mycology. | pres. present. |
| aor. aorist. | freq. frequentative. | myth. mythology. | pret. preterit. |
| appar. apparatus. | Fries. Friesic. | n. noun. | priv. privative. |
| Ar. Arabic. | fut. future. | n., neut. neuter. | prob. probably, probable. |
| arch. architecture. | G. German (<i>usually meaning New High German</i>). | N. New. | pron. pronoun. |
| archaeol. archaeology. | Gael. Gaelic. | N. Amer. North America. | pron. pronounced, pronunciation. |
| arith. arithmetic. | galv. galvanism. | nat. natural. | prop. properly. |
| art. article. | gen. genitive. | naut. nautical. | pros. prosody. |
| AS. Anglo-Saxon. | geog. geography. | nav. navigation. | Prot. Protestant. |
| astrol. astrology. | geol. geology. | NGr. New Greek, modern Greek. | prov. provincial. |
| astron. astronomy. | geom. geometry. | NHG. New High German (<i>usually simply German</i>). | psychol. psychology. |
| attrib. attributive. | Goth. Gothic (<i>Moesogothic</i>). | NL. New Latin, modern Latin. | q. v. <i>L. quod</i> (or <i>pl. quæ</i>) <i>vide</i> , which see. |
| ang. augmentative. | Gr. Greek. | nom. nominative. | refl. reflexive. |
| Bav. Bavarian. | gram. grammar. | Norm. Norman. | reg. regular, regularly. |
| Beng. Bengali. | gun. gunnery. | north. northern. | repr. representing. |
| biol. biology. | Heb. Hebrew. | Norw. Norwegian. | rhet. rhetoric. |
| Bohem. Bohemian. | her. heraldry. | numia. numismatics. | Rom. Roman. |
| bot. botany. | herpet. herpetology. | O. Old. | Rom. Romanic, Romance (languages). |
| Braz. Brazilian. | Hind. Hindustani. | ob. obsolete. | Russ. Russian. |
| Bret. Breton. | hist. history. | ob. obsolete. | S. South. |
| bryol. bryology. | horol. horology. | ob. obsolete. | S. Amer. South American. |
| Bulg. Bulgarian. | hort. horticulture. | ob. obsolete. | sc. <i>L. scilicet</i> , understand, apply. |
| carp. carpentry. | Hung. Hungarian. | ob. obsolete. | Sc. Scotch. |
| Cat. Catalan. | hydraul. hydraulics. | ob. obsolete. | Scand. Scandinavian. |
| Cath. Catholic. | hydroa. hydrostatics. | ob. obsolete. | Scrip. Scripture. |
| caus. causative. | Icel. Icelandic (<i>usually meaning Old Icelandic, otherwise called Old Norse</i>). | ob. obsolete. | sculp. sculpture. |
| ceram. ceramics. | ichth. ichthyology. | GCat. Old Catalan. | Serv. Servian. |
| cf. <i>L. confer</i> , compare. | i. e. <i>L. id est</i> , that is. | OD. Old Dutch. | sing. singular. |
| ch. church. | impers. impersonal. | GDan. Old Danish. | Skt. Sanskrit. |
| Chal. Chaldee. | impf. imperfect. | odontog. odontography. | Slav. Slavic, Slavonic. |
| chem. chemical, chemistry. | impv. imperative. | odontol. odontology. | Sp. Spanish. |
| Chin. Chinese. | improp. improperly. | OF. Old French. | subj. subjunctive. |
| chron. chronology. | Ind. Indian. | OFlem. Old Flemish. | superl. superlative. |
| colloq. colloquial, colloquially. | ind. indicative. | GGael. Old Gaelic. | surg. surgery. |
| com. commerce, commercial. | Indo-Eur. Indo-European. | GHG. Old High German. | surv. surveying. |
| comp. composition, compound. | indef. indefinite. | Glr. Old Irish. | Sw. Swedish. |
| compar. comparative. | inf. infinitive. | Git. Old Italian. | syn. synonymy. |
| conch. conchology. | instr. instrumental. | GL. Old Low German. | Syr. Syriac. |
| conj. conjunction. | interj. interjection. | GNorth. Old Northumbrian. | technol. technology. |
| contr. contracted, contraction. | intr., intrans. intransitive. | GPruss. Old Prussian. | teleg. telegraphy. |
| Corn. Cornish. | Ir. Irish. | orig. original, originally. | teratol. teratology. |
| craniol. craniology. | irreg. irregular, irregularly. | ornith. ornithology. | term. termination. |
| craniom. craniometry. | It. Italian. | OS. Old Saxon. | Teut. Teutonic. |
| crystal. crystallography. | Jap. Japanese. | OSP. Old Spanish. | theat. theatrical. |
| D. Dutch. | L. Latin (<i>usually meaning classical Latin</i>). | osteol. osteology. | theol. theology. |
| Dan. Danish. | Let. Lettish. | OSw. Old Swedish. | therap. therapeutics. |
| dat. dative. | LG. Low German. | GTeut. Old Teutonic. | toxicol. toxicology. |
| def. definite, definition. | Lichenol. lichenology. | p. a. participial adjective. | tr., trans. transitive. |
| deriv. derivative, derivation. | Ht. literally. | paleon. paleontology. | trigon. trigonometry. |
| dial. dialect, dialectal. | Ht. literature. | part. participle. | Turk. Turkish. |
| diff. different. | Lith. Lithuanian. | pass. passive. | typog. typography. |
| dim. diminutive. | Hthog. lithography. | pathol. pathology. | ult. ultimate, ultimately. |
| distrib. distributive. | Hthol. lithology. | perf. perfect. | v. verb. |
| dram. dramatic. | LL. Late Latin. | Pers. Persian. | var. variant. |
| dynam. dynamics. | m., masc. masculine. | pera. person. | vet. veterinary. |
| E. East. | M. Middle. | persp. perspective. | v. i. intransitive verb. |
| E. English (<i>usually meaning modern English</i>). | mach. machinery. | Peruv. Peruvian. | v. t. transitive verb. |
| eccl., eccles. ecclesiastical. | mammal. mammalogy. | petrog. petrography. | W. Welsh. |
| econ. economy. | manuf. manufacturing. | Pg. Portuguese. | Wall. Wallon. |
| e. g. <i>L. exempli gratia</i> , for example. | math. mathematics. | phar. pharmacy. | Wallach. Wallachian. |
| Egypt. Egyptian. | MD. Middle Dutch. | Phen. Phœnician. | W. Ind. West Indian. |
| E. Ind. East Indian. | ME. Middle English (<i>otherwise called Old English</i>). | philol. philology. | zoogeog. zoogeography. |
| elect. electricity. | | philos. philosophy. | zool. zoology. |
| embryol. embryology. | | phenog. phonography. | zoot. zootomy. |
| Eng. English. | | | |

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ā as in fate, mane, dale.
 ā as in far, father, guard.
 A as in fall, talk, naught.
 A as in ask, fast, ant.
 ā as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bless.
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.
 é as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 i as in pine, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 ō as in note, poke, floor.
 ō as in move, spoon, room.
 ō as in nor, song, off.
 u as in tub, son, blood.
 ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 ũ as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ē as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ō as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ū as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā as in errant, republican.
 ā as in prudent, difference.
 ā as in charity, density.
 ā as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ā as in Persia, peninsula.
 ā as in the book.
 ā as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t as in nature, adventure.
 d as in arduous, education.
 s as in leisure.
 z as in seizure.

th as in thin.
 th as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mon-llé) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent.
 (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; i. e., derived from.
 > read whence; i. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; i. e., compounded with, or with affix.
 = read cognate with; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
 √ read root.
 * read theoretical or alleged; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 † read obsolete.

