





Re-place', v. a. [Re- and PLACE; Fr. remplacer.] [pp. replacing, replaced.] To put again in a place; to supply as a substitute; to substitute; to reinstate;—to place anew.  
Re-place-ment, n. The act of replacing.  
Re-plant', v. a. [pp. replanting, replanted.] To plant anew.  
Re-plan-tā-tion, n. The act of planting again.  
Re-plén'ish, v. a. [O. Fr. replenir (part. replenissant), to fill again; L. plenus, full.] [pp. replenishing, replenished.] To stock; to fill; to supply.  
Re-plén'ish-ment, n. The act of replenishing;—that which replenishes; a supply.  
Re-pléte', a. [Fr. réplet; L. replere, repletum, to fill again; plere, to fill.] Quite full; completely [of being too full; surfeit. filled.  
Re-plé-tion, n. [L. repletio.—See REPLETE.] State  
Re-plév'i-a-ble, a. That may be repleted.  
Re-plév'in, n. [Re-, and O. Fr. plevine, a warrant.] (Law.) An action or a writ for the recovery of goods illegally taken.  
Re-plév'in, v. a. [pp. repléving, replévined; Re-plév'x, repléving, replevined.] To take back, upon security, any thing seized.  
Rép'h-ca, n. [It. for "a copy;" L. replicare, to repeat.—See REPLY.] A copy by the original artist.  
Rép'h-cant, n. [L. replicans, replying.—See REPLY.] One who makes a reply.  
Rép-li-cā-tion, n. [L. replicatio.—See REPLY.] (Law.) A plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea; a reply.  
Re-pl'y, v. n. [Fr. répliquer, to reply; replier, to fold back,—formerly, to answer; L. replicare, to roll back, to unroll, to answer; re-, and plicare, to fold.] [pp. replying, replied.] To make a return to an answer; to respond; to answer; to rejoin.—2, n. A return to an answer; an answer.  
Re-pört, v. a. [L. reportare, to carry back.—See PORR; Fr. reporter, rapporteur.—See RAPPORT.] [pp. reporting, reported.] To give an account of; to tell.—2, n. A rumor; repute; popular fame;—a loud noise;—an account of operations or proceedings;—an account of a law case.  
Re-pört'er, n. One who reports; a relater.  
Re-pöse', v. a. [Historically it represents Late L. reposare, to raise (q. v.); in meaning it stands, in part, for L. reponere, repositum, to replace; re-, again, and ponere, to put.] [pp. reposing, reposed.] To lay to rest; to lay up.—2, v. n. To sleep; to be at rest.—3, n. Sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity.  
Re-pös'it, v. a. [L. reponere, repositum; re-, back, and ponere, to place.] [pp. repositing, repositing.] To lay up; to deposit.  
Re-pös'it-ion (rē-pō-zish'un), n. [L. repositio.] A place for laying up things; a storehouse; a depository; a repository.  
Rē-pös-sēs', v. a. [Re- and POSSESS.] [pp. repossessing, repossessed.] To possess again.  
Rē-pös-sēs-sion (rē-pōz-zēsh'un), n. The act of repossessing again.  
Re-pous-sé (rē-pōs-sā), p. & a. [Fr.; repousser, to push back; pousser, to push.] Noting ornamental metal work formed by striking up the metal from behind with a punch or hammer till the figures are produced in relief.  
Rēp-rē-hēnd', v. a. [L. reprehendere, reprehensum, to hold back, to check, to prove; reprehendere, to seize.] [pp. reprehending, reprehended.] To reprove; to chide; to blame; to censure; to reprove; to reprimand. [ble; culpable.  
Rēp-rē-hēn-si-ble, a. [L. reprehensibilis.] Blamable.  
Rēp-rē-hēn-si-bly, ad. Blamably; culpably.  
Rēp-rē-hēn-sion, n. [L. reprehensio.] Reproof; open censure.  
Rēp-rē-hēn-sive, } a. Containing reproof; im-  
Rēp-rē-hēn-sō-ry, } plying censure.  
Rēp-rē-sēnt', v. a. [L. representare, to present again, to show.—See PRESENT.] [pp. represent-

ing, represented.] To exhibit; to describe; to personate;—to act as a substitute for.  
Rēp-rē-sen-tā-tion, n. [L. representatio.] The act of representing; a description; exhibition; a likeness; model.—a body of representatives.  
Rēp-rē-sēnt'a-tive, a. Making representation; bearing likeness; symbolical.—2, n. One who represents; a delegate; a deputy; an agent.  
Re-prēss', v. a. [L. reprimere, repressum, to press back.—See PRESS.] [pp. repressing, repressed.] To crush; to quell; to quiet; to subdue; to re- strain; to suppress.  
Re-prēs'sion (rē-prēsh'un), n. The act of repressing.  
Re-prēs'sive, a. Having a tendency to repress.  
Re-priève', v. a. [O. E. reprevēn, to reprove (q. v.), in the obsolete sense of to disallow, to set aside.] [pp. reprevēning, reprevēned.] To reprove for a time.—2, n. A suspension of execution, for a time, after sentence of death.  
Rēp-rj-mānd', v. a. [Fr. réprimande; L. reprimendum, deserving to be repressed.—See RE- PRESS.] [pp. reprimanding, reprimanded.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove; to censure; to admonish.—2, n. A reproof; a reprehension.  
Rē-print', v. a. [Re- and PRINT.] [pp. reprinting, reprinted.] To print a new edition of.  
Rē-print, n. A reimpression; new impression.  
Rē-pri'sal, n. [O. Fr. reprisaille; Fr. reprise, a re- capture; reprendre (part. repris), to retake.—See PRIZE.—Cf. L. repraesalitia, reprisals.] A seizure, or something seized, by way of retaliation of wrong or injury.  
Re-prōach' (rē-prōch'), v. a. [Fr. reprocher; against a Late L. repropriare, to impute, to cast against; L. re-, again, ad, to, and prope, near; proprius, nearer.] [pp. reproaching, reproached.] To censure severely; to blame; to condemn; to vilify; to revile.—2, n. [Fr. reproche.] Censure; shame.  
Re-prōach'a-ble, a. Worthy of reproach.  
Re-prōach'ful, a. Containing, or uttering, re- proach.  
Re-prōach'ful-ly, ad. With reproach.  
Rēp-rō-bate, a. [L. reprobatus, condemned.—See REPROVE.] Lost to virtue; abandoned.—2, n. A man lost to virtue.  
Rēp-rō-bate, v. a. [L. reprobare, reprobatum, to reprove.] [pp. reprobating, reprobated.] To disallow; to reject;—to abandon to ruin.  
Rēp-rō-bā-tion, n. Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; condemnation.  
Rē-prō-dūce', v. a. [Fr. reproduire.—See PRODUCE.] [pp. reproducing, reproduced.] To produce anew; to generate.  
Rē-prō-dūc'tion, n. Act of producing anew; gen- eration; perpetuation of the species.  
Rē-prō-dūc'tive, } a. Reproducing or pertaining  
Rē-prō-dūc'tō-ry, } to reproduction.  
Re-prōf', n. [See REPROVE.] The act of re- proving; blame to the face; a rebuke; censure.  
Re-prōv'a-ble, a. Deserving reproof.  
Re-prōve', v. a. [Fr. réprover; L. reprobare, to reject on a second trial, to condemn; re-, again, and probare, to prove.] [pp. reprovēng, re- proved.] To charge to the face with a fault; to censure; to blame; to reprehend.  
Re-prōv'er, n. One who reprovēng.  
Rēp-rī-tile, n. [L. reptilis, crawling; repere, reptum, to creep; reptile, a reptile.] A vertebrate ani- mal that moves on its belly or by means of short legs, as a serpent, lizard, tortoise, &c.—2, a. Creeping; grovelling.  
Rēp-tīl'i-a, n. pl. [L.] (Zoöl.) A class of verte- brate animals, consisting of reptiles.  
Rēp-tīl'i-an, a. Relating to reptiles; reptile.  
Re-pū-b'lic, n. [Fr. république; L. res publica, the public affairs, the commonwealth.] A state or form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a commonwealth; a de- mocracy.

ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, í, ð, ÿ, short; ą, ę, í, ę, ǔ, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; héir, hër;

Re-pū-b'li-can, a. [Fr. républicain.] Relating to a republic;—of pertaining to the political party in the United States known as Republi- cans.—2, n. An advocate for republican gov- ernment; a citizen of a republic.—a member of a political party in the United States favorable to a strong federal government and to pro- tection for home industry.  
Re-pū-b'li-can-ism, n. Republican principles.  
Rē-pū-b'li-cā-tion, n. A second publication.  
Rē-pū-b'lish, v. a. [Re- and PUBLISH.] [pp. repub- lishing, republished.] To publish anew.  
Re-pū-dj-ā-tē, v. a. [L. repudiare, repudiatum, to put away; repudium, a casting off with shame, a divorce; re-, back, away, and pudere, to feel shame.] [pp. repudiating, repudiated.] To di- vorce; to reject;—to disown or refuse to pay, as a debt.  
Re-pū-dj-ā-tion, n. [L. repudiatio.] Act of repud- iating; a divorce; a rejection;—refusal to pay a debt.  
Re-pū-dj-ā-tor, n. [L.] One who repudiates.  
Re-pū-nance, } n. [L. repugnancia.] Reluctance;  
Re-pū-g'nān-cy, } aversion; inconsistency; dislike.  
Re-pū-g'nānt, a. [L. repugnans, participate from repugnare, to fight against, to disagree with; re-, against, and pugnare, to fight.] Contrary; oppo- site; adverse.  
Re-pūlse', n. [L. repulsa, a refusal.] A rejection; a driving off.—2, v. a. [L. repellere, repulsam, to repel (q. v.); repulsa, to repel again and again.] [pp. repulsing, repulsed.] To beat off; to repel.  
Re-pū'sion, n. [L. repulsio.] Act or power of driving off. [sive.  
Re-pū'sive, a. [See REPEL.] Repelling; offen- sive.  
Rē-pū'sh'ase, v. a. [Re- and PURCHASE.] [pp. repur- chasing, repurchased.] To purchase again.  
Rēp'ū-tā-ble, a. Of good repute; honorable.  
Rēp'ū-tā-bly, ad. In a reputable manner.  
Rēp'ū-tā-tion, n. [L. reputatio, an estimation.] Public estimation of a person's character; repute; credit; honor.  
Re-pūte', v. a. [L. reputare, to esteem, to think; re-, again, and putare, to think.] [pp. reputing, reputed.] To hold; to account; to think.—2, n. Character; reputation; credit.  
Re-pū'ted, p. a. Having repute; esteemed.  
Rē-pū'ted-ly, ad. In common estimation.  
Rē-qū'at', n. [Fr. requête (formerly requeste), a demand; L. requisitum, something needed.—See REQUIRE.] An expression of desire; a petition; an entreaty; a prayer; a demand.—2, v. a. [pp. requesting, requested.] To ask; to solicit.  
Rē-qū'iem, or Rē-qū'iem, n. [L. requies, requiem, rest; re-, again, and quies, quiet (q. v.).] A hymn in which rest is implored for the dead.  
Re-qū'ire', v. a. [L. requirere, requisitum; re-, again, and querere, to seek.] [pp. requiring, required.] To demand; to claim; to need.  
Re-qū'ire-ment, n. A demand; thing required.  
Rē-qū'site (rē-kwē-zit), a. [L. requisitum, some- thing needed or sought.—See REQUIRE.] Necess- ary; needful.—2, n. A thing necessary.  
Rē-qū'sit'ion (rē-kwē-zish'un), n. [L. requisitio.] The act of requiring; requirement; demand; ex- action.  
Re-qui'tal, n. The act of requiring; a return, good or bad; reward; recompense; retribution.  
Re-qui'te', v. a. [Re-, back, and QUIT.] [pp. re- quiting, requited.] To repay good or ill; to recompense; to retaliate; to reward.  
Rēre'dēs, n. [REAR, behind, and Fr. dos, the back; the revedos stands back of the altar.] An altar-piece; a screen.  
Re-scind' (rē-sind'), v. a. [L. rescindere, rescissum, to cut off; re-, back, and scindere, to cut.] [pp. rescinding, rescinded.] To cut off; to abrogate.  
Re-scis'sion (rē-sizh'un), n. [L. rescissio.—See RESCIND.] An abrogation.  
Re-scis'sory, a. [L. rescissarius.—See RESCIND.] Abrogating.

Rē'script, n. [L. rescriptum; rescribere, to write back.] An answer of an emperor.  
Re-scrip'tion, n. [L. rescriptio.] The act of writing back;—a rescript.  
Rēs'cū-a-ble, a. That may be rescued.  
Rēs'cūe, v. a. [Fr. rescousse or recousse, a rescue; O. Fr. rescourre, Late L. rescutere, to rescue; L. re-, back, ex, out, and quater, quassum (cussum), to drive.] [pp. rescuing, rescued.] To remove from restraint or exposure to evil; to set free; to deliver; to ransom.—2, n. A deliverance; a liberation.  
Rēs'cū-er, n. One who rescues; a deliverer.  
Re-sēarch', n. [Re- and SEARCH; Fr. recherche.] An inquiry; a search.  
Rē-sēat' (rē-sēt'), v. a. [Re- and SEAT.] [pp. re- seating, reseated.] To seat again.  
Rē-sēize', v. a. [Re- and SEIZE.] [pp. reseizing, reseized.] To seize again.  
Rē-sēiz'ūre (rē-sēzhur), n. Repeated seizure.  
Rē-sēm'blance, n. [Fr. ressemblance.] A likeness; a similitude.  
Rē-sēm'bla, v. a. [Fr. ressembler; L. re-, back, again, and simulare, to imitate.—See SIMULATE.] [pp. reseembling, resembled.] To be like or simi- lar to.  
Re-sēt't', v. a. [Fr. ressentir; L. re-, back, and sentire, to feel.—See SENSE.] [pp. reseating, re- sented.] To take ill or as an affront.  
Re-sēt't'ful, a. Easily provoked; irascible.  
Rē-sēt't'ment, n. [Fr. ressentiment.] Deep sense of injury; indignation; wrath; anger; dis- pleasure.  
Rēs-er-vā-tion, n. [Fr. réservation.—See RESERVE.] The act of reserving;—something kept back;— reserve; custody.  
Re-sérve', v. a. [Fr. réserver; L. reservare, reser- vatum; re-, back, and servare, to keep.—See SERVE.] [pp. reserving, reserved.] To keep or hold for future use; to retain; to detain; to lay up.—2, n. A store kept untouched;—something reserved; reservation; exception;—prohibition;—silence; modesty; caution.—In reserve, in keep- ing for the future.  
Re-sérved' (rē-zérvd'), a. Modest; not frank.  
Re-sérved-ly, ad. With reserve; coldly.  
Rēs-er-vōir' (rēz-er-vvōr'), n. [Fr. réservoir; Late L. reservatorium.—See RESERVE.] A place where any thing is kept in store; a cistern.  
Rēs-ēt', v. a. [Re- and SET.] [i. reset; pp. reset- ting, reset.] To set over again.  
Rēs-ēt'tle, v. a. [Re- and SETTLE.] [pp. reset- tling, resettled.] To settle again.  
Rēs-ēt'tle-mēt, n. The act of settling again.  
Re-side', v. n. [L. residere; re-, back, and sedere, to sit (q. v.).] [pp. residing, resided.] To live in a place; to dwell; to inhabit; to abide; to sojourn; to stay.  
Rēs'idēnce, n. [Fr. résidence.] A place of abode; a dwelling; habitation; domicile; abode; seat.  
Rēs'idēnt, a. [Fr. résident; L. residens (part.).— See RESIDE.] Having abode; fixed.—2, n. One who resides; an agent;—a foreign minister.  
Rēs'idēnt'i-a-ry (rēn'shē), a. Residing.—2, n. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.  
Re-sid'er, n. One who resides; a resident.  
Re-sid'ū-al, a. [Fr. résiduel; L. residuus.] Relat- ing to the residue.  
Re-sid'ū-a-ry, a. [L. residuaris.] Entitled to the residue.—Residuary legate, one who has the residue of an estate after all other legacies and de- mands are paid.  
Rēs'ū-due (rēz'ē-dū), n. [Fr. résidu; L. residuum or residuum; residuus, remaining; residere, to re- main, to reside (q. v.).] That which is left after a part is taken; remnant; remainder.  
Re-sid'ū-um, n. [L.] Residue; remainder.  
Re-sign' (rē-zim'), v. a. [Fr. résigner, L. resignare, to annul,—literally, to unseal; re-, back, and signum, a seal.] [pp. resigning, resigned.] To give up; to submit.

mén, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—C, G, g, ĝ, soft; ç, ç, ç, ĝ, hard; s as z; x as gz; this  
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Retro-. A prefix, is the L. adverb retro, backward. Rē-tro-act', v. n. [L. retroagere, retroactum.—See Act.] [pp. retracting, retroacted.] To act backward. Rē-tro-act'ive (or rēt'), a. Affecting what is past. Rē-tro-cēde, or Rē-tro-cēde, v. n. & v. a. [L. retrocedere, retrocessum; retro, backward, and cedere, cessum, to go.] [pp. retroceding, retroceded.] To go back; to retire; to recede:—to cede back. Rē-tro-cēs' sign (rē-tro-sesh'un), n. [L. retrocessio, or retrocessus.—See RETROCEDE.] The act of retroceding; a going back; a giving back. Rē-tro-flēx, a. Bent back; distorted. Rē-tro-flēx'ion, n. [L. retro, backward, and flexio, flexio (g. v.).] A backward curvature. Rē-tro-gra-dā'tion, n. Act of going backward. Rē-tro-grāde [rē-tro-grād, Ja. Sm.], a. [L. retrogradi, retrogressum, to go back; retrogradus, going back.—See GRADE.] Going backward; receding.—2, v. n. [pp. retrograding, retrograded.] To go backward; to recede. Rē-tro-grēs'sion, n. [L. retrogressus.—See RETROGRADE.] A going backward. Rē-tro-grēs'sive, a. Moving backward. Rē-tro-spēct [rē-tro-spēkt, S. E. Ja. K. Sm.], n. [L. retro, backward, and specere, spectum, to look.] A look thrown back upon, or a view of, things past. Rē-tro-spēct'ion, n. Act of looking back. Rē-tro-spēct'ive, a. Looking backward. Rē-tro-spēct'ive-ly, ad. By retrospection. Rē-tro-vēr'sion, n. [See RETROVERT.] A falling or turning backward. Rē-tro-vērt, v. a. [L. retro, backward, and vertere, versum, to turn.] [pp. retroverting, retroverted.] To turn back. Rē-tūr'n, v. n. [Fr. retour, a return; retourner, to return; re-, back, and tourner, to turn (g. v.).] [pp. returning, returned.] To come or go back; to return.—2, v. a. To repay; to give or send back; to elect.—3, n. A coming back:—re- payment:—profit:—restitution:—relapse:—account. Rē-tūr'n-a-ble, a. That may be returned. Rē-tūs'e, a. [L. retusus, blunt; retunder, retusum, to beat back, to dull; tundere, to beat.] (Bot.) Blunt; abruptly blunt. Rē-ūn'ion (rē-yūn'yūn), n. [Re- and UNION; Fr. réunion.] Act of reuniting; a second or renewed union:—cohesion. Rē-ū-nite', v. a. [Re- and UNITE; Fr. réunir.] [pp. reuniting, reunited.] To join again; to reconcile.—2, v. n. To cohere or unite again. Rē-vē'al, v. a. [L. revelare, revelatum, to reveal, to unveil; re-, back, and velare, to veil (g. v.).] [pp. revealing, revealed.] To disclose, as a secret; to lay open; to make known; to show; to discover. Rē-vē'al'er, n. One who reveals. Reveille (rē-vāl' or rē-vāl'yā,—vulgarly, rēv-al' lē'), n. [Fr. réveil, an awakening; réveiller, to arouse; L. re-, again, ex, out, and vigilare, to wake; vigil, watchful.] A military morning call by the beat of drum. Rē-vē'l, v. n. [Referred to O. Fr. reveler, to rebel (g. v.); revélé, proud; revelene, riotous.—But cf. Fr. réveillon, a late supper, a Christmas or other revel; from réveiller, to arouse.] [pp. revelling, revelled.] To feast with noisy merriment.—2, n. A feast with loose and noisy jollity. Rē-vē-lā'tion, n. [L. revelatio.—See REVEAL.] Act of revealing; that which is revealed; discovery:—the communication of sacred truths by a teacher or a person inspired from heaven:—the Apocalypse. Rē-vē'l-er, n. One who reveals. Rē-vē'l-ing, n. Loose jollity; revelry. Rē-vē'l-ry, n. Jollity; festive mirth; carousal. Rē-vē'ge, v. a. [Fr. revancher; O. Fr. revenger; re-, back, and venger, L. vindicare, to take vengeance.—See VINDICATE.] [pp. revenging, revenged.] To retaliate; to injure or punish in

return.—2, n. [Fr. revanche.] Return of an injury or affront; retaliation; vindictiveness. Rē-vē'ge-fūl, a. Full of revenge; vindictive. Rē-vē'ge-fūl-ly, ad. Vindictively. Rē-vē'ge-fūl-nēss, n. Vindictiveness. Rē-vē'g'er, n. One who revenges. Rēv'e-nūe [rēv'e-nū or rē-vēn'ū, S. W. J. Ja. K.], n. [Fr. revenir, part. revenu, to return; L. re-, back, and venire, to come.] The public income of a state, derived from customs, duties, taxes, &c.; income; annual profits. Rē-vēr'ber-ant, a. [L. reverberans.—See REVERBERATE.] Beating back; resounding. Rē-vēr'ber-āte, v. a. [L. reverberare, reverberatum, to beat back; verberare, to beat; verber, a rod.] [pp. reverberating, reverberated.] To beat back; to return.—2, v. n. To bound, beat, or drive back; to rebound:—to sound; to echo. Rē-vēr'ber-ā'tion, n. [L. reverberatio.] A rēchō; reflection of heat or sound. Rē-vēr'ber-a-tive, a. That reverberates or reflects; reflective. Rē-vēr'ber-a-to-ry, a. Returning; reverberating; reverberate. Rē-vē're', v. a. [Fr. révérer; L. revereri; re-, back, and vereri, to fear.] [pp. revering, revered.] To regard with great respect; to adore; to reverence; to venerate. Rēv'er-ence, n. [L. reverentia.] Act of revering; veneration; awe; great respect:—show of respect.—2, v. a. [pp. reverencing, revered.] To regard with great respect; to adore; to worship; to revere. Rēv'er-ent, a. [L. reverendus, deserving of reverence.—See REVERE.] Venerable; deserving reverence:—the title of respect given to the clergy.—A clergyman is styled reverend; a dean, very reverend; a bishop, right reverend; an archbishop, most reverend. Rēv'er-ent, a. [L. reverens, revering.—See REVERE.] Expressing or feeling reverence. Rēv'er-ent'ial, a. Expressing reverence. Rēv'er-ent-ly, ad. With awe or reverence. Rēv'e-riē' [rēv'er-ē, S. W. J. F. H. I. N. St. C. Wb.], n. [Fr. rêverie, a dream, a musing; rêver, to muse, to dream.—See RAVE.] Act of musing; dreamy meditation; a wild fancy; reverie. Rē-vēr'sal, n. A change; repeal; overthrow. Rē-vēr'se, v. a. [L. revertere, frequentative of revertere, reversum, to turn back; vertere, to turn.] [pp. reverting, reversed.] To overthrow by a contrary decision; to overturn; to subvert; to repeal.—2, n. Change:—a defeat:—a misfortune.—the back-surface of a coin.—3, a. Opposite; contrary. Rē-vēr'se-ly, ad. On the other hand. [trary. Rē-vēr'si-ble, a. Capable of being reversed. Rē-vēr'sion (rē-vēr'shūn), n. [L. reversio.—See REVERSE.] Act of reverting; that which reverts.—(Law.) A returning, as of a possession to the former owner:—the right of the possession of an estate after the death of the present possessor:—a reversionary payment:—return to an ancestral type; atavism. Rē-vēr'sion-a-ry, a. To be enjoyed in succession; implying reversion. Rē-vērt', v. a. & v. n. [L. revertere.—See REVERSE.] [pp. reverting, reverted.] To change; to return; to revert; to fall back. Rēv'e-ry, n. [Fr. rêverie.] Act of musing; irregular thought; a wild or idle fancy; dream. Rē-vēt', v. a. [Fr. revêter; O. Fr. revestir, to dress, to face.—See VEST.] [pp. revetting, revettled.] To face with masonry, &c. Rē-vēt'ment, Rē-vēte'ment (or rē-vēt'imnt), n. [Fr. revêtement.] A wall to face a bank. Rē-vi-ew (rē-vū'), v. a. [Re- and VIEW.] [pp. reviewing, reviewed.] To see again; to consider again:—to survey; to examine.—2, n. A revision; revisal:—an analysis of a book; a critique; a reviewal:—a periodical publication giving examinations of books:—an inspection of soldiers.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ē, ĩ, ö, ū, ŷ, short; q, ç, ÿ, ŷ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Rē-vi-ew'al, n. A review of a book; a critique. Rē-vi-ew'er (rē-vū'er), n. One who reviews. Rē-vil'e, v. a. [Re-, again, and Fr. avilir, to debase; L. re-, again, ad, to, and vils, vile (g. v.).] [pp. reviling, reviled.] To reproach; to vilify; to abuse. Rē-vil'ing, n. Contumelious language; abuse. Rē-vi'sal, n. A revision; reëxamination. Rē-vi'se, v. a. [L. revisere, to resurvey; re-, again, and visere, frequentative of videre, visum, to see.] [pp. revising, revised.] To correct; to reëxamine.—2, n. A second proof-sheet; a revision. Rē-vi's'er, n. One who revises. Rē-vi'sion (rē-vi'zh'ūn), n. [L. revisio.] The act of revising; revisal; review; reëxamination; that which is revised. Rē-vi'sion-al, a. Relating to, or containing, revision. Rē-vi'sit, v. a. [Re-, again, and VISIT.] [pp. revisiting, revisited.] To visit again. Rē-vi'si-tā'tion, n. Act of revisiting. Rē-vi'so-ry, a. Having power to revise. Rē-vi'val, n. [See REVIVE.] A renewal of life or activity:—a religious awakening. Rē-vi'val-ist, n. One who promotes revivals. Rē-vive', v. n. [L. revivere; re-, again, and vivere, to live.] [pp. reviving, revived.] To return to life or activity.—2, v. a. To bring to life; to resuscitate; to renew; to rouse; to reanimate; to refresh. Rē-viv'i-fi-cā'tion, n. The act of reviving. Rē-viv'i-fy', v. a. [L. re-, back, and vivificare, to make alive; vivus, alive, and facere, to make.] [pp. revivifying, revived.] To recall to life; to revive. Rēv'o-ca-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being revocable. Rēv'o-ca-ble, a. [L. revocabilis.] That may be revoked or recalled; repealable. Rēv'o-ca'tion, n. [L. revocatio.] The act of recalling; a repeal. Rē-vōke, v. a. [L. revocare; re-, back, and vocare, to call.] [pp. revoking, revoked.] To repeal; to reverse; to recall; to rescind; to abrogate; to annul; to abolish.—2, v. n. Not to follow suit at cards. Rē-vōl't, or Rē-vōlt', v. n. [Fr. revolver.] [pp. revolting, revolted.] To fall off; to renounce allegiance; to rebel; to desert; to forsake.—2, n. [Fr. revolte; It. rivolta.—See REVOLVE.] Renunciation of allegiance; a desertion; a change of sides; insurrection. Rē-vōl't'er, n. One who revolts; a deserter. Rē-vōl't'ing, p. a. Causing disgust or abhorrence. Rēv'o-lūte, a. [L. revolutus.—See REVOLVE.] Rolled back. Rēv'o-lū'tion, n. [L. revolutio, an overturning.—See REVOLVE.] Rotation; circular motion:—a great or entire change in the constitution or government of a state or country. Rēv'o-lū'tion-a-ry, a. Relating to a revolution. Rēv'o-lū'tion-ist, n. A favorer of revolution. Rēv'o-lū'tion-ize, v. a. [pp. revolutionizing, revolutionized.] To cause a revolution in; to overturn; to remodel. Rē-vōlve', v. n. [L. revolvere, revolutum; re-, again, or back, and volvere, to turn.] [pp. revolving, revolved.] To perform a revolution; to turn round:—to fall back; to return.—2, v. a. To roll round; to consider. Rē-vōlv'er, n. A pistol with several loading revolving chambers. Rē-vul'sion, n. [L. revulsio; revellere, reculum, to pull back; re-, away, and vellere, to pluck.] A turning or drawing back. Rē-vul'sive, a. Having the power of revulsion. Rē-wārd', v. a. [O. Fr. rewarder, Fr. regarder, to notice, hence, formerly, to requite.—See REGARD and WARD.] [pp. rewarding, rewarded.] To give in return; to repay.—2, n. That which is awarded for good or evil done; a recompense; compensation; remuneration; retribution; desert.

Rē-wārd'a-ble, a. That may be rewarded. Rē-wārd'er, n. One who rewards. Rēy'nard (rēn'ard or rā'nard), n. [See REXARD; A fox. Rhap-sōd'i-cal (rāp-sōd'ō-kāl), a. [Gr. ῥαψοδικός.] Partaking of rhapsody; wild; rambling. Rhāp'sō-dist (rāp'sō-dist), n. One who writes, recites, or sings rhapsodies. Rhāp'sō-dy (rāp'sō-dē), n. [Gr. ῥαψοδία,—properly, the recital of epic poems; ῥαψοδός, a rhapsodist; ῥάπτειν, to stitch, to string together, and ποδῆ, an ode (g. v.).] A wild, incoherent speech or song:—irregular composition. Rhē'a (rē'a), n. [The name of a Greek goddess: given arbitrarily to this bird.] The American ostrich. Rhē'n'ish (rēn'ish), a. [L. Rhenus, the Rhine.] Relating to the Rhine.—2, n. A kind of German wine. Rhēt'o-ric (rēt'ō-rik), n. [Gr. ῥητορικὴ (ῥέχη), the art of oratory; ῥητορ, an orator; εἰπεῖν, perfect εἶρηκα, to say.] The art of prose composition; philological criticism:—the art of oratory or of addressing public assemblies; the art of persuasion; oratory; eloquence. Rhē-tōr'i-cal (rē-tōr'ō-kāl), a. Relating to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative; persuasive. Rhē-tōr'i-cal-ly, ad. Like an orator. Rhēt'o-r'i'cian (rēt'ō-rish'an), n. One who teaches the science of rhetoric:—an orator. Rheum (rūm), n. [Gr. ῥεῦμα, a flow, a humor; ῥέειν, to flow.] A thin, watery humor. Rheu-māt'ic (rēu-māt'ik), a. [Gr. ρευματικός.] Relating to rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism. Rheu'ma-tism (rū'), n. [Gr. ρευματισμός,—properly, a liability to rheum (g. v.).] A painful distemper affecting the muscles, joints, or limbs. Rheu'my (rū'mē), a. Relating to rheum:—watery. Rhī-nō'c-e-rōs, n. [Gr. ῥινόκερας; ῥίς, rhis, the nose, and κέρας, a horn.] A large thick skinned quadruped. Rhī-nō-plās'tic, a. Relating to rhinoplasty. Rhī-nō-plās-ty, n. [Gr. ῥίς, the nose, and πλασσειν, to shape.] The operation of forming a new nose. Rhī-zō'ma, n. [Gr. ῥιζόμεν, to support by roots, ῥίζα, a root.] (Bot.) A creeping root-stalk. Rhī'zo-pōd, n.; pl. Rhī-zōp'ō-da, or Rhī'zo-pōdōs. [Gr. ῥίζα, a root, and ποὺς, ποδός, a foot.] An animal organism of the lowest class. Rhō'di-um, n. [Gr. ῥόδον, a rose: some of its salts are rose-colored.] A very hard metal. Rhō-dō-dē'n'dron, or Rhōd'ō-dēn'dron, n. [Gr.: ῥόδον, a rose, and δένδρον, a tree.] A flowering shrub of great beauty. Rhōmb, or Rhōmb [rōm, I. St.], n. [See RHOMBUS.] A quadrilateral figure; a rhombus. Rhōm'bic (rūm'b'ik or rōm'b'ik), a. Shaped like a rhomb. Rhōm'bōid (rūm'bōid or rōm'bōid), n. [Gr. ῥομβοειδής, rhomb-like.] An oblique-angled parallelogram. Rhōm'bōid'al, a. Like a rhomb or rhomboid. Rhōm'bus, n. [L.; Gr. ῥόμβος, that which whirls,—hence, a spindle; ῥέμβειν, to revolve.] A plane figure bounded by four equal straight lines, the opposite lines being parallel, and the angles oblique; a rhomb. Rhū'bārb (rū'bārb), n. [Fr. rhubarbe; Late L. rheum, or rheum barbarum; Gr. ῥά, or ῥῥον,—also ῥῥον βάρβαρον, barbarian rhubarb, so called in distinction from the rhubarb of Pontus. The words rheum and ῥῥον are probably derived from Rha, a name of the river Volga, whence it was brought.] A medicinal root:—a garden vegetable; pie-rhubarb, or pie-plant.



Rhea.

mien, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, ç, ç, soft; C, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as çz; this.

