masses of ice. Rē'gen-cy, n. [Fr. régence.] Government by a

Re-gen'er-a-cy, n. State of being regenerate. Re-sen er-ate, v. a. [L. regenerare, regeneratum.
—See GENERATE.] [pp. regenerating, regenerated.] To cause to be born anew; to produce

anew: to renew. Re-gen'er-ate, a. Reproduced; born anew.
Re-gen-er-a'tion, n. [L. regeneratio.] State of being regenerated; new birth; birth by grace. Re-gen'er-a-tive, a. Renewing; regenerating. Regent r.a. [L. regens, raling; regers, to rule.]
Governing; exercising authority.—2, n. One who exercises the power of a sovereign during the absence or minority of the sovereign; a goving again:—vomiting.

who exercises the power of a sovereign during the absence or minority of the sovereign; a governor; a ruler; a superintendent.

R&f'_1-cīde, n. [L. rex, regis, a king, and cædere, to slay: on type of homicide.] A murderer or murder of a king.

R&f'_2-min, n. [L. for "guidance;" regere, to rule.] Regulation of diet; hygiene:—government.—(Gram.) The government of nouns by verbs and other words.

R&f'_1-min, n. [L. regimentum, rule, a command; Re_hears' al (re-hers'al), n. The act of rehearing; a repetition; recital.

Re_hears' (re-hers', n. a. [0. Fr. rehercer, to reper to restore to former esteem or condition; to reinstate.

R&f-hears', a. [Re-and Hear.] In reheard; pp. rehearing, reheard.] To hear again.

Re-hears' al (re-hers'al), n. The act of rehearing; a repetition; recital.

Reg'i-ment, n. [L. regimentum, rule, a command; Fr. régiment.] (Mit.) A body of troops, divided into companies, and commanded by a colonel.

Reg-i-men'tal, a. Belonging to a regiment.

Rég-j-mén'tal, a. Belonging to a regiment.
Rég-j-mén'tals, n. pl. A military uniform.
Réf-jen (réf-jun), n. [L. regio, a direction, a district; regere, to direct.] A country; a tract.
Réf-jester, n. [Fr. registre; Late L. registrum; corrupted from regesta, a record; L. regerere, regestum, to carry back, to transcribe; re-, back, and gerere, to carry.] An official account of proceedings regularly kept; a record; a list; a catalogue: -a kepene of a register: a registra: alogue —a keeper of a register; a registrar:—a stop:—a plate or shutter to regulate.—2, v. a. [pp. registering, registered.] To set down or enter in a book; to record in a register; to enroll.

Reg'is-trar, n. [Late L. registrarius.] A keeper of records; a register. Rěš-is-tra, n. The act of recording.
Rěš-is-tra, n. [See Register.] The act of recording:—the place where a register is kept:—a

register.

Royal.—Regius professor, a professor appointed by the king, or one whose chair was founded by a king.

Reg'let, n. [Fr. réglet, dim. of règle, a rule (q. v.).]

A ledge of wood used to separate lines in print-

A leage of wood used to separate inless in printing.—(Arch.) A narrow moulding.

Rěg'nant, a. [L. regnans, ruling; regnare, to reign (q. v.).] Reigning; ruling; prevalent.

Re'grëss, n. [L. regressus; regredi, to return; gradi, to go.] A passage back; a return.

Re-greš'sion (re-grešh'un), n. [L. regressio.] Retrogression

Re-gres'sive, a. Passing or going back. Re-gret', m. [Fr. regret, regret; regretter, to regret: probably related to Scottish greet, A.S. greatan, to weep.] Grief for something past; sorrow.—2, v. a. [pp. regretting, regretted.]
To grieve at; to mourn for.

To grieve at; to mourn for.

Re-gret'fûl, a. Full of regret; sorrowful.

Re-gret'fûl-lx, ad. With regret.

Reg'û-lar, a. [L. regularis; regula, a rule; regere, to rule.] Agreeable to rule; orderly; exact; properly instituted; methodical; formal:—equilateral or equiangular, as figures.—2, n. A Re-gret'fûl-ly, ad. With regret.

Reg'û-lar, a. [L. regularis; regula, a rule; regere, to rule.] Agreeable to rule; orderly; exact; properly instituted; methodical; formal:—equilateral or equiangular, as figures.—2, n. A monk who has taken the three vows:—a soldier in a permanent army.

Reg-û-lăr'i-tx, n. [Fr. regularité.] State of being regular; conformity to rule; regular course.

Reg'û-lar-ly, ad. In a regular manner.

Re-găt'ta, n. [It.; Sp. regatea, a higgling, a dispute, a regata; regatear, to higgle, to evade, to rival in sailing.] À boat-race.

Rē-g-lā-tion, n. [L. regelare, to thaw; re-, back, and gelare, to freeze; gelu, ice.] The union of recovered from

mony as the king of metals of Pure metal:—a matte, or mass of metal not yet entirely pure.

Re-gir gi-tate, v. a. [Fr. régurgiter; L. re., again, and gurgitare, to engulf; gurges, gurgitis, an alyss.] [pp. regurgitating, regurgitated.] To throw or pour back.—2, v. n. To be poured back; to flow back.

a repension; recital.

Re-hearse' (re-hers'), r. a. [O. Fr. rehercer, to harrow again, to go over again; herce, L. hirpex, a harrow.] [pp. rehearsing, rehearsed.] To repeat; to recite previously to public exhibition; to relate; to narrate.

Raign [ren].

to relate; to narrate.

Reign (rān), v. n. [Fr. régner, L. regnare, to rule; regnum, a kingdom; regere, to rule.] [pp. reigning, reigned.] To rule as a king; to prevail.—2, n. Royal authority; sovereignty:—the time

loss :- to refund.

loss:—to retund.
Reim-birse'ment, n. Repayment.
Rein (rān), n. [Fr. rēne; O. Fr. resne; It. redina;
L. retinere, to hold back; retinaculum, a rein; reback, and tenere, to hold.] The strap of a bridle:
—restraint.—2, v. a. [pp. reining, reined.] To
govern by a bridle; to curb; to check; to con-

Reins (rānz), n. pl. [L. renes, the kidneys.—Cf. Gr. φρήν, the midrifi.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back:—the inward parts.

part of the back:—the inward parts,

Rē-in-stāll', v. a. [Re- and INSTALL.] [pp. reinstālling, reinstalled.] To install anew.

Rē-in-stāte', v. a. [Re- and INSTATL.] [pp. reinstāting, reinstated.] To put again in possession.

Rē-in-sūr'ance (-shūr'-), n. A second insurance.

Rē-in-sūr'ance (-shūr'-), v. a. [Re- and INSURL.] [pp.
reinsuring, reinsured.] To insure again.

Rē-in-vēst', v. a. [Re- and INVEST.] [pp. reinvesting, reinvested.] To invest anew.

Rē-in-vēst'ment, n. A repeated investment.

Rē-in-vig'or-āte, v. a. [Re- and INVIGORATE.]

[pp. reinvigorating, reinvigorated.] To invig-

[pp. reinvigorating, reinvigorated.] To invig-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

Rěg-ù-lā' tiọn, n. [Fr. régulation.] The act of regulating:—a rule.—2, a. According to established rule or pattern.
Rěg' n-lā-tūye, a. Tending to regularity.
Rěg' n-lā-tūy, n. He who or that which regulates;

a contrivance to regulate.

Rég'ú-lús, n. [L. for a "little king;" dim. of rex, regis, a king; applied by alchemists to antimony as the king of metals.] Pure metal:—a

of a king's government.

Re-im-burse', v. a. [Fr. rembourser; L. re-, again, in, into, and bursa, a purse (q. v.).] [pp. reimbursing, reimbursed.] To repay; to repair, as

trol; to restrain.

Rein'dēēr (rān'dēr), n. [Icel. hreinn; A.-S. hran;

O. Sw. ren; Dan. rensdyr; Dut. rendier; Ger. renuthier; Lapp. reino, pasturage, and Deer.] A deer of far northern regions.

Re-ject'ed, p. a. Refused; cast off.
Re-jection, n. [L. rejectio.] The act of rejecting;
a refusal:—that which is refused.

REJECTED

Re-jöfce', v. n. [Fr. réjouir, part. réjouissant; re-, again, and jouir, to rejoice, to joy (q. v.).] [pp. rejoicing, rejoiced.] To be glad; to joy; to exult.-2, v. a. To exhilarate; to gladden.

Re-jöfer, n. One who rejoices.
Re-jöfer, n. One who rejoices.
Re-jöfer, n. An expression or cause of joy; exultation; joy.
Re-jöfn, v. a. [Re- and Join; Fr. rejoindre.] [pp. rejoining, rejoined.] To join again; to meet Re-jöin', v. a. [Re- and Join; Fr. rejoindre.] [pp. rejoining, rejoined.] To join again; to meet again.—2, v. n. To answer to a reply; to answer. Re-jöin'der, n. [Fr. rejoindre, to rejoin.] An answer to a reply:—a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication.

Rē-jūdge', v. a. [Re- and Judge.] [pp. rejudging, rejudged.] To judge anew.

Re-jū've-nāte, v. a. [L. re-, again, and juvenari, to be young; juvenis, young.] [pp. rejudenating, rejudenated.] To make young again.

Re-jū-ve-nā'tion, n. The act of restoring to youth; the state of being rejudenated; renewal of youth; rejudenescence.

Re-jū-ve-nēs'eenee, n. [Re- and Judenescence.]

Renewal of youth.

Rē-kin'dle, v. a. [Re- and Kindle.] [pp. rekinder.] [Re- and Judener.] [pp. rekinder.] [Pp. rejoindre. [Pp. rejoindre.] [pp. rejudge.] [pp. rej

vice or sickness. Re-late', v. a. [Fr. relater; L. referre, relatum, to

To have relation; to belong.

Re-lat'ed, p. a. Allied by blood; connected.

Re-lat'er, n. One who relates; a narrator. Re-la'tion, n. [L. relatio.] The act of relating recital; account:—respect; reference:—relation

rectal; account:—respect; reference:—relation-ship; kindred; a person related; a relative. Re-la'tion-al, a. Having relation. Re-la'tion-ship, n. State of being related. Rel'a-tive, a. [L. relativus.] Having relation:— not absolute; dependent on a relation.—2, n. A person related; a relation:—a pronoun relating to an antecedent

Rěl'a-tive-ly, ad. In relation to something. Ref-a-tive-ix, a. In relation to something.

Ref-a-tiv'i-tx, n. [Fr. relativité.] The quality or

state of being relative and not absolute.

Re-lax', v. a. [L. relaxure; re-, again, and laxure,

to loosen.—See Lax.] [pp. relaxing, relaxed.]

To slacken; to remit; to ease; to mitigate; to

pp. releasing, released.] To set free; to quit to let go; to deliver; to discharge; to liberate.— , n. Liberation; discharge.

Re-leas'er, n. One who releases or sets free. Rel'e-gate, v. a. [L. relegare, relegatum, to send away; re-, back, and legare, to send.—Cf. Legare, [pp. relegating, relegated.] To bunish; to consign.

What is left; a remnant:—the difference between two quantities of tween two quantities.

tween two quantities.

Rél-g-g\vec{g}'\tion, n. [L. relegatio.] Banishment,
Rel-g-g\vec{g}'\tion, n. [L. relegatio.] Banishment,
Rel-l\vec{e}nt', v. n. [Fr. ralentir; L. rer, again, ad, to,
and lentus, pliant, gentle.] [pp. relenting, relented.] To yield; to soften in temper; to grow
tender or compassionate.

Re-l\vec{e}nt'\vec{l}\vec{e}nt'\vec{l}\vec{e}nt'\vec{

Rē-les-sēē', n. (Law.) One to whom a release is

executed:—opposed to relessor.

Rē-lēs-sör', n. (Law.) One who executes a release to a relessee.

Rěl'e-vance, n. Same as RELEVANCY.

Rèl'e-vance, n. Same as Relevancy.
Rèl'e-vancy, n. Pertinence; applicability.
Rèl'e-vant, a. [L. relevans, assisting, helping; relevare, to relieve (q, v).] Pertinent; apposite.
Re-li-a-bil'i-tx, n. Trustworthiness.
Re-li'a-ble, a. [From Rely.] Trustworthy; trusty; deserving of confidence; dependable.

Renewal of youth.

Renewal of youth.

Re- and Kindel.

Re- rekindle, v. a. [Re- and Kindel.] [pp. rekindling, rekindled.] To kindle again.

Re-lapse, v. n. [L. relabi, relapsus; labi, to fall.] [pp. relapsing, relapsed.] To backslide.—2, n.

The act of relapsing; return; a falling back into religare, to restrain; re-, back, and ligare, to bind.] Duty to God; practical piety; a system

ke-late', v. a. [Fr. relater; L. referre, relatum, to carry back, to tell.—See Reper...] [pp. relating, related.] To tell; to recite; to recount.—2, v. n.
To have relation; to belong.
ke-lat'e', p. a. Allied by blood; connected.
ke-lat'e', n. One who relates; a narrator. A person bound by religious vows.

2, n. A person bound by religious yows.

Re-llf jous-ly, ad. Conscientiously; strictly.

Re-llin'quish (re-ling'kwish), v. a. [O. Fr. relinquir, part. relinquissant; L. relinquere, to leave; linquere, to forsake.] [pp. relinquishing, relinquished.] To withdraw claim to; to yield; to resign; to forsake; to abandon; to leave; to coult to give ny. quit; to give up.

Re-lh'quish-měnt, n. The act of relinquishing.
Rěl'i-qua-ry, n. [Late L. reliquiarium; L. reliquia, relics.] A casket to keep relics in.

Re-lax'a-tive, a. Having power to relax.

Re-lax'a-tive, a. With unvillingness.

Re-lax'a-tive, to tive, to tive,

Re-māin', v. n. [L. remanere; re-, back, and manere, to remain.] [pp. remaining, remained.]
To continue; to endure; to abide; to stay; to be left behind.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, &, ç, ¸ , hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Re-märk', n. [Fr. remarque, notice; remarquer, to notice; re-, again, and marquer, to mark.] Observation; note; notice taken.—2, v. a. [pp. remarking, remarked.] To take notice of; to

observe.

Re-märk'a-ble, a. [Fr. remarquable.] Observable; worthy of note; uncommon; extraordinary; noticeable; notable.

Re-märk'a-bly, ad. Observably:—surprisingly.

Re-mär'ry, v. a. [Re- and MARRY.] [pp. remarrying, remarried.] To marry a second time.

Re-më'di-a-ble, a. [L. remediabits.] Capable of remedy; curable.

Re-më'di-al, a. [L. remediabits.] Affording remedy.

Re-mē'di-al, a. [L. remedialis.] Affording remedy Rem'e-di-less, or Re-med'i-less, a. Not admitting remedy; incurable.

Rem'e-q'y, n. [L. remedium; re-, again, and mederi, to heal.] That which causes recovery; a medicine; a cure; reparation; relief.—2, v. a. [L. remedium;] [pp. remedying, remedied.] To cure;

remediar. | [pp. remedy log, remediar.] Zocae's to heal; to repair.

Re-měm'ber, v. a. [O. Fr. remembrer, L. rememorari, to recall to mind; re-, again, and memorari, to mention, or memor, mindful. [pp. remembering, remembered.] To bear or keep in mind;

Re-mind', v. a. [Re-, again, and Minn.] [pp. re-minding, reminded.] To put in or bring to mind.
Re-mind'er, n. One who or that which reminds. Rem-i-nis'cence, \ n. [L. reminiscentia.] Mem-Rem-i-nis'cen-cy, \ ory; recollection; a thing

Rem-i-nis'cent, n. [L. reminiscens; reminisci, inceptive verb from memini, I remember.] One who calls to mind.—2, a. Having the faculty of reminiscence; having recollection.

Re-mise', v. a. [Fr. remiser, to put by; remise, a giving up.—See REMT.] (Law.) [pp. remising, remised.] To grant back.

remised.] To grant back.

Re-miss', a. [L. remissus, slack.—See Remit.]

Not performing duty; inattentive; slack; careless; negligent; neglectful.

Re-mis'si-ble, a. That may be remitted.

Re-mis'sion (re-mish'un), n. [L. remissio.—See REMIT.] The act of remitting; release; abate-Remit.] The act of remitting; release ment; temporary cessation; pardon. Re-miss'ly, ad. Carelessly; negligently.

Re-miss 1y, aa. Carelessly; negligently.
Re-miss'ness, n. Carelessness; negligence.
Re-mit', v. a. [L. remittere, remissum; re-, back, and mittere, to send.] [pp. remitting, remitted.]
To free from punishment or fine; to abate; to relax; to forgive; to pardon; to give up:—to send to a distant place.—2. v. v. To electors to about to a distant place. -2, v. n. To slacken; to abate. Re-mit'tal, n. The act of remitting; remission.

Re-mit tal, n. The act of remitting; remission.
Re-mit tance, n. A sum remitted; remission.
Re-mit tent, a. [L. remittens; remitter, to remit.]
Having remissions; temporarily ceasing.
Re-mit ter, n. One who remits.

Re-mitter, n. One who remits.

Re-mittor, n. (Law.) One who remits.

Reminant, n. [L. remanens, remanentis, remaining; remanere, to remain.] That which is left, as of cloth; the residue; the rest; remainder.

Rē-mod'el, v. a. [He and MODEL.] [pp. remodelling, remodelled.] To model anew.

Re-mon-e-ti-za'tion, n. The act of remonetizing, or the state of being remonetized; the act of making to be again a legal tender.

Re-mon'e-tize, v. a. [Re- and Monetize.] [pp. remonetizing, remonetized.] To restore to use

Re-mon'strance, n. [Late L. remonstrantia.] The

Re-mon'strance, n. [Bate II. remonstrana.] The act of remonstrating; a strong representation against something.
Re-mon'strant, n. [L. remonstrans.—See RRMON-STRATE.] One who remonstrates.—2, a. Re-STRATE.] On monstrating.

Re-mon'strate, v. n. [Lata L. remonstrare, remon-stratem, to expose, to show arguments against; Rěn'der-Ing, n. Translation:—delineation.

re-, against, and monstrare, to exhibit.] [pp. re-monstrating, remoustrated.] To exhibit reasons

against; to oppose earnestly; to exposituate.

Rěm-on-stra'tion, n. The act of remonstrating.

Re-mon'stra-tive, a. Pertaining to or character-

Re-mon'stra-tive, a. Pertaining to or characterized by remonstration; remonstrating.
Re-mon'stra-tor, n. One who remonstrates.
Remon'stra-tor, n. Une who remonstrates.
Remon'stra-tor, n. [L. for "hinderance;" re-, back, and mora, delay: it was fabled that this fish could hold a ship still.] The sucking fish.
Re-morse' n. [Late L. remorsus, a bitting back, remorse; L. remordere, to bite back; mordere, to bite.] Pain caused by a sense of guilt; reproach of conscience: communician of conscience: compunction.

of conscience; computation.

Re-mörse'less, a. Unpitying; cruel.

Re-mörse'less-ly, ad. Without remorse.

Re-mote', a. [L. removere, remotum, to remove Re-mote', a. [L. removere, remotum, to re (q. v.).] Distant; not near; foreign.

Re-mote'ly, ad. Not nearly; at a distance.

Re-mote ness, n. State of being remote. Re-möunt', v. n. [Fr. remonter.—See Mount.]

[pp. remounting, remounted.] To mount again. 2, n. A fresh horse, or a fresh supply of horses. Re-môv-a-bil'i-ty, n. State of being removable.
Re-môv'a-ble, a. That may be removed.
Re-môv'a-la, n. The act of moving; a displacing.

bering, remembered.] To bear of keep in limits, to call to mind; to recollect; to remind.

Re-mēm'brance, n. Retention in memory; recollection; memory:—a memorial. [minds. Re-mēm'bran-eer, n. He who or that which re-Re-mind', v. a. [Re-, again, and Mind.] [pp. removing, removed.] To cause to change place.—2, v. n. To change place; to move.—3, n. A removal; a stage of removal; distances. distance

Re-mū-ner-a-bil'i-tx, n. Capability of reward. Re-mū'ner-a-ble, a. That may be remunerated. Re-mū'ner-āte, v. a. [L. remunerari, remuneratus, to reward; munerari, te give; munus, muneris, a gift.] [pp. remunerating, remunerated.] To reward for services; to requite; to compensate;

Re-mu-ner-a'tion, n. [L. remuneratio.] The act of remunerating; compensation; reward; recompense

Re-mu'ner-a-tive, \ a. Affording remuneration;

Re-mu'ner-a-tue, (a. Anothing tentileteant), Re-mu'ner-a-tue, profitable.
Re-nais'sance (or re-na-sins), n. [Fr.—See Re-NASCENT.] A revival; the revival of art and literature in the 15th and 16th centuries; the style of architecture of that period.

Rē'nal, a. [L. renalis; renes, reins (q. v.).] Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

Ren'ard, n. [Fr. renard; O. Ger. reginhart, strong in counsel; regin, advice, wisdom, and hart, strong, hard (q. v.).] The name of a fox in fable; reynard.

Re-nas cence, n. State of being renascent; reproduction :- renaissance.

Re-năs'cent, a. [L. renasci, part. renascentis, to be born again.—See NASCENT.] Rising again into

being; rejuvenated; reappearing.

Rencontre (ren-kön'ter), n. [Fr. for "a meeting;" rencontrer, to meet; re- and Encounter.] A eeting; a chance meeting :- a contest; a hostile meeting.

Ren-cöûn'ter, n. [See Rencontre.] A personal contest; a sudden combat or conflict; a meeting; an encounter.—2, v. a. [pp. rencountering, rencountered.] To attack hand to hand.—3, v. n. To clash; to fight.

Rěnd, v. a. [A.-S. hrendan, O. Fris. renda, randa, to tear.] [i. rent; pp. rending, rent.] To tear with violence; to lacerate; to break.—2, v. n.

To separate; to be disunited; to split.

Rěn'der, v. a. [Fr. rendre, to yield, to give up;
Late L. rendere, L. reddere, to give back; re-, back, and dare, to give.] [pp. rendering, rendered.] To pay back; to restore; to yield; to return; to make :- to translate :- to melt down : to give adequate expression to; to represent fully and vividly .- 2, n. An account or return;

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër:

Rendezvous (rĕn'dç-vô or rĕn'dç-vôz), n. [Fr. rendezvous, render yourselves; hence, a place of meeting.] A meeting appointed:—a place appointed for assembly.—2, v. n. [pp. rendezvousing, rendezvoused.] To meet at a place appointed.

Re-pāid', i. & p. from repay.

Re-pāid', i. & p. from repay.

Re-pāir', v. a. [Fr. réparer; L. reparare; re-again, and parare, to make ready.] [pp. repairing, repaired.] To restore after injury or dilapidation; to mend; to mend; to retrieve.—2, n. Reparation; restoration; redress—3 and formal properties.

RENDEZVOUS

appointed.

Ren-di'ltion (ren-dish'un), n. [Sp. rendicion; Late L. rendere, to render (q. v.).] The act of surrendering:—a representation; delineation.

Rěn'e-ga'de, [n. [Sp. renegado, an apostate; rene-Rěn-e-ga'dō, [gar, to apostatize; L. re-, back, again, and negare, to deny.] An apostate:—one

who deserts; a deserter; a revolter.

Re-new' (re-nu'), v. a. [Re- and New.] [pp. renewing, renewed.] To make new; to renovate:

To repeat; to begin again.

Re-new a-le, a. That may be renewed.

Re-new al, n. The act of renewing; renovation.

Re-new cd-ly, ad. Anew; again.

Re-le, förm, a. [L. ren, a kidney, and forma, form.] (bot.) Having the form

form.] (Bot.) no fakidney.

Re-ni'tence, | n. The resistRe-ni'tence, | ance of a body

Re-ni'tence, | ance of a re-Re-ni ten-ey,) ance of a body to pressure; opposition.

Re-ni'tent, a. [L. renitens, resisting; reniti, to resist; re-, back, and niti, to struggle.] Acting against or repelling by elastic power.

Ren'net, n. [Ger. rinnen, to curdle; A.-S. rynning O. Dut. reuning, to curd, or that which runs the milk together.—See Run. The inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used in turning milk to curd; runnet.

Re-nöûnce', v. a. [Fr. renoncer; L. renuntiare, to

disclaim; re- negative, and numitare, to announce; nuntius, a messenger.] [pp. renouncing, renounced.] To disown; to disclaim; to

ing, renounced.] To disown; to disclaim; to give up; to forsake.

Re-nöünce'ment, n. Renunciation.

Ren'o-vāte, v. a. [L. renovave, renovatum, to renew; re-, again, and novus, new.] [pp. renovating, renovated.] To make new; to renew; to restore; to repair; to reproduce. [vates. Ren'o-vāt-ep, n. Ren'o-vāt-ep, n. One who reno-Ren-o-vā'tion, n. [L. renovatio.] The act of renewing; renewal.

Re-nöwn', n. [Fr. renom: O. Fr. renon: L. re-

Re-nöwn', n. [Fr. renom: O. Fr. renon: L. re-

Re-nöwned', p. a. [Fr. renommé; renommer, to

e-nöŵn', n. [Fr. renom; O. Fr. renon; L. reliterative, and nomen, a name.] Fame; celebrity; distinction.
e-nöŵned', p. a. [Fr. renommé; revonmer, to name again and again, to make famous.] Famous; eminent; celebrated.
Ent. i. & p. from rend.—2, n. [Fr. rente; Late L. rendita, L. reddita (pecanic), money rendered.
—See RENDER.] An annual payment:—a laceration; a tear.—3, v. a. [pp. renting, rented.]
To drive back or away; to repulse; to rebuff.
Re-pĕl'len-ox, n. Quality of repelling medicine:—a waterproof cloth.—2, a. Having power to repel.
Re-pĕn', v. n. [Fr. repentir; L. re-, again, and peantier, to repent.—See PENTENT.] [pp. repenting, repented.] To exercise repentance; to be neglect to be sorry on account of sin. Rent, i. & p. from rend .- 2, n. [Fr. rente; Late L. rendita. L. reddita (pecunia), money rendered.
—See RENDER.] An annual payment:—a laceration; a tear.—3, v. a. [pp. renting, rented.]
To lease; to let:—to take by lease.—4, v. n. To

Rent'a-ble, a. That may be rented. [rent. Rent'al, n. An account of rent; rate or amount of Rent'er, n. One who rents.—2, v. a. [Fr. rentraire, to darn; L. re, back, in, into, and trakere, to draw.] [pp. rentering, rentered.] To sew together, as two pieces of cloth; to repair; to fine-draw.

Rěnt'-rôll, n. A list of rents or revenues. Re-nun-ci-ā'tion (re-nun-she-ā'shun) [re-nun-se-a'shun, K. C. St. I. H. N.], n. [L. renuntiatio.— See Renounce.] The act of renouncing; abandonment; rejection.

Rē-ō'pen (rē-ō'pn), v. a. & v. n. [Re- and Open.]

[pp. reopening, reopened.] To open again. Rē-ōr-gan-i-zā'tion, n. A new organization. Rē-ōr-gan-ize, v. a. [Re- and OBGANIZE.] [pp. reorganizing, reorganized.] To organize anew.

Rep, n. [Fr. reps; Ger. rips or reps: root of RIB; or from Reps, a town of Transylvania.] A kind

of ribbed cloth.

Re-păck', v. a. [Re- and Pack.] [pp. repacking, repacked.] To pack again.

repaire, a retreat; O. Fr. repairer, to frequent: L. repaire, a tetreat; O. Fr. repairer, to frequent; L. repairer, to return home; re-, again, and patria, one's country.] To go; to betake one's self.

Re-pair'a-ble, a. Reparable.

Re-pair'er, n. One who repairs; a restorer.

Rey-a-ra-ble, a. That may be repaired.

Rep.a-ra'tion, n. [L. reparatio.—See Repair.]
The act of repairing; compensation; recompense; amends; restitution.

Re-par'a-tive, n. Whatever makes amends.— 2, a. Amending defect or injury.

Rép-ar-têé', n. [fr. repartie, a reply,—originally, a participle from repartir, to reply, to depart; re-, again, and partir, to part (q. v.).] A witty reply or retort.

Re-pass', v. a. & v. n. [Re- and Pass.] [pp. re-passing, repassed.] To pass again.

Re-past', n. [Fr. repas; L. re-, again, and pastus, food; paseere, to feed.] A meal; food; a feast; refection.

Re-pāy', v. a. [Fr. repayer.—See PAY.] [i. repaid; pp. repaying, repaid.] To pay back; to recompense; to refund; to restore; to return:—to pay again or a second time.

Re-pay'ment, n. The act of repaying; sum repaid. Re-pēal', v. a. [Fr. rappeler, to recall.—See Re-and Appeal.] [pp. repealing, repealed.] To reverse by authority; to recall; to abrogate; to revoke: to abolish, -2, n. A revocation: an ab-

Re-pēal'a-ble, a. That may be repealed.
Re-pēal'er, n. One who desires to repeal.
Re-pēat', v. a. [Fr. répéter, to repeat, to redemand; L. repeter, to attack again, to ask again; re-, again, and petere, to seek.] [pp. repeating, repeated.] To do again; to iterate; to recapitulate. late:—to recite; to rehearse.—2, n. A repetition:—a mark of repetition.

Re-pēat'ed. p. a. Said or done again; iterated. Re-pēat'ed-ly, ad. More than once. Re-pēat'er, n. He who or that which repeats:—a

watch that strikes the hour.

penitent; to be sorry on account of sin. Re-pent'ance, n. [Fr. repentance.] Sorrow for sin;

-pent'ant, a. Sorrowful for sin; penitent.

Re-pent ant, a. Sorrowin for sin; pennent.
Re-pen ple (re-pe'pl), v. a. [Re- and Prople.]

[pp. repeopling, repeopled.] To people anew.
Re-per-cussision (kush'un), n. [L. repercussio.—
See Percussion.] The act of driving back; rebound; reverberation:—repetition.

Re-per-ous'sive, a. Driving back; repellent.
Rep'er-to-ry [re-per'to-re, E.], n. [L. repertorium, an inventory; reperim, repertum, to find; re-, again, and parere, to produce.] A repository; a treasury; a book of records.

Rep-e-tend', n. [L. repetendum, to be repeated.— See Repear.] That part of a circulating deci-

mal which is continually repeated.

Rep-e-ti''tion (rep-e-tish'un), n. [L. repetitio.—See Repear.] The act of repeating; a recital;

See REFEAT.] The act of repeating; a rectal; tautology; iteration. [titions; repeating. Rép-e-ti"tious (rép-e-tish'us), a. Containing reperpined, v. n. [Re- and PINE.] [pp. repining, repined,] To murmur; to complain; to fret; to be discontented.

mîen, sïr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, úse.—Ç, G, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, G, E, ¸ hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

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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, u. The act of replacing.
Re-plant', v. a. [pp. replanting, replanted.] To

plant anew.

Rē-plan-tā'tion, n. The act of planting again.

Re-plan-tā'tion, n. [O. Fr. replenir (part. replenissand), to fill again; L. plenus, full.] [pp. replenishing, replenished.] To stock; to fill; to supply.

Re-plēn'ish-měnt, n. The act of replenishing:—
that which replenishes; a supply.

Re-plēt', a. [Fr. replet; L. replere, repletum, to fill again; plere, to fill.] Quite full; completely filled.

Re-plēt'ion, n. [L. repletio.—See Reflett.] State

Re-plēv'in. a. [ha. That may be replevied.

Re-plēv'in. n. [Re-, and O. Fr. plexine, a warrant.] (Law.) An action or a writ for the recovery of goods illegally taken.

covery of goods illegally taken.

covery of goods lilegally taken.

Re-plev'in, v. a. [pp. replevining, replevined;

Re-plev'x,] replevying, replevied.] To take back,
upon security, any thing seized.

Rep'ij-cq, n. [t. for "a copy," L. replicare, to
repeat.—See REPIX.] A copy by the original
ortist

artist.

Rěp'li-cănt, n. [L. replicans, replying.—See Re-PLY.] One who makes a reply.

Rěp-li-ca'tion, n. [L. replicatio.—See Reply.]

(Law.) A plaintiff's answer to the defendant's

(Law.) A plantant is the second of the control of t

Re-port', v. a. [L. reportare, to carry back.—See Port; Fr. reporter, rapporter.—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 perations or proceedings :- an account of a law case.

Re-port'er, n. One who reports; a relater.
Re-pose', v. a. [Historically it represents Late L.
repausare, to pause (q. v.); in meaning it stands, repassare, to pause (g. v.); in meaning residuary, in part, for L. reponere, repositum, to replace; re, again, and pomere, 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;

Re-pos'it, v. a. [L. reponere, repositum; re-, back, Re-pos': t. v. a. [h. repower, reposition, re, back, and powers, to place.] [pp. repositing, reposited.] To lay up; to deposit. [replacing. Rē-po-si't'tion (rē-po-rish'un), n. [L. repositio.] A place for laying up things; a storehouse; a

A place for highing up things, a cheository; a repertory.

Rē-pos-sēss', v. a. [Re- and Possess.] [pp. repossessing, repossessed.] To possess again.

Rē-pos-sēs'sion (-poz-zēsh'un), n. The act of pos-

Repoussé (re-pôs-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.

the figures are produced in reflet.

Röp-re-hönd', v. a. [L. reprehendere, reprehensum, to hold back, to check, to reprove; prehendere, to seize.] [pp. reprehending, reprehended.] To reprove; to chide; to blame; to censure; to reprove. reprove; to entitle; to bands; [ble; culpable. proach; to reprimand.

Rěp-re-hěn'si-ble, a. [L. reprehenibilis.] Blama-Rěp-re-hěn'si-ble, ad. Blamably; culpably.

Rěp-re-hěn'sion, n. [L. reprehensio.] Reproof;

open censure.

Rěp-re-hěn'sive,

Rěp-re-hěn'so-rx,

plying censure.

Rěp-re-sënt', v. a.

IL. repræsentare, to present
again, to show.—See Present.] [pp. represent-

ing, represented.] To exhibit; to describe; to

ing, represented.] To exhibit; to describe; to personate:—to act as a substitute for.

Rép-re-sen-ta'tion, n. [L. representatio.] The act of representing; a description; exhibition; a likeness; model:—a body of representatives.

Rép-re-sent a-tive, a. Making representation; bearing likeness; symbolical.—2, n. One who represents; a delegate; a deputy; an agent.

Re-préss', v. a. [L. reprimere, repressum, to press back.—See Press.] [pp. repressing, repressed.]

To crush; to quell; to quiet; to subdue; to restrain; to suppress. [ing.

strain; to quelt; to quet; to subdue; to restrain; to suppress.

Re-prés'sion (re-présh'un), n. The act of repress.

Re-prés'sive, a. Having a tendency to repress.

Re-prièv', v.a. [0. E. repreven, to reprove (q. v.), in the obsolete sense of to disallov, to set aside.]

[pp. reprieving, reprieved.] To respite for a time.—2, n. A suspension of execution, for a time, after sentence of death.

time.—2, n. A suspension of execution, for a time, after sentence of death.

Rep-ri-mand', v. a. [Fr. réprimande; L. reprimendum, deserving to be repressed.—See Repress.] [pp. reprimanding, reprimanded.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove; to censure; to admonish.—2, n. A reproof; a reprehending

Rē-print', v. a. [Re- and Print.] [pp. reprint-ing, reprinted.] To print a new edition of. Rē'print, n. A reimpression; new impression. Reprint n. A reimpression, new impression, Re-priss, a re-capture; reprendre (part. repris), to retake.—See PRIZE.—Cf. It. ripresaglia, reprisals.] A seizure, or something seized, by way of retaliation of

wrong or injury. Re-proach' (re-proch'), v. a. [Fr. reprocher; from ke-proach (re-proch), v. a. [Fr. reprocher; from 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;

Re-prōach'a-ble, a. Worthy of reproach. Re-prōach'ful, a. Containing, or uttering, re-

Re-proach' fûl-ly, ad. With reproach. Repro-bate, a. [L. reprobatus, condemned.—See Reprove.] Lost to virtue; abandoned.—2, n. A man lost to virtue.

Rěp'ro-bāte, v. a. [L. reprobare, reprobatum, to

Rěp'ro-bāte, v. a. [L. reprobare, reprobatum, to reprove.] [pp. reprobating, reprobated.] To disallow; to reject:—to abandon to ruin.

Rěp-ro-bā'tion, n. Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; condemnation.

Rē-pro-dūc't. a. [Fr. reproduire.—See Produce.]

[pp. reproducing, reproduced.] To produce anew; to generate.

Rē-pro-dūc'tion, n. Act of producing anew; generation; perpetuation of the species.

Rē-pro-dūc'tive, a. Reproducing or pertaining Rē-pro-dūc'to-ry, to reproduction.

Re-prôdīc', n. [See Reprove.] The act of reproving; blame to the face; a rebuke; censure.

Re-prôv a-ble, a. Deserving reproof.

Proving; bame to the race; a rebuke; censure.
Re-prôv'a-ble, a. Deserving reproof.
Re-prôve', v. a. [Fr. réprouer; L. reprobare, to reject on a second trial, to condemn; re-, again, and probare, to proved.] To charge to the face with a fault; to censure; to blame; to reprehend.

Re-prôv'er, n. One who reproves.
Reprévile, n. [L. reptilis, crawling; repres, reptum, to creep; reptile, a reptile.] A vertebrate animal that moves on its belly or by means of short legs, as a serpent, lizard, tortoise, &c.-2, a.

Creeping; grovelling.

Rép-til'i-a, n. pl. [L.] (Zoöl.) A class of vertebrate animals, consisting of reptiles.

Rép-til'i-a, n. a. Relating to reptiles; reptile.

Rép-til'i-an, a. Relating to reptiles; reptile.

Re-public affairs, the commonwealth.] A state or form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a commonwealth; a democracy.

Re-pub'li-can, a. [Fr. républicain.] Relating to a republic:—of or pertaining to the political party in the United States known as Republicans.—2, n. An advocate for republican government; a citizen of a republic:—a member of a political party in the United States favorable to a strong federal government and to protection a strong federal government and to protection. Re-script, n. [L. rescription; rescribere, to write back.] An answer of an emperor.

Re-script, n. [L. rescription; The act of writing back.] An answer of an emperor.

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Re-script, n. [L. rescription]: The act of writing back. —a rescript.

Ré'script, n. [L. rescription]: The act of writing back. —a rescript.

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Re'script, n. [L. rescription]: The act of writing back. —a rescript.

REPUBLICAN

to a strong federal government and to protection for home industry.

Re-pub'li-can-Ism, n. Republican principles.

Rē-pub-li-ca'(tion, n. A second publication.

Rē-pub'lish, v. a. [Re- and Publish.] [pp. republishing, republished.] To publish anew.

Re-pu'di-ate, v. a. [L. repudiare, repudiatum, to

ishing, republished.] To published. Its published.

a deol.

Re-pū'di-ā-tor, n. [L.] One who repudiates.

Re-pū'di-ā-tor, n. [L. repugnantia.] Reluctance;

Re-pūg'nan-ex, aversion; inconsistency; dislike.

Re-pūg'nant, a. [L. repugnans, participle from repugnare, to fight against, to disagree with; re, against, and pugnare, to fight.] Contrary; opposites a research.

against, and puguare, to fight.] Contrary; opposite; a verse.

Re-phlse', n. [L. repulsa, a refusal.] A rejection; a driving off.—2, v. a. [L. repellere, repulsum, to repel (q. v.); repulsare, to repel again and again.]

[pp. repulsing, repulsed.] To beat off; to repel.

Re-phl'sion, n. [L. repulsio.] Act or power of driving off. [sive.

Re-pul'sive, a. [See Repel.] Repelling; offen-Re-pur'chase, v. a. [Re- and Purchass.] [pp. re-purchasing, repurchased.] To purchase again. Rep'ú-ta-ble, a. Of good repute; honorable.
Rep'ú-ta-bly, ad. In a reputable manner.
Rep-ú-ta'tion, n. [L. reputatio, an estimation.]

Public estimation of a person's character; repute credit; honor.

Re-pute', 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-pūt'ed, p. a. Having repute; esteemed.

Re-put'ed-ly, ad. In common estimation.
Re-quest', 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'qui-em, or Rēq'ui-em, n. [L. requies, requiem, rest; re-, again, and quies, quiet (q. v.).] A hymn in which rest is implored for the dead.

Re-quire', v. a. [L. requirere, requisitum; re-again, and querere, to seek.] [pp. requiring, required.] To demand; to claim; to need. -quire'ment, n. A demand; thing required.

Requi-site (rek'we-zit), a. [L. requisitum, something needed or sought.—See REQUIRE.] Necessary; needful.-2, n. A thing necessary.

Rěq-ui-si''tion (rěk-we-zish'un), n: [L. requisitio.] The act of requiring; requirement; demand; ex-

Re-qui'tal, n. The act of requiting; a return, good or bad; reward; recompense; retribution.
Re-quite', v. a. [Re-, back, and QUIT.] [pp. requiting, requited.] To repay good or ill; to

recompense; to retaliate; to reward.

Rēre'dos, n. [Rear, behind, and Fr. dos, the back: the reredos stands back of the altar. | An

altar-piece; a screen. Re-soind' (re-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 (re-sizh'un), n. [L. rescissio. — See Rescind.] An abrogation. Re-scis'so-ry, a. [L. rescissarius.—See Rescind. Abrogating.

re-, back, ex, out, and quatere, 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

Re-sem'ble, v. a. [Fr. resembler; L. re-, back, again, and simulare, to imitate.—See SIMULATE.]

[pp. resembling, resembled.] To be like or similar to. Re-sent', v. a. [Fr. ressentir; L. re-, back, and sentire, to feel.—See SENSE.] [pp. resenting, resented.] To take ill or as an affront.

Re-sent'ful, a. Easily provoked; irascible. sent'ment, n. [Fr. ressentiment.] Deep sense injury; indignation; wrath; anger; dis-

Reservation, n. [Fr. réservation.—See Reserve.]
The act of reserving :—something kept back :—

reserve; custody. reserve; custody.

Re-şërve', v. a. [Fr. réserver; L. reservare, reservatum; 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 untonched:—something reserved; reservation; exception:—prohibition: -silence; modesty; caution. -In reserve, in keeping for the future.

ing for the future.

Re-sërved' (re-zërvd'), a. Modest; not frank.

Re-sërv'ed-ly, ad. With reserve; coldly.

Res-er-vöir' (rez-er-vwör'), n. [Fr. reservoir;

Late L. reservatorium.—See RESERVE.] A place
where any thing is kept in store; a cistern.

Re-set', v. a. [Re- and Ser.] [i. reset; pp. resetting, reset.] To set over again.

Re-set'tle, v. a. [Re- and Sertle.] [pp. resettling, resettled.] To settle again.

Re-set'tle-ment, 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

In a place; to dwell; to innabit; to abide; to sojourn; to stay.

Rés'i-dènce, n. [Fr. résidence.] A place of abode; a dwelling; habitation; domicile; abode; seat.

Rés'i-dènt, a. [Fr. résident; L. residens (part.).—

See RESIDE.] Having abode; fixed.—2, n. One who resides; an agent:—a foreign minister.

Rēṣ-i-dēn'ti-a-ry (-dēn'she-), a. Residing.—2, n.
An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Re-sid'er, n. One who resides; a resident. Re-sid'u-al, a. [Fr. résiduel; L. residuus.] Re-

Re-sid u-al, a. [1]. restauce, b. research, lating to the residue.

Re-sid u-a-ry, a. [L. residuarius.] Entitled to the residue.—Residuary legate, one who has the residue of an estate after all other legacies and demands are paid.

Rěş'i-due (rěz'e-du), n. [Fr. résidu; L. residuæ or residuum; residuus, remaining; residere, to remain, to reside (q. v.).] That which is left after

a part is taken; remnant; remainder.

Re-sid'ú-ŭm, n. [L.] Residue; remainder.

Re-sign' (re-zīn'), 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.

mîen, sīr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, G, c, g, soft; E, G, s, g, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

Rés-ig-na'tion, n. [Fr. résignation; se résigner, to be resigned.] The act of resigning; quiet submission; acquiescence; patience.

Re-spect'fûl, a. Full of respect.

Re-spect'fûl-ly, ad. In a respectful mann

Res-i-li"tion (rez-e-lish'un), n. Resilience.

Rés'in, n. [Fr. résine; L. resina; Gr. ρητίνα.] An inspissated exudation from certain trees, especially the pine; rosin. [like resin. Reş'in-oŭs, a. [L. resinosus.] Containing resin; Re-sist', v. a. [L. resistere, to withstand; re-, back,

and sistere, to make a stand; causal representative of stare, to stand.] [pp] resisting, resisted.] To oppose; to act against.—2, v. n. To make resistance.—3, n. A substance which resists the action of a dye or pigment.

Re-sist'ance, n. [Fr. résistance; Late L. resistentia.]

Res'o-lu-ble, a. [L. resolubilis.] That may be

dissolved.

Rěs'o-lūte, a. [L. resolulus.—See Resolve: in Latin its meaning is often the reverse of that of the English word.] Determined; steady; firm.

Rěs'o-lūte-ly, ad. Firmly; constantly.

Rès-o-lū'tion, n. [L. resolulto, weakness, laxness.—See Resolve.] The act of resolving; analysis:

Re-sölv'a-ble, a. That may be resolved.
Re-sölve' (re-zölv'), v. a. [L. resolvere, resolutum, to unloose, to weaken,—later, to solve, to settle, [pp. resolving, resolved.] To explain; to solve; Re-spon'sive, a. [L. responsivus.] Making reto clear.—2, v. n. To determine; to decree.—
3, n. Resolution; determination.

Re-solvent, n. [L. resolvens, part. of resolvere, to soften, to disperse.—See Resolve.] That which causes solution :—a substance to disperse a tumor. Res'o-nance, n. [L. resonantia.] Sound reflected

prolonged. Rěs'o-nănt, a. [L. resonare, resonantis, to resound; re-, back, and sonare, to sound.] Resounding; returning sound.

returning sound.

Re-sört', v. n. [Fr. ressortir, to issue, to go forth, to have the right of appeal; L. re-; again, and sortire, to obtain (as by lot); sors, sortis, a lot.]

[pp. resorting, resorted.] To have recourse; to repair.—2, n. An assembly; a meeting; concourse; a confluence:—a resource:—a place much frequented.—Last resort, or dernier ressort, last resource.

Re-söûnd', v. a. [Re- and Sourt, L. resonare; Fr. Re-söûnd', v. a. [Re- and source] The act of restoring; the act of giving an equivalent for what has been taken; indemnification; restinguishing resonating.

Re-sound', v. a. [Re- and Sound; L. resonare; Fr.

Re-source', n. [Fr. ressource; re-, anew, and source, a spring, a supply.] A resort; an expe-

source, a spring, a supply.] A resort; an expedient.

Re-sōur eg, n. pl. Supplies; sources of supply.

Re-sōur eg, n. pl. Supplies; sources of supply.

Re-spēct, v. a. [L. respicere, respectum, to regard; re-, again, and specere, to see.] [pp. respecting, respected.] To regard; to honor; to esteem; to prize:—to have relation to; to relate to.—2, n.

[L. respicere.] Attention; honor; homage; regard; estimation:—relation; reference.

Re-spēct-a-bil'i-ty, n. [Fr. respectabilié.] State or quality of being respectable; reputable.s.

Re-spēct'a-ble, a. [Fr. respectable.] Worthy of respect; reputable.

Re-spēct's-bly, ad. In a respectable manner.

a, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ĭ, ō, ŭ, y, short; a, ē, i, o, n. y, checurs.

Experimentation of the older meaning impatient; uneasy.

Restive-ness, n. Quality of being restive.

Re-spect'fûl-ly, ad. In a respectful manner.

Respirable, a. [Fr.] That can respire or be Rés-pi-ra'tion, n. [L. respiratio.] The act of respiring; a breathing:—relief from toil; an interval.

Rĕs'pi-rā-tor, n. An instrument for covering the mouth, as a safeguard to weak lungs.

mouth, as a sateguard to weak fungs.

Re-spīr'a-to-ry, a. Pertaining to respiration.

Re-spīre', v. n. [L. respirare, to breathe; re-, again, and spirare, to blow.] [pp. respiring, respired.] To breathe; to rest from toil.—2, v. a.

To breathe out; to send out.

Re-şist'ance, n. [Fr. résistance; Late L. resistentia.]
The act of resisting; opposition.
Re-şist'ant, a. [Fr. résistant.] Making resistance; opposing.
Re-sist-i-bil'i-ty, n. State of being resistible.
Re-şist'i-ble, a. [Fr. résistible.] That may be resisted.
Re-şist'less, a. That cannot be resisted; irresistible.—that cannot resist; helpless.
Ré-şiol'dence, late (L. resplendere, resplendentis, to glitter; splendere, to since.—See Splendin.
Ré-şiol'dence, late (L. resplendere, resplendentis, to glitter; splendere, to since.—See Splendin.
Bright; shining; splendid.

Bright; shining; splendd.

Re-spônd, v. n. [L. respondere, responsum, to answer; re-, back, and spondere, to promise.] [pp. responding, responded.] To answer; to correspond.—2, n. A short anthem:—a half-column.

Re-spôndent, n. [L. respondens.—See Respond.]
One who responds.—(Law.) An answere in a suit:—a defendant.

—See Resolve. The act of resolving; analysis:

—fixed determination; firmness:—ourage:—a declaration of a public body. $\{a_e,sblv'_e,ble,a$. That may be resolved. $\{a_e,sblv'_e,ble,a$. The may be resolved. $\{a_e,sblv'_e,ble,a$. If $\{a_e,sblv'_e,ble,a\}$. $\{a_e,sblv'_e,ble,a\}$. If $\{a_e,sblv'_e,ble,a\}$. $\{a_e,sblv'_e,ble,a\}$.

sponse.
Rest, n. [A.-S. rest, Dut. rust, Dan. & Ger. rust, rest; A.-S. restan, to rest.] Absence of motion; sleep; repose; quiet; ease:—stop; cessation; an interval:—a support:—[Fr. reste; rester, to remain; L. restare, to stay; re-, behind, and stare, to the property of the restation of the second of the restation of the resta to stand (q. v.)] the remainder; residue.—2, v. n. [pp. resting, rested.] To sleep; to be at ease or quiet; to die:—to lean; to recline; to remain.—3, v. a. To lay at rest; to place.

e-söand', v. a. [Re- and Sound; L. resonare; resonated.] To resoner.] [pp. resounding, resonated.] To be echoed or returned.

[Pr. ressource: re-, anew, and returned.] The resonare returned returned. [Pr. ressource: re-, anew, and returned.] The resonare returned returned

(e-străin', v. a. [Fr. restreindre; L. restringere, to hold back; re, back, and stringere, to draw tight.

—See STRICT.] [pp. restraining, restrained.]

To withhold; to repress; to limit; to confine; to restrict:—to coerce.

Toetting [O. Fr. restraincte.—See Restrain..]

Toetting [O. Fr. restraincte.—See Restrain..]

Postfof [A. [L. reticere, reticentis, to be silent; re, again, and tacere, to be still.—See Tacit..]

Tacitum; uncommunicative.

Toettof [A. [L. reticedatus, made like a net.] Re-strāin', v. a. [Fr. restreindre; L. restringere, to | Rět'i-cence, n. [L. reticentia.] Concealment by

RESTRAIN

Re-straint', n. [O. Fr. restraincte. - See RESTRAIN.]

A holding back; restriction.

Re-strict', v. a. [L. restringere restrictum, to estrain (q. v.).] [pp. restricting, restricted.] To limit; to confine; to restrain.

Re-tio "l.1ate, a. [L. reticulatus, made like a net.] Resembling net-work.

Re-tio-"l.1ate, a. [L. reticulatus, made like a net.] Resembling net-work.

Re-stric tive-ly, ad. With restraint.
Re-stift, v. n. [Fr. résulter, to result, to arise (from); L. resultare, to rebound; resilere, resultum, to leap back; salere, to leap.] [pp. resulting, resulted.] To arise or proceed from; to issue.— Consequence; effect; issue; decision.

2, n. Consequence; effect; issue; decision Re-sult'ant. n. [Fr. resultant, resulting.] forces :- an effect or result due to more than one

Re-şūme', v. a. [L. resumere, resumptum; sumere, to take up; sub, under, up, and emere, to take.] [pp. resuming, resumed.] To take back; to ben again.

Résumé (rèz'ú-mā'), n. [Fr.] A summary. Re-sump tion (re-zūm'-), n. [L. resumptio.] The act of resuming. [Taking back. Re-sump'tive (re-zum'tiv), a. [L. resumptivus.]

Res-ur-rec'tion, n. [L. resurrectio; resurgere, resurrectum, to rise again; re-, again, and surgere, to rise.] The act of rising again, especially after death; revival from the dead.

Res-ur-rec'tion-ist, n. A robber of graves.
Re-sus'ci-tate, v. a. [L. resuscitare, resuscitatum, to raise again; re-, again, and sub, under (up).]

Re-suscritating.

Re-sus'c i-ta-tive, a. Reviving; revivifying.

Re'tail [re-tal', 18. J. F. K.], n. [Fr. retaille, a piece, a clipping; retailler, to clip; re-, back, and tailler, to cut.] Sale by small quantities.

Re-tail', v. a. [pp. retailing, retailed.] To sell in small quantities, or at second hand:—to deal

out in small portions.

Re-tāil'er, or Rē'tāil-er, n. One who retails. Re-tain', v. a. [Fr. retenir; L. retinere; re- back, and tenere, to hold.] [pp. retaining, retained.]
Not to part with; to preserve; to keep; to hold; to continue:—to employ.

Re-tāin'er, n. One who retains:—one who is re-

tained; a dependant.—(Law.) A retaining fee, or a fee to retain a counsel.

or a fee to retain a counsel.

Bē-tāke', v. a. [Re- and Take.] [i. retook; pp. retaking, retaken.] To take again.

Re-tāl'i-āte, v. a. & v. n. [L. retaliure, retaliatum, to requite; talio, retaliating in kind; talis, such as.] [pp. retaliating, retaliated.] To return like for like; to repay; to revenge; to requite.

The act of staliating the Re-tăl-i-ā'tion, n. The act of retaliating return of like for like; revenge; requital. The act of retaliating; the

Re-tail'a-tive, a. Retailatory.

Re-tail'a-tory, a. Returning like for like.

Re-tail', a-to-ry, a. Returning like for like.

Re-tail', v. a. [L. retardare, to delay; tardus, slow.] [pp. retarding, retarded.] To hinder; to obstruct; to delay.

w obstruct; to delay. [tarding Rět-ar-dā'tion, n. [L. retardatio.] The act of re-Rētch, or Rētch, v. n. [A.-S. hræcan, to retch; hræc, spittle, cough; hraca, the throat; Icel. hrækja, to retch.] [pp. retching, retched.] To try to vomit; to strain. Rét-ar-da' tion, n. [L. retardatio.] The act of reRétch, or Rétch, v. n. [A.-S. hræcan, to retch;
hræc, spittle, cough; hræca, the throat; Icel.
hrækja, to retch.] [pp. retching, retched.] To
try to vomit; to strain.
Rê-tell', v. a. [Re- and Tell.] [i. retold; pp.
retelling, retold.] To tell again.
Re-ten'tjon, n. [L. retentio; retimere, retentum, to
retain.] The act of retaining; memory.
Re-ten'tjve, a. Having power to retain.
Re-ten'tjve, a. Having power to retain.
Re-ten'tjve, n. A dog trained to recover game
that a huntsman has shot.

limit; to confine; to restrain.

Re-strio tion, n. [L. restrictio.] Confinement; limitation.

Re-strio tive, a. Tending to restrain.

Re-strio tive, a. Tending to restrain.

Rět'i-na, n. [Neo-Latin; L. rete, a net.] (Anat.)
A thin, net-like membrane on the interior surface of the eye.

Rěť i-nūe [rěť e-nū or re-tĭn'nů, W. J. F. Ja.], n. [Fr. retenue, reserve, retention,—formerly, a body of retainers; retenir (part. retenu), to retain.] A train of attendants; a suite.

split ant. n. [Fr. resultang, resultang.] The orce which results from two or more combined orces:—an effect or result due to more than one draw.] [pp. retiring, retired.] To go from a public place into privacy; to retreat; to withdraw.

Re-tired' (re-tird'), p. a. Private; solitary; se-cluded; withdrawn from active life. Re-tire'ment, u. Act of retiring; private abode

or way of life; seclusion; privacy.

Re-tīr'ing, a. Leaving, or withdrawing from:—
not forward; modest; bashful; shy.

Rē-told', i. & p. from retell. Re-tört', v. a. & v. n. [Fr. retorte; retordre (part. retort), to twist; L. retorquere, retortum, to twist back; tor-

quere, to twist.] [pp. retorting, retorted.] To throw back; to return; to reply.— 2, n. A censure returned; a

to raise again; re-, again, and sub, under (up).

[pp. resuscitating, resuscitated.] To restore to life.—2, v. n. To awaken; to revive.

Re-sus-ci-tā'tion, n. [L. resuscitatio.] The act of resuscitating.

Re-sus'ci-tā-tive a Reviving revivifying recommendation resuscitating. prove by new touches.

Re-trace', or Re-trace', v. a. [Re- and TRACE.] [pp. retracing, retraced.] To trace again; to trace back; to do again.

Re-tract', v. a. [L. retractare, frequentative of retrahere, retractum, to withdraw.] [pp. retracting, retracted.] To withdraw a charge or assertion; to recall; to recant; to take back .- 2, v. n. To make a retraction.

To make a retraction.

Re-trāc'ti, ble, a. That may be retracted.

Re-trāc'ti, a. That may be drawn back.

Re-trāc'tion, n. [L. retractio.] Act of retracting.

Re-trāc'tive, n. That which withdraws.—2, a.

Retracting; withdrawing.

Re-trāc't, n. [Fr. retraire (part. retrait), to draw back, to retract (q. v.); retraite, a retreat.] Act of retracting; a retirement:—place of seclusion; shelter: awhum.—2, v. n. [w. retracting re-

shelter; asylum. -2, v. n. [pp. retreating, retreated.] To go back; to move away; to retire; treated.] To go back; to move away; to retire; to withdraw; to recede.

Re-trench', v. a. [Fr. retrancher.—See TRENCH.]

[pp. retrenching, retrenched.] To cut off; to pare away:—to diminish; to lessen; to reduce.

—2, v. n. To live with less expense.

like.
y; tardus, o hinder; [tarding. act of retrenching; reduction; curtailment; diminution; the act of pruning.
act of reto retre.

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle. úse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, g, soft; Ç, G, p, ğ, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

Retro-. A prefix, is the L. adverb retro, backward. | Rê-tro-act', v. n. [L. retroagere, retroactum.—See Acr.] [pp. retroacting, retroacted.] To act backward.

Rē-tro-čede, or Rět'ro-cēde, v. n. & v. a. [L. re-trocedere, retrocessum; retro, backward, and cedere, cessum, to go.] [pp. retroceding, retroceded.]
To go back; to retire; to recede:—to cede back.

Rē-tro-ces'sion (rē-tro-sesh'un), n. [L. retrocessio, or retrocessus.—See Retrocede.] The act of retroceding; a going back; a giving back. Rět'ro-flěx, a. Bent back; distorted.

Ret-ro-flex, a. Dent cook, discretion, and flexio, flexion (q. v.).] A backward curvature.

Ret-ro-gra-da'tion, n. Act of going backward.

Rět'ro-grade [re'tro-grad, Ja. Sm.], a. [L. retro-gradi, retrogressum, to go back; retrogradus, going back.—See GRADE.] Going backward; receding. -2, v. n. [pp. retrograding, retrograded.] To go backward; to recede.

Rět-ro-grše'sion, n. [L. retrogressus.—See Retrograded.] A going backward.

GRADE, A going backward.

Rét-ro-grès'sive, a. Moving backward.

Rét'ro-spèct [re'tro-spèct, 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.

Rět-ro-spěc'tion, n. Act of looking back. Rět-ro-spěc'tive, a. Looking backward. Rět-ro-spěc'tive-ly, ad. By retrospection.
Rět-ro-věr'sion, n. [See Retrovert.] A falling

Ret-ro-ver sion, n. [S. or turning backward. Rět'ro-vërt, v. a. [L. retro, backward, and vertere, versum, to turn.] [pp. retroverting, retroverted.]

To turn back. Re-türn', v. n. [Fr. retour, a return; retourner, to

te-turn', v. n. [Fr. retow, a return', recommer, to
return; re-, back, and towner, to turn (q. v.).]
[pp. returning, returned.] To come or go back;
to retort.—2, v. a. To repay; to give or send
back; to elect.—3, n. A coming back:—repayment:—profit:—restitution:—relapse:—account. Re-türn'a-ble, a. That may be returned.

e-tuse', a. [L. retusus, blunt; retundere, retusum, to beat back, to dull; tundere, to beat.] (Bot.) Blunt; abruptly blunt.

Rē-ūn'ion (rē-yūn'yun), n. [Re- and Union; Fr.

Act of reuniting; a second or renewed -cohesion.

Rē-u-nīte', v. a. [Re- and Unite; Fr. réunir.]

[pp. reuniting, reunited.] To join again; to reconcile.—2, v. n. To cohere or unite again, to reveal, to unveil; re., back, and velare, to veil (q. v.). [pp. revealing, revealed.] To disclose, as a secret; to lay open; to make known; to show; to discover. to discover.

Re-vēal'er, n. One who reveals. Reveille (revail or revailya, -vulgarly, rev-al-ies), n. [Fr. réveil, an awakening; réveiller, to arouse; L. re, again, ez, out, and viglare, to wake; vigil, watchful.] A military morning call

by the beat of drum.

Rev'el, v. n. [Referred to O. Fr. reveler, to rebel (q. v.); revelé, proud; reveleux, riotous.—But cf. Fr. réveillon, a late supper, a Christmas or other rr. reveillon, a late supper, a Unristmas or other revel; from réveiller, to arouse.] [pp. revelling, revelled.] To feast with noisy merriment.—2, n. A feast with loose and noisy jollity.

Rèv-e-là-ftion, n. [L. revelatio.—See REVEAL.]

Act of revealing; that which is revealed; dis-

covery :- the communication of sacred truths by teacher or a person inspired from heaven:the Apocalypse.

Rev'el-ler, n. One who revels.

Rév'el-ler, n. One who reveis.

Rèv'el-ling, n. Loose jolity; revelry.

Rèv'el-ry, n. Jolity; festive mirth; carousal.

Re-venge', v. a. [Fr. revancher; O. Fr. revenger; re-, back, and venger, L. vindicare, to take vengeance.—See Vindicate.] [pp. revenging, re-venged.] To retaliate; to injure or punish in

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

return.—2, n. [Fr. revanche.] Return of an injury or affront; retaliation; vindictiveness. Re-venge'fül., a. Full of revenge; vindictive. Re-venge'fül-ly, ad. Vindictively. Re-venge'fül-ness, n. Vindictiveness. Re-veng'er, n. One who revenges. Reveng'er, n. One who revenges. Rev'e-nüe [rèv'e-nü or re-ven'u, S. W. J. Ja. K.], n. [Fr. revenir, part. revenu, to return; L. resback, and venire, to come.] The public income of a state, derived from customs, duties, taxes, &c.; income: apnual profits. &c.; income; annual profits.

&c.; income; annual profits.

Re-ver'ber-ant, a. [L. reverberans.—See Reverberans.—See Reverberars.—See Reverberars.—See Reverberars.—See Reverberars.—See Reverberatum, to beat back; va. [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 resound; to echo.

Re-ver-ber-a-tive, a. That reverberates or reflects; reflective.

Re-ver-ber-a-tive, a. That reverberates or reflects; reflective. Re-ver by a-to-ry, a. That reverences or fellects; reflective.
Re-ver'ber-a-to-ry, a. Returning; reverberating;
Re-ver', v. a. [Fr. reverer; L. revereri; re, back, and vereri, to fear.] [pp. revering, revered.] To regard with great respect; to adore; to reverance:

ence; to venerate.

Rěv'er-ence, n. [L. reverentia.] Act of revering; veneration; ave; great respect:—show of respect.—2, v. a. [pp. reverencing, reverenced.]
To regard with great respect; to adore; to wor-

To regard with glear respect, to mane, to worship; to revere.

Rev'er-end, 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.

Rěv'er-ent, a. [L. reverens, revering.—See Re-

Rever-En'tial, a. Expressing or feeling reverence.
Rever-En'tial, a. Expressing reverence.
Rever-ent-ly, ad. With awe or reverence.
Reve-rie' [rever-e, S. W. J. F. H. I. N. St. C.
Wb.], n. [Fr. reveric, a dream, a musing; rever,
to muse, to dream.—See RAVE.] Act of musing; dreamy meditation; a wild fancy; revery. Re-ver'sal, n. A change; repeal; overthrow.

Re-vër'sal, n. A change; repeal; overthrow.

Re-vërse', v. a. [L. reversare, frequentative of revertere, reversum, to turn back; vertere, to turn.]

[pp. reversing, reversed.] To overthrow by a contrary decision; to overthrow; to subvert; to repeal.—2, n. Change:—a defeat:—a misfortune.—the back-surface of a coin.—3, a. Opposite; con-Re-vërse'ly, ad. On the other hand. [trary. Re-vërs'i-ble, a. Capable of being reversed.

Re-vër'sion (re-vër'shun), 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

sion of an estate after the death of the present possessor :-- a reversionary payment :-- return to an ancestral type; atavism.

Re-ver'sion-a-ry, a. To be enjoyed in succession; implying reversion.

Re-vert', v. a. & v. n. [L. revertere.—See Reverse.]

Re-vert', v. a. & v. n. [L. revertere.—See Reverses.]

[pp. reverting, reverted.] To change; to return;

to reverberate; to fall back.

Rèv'e-ry, n. [Fr. rèverie.] Act of musing; irregular thought; a wild or idle fancy; dream.

Re-vet', v. a. [Fr. reveler; 0. Fr. revestiv, to dress, to face.—See Vest.] [pp. revetting, revetted.]

To face with masonry, dc.

Re-vet'ment, Re-vete'ment (or re-vet'ment), n. [Fr. revetement.] A wall to face a bank.

Re-view' (re-vu'), v. a. [Re- and View.] [pp. reviewing, reviewed.] To see again; to consider a series of the sider 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.

Re-view at a Review of a sour, a stringer Re-view (re-vie'pr), a. One who reviews.

Re-vile', v. a. [Re-, again, and Fr. awilir, to debase; L. re-, again, ad, to, and cilis, vile (q. v.).]

[pp. reviling, reviled.] To reproach; to vilify; Re-vīl'ing, n. Contumelious language; abuse.

Re-vis'al, n. A revision; reexamination. Re-vise', v. a. [L. revisere, to resurvey; re-, again and viere, frequentative of videre, visum, to see.]

[pp. revising, revised.] To correct; to reëxamine.—2, n. A second proof-sheet; a revision.

Re-vīs'er, n. One who revises.

Re-vi'sion (re-vizh'un), n. [L. revisio.] The act of revising; revisal; review; reëxamination; that which is revised.

Re-vi'/sion-a, a. Relating to, or containing, Re-vi'/sion-a-ry, revision.
Rē-vi'/sion-a-ry, revision.
Rē-visit, v. a. [Re-, again, and Vistr.] [pp. revisiting, revisited.] To visit again.

revisiting, revisited.] To visit again.

Rē-vīṣ-i-ta'tion, n. Act of revisiting.

Re-vīṣ'o-ry, a. Having power to revise.

Re-vī'val, n. [See Bevive.] A renewal of life or activity:—a religious awakening.

Re-vī'val-īst, n. One who promotes revivals.

Re-vīve', 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 to refresh.

Rē-viv-i-fi-ca'tion, n. The act of reviving. Re-viv'i-fy, v. a. [L. re-, back, and vivificare, to make alive; vivus, alive, and factre, to make.] [pp. revivifying, revivified.] To recall to life;

Röv-o-ca-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being revocable.
Röv'o-ca-ble, a. [L. revocabilis.] That may be revoked or recalled; repealable.

revoked or recalled; repealable.

Rév-o-ca'(tion, n. [L. revocatio.] The act of recalling; a repeal.

Re-voke', 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.

Re-volt', or Re-volt', v. n. [Fr. revolter.] [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.

Re-volt'er, n. One who revolts; a deserter.

Re-volt'ing, p. a. Causing disgust or abhorrence. Rev'o-lute, a. [L. revolutus. — See Revolve.]

Rěv-o-lū'tion, n. [L. revolutio, an overturning.-See Revolve.] Rotation; circular motion:a great or entire change in the constitution or

a great or entire change in the constitution or government of a state or country.

Rev-o-la'tion-a-ry, a. Relating to a revolution.

Rev-o-la'tion-ize, v. a. [pp. revolutionizing, revolutionized.] To cause a revolution in; to overturn : to remodel.

Re-volve', 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

Re-volv'er, n. A pistol with several loading re-

volving chambers.

Re-vul'sion, n. [L. revulsio; revellere, revulsum, to pull back re-, away, and vellere, to pluck.] A turning or drawing back.

Re-vul'sive, a. Having the power of revulsion. Re-ward, v. a. [O. Fr. rewarder, Fr. regarder, to notice,—hence, formerly, to requite.—See Re-GARD 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.

Re-ward'a-ble, a. That may be rewarded.

Re-ward'er, n. One who rewards. Rey'nard (ren'ard or ra'nard), n. [See RENARD.]

A fox.

Rhap-sŏd'i-cal (rap-sŏd'e-kal), a. [Gr. ἡαψωδικός.]

Partaking of rhapsody; wild; rambling.

Rhāp'so-dist (rāp'so-dist), n. One who writes,

recites, or sings rhapsodies.

Rhāp'so-dy (rāp'so-de), n. [Gr. ῥαψωδία,—properly, the recital of epic poems; ραψωδός, a rhapsodist; ῥάπτειν, to stitch, to string together, and ώδή, an ode (q. v.).] A wild, incoherent speech or song:—irregular composition.

Rhē'a (ré'a), n. [The name of a Greek goddess: given arbitrarily to this bird.]
The American ostrich.
Rhēn'jah (rên'jah), a. [L. Rhe-

Rhěn'ish (rěn'ish), a. [L. Rhe-nus, the Rhine.] Relating to the Rhine .- 2, n. A kind of German wine.

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German wine.

Rhěť ο-ric (rēť ο-rik), n. [Gr. ρητορική (τέχνη), the art of oratory; ρήτωρ, an orator; είρειν, perfect είρηκα, to say.]

The art of prose composition; philological criticism:—the art of oratory or of addressing public assemblies; the art of persuasion; ora-

Rhe-tor'i-cal (re-tor'e-kal), a. Relating to rheto-

rie; oratorical; figurative; persuasive.

Rhe-tor'i-cal-ly, ad. Like an orator.

Rhet-o-ri''cian (ret-o-rish'an), n. One who teaches

Rhet-φ-ri'cian (ret-φ-risn'an), n. One who teaches the science of rhetoric:—an orator.

Rheām (rūm), n. [Gr. ρεῦμα, a flow, a humor; ρέευ, to flow.] A thin, watery humor.

Rheā-māt'ic (rūmāt')k), a. [Gr. ρευματικός.]

Relating to rheumatism; afflicted with rheuma-

Rheû'ma-tişm (rû'-), n. [Gr. ῥευματισμός,—properly, a liability to rheum (q. v.).] A painful distemper affecting the muscles, joints, or limbs. Rheŭ'my (rū'me), α. Relating to rhenum:—watery. Rhī-nōg'e-rōs, n. [Gr. ρινόκερως; ρίς, ρινός, the nose, and κέρας, a horn.] A large thick skinned quadruped. Rhī-no-plas'tic, a. Relating to rhinoplasty.

Rhī'no-plās-ty, n. [Gr. $\dot{\rho}$ is, the nose, and $\pi\lambda \dot{a}s$ - $\sigma\epsilon i\nu$, to shape.] The operation of forming a new nose.

new nose,
Rhī-zo'na, n. [Gr.; ρἰζόειν, to support by roots,
ρίζα, a root.] (Bot.) A creeping root-stalk.
Rhī zo-pöd, n.; pl. Rhī-zo'ρ'o-da, or Rhī'zo-pöds.
[Gr. ρίζα, a root, and ποῦς, ποδός, a foot.] An
animal organism of the lowest class.

animat organism of the lowest cases.

Rhō dị-từn, n. [Gr. ρόδον, a rose: some of its salts are rose-colored.] A very hard metal.

Rhō-dọ-den'dron, or Rhōd-φ-den'dron, n. [Gr.: ρόδον, a rose, and δένδρον, a tree.] A flowering shrub of great beauty.

shrinb of great beauty.

Rhômb, or Rhômb [rǒm, I. St.], n. [See Rhombus.]

A quadrilateral figure; a rhombus.

Rhôm'bic (rǔm'bik or rŏm'bik), a. Shaped like a

Rhom'boid (rum'boid or rom'boid), n. [Gr. pouβοιδής, rhomb-like.] An oblique-angled paral-lelogram.

Rhom-bötd'al, a. Like a rhomb or rhomboid.
Rhom'būs, n. [L.; Gr. ρόμβος, that which whirls,—hence, a spindle; ρέμβειν, to revolve.] A plane figure bounded by four equal straight lines, the opposite lines being parallel, and the angles ob-

Rhū'barb (rū'barb), n. [Fr. rhubarbe; Late L. rheum, or rheum barbarum; Gr. ρά, or ρήσον,—also ρήσον βάρβαρον, barbarian rhubarb, so called in distinction from the rhubarb of Pontus. The words rheum and ρηον are probably derived from Rha, a name of the river Volga, whence it was brought.] A medicinal root:—a garden vegeta-ble; pie-rhubarb, or pie-plant.

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n. [Fr. rumb; Sp. rumbo, a ship's course; L. rhombus, a rhombus (q. v.); Gr. ρόμβος, a rhombus,—also, a whirling motion, a swoop.] The course of a ship sailing steadily to one point of

the compasse.

Rhyme (rim), n. [Dut. rijm; Icel. rima; Ger. reim; cognate with Gr. αριθμός, number, but not with Rhymm, which has badly affected its new tith Rhymm, and lime.] A correspondence in the sound of ridden.] To be carried on horseback; to be controlled. spelling.] A correspondence that of the last the last of lable of one line to that of the last syllable of another:—poetry; verse:—a poem.—2, v. n. [pp. rhyming, rhymed.] To agree in sound; to chime.—3, v. a. To put into rhyme. Rhym'e's ter, herrican and the last strain and the last syllable of another:—a place for riding. Sit on; to manage at wift.—o; n. on horseback or in a vehicle:—a place for riding. Rhym'e's ter, herrican another last on the last syllable of another:—a place for riding. Rid'er, n. One who rides:—a place for riding. Rid'er, n. One who rides:—an inserted leaf:—a clause added to a bill. Ridge, n. [A.-S. hypeq, Dut. rug, Dan. ryg, Scot. rig, Ger. rücken, back, ridge.—Cf. Gr. ραχις, a spine.] The top of the back, or of a slope.—2, v. a. [pp. ridging, ridged.] To form into spelling. A correspondence in the sound of the last stillable of one line to that of the last

Rhym'ist. poetaster.
Rhythm (rithm or rithm), n. [Gr. ὑνθμός, measure: root of ῥάειν, to flow.] Harmonious or well-proportioned arrangement of words; the prose; metre; verse; numbers.
Rhyth'mic (rith'mik), a. Of or pertaining to

prose; metre; verse; numbers.

Rhýth'mic (rith'mic), a. Of or pertaining to rhythm.

Rhýth'mi-cal (rith'me-kal), a. Harmonical.

Rhýth'mi-cal (rith'me-kal), a. Harmonical.

Rhýth'mi-cal (rith'me-kal), a. Harmonical.

Rhýth'mi-cal (rith'me-kal), a. Harmonical.

Rhyth'mi-cal (rith'me-kal), a. Harmonical.

Rib, a. [As. ribbed.] To furnish with ribs; to enclose.

Rib'ald, a. [Fr. ribaut; Late L. ribaldus; O. Fr. riber, to wanton; O. Ger. ribe, a bawd.] Base mean; vile; brutal; obscene.—2, n. A loose rough, mean wretch.

Rib'ald-ry, n. Scurrilous or brutal language.

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Rib'ald-ry, n. Scurrilous or brutal language.

Rib'ald, n. See Ribbon, n. [Fr. riban; Irish, ribin, ribe; Gael. ribean; rib, ribe, a hair, a fillet; Welsh ribin, ribe; Gael. ribean; rib, ribe, a hair, a fillet; Welsh ribin, ribe; Gael. ribean; rib, ribe, a hair, a fillet; Welsh ribin, ribe; Gael. ribean; rib, ribe, a hair, a fillet; Welsh ribin, ribe; Gael. ribean; rib, ribe, a badge or ornament:—written also ribanda
raw, a. [pp. ridiculing, ri

A cereal plant and its seed of grain, inter-care vated in warm climates.

Rich, a. [A.-S. rice, rich, powerful; Dut. rijk; Dan. rig; Goth. reiks; Ger. reich; Fr. riche; akin to L. regree, to rule.] Wealthy; opulent; precious; sumptuous; fertile; productive; fruitful;

ricocher, to ricochet; etymology doubtful.]
(Gunnery.) Ricochet firing is a mode of firing Rig'ger, n. One who rigs or dresses.

(Gunnery.) Ricochet firing is a mode of firing with small charges from pieces of ordnance elevated at small angles, so that shot bounds or skips along.—2, v. n. [pp. ricocheting, ricocheted.] To skip, like a shot, along the surface of the ground or water.—3, n. A skip or hound.

Rid, v. a. [A .- S. hreddan, to snatch away, to rid; hridian, to sift; O. Fris. hredda; Dut. redden; Dan. redde; Ger. retten; Local E. red; perhaps related to A.-S. hræd, Ger. hrat, quiek.] [i. rid; pp. ridding, rid.] To set free; to clear; to disencumber; to drive away.
Rid'dance, n. Deliverance; disencumbrance.
Rid'den (rid'dn), p. from ride.

Rhumb [rum, Wb. Cu. N. I. St.], or Rhumb'-line, | Rid'dle (rid'dl), n. [O. E. redels, rydels; A.-S. rædelse (pl. rædelsas, rædelsan), from rædan, to read, to interpret.—Cf. Ger. rüthsel, a riddle.] An enigma:—[A.-S. hridian to sift; hridder, a device for sifting.—See R. p] a coarse sieve.—2, v. a. [pp. riddling, rioced.] To solve:—to clear by a sieve.

2, v. a. [pp. ridging, ridged.] To form into ridges; to wrinkle.

ven-proportioned arrangement of words, the consonance of measure and time in poetry or consonance of measure and time in poetry or prose; metre; verse; numbers.

Ridé's, a. Rising in, or consisting of, ridges.

to strip, to role; Icel. hrifa, rifa, to grasp; hrifsa, to plunder; hrifs, plunder.] [pp. rifling, rifled.] To role; to pillage; to plunder:—[Dan. rifle, Sw. reffla, Ger. riefen, to groove: akin to Rive] to groove, as a fire-arm.—2, n. [Dan. rifle, Ger. riefe, a groove; Dan. riflel, a rifled gun.] A sort of gun. having its barrel grooved within of gun, having its barrel grooved within :- a sharpening instrument.

course sumptious; refile; productive; iterative; abundant.

Rich'es, n. pl. [Fr. richesse; riche, rich (q. v.).]
Wealth; opulence; affluence.
Rich'ness, n. Opulence; fertility:—sumptiousRich'ness, n. Opulence; fertility:—sumptiousRich'ness, n. Opulence; fertility:—sumptiousRich'ness, n. Opulence; fertility:—sumptiousRich'ets, n. pl. [O. E. wrick; wrikken, to twist:
akin to Wriogle: the medical term rhachitis,
rickets, was derived from the Gr. paxis, the
spine, in imitation of the English word rickets.
A disease incident to childhood.
Rich'et-y, a. Diseased with rickets:—shaky;
dilapidated.
Ricochef (rik-y-sha'), a. [Fr. ricochet, a ricochet;
ricocher, to ricochet; etymology doubtful.]

Rig'ger, n. One who rigs or dresses.

not left:—equitable; lauful.—Right angle, an angle of 90 degrees.—Right line, a straight line.—2, ad. Properly: justly; truly; very.—3, n. Conformity to the law of God; equity; justice: Conformity to the law of God; equity; justice—just claim; privilege—4, v. a. [pp. righting, righted,] To relieve from wrong; to rectify.—(Naul.) To make upright.—5, v. n. (Naul.) To rise with masts erect, as a ship. Rīght'-ăn-gled (rīt'-), a. Rectangular.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, far, fast, fall; hêir, hër;

nes.] Justice.
Right'ffil (rit'ffit), a. Having right or a just

RIGHTEOUS

claim; equitable; just; lawful.
Right'fûl-ly, ad. According to right. Right'fûl-ness (rit'fûl-nes), n. Rectitude. Rīght'-hand, a. Situated on the right side, Rīght'-hand-ed, a. Using the right hand.

Right - nana-eq. a. Cong the view that Rightly (ritle), ad. Properly; uprightly. Rig'id, a. [L. rigidus.—Cf. rigere, to be stiff: perhaps related to Frigid.] Stiff; severe; strict;

haps related to FRIGID.] Sun; severity; sharp; cruel.

Right id-ly, an. [L. rigiditas.] Stiffness; severity; Bank of a river.

Right id-ly, ad. Stiffness; severity; rigidity.

Right id-ries, a. Mature; finished; complete; ready.

Ripen (ripn), v. n. [A.-S. ripian; Ger. reifen.]

[pp. ripening, ripened.] To grow ripe or mature; ragman meant a coward; sw. raggen, the devil.] A

Ripen related to FRIGID.] Sun; severity; rigidity.

Ripen a. [A.-S. ripia; Dut. rijp; Ger. reip; akin to Reap.]

[pp. ripening, ripened.] To grow ripe or mature; to make ripe.

Ripen related to FRIGID.] Sun; severity; ripad, a bank of a river.

Ripe, a. [A.-S. ripia; Dut. rijp; Ger. reip; akin to Reap.]

Ripen (ripn), v. n. [A.-S. ripian; Ger. reifen.]

[pp. ripening, ripened.] To grow ripe or mature; to make ripe.

Ripen related to FRIGID.] ragman meant a coward,—also the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, the devil.] A Ripe'ness, n. State of being ripe, manual ragmanni, a coward; Sw. raggen, a coward; Sw. ra

Mg'or, n. [L. rigor; rigere, to be stiff.] Exact-ness without any allowance; stiffness; sternness; severity; austerity.

Rig'or-ous, a. Partaking of rigor; rigid; severe; stern; harsh; exact; strict.

Rig'or-ous-ness, a. Severely; sternly.
Rig'or-ous-ness, a. Severity; sternness.
Rile, v. a. [Also spelt Roll.—Cf. Fr. rouiller, to make rusty (as iron, or as water); roulle, rust: Rise (or riz), n. Act of rising; ascent; increase said to represent robigilla, a dim. of L. robigo, or —beginning; origin:—an elevated place.

A small brook; a streamlet.

A small brook; a streamlet.

Ri'ly, a. Roily; turbid.

Rim, n. [A.-S. rima; Welsh, rhim; perhaps related to Brim.] A border; a margin; an edge.

—2, v. a. [pp. rimming, rimmed.] To border.

Rime, n. [A.-S. & Icel. hrim; Dut. rjim; Sw. rim; Dan. riim.—Cf. Gr. kpupós, frost. [Hoarfrost:

—[L. rima, a chink] a hole; a chink:—[a better chance]

spelling of RHYME a rhyme.

Rim'ple, v. a. & v. n. [A.-S. hrimpan, to wrinkle; hrympelle, a wrinkle; Ger. rümpfen, to wrinkle; Risk'y, a. Hazardous.

Rite, n. [Fr. rit, rite; L. ritus, a religious custom, hrympelle, a wrinkle; Ger. rümpfen, to wrinkle.
—See Rumple.] [pp. rimpling, rimpled.] To
pucker; to wrinkle.—2, n. A wrinkle; a fold:— [probably a nasalized form of RIPPLE] a ripple. Rind, n. [A.-S. & Ger. rinde.] Bark; husk; coat:

Rind, n. [A.-S. & Ger. rinde.] Dark; huse, coa-skin, as of pork.

Rind der-pest, n. [Ger. rind, cattle, and pest, a
pest (q. v.).] A fatal disease attacking cattle.

Ring, n. [A.-S. bring, Icel. bringr, Dut., Sw.,
Dan., & Ger. ring, a ring: perhaps related to
WRING.] A circle; a circle of metal; an annulet. a chime: the sound of bells. &c. :—a com-

bination of politicians or capitalists for illegitimate purposes; a clique.—2, v. a. [A.-S. hringan; Icel. hringa; Dut. ringe; control in the same object with another; a competitor.—2, a. Standing in competitor.—2, a. Standing in competition; emulous.—3, v. a. [pp. rivalling, rivalled.] To strive to excel; to enulate.

Standing in competition:—3, v. a. [pp. rivalling, rivalled.] To strive to excel; to enulate.

The state of the same object with another; a competition of the same object with another; a competition of the same object with another in the sam ringed; pp. ringing, ringed.] To encircle; to fit with rings.

Ring'-dove (ring'duv), n. A kind of pigeon with a ring of white about its neck. Ring'lead-er, n. The head of a riotous body.

Ring'let, n. A small ring; a curl.

Ring'let, n. A small ring; a curl.

Ring'let, n. A small ring; a curl.

Ring'worm (-würm), n. A circular tetter, of parasitic (vegetable) origin.

Rink, n. [A variant of Rinc.] A skating-pond or Rinse, v. a. [Fr. rincer, Icel. hreinsa, Dut. rense, Sw. rensa, to rinse; Icel. hreins, Dan. reen, Ger.

Sw. rensa, to rinse; Icel. hreins, Dan. reen, Ger.

rin nure [[n. nicer] [n. hreinsa, Dut. rense, Sw. rensa, to rinse; Icel. hreinsa, Dut. rense, Sw. rensa, to rinse; Icel. hreinsa, Dan. reen, Ger.

Rinse, v. a. [Fr. vincer, Icol. hreinsa, Dut. rense, Sw. rensa, to rinse; Icol. hrein, Dan. reen, Ger. rein, pure.] [pp. rinsing, rinsed.] To wash; to cleanse by washing.

Right'eous (rī'chus) [rīt'yus, E. F. K. Sm. C.; rī'chus, Rī'ot, n. [Fr. (obsolescent) riote, rīcte, It. riotta, a che-ūs, W. P. J.; rīt'e-ūs, Ja.], a. [A.-S. ribt wis.—See Riour and Wiss.] Conformed to the divine law; just; virtuous; equitable; uprīgha Rīght'eous-ly (rī'chus-le), ad. Justly.
Rīght'eous-ness (rī'chus-les), m. [A.-S. rībteis nes.] Justice.

Risht'eou's (rīt'chus-les), ad. Justly.
Rīght'eous-ness (rī'chus-les), ad. Justly.
Rīght'eous-nes rioted.] To revel; to raise an uproar.—To run riot, to act or to grow without restraint.

riot, the act of to grow without restraint.
Ri'ot-ois-ly, ad. In a riotous manner.
Rip, v. a. [Norwegian ripa, 8w. repa, to scratch:
a variant of Rive.] [pp. ripping, ripped.] To
tear; to lacerate:—to disclose.—2, n. A laceration:—a wicker fish-basket.

Ri-pā'ri-an, a. [L. riparius, belonging to a riverbank; ripa, a bank or shore.] Relating to the bank of a river.

ripping, Tippied. I of iret on the surface, as water, -2, n. Agitation of water; a rimple:

[Dut. repel; Ger. riffel; Elw Ger. repe, repel, reppel, a flax-comb; Dut. repelen; Ger. riffeln, to ripple flax] a large flax-comb.

[stones.

Rip'ra, n. [Cf. Riff-Raff.] A structure of loose

Rise (riz), v. n. [A.-S. risan; Dut. rijzen; Icel. risa; Goth. reisan.] [i. rose; pp. rising, risen.]
To get up; to arise; to ascend:—to grow.

rubigo, rust.] [pp. rilli z, rilled.] To make turbid; to roil:—to irritate.

Rill, or Rill-[et a, [Welsh rhill, for rhigol, a larghing; auglistic, ridere, risine, to laugh.] trench, a row; Low Ger. rille, a rill.—See DRILL.]

Ris-i-bl'(-tx, n. [Larghing; laughable; ridiculous; exciting laughter.

Ris'ing, n. Act of getting up:—insurrection.
Risk, n. Port. risco, a rock, a danger; Sp. risco,
a rock; It. rischio, risco, risico, a risk; risicare, to risk; Fr. risque, a risk; risquer, to risk. The Spani-h risco, a rock, appears related to L. re-, back, and secare, to cut.] Hazard; danger; a chance of harm.—2, v. a. [pp. risking, risked.]

Accementy; Skr. rid, a way, a usage; ri, to go.]
A solemn act or ceremony of religion.
Rit'u-al (rit'yu-al), a. [L. ritualis.—See Rite.]
Relating to rites or ceremonies; ceremonial; ceremonious.—2, n. A round, or a system, of

same brook, neighbors,—hence competitors.] One who is in pursuit of the same object with an-

Rive, v. a. [Icel. rifa, Dan. rive, Sw. rifva, to tear; Dut. ripen, Ger. reiben, to grate, to rub.] [i. rived; pp. riving, riven.] To split; to part asunder; to cleave.—2, v. n. To be split or rent asunder.

riparius, riparian; ripa, a bank: remotely connected with L. rivus, a stream. A current of

mîen, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ç, Ç, Ş, soft; Ç, Ø, s, F, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this.