A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Where this mark * follows the word, it signifies that such word is not to be found in the Dictionary of Dr. Johnson.

Where this mark † follows the word, it signifies that addition or alteration is made in respect either to the etymology, or definition, or example, of the word given by Dr. Johnson.
RAB

R, + Is called the canine letter, because it is
uttered with some resemblance to the growl
or snarl of a cur; it has one constant sound
in English, such as it has in other languages; as
red, rose, more, muriatrik: in words derived
from the Greek, it is followed by an h, rhapsody: r is
never mute, unless the second r may be accounted
mute, where two rr are used; as myrrh.

R is the doge's letter, and hurreth in the sound:
the tongue striking the inner palate, with a

To Ra'bate. v. n. [rabattre, Fr.] In falconry, to
recover a hawk to the fist again. Ainsworth.

Ra'bato. + n. s. [from the Fr. rabattre, to put back,
according to Menage; because it was at first
nothing but the collar of the shirt or shift turned
back towards the shoulders. T. Hawkins.] A
neckband: a kind of ruff.

I think your other rabat were better.

Shakespeare, Much Ado.

Broke broad jests upon her narrow level.
Pock'd her rabbats, and survey'd her st. 1.

Old Com. of Law Tricks.

To Ra'Bbet. v. a. [rabatre, raboter, Fr.] To pare
piece of wood so as to fit one another.

rabble plane of wood to cut part of the upper edge
straight or square down, that the edge
over board, cut down in the same manner,
into the square of the first; and this
over of two boards is called rabbeting.

Moxon, Mech. Ex.

frame hath every one of its lights rabbed on
half an inch into the frame, and all these
ved square.

Moxon.

[from the verb.] A joint made by
two pieces so that they wrap over one
drove in the hooks, they set the rabbets of the door
rabbits of the door-post.

Moxon.

}| n. s. A doctor among the Jews.

now rabbins say, that nature hath given man, for
ing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue,
d'gust.

Camden, Rem.

ki; for one is your master, even Christ,

St. Matt. xxiii. 8.

RAB

Rabb'Neill. + adj. [from rabbim.] Relating to the
notions of the rabbins.

We will not buy your rabbinnal fumes; we have one that
calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.


He is likewise to teach them—a great rabbinnal secret,
revived of late years by the fraternity of Jesuits, namely, that
contradictory interpretations of the same article may be both
of them true and valid.

Addison, Spect. No. 305.

I confess I have sometimes thought that there was good
sense, and good advice, in a certain rabbinnal saying, which
might pass for one of Pythagoras, for it is to be understood
in the allegorical way: “Throw a little salt upon your lamp;
it will burn the brighter and the stronger.”

Peters on Job, Pref. p. xl.

Rabbiniest. + n. s. One of those among the Jews,
who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions.

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions
were chiefly the rabbins, and their followers; from whence the party
had the name of rabbinit.

Stackhouse, Hist. of the Bib. vol. ii. B. 7. ch. 4.

Rabbir. n. s. [rabber, robbeket, Dutch.] A furry
animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the
ground.

I knew a wench married, as she went to the garden for
parsley to stuff a rabbit.

Shakespeare, Tam. of the Shrew.

A company of scholars, going to catch conies, carried one
with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that
if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring of them;
but he no sooner espied a company of rabbits, but he cried
aloud, ece multi enim sunt; which he had no sooner said, but the
conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by
them for it, answered, Who would have thought that the rabbit
understood Latin?

Bacon, Apophthegms.

Rabbile. + n. s. [rabula, Lat. rabulare, low Lat.] Dr. Johnson.—Rabula is a wrangler, a brawler; and
rabulare is to make the noise of such fellows. Serenius
therefore refers rabble to the Icel. rabba, to prate,
rabb, confused discourse. And so Kilian, rabbelen,
Teut. “confundere verba.” Hence rabbile-rate, in our
Exmore dialect, “a repetition of a long round-
about story,” as Grose has observed; and hence
rabblemant was applied contemptuously to those
who had prated a great deal upon a subject, a col-
clection of brawlers as it were. See the citations
from (Amner and Hall under RABBLEMENT). A
tumultuous crowd; an assembly of low people.

Country men, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a rem. Lead you to your deaths?

Shakes
4. A particular breed.
The race of mules, fit for the chariot, have the strength of the horse, the beauty of the stallion, and the sagacity of the ass.

5. A root or spring of ginger.

6. A particular strength or taste of wine; a kind of tawdiness.

7. Applied, from the preceding sense, by Temple to any extraordinary natural force of intellect, according to Dr. Johnson: it may, perhaps, be thought, however, as having no other meaning than that of stretch.

8. [Ras, Icelandick; haras, old French.] Contest in running.

9. Course on the feet.

10. Progress; course.

11. Train; process.

12. To race.

RACE. n.s. [race, Fr. from radice, Lat.] 1. A family ascending.

2. Family descending.

A race in a race; to run swiftly.

The horsebred to run for prizes.

The reason Huibras gives, why those, who can talk on trifles, speak with the greatest facility, is, that the tongue is like a racehorse, which runs the faster, the less weight it carries.

RACEMATION. n.s. [racematio, Lat.] 1. Cluster, like that of grapes.
A complete revivifying or
climatic medicine, always included in many weeks.

Brown, Virg. Err.

Perhaps the cultivation of the clusters of grapes.
He took much pleasure in a garden; and having brought
some curious instruments out of Italy for the recreation, en-
chanting, and embellishing, he was a great master in the use of
them.
Burnet, Life of J. Bedell, p. 130.

RACEMIFEROUS. adj. [racemus and fero, Lat.] Bear-
ing clusters.

RA(CE) R. n. s. [from race.] Runner; one that con-
tends in speed.
His stumbling foemenstride can trot as high
As any other Pagans can fly;
So the dull tell us was nimble in the mud.
Then all the swift-fined racers of the flood.

Dorset.
A poet's form she plucked before their eyes,
And had the nimblest racer seize the prize.

Pope.

RACH. * n. s. [paece, Sax. racce, Goth. From
reichen, Germ. vostigia odorari. Wachter. And so
he derives brach, the female hound, from be-
reichen.] A hunting dog.

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting
dogs; the one is called a racet, and this is a foot-catching
creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid
among the rocks; the female hereof is called in English a
brach.

Gentleman's Recreation, p. 28.

RACINESS. † n. s. [from racy.] The quality of being
racy.
Race, and raciness, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness.

Blackstone, Note on Shakespeare.

Montaigne, speaking rather what he thought than what he
read, has an energy of thought, and a raciness and force of
expression, that we but rarely meet with in any of our essay-
writers, except Jeremy Collier.

Biographia Britannica, p. 357.

RACK. † n. s. [rach, Dutch, from racen, to
stretch.]

1. An engine to torture.
Vex not his ghost: O let him pass! he hates him
That would, upon the rack of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himself, because he
had received a cross answer from his mistress.

Br. Taylor.
Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the rack expire.

Addison.

2. Torture; extreme pain.
A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him as
miserable as it does the meanest subject.

Temple.
A cool behaviour sets him o' the rack, and is interpreted as
an instance of averisement or indifference.

Addison.

3. Exaction.
The great rents and rackets would be unamorous.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Rel. (1604) O. 2. b.

4. Any instrument by which extension is performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long haws in use
amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength,
without the help of any yender or rack that are used to others.

Williams, Math. Magick.

5. A distaff; commonly a portable distaff, from which
they spin by twirling a ball. It is commonly spoken
and written rack.

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empyre, the woolly rack, and fill the reed.

Dryden.

6. (Rack, Dutch, a rack. Dr. Johnson.—"Rack means
merely that which is reeled; — the past tense, and
therefore past participle, peach or pec, of the Sax.
verb peacan, exhale, to rack; a vapour, a steam,
an exhalation." Mr. H. Took, Div. of Purl. ii. 397.
Accordingly Mr. Tooke will not at all admit the definition
of both as given by Dr. Johnson, namely,
"the clouds as they are driven by the wind." Dr.
Johnson's definition is certainly not exact. Never-
theless, rack is well known in England in a similar
meaning: "the rack rides," a Lincolnshire ex-
pression, used of the clouds moving swiftly: "the
rack of the weather," the track in which the clouds
move, used in the North according to Grorse.) Thin
vapours in the air.

The winds in the upper region, which move the
clouds below, which we call the rack, and are not
perceived below, pass without noise.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That, which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack dissimul, and makes it indistinct.

As water is in space.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve.

And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the rack stand still.
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

The upper part of the scene, which was all of clouds,
and made artificially to swell and ride like the rack, began to open;
and, the air clearing, in the top thereof was discovered Juno.

B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Shall I stay
In the middle air, and stay.
The sailing rack? —

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

As wintry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful rack of heaven
Stands without motion, and the tide undriven.

Dryden.

7. [paece, the occupit, Saxon; racce, Icelandick.
hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the
table.
Dr. Johnson.—Simply the neck or crag of
mutton, in Lancashire.

A chicken, a rabbit, rib of a rack of mutton, wing of a ca
pon, &c.

Burton, Anat. of Met. p. 74.

8. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

A wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle
Their hulls they send to pastures far.
Or hills, or feed them at full racks within.

Mey, Virgi.

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put in rack
because of the great quantity they tread down.

Mortimer.

He hid the nimble hours
Bring forth the stools; the nimble hours obey:

From their full racks the generous steeds retire.

Addison.

9. A wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle.

To rack. † v. n. [from the noun.] To stream or fly
as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
Not separated with the rack云 clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky.

Shakespeare.

Stay, clouds, ye rack too fast.

Burton and Pl. IV. Four Pl. in Ox.

To rack. † v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack.

Unhappy most like tortured me,
Their joints now set to be new rack'd again.

Cowle.

Hold, O dreadful air,
You will not rack an innocent old man.

Dryden and L.

2. To torment; to harass.
The apostate angel, though in pain,

c Vaunting sloud, but rack'd with deep despair.

Milton, P.

3. To harass by exactation.
The landlords there shamefully rack their tenants, exact
of them, besides his covenants, what he pleases.

Spen.
The commons have thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.

Shakespeare.

He took possession of his just estate,
Not rack'd his tenants with increase of rent.

Drye.

4. To screw: to force to performance.
5. To stretch; to extend.
   a. Nor have 1 money nor commodity
   b. To raise a present sum
   c. Try what my credit can in Venice do,
   d. about every way, managing every little argument to the utmost advantage.
Tillotson, Ser. 6. It was worth the while for the adversary to rack invention, and to call in all the succours of learning and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and to wrest them out of our hands.
   Waterland.

6. To defeat; to draw off from the lees. {I know not whence this word is derived in this sense; reis, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to rinse; this is perhaps of the same race. Dr. Johnson.
   a. It has had the same origin ascribed to it as the noun; "racken, Dutch; recken, Germ. extends, et suoquc, i.e. to retch or draw out in length, as the tormentor doth the limbs of a delinquent, with the instrument so called: hence, to rack wines, i.e. to draw them out by long racking leaders, from the lees.
   Shakespeare.
   b. Butler's Engl. Gramm. 1633. Ind. Mr. Malone has made the same remark.
   Shakespeare.
   It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call racking, whereby it will clarify much sooner.
   Bacon.
   Some roll their rack about the cellar to mix it with the lees and, after a few days' resettlement, rack it off. Mortimer.

**RACK-RENT.** n. s. [rack and rent.] Rent raised to the utmost.
   a. Have poor families been ruined by rack-rents, paid for the lands of the church?
   Swift, Miscell.
   b. Rack-renter. n. s. [rack and renter.] One who pays the utmost rent.
   Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influence upon the utmost rent pays.
   Locke.

**RACKER.** n. s. [from rack.]
   a. One who torments.
   Such rackers of orthography as do speak dunt, when he should say doubt.
   Shakespeare, L. Tab. Lost.
   b. A wrestler: as, "a racker of laws, i.e. he that with subtle interpretation wresteth laws.
   Barrett.

**RACKET,** n. s. [of uncertain derivation; M. Casaubon derives it, after his custom, from gazis, the dash of fluctuation against the shore.]
   a. An irregular clattering noise.
   That the tennis-court keeper knows better than I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepest not racket there.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   b. A confused talk. In burlesque language.
   Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next door to faction, where they keep such a racket, that the whole parish is disturbed, and every night in an uproar.
   Swift.
   c. [Bouquet, Fr.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other senses.
   When we have matched our rackets to these balls, We will in France play a set,
   Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. Shakespeare.
   The body, into which impression is made, either can yield backward or it cannot; if it can yield backward, then the impression made is a motion; as we see a stroke with a racket upon a ball, makes it fly from it.
   Dryden on the Soul.
   He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro by the rackets of the second causes.
   Brandall against Hobbes.

**To Racket.** v. a. [from racket; at the game of racket; thus, like a tennis-ball, in temptation to another, till at last we sink. — Hervey.]
   a. Thus, like a tennis-ball, in temptation to another, till at last we sink.
   Dr. Hervey, Nine Sermons. (1748, 1754 p. 255.)

**To Racket.** v. n. [from the noun.] To go about in a sort of noisy manner; to frolick.
   Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and what they call "doing something," that is, racking about from morning to night, are occupations, I find, the wear out my spirits.
   Grey, Let. to Dr. Clarke, (1760.)
   He got his illness, not by scuntizing, racking, and riding post, as I had supposed, but by going with ladies to Vauxhall.
   Grey, Let. to Mason, (1761.)

**RACKERY.** adj. [from racket.] Making a noise. A low word.

**RACKING.** n. s. [from the noun.]
   a. Torture on a rack.
   The persecutions — were usually burnings, rackings, and wasting away their lives in miserable imprisonments.
   More on the Sec. Churches, p. 84.
   b. Torture of mind: as, the rackings of conscience.
   c. Process of stretching cloth on a rack to dry.
   d. Act of drawing off liquors from the lees.

**RACKING-PARCH.** n. s. Racking-parch of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time, and a shorter tread; and though it does not rid so much ground, yet it is something easier.
   Farrier's Dict.

**RACKOON.** n. s.
   The rackoon is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being clothed with a thick and deep fur: it sleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea-side, where it is hunted by dogs.
   Bailey.

**Racky.** adj. [perhaps from ray, Spanish, a root. Dr. Johnson. — Germ. Suev. ras, ras, quod acriest saporo; Serenius.] Strong; flavorful; tasting of the soil.
   Rich racy verses in which we
   The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see.
   Cowley.
   From his brain that Heiron distill
   Whose racy liquor did his offspring fill.
   Denham.
   The eider at first is very luscious, but if ground more early, it is more racy.
   Mortimer.
   The hospitable cage, in sage,
   Of social welcome, mix'd the racy wine.
   Late from the melting cask restored to light,
   By ten long years refin'd, and rose bright.
   W. B. Seabury.

**Rad.** v. a. [rad, red, and rod, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel; Eubulus and Thrasybulus have almost the same sense.
   Gibbon.]

**To RADDLE.** v. a. [rubb, Sex. fascia, a band; purbian, purbian, to wreath, to bind together.] To twist together. Mr. Tooke and Mr. Malone both cite the following example.
The differences, which are secondary and proceed from near radical differences, are plants are all figurative and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not.

Such a radical truth, that God is, springing up together with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion.

2. Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth betray the radical moisture, and carrieth it for company. 

Such the moisture of gout were separated, it might be contrived to burn without being consumed.

The sun beams render the honours hot, and dry up the radical moisture.

3. Serving to origination.

 RADIC'ALITY, n. s. [from radical.] Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, which contain the radicality and power of different forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the seminility of corn.

 RADICALLY, adv. [from radical.] Originally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in insects, who have not their vitalities radically confined into one place.

These great orbs thus radically bright, primitive founts, and origins of light, enliven worlds deny'd to human sight.

 RADIC'ALNESS, n. s. [from radical.] The state of being radical.

To RADICATE. v. a. [radicatus, from radiz, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Meditation will radicate these seeds, fix the transient gleam of light on warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistence in the soul.

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of unbelief, from radicated beliefs, and points of high prescription.

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes no impression enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of those images behind it, to strengthen the knowledge of the object: in which radicated knowledge, if the memory consist, there would be no need of preserving those atoms in the brain.

 RADICATE. adj. [from the verb.] Deeply infixed.

Every pious action leaves a certain tincture or disposition upon the soul, which, being seconded by actions of the same nature, whether by the superaddition of new degrees, or a more radicate fixation of the same, grows as length into a habit, or stability, of the force and fidelity of a certain nature.

 RADICATION, n. s. [radication, Fr. from radicate.] The act of taking root and fixing deep. They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclinations, and of different habits of mind, and degrees of radication of those habits; and to each of these some proper application was to be made to cure their seminility.

 RADIC. n. s. [radicule, Fr. from radiz, Lat.] Radicule is that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root.

 RADISH. n. s. [redce, Sax. radis, raport, Fr. raphanes, Lat.] A root, commonly eaten raw. Miller.

Yet euphony may not be left unused.

That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around; and purgant radish, biting infants' tongues, and plantain ribb'd, that heal's the reaper's wound.

 RADIUS. n. s. [Lat.] 1. The semi-diameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

 RADIX. n. s. [Lat.] The root.
miers [the Arabic] is still a living language, it may be made very instrumental in illustrating the present Hebrew; since so many of the radices, which are lost in the one, are still preserved in the other.

The true sense and meaning of words that are but once, or very rarely, used in a dead language, must be discovered, either from their derivation from some particular radices; or from the import of the passage, which leaves us no room to doubt of the sense of the word which is necessary to complete the context.

Palliser, Rem. on Scrip. (1799), p. 80.

To Raff. v. a. [refer, Fr. to catch, or snatch; also, to scrape. Cotgrave.] To sweep; to huddle; to take hastily without distinction. Their causes and effects I thus raff up together. Caren.

Raff. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A confused heap; a jumble. The synod of Trent was convened to settle a raff of errors and superstitions. Borrow on the Unity of the Church.
2. A low fellow. Riff-raff, the rab. Norfolk. Grose. See Riff-raff. [probably of French origin: il ne luy lairra rifi ne raff: he will strip him of all.]

Raffle. n. s. [Dr. Johnson barely notices the Fr. word raffle, deriving it from raffler, to snatch. The verb, however, is from the substantive, an old word in that language for "a game at three dice, wherein he that throws all three alike, wins whatsoever is set," according to Cotgrave; with which intelligence Dr. Johnson was unacquainted. The word is also very old in our language: "Now cometh hasardrie with his apertenauntes, as tables and raffles, of which cometh deceit." Chaucer, Persones Tale.] A species of game or lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine raffle. Arbuthnot on Coina.

To Raffle. v. n. [from the noun.] To cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.

The stranger weds, and blossoms, as before, in all the fruitless fopperies of life; Presents her weed, well-fancied, at the ball, And raffler for the death's-head on the ring.

Young, Night 7th. 5.

Letters from Hampstead give me an account, there is a late institution there, under the name of a raffling ship.

Tatler, No. 59.

Raff. n. s. [probably from ratis, Lat. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. H. Tovee considers raff as raffled, the past participle of the Sax. ragan, peagan, to rive, to reave, to tear away. Serienna refers it to the Icel. ragan, roof. From rafel, to roof.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber cross each other. Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal raff?
Shakespeare.

Fall the timber of thy lofty grove,
And form a raff, and build the rising ship.
Pope.

Raff. pret. of reave, or raff.

1. Bereft. Mischance —

2. Rent; severs.
Half furious unto his foe he came,—
A stroke at her with more than manly force,
That from her body full of fleshly sin,
He raff her hateful headse without remorse.
Spenser, F. Q. i. i. 24.

Rafter. n. s. [saxep, Sax. rafter, Dutch; corrupted, says Junius, from roof tree. Dr. Johnson. — See, however, what is said in the etymology of Raff. The second part of the timbers which are let fall, should be observed by them. The rafter of my body, bone, or the mighty, in these.

Being still with you, the muscle, since,
Whicr telle this house, will come again.
Donne.

I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly shoes
With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls.
Milton, Comus.

On them the Trojans cast
Stones, rafters, pillars, beams.
Dryden.

By Donaus, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, the use of shipping was first brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas, but on beams or rafters tied to one another.

Heylin.

From the East, a Belgian wind.

His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent;
The flames impell'd.

Dryden.

The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft rose every beam and rafter,
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after.
Swift, Metast.

Rafter'd. adj. [from rafter.] Built with rafters.
No rafter'd roofs with dance and tabor sound.
No noon-tide bell invites the country round.
Pope.

Ratty. adj. Damp; musty.
Norfolk. Grose.

In occidental coastes, the damps of the sea enter into the room of the departed sun; the oriental is famous for its dryness: the occidental mansions are, by their moisture, ratty.

Dr. Robinson, Bosanes, (1638), p. 146.

Rag. n. s. [hazco, torn; Sax. peyn, Gr. fis-

1. A piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tatter.
Cows, hoods and habits, with their wearer's cost. And flutter'd into rags. Milton, P. L. Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. Mortimer.

2. Any thing rest and tattered; worn out clothes: proverbially, mean dress.

Fathers that wear rags.
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall see their children kind.
Shakespeare, K. Lear. They took from me
Both coat and shoes, and all things that might be
Grace in my habit; and in place, put on
These tatter'd rags.
Chapman.

Worn like a cloth,
Grawn into rags by the devouring moth,
Sandys.

Content with poverty, my soul I arm;
And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm.
Dryden.

3. A fragment of dress.
He had first matter seen undrest;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one rag of form was on.
Hudibras.

4. A vulgar person; one of very low rank: a contemptuous or ludicrous word. See Tag.

Upon the proclamation, they all came in, both tag and rag.
Spenser on Ireland.

Out of my door, you witch, you rag,
You bagage!
Shakespeare, M. W. of Winds.

These overweening rags of France.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

What are this pair? — the ragged rascals? —
Yes. — More rogues: —
One is his printer in disguise, and keeps
His press in a hollow tree; where, to conceal him,
He works by glow-worm light; the moon's too open;
The other miserable rag is the composer.

Dr. Johnson, Memoirs of Court.

To Rag. v. a. [raggie, Icel. to reproach, to accuse. See To Bullrag. The Sax. peygn is the same.] To rate; to scold approbatorously: "I ragg'd him for it." North.

Pagge.

Ragbass. n. s. See the etymology of Ragamuffin.

Ragamuffin. n. s. [from rag and I know not what else. Dr. Johnson. — Adopted from the common.
RAGERY. *n. s. [from the last sense of the verb.] Wantonness. Obsolete.

He was all coltilh, ful of ragery. Chaucer, Metr. Tale.

RAGGED. † adj. [from rag; G. raug, Saxon.]

1. Rent into tatters.

How like a prodigal, The scarfed bark puts from her native bay, Hogs'd and embraced by the strumpet wind; How like the prodigal doth she return With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails, Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind. Shakespeare.

As I go in this ragged tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. Arbuthnot.

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited.

The tops of the ragged rocks. Isaiah, ii. 21.

The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen poured in their church steeples. C. Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

That some whirlwind bear Unto a ragged, fearful, hanging rock, And throw it thence into the raging sea. Shakespeare.

The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glass, rude and ragged. Burnet, Theory.

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support, And ragged virtue not a friend at court. Dryden.

4. Rugged; not smooth.

The wolf would batter away a ragged coat and a rawboned carcasse, for a smooth fat one. L'Estrange.

What shepherd owns those ragged sheep? Dryden.

5. Not smooth to the ear.

Their rough sound would make his rimes more ragged and rustic. Epist. pref. to Spencer's Shep. Cid.

My voice is ragged; I know, I cannot please you. Shakespeare, As you like it.

RAGGEDNESS. † n. s. [from ragged.]

1. State of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are, That bid the pelting of this pitiless storm! How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides, Your loop'd and window'd raggedness defend you? Shakespeare.

2. Unevenness, as of rocks.

RAGING. *n. s. [from rage.] Violence; impetuosity. Thou rulest the raging of the sea. Ps. lxxviii. 9.

The greater raging of his intertemperate passions. Feltham, Res. ii. 68.

RAGINGLY. † adv. [from raging.] With vehement fury.

We see one so ragingly furious, as if he had newly torn off his chains and escaped; another—stupidly senseless. Sp. Hall, Sel. Thoughts, § 61.

RAGMAN. † n. s. [rag and man.] One who deals in rag.

The man, that waited upon this executioner (of K. Charles I., when he gave the fatal blow, was a ragman in Rosemary lane. Dr. Rawlinson on the Esq. of K. Ch. I. Student, i. 300.

RAGMAN-ROLL. † See Rigmarole.

RAGOUT. † n. s. [French; and regourot ; from the low Lat. regus; and that from gustus; taste; South writes the word ragou.] Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

Isent upon nothing but their cooks, and their ragous. South, Seriv. iv. 73.

To the stage permit

Ragouts for Terence or Thetes of are.

'Tis good enough for thee! expose a Roman feast. Dryden.

No fah they reckon comparable to a ragout of smalls. Addison.

When art and nature join, the effect will be

Some nice ragout, or charming fricassey. King's Cooke.

RAGWORT. † n. s. [rag and wort.] A plant. Miller.

RAGSTONE. † n. s. [rag and stone.]

1. A stone so named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. Woodward on Minerals.
Light was the wound;—but the purple drops ran down his polished forehead, and descending like a blush, revealed the tender tissue underneath

Rabler.† u. s. [from rail.] A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies prince.

Railer.† u. s. [riggles, Ger. German.] A title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies prince.

Rail.† n. s. [riggles, German.] 1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.

RAIL.† n. s. [riggles, German.] 1. A cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.

2. A series of posts connected with beams, by which any thing is inclosed: a pole is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected: a rail is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it.

A man, upon a high place without rails, is ready to fall.

A large square table for the commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a rail for others which went round.

3. A kind of bird.

Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, and pheasant. Cornus, Surv. of Cornwall.

4. [riggles, Sax. diminutive of parx, the past tense of praxt, to cover. Mr. H. Took, Div. of Purl. ii. 231.] A woman’s upper garment. This is preserved only in the word nightsrail, Dr. Johnson says; but without any example. 2

I was once—queenlike clad:

This downe about my neck was cast a rail
Of base imbroder’d.


To Rail.† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with rails.

The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this should first have been planched over, and rail’d about with battlements. Carex, Surv. of Cornwall.

As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, so ought it to be fenced in and rail’d.

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and rail’d in the communion-table.

Addison, Spect.

2. To range in a line.

They were brought to London all rail’d in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed some at London, and the rest at divers places.

To RAIL. v. n. [railler, Fr. railler, Dutch.] To use insolent and reproachful language; to speak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms; formerly with on, now commonly with at.

Your husband is in his old lunes again; he so rail’d against all married mankind, curvus eves’s daughters. Shakespeare.

What a monstrous fellow art thou? thus to rail on one, that is neither known of thee, nor knowest thee. Shakespeare.

Till thou canst not rail the scars from off my hand, The bans offend at thy lungs to speak so loud. He kept me behind; being down, insult’d, rail’d, And put upon him such a deal of man, That wondred him. Shakespeare.

Angels bring not railing accusation against them. P. ii.

The plain the forestsloth disdain.

The forests rail upon the plain.

If any is angry, and rails at it, he may securely.

Thou art my blood, where Johnson has no part; Where did his wit on learning fix a brand, And rail at his he did not understand? Dryden.

Lebba for ever on me rail’d, To talk of me she never falls.

To Rail.† v. n. [railler, old French.] To flow.

His brother saw the red blood rage

Adowne so fast.

Instead of rest thou leuest railing tears.

RAILER.† n. s. [from rail.] A small bird that perches near the ground; it is a detractor of the most odious kind. It is also a title given to Hindoo chiefs: it signifies prince.

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Vol. IV.
RAI'INESS. n. s. [from rain]. The state of being showery.

RAI'N-WATER. n. s. [rain and water.] Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.

RAI'NY. adj. [from rain; penry, Saxon.] Showery; wet; moist.

RAI'N.† n. s. [ren, Saxon; rigen, Icel. and Goth.]

1. The moisture that falls from the clouds.

When shall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in rain?

With strange roots, balls, and showers were they persecuted.

The last clouds pour
Into the sea an useless shower,
And the saints exult in the rain;
For which poor farmers pray'd in rain.

Rain is water by the bee's of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and descends in drops.

Ray.

2. Any shower.

The fair from high the passing pomp behold;
A rain of flowers is from the windows roll'd.

3. A furrow, or the lower part of the ridge, in some parts of England.

They reap'd the corn that grew in the rain to serve that turns, as the corn in the ridge was not reaped.

RAI'NBEAT.† adj. [rain and beat.] Injured by rain.

Figures half obliterated
In rain-beat marble, near to the church-gate.

Upon a cross-leg'd tomb.

RAI'NHOw. n. s. [rain and bow.] The iris; the semicircle of various colours which appears in showery weather.

Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a perfect rainbow, not more pleasant to the eye than to the mind, so easily to be seen in the morning sky.

To see another hue unto the rainbow.

The rainbow is drawn like a nymph with large wings dispersed in the form of a semicircle, the feathers of sundry colours.

They could not be ignorant of the promises of God never to drown the world, and the rainbow before their eyes to put them in mind of it.

This rainbow never appears but where it rains in the sunshine, and made artificially by sprinkling up water, which may break afoth, and scatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true position to the rain and sun; this bow is made by refraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain.

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a rainbow of alternate rays.

Gay of Lyceus but herself is old.

Young.

RAI'NDEER.† n. s. [hunaje, Saxon; rangifer, Latin.]

A deer with large borns, which, in the northern regions, draws sledges through the snow.

It is a custom with the northern savages to divers themselves with a song, while they journey through the snowy woods to pay a visit to their mistresses. This is addressed by the lover to his reindeer, which is the creature that in that country supplies the want of horses.


RAIN-WATER is to be preferred before spring-water.

RAI'N-† adj. [from rain; penry, Saxon.] Showery; wet; moist.

Our gaieties and our griefs are all bemich'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day, and a contentious woman, are alike.

To weild the day and weep the weary night,
With rainy eane and sighs cannot be told.

Why drop thy rainy eyes,
And sullen clouds hang on thy heavie brow?

To RAISE.† n. s. [rzan, Swedish; rier, Danish; reisa, Icel. raisian, Goth.]

1. To lift; to heave.

The elders went to raise him up from the earth.

Such a bulk as no twelve bars could raise,
Twelve starving barrows of this degenerate day.

2. To set upright; as, he raised a mast.

3. To erect; to build up.

Take his carcass down from the tree, cast it at the entering of the gate, and raise thereon a heap of stones.

4. To exalt to a state more great or illustrious.

5. Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far from the ability to raise and amplify an estate.

Thou so pleased,
Canst raise thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union.

5. To amplify; to enlarge.

That eyesless head of thine was first fur'd flesh,
To raise my fortunes.

6. To increase in current value.

The plate-pieces of eight were raised three pence in the Temple.

7. To elevate; to exalt.

The Persians gazing on the sun;
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it shone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were rais'd,
And soon they worship'd, what at first they prais'd.

8. To advance; to promote; to prefer.

This gentleman came to be raised to great titles.

9. To excite; to put in action.

He rais'd the stormy wind.

He might raise.

The animal spirits, that from pure blood arise,
Thence rais'd disenter'd thoughts.

Gods encouraging gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune raising his tempests.

10. To excite to war or tumult; to stir up.

He first rais'd their head against usurping Richard.

They neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people.

11. To rouse; to stir up.

They shall not awake, nor be rais'd out of their sleep.

12. To give beginning of importance to; as, he rais'd the family.

13. To bring into being.
The hath ventured from the deep to raise
God venenates to raise another world
From him. Milton.

14. To call into view from the state of separate spirits
The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal
sacrifices, were raised. Sendes, Journey.
These are spectres the understanding raises to itself, to fasten
its own lassiness. Locke.

15. To bring from death to life.
He was delivered for our offences, and raised again for our
justification. Rom. iv. 25.
It is even in dishonour, it is raised in glory; it is solemn in
weakness, it is raised in power. 1 Cor. xv. 22.

16. To occasion; to begin.
Raise not a false report. Ex. xxxii. 1.
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead
bodices from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferry-
man of hell, and solemn stories raised after him. Brown.
Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. Milton.

17. To set up; to utter loudly.
All gale, and all admirable, and raise a shouting sound.
Dryden. Dryden.

18. To collect; to obtain a certain sum.
Britain, once despised, can raise
As ample sums, as Rome in Caesar’s days.
Arbuthnot. I should not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but raise five pound.
Gay.

19. To collect; to assemble; to levy.
He out of smallest things could without end
Have raised incessant armies. Milton, P. L.

20. To give raise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to raise
That name. Milton, P. L.

21. To procure to be bred or propagated: as he
raised sheep; he raised wheat where none grew before.

22. To raise is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to
high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous,
or to do something that may be by an easy
figure referred to local elevation.

23. To Raise paste. To form paste into pies without
a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. Spectator.

24. To Raise the siege. To relinquish the attack of
a place, and the works thrown up against it. This
sense is modern; and seems to contradict, as Mr.
Malone also observes, the assertion of Dr. Johnson
under the 2d meaning: this implying extinction,
putting an end to; unless the action, raising a
siege, be interpreted the rising up and departing of
those, that sat down before the place.

raise. v. a. [raise.] One that raises.
She drank the deep-sea water of the spring.
At Aethusus, the most nourishing
Liver of heards.
Then shall stand up in his estate a raiser of taxes.
Den. xi. 29, 30, 32.

They that are the first raisers of their houses, are most in-
judgment towards their children.
Bacon.
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and raisers of
a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue.
Bp. Taylor.
Raiser of human kind! by nature cast,
Naked and helpless.
Thomson, Autumn.

Raisin. n. a. [racemus, Lat. raisin, Fr.]
Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to
remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then
dried: grapes of every kind, preserved in this
manner, are called raisins.

Dried grapes or raisins, boiled in a convenient proportion
of water, make a sweet liquor, which being steeped distilled,
afford an oil and spirit much like the raisins themselves.
Engle.

RAKE. v. n. z. [race, race, Sax. rache, Dutch; the
participle of the Goth. riejan, to collect; to draw
together, to rake together, Mr. H. Tooke.]
1. An instrument with teeth, by which the ground is
divided, or light bodies are gathered up.
At Midsummer down with the brome and brake,
And after abroad with thy fork and thy rakes.
—Tusser.
O that thy bounteous Deity would please
To guide my rake upon the cinking sound
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground.
Dryden.
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rufous locks
with a rake.
Garr. 2. [Racaille, Fr. the low rabble; or reket, Dutch, a
worthless cur-dog. See RAKEHILL: of which this
meaning seems to be the abbreviation.] A loose,
disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow;
a man addicted to pleasure.
The next came with her son, who was the greatest rake
in the place, but so much the mother’s darling, that she left her
husband for the sake of this graceless youth.
Addison.
Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen.
Arbuthnot.
Men, some to business, some to pleasure take;
But every woman is at heart a rake.
The sire saw smiling his own virtuous wake;
The mother begg’d the blessing of a rake.
Pope.
To dance at publick places, that fops and rakes might
admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motions.
Lau.

3. As lean as a Rake. Dr. Johnson considers rake
as a cur-dog, and therefore this expression to
mean, as lean as a dog too worthless to be fed.
Mr. Steevens believes the proverb to owe its
origin simply to the thin taper form of the instru-
mment made use of by haymakers; citing Chaucer
and Spenser as thus using the expression; yet
admitting Stanlyhurst and Churchyard to favour
Dr. Johnson’s supposition. Rake for a dog is
old in our language: Sax. raecce; Ice. raekki. See
RACH.
As keen was his ear as is a rake.
Chaucer, C. T. Pred.
His body lean and meagre as a rake.
Spenser, F. G.
A maigre lean rake,
Stanlyhurst, Tr. of Virgin, (1581.)
As lean as rake in every rib.
Churchyard, Disc. of Man’s Life, (1593.)

To RAKE. v. a. [rachin, Sax.]
1. To gather with a rake.
Now barlike, and rake it, and set it on coaks.
Tusser.
Harrows’ iron teeth shall everywhere
Rake helments up.
May, Virgil’s Georgics.
If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet
they are forced to rake it out of dung-hills; and accordingly
the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract.
South.

2. To clear with a rake.
As they rake the green-appearing ground,
The rusted hay-cotch rises.
Thomson.

3. To draw together by violence.
An eager desire to rake together whatsoever might prejudice
or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath
caused the collector’s pen so to run as it were on wheels, that
the wind which should guide it, had no leisure to think.
Hooker.

What pities of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, if the name of thrift,
Does he rake this together?
—Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
RA

A rakehell of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, profligateness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. Swift.

RAKEHELL. adj. Base; wild; outcast; worthless.

Out of the fry of these rakehell horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied. Spencer in England.

Amid their rakehell bands, they spied a lady left all succourless. Crying, and holding up her wretched hands To him for aid, who long in vain their rage withstands. 

Spencer, F. Q.

RAKEHELLY. adj. [from rakehell.] Wild; dissolute. I scorn the rakehelly courts of our ragged ryners, which without learning bose, without judgement jampes, without reason rage and foam. Epist. Pref. to Speyer's Epit. Cal.

No breaking of windows or glasses for spight, And spoiling the goods for a rakehelly prank. B. Jonson.

RAKER. n. s. [from rake.] One that rakes.

RAKESHAME. n. s. [rake and shame.] A base, rascally fellow. Kersye.


RAKISH. adj. [from rake.] Loose; lewd; dissolute.

There seldom can be peculiarly in the love of a rakeish heart. Richardson, Clarissa.


To RALLY. v. a. [rallier, Fr.]

1. To put disordered or dispersed forces into order. With rallied arms to try what may be yet. Regain'd in heaven. Milton.

Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines; prompt them to rally all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy. Decay of Chr. Piety.

Luther deters men from solitaires; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that rallies our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without. Atterbury.

2. (Railer, Fr.) To treat with slight contempt; to treat with satirical merriment. Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and rallies me upon a country life. Addison, Spect.

Rallies to me, after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to rally and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire. Add.

Strophon had long confus'd his am'rous pain, Which gay Corinna rally'd with disdain. Gay.

To RALLY. v. n.

1. To come together in a hurry. If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, had he not, say, the innumerable parts of matter chance just then to form and to form themselves into this new world.

2. To come again into order. The Grecians rally, and their pow'r's unite; With fury charge us.

3. To exercise satirical merriment. They writ, arald, and thymed, and sung, and said, and said nothing. Swift. Tale of a Tub. §2.

RAPE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Act of putting disordered or dispersed forces into order.

2. Exercise of satirical merriment.

RAM. n. s. [ram, Saxo.; ram, German; perhaps from the adjective ram, Germ. ramr, Goth. robustus, strong. Wachter, and Sereniuss.]

A wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.

The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, said in sport, that the king of rakehells was landed in the West, and that he hoped soon to see him. Bacon.
A male sheep; in some provinces, a tup.

The cates, being rank, turn'd to the rams.

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a ram tender.

Much like a well grownne bel-weather, or tertled ram he shews.

Chapman.

You may draw the bones of a ram's head hang with strings of heads and rippes banda.

Preschon on Drawing.

A ram their offering, and a ram their meat.

Dryden.

Aries, the vernal sign.

The ram having pass'd the sea, serenely shines,

And leads the year.

Cretch. Mamillia.

An instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Let not the piece of virtue, which is set

Betwixt us, as the cement of our love,

To keep it builded, be the ram to batter

The fortress of it.

Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any rams or engines of war did cast down Jericho, gave a fierce assault against the walls.

Mac. xii. 15.

To RAM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,

That long time have been barren.

Shakespeare.

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by ramming with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.

Rowe. Hen. V. VII.

The charge with bullet, or paper or water and hard stopped, or with powder alone rammed in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudness of the report.


Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which the wind doth move, and cover from the sun shine.

Addison.

2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

As when that devillish iron woreth

In deepest hell, and fram'd by furies skirles,

With wind's nitre and quick sulphur fraught,

And ramm'd with bullet round ordain'd to kill.

Spenser.

He that proveth the king.

To him will we prove loyal; till that time,

Have we rammed up our gates against the world.

Shakespeare.

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine.

Hayward.

This into hollow engines, long and round,

Thick rammed, at th' other bore with touch of fire,

Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth

Such implements of mischief, as shall dash

To pieces.

Milton. P. L.

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some sound materials, and rammed to make the foundation solid.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

RA'MAGE. n. s. Branches of trees; from ramus, Lat. a branch. Dr. Johnson. — This old word, of which Dr. Johnson has produced no example, had a more extensive meaning; and is French.

"Ramage, boughe, branches, or any thing that belongs thereto; hence the warbling of birds recorded, or learnt, as they sit on boughs; also kindred, or lineages, or a branch of a pedigree."

Cotgrave.

In the sense of the word, as applicable to birds, an old poet has elegantly employed it.

My lute, be as thou wast, when thou didst grow

With thy green mother in some shady grove,

When innomendelous winds but made thee move,

And birds on thee their ramage did bestow.

Drummond. Sonn. to his Lute.

RA'MAGE. adj. [old Fr. ramaige, sauvage; and Cotgrave, Ramage, "of or belonging to branches; also ramage, hagard, wild, homely, rude."] Wild; also.

He is not wise, no sage.

No more than is a gate ramage.

Chauver, Rom. R. 584.

Norr must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and ramage hawks.


To RAMAGE. v. a. See To RUMMAGE.
2. The will reach the charge is to into the gun.

Rampant. adj. [from ramp, Lat.] Strong scented. An old word, and well authorized; although Dr. Johnson could find no example of it.

For all the world they stink as a gale;
Their savour is so rancid, and so bote,
That though a man a mile from them be,
The savour will infect him, trust me!


Savannahoos dogcast's goat's flesh; and so doth Brucerim, calling it a filthy beast, and rancid; and therefore supposest, it will breed rank and filthy substance.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 63.

Ramous. adj. [from ramus, Lat.] Branchy; consisting of branches.

Which vast construction and expansion seems unintelligible, by signifying the particles of air to be springy and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power.

Newton, Opt.

A ramous efflorescence, of a fine white spar, found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. Woodward in Josue.

To RAMP. v. n. [ramper, French; to paw like a lion; pumpe, Sax.]

1. To leap with violence; to rage.

When the comet home, she rampeth in my face, and cryeth, False coward! Chaucer, Monk's Prog.

Feeding tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely ramp. Spenser.

Out of the thickst wood
A ramping lion from his cloud, up leaped suddenly.
Hunting full greedy after savage blood. Spenser.

They gave upon us with their mouths; as a ramping and roaring lion. Ps. xxxii. 13.

Upon a bull that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions ramp'd, and seiz'd and tug'd. Chapman.

All which require a style not ramping, but passionately se-

2. To sport; to play; to ramp.

Sporting the lion ramp'd; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. Milton, P. L.

They dance in a round, cutting capers and ramping. Spigh, Dever. of an Irish Feast.

RAMP. n. s. [from the verb.] Leap; spring.

He is variable ramping.

In your despatch, upon your purse. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

The bold Alcanist
Fled from his line ramp, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. Milton, B. A.

RAMPALLIAN. n. s. A mean wretch. Not now in use.

Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you fastidian!

Swift, Spec. XIV. P. II.

Out upon them, rampallians! I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers. Dryden, and Fl. Hon. Man's Fortune.

RAMPANT. v. n. [from rampant.] Prevalence; eminence.

That wave had so overmastered all; — the temporal power being quite in a manner evacuated by the rampancy of the spiritual.

As they are come to this height and rampancy of vice, from the countenance of their better, so they have took some such in the same, that the extravagances of the young with them the approbation of the old.

RAMPANT. adj. [rampant, Fr. pempent, Sax.]

A dragon — came in rampante among them all.
Fond love his darts at random, th.
And nothing springs from what he sows. — Weller.
The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity; the
angle which the missile is to mount by, if we will have it go
to its utmost random, must be the half of a right one; and
the figure of the missile must be such, as may give scope to
the base to bear it. — Dryden.
In the days of old the birds lived at random, in a lawless
state of anarchy; but in time they moved for the setting up of a
king.
Who could govern the dependance of one event upon an-
other, if that event happened at random, and was not cast
into a certain relation to some foregoing purpose to direct.
South. Sunn.
'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is drawn as like
as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at ran-
dom, and persuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own
Pope.
RANDOM. adj. Done by chance; roving without
direction.
Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And struck a random blow! 'twas fortune's work,
and fortune take the prize. — Dryden.
RANDY. adj. [perhaps a corruption of rant.]
Bauituous; obstreperous; disorderly. North.
Groc.
RANCE. n.s. The ring of a gun next to the
touch-hole. — Bailey.
RANG. pret. of ring.
Complaints were sent continually up to Rome, and ran; all
over the empire. — Gros. Claud.
To RANGE. v. a. [ranger, Fr. rangee, Weal. Dr. Johnson. — From the Germ. ring, a circle.
"Ring, concilium procurrex, consensus judicium:
solent enim, qui rei publicae causae convenient, cir-
cum formare considerando. Ab hoc substantivo — Gallus habent ranger, res et personas decente ordi-
nare et disponere, ut fieri solet in comitibus; et hinc
porno ring, jus praecedendi in conventu publico.
See Wachter in V. Ring. See also HANK.
1. To place in order; to put in ranks.
Macabous ranged his army by bands, and went against Tim-
noth. — Mac. xii. 20.
He saw not the marquis till the battle was ranged.
Clarendon.
Somewhat raiful
By false presumptuous hope, the ranged powers
Disband and wandering each his several way.
Purpure.
Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and
wherein they observe several individuals to agree, range them
into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs. Leets.
A certain form and order, in which we have long accustomed
ourselves to range our ideas, may be best for us now, though
not originally best in itself. — Wits.
2. To rove over. [Sueth. racca, vagare: rangea, hec
illec moveti. Serenius.]
To the scope thy lesser spaniel take,
Toad him to range the ditch, and force the brake. — Gay.
3. [Dutch, ranger, to shake.] To separate the flour
from the bran; "to range through a sieve." — Hulcett.

To RANGE. v. n.
1. To rove at large.
Caesar’s spirit, ranging for revenge,
With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch’s voice,
Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war. — Shakespeare.
I saw him in the battle range about,
And watch’d him, how he singled Chirnside forth. — Shakespeare.
As a roaring lion and a ranging bear; so is a wicked ruler
over a poor people. — Prov. xxviii. 15.
Other animals inactive range,
And of their doings God takes no account. — Milton, P.L.
Thanks. — *See also not re.*
The wilds e. shall find a friend. Addisso.

2. To be placed higher; to be ranked properly.
   "It's better to be lowly born, And range with humble lights in content; Than to be rank'd up in a glistening grief, And wear a golden sorrow." Shakespeare, Hen. VIII. That is the way to lay the city flat, To bring the roof to the foundation, And bury all which yet distinctly range, In heaps of ruin. Shakespeare, Coriol.

3. To lie in a particular direction.
   "Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show, Which way the forests range, which way th' rivers flow." Drayton.

**Range.** n. s. [from range, Fr. from the verb.]

1. A rank; anything placed in a line.
   "You fled From that great face of war, whose several ranges Frighted each other." Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop. "The light, which passed through its several interstices, painted so many ranges of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white." Newton. From this walk you have a full view of a huge range of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons. Addison. These ranges of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours and receiving rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of. Braddy, Sermon.

2. A class; an order.
   "The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature." Hale.

3. Excursion; wandering.
   "He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and centre it in his own breast." South, Sermon.

4. Room for excursion.
   "A man has not enough range of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest." Addison.

5. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or ranked in order.
   "The range and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts." Field, Life of Hammond. "Far as creation's ample range extends, The scale of sensual mental powers ascends." Pope. "Judge we by nature? Habit can efficace; Affections? they still take a wider range." Pope.

   "The ladder practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first range of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their customs." Clarendon.

7. A kitchen grate.
   "It was a vault vaulted for great dispence, With many ranges rear'd along the wall, And one great chimney." Spencer. The battery must be visible, and we need for our ranges a more spacious and luminous kitchen. Watson on Architecture. "The implements of the kitchen are spits, ranges, cobirons, and pots." He was bid at his first coming to take off the ranges, and let down the senders. L'Estrange.

8. A bolting sieve to sift meal.

**Ranger.** n. s. [from range;]

1. That ranges; a rover; a robber.
   "They walk not widely as they were wont, For fear of ranges and the great hoont, But privily proling to and fro." Spencer, Sea Cal. "Come, says the range, here's neither honour nor money to be got by staying." L'Estrange.

2. A dog that beats the ground.
   "Let your obsoucious ranges range around, Nor will the ravish spy direct in vain, But numerous covers gratify thy pain." Gay; Burton Sports.

3. An officer who tends the game of a forest.

Their father Tyrethus did his fodder bring, Tyrethus, chief ranger to the Latin king. Dryden.

**Rangership.** n. s. [from ranger.] Office of the keeper of a park or forest.

**Rank.** adj. [from range, Sax.]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.
   "Down with the grass, That growth in shadow so ranks and so stout. It is not thick same goteheard proud. That sits in yonder bank. Whose straying heard, themselves showde Among the bushes rank." Tennyson. "Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress! — That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty ranker than my wit." Shakespeare, In which disguise. "While other jests are something rank on foot. Her father hath commanded her to slip Away with Sinder." Shakespeare, M. W. of Windsor. "Team last thy thitters com'n, with water is so rank." Drayton. "Hemp most hugely rank." Drayton. "Seven cars came upon one stalk, rank and good. Genus, they fancy that the differ'd lies in the manner of appulse, one being made by a fuller or ranker appulse than the other." Holder, Elem. of Speech.

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the rankest weeds. Addison.

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.
   "Seven thousand bound-tail'd sheep graz'd on his downs; Three thousand camels his rank pastures fed." Sandys. "Where land is rank, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow." Martineau.

3. [Rancidus, Lat.] Strong scented; rank.
   "Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes." Spencer. "In their thick breasts, Rank of gross diet, shall be enclosed, And forc'd to drink their vapour." Shakespeare. "The ewes, being rank." In the end of Autumn turned to the rams. Shakespeare. "The drying marshes such a stench convey, Such the rank steams of reeking Albina." Addison. "Hircina, rank with sweat, presumes To censure Phillis for perfumes." Swift, Miscell.

4. High tasted; strong in quality.
   "Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and rank, qualify it; the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with." Ray on the Creation. "Divers sea fowl taste rank of the fish on which they feed." Boyle.

Bisamium's hot-bed better serv'd for use. The soil less stubborn, and more rank the juice." Harte.

5. Rappant; high-grown; raised to a high degree.
   "For you, most wicked Sir, whom to call brother Would infect my mouth, I do forgive Thy rankest faults." Shakespeare, Tempest. "This Epiphanus cries out upon as rank idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences." Besliing, Dei Def. Discourse on Roman Idol. "'Tis pride, rank pride, and haughtiness of soul." The Romans call it stoicism. Addison, Cato. "This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the un- doubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the rankest encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the form Solon left." Swift.

   "My wife's a hobby-horse; deserves a name As rank as any fag-wench, that puts to Before her troth-plight." Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

7. The iron of a plane is set rank; when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving." Mason, Mech. Ex.
Rank.\[ rank, Fr.\] Dr. Johnson. — Sere-
nius cites the Arm. renu, dignitas, (and he might have
added the Sax. pene, superbia,) referring to
Wachter's derivation from ring : which see under
To Range. Chaucer uses renges for ranks.)

1. Line of men placed abreast.
   Fierce fiery warriours fight upon the clouds,
   In ranks, and squadrons, and right form of war,
   Which drilled blood upon the capitol.
   Shakespeare
   I have seen the cannon,
   When it hath blown his ranks into the air.
   Shakespeare
   Is't not pity
   That we, the sons and children of this isle,
   Fill up her enemies ranks?
   Shakespeare
   His horse-troopes, that the vantgard had, he strictly did
   command,
   To ride their horses temperately, to keep their ranks, and shun
   Confusion.
   Chapman

2. A row.
   West of this place down in the neighbour bottom,
   The rank of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
   Left on your right hand brings you to the place.
   Shakespeare
   A sylvan scene, and as the ranks ascend
   Shade above shade, a woody theatre.
   Milton, P. L.
   If the wind, in even ranks they stand,
   Like some well-marshalled and obstinacous band.
   Waller
   He could through ranks of ruin go,
   With storms above and rocks below.
   Dryden, Hor.

3. Range of subordination.
   That state, or condition, by which the nature of any thing
   is advanced to the utmost perfection of which it is capable,
   according to its rank and kind, is called the chief end or hap-
   piness of such a thing.
   Wilkins
   The wisdom and goodness of the Maker plainly appears in
   the parts of this stupendous fabric, and the several degrees
   and ranks of creatures in it.
   Locke

4. Class; order.
   The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is
   remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all ranks
   and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick bless-
   ings, equally join in spreading the infection.
   Atterbury.
   Nor rank nor sex escapes the general frown,
   But ladies are rip't up, and sins knock'd down.
   Young

5. Degree of dignity; eminence; or excellence.
   Her chand, she have made me mas, her ravish'd love
   In rank shall place me with the blest'd above.
   Dryden.
   These all are virtues of a meaner rank,
   Perfections that are pue'd in bones and nerves.
   Addison.
   He found many of the chief rank and figure overwhelmed
   in publick and private vices.
   Davenant.
   Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in
   Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth rank.
   Arbachton on Coins.

6. Dignity; high place; as, he is a man of rank.

To Rank. v. a. [ranger, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To place a-breast.
   In view
   Stood rank'd of seraphim another row.
   Milton, P. L.

2. To range in any particular class.
   If soore woe delights in fellowship
   And needly will be rank'd with other griefs;
   Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
   Thy father or thy mother.
   Shakespeare
   He was a man
   Of an unbounded stomach, ever
   Himself with princes.
   Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

3. To arrange methodically.
   Much is said touching the ranking of dignities as well tem-
   poral as spiritual.
   Selden
   Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
   Your tribes?
   Milton, P. L.
   Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders
   the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found out, when
   we see in what rank of beings it lies.
   Watts, Logick.

To Rank. v. n. To be ranged; to be placed.
   Let that one article rank with the rest;
   And thereupon give me your daughter.
   Shakespeare
   From struggling mountaineers, for publick good,
   Go rank in tribes, and quit the savage wood.
   Tuck

To Rankle. v. n. [from rank.] One who places or arranges.
   Sherwood

To Rankly.\[ rankly, adv.\] from rank.

1. Luxuriantly; abundantly.
   The blossoms of lust to bud did beginne,
   And spring forth rankly under his chine.
   Spencer, Spel. Cal. May

2. Rancidly; with strong scent.
   Hulow.
   The smoking of incense, or perfumes, and the like, smells
   rankly enough in all conscience of idolatry.
   More, Antid. against Idol. ch. 8

3. Coarsely; grossly.
   'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden,
   A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark
   Is, by a forged process of my death,
   Ranked abud'd.
   Shakespeare, Hamlet

Rankness.\[ rankness, n. s.\] from rank.

1. Exubrance; superfluity of growth.
   It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much rankness,
   things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should
   yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourish-
   ment, faileth.
   Hooker
   Begin you to grow upon me; I will physic your rankness.
   Shakespeare, As you like it

   Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
   Could not be wad'd in more; I am stilled
   With the mere rankness of their joy.
   Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.
   We'll like a bated and retired flood,
   Leaving our rankness and irregular course,
   Stoop low within those bounds; we have o'erlook'd.
   Shakespeare

   The crane's pride is in the rankness of her wing.
   L'Espranti
   He the stubborn soil manur'd,
   With rules of husbandry the rankness cur'd;
   Dryden

2. Strong scent.
AN

A remonstrance, or offensiveness, which
some persons are apt to, both in their breath and constitution.


RANNY. n. s . The shrewmouse.
The mus aranis, the shrewmouse or runny.
Brown.

To RANSACK. v. a. [Stu. Goth. ransak, de rapina inquirere; from ran, rapina, and saeka, querere.
Serenius.]

1. To plunder; to pillage.
A covetous spirit.
Warily seized day and night
From other covetous friends it to defend,
Whoso runneth standeth it to defend
Their work is made runnake Troy.
Spencer. Shakespeare.
Men, by his suggestion taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifted the bowels of the earth.
Milton, P. L.
The ransack'd city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden spoils.
Dryden.
The spoils which they from ransack'd house brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught.
Dryden.

2. To search narrowly.
I ransack the several caverns, and search into the storehouses of water, to find out where that mighty mass of water, which overflowed the earth, is bestowed.
Woodward.

3. To violate; to deflower.
With greedy force he ran the fort assail,
Whereof he wound possessed soon to be,
And with rich spoil of ransack'd chaste hosts.
Spencer.

RANSOM. n. s. [ransum, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Sueth. ant. ranaum, lytrum, [price of redemption]; from ran, rapina, and M. Goth. saum, pretium redemptionis. Scrocius. An e has needlessly been added to this word, that is, without the sanction of etymology or custom, by Dr. Johnson.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransum that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland.

Davies on Ireland.

Ere the third dawn ing light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise,
The sun that raised, which man from death redeems,
His death for man.
Milton, P. L.

Has the prince lost his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for ransum.
Denham.

This is a ransum Albinari did pay,
For all the glories of so great a life.
Dryden.

To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only Son into this world to save sinners, and to give his life a ransum for them, would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest wits.

Tilton.

The avenging power
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,
Till the fantaske be render'd to her sire,
And ransum free restor'd to his abode.
Dryden.

To RANSOM. v. a. [ransoomer, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or punishment.

How is't with Titus Lartius?
— Condemning some to death and some to exile
Ransoomer him, or pining, threatening the other.
Shakespeare.

I will ransoom them from the grave, and redeem them from death.
Hor. xiii. 14.

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise
His brethren, ransoom'd with his own dear life.
Milton, P. L.

RANSOMER. n. s. [from ransom.] One that redeems.

O, ransom'er and redeemes
Of all the worlde!
Old Morality of Every Man.

RANSOMLESS. n. s. [from ransom.] Free from ransum.

Ransomless here we set our prisoners free.
Deliver him
Up to his pleasure ransomless and free.
Shakespeare.

The rest be free.
Beaum. and F. Prophets.

RAP

Such a scene of cloud and tempest as turns all to shipwreck
without haven, or shore, but to a ransomless captivity.

Milton, Tetradchordon.

To RANT. v. n. [randa, Dutch, to rave.] To rave
in violent or high-sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my ranting host of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse; when he looks so merily.
Shakespeare, M. W. Winter.

Nay, an thou'll mouth, I'll rant as well as thou.
Shakespeare.

They have attacked me; some with piteous moans, others
grinning and only showing their teeth, others ranting and
hooting, others scolding and reviling.

Selling street.

RANTER. n. s. [from rant.] High sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a fantastick age.
Was forc'd to let his judgment stoop to rage,
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;
Decem then the people's, not the writer's sin,
Almanor's rage, and rants of Maximin.

Grannell.

This is a stolick rant, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things.

Alsterbury, Pref.

RANTIPOLE. adj. [This word is wantonly formed from rant.]
Wild; roving; rakish. A low word.

What at years of discretion, and compared, is this rantipole rate?

Congreve, Way of the World.

To RANTIPOLE. v. n. To rant about wildly. A low word.

The eldest was a tarmagant imperious wench; she used to rantipole about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs.

Arbutnot.

RANTISH. n. s. Tenets of the wretches called ranters.

Denying the eternal and immutable respects of things, frustrates all the noble essays of the mind or understanding of man.
In the said denial are laid the foundations of rantists, debauchery, and all dissolutions of life.

By. Ruth, Disc. of Truth. § 11.

RANTTY. adj. [from rant.]
Wild; mad. Cumbrian dialect.

RA'NULA. n. s. [Latin.]
Ranula is a soft swelling, possessing the salivars under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filleth up the space between the jaws, and maketh a humour externally under the chin.

Wiseman, Surgery.

RANUS'CUL'TUS. n. s.
Crowfoot.

Ranunculuses excel all flowers in the richness of their colours: of them there is a great variety.

Mortimer.

RAP. n. s. [rapp, Su. Goth. icats.]

1. A quick smart blow; a knock.

Hulot.

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? Has old Lewis given thee a rap over thy fingers ends?

Arbutnot.

2. Counterfeit coin: a sort of cant term, perhaps from rapparce; which see.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeiters passed about under the name of rapt.

Swift, Dunciad. L. 11.

To RAP. v. n. [rappan, Sax. tangere; rapp, Su. Goth. icats.] To strike with a quick smart blow; to knock.
Knock me at this gate,
And rap me well, or I'll knock your sister's gate.
Shakespeare.

Comes a dun in the morning, and rap at my door.

Shakespeare. Poet and Dun.

To strike with a quick smart blow.

She rap'd 'em on the cowcobs with a stick.

Shakespeare. Lear.

Sometimes when a pert pope, upon some incidental advantage of differences arisen amongst them, would be more busy than they deemed convenient in tampering with their affairs, they did rap their fingers. 

Borrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

With one great peal they rap the door.

Like footmen on a visiting day.

Prior.

To rap out. [rap, Dutch, quick; rapée, old English haste. Prompt. Parv.] To utter with hasty violence.

So saying, he rap'd and round a knot or two.

Shelton. Tr. of J. Quivrote, iv. 18.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge, who rap'd a great oath at his footman. Addison.

To rap, v. a. [from rapio extra se, Lat. This word was, formerly, most frequently written rope.]

To affect with rapacity; to strike with exasperation; to hurry out of himself.

These are speeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but rap'd with admittance at the view of enjoyed bliss.

Hooker.

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being rap'd with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him. Hooker.

What thus rapée you? are you well?

Shakespeare.

The government I cast upon my brother,

And to my state grew stranger, being transported

And rap'd in secret studies.

Shakespeare.

You're rap'd in some work, some dedication.

Shakespeare.

Circled me

With all their welcomes, and as cheerfully

Dispose'd their rap'd minds, as if there they saw

Their natural country.

Chapman.

The rocks that did more high their foreheads raise

To his rap'd eyes.

Chapman.

To rap the field with touches of his string.

Drayton. Ecl. 5.

Thy musick-stains to bear.

More rapée my soul, than when the swelling winds

On rugged rocks their whistling voices dart.

P. Fletcher. Poesies.

I'm rap'd with joy to see my Marcia's tears.

Addison. Cato.

It is impossible duly to consider these things, without being rap'd into admiration of the infinite wisdom of the divine Architect.

Chamier, Phil. Principles.

Rap'd into future times, the bard begun,

A virgin shall conceive, a virgin bear a son!

Pop.

Let heaven seize it, all at once 'tis first,

Not touch'd, but rap't: not waken'd, but inspir'd.

Pop.

All things speak a God; but, in the small, Man trace out Him; in great, He seizes man;

Seizes, and elevates, and rapée, and fills

With new inquiries.

Young. Night Th. 9.

To snatch away.

He leaves the weal in way most beaten plain,

And rap'd with whirling wheels, influence the skenor,

With fire not made to burn, but fairly far for to shine.

Spenser.

From Oxford I was rap'd by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, to Redgrave.

Wotton, Rem. p. 322.

Underneath a bright sea flow'd

Of Jasper, or of Liquid-pearl, whereon

Who after came from earth, sailing arriv'd

Wat'd by angels, or flew o'er the lake

Rap'd in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.

Milton. P. L.

Standing on earth, not rap'd above the pole.

Milton. P. L.

He could not expect to be rap'd from conscience.

Dec. of Chr. Pitts. p. 52.

To seize by violence.

What their fathers gave her,

The sons rap'd from her with a violent hand.

Mi. for Mag. p. 541.

Adult's Jour, the king of

Fair Josian his deare love.

Drayton.

Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,

And dirke revenge of Philomela's rapée.

Roscommon.

2. Privation; act of taking away.

Pear grew after pear,

Fig after fig came; time made never rape

Of any chilly there.

Chapman. Odyss.


Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,

And ruin'd orphans of thy rapée complain.

Sandy.

Where now are all my hopes? oh never more

Shall they revive! nor death her rapée restore!

Sandy.

4. Fruit plucked from the cluster.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the rape, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluster, and wine pour'd upon them in a vesel, as from a vnt, where they are bruised.

Rap.

5. [hehep, Icel. districtus territorii viginti ad minimum villicis constans. Serenius:] A division in the county of Sussex.

The whole county, with respect to its civil partition, is divided into six parts, which are called rapeae: these are subdivided into hundreds.

Nat. Hist. of Sussex.

In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as lathes in Kent, and rapes in Sussex, each of them containing three or four hundreds a piece.

Blackstone.
RAP

3. An oath, or a lie. See To Rap out. A low word.
Bravely sworn! — though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that justly deserves to be called a rapper.

RAPPORT. n. s. [rapport, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, T. Temple, but not copied by others. Dr. Johnson. — Mr. Bagshaw says, that it had been before used in a sermon preached by Sanguin (afterwards archbishop of Canterbury) in 1660.
To obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books.

To Rap. n. v. n. [this word is used by Chapman for rap improperly, as appears from the participle, which from rapé would be not rapét, but rapéted. Dr. Johnson. Undoubtedly; and such was the usage of elder days, Dryden employing this word rapèted.] To ravish; to put in ecstasy.
You may safe approve.
How strong in inspiration to their love.
Their rapètting tunes are.

They in my defence are reasoning of my soul,
As rapèted with my wealth and beauties.
Drydon, Polyb. 8. 13.

RAP. n. s. [from rap.] 1. A trance; an ecstasy.
He understood only an extraordinary rapét and act of prophesying.

2. Rapidity.
In this encyclopaedia and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and rapé of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the other.

Drum, Polyb. 8. 10.

RA'P'TOR, n. s. [raptur, Lat.] A ravisher; a plunderer.
Winifred, who chose
To have her life by the lead rapèter split.
Drydon, Polyb. 8. 10.

Constantine condemns all sorts of raptors to the flames, as well those that ravished virgins against their wills, as those that stole them with their own consent against the will of their parents.

Christian Antig. ii. 375.

RAPTURE. n. s. 1. Violent seizure.
And thicke into our ship, he threw his flash:
That gat the rocke, or flat, her keele did dash
With headlong raputure.

Chapman.

2. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.
Could virtue be seen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but rapature.

Holyday.
Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind the higher great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into rapature.

Addison, Spec.

You grow correct, that once with raputure writ.
Pope.

3. Rapidity; haste.

The watery throng.
Wave rolling after wave, where way they found?
If steep, with torrent raperture; if through plain
Soft-ebb'ng; nor withstood them rock or hill.

Milton, P. L.

RAPTURED. adj. [from raptur.] Ravished; transported. A bad word.

He drew
Such madding draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his raputter'd thought
With luxury too daring.

Thomson, Summer.

RAP'TURIST. n. s. [from rapture.] An enthusiast.
Not in use.

Such swarms of prophets and rapturists have flown out of those hives in some ages.

Spencer on Vulg. Prophecies, (1665.) p. 43.
RA'PURous. adj. [from rapture.] Ecstatic; transporting.
Not will he be able to forbear a rapturous acknowledgment of the infinite wisdom and contrivance of the divine Architect.
Blackmore.
Are the pleasures of it so inviting and rapturous? is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? Collet.
RA'RE adj. [rarus, Lat. rare, Fr. in all the senses but the last.]
1. Scarc; uncommon; not frequent.
Live to be the shew, and guaze o’ the time;
We’ll have you, as our racer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole.
Shakespeare.
2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.
This jealousy
Is for a precious creature; as she’s rare,
Must it be great; and as his person’s mighty,
Must it be violent.
Shakespeare, Wint. Talc.
On which was wrought the gods and giants fight.
Rare work, all fill’d with terror and delight.
Cowley.
By the rest I judge one beauty rare.
Dryden.
3. Thinly scattered.
The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
These rarest of the vintner, these in flocks
Peturing at once, and in broad herds upspring.
Milton, P. L.
4. Thin; subtle; not dense.
They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect
Only such a rare and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.
So eagerly the fiend
O’er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way.
Milton, P. L.
The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the rare and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible.
Newton, Opt.
Bodies are much more rare and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer than gold, and gold is so rare, as very rarely, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetic effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it.
Newton, Opt.
Let rare not fully subdued by the fire. This is often pronounced rare.
New-laid eggs, with Banes’ busy care,
Turn’d by a gentle fire, and roasted rare.
Dryden.
RA'REEshow, n. s. [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing rare shoes.] A shoe carried in a box.
The fashions of the town affect us just like a rareeshow, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more.
Pope.
Of rareeshows he sung, and Punch’s feasts.
Gay.
RA'REFACTION. n. s. [rarefaction, Fr. from rarify.] Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to condensation.
The water within being rarefied, and by rarefaction resolved into wind, will force up the smoke.
Wotton on Architecture.
When exhalations, shut up in the cavities of the earth by rarefaction or compression, come to be more thickened, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty.
Burnet.
RA'REFIALLE. adj. [from rarefy.] Admitting rarefaction.
To RA'REFY.† v. a. [rarer, Fr. rarus and facio, Lat. rarify and facio were more proper. Dr. Johnson. —
This is a mistake; the original is rarefio, from raré, not rarus, and facio. Lucretius has used it more than once. The Fr. word also is rarefer. Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 309.] To make thin: contrary to condense. To the hot equator crowding fast,
Where highly rarefied the yielding air
Admits their steam.
Thomson.
To RA'REFY. v. r. To become rare.
Earth rarefies to dew; expanded more.
Dryden, Plak.
RA'RELY. adv. [from rare.]
1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.
His temperance in sleep resembled that of his meats; midnight being the usual time of his going to rest, and four or five, and very rarely six, the hour of his rising.
Perr, Life of Hammond.
Rarely they rise by virtue’s aid, who lie
Plung’d in the depth of helpless poverty.
Dryden, Juv.
Vauessa in her bloom,
Advance like Atalanta’s star,
But rarely seen, and seen from far.
Swift, Miscell.
2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now seldom used but ironically.
How rarely does it meet with this time’s guise,
When man was will’d to love his enemies.
Shakespeare.
RA'RENESS. n. s. [from rare.]
1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.
Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides; the cause
Is the thinness of the skin, joined with the rareness of being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and rareness of touch doth further.
Bacon.
For the rareness and rare effect of that petition, I’ll insert it as presented.
Clarendon.
Of my heart I now a present make;
Accept it as when early fruit we send,
And let the rareness the small gift command.
Dryden.
2. Value arising from scarcity.
Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of rareness and pleasure, though of small use.
Bacon.
To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings.
Donne.
3. Thinness; tenuity.
4. Distance from each other; thinness.
RA'REITY. n. s. [rari, Fr. raritas, Lat.]
1. Uncommonness; infrequency.
Far from being foul of any flavor for its rarity, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden.
Spectator.
2. A thing valued for its scarcity.
Sorrow would be a rarity most belov’d,
If all could so become it.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.
It would be a rarity worth the seeing, could any one show us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy.
South.
I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place.
Addison.
3. Thinness; subtlety: the contrary to density.
Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of rarity and density.
Digby.
This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great rarity and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.
Hendley, Scin.
RA'SCAL.† n. s. [parcal, Saxon, a lean beast; particularly, a lean deer. Some refer it to the Fr. racaille, the scum of the people. Hence Chaucer uses raskal for a mob.]
1. A mean fellow; a scoundrel, a sorry wretch.
But for our gentlemen,
The mouse ne’er shunn’d the cut, as they did budge.
From racals worse than they.
Shakespeare.
I am accurate to rob in that thief’s company; the racal hath remov’d my horse.
Shakespeare.
Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean racals.
L’Enstrangé.
   The bucks and lusty stags amongst the rascals strew'd.

Rascal. * adj. Mean; low; "rascal, or silly poor people.
   Holcot.

And after all the raskall many ran,
   Heaped together in rude reblemment.
   Spencer, F. Q.
   Their cruel carbine.
   Spencer, F. Q.

The rascal and vile sort of men; the sink of the city.
   Barret, Tr. of Civ. Als. (1580).

A raskall banke, (litus ignobis)
   Golding, Tr. of Pomp. Mela, (1590) p. 54.

When Marcus Brutus grows so coarse.
   To lock such rascal counters from his friends.
   Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts;
   Dash him to pieces.
   Shakespeare, Jul. Cez.

That all our people, thirsting after prey.
   Join with the traitor.
   Shakespeare, Hen. VI.
   B. Jonson, Poetsaster.

This right rascal wretchedness.

Rascal'llion. n. s. [from rascal.] One of the lowest people.
That proud dame
   Us'd him so like a base rascalion,
   That old pig — what d'ye call him — mallon,
   That cut his mistress out of stone,
   Had not so hard a hearted one.
   Hudibras.

Rascal'ly. n. s. [from rascal.] The low mean people.
The nest of hornets, the hornet-potch of rascality.
   Beaum. and Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignobly in their way as the rascality in theirs.
   Gower, Scipio.

Jeroom having procured his people gods, the next thing
   was to provide priests; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commission for the approving, trying, and admitting the rascally and lowest of the common to be in that service.
   South.

Rascally. * adj. [from rascal.] Mean; sorry; base; worthless.
Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally sheep-biter come by some notable shame.
   Shakespeare.

He will sit you a whole afternoon some times reading o' these same abominable, vile, rascally verses.
   B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Whosoever will read over the brevial of his [archbishop Laud's] life and actions, penned by himself for private use, but purposely published by his Inveretate enemy W. Prynne, w'h his rascally notes and diabolical reflections thereon, purposely to render him more odious to the common people, will find him a man of such eminent virtues, such an exemplary pity towards God, &c.
   Wood, Ath. Ox. 1450.

Our rascally porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth and veecoes, or we might have been tucking up by this time.
   Swift.

To RASE. * v. a. [this word is written rase or rase: I would write rasce, when it signifies to strike slighty, perstringere; and rase, when it signifies to ruin, delere; raser, Fr. rassus, Lat.]

1. To skim; to strike on the surface.
   He sends you word, he dreams
   To-night the boar had rased off his helm.

2. To overthrow; to destroy; to root up.
   Her battering engines bent to rase some city.
   Milton, P. L.

3. To blot out by rasure; to erase.
   When we be aboute to rase and do away any manner wrytenge, we first scrape the paper, and by that rasure or scrapinge somewhat is taken away of the letters.

Though of their names in heavenly records now
   Be no memorial, blotted out and rased.
   Milton, P. L.

RASE. * n. s. [from To rase.]
1. A cancel.
2. A slight wound.
   They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least rase of a needle point.
   Hooker.

RASH. * adj. [rash, Dutch. Dr. Johnson.
Sueth. rash, promptus, strenuus; Icel. ras, inconculta actio; Su. Gaul. rasa, furqo, præcipitantes festinare. Serenius.]
1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.
   This is to be hold without shame, rash without skill, full of words without wit.
   Addison, Schoolmaster.
   Blast her pride! — O the blest gods!
   So will you wish on me, when the rash mood's on.
   Shakespeare, A. Lein.

Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. Exces.
   Her rash hand in evil hour.
   Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat.
   Milton, P. L.

I have scarce leisure to salute you.
   Shakespeare, Tr. and Crot. 2.

   As strong
   As aconitum, or rash gunpowder.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV. P. II.

4. Applied, in the north of England, to corn; meaning corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling.
   Gros.

RASH. * n. s. [rascia, Italian.]
Suttin.

2. Corrupted probably from rash. Dr. Johnson.
   Rasche is cited by Cotgrave as a Languedoc word for a scalk, or running scurf, or sore, &c. Perhaps the word, as we use it, may be a corruption of rouge, red;] An effusiveness on the body; a breaking out.
   To RASH. * v. a. [raschiare, Ital. to saw.] To cut into pieces; to divide; to split asunder.
   [They] drawing both their swords with rage extreme.
   Like two mad mastiffes each on other new.
   And shields did shue, and nails did rash, and helms did bew.
   Spencer, F. Q.

   Rashly, adg. [from rash.] Hastily; violently; without due consideration.
   Dryden.

Ra'sher. n. s. [rasura tardis, Lat.] A thin slice of bacon.
   If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money.
   Shakespeare, Merce. of Ven.

   White and black was all her homely cheer.
   And rashers of sing'd bacon on the coals.

   Queches his thirst with ale in rust-brown bowls.
   And takes the nasty rasher from the coals.

   King.
This expedition was by York and Talbot.

Too rashly plotted. Shakespeare, Hen, VI.

Men are not rashly to take that for done, which is not done.

Bacon.

He that doth any thing rashly, must do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not.

L'Entremont.

Declare the secret villain,

The writch so meanly base to injure Phædus,

So rashly brave to dare the sword of Theseus.

Smith.

LA'SHINESS. n. s. [from rash.] Foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us to give against all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things established in it, which, though the Scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were rashness.

Hooker.

Nature to youth hot rashness doth dispose,

But with cold prudence age doth recompence.

Denham.

In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth; yet we offend not properly by falsehood, which is speaking against our thoughts; but by rashness, which is an affront or denying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves.

South.

The vain Mount, by his own rashness wrought,

Too soon discover'd his ambitious thought,

Believe 'r be, because I spoke him fair.

Dryden.

Rasp. n. s. [raspo, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a species of the bramble, though set sorrel amongst raps, and the rasp will be the smaller.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Now will the corinths, now the rasp supply

Delicious draughts, when prest to wines.

Philips.

To RASP.† v. a. [raspen, German; rasper, Fr. raspere, Italian; traced by Wachter to the Germ. reiben, to rub.] To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Some authorities have advised the rasping of these bones; but in this case it is needless.

Wicewin, Surgery.

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathes with rasping, they pitch it between the pikes.

Moore, Mech. Ez.

Rasp. n. s. [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.

Case-hardening is used by file-cutters, when they make coarse files, and generally most raps have formerly been made of iron and case-hardened.

Moore, Mech. Ez.

RAS'PATORY. n. s. [rapsator, Fr. from rasp.] A chirurgeon's rasp.

I put into his mouth a raspatory, and pulled away the corpuscul, flesh, and with cauteries burnt it to a crust.

Wicewin, Surgery.

RAS'PEL. n. s. [from rasp.] A scraper. Sherwood.

RASPEBBERRY, or RASBERRY. n. s. A kind of berry.

The raspberries are of three sorts; the common wild one, the large red garden raspberry, which is one of the pleasantest of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

RASPBERRY-BUSH. n. s. A species of bramble.

RA'SURE.† n. s. [rasura, Lat.]

1. The act of scraping or shaving.

Into what we are to raise and do away any manner worship, we first scrape the paper, and by that rasure or scraping away that which takes away the letter. Ep. Ralph, Ps. 51.

2. A mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.

Such a writing ought to be free from every vitioperation of rasure.

Ayliffe, Paragon.

RAT.† n. s. [ratte, Dutch; rat, Fr. ratta, Spanish; ratto, Italian. Ferrar derives the Italian word from the Latin mus, muris, a mouse, by the following process: musus, muratus, ratus, ratto; which Menage does not condemn; though he prefers the Germ. ratz, or ratts, a rat, as the most

natural etymology. The Sax. word is reat. The low Latin ratus for a rat is cited by Menage. See Menage in V. Rat. We have ratten, or ratton, in the North of England, for this animal.] An animal of the mouse kind that infests houses and ships.

Our natures do pursue,

Like rats that ravin down their proper bane.

Shakespeare.

Make you ready your stilt sails and clubs,

Rome and her rats are at the point of battle.

Shakespeare.

I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have made you four tall fellows skip like rats.

Shakespeare.

This horses will knabble at wails, and rats will gnaw iron.

Brown, Fugl. Err.

If in despair he goes out of the way like a rat with a dose of arsenic, why he dies nobly.

Dennis.

To smell a Rat. To be put on the watch by suspicion as the cat by the scent of a rat; to suspect danger.

Quain Hudibras, I smell a rat.

Hudibras.

RATABLE. adj. [from rate.] Set at a certain value.

The Dancs brought in a reckoning of money by ones, per ones; I collect out of the abby book of Burton, that twenty one were ratable to two marks of silver.

Cand, Rem.

RATABLY. adv. Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder allowed ratably by that quantity of the great ordnance.

Ratleigh.

RATAFIA.† n. s. A liquor prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

The red ratafia does your ladyship mean, or the cherry-brandy?

Congreve.

RATAN.† n. s. An Indian cane. Dict. The word is somewhere used by Sir T. Herbert, in his Travels.

RATCH. n. s. In clockwork, a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

Bailey.

RATE. n. s. [ratus, Lat. rate, old Fr.]

1. Price fixed on any thing.

How many things do we value, because they come at dear rates from Japan and China, which, if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected?

Locke.

I'll not betray the glory of my name,

'Tis not for me, who have preserve'd a state,

To buy an empire at so base a rate.

Dryden.

The price of land has never changed, in the several changes that have been made in the rate of interest by law; nor now that the rate of interest is by law the same, is the price of land every where the same.

Locke.

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily rate for every day.

They obliged themselves to remit, after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments.

Addison.

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common rate.

The summer still doth tend upon my state.

Shakespeare.

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the rate and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful.

Chalmers, Serv.

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is morally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise, is at the same rate morally evil.

South.

4. Quantity assignable.

In goodly form you come on the enemy,

And by the ground they hide I judge their number.

Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand.

Shakespeare.

5. Principle on which value is set.

Wherefore the rate and standard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days; no man was then accounted a wit for speaking such things as deserved to have the tongue cut out.

South, Serm.
A virtuous beattis is, at this rate, as happy as a virtuous christian. Atterbury.

6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done.

I have disabled mine estate, By shewing something a more swelling port, Than my faint means would grant continuance; Nor do I now make man to be abridged From such a noble rate. Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven. Many of the horse could not march at that rate, nor come up soon enough. Clarendon.

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this rate before. Addison.

7. Tax imposed by the pariahs.

They paid the church and parish rate, And took, but paid not the receipt. Prior.

To Rate.† v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To value at a certain price.

I freely told you all the wealth I had Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman; And yet, dear lady, Rating myself as nothing, you shall see How much I was a brigadier. Shakespeare, Merch. of Ven. We may there by instructed, how to name and rate all goods, by those that will concentrate into felicity. Boyle. You seem not high enough your joys to rate, You stand indebted a vast sum to fate, And should raise thanks for the great blessing pay. Dryden.

2. [Rita, Icelandick; reta, Goth. rata, Sueh. This sense of the word is very old in our language. "He shall be rated for his studying." Chaucer.]

To chide hastily and vehemently.

Go rate thy minions, proud insulting boy, Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms Before thy sovereign. Shakespeare, Hen. VI. An old lord of the council rated me the other day in the street about you, Sir. Shakespeare, Hen. IV. What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse, comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his conscience shall take him aside and rate him by himself? South.

To Rate. v. a. To make an estimate.

In rating, when things are thus little and frivolous, we must not judge by our own pride and passions, which count nothing little, but aggravate every affront or injury that is done to ourselves. Kettewell.

RATER.* n. s. [from To rate.] One who makes an estimate.

The wise rater of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over him. Whitlock, Memm. of the Eng. (1654), p. 12.

Rath. n. s. A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great use among the Irish, to make great assemblies upon a rath or hill, there to part about matters and wrongs between, townships or private persons. Spencer on Ireland.

RATH.† adj. [pa'r, pa're, Sax. quick. The comparative rater, and superlative ratest are found in our old language; rathés, facillus, Goth. Early; soon; coming before the usual time. This is that I seyde of, Afrir me is common a man which was made before me, for he was rather I. Wicliffe, St. John, i.

And commonlike in every nede The worstest he is ratehest horned, And leved till he was agnewed. Gower, Conf. Am. B. 3.

The rather lambs been starved with cold. Spencer, Shep. Cat. Feb.

Rather lambs [are those that be ewed early in the beginning of the year. B. E. on Spencer's Shep. Cat. Bring the ratec primrose that doth soonst die, The tuset crow-tate, and pale jasmine. Milton, Lycidas.

RATH.† adv. [pa'r, Sax.] Soon; betimes; early.
RATIONALIST. n. s. [from rational.] - One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason.

He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store; the rationalists are like to spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue.

RATIONALITY. n. s. [from rational.]

1. The power of reasoning.

When God has made rationality the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure? - Gen. of the Tongue.

2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose rationalities will never bear a rigid examination.

RATIONALIZED. adv. [from rational.] Reasonably with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may rationally be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuse it.

RATIONALNESS. n. s. [from rational.]

The state of being rational.

RATSBANE. n. s. [rat and bane.] Poison for rats; arsenick.

He would throw ratsbane up and down a house, where children might come at it.

L'Estrange.

When murder's out, what vice can we advance? Unless the new-found poisoning trick of France;

And when their art of ratsbane we have got,

By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot.

Dryden.

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poisoned, but sack might do it, though ratsbane would not.

Swift to Pope.

RAT'TEN. n. s. - A kind of stuff.

We'll rig in Mouth-street Egypt's haughty queen, and Anthony shall court her in ratt'en.

Swift.

To RATTLE. v. n. [raten, Dutch.]

1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous: when bodies are sonorous, it is called jingling.

The quiver rattled against him.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell

He fogged his notions as they fell,

And if they rhym'd and rattled all was well.

Dryden.

There she assembles all her blackest storms,

And the rude ball in rattling tempests.

Addison.

2. To speak eagerly and noisy.

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen

Whispering with Jove the silver-footed queen;

Then, impotent of tongue, her silence broke,

Thus turbulent in rattling tone she spoke.

Addison.

He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an intender of liberty and property; he rattles it out against poverty.

Swift.

To RATTLE. v. a.

1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise.

Her chains she rattles, and her whip she shakes.

Dryden.

2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise.

Sound but another, and another shall,

As loud as thing, rattles the welling ear.

Shakespeare.

And mock the deep-mouth'd thunders.

He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight of birds, and rattle away this swarm of bees with their king.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

3. To scold; to rail at with clamour.

Hearing Reep had been beforehand, he sent for him in rage, and rattled him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house.

L'Estrange.

She that would sometimes rattles off her servants sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took notice.

Arabian.
RAU

RATTLE, n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A quick noise nimby repeated.
   'Till hold ten pound my dream is out;
   I'll tell it to you but for the rattle
   Of those confounded drums. Prior.

2. Empty and loud talk.
   All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty rattle
   and frivolous conceit. Hales on Providence.

3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.
   The rattles of lais and the symbols of Blades nearly enough
   resemble each other. Raleigh, Hist. of the World.
   Opinions are the rattles of immature intellects, but the
   advanced reasons have outgrown them. Glanville, Scopis.
   They want no rattles for their forward mood,
   Nor nurse to conciliate them to their food.
   Farewell then verse, and love, and every toy,
   The rhymes and rattles of the man or boy;
   What right, what true, what fit we justly call,
   Let this be all my care; for this is all. Pope.


RATTLEHEADED. adj. [rattle and head.] Giddily; not steady.

Rattlenake, n. s. A kind of serpent.
   The rattlesnake is so called, from the rattle at the end of its
tail. Green, Mus.
   She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops a
   plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a rattle-
   snake. Moore's Fountaining.

Rattlenake Root, n. s.
   Rattlesnake root, called also seneca, belongs to a
   plant, a native of Virginia: the Indians use it as a
   certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. Hill.

Rattling, n. s. [from rattle.] Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any
repeated noise.
   The noise of a whip, and the noise of the rattling of the
   wheels, and of the prancing horses. Nah. iii. 2.
   They had, to affright the enemy's horses, big rattles covered
   with parchament and small stones within; but the rattling of
   shot might have done better service. Hayward.

To RAVAGE. v. a. [ravager, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder.
   Already Caesar
   Had ravager'd more than half the globe, and seas.
   Mankin'd grew with him by his d. tractive sword. Addison.
   His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,
   The shutter'd forest, and the ravager'd vale. Thomson.

Ravage, n. s. [ravage, Fr. from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waste.
   Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,
   To view the mighty ravages of your eyes.
   'T was once possible for love
   To make such ravage in a noble soul. Addison.
   Those savages were not then, what civilized mankind is
   now; but without mutual society, without arms of offence,
   without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey
   to the rage of devouring bears. Bentley.

Ravager, n. s. [from ravage.] Plunderer; spoiler.
   When that mighty empire was overthrow'n by the northern
   people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plunder-
   ing of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by
   those ravagers. Swift, Miscell.

Raucity, n. s. [raucus, Lat.] Horribleness; loud rough noise.
   Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an encrease
   of sweetness; as in the purring of a wretched string, and in the
   rawness of a trumpet. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Raucous, adj. [raucus, Lat.] Hoarse; harsh.
   Of all the parrots the arara is the largest; their voice is
   } 3
RAVEN. v. n. [peasan, Saxon; probably from peasan, to plunder.] A large black fowl, said to be remarkably voracious, and whose cry is pretended to be ominous.

The raven himself is hoarse
That crows the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements.

Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than snow upon a raven’s back.

I have seen a perfectly white raven, as to bill as well as feathers.

He made the greedy raven to be Elia’s caretors, and bring him food.

On several parts a several praise bestowed,
The ruby lips, and well-proportion’d nose,
The snowy skin, the raven glossy hair,
The dimpled cheek.

The raven once in snowy plumage was drest,
White as the whitest dove’s usually’d breast,
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang’d him quite
To sooty blackness from the purest white.

Hence Gildon rails, that ravens of the pit,
Who thrives upon the carcases of wit.

Young.

To RAVEN. n. s. [peasan, Saxon, to rob. See To Reave.]

1. To obtain by violence; to reave.

The sea hath ravened from that shire that whole country of Livonie.

2. To devour with great cageriness and rapacity.

Thriftless ambition! that will raven up
Thine own life’s means.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rans that raven down their proper bane,
A thrifty evil; and when we drink, we die.

The cloyed will
(That satiate yet unsatisfied desire)
That tab both full’d and running,) ravening first
The lumps, longing after the garbage.

There is a conspiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion
Ravening the prey.

Kesk. xxiii. 25.

To RAVEN. v. n. To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall raven as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil.

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion.

The more they fed, they raven’d still for more,
They drain’d from Dan, and left Beersheba poor;
But when some lay preferment fell by chance,
The gourmands made it their inheritance.

Convolutions rack man’s nerves and cares his breast,
His dying life is chaz’d by ravening pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins.

Blackmar.

RAVENER. n. s. [from raven.] One that plunder; one that devours the prey with great cageriness and rapacity.

Oh rawner, to here they prey.

A discrete and juste ruler much profyeth a lande, where a covetous ravenour destroycyth it agayne.

Boyle, Pref. to Leland.

This rawenr them bereft.

Sing in Harrington’s Br. View of the Ch. p. 57.

RAVENING. n. s. [from raven.] Violence; propensity to plunder.

We Fairsamen make clean the outside of the cup and platter; but your inwardness is full of raving and wickedness.


He wears the visor of a man, yet retains his fierceness, curtness, and raving.

Overbury, Character.

RAVENOUS. adj. [from raven; Fr. ravineur.] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

The ravenous
Are wolfish, bloody, starv’d and ravenous.

I will give thee unto the ravenous birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured.

Kesk. xxxix. 4.

As when a flock

Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp’d, come flying, lur’d
With scent of living carcases.

Milton, P. L.

What! the kind Ismael.

That nurst’d me, watch’d me with my sickness! oh she watch’d me,
As ravenous vultures watch the dying lion.

Smith.

RAVENOUSLY. adv. [from ravenous.] With raging voracity.

She had a restless ambition, lived at a vast expanse, and was ravenously covetous.

Burnet, Hist. of his own Time. n. 1667.

The revenues, which the picy of our ancestors had established for the maintenance of our spiritual fathers, were ravenously seized on by sacrilegious lay-men, and alienated to support the usurpation.


RAVENOUSNESS. n. s. [from ravenous.] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The ravenousness of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an exalted imperator of divine providence.

Hate.

RAVEN. n. s. [from To raw.] One who raves.

Shrewd.

RAUGHT. the old pret. and part. pass. of reach.

Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was stretched out in wonderous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it raugeth,
And with exerted power brake in it strength.

The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.

Spencer, F. Q.

In like delights of bloody game,
He trained was till ripper years he raugeth,
And there abide whilst any beast of name
Walk’d in that forest.

Spencer, F. Q.

This staff of honour raugeth, there let it stand,
Where best it fits to be, in Henry’s hand.

Shakespeare.

The hand of death hath raugeth him.

Shakespeare.

Gritius, furiously running in upon Schenden, violently raugeth from his head his rich cap of sables, and with his hourenmen took him.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

RAVING. n. s. [from ravin: this were better written raven.]

1. Prey; food gotten by violence.

The lion strangled for his lionsess, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with ravin.

Nah. ii. 2.

To use, who with eternal famine pine,
Alack! e’er, or paradise, or heaven;
There jest, where most with ravin I may meet.

Milton, P. L.

2. Rapacious; rapaciousness.

They might not live in a condition exposed to the ravin of any vermin that may find them, being unable to e’erage.


Better twere,
I me the ravin lion when he roared
With sharp constraint of hunger.

Shakespeare, All’s Well.

RAVINE. n. s. [French.] A great flood; a raving or inundation of water, which overwhelmeth all things that come in its way.

Colgrave. The word is therefore old in our language, though formerly perhaps scarcely used. In modern times, it has been employed as a term, in field fortification, for a deep hollow usually formed by a flood; and also for any hollow pass.

Raving. n. s. [from raven.] Furious exclamation.

Our ravings and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose.

Tempest.

He was not only without raving, but had a clearness in his thoughts.

Burgess, Life of Rochester.
To Rauch. See To wrench.

RAW. adj. [hneap, Saxon; run, Danish; raw, Dutch.]
1. Not subdued by the fire.
2. Not covered with the skin.
4. Immature; unripe; not conected.
5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill.
6. New. This seems to be the meaning.

A thousand raw tricks of these bragging jacks.

7. Bleak; chill; cold with damp.
8. Not decotected.
10. Not adulterated or mixed: as, raw spirits.

Bare of flesh.

His wonted cheerfull hew
Gun fade, and lively spirits dyesd quight;
His cheekes-bones raw, and eye-pits hollow grew.

RAWBONE. adj. [raw and bone.] Having bones
RAWBONE. scarcely covered with flesh.

RAWHEAD. n.s. [raw and head.] The name of a spectre mentioned to fright children.

Hence show thy theme, and to the stage permit
RAWHEAD and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragoons for Tereus or Thysteres drest.

RAWLY. adv. [from raw.] In a raw manner.

Shewd, he could not leave me,
With ten thousand raisings.

RAVINGLY. adv. [from rave.] With phrenzy; with distraction.

In this depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would she ever have remained.

To RAVISH. n. a. [ravir, Fr. raffir, raueven, G. raufen.]
Tent. to plunder; rape, Lat.

1. To constrapute by force; to deflour by violence.

They ravished the women and maidens.

2. To take away by violence.

The evil spirit cometh, and ravageth that.

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will quicken and accuse thee.

Their vow is made
To ravisc Troy, within whose strong immures
The ravisc'd Helen sleeps.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.
The first of these expeditions invasive was achieved with
great felicity: ravished a strong and famous port in the lap
and bosom of their high countries; brought them to such
despair, as they fired themselves and their Indian fleet, &c.


I owe myself the care
My fame and injurd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,

This hand shall ravish thy pretended right.

Thou hast ravished my heart.

Be thou ravished always with her love.

RAVISH. n.s. [raviscour, Fr. from ravish.]

1. He that embraces a woman by violence.

They are cruel and bloody, common ravishers of women, and murthurers of children.

Spenser on Ireland.

A ravisher must repair the temporal detriment to the maid,
and give her a dowry, or marry her if she desire it.

Dryden.

Turn hence those pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath those circles rise,
So weak my virtuce, they so strong appear,

I shall turn ravisher to keep you here.

Dryden.

2. One who takes anything by violence.

Shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare?

Pop.

RAVISHING. n.s. [from ravish.] Rapture; transport.

A man that hath not experienced the contentements of innocent piety, the sweetnesses that bedew the soul by the influences of the Spirit, and the ravishings that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inner man, will hardly believe there are such obloquacies that can be hid in godliness.

Ravishting, adv. [from ravishing.] To extremity of pleasure.

As all the housewiferies of deities are
To heare a voice, so ravishtingly fair.

Chapman.

RAVISHMENT. n.s. [ravishment, Fr. from ravish.]
1. Violation; forcible conspotation.

Of his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of
men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations,
and all that raddle of Grecian forgeries.

Tell them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste matrons.

Ravishment, Rule of Living Holy.

I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from ravishment.

Dryden.

2. Transport; rapture; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with ravishment
Milton, P. L.

Attracted by thy beauty, till we gaze,
Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment?
Milton, Comus.

What a ravishment was that, when having found out
the way to measure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and,
as if he were suddenly possess, ran naked up and down!
Virgilus, Dadooalus.
RAY

2. Unkindly; without experience.
3. Without care; without provision.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives, left poor beneath them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children newly left. Shakespeare, Hen. V.

RA'WNESS. n. s. [from raw.]

1. State of being raw.
Chalk helpeth conception, so it be out of a deep well; for then it dureth the ranumis of the water. Bacon.
2. Unskilfulness.
Charles V. considering the ranumis of his seamen, established a pilot major for their examination. Hakewill.
3. Hasty manner. This seems to be the meaning in this obscure passage:
Why in that ranumis left he wife and children, Without leave-taking. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

RAY.† n. s. [raie, rayon, Fr. radins, Latin.]

1. A beam of light.
These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, P. L.
The least light, or part of light, which may be stopt alone, or do or suffer anything alone, which the rest of the light doth not or suffereth not, I call a ray of light.
Newton.
Not through white curtains shot a timorous ray,
And all the dainties of that town in ray,
Cause burning thence, and joyous carols song.
Spenser, F. Q. v. vi. 24.
Yet he, the worthiest captain ever was,
Brought all in ray, and fought again anew.
Milton, P. L.
As for array, or order. [Teut. Raye. See ARRAY.
Then all the people which beheld that day
Can shout aloud, that unto heaven it rong; And all the flamel of that town in ray,
Cause burning thence, and joyous carols song.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. 54.
Yet he, the worthiest captain ever was,
Brought all in ray, and fought again anew.
Milton, P. L. 120.
3. [Rays, Fr. raie, Lat.] A fish.
Ainsworth.
4. [Lolium, Lat.] An herb.
Ainsworth.
5. For array, or order. [Teut. Raye. See ARRAY.
Then all the people which beheld that day
Can shout aloud, that unto heaven it rong; And all the flamel of that town in ray,
Cause burning thence, and joyous carols song.
Spenser, F. Q. vi. 24.
Yet he, the worthiest captain ever was,
Brought all in ray, and fought again anew.
Milton, P. L.
6. For array, or dress.
This is true courtship, and becomes his ray.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

To RAY. v. a. [raye, Fr. from the noun.

1. To streak; to mark in lines: an old word, Dr. Johnson observes; but two, out of the three examples which he cites, belong to the third meaning, of which he has taken no notice. Nor has he given any other meaning of the verb ray than the present: but other senses it has. In the present it is old.
A father bed
Rapid with gold.
His horse is raised with the yellow.
Chaucer's Dream, ver. 232.
2. To shoot forth.
One, chief, in gracious dignity enthron'd,
Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays
Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd king.
Thomson, Summer.
3. To foul; to burry. See TO BERAY.
Beside a bubbling fountain did she lay,
Which she increased with her bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did ray.
Spenser, F. Q.
Ruffled and fowly ray'd with filthy soil.
Spenser, F. Q.
Eye on all tired jades, on all mad masters, and all foul ways
Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so ray'd?
Shakespeare, Tun. of the Shrew.
4. To array.
Rayment. Prompt. Part.

RAYLESS. adj. [ray and less.] Dark without a ray.
sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in rejoice.

To REA不甘. v. a. [re and absolv.] To swallow up again; to suck up again.

Line is a substance whose external characters and mode of production are well known. It differs from chalk and powdered lime, chiefiy by the absence of fixed air, which is expelled from these during their calcination. This air greedily resorbs from the atmosphere. *Kimura on Minerals.* p. 12.

REACCESS, n. s. [re and access.] Visit renewed.

Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the reaccess of the sun.

*Hooker on Prov.* p. 71.

To REACH.† v. a. ancient preriter raught. [Goth. rakjan; Germ. reichen; Sax. rachen.]

1. To touch with the hand extended.
   Round the tree
   They longed, stood, but could not reach. *Milton, P. L.*
   What are riches, empire, power?
   But larger means to gratify the will.
   The steps by which we climb to rise and reach
   Our wish, and that obtained, down with a scaffolding
   Of scepters, crowns, and thrones: they're serv'd their end,
   And there like lumber to be left and scarr'd. *Congreve.*

2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance.
   The coast so long desir'd
   Thy troops shall reach, but having reach'd, dep. *Dryden.*
   What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where, having let down his sounding line, he reach'd no bottom. *Locke.*

   It must fall perhaps before this letter reaches your hands. *Pope.*

3. To strike from a distant place.
   O patron power, thy present aid afford,
   That if I may reach the bast! *Dryden.*

4. To fetch from some place distant, and give.
   He reach'd me a full cup. *Spenser.*

5. To bring forward from a distant place.
   Reach him thy finger, and behold his hands; and reach
   Him thy hand, and thrust it into my side. *St. John,* xx. 27.

6. To hold out; to stretch forth.
   These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things
   Which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to stir in reaching forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*

7. To attain; to gain; to obtain.
   The best accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can reach, comes short of its reality. *Chynwe.*

8. To transfer.
   Through such hands
   The knowledge of the gods is reach'd to man. *Rowe.*

9. To penetrate to.
   Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

10. To be adequate to.
   The law reacheth the intention of the prominers, and this set fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*
   If these examples of grown men reach not the case of children, let them examine. *Locke on Education.*

11. To extend to.
   Thy desire lead
   To no excess that reacheth blame. *Milton, P. L.*
   Her imperfections reach not to the tomb,
   They shew not cut society in death. *Addison, Cato.*

12. To extend; to spread abroad.
   Trees reach'd too far for their pamper'd boughs. *Milton, P. L.*

13. To take in the hand.
   Last he reach of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton, P. L.*

14. To deceive; to over-reach.
   The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us, by reachings us in our greatest and highest concern. *South, Ser. 15.*

To REA不甘. v. a. [re and act.] To return the impulse or impression.

The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be reacted upon as strongly. *Arbuthnot.*

Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t' other hand the work of two;
Because the soul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb reacts. *Swift, Miscell.*
REA

REACTION. n. s. [reaction, Fr. from read.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: action and reaction are equal.

Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest, their parts heating one another; and may not great, dense, and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emission and reaction of its light, and the reflections and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of heat, such as is that of the sun? — Newton, Opt.

Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small force upon the solids, and as the action and reaction are equal, the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them.

Arbuthnot.

READ. n. s. [nue, Sax., rād, Dutch.] This word is not wholly obsolete; it being retained in the north of England, according to Grose, in the sense of advice. See also To Read.

Counsel.

The man is best that hath not lent To wicked read his true star. — Sternebold.

"Saying: sentence: saw.

This read is rife that oftentimes Great climbers fall unspeakably, In humble dates is footing fast, The read is not so tickle. — Spenser, Shep. Cad. July.

Then, preaching to the pillory, I repeated.

The read therewith, for guardian of my paine, And taking down the shield with me did it detain. — Spenser, F. Q. iv. x. 11.

READ. v. a. pret. read; part. pass. read. [read, Saxo.] To peruse anything written.

I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, read it, and afterwards word it. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The passage you must have read, though since slip out of your memory.

If we have not leisure to read over the book itself regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse several sections. Watts on the Mind.

To discover by characters or marks. An arm'd corse did lye, In whose dead face he read great magnanimity. — Spenser.

To learn by observation.

Those about her From her shall read the perfect ways of honour. — Shakespeare.

To know fully.

O most delicate fiend! Who is't can read a woman? — Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To advise. [See To Read.] Still a northern verb.

The whyly I read you rest, and to your bowers recoly.

Spenser, F. Q. i. x. 17.

To suppose; to guess. The word, according to Grose, is so used in Gloucestershire: "At what price do you read this horse?" i.e. what do you suppose was the price of it. Spenser uses read in the sense of imagine, or fancy.

And every body two, and two she four did read. — Spenser, F. Q. vi. viii. 35.

In READ. v. n.

-To perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall read therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. — Deut. xvii. 19.

-To be studious in books.

Tis sure that Fleury reads. — Taylor.

-To know by reading.

I have read of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an injurious sentence. — Swift.

-To tell; to declare. [Iecl. rēdē, loqui.]
Ready. f n. s. [readyn, Saxon; instruction, lecture.]  
1. Study in books; perusal of books.  
   Though reading and conversation may furnish us with many  
   ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must  
   form our judgement. Watts on the Mind.  
   Less reading than makes felons 'scape,  
   Less human genius than God gives an age,  
   Can make a Cibber. Pop.  
2. A lecture, a prelection.  
3. Publick recital.  
   The Jews had their weekly readings of the law. Hooker.  
   Give attendance to reading, exhortation and doctrine.  
   1 Tim. iv. 13.  
4. Variation of copies.  
   That learned prelate has restored some of the readings of  
   the authors with great sagacity. Arberthou on Coin.  
To Readjourne. v. a. [re and adjourn; Fr. re- 
adjouner.] To put off again to another time; to  
cite or summon again. Colgrave.  
* To Readjust. v. a. [re and adjust.] To put in  
order again what had been discomposed.  
   The beau shat his manner, and regulated his hair.  
   Fiddling.  
To Readopt. v. a. [re and adopt; Fr. re- 
adopt.] To adopt again.  
   When shall my soul her incarnation quit,  
   And, readopted to thy last embrace,  
   Obtain her apotheosis in Thee! Young, Night Th. 9.  
Readmission. n. s. [re and admission.] The act of  
admitting again.  
   In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were  
dead, revive upon the readmission of fresh air. Arberthou.  
To Readmit. v. a. [re and admit.] To let in again.  
   These evils I deserve, —  
   Yet despair not of his final pardon.  
   Whose ear is ever open, and his eye  
   Gracious to readmit the suppliant. Milton, S. A.  
   After twenty minutes I readmitted the air. Derham.  
Readmission. n. s. [re and admission.] *Allow-  
ance to enter again.  
   Evidences both of their sorrow for what they had done,  
and of their amendment for the time to come, had procured them  
[sinners expelled from the church] readmission.  
   Jevred, Saul, 64. at Ender, (1674) p. 216.  
   They (two of the fellows) repaired to their founder, then at  
Hatfield with the princess Elizabeth, humbly petitioning a  
redmission to his college. Warham, Life of Sir T. Pope, p. 8.  
To Readorph. v. a. [re and adjourn.] To decorate  
again; to deck a new.  
   The streams now change their languid blue,  
   Regain their glory, and their fame renew,  
   With scarlet honours readorn the tide. Blackmore.  
Readvency. f n. s. [re and advency.] The act of  
tuviving.  
   Memory — he does not make to be a recovery of ideas  
that were lost, but a readvency or reapplication of mind to ideas  
that are actually there, though not attended to.  
   Norris, Reflections Locke, p. 9.  
Ready. f adj. [Sax. lean, hiped, mediocre, promptus,  
paratus; redi, Swedish; from the verb, to prepare,  
Su. Goth. reda; Teut. redem, reden, the same.]  
1. Prompt; not delayed.  
   These commodities yield the readier money of any in this  
kidom, because they never fail of a price abroad. Temp.  
   He overlook'd his hind's; their pay was just  
   And ready: for he scorn'd to go to trust. Dryden.  
2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.  
   All things are ready, if our minds be so.  
   Perish the man whose mind is backward now!  
   Make you ready your stuff huts and cloths;  
   Rome and her rate are at the point of battle. Shakespeare.  
Ready, adv. Readily; so as not to need delay.  
   We will go ready armed before the children of Israel.  
   Num. xxxii. 17.  
Reade, n. s. Ready money. A low word.  
   Lord Strutt was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or  
clear old debts. Arberthou, J. Bull.  
To Ready. f v. a. [from the adjective.] To set  
things in order. Used in the midland counties,  
and in Ireland; and in the north, Mr. Malone  
adds, they say, "ready his hair," meaning comb  
his hair.  
   He had neither shaved, nor readied his tangled locks. Brooks.  
Reaffirmance. n. s. [re and affiance.] Second  
confirmation.
REAL

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a willful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without recollection of his error, &c. remembrance after such recollection. Aglift.

REAL.* n. s. [pepe, Sax.; reze, Exm. dialect, ruseh.] A rush.

The bore is yll in Laurence soyle, That feeds on reases and reeds. Efflorescence of Horace, (1566,) G. viii. b.

REAL. adj. [real, Fr. realis, Lat.]

a. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the real part of business; which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books. Bacon.

b. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little within the real one. Glanville, Sopris.

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is real. Addison.

Imaginary distempers are attended with real and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeebles the body, and dissipates the spirits. Blackmore.

The whole strength of the Arian cause, real or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or decide a reader. Waterland.

3. [In law.] Consisting of things immovable, as land.

I am hastening to convert my small estate, that is personal, into real. Child on Trade.

REAL.* n. s. One of the scholastical philosophers, (who maintained opinions directly opposite to those of the Nominalists. See NOMINAL.) Scottis, Thomists, Realis, Nominals.


The faction now of the nominalists and realists being very rife and frequent in the university.


REAL.* n. s. [real, Span. real, Fr.] A Spanish sixpence.

Colgrave.

Tying them up in bunches worth four reals a-piece. Suburbana, Trau. through Spain, L. 32.

REALGAR. n. s. A mineral.

Realgar or scharnach is red arsenic. Harris.

Put realgar hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without. Bacon.

REALITY. n. s. [realite, Fr. from real.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a criticism, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning. Addison.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its reality and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection? Chaucer.

My neck may be an idiom to you, but it is a reality to me. Realist.

2. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.

Of that skill the more thou know'st, The more she will acknowledge thee her head, And to realities yield all her shows, Made so adorn for thy delight the more. Milton, P. L.

To REALIZE. v. a. [realizet, Fr. from real.]

1. To bring into being or act.

Thus we realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, when placing a single grain against the globe of earth. Glanville.

As a Deacon, you are like to exemplify and realize every word of this discourse. South.

2. To convert money into land.

REALIZATION.* n. s. [realisation, Fr.] The act of realizing.

To REALIZE. v. a. [re and allege; Fr. realiger.] To allege again.

Vol. IV.

REALLY. adv. [from real.]

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent really, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. Pearson.

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do really will a thing, and when they have really no power to do, what they have willed. South.

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

Nothing properly is his duty but what is really his interest. Wilkins.

The understanding represents to the will things really evil, under the notion of good. South.

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is really but a short fit of madness. Swift.

They even affect to be more pleased with dress, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they really are. Law.

3. It is a slight corroboraton of an opinion.

Why really sixty-five is somewhat old. Young.

REALM.† n. s. [realm, old French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion.

Is there any part of that realm, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England? Spenser.

They had gathered wise counsel to them of every realm, that did debate this business. Shakespeare.

A son whose worthy deeds raise him to be the second in that realm. Milton.

2. Kingly government. This sense is not frequent.

Learn each small people's genius, policies, the ant's republic, and the realm of bees. Pope.

REALITY.† n. s. [a word peculiar, I believe, to Milton. Dr. Johnson. — It was introduced by Milton in the sense of royalty; but Henry More had, before Milton, used it in the sense of reality.]

1. Really means not in this place reality in opposition to show, but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective reale by loyal. Pearce on Milton.

O heaven, that such resemblance of the highest Should yet remain, where faith and reality Remain not! Milton, P. L.

2. Reality.

We clearly.

The nearlyouching of each reality. More, Life of the Soul, C. ii. st. 11.

REAL.† n. s. [peam, Sax. a bundle; riev, Teut.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. With reams abundant this abode supply. Pope.

To REANIMATE. v. a. [re and animo, Lat.] To revive; to restore to life.

We are our reanimate ancestors, and antedate their resurrection. Glanville, Sopris.

The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was reanimated. Spectator.

To REANNE'. v. a. [re and annex.] To annex again. King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to procure the recovery and reannex that ditched monarchy. Bacon, New, I. 11.

To REAP.† v. a. [Goth. raspean; Sax. rapean; Su. repa; Belg. respen, V. Junii Gloss. in Evang. Goth.] To cut corn at harvest. From Ireland come I with my strength, and reap the harvest which that rascal sow'd. Shakespeare.

When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xii. 3. The hire of the labourers, which have reaped down your fields, is kept back by fraud. Ja. v. 5.
2. To gather; to obtain. It is once used by Shakespeare
in an ill sense.
They that love the religion which they profess, may have
failed in choice, but yet they are sure to reap what benefit the
same is able to afford.
What sudden anger is this? how have I reaped it?
Shakespeare.

This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewise reap.
Being much spoke of.

Our sins being ripe, there was no preventing of God’s justice
from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we robbed
of in our prosperity.
Queen Charles.

To reap. v. n. To harvest.
They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy.
Ps. cxvi. 5.

Reaper.† n. s. [from reap; Sax. pupepe.] One
that cuts corn at harvest.
From hungry reapers they their sheaves withold.
Saudys.
Here Ceres’ gifts in waring prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful reaper’s hand.
Pope.

A thousand forms he wears,
And first a reaper from the field appears,
Swathing his walks, while loads of golden
O’ercharging the shoulders of the seeming swain.
Pope.

Reaping hook. n. s. [reaping and hook.] A hook
used to cut corn in harvest.

Some are bred to it, so it looks
Most plainly done by thieves with reaping hooks.

Dryden.

To reap a field.† v. a. [re and apparell.] To clothe
again.
How long a day soever thou make that day in the grave,
yet there is no day between that and the resurrection: Then
we shall all be invested, reaparell’d, in our own bodies.
Donne, Dev. p. 288.

Reappearance.‡ n. s. [re and appearance.] Act of
appearing again.

Reaplication.‡ n. s. [re and application.] Act of
applying anew.

A readiness or reaplication of mind to ideas that are
actually there.
Norris, Reflec. on Locke, p. 9.

Rear. n. s. [arriere, French.]

1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of
a fleet.
The rear admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with
a great shot.
Knoles, Hist. of the Turks.

Arrive chief.
Fled from his well known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thundering sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean’d the rear.
Dryden.

2. The last class; the last in order.
Coins I place in the rear, because made up of both the other.
Scott.

Snowy-headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the rear.
Wall.”

To rear.‡ v. a. [from the noun.] To place so as to
protect the rear. Not in use.
We cannot flank and rear our discourses with military allusions.
Scott, Serm. before the Artillery Comp. (1820.)

Rear.† adj. [hpepe, Sax. hraer; IceL crudus.
Raw; half roasted; half sodden.

Egg means between reare and hard.
Sir T. Eliot, Cast. of Health.

Rear.‡ adv. Early: a provincial word. [corrupted,
perhaps, from rath. See Rath.]
O’er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear.
Gay.

To rear.† v. a. [puepan, Sax. levare, erigere.
1. To raise up.
All the people shouted with a loud voice, for the rearing up
of the house of the Lord.
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes?
Milton, P. L.

2. To lift up from a fall.
Milton, P. L.

Down again she fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly reared up again.
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submis: he rear’d me.
Milton, P. L.

3. To move upwards.
Up to a hill amon his steps he rear’d,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Ormonde.

4. To bring up to maturity.
No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in
sowing or rearing her young.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

They were a very hardy breed, and rear’d their young one
without any care.
Mortimer, Houbl.

They flourish’d long in tender blys, and rear’d
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves.
Thomson.

5. To educate; to instruct.
He wants a father to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue.
Southern.

They have in every town publick nurseries, where all parents,
except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their in-
fants to be reared and educated.
Swift.

6. To exalt; to elevate.
Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rear’d the abject mind.
Prior.

7. To rouse; to stir up.
Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeketh the tucky hole to rear.
With well-mouth’d hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden.

8. To raise; to breed.
No flesh from market-towns our peasant sought;
He rear’d his fragal meat, but never bought.
Harte.

9. [puepan, Sax. exequi, moliri.] To achieve; to
obtain.
Obsolete.
He in an open turney lately held
Fro me the honour of that game did rear.

Spenser, F. Q. iv. iv. 6.

Reaward.† n. s. [from rear. “Sometimes written
reverand, as we find it in our old English Bibles,
particularly in Isaiah, viii. 8. Thy righteousness
shall goe before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be
thy reverand. This some readers mistake for reward;
though it is evidently oppossed to goe before thee,
and compounded of rear and ward.” Rev. Mr. lemon,
Dict. Add.]

1. The last troop.
He from the beginning began to be in the rearward, and be-
fore they left fighting, was too far off.
The standard of Dan was the rearward of the camp.
Num. x. 25.

2. The end; the tail; a train behind.
Why follow not, when she said Tybalt’s dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a rearward following Tybalt’s death,
Romeo is banish’d.
Shakespeare, Rom. and Jul.

3. The latter part. In contempt.
He was ever in the rearward of the fashions.
Shakespeare.

Reamouse. n. s. [more properly reveremouse; hpepe-
mur, Sax.] The leather-winged bat.
Some war with reames for their leathern wings
To make my small elves costs.
Shakespeare.

Of flying fishes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of
skin, like the wings of a bat or rearmous.
Addit.

To rearce and ascend.] To climb up.
When as the day the heaven doth adore,
I wish that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wish that day would shortly reasend.
Spenser.

Taught by the heavenly muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reasend.
Milton, P. L.

These puissant legions, whose exile
Hath empty’d heaven, shall fall to reasend,
Self-raise’d, and repossess their native seat.
Milton, P. L.
7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their poetical brains,
Such shapen fantasies that apprehend
More than cool reason over comprehends.
Shakespeare.

When valour presys on reason,
It eats the sword it fights with.
Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

8. Right; justice.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have reason for my rhyme:
From that time unto this season,
I receive'd nor rhyme nor reason.
Spen.

Are you in earnest?
\textit{Ay, and resolv'd withal}
To do myself this reason and this right.
Shakespeare.

The papists ought in reason to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition, and authority.
\textit{Saying fleet.}

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;
Strike home, and do me reason in thy heart.
Dryden.

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but reason we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the reason be discovered.
By. Taylor.

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unquestionable, is not a reason too much for man or angel.
South.

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in reason to have any expectations of favours from them.
Dryden. Ded. to Aurenga.

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in reason expect to have.
Tillotson. Pref.

When any thing is proved by good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in reason to doubt of its existence.
Tillotson.

10. Rationale; just account.

This reason did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholic.
Pearson.

To render a reason of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself.
By. Boyle.

1. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to reason, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches.
Addison.

To Rea'son. † v. n. [raisonner, Fr.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man, in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for reason they do not, who think so: unless a beggar, by receiving some alms, can merit another.
South.

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those, that for the most part most reason of within themselves, and always those which they communick about with others.
Locke.

In the lonely grove,
'Twas there just and good he reason'd strong,
Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some serious song. Tickell.

2. To debate; to discourse; to talk; to take or give an account.

Reason with the fellow, Before you punish him, where he heard this. Shakespeare.

I reason'd with a Frenchman yesterday, Who told me in the narrow seas, There miscarried a vessel of our country. Shakespeare.

Standing still, that I may reason with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord.
1 Sam. xlii. 7.

3. To raise disquisitions; to make enquiries.

Jesus, perceiving their thoughts, said, what reason ye in your hearts?

They reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.
Milton, P. L.

To Rea'son. † v. a.

1. To examine rationally. This is a French mode of speech, Dr. Johnson says; and is the only instance

**Derby.**
which he brings of reason as a verb active: but he had mistakenly placed the word in the example from Addison, in the next meaning, as a verb neuter.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well reasoned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. *Burnet.*

2. To persuade by argument.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or drollied into them. *L'Estrange.*

Love is not to be reason'd down, or lost.

In high ambition. *Addison.*

**REA'SONABLY.** adv. [from reason.] *1. Agreedly to reason.

Chancer makes Arctic violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more reasonably. *Dryden, Pref. to Fadb.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints in that sex; and it may reasonably be thought, that it is purely owing to their poor and vain education, that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages. *Law.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some men, reasonably studied in the law, should be persuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon, Adv. to Villiers.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons reasonably perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be also capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken. *Holden, Elem. of Speech.*

**REA'SONABLE.** adj. [reason, Fr.]

1. Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the reasonable. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces, as were held sufficient to hold in breath either the naivice or rage of reasonable people. *Heyward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By reasonable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting, which is the only certainty of which most things are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be reasonable in itself, although a man does not allow, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. *Swift.*


Let all things be thought upon, that may with reasonable expressness add more feathers to our wings. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

It could with reasonable good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princess owesth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupeis, there are four several lands of reasonable quantity. *Abbot, Desc. of the World.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a reasonable good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

**REA'SONABLENESS.** n. s. [from reasonable.]

1. The faculty of reason.

2. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the reasonable of what they wish, would undertake the envenoming and disposing of other men. *Cherdenon.*

He that rightly understands the reasonable and excellency of charity, will know, that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly. *Law.*

3. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly reasonable, is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a reasonable in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist. *Hale.*


**REA'SONABLY.** adv. [from reasonable.]

Due reverence pay
To learned Epicureus; see the way
By which this reasoner of such high renown
Moves through th' ellipptic road the rolling sun. *Blackmore.*

The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes as; a reasoner, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a false way of arguing. *Addison.*

Those reasoners, who employ so much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their practices are endeavours to destroy it at home. *Swift.*

**REA'SONING.** n. s. [from reason.] Argument.

The violence of winds, and the reasonings of men.

Then there arose a reasoning among them, which of them should be greatest. *St. Luke, xx. 46.*

Down, reason, then; at least vain reasoning, *Milton, S. A.*

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong reasonings to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that foolish people, who worshipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it. *Addison.*

Your reasonings therefore on this head, amount only to what the schools call ignorantio elencn; proving before the question, on talking wide of the purpose. *Waterland.*

**REA'SONLESS.** adj. [from reason.] Void of reason.

This prover is absurd and reasonless. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

*It is* her true perfection, or my false transgression,
That makes me reasonless to reason thus? *Shakespeare.*

That they wholly direct the reasonless mind, I am resolved; for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good,
Though fond and reasonless to some. *Milton, S. A.*

**REA'SEMENT.** n. s. [re and assemble.] State of being again brought together.

New beings arise from the reasembling of the scattered parts. *Harris, Three Treat. Note VII.*

**REA'SEMBLE.** v. a. [re and assemble.] To collect anew.

There, reasoning our afflicted powers,
Consult how to offend our enemy. *Milton, P. L.*

To REASSEMBLE. v. a. [re and assert.] To assert anew;
To maintain after suspension or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I reasserted. *Adderbury.*

Young Creases grown
To manly years should reassert the throne. *Pope.*

To REASSUME. v. a. [reasume, Lat. re and assume.] To resume; to take again.

To him the Son return'd
Into his blissful bosom resuming,
In glory as of old. *Milton, P. L.*

Nor only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd resuming. *Denham.*

For this he reassumes the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had reassumed the supremacy, a statute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellor. *Agyde, Parergon.*

To REASURE. v. a. [reasurer, Fr.] To free from fear; to restore from torment.

They rose with fear,
Till dauntless False's resaur'd the rest. *Dryden.*

**REA'STINESS.** n. s. [from resty.] State of being rancid.

Cragrove, and Sherwood.

**REA'STRY.** adj. [perhaps a corruption of rusty; Sex. pyrrhan, to contract rust.] Covered with a kind of rust, and having a rancid taste: a word applied to dried meat, particularly to bacon, and yet used in the north of England. "Rasty, as flesh; rancidus." *Fr. Parv.*

And then came halving Jane,
And brought a gamboge
Of bacon that was ready. *Shekels, Poesy, p. 132.*
RE&E.

[Perhaps a corruption of rēek. See reek.]

A kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

Let them die six months to kill the water-weeds; as water-lilies, candelots, rents, and bulrushes.

Walton.

To REAT'TEMPT.* v. a. [re and attempt.] To try again.

Restelligs a perfect mortification of the old man throughout, giving no unreasonable liberty to our deceitful body.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes, p. 359.

To REAV† v. a. pret. refl. [rēeaven, Saxon; raffin, Teut. See also To REVENE.]

1. To take away by stealth or violence. An obsolete word, Dr. Johnson says; but it is still a word of use, in the north, for tearing off, or blowing off, as the wind does thatch.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,
He to him leapt, in mind to renounce his life.

Some make his mealy bed, but renew his rest.

But these men, knowing, having heard the voyer
Of God, being made men, and made death hath rest.

The ruler here; will never suffer left
Their unjust woeing of his wife.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a merciful deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To renew the orphan of his patrimony,

And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath?

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Be wise, o my soul, and make sure of such friends as thou canst not be reured of.

Bp. Hall, Soliloq. § 43.

Ah! who hath rest, quoth he, my dearest pledge?

Shakespeare, Lycidas.

2. It was used as well in a good as a bad sense.

They sought my troubled sense how to deceive
With talk, that might unfit me to benefit.

Each succeeding time addeth or removeth goods and evils, according to the occasions itself produceth.

Carew.

Rebaptization. n. s. [rebaptisation, Fr. from re baptize.] Renewal of baptism.

In maintenance of rebaptization, their arguments are built upon this, that heretics are not any part of the church of Christ.

Hooker.

To REBAP'TIZE. v. a. [rebaptiser, Fr. re and baptize.] To baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were observed, he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to be rebaptized.

Ayniffe, Pereroon.

Rebap'tizer.* n. s. [from rebaptize.] One that baptizes again.

Rebap'tizes again.

There were Adonises in former times, and rebaptizers.

Howell, Lett. iv. 29.

The name anabaptist signifieth a rebaptizer.

Freeland, Dny. Dict. p. 32.

To REBA'TE† v. a. [rebatter, Fr.] To blurt; to beat to obstruction; to deprive of kindness.

He doth rebate and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study, and fast.

Shakespeare.

If a message were brought me from a man of absolute credit with me, but by a messenger that is not so, my confidence in the truth of the relation cannot but be rebated, and lessen'd, by my dissidence in the relater.

Chillingworth, Rel. of Prot. ch. 1. § 8.

He modifies his first severe decree;

The keenest edge of battle to rebate,

The troops for honour fighting, not for hate.

Hhovag's soul flies under her own pitch,

My senses too are dull and stupid'd,

Their edge rebated.

The icy goat, the crab which square the scales;

With those of aries trine consent to hate

The scales lie libra, and her rays rebate.

Their innocence unformed long joys afford

To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane

Of life, rebate the miseries of age.

Dryden.

Chill.ingworth, Rel. of Prot. ch. 1. § 8.

Dryden.

Creek.

Philips.

Bacon.

Ref. SAB.† n. s. [from reba'te.] Diminution.

He made narrowed rests round about, [in the margin, narrowings or rebatemnts.]

2 Kings, vi. 8.

Ref. ATO.† n. s. A sort of stuff. See Rabato.

Spangles, embroi-deries, shadows, rebates.

Burnet, Anon. of Mel. p. 438.

Rebeck.† n. s. [rebeck, Fr. ribecca, Italian. Dr. Johnson.—Armor. rebek, fidicula, pandura. Lyc. Menage traces the word to the Arab. rebab, or rebaba, lyra; and accordingly rebêbe in old French, and ribêbe in old English, is another name for the rebek. Sir J. Hawkins says, that the Moors brought it into Spain, whence it passed into Italy, and obtained the appellations of ribecca; or ribebba, as Florio's dictionary of 1598 observes; in which it is rendered in English, a kite. The Moorish instrument is said by Mr. Barton to have had only two strings, played on by a bow. Dr. Johnson and Mr. Steevens pronounce our rebek an instrument of three strings.] A kind of fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,

And the jound rebek sound,

To many a youth and many a maid,

Dancing in the checker'd shade.

Milton, L'Ai.

Rebél. n. s. [rebelle, Fr. rebellis, Lat.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence.

The merciless Macduel
Worthy to be a rebel; for that

The multiplying villanies of nature

Do swarm upon him.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The rebels there are up,

And put the Englishmen unto the sword.

Shakespeare.

Shall man from nature's sanction stray

A rebel to her rightful sway.

Fren.'s.

Rebél.† adj. [rebells, Lat.] Rebellious.

His pride

Had cast him out of heaven, with all his host

Of rebel angels.

Call to your aid, with boundless promises,

Each rebel wish, each traitor inclination,

That raises tumults in the female breast,

The love of power, of pleasure, and of show.

Johnson, Irene.

To REBEL. v. n. [rebella, Lat.] To rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,

Paw their experience to their present pleasure,

And so rebel to judgement.

Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

If they perceive dissention in our looks,

How will their grudding stomachs he provok'd

To wilful disobedience, and rebel?

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth every passion,

That in the nature of their lords rebels;

Bring oil to fire.

There was a time, when all the body's members

Rebel'd against the belly.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

How could my hand rebel against my heart?

How could your heart rebel against your reason?

Dryden.

The rebells rebelled against God, and thereby lost their happy state.

Locke.

Rebell'd.† part. adj. Rebellious; having been guilty of rebellion.

Arm'd with thy might, rid heaven of these rebels.

Milton, P. L.

Rebeller.† n. s. [from rebell.] One that rebels.

Dict.

All such rebels I shall make for to see,

And with hard punishments put them to death.

Perse, Myst. of Candlemas-Day, (1512.)

Rebellion. n. s. [rebellion, Fr. rebellio, Lat. from rebell.] Insurrection against lawful authority.

He was victorious in rebellions and seditions of people.
REB

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or revolution. Bacon.

Of their names in heavenly records now
[is] no memorial, blotted out and ran'd
By their rebellion from the books of life. Milton, P. L.

REBELLOUSLY adv. [from rebellious.] In opposition to lawful authority.

From the day thou did'st depart out of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been rebellious against the Lord. Deut. x. 1.

This our son is stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice. Deut. xii. 10.

Bent he seems
On desperate revenge, which shall rebound

Upon his own rebellious head. Milton, P. L.

REBELLOUSNESS. n. s. [from rebellious.] The quality of being rebellious.

These pretermitted places were solid proofs of Romish rebelliousness. Sp. Morton, Discharge, 2r. (1653) p. 320.

To REBELLOW, v. n. [rebell, bellow.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,
That all the fields rebellow'd again.

The resisting air the thunder brake,
The cave rebellow'd, and the temple shook.

From whence were heard, rebellowing to the main,
The roars of lions. Dryden.

REBACT. n. s. [reboon, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing sound.

I imagine I should hear the rebacton of an universal groan. Patrick, Divine Aristocracy, (1659) p. 2.

To REBOLO v. n. [reboll, Lat. See REBULLION.] To take fire; to be hot.

Some of his companions thereat rebolled;—calling him a pick-thank. Sir T. Elyot, Gov. fol. 107 b.

To REBOUND. v. n. [reboundir. Fr. re and bound.] To spring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts, or a rebounding echo from the hollow mountains. W. S. xvii.

It with rebounding surge the bars assails'. Milton, P. L.

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may rebound to ourselves.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop.

She bounding from the shelfy shores,
Round the descending nymph the waves rebounding roar.

1. To rebounds; to beat back.

To all our invective, at their supposed errors, fall back with a rebound of force upon our own real ones. Dec. of Chr. Piety.

Silenus sung, the vales his voice rebound,
And carry to the skies the sacred sound. Dryden.

2. Prior has used it improperly.

Flowers, by the east South West
Oreed'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebount their sweets from the odiferous pavement. Prior.

REBOUND. n. s. [from the verb.] The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; restitution.

Dire feel,
By the rebound of your's, a grief that shoots
My very heart. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such resilience in echoes may be tried. Bacon.

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd; nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift rebound,
Harmless return'd. Dryden.

To RERAINT. v. a. [rebrace and brace.] To brace again.

'Tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and rebrace
The shaken'd souls of time-weary'd age. Gray, Agrippina.

To REBAKE v. a. [re and breathe.] To breathe again.

As you are a soldier,
And Englishman, have hope to redeem'd
From this your scournd bondage you sustain—
Hope to rebake that air you tasted first.

Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

REBUFF. n. s. [rebuffere, Fr. rebuffo, Italian.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance.

By ill chance
The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles afoot.

To REBUFF v. a. [from the noun.] To beat back:
To oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUILD. v. a. [re and build.] To reedify; to restore from demolition; to repair.

The fines imposed there were the more questioned, and repined against, because they were assigned to the rebuilding and repairing of St. Paul's church.

Clarendon.

Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild full's empires, and old time renew.

Tickell.

REBUKABLE. adj. [from rebuke.] Worthy of reprehension.

Rebuckleable

And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere mechanic compliment. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

To REBUKE v. a. [rebuch, Fr. Dr. Johnson.
—Sercius refers the word to the "Arm. rebuch, objurgare; forté a, and Icel. beckin, insulata." The Fr. reboucher, is to stop the mouth of a person.

To chide; to reprehend; to repress by objurgation.

I am ansh'd; does not the stone rebuke me,
For being more stone than I? Shakespeare, Witt. Ind. [He] was rebuked for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbade the madness of the prophet. 2 Pet. ii. 16.

The proud he taun't; the penitent he cheer'd,
Not to rebuke the rich offender fear'd. Dryden.

REBUKE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Reprehension; chiding expression; objurgation.

Why bear you these rebukes, and answer not? Shakespeare.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and disdain correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Thy rebuke hath broken my heart. Ps. lxxvi. 21.

The rebuke and chiding to children, should be in grave and dispassionate words. Locke.

Shall Cibber's son, rebuke without rebuke,
Swear like a lord? Pope.

Should vice expect to 'scape rebuke,
Because its owner is a duke? Swift, Miscell.

2. In low language, it signifies any kind of check.

He gave him so terrible a rebuke upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length. D'Escange.

REBUKER. n. s. [from rebuke.] A chider; a reprover.

The revolters are profound to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them all. H.own, v. s.

REBUS,† n. s. [rebus, old Fr. from the Lat. word rebus; the origin of which adoption is ascribed to the priests of Panetio, who, during the time of the carnival, made certain libels "de rebus quae gravantur," that is, jokes and satires, by breaking and joining words, or by representing meanings in a kind of picture. See MENACE. Hence the term rebus de Panetio; which Sir George Buck explains by "devises and representations of odd things by words and mottoes; which present one thing and by dividing the word, in pronunciation signify another." Hist. of Rich. III. ad fin.]. A word or name represented by things; a sort of riddle.

Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call rebuses: Master Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrore in her mouth, wherein was written jugge, jugge, jugge. Poemah. A rebus has been lately hewn out in free-stone, and erected over the two portals of Blenheim house, being the figure of a monstrous lion tearing to pieces a little cock. For the better understanding of which device, I must acquaint my English reader, that the cock has the misfortune to be called in Latin by the same word that signifies a Frenchman, as a lion is the emblem of the English nation.

Addison, Spect. No. 59.

From Egyptian hieroglyphics to modern rebus-writing.


To REBUKT,† v. n. [rebuter, Fr.].

1. To retire back. Obsolete. Themselves too rudely rigorous, Astonished with the stroke of their own hand, Do back rebuts, and each to other yielded land. —Spencer.

2. To return an answer; a law term.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut. —Blackstone.

To REBUT'TER,† n. s. An answer to a rejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder: upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff answer him by a sur-rebutter. Which pleas, replications, rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, rebutters, and sur-rebutters answer to the exceptio, replication, duplicatio, triplicatio, and quadruplicatio of the Roman laws. —Blackstone.

To RECALL, v. a. [re and call.] To call back; to call again; to revoke.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the first, must set bounds unto their speeches. —Hooker.

If Henry were recalled to life again, these news would cause him once more yield the ghost. —Shakespeare, Hen. VII.
On his bed of death
Many receipts he gave me, chiefly one
Of old experience the only darling.
I'll teach him a receipt to make
Words that weep, and tears that speak.
Comedy.
That Medea could make old men young again, was no
thing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a
receipt to make white hair black.
Brown, Volg. Err.
 Wise leeches will not vain receipts ordure.
While growing pains pronounce the humour's rude.
Dryden.
Some dryly plain, without invention's aid.
Write dull receipts how poems may be made.
Pope.
Scribonius found the receipt in a letter sent to Tiburis
and was never able to procure the receipt during the emperor's
life.
Arabia.

RECEIVABLE.† adj. [receivable, Fr. from recevoir.]
Capable of being received.
His own single dowell being not receivable against two agreeing
informers.
Watson, Rem. p. 308.

RECEIVABleness.† n. s. [from receivable.] Capability of
receiving.
Such waxy moulds, or tender receivableness.

To RECEIVE. v. a. [recoir, Fr. recipio, Lat.]
1. To take or obtain any thing as due.
If by this crime he owes the law his life, Why, let the war receiv't in valiant gore.
Shakespeare.
A certain nobleman went into a far country, to receive for himself a kingdom, and return.
2. To take or obtain from another, whether good or evil.
Though I should receive a thousand shekels of silver in mine
hand, yet I would not put forth mine hand against the king's
son.
2 Sam. xviii. 12.
What? shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall
we not receive evil? Job, ii. 10.
To whom hast thou poured a drink-offering? should I receive comfort in these?
Is. iv. 5.
He that doeth wrong, shall receive for the wrong done; and
there is no respect of persons.
Col. iii. 25.
Put all in writing that thou givest out, and receivest in.
Eccles. xiii. 7.
They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren;
received no laws from another, but lived separate.
Locke.

3. To take any thing communicated.
Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet
with; these make little true benefits of history; may, being of
fearful, and active spirits, receive more harm by it.
Locke.
The idea of solidity we receive by our touch.
Locke.
The same inability will every one find, who shall go about
to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not received in
by his senses or by reflection.
Locke.
To conceive the ideas we receive from sensation, consider
them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make
their approaches to our minds.
Locke.

4. To embrace intellectually.
We have set it down as a law, to examine things to the
bottom, and not to receive upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities.
In an equal indifference for all truth; I mean the receiving
it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our
principles, and not receiving any for such, till we are fully
convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the
understanding.
Locke.

5. To allow.
Long received custom forbidding them to do as they did,
there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the Scriptu-
re, they could show some law, that did licence them thus to
break a received custom.
Hooker.
Will it not be receiv'd?
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers; that they have don't?
—Who dares receive this receipt in a Shakespeare?
Macbeth.
Last any should think that any thing in this number eight
creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a
thing received, than any true composition.
Bacon.
REC

6. Admit. When they came to Jerusalem, they were received of the church. Then shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory. Ps. lixiii. 24. Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that received in again. Numb. xii. 14.

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to receive them into all the degrees of unity and affection which the word of God requires. Watts, Impr. of the Mind.

7. To take as into a vessel. He was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. Acts, i. 9.

8. To take into a place or state. After the Lord had spoken, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God. St. Mark, xvii. 9.

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. To one of your receiving. Enough is shown. Shakespeare.

10. To entertain as a guest. Abundance fit to honour, and receive, Our heavenly stranger. Milton, P. L. Recievedness. n. s. [from received.] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. Boyle.

Recipient. n. s. [receptor, Fr. from receive.] One to whom any thing is communicated by another.

All the learnings that his time could make him receiver of, he took as we do air. Shakespeare,ymb. She from whose influence all impression came, but by receivers impotenti- lame. Donne.

What was so mercifully designed, might have been improved by the humble and diligent receivers unto their greatest advantages. Hammond.

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the receivers.

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the receiver extend to. South.

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one-third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of receptors. Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary receivers will be losers of two-thirds in their pay. Swift.

3. An officer appointed to receive publick money. There is a receiver who alone handles the monies. Bacon.

4. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament. The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God there consigned. Sp. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals. This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their receivers always ready; for were there no receivers, there would be no thieves. Spencer on Ireland.

6. The vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still. These liquors, which the wide receiver fill, prepare'd with speed, and refined with skill, another course to distant parts begin. Blackmore.

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the receiver in distillations, which will not take fire. Arbernot.

7. The vessel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

REC

The air that in exhausted receivers of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we require in. Bentley.

To RECEIVED. v. a. [receiv'd, received.] To celebrate.

French air and English verse here wedded lie: Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lily to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Receiv'd the joyful match.

B. Jonson.

Recency. n. s. [recent, Lat.] Newness; new state.

A schirrus in its recency, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed one. Warton.

To RECEIVED. v. a. [receiver, old Fr. recense, Lat.] To examine; to review; to revise.

Sixus and Cemenus, at a vast expense, had an assembly of learned divines to receive and adjust the Latin Vulgate. * Bentley, Lett. p. 323.

Received.† n. s. [recension, Lat.] Enumeration: review.

A catalogue or recension of the parts of the church. Mede, Apol. of the Lat. Tongue, (1645.) p. 33.

In this recension of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering. Evelyn.

RECENT.† adj. [recent, Fr. Cotgrave; recevus, Latin.]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was recent, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile. Woodward.

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaneth, either ancient or recent, there is not one that has been transported to the most degree of love. Bacon.

3. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

Ulysses moves: Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms, The briskach ooze his manly grace deforms. Pope.

RECENTLY. adv. [from recent.] Newly; freshly.

Those times, which are most recently made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. Arbuthnot.

RECENTNESS. n. s. [from recent.]

Newness; freshness.

This inference of the recentness of mankind from the recentness of these apostrophes of gentle deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humana generat. Hale.

RECEPACLE.† n. s. [receptacle, Fr. Cotgrave; recipitaculum, Lat.] A vessel or place into which any thing is received. This had formerly the accent: on the first syllable.

When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing Gentiles as Jews; heaven till then was no receptacle to the souls of either. Hooker.

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a receptacle to rob the rest of the counties about it. Spencer on Ireland.

As in a vault, an ancient receptacle,
Where, for those many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are packed. Shakespeare.

The eye of the soul, or receptacle of upience and divine knowledge. Raleigh, Hist. of the World.

Let paradise a receptacle prove,
To spirits soul, and all my race their prey. Milton, P. L.

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little receptacle at the bottom. Addison.

These are conveniences to private persons; instead of being receptacles for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages. Addison.

Though the supply from this great receptacle below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the

3 c
RECEPT. n. s. [receptus, Lat.] Thing received.

Not in use.

They, which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful apprehensions of men, and controversies of philosophy. Brown.

RECEPTIBILIT Y. n. s. [receptivity, Lat.] Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetic matter is a pure unacted power; and this conceived vacuum a mere receptibility. Glanville.

RECEPTION.† n. s. [reception, Fr. Cotgrave; receptus, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving.

Both serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge. Holder, Elem. of Speech.

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty receptus of air, provisions had been superfluous. Brown, Vulg. Err.

2. The state of being received.

Causes, according still to the reception of their matter, act; not to the extent of their own sphere. Milton, P. L.

3. Admission of any thing communicated.

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the reception of sensations, are few, and the perception they are received with, obscure and dull. Locke.

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost of my reception into grace. Milton, P. L.

5. The act of containing.

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its reception. Addison.

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

This succession of so many powerful means being farther prescribed by God, have found so discouraging a reception, that nothing but the violence of storming or battering can pretend to prove successful. Hammond on Fundamentals.

Pretending to consult about the great reception of their king, Thacker to come. Milton, P. L.

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common reception countenanced. Locke.


He was right glad of the French king's reception of those states, say Maximilien. Benvou, Hist. VII.

RECEP'TIVE. adj. [receptus, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is receptive, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. Hooker.

To advance the spiritual concerns of all that could in any kind become receptive of the good he meant them, was his unlimited design and endowment. Pool, Life of Hammond.

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is receptive of all bodies. Glanville.

RECEP'TIVIT Y. n. s. [receptivity, Fr.] State or quality of being receptive.

These things the sun can work in one place, because the matter is prepared for him; in another he cannot, because the matter is unprepared for such and such a form; for he cannot work anywhere beyond the possibility or receptivity of his matter. Fotherby, Alcorum. (1623), p. 181.

RECEP'TORY. [receptus, Lat.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, yet written upon his own experience, there are many also rejected, and will not endure the test. Brown.

RECESS. n. s. [recessus, Latin.]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumult could not do, an army must; my recess hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. K. Charles.

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighbouring grove
Sacred to soft recess and gentle love. Prior.

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-sacrifice, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our recess. Glanville, Serapis.

3. Place of retirement; place of secracy; private abode.

This happy place our sweet recess, and only consolation left. Milton, P. L.

The deep recesses of the grove he gained. Dryden.

I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your recesses. Dryden.

4. [Recess, Fr.] Perhaps an abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet.

In the imperial chamber, the procurators have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial recess. Aulicke.

5. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphick lords, and cherubim, in close recess and secret converse. Milton, P. L.

In the recess of the jury, they are to consider their evidence. Hail.

6. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of recess, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. Brown.

I conceived this parliament would find work, with constant recesses, for the first three years. King Charles.

7. Removal to distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose recess or vicinity defined the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. Brown, Vulg. Err.

8. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good men, recess and solitude requires; and case from cares, and undisturb'd desires. Dryden.


In their mysteries, and most secret recesses, and adyn of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins. Hammond.

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep recesses. Watts on the Mind.

RECESSION.† n. s. [recessio, Lat.]

1. The act of retreatting.

I do not mean recessions, or distances, from states of eminency or perfection. Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, ch. 5, § 3.

Every degree of recession from the state of grace Christ first put us in, is a recession from our hopes. Bp. Taylor, Gr. Exemplar.

Death is nothing else but the privation of recession of life. Pearson on the Creed, Art. 4.

2. Act of relaxing or desisting from any claim.

His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant recession from his own rights. South, Sermon, X. 302.

Abating something from the height and strictness of our pretences: and a favourable recession in such cases will greatly engage men to have an honourable opinion, and a peaceful action towards us. Barrow, vol. I. 6, 29.

To RECHA'NGE. v. a. [rechanger, Fr. re and change.]

To change again.

Those endowed with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and rechanging their work. Dryden.

To RECHA'NGE. v. a. [recharger, Fr. re and charge.]

1. To accuse in return.

Thefaults, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: wherupon they recharge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. Hooker.

2. To attack anew.

They charge, recharge, and all along the sea.

They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet. Dryden.
4. In geometry, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa.

Harris.

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in reciprocal proportion, the effect will be the same.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

TO REC HAEAT.† n. s. [recte, old Fr. lieu de retraite. Roquefort. Rect was used in the same sense as retraite. Hamner.] Among hunters, a lesson which the huntsman wanders on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counterfeit.

Bailey.

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a reccheat winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldric, all women shall pardon me.

Shakespeare.

To RECHEAT. v. n. To blow the reccheat.

Reccheat, mark you, Sir, upon the same three winds.

Return from Parnassus, (1666).

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunter chokes.


RECIDIVATION.† n. s. [recidivium, Lat.] Backsliding; falling again.

This recidivation is desperate.

Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

Hearing this, and but newly recovered, he ventured to travel to wait in his place, and so by recidivation he died.

Sir J. Harrington, Br. View of the Ch. p. 141.

When these temporary supporters fail, the building that relies upon them, rushes into confusion, recidivation, and bankruptcy.


Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, recidivations, to make us capable of pardon.

Harmsworth, Pract. Cathecism.

RECIDIVOUS. adj. [recidivus, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

Recipe. n. s. [recipium, Lat.] The term used by physicians, when they direct ingredients. A medical prescription.

I should exjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physicians first recipe, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh.

Suckling.

The apothecary train is wholly blind.

From files a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.

Dryden.

RECIPIENT. n. s. [recipientis, Latin.] 1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the recipient. Glanville.

2. The vessel into which spirits are driven by the still.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chemical preparation, causes to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alchemist, leaves in the recipient a fretting corrosive.

Dec. by Chr. Piety.

RECIPIOCAL.† adj. [reciprocus, Lat. reciprocus, Fr. Dr. Johnson.—Our own word was also reciprocus, which Bacon has used, as Mr. Malone likewise has observed: “Except the love be reciprocus.” Ess. on Love. Ben Jonson has also the same word. Bacon, in his Natural History, uses reciprocus as a substantive; but Dr. Johnson has cited the passage inaccurately, and made the word an adjective.]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

What if that light, To the terrestrial mound be as a star, Enlightening her by day, as she by night
This earth? reciprocus, if land be there, Fields and inhabitants.

Milton, P. L.

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

Where there’s no hope of a reciprocus aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation.

In reciprocus duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other.

Richardson, Clarion.

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These three rules will render a definition reciprocus with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined.

Watts.

RECIPROCALITY. n. s. [Fr. reciprocité.] Reciprocal obligation. I have heard the introduction of this word attributed to the late lord Shelburne, when secretary of state, which he first was in 1760.

Any degree of reciprocity will prevent the pact from being nude.

Blackstone.

RECISSION.† n. s. [cession, Fr. Cession; recusus, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

Sherwood.

RECITAL. n. s. [from recite.] 1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and recitals of the first.

Dekker.

2. Narration.
This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick recitale of his own performances. Addison.

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough recital aptly chime, Or bring the sum of Gallia’s loss to rhyme, Is mighty hard. Prior.

Recitation: n. s. [from recite.] Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of Scripture fall upon men’s persons, if they are but the recitations and descriptions of God’s decreed wrath, and those words and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it? Hammond.

He used philosophical arguments and recitations. Temple.

Recitative, n. s. [ Ital. from recitare.] A kind of recitativo. A tunefull pronunciation, more musical than common speech, and less song than chant. It is said to have been invented by Jacopo Peri for the opera of Eutidice, first performed at Florence in 1600.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in recitative music. Dryden.

There is nothing that has more startled our English audience, than the Italian recitativo at its first entrance upon the stage.

Addison, Spec. No. 29.

By singing peers upheld on either hand, then thus in quint recitative spoke. Pope, Dunciad.

Recitatively, adv. After the manner of the recitative.

The jubilee was sung in the same manner, after which the office was performed only recitatively; no organs made use of till after the second collect for Morning Prayer. Let. on Q. Ann’s Going to St. Paul’s, (1703.)

To recite, to rehearse; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing. Recit. liv. 5.

While Telephus’ youthful charms, His rosy neck, and winding arms, With endless rapture you recite, And in the tender name delight. The thoughts of gods let Granville’s verse recite, And bring the scene of op’ning fate to light. If we will recite nine hours in ten, You lose your patience. Pope, Rg. of Horace.

Recite, n. s. [recit, Fr. from the verb.] Recital.

Not in use.

This added to all former recites or observations of long-liv’d races, makes it easy to conclude, that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich. Temple.

Reciter, n. s. [ from recite.] One who recites.

In Italy they have solemn declamations of certain select young gentlemen in Florence, like those reciters in old Rome. Burton, Anot. of Mel. p. 270.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one reciter to another. Bp. Percy, Hist. on the Anc. Metr. Romances, § 1.

To recite, v. n. [pecan, Saxon.]

1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of use. Recit is still retained in Scotland: it has of before the thing.

Thou’s but a laird loor And recoes much of thy swinge, That with fond terms and wise words, To these minutes do’stst think, “Good or bad, What do I recoes, editions that he dy’d entire. I recoes as little what beside me, As much I wish all good before you.”

With that care lost Went all his fear; of God, or hell or worse, He recoes not. Milton, P. L.

2. It recoes, v. impersonal. To care.

Of night or loneliness it recoes me not; I fear the dread events that doth therein, Lost some ill-greaing touch attempt the person Of our unwon sister. Milton, Comus.

To recede, v. a. To heed; to care for.

This son of mine, not receding danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief. Sidney.

If I lose thee, I do lose a thing. That none but fools would recoes. Shakespeare.

Do not, as some ingracious pastors do, Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven; Whilst, like a puff’d and reckless libertine, Himself the primrose path of dalliance tread, And recoes not his own road. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Reckless; adj. [from reck, reck, peccelary, Saxon.] Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched. See RECK. This is written reckless by old writers, and also by Dryden. See WRETCHLESS. In the north of England, as in Scotland, it is reckless.

It made the king as reckless, as them diligent. Sidney.

I’ll alter, more to be reveng’d of Eglamour Than for the love of reckless Silvia. Shakespeare.

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as drunken sleep; careless, reckless, and fearfull of what’s past, pressing on to come; insensible of mortaliy and desperately mortal. Shakespeare.

* Next this was drawn the reckless cities flame, When a strange bell poud from down from heaven there came.

Recklessness, n. s. [from reck. This word in the seventeenth article is erroneously written wretchlessness.] Carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud recklessness in them. Sidney.

To RECKON, v. n. [pecan, Saxon; reckon, Dutch.]

1. To number; to count.

The priest shall reckon unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it shall be abated. Lev. xxvii. 18.

Numbering of his virtues praise, Death lost the reckoning of his days. Crashaw.

When are questions belonging to all finite existences by us reckoned from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it? Locke.

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, as will as well serve men to reckon their years by, as the motions of the sun. Locke.

I reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it. Addison.

A multitude of cities are reckoned up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. Archibald on Comus.

2. To esteem; to account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should so far reject the authority of men, as to reckon it nothing. Hooker.

Varrus’s aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record. Wotton.

For him I reckon not in high estate; But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate, Might have subdued the earth. Milton, S. A.

1. People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of another man’s earth; but when experience shall have shown them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them.

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and reckon it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier? Swift, Miscell.

3. To assign in an account.

To him that worketh is the reward not reckoned of grace, but of debt. Rom. iv. 4.

To reckon, v. n.

1. To compute; to calculate.
REC

We may fairly reckon, that this first age of apostles, with that second generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the second century.

Addison.

2. To state an account: it has with before the other party.
   We shall not spend a large expense of time, before we reckon with your several loves, and make us even with you.
   Shakespeare.

3. To charge to account: with on. I call posterity into the debts, and reckon on her head.
   B. Johnson.

4. To give an account: to assign reasons of action.
   All flesh shall rise and reckon. Alop, Sandys, Serm. fol. 173.

5. To pay a penalty: with for before the crime.
   If they fall in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day.
   Sanderson.

6. To call to punishment: it has with.
   God suffers the most grievous sins of particular persons to go unpunished in this world, because his justice will have another opportunity to meet and reckon with them.
   Tillotson.

7. [Compter sur, Fr.] To lay stress or dependance upon.
   You reckon upon losing your friends kindness, when you have sufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours.
   Temple, Miscell.

RECKONER. n. s. [from reckon.] One who computes; one who calculates cost.

RECKONING. n. s. [from reckon.]
1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time.
Canst thou thou their reckonings keep? the time compute?
   When their slow missiles shall ensnare their form.
   Sandys.

3. Accounts of debtor and creditor.
   They that know how their own reckoning goes.
   Account not what they have, but what they lose.
   Daniel.
   It is with a man and his conscience, as with one man and another; even reckoning makes lasting friends; and the way to make reckonings even, is to make them often.
   South.

4. Money charged by an host.
   His industry is up stairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a reckoning.
   Shakespeare, Hen. IV.
   When a man's verses cannot be understood, it strikes a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room.
   Shakespeare.
   A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a reckoning.
   Addison.

5. Account taken.
   There was no reckoning made with them of the money delivered into their hand.
   Dryden.

6. Esteem; account; estimation.
   Beauty, though in a great excellency in yourself as in any, yet you make no further reckoning of it, than of an outward lasting benefit nature bestowed.
   Sidney.
   Were they all of as great account as the best among them, with us notwithstanding they ought not to be of such reckoning, that their opinion should cause the laws of the church to give place.
   Hooker, Pref.

RECKONING-BOOK. n. s. [from reckoning and book.]
A book in which money received and expended is set down.

To RECLAIM.† v. a. [reclamo, Latin.]
1. To reform; to correct.
   He spared not the heads of any mischievous practices, but shewed sharp judgement on them for ensample sake, that all the meaner sorts, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be reckoned and saved.
   This error whoever is able to reclamation, he shall save more in one summer, than Themison destroyed in any autumn.
   Brown, Padv. Err.

   Reclaim your wife from strolling up and down.
   To all assises.
   Dryden, Juw.

2. [Reclaimer, Fr.] To reduce to the state desired.
   It was for him to hasten to let his people see, that he meant to govern by law, however he came in by the sword; and set also to reclamation, to know him for their king, whom they had so lately talked of as an enemy.
   Bacon.
   Much labour is required in trees, to tame their wild disorder, and in reclamation.
   Dryden.
   Minds she the dangers of the Lycian coast? Or is her towering flight reclamation? By sea from Icarus's downfall? Vio is the call, and useless the advice.
   Prior.

3. To recall; to cry out against.
   The head strong horses hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his reclamation.
   Dryden.

4. To tame.
   Upon his first he bore An eagle well reclamation.
   A rose in vain reclamation; And arts but soften as to feel thy flame.
   Pope.

RECLAIMED. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Reformation.
   The concealing of Solomon's reclamation hath occasioned all sorts, upon acknowledgement of the necessity of repentance, to suppose that Solomon past away without it.
   Hales, Rem. p. 93.

2. Recovery.
   The loving couple need no reclamation fear, but leisure had and liberty to frame Their present flight, free from all man's reclamation.
   Spencer, F. Q. iii. x. 16.

RECLAIMABLE. adj. [from reclamation.]
That may be reclamation.
   He said that he was young, and so reclaimable; that this was his first fault.
   Dr. Cockburn, Rem. on Burnet, p. 41.

RECLAIMANT. n. s. [from reclamation.]
Contradicter.
   In the year 1355, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proscribed, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of 318 bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclamation.
   Waterland.

RECLAIMLESS. adj. [reclamation and less.]
Not to be reclamation.
   And look on Guise as a reclaimless rebel.
   Lee, D. of Guise.

RECLA'MATION. n. s. [reclamation, Fr. from reclame.]
Recovery.
   I shall willingly frame myself to all companies, not for a partnership in their vice, but for their reclamation from evil, or encouragement in good.
   These, out of many such irregular practices, I write for his reclamation.
   Tatler, No. 71.

RECL'A'CATION. n. s. [from reclamation.]
The act of leaning or reclining.
   To recline.
   To lean back; to lean sidewise.

   The mother.
   Reclaim'd her dying head upon his breast.
   Dryden.
   While thus she rested, on her arm reclining, the purling streams that through the meadow strayed, in drowsy murmurs lulled the gentle maid.
   Addison.

   To RECL'INE.† v. n. To rest; to recline.
   To lean.
   She cased, and on a lily bank reclining, nor flowing robe would wanton with the wind.

   Reclining, adj. [reclinis, Lat.] In a leaning posture.
They sat recluse
On the soft downy bank, damask’d with flowers. Milton, P. L.
To Reclus'. v. a. [re and close.] To close again.
The silver ring she pull’d, the door reclus’d;
The boll, obedient to the silken cord,
To the strong staple’s utmost depth restor’d,
Recus’d the daughters. Pope, Odys. 1
To Reclus’. v. a. [reclusa, Lat.] To open.
The ingredients absorb the intestinal superfluities, recluse
pollinations, and mummify the blood.
Harvey.
Reclus’.† n. s. [reclusus, reclusa, old Fr. * Reclus.
Recluses, according to the true meaning of the word
(Lat. reclusus) signify those which are set wide
open, or left at liberty; though that barbarous age
mistrue the sense of the word for such as were shut
up, and might not stirre out of their cloyster.”
Fuller, Holy State, 1648, p. 28.] One shut up; a
retired person.
It seems you have not lived such an obstinate recluse from
the disputes and transactions of men. Hammond.
This must be the inference of a recluse, that conversed only
with his own meditations. Dec. of Chi. Priesty.
Reclus’s. adj. [reclusus, Fr.] Shut up; retir’d.
Reclus’y. adv. [reclusus, Fr.] Retiring.
From human converse. Phil. Pinto.
To Reclus’. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up.
Not in use.
She sees at once the virgin mother stay
Reclus’d at home, publick at Golgotha.
The reclus’d orders, and other regulars excepted.
Howell, Lett. iv. 7.
Reclus’ly. adv. [from recluse.] In retirement;
like a recluse.
Recluseness.† n. s. [from recluse.] Retirement.
He may live most at ease, that has least to do in the world.
A kind of calm recluseness is like rest to the overburdened man;
but a multitude is not pleasing. Feltham on Eccles. ii. 11.
The precepts of speculative piety are natural in the element of
contemplation, which is recluseness and solitude; but not always compatible
with society.
W. Mountaine, Dev. Eth. P. i. p. 47.
Reclus’ion.† n. s. [from recluse.] State of a recluse.
Reclus’ive. adj. [from recluse.] Affording con-
cealment.
You may conceal her
In some recess and religious life. Shakespeare, Much Ado.
Recoagulation. n. s. [re and coagulation.] Second
cogulation.
This salt, dissolved in a convenient quantity of water, does
upon its recoagulation dispose of the aquatic particles among
their own saline cases, and shoot into crystals. Boyle.
To Reco’cr.† v. a. [recocctus, Lat. from recoquus.] To
vamp up.
Old women and men too—seek, as it were, by Meden’s
charms, to recoccr their corps, as she did Eos’d, from feeble
deformities to spritely handsomeness.
Reco’gnisuble. adj. [from recogniz.] That may
be acknowledged.
Reco’nissance. n. s. [recognizance, Fr.] 1. Acknowledgement of person or thing.
2. Badge.
Apparent it is, that all men are either Christians or not; if
by external profession they be Christians, then they are of the
visible church of Christ; and Christians by external profession
they are all, whose mark of recognisance hath in it those things
mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked
heretics. Hooker.
She did gratify his amorous works
With that recognizance and pledge of love,
Which I first gave her; an hundred shillings. Shakespeare.
3. A bond of record testifying the recognisor to owe
unto the recognizance a certain sum of money; and is
acknowledged in some court of record; and those that
are mere recognizances are not sealed but enrolled:
It is also used for the verdict of the twelve men
empannelled upon an assize. Caxton.
The English should not marry with any Irish, unless bound
by recognizance with sureties to continue loyal. Davies.
To Reco’ns. v. a. [recogniscro, Lat.] 1. To acknowledge;
and avow knowledge of any person or thing.
He brought severall of them, even under their own hands,
to recognize their sense of their undue procedure used by them
unto him. Full, Life of Hammond.
The British cannon formidable roared,
While starting from his oozy bed,
The asserted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and recognize his ancient lord.
Dryden.
Then first he recognize’d the ethereal guest,
Wondeur and joy alternat fire his breast.
Pope.
Speak, vassal, recognize thy soverain king.
Hast thou ne’er seen me? know’st thou not me seen? Harte.
2. To review; to re-examine.
However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will
recognize them at a greater. South.
Recognis’. n. s. One in whose favour the bond is
drawn.
Recognis’. n. s. One who gives the recognizance.
Reco’nition. n. s. [recognizatio, Latin.] 1. Review; renovation of knowledge.
The virtues of some being thought expedient to be annually
had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick
reading, whereby the lives of such saints had, at the time of
their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of
God. Hooker.
2. Knowledge confessed.
Every species of fancy hath three modes; recognition of a
thing, as present; memory of it, as past; and foresight of it, as
to come. Grew, Cosm.
3. Acknowledgement; memorial.
The Israelites, in Moses’ days, were redeemed out of Egypt;
in some memory and recognition whereof they were commanded to
observe the weekly sabbath. White.
If the recognition or acknowledgement of a final concord,
upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by justice of assize;
and the yearly value of those lands be declared by affidavit
made before the same justice; then is the recognition and value
signed with the handwriting of that justice. Bacon.
To Reco’L. v. n. [recorder, Fr.] 1. To rush back in consequence of resistance, which
cannot be overcome by the force impressed.
The very thought of my revenge doth that
Recoil upon me; in himself too mighty. Shakespeare.
Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils. Milton, i. L.
Amazement seiz’d,
All the host of heaven; back they recoil’d, afraid
At first. Milton, P. L.
Evil on itself shall back recoil.
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o’ereng’d, breaks, misses, or recoils. Dryden.
My hand’s so soft, his heart so hard,
The blow recoils; and hurts me while I strike! Dryden.
Whatever violence may be suffered to nature, by endeavouring
to reason men into a contrary persuasion, nature will still recoil,
and at last return to itself. Tildon.
2. To fall back.
Ye both forewarned be; therefore a while
I read you rest, and to your bowers recoil. Spencer, F. Q.
Ten paces huge
He back recoil’d; the tenth on bended knee,
His many spear upon’t. Milton, P. L.
To fail; to shrink.
A good and virtuous nature may recoil
In an imperial charge. squeezed
To Recomb. v. a. To drive back; to cause to recoil.
Not in use.

But neither soil nor travel might her back recoil.
Recoil.† n. s. [from the verb.] A falling back.
Against mountains dashes,
And in recoil makes meadows standing splashes.
On a sudden open sky
With impetuous recoil and jarring sound
The infernal doors.
Recoiling. n. s. [from recoil.] Act of shrinking back; revolt.
As long as these recoilings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor and short.
South, Scrut. ii. 171.

Recoilingly. adv. [from the part. recoiling.] With retrocession.
To Recoil. v. a. [re and coin.] To coin over again.
Among the Romans, to preserve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor.
Addison.
Recon- n. s. [re and coinage.] The act of coinage anew.
The mint gained upon the late statute, by the recoining of greats and half-greats, now twelvescores and sixpences.
Bacon.

To Recollect.† v. a. [recollectus, Lat.]
1. To recover to memory.
It did relieve my passion much;
More than light airs and recollected terms
Of these most brisk and giddy-paced times.
Shakespeare.
Recollect every day the things seen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your understanding.
Watts, Logick.

2. To recover reason or resolution.
The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortune, more admir'd the man;
Then recolected stood.
Dryden, Enn.

3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again.
If we were but mere dust and ashes, I might speak unto the Lord; for the Lord's hand made me of this dust, and the Lord's hand shall recolect these ashes.
Donne, Devol. (1624) p. 9.
God will one day raise the dead, recollecting our scattered dust, and rearing our dissolved frame.
Barrow, vol. ii. B. s.
Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may recolect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topics proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal.
Bogic.

Recollection. n. s. [from recollect.] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.
Recollection is when an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view.
Locke.
Finding the recollection of his thoughts disturb his sleep, he remitted the particular care of the composition.
Field, Life of Hammond.

Let us take care that we sleep not without such a recollection of the actions of the day, as may represent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of sorrow or thanksgiving.
Bp. Taylor.
The last image of that troubled heap,
* When sense subsides, and fancy sports in sleep,
Though past the recollection of the thought,
Ere comes the stuff of which our dream is wrought.
Pope.

To Recombîne.† v. a. [re and combine.] To join together again.

— That fair hand—
When first it joy'd her virgin snow to thine,
Which when to-day the priest shall recollone,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow, as shall unlock her wretched arms.
Caveus, Poems, p. 11.

To Recomfort. v. a. [to and comfort.]
1. To comfort or console again.
What place is there left, we may hope our own to recomfort?
Sidney.
Ne'er through an arch so hurried the blown sides,
As the recollected through ye gates.
Shakespeare, Coriol.
As at one from sad dismay
Recollected, and, after thoughts disturb'd,
Submitting to what seem'd remissible.
Milton, P. L.

2. To give new strength.
In strawberries, it is usual to help the ground with much water, and likewise to recollected it sometimes with much put to the roots; but to water with much water is not practiced.
Bacon.

Recollected. adj. [from recollect.] Without comfort.
There all that night remained Britomart,
Restless, recolected.

To Recomnine. v. a. [recommencer, Fr. re and commence.]
To begin anew.

To Recom mend. v. a. [recommender, Fr. re and comment.]
1. To praise to another; to advance by praise to the kindness of another.
Mecenas recommenced Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose praises helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to posterity.
Dryden.

2. To make acceptable.
A decent boldness ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a stranger recommends.
Pope.

3. To commit with praises.
They had been recommended to the grace of God.
Acts, xiv.

Recom mendable.† adj. [recommendsable, Fr. from recommend.]
Worthy of recommendation or praise.
A right recommendable thing in heaven and in earth is a true tinge.
Fd. Rivers, Diets, etc. of the Philosophers, (1477) A. vii.
Though these pursuits should make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are recommendable.
Glantville, Pref. to Boscip.

Recom mendableness. n. s. [from recommendable.]
Quality of being recommendable.
The last rule to try opinions by, is the recom mendableness of our religion to strangers, or those that are without.
More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660) B. 10. ch. 5.

Re com mendably. adv. [from recommendable.] So as to deserve commendation.
Sherwood.

Recommenda tion. n. s. [recommendation, Fr. from recommend.]
1. The act of recommending.
2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another.
Pope's door was opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful recommendatory; and where want itself was a powerful mediator.
Dryden.

Recom mendatory. adj. [from recommend.] That recommends to another.
That verses recommandatory they have commanded me to prefix before my book.
Swift.

Recommender. n. s. [from recommend.] One who recommends.
St. Chrysostom, as great a lover and recommender of the solitary state as he was, declares it to be no proper school for those who are to be leaders of Christ's flock.
Atkensbourn.

To Recomi t. v. a. [re and commit.] To commit anew.
When they had bailed the twelve bishops, who were in the
To RECOMPACT, v. a. [re and compact.] To join anew.

To RECONCILE, v. a. [reconcilier, Fr. re and reconcile, Lat.]

1. To make to like again.

2. To make to be liked again.

3. To make any thing consistent.

4. To restore to favour.

5. To purify.

6. To re-establish. [a Latinism.]

RECONCILEABLE, adj. [reconcilable, Fr. from reconcile.] 1. Capable of renewed kindness.

2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

RECONCILIABILITY. n. s. [from reconcile.]

RECONCILIABLENESS. n. s. [from reconcileable.] 1. Consistency; possibility to be reconciled.

The cylinder is a lifeless trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit resemblance to shew the reconciliableness of fate with choice.

Hammond.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons and occurrences, we shall discover not only a reconciliableness, but a friendship and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here seem most at variance.

Boyle.

2. Disposition to renew love.

To RECONCILE, v. a. [reconcilier, Fr. reconcile, Latin.]

1. To make to like again.

This noble passion, the Child of integrity, hath from my soul

Wip'd the black scroops, reconcile'd my thoughts

To thy good truth and honour.

Submit to Caesar;

And reconcile thy mighty soul to life.

Addison, Cato.

He that has accustomed himself to take up with what easily offers itself, has reason to fear he shall never reconcile himself to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to discover their more retired secrets.

Locke.

Contending minds to reconcile.

Swift.

2. To make to be liked again.

Many wise men, who knew the treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and reconciling himself to wavering affections, believed the loss of the duke was unreasonable.

Clarendon.

3. To make anything consistent.

The great men among the ancients understood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of state.

Locke.

Questions of right and wrong

Which though our consciences have reconciled,

My learning cannot answer.

Southern, Spartan Duce.

Some figures monstrous and mishap'd appear,

Consider'd singly, or beheld too near;

Which but proportion'd to their light or place,

Due distance reconciles to form and grace.

Pope.

4. To restore to favour.

So thou shalt do for every one that erreth and is simple, so shall ye reconcile the house.


Let him live before thee reconcile'd.

Milton, P. L.

5. To purify. [reconcilier une église, "to purge, cleanse, re-consecrate a church." Cotgrave.]

Not consecrating and reconciling churchyards with so many ceremonies, and giving of efficacy and necessity, as in the church of Rome.

Fuller, Mod. of the Ch. of Eng. p. 327.

6. To re-establish. [a Latinism.]

She them besought, during their quiet truce,

Into her lodging to repair awhile.

To restore themselves, and grace to reconcile.

Spenner, F. 4. ii. ii. 33.

To RECONCILE, v. n. To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much started at first, reconcile to it.


RECONCILIATION. n. s. [from reconcile.] 1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored.

Injury went beyond all degree of reconcilement.

Sidney.

Creature so fair! his reconcilement seeking.

His counsel whom she had displeas'd.

On one side great reserve, and very great resentment on the other, have enframed animosities, so as to make all reconcilement impracticable.

Swift.

2. Friendship renewed.

No cloud

Of anger shall remain; but peace assur'd

And reconcilement.

Milton, P. L.

RECONCILE, v. n. [from reconcile.] 1. One who reneweth friendship between others.
To RECONSIDER. v. a. [re and consider.] To turn in the mind over and over. 

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. 

Ed. Chesterfield.

To RECO'NSOLATE. v. a. [re and console.] To comfort again.

I should think myself unworthy of ever of that love she bare me, if in this case I were fit to comfort you. But it is that only God who can console us both; who, when he hath called now one and then another of his own creatures unto himself, will unclasp the final book of his decrees, and dissolve the whole. 


RECONVERSION. n. s. [re and conversion.] A second conversion.

Pope Gregory the first, being zealously moved for the reconstruction of this English nation, sent hither Austin the monk with other his associates. 

Weever.

To RECONVeY. v. a. [re and convey.] To convey again. 

As rivers lost in seas, some secret vein 
Thence removed, there to be lost again. 

Bunyan.

To RECORD. v. a. [recordor, Lat. recordari.] 

1. To register any thing so that its memory may not be lost. 

I made him my book, where my soul recorded 
The thought of all my secret thoughts. 

Shakespeare.

He shall record a gift 
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd, 
Unto his son Lorenzo. 

Shakespeare.

Those things that are recorded of him and his impety, are written in the chronicles. 

1 Sam. i. 43.

I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. 

Deut. xx. 20.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more easily record and discourse of those things they were daily conversant in. 

Locke.

2. To cele.brate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. 

So even and norm recorded the third day. 

Milton, P. L.

3. To recite; to repeat; to tune. Out of use. 

If his ditties bene so trimly dight, 
I pray thee, Hobbinol, record some one. 


They long'd to see the day, to hear the lark, 
Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. 

Fairfax.

4. To call to mind. [a latinism.] 

Being returned to his mother's bowre, 
In solitary silence far from wight, 
He gan record the miserable stowre, 
In which his wretched love lay day and night 
For his dear sake. 

Spenser, F. Q. iv. xii. 19.

To RECO'RD. v. n. To sing a tune; to play a tune. 

To the lute 
She sung, and made the night-bird mute, 
That still records with moan. 

Shakespeare, Pericles.

Ye may record a little, or ye may whistle, 
As time shall minister: but for main singing, 
Pray ye satisfy yourselves; away, be careful. 

Beaum. and Fl. Mons. Thomas.

O sweet, sweet; how the birds record too! 

Beaum. and Fl. Pilgrim.

RECORD. n. s. [record, Fr. from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either syllable; of the verb always on the last.] Register; authentick memorial. 

Is it upon record? or else reported 
Successively, from age to age? 

Shakespeare, Rich. III.
It cannot be
The Volscians dare break with us.
— We have record that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been.
Shakespeare.
The king made a record of these things, and Mardocheus
wrote thereon.
An ark, and in the ark his testimony,
The records of his covenant.
Milton, P. L.

Of such a deadness no time leaves record,
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd.
Dryden.
If he affirms such a monarchy continued to the flood, I
would know no records he has it from.

Though the attested copy of a record be good proof,
yet the copy of a copy never so well attested will not be admitted
as a proof in judicature.
Locock.

Thy elder look, great Jnus! cast
Into the long records of ages past;
Review the years in fairest action direct.
Priv.

RECORDATION. n. s. [recordatio, Lat.] Remembrance.

Not in use.
I never shall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sport as high as heaven
For recordation to my noble island.
Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Make a recordation to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke.
Shakespeare.
A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowness
died much in high examples, which I have inserted as a
due recordation of his virtues, having been much obliged to him
for many favours.
Wotton.

RECORDER. n. s. [from record.]
1. One whose business is to register any events.
I will your record am in this,
A ministerial note; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.
Downe, Poems, p. 167.

2. The keeper of the rolls in a city.
I ask'd, what meant this wild silence?
His answer was, the people were not us'd
To be spoke to except by the recorder.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.
The office of recorder to this city being vacant, five or six
persons are soliciting to succeed him.
Swift.

3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument.
The shepherds went among them, and sang an eclogue,
while the other shepherds, pulling out recorders, which pos-
sessed the place of pipes, accorded their music to the others.
Sidney.
In a recorder, the three uppermost holes yield one tone,
which is a note lower than the tone of the first three.
Bacon.
The figures of recorders, and flutes and pipes, are straight;
but the recorder hath a less bore, and a greater above and below.
Bacon.

To REC'CH. v. n. [re and couch.] To lie down
again.
Thou mak'st the night to overrule the day;
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all recover again,
Then toiling man till eve pursues his pain.
Watson.

To RECOVER. v. a. [recoverer, Fr. recupéra, Lat.]
1. To restore from sickness or disorder.
Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would
recover him of his leprosy.
2 Kings, v. 1.
The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,
And nature stood recover'd of her fright.
Dryden.

2. To repair.
Should we apply this practice only to those who are con-
cerned to recover time they have lost, it would extend to the
whole race of mankind.
Even good men have many falters and lapes to lament and
recover.
Rogers.

3. To regain; to get again.
Every of us, each for his self, laboured how to recover him,
while he rather daily sent us companions of our deceits, than
ever return'd in any sound and faithful manner.
Sidney.

To RECOME.† v. a. To recover, or secure. Used
by Spenser. See To Recure.
RECOURSE. n. s. [recourse, Lat. recours, Fr.]  
1. Frequent passage. Obsolete.  
Not Priamus and Hecab on knees,  
Their eyes o’ergirdled with recourse of tears.  
Shakespeare, Tr. and Cymb.  
2. Return; new attack.  
Preventive physic, by purging noxious humours and the  
causes of diseases, prevent sickness in the healthy, or the  
recourse thereof in the valerient.  
Brown, Fung. Err.  
3. Return; recurrence.  
The course and recourse of times and accidents.  
Proceed. against Garnet, (1606), Re. 2. b.  
How necessary, or how convenient at least, the certain  
recourses of seasons made by the heavenly bodies are!  
Stillingfleet.  
4. [Recours, Fr.] Application as for help or protection.  
This is the common use.  
Thus did this great pere, in a time of great recours unto  
him and dependence upon him, and the house town full of  
servants and sailors.  
Watson, D. of Buckingham.  
The council of Trent commends the making recourse unto  
only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance.  
Stillingfleet.  
Can any man think, that this privilege was at first conferred  
upon the church of Rome, and the Christians in all ages had  
not recourse to it for determining their differences; and  
yet that that very church should now be at a loss where to  
find it?  
Tillochson.  
All other means have fail’d to wound her heart,  
Our last recourse is therefore to our art.  
Dryden.  
5. Access.  
The doors be lock’d.  
That no man hath recourse to her by night.  
Shakespeare.  
To Recourse, v. n. [from the noun.] To return.  
Not in use.  
For a little pause, he stood without flame; the flame  
departing and recoursing thrice ere the wood took strength  
to be the sharper to consume him.  
Fox, Acts and Mon. of Thos. Bisyre.  
RECURSFUL. adj. [from recourse.] Moving alternately.  
In that recoursful deep.  
Drayton, Polyb. S. i.  
RECREANT. adj. [Not from the Fr. recrueant, as Dr. Johnson supposes, and accordingly defines recrueant, crying out for mercy; but from the old Fr. recrueant, “tired, wearied, out of heart, faint-hearted.” Cotgrave. “C’est une femme bonne pour un chevalier d’être recrueant.” Laco.ub. And see Du Cange in V. Recrueant. “Recrueiti vulgo, vel recrueanti appellati, qui quidem inter infames galbaebatur; adeo ut maximo probro habebatur objecta recrueiti contumelia. — Recrueantibus idem quid recruiet, ex Gallicio recrueant pro recrue.”]  
1. Carefully; menstruited; subdued.  
Let be that lady debonair,  
Thou recrueant knight, and soon thyself prepare  
To battle.  
But that thou yield thee as recrueant and overconce, thou  
Shalt die.  
Dost  
Thou wear a lion’s side? doff it for shame  
And hang a calf’s skin on those recrueant limbs.  
Shakespeare.  
Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,  
On pain to be found false and recrueant.  
Shakespeare.  
The knight, whom fate and happy chance shall grace  
From out the bars to force his opposite,  
Or kill, or make him recrueant on the plain,  
The price of valour and of love shall gain.  
Dryden.  
2. Apostate; false.  
Like a recrueant Jew, he calls for stones.  
Milton, Apol. for Savoy.  
Who for so many benefits receive  
Turn’d recrueant to God, ingrate and false,  
And so of all true good himself despise d.  
Milton, P. R.  

To RECREATE. v. a. [re and create.] To create anew.  
Father of heaven! —  
Thou madest, and governest ever; come,  
And re-create me, now grown ruinos.  
Dome, Poems, p. 126.  
Where then are the regenerated thrones and dominions?  
where are the re-created principalities and powers?  
Pearson on the Creed, Art. 1.  
To RECREATE. v. a. [recrea, Lat. recreare, Fr.]  
1. To refresh after toil; to amuse or divert in weariness.  
He hath left you, all his walks,  
And to your heirs for ever; common pleasures,  
To walk abroad and recreate yourselves.  
Shakespeare.  
Necessity and the example of St. John, who recreated himself  
with sporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is  
lawful to relax our bow, but not suffer it to be unstrung.  
Bp. Taylor.  
Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before  
them colours mixt with blue and green, to recreate their eyes,  
white wearying and paining the sight more than any.  
Dryden.  
2. To delight; to gratify.  
These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic  
scent.  
More, Diol. Dialogues.  
He walked abroad, which he did not so much to recreate  
himself, as to obey the successors of his physician.  
Fed. Life of Hammond.  
3. To relieve: to revive.  
Take a walk to refresh yourself with the open air, which  
inspired fresh dews exceedingly recreate the lungs, heart and  
spirits.  
Harvey on Consumption.  
To RECREATE. v. n. To take recreation.  
They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to recreate.  
RECREATION. n. s. [from recreate.]  
1. Relief after toil or pain; amusement in sorrow or  
distress.  
The chief recreation she could find in her anguish, was some  
time to visit that place, where first she was so happy as to see  
the cause of her unhap.  
Sidney.  
I’ll visit  
The chapel where they lie; and tears, shed there,  
Shall be as recreations.  
Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.  
The great men among the ancients, understood how to  
conciliate manual labour with affairs of state; and thought it  
no lessening to their dignity to make the one the recreation  
to the other.  
Locke on Education.  
2. Refreshment; amusement; diversion.  
You may have the recreation of surprising those with  
admiration, who shall hear the deaf person pronounce whatsoever  
they shall desire, without your seeming to guide him.  
Holier, Etern. of Speech.  
Nor is that man less deceived, that thinks to maintain a  
constant tenure of pleasure, by a continual pursuit of sports and  
recreations: for all these things, as they refresh a man when  
weary, so they weary him when refreshed.  
South.  
RECREATIVE. adj. [from recreate.] Refreshing; giving  
relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.  
Let the music be recreative, and with some strange changes.  
Bacon.  
Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time;  
but choose such as are healthful, recreative and apt to refresh  
you: but at no hand dwell upon them.  
Bp. Taylor.  
The access these trifles gain to the closest of ladies, seem to  
promise such easy and recreative experiments, which require  
but little time or charge.  
Boyle.  
RECREATIVELY. v. adv. [from recreate.] With  
recreation; with diversion.  
Sherwood.  
RECREATIVENESS. n. s. [from recreate.] The  
quality of being recreative.  
RECREMENT. n. s. [recreament, Lat.] Dross;  
spume; superfluous or useless parts.  

3 D 2
REC

Of all the viable creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light: it discovereth all the foulines of the most earthly recrements, it mixeth with none of them.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the superfuous serosities and other recrements of the blood. 

Boyle.

RECREMENTS. adj. [from recremen.] Drossy.

RECOMMENDATIOUS. As sensation will be the consequence of the ideal alinement to the mind, so muscular motion will be the expulsion of the recom mencements part of it.

Reid, Ing.

To RECRIMINATE. v. n. [recriminer, Fr. re and crimer, Lat.] To return one accusation with another.

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter.

How shall such hypocrites reform the state, On whom the brothels can recriminate?

Dryden.

To RECRIIMINATE. v. a. To accuse in return. Unusual.

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to recriminate the trumpet.

South.

RECRIMINATION. n. s. [recrimination, Fr. from recriminate.] Return of one accusation with another.

Publick defamation will seem disabling enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and so the quarrel is carried on with mutual recriminations.

Gene of the Tongue.

RECRIMINATOR. n. s. [from recriminate.] One that returns one charge with another.

RECRIMINATORY. adj. [from recriminate.] Retorting accusation.

They [the opposition] seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding matter for recriminary proceedings to justify every act of its intolerable insolence.

Burke on the Fr. Revolt. Lett. 3.

RECRUDENCY. n. s. [recrudir, Fr. to make recrude, Latin.] State of becoming sore again; a sort of relapse.

If the wound be not ripped up again, and come to a recrudency by new foreign succeed, I think no physician will go on much with letting blood in declinasion morbi.


RECRUDESCENCY. adj. [recrudescent, Lat.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUT. v. a. [recruiter, Fr.]

1. To repair any thing wasted by new supplies.

He was no longer in recruiting his flesh than was usual; but by a milk diet he recovered it.

Wiseman, Surgery.

2. To supply an army with new men.

He trusted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be gathered and assisted.

Cheriton.

To RECRUT. v. n. To raise new soldiers.

The French have only Switzerland besides their own country to recruit in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a single regiment.

Addison.

RECRUT. v. s. [from the verb.]

1. Supply of any thing wasted; Pope has used it properly for a substitute to something wanting.

Whatever nature has in worth deny'd.

She gives in large recruits of needful pride.

Pope.

2. New soldiers.

The powers of Troy

With fresh recruits their youthful chief sustain:

Not theirs a raw and unexperienced train,

But a firm body of embattled men.

Dryden.

RECTANGLE. n. s. [rectangle, Fr. rectangulus, Lat.] A figure having four sides, of which the opposite ones are equal, and all its angles right angles.

The mathematician considers the truth and properties belonging to a rectangle, only as it is in idea in his own mind.

Locke.

RECTANGLE. adj. Having a right angle.

If all Athens should decreed, that in rectangle angles the equator, the needle will stand rectangulately; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the stone obliquely.

Brown, Vulg. Err.

RECTANGULAR. adj. [rectangularis, Fr. rectus and angularis, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary rectangular form, if they shall be laid one by another in a level row between any supporters sustaining the two ends, then all the pieces will necessarily sink.

Wotton, Architecture.

RECTANGULARLY. adv. [from rectangular.] With angles.

1. The act of setting right what is wrong.

To the cure of melancholy the rectification of air is necessary required.

Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 57.

It behoved the Deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuses with such authority for the renewal and rectification, as was sufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed.

Forbes.

2. In chemistry, rectification is drawing any thing over again by distillation, to make it yeas higher or finer.

Quincy.

At the first rectification of some spirits of salt in a retort, a single pound afforded no less than six ounces of phlegm.

Boyle.

RECTIFIER. n. s. [from rectify.]

1. One who sets right what is wrong.

Fly for justice and relief into the hands of that great rectifier of saddles, and lover of mankind, Dr. B.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, § 10.

2. One employed in the process of rectifying by distillation.

3. An instrument that shows the variation of the compass, in order to rectify the course of a ship.

To RECTIFY. v. a. [rectifier, Fr. rectus and facio, Lat.]

1. To make right; to reform; to redress.

That wherein unsummerable times have done amiss, the better ages ensuing must rectify as they may.

Hook.

It shall be bootless

That longer you defer the cure, as well for your own quiet, as to rectify

What is unsettled in the mag.

Shakespeare, Hen. VII.
Where a long course of piety has purged the heart, and rectified the will, knowledge will break in upon such a soul, like the sun shining in his full might.

The substance of this theory I mainly depend on, being willing to suppose that many particularities may be rectified with further thought.

If those men of parts, who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to rectify and amend it, they needed not have sacrificed their good sense to their fame.

The false judgement he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he rectified them.

2. To exalt and improve by repeated distillation.

The skin hath been kept white and smooth for above fifteen years, by being included with rectified spirit of wine in a cylindrical glass.

There are only three rectilinear and ordinate figures, which can serve to this purpose; and inordinate of unlike ones must have been not only elegant, but unequal.

This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two rectilinear and parallel sides and two semicircular ends.

The rays of light, whether they be very small bodies projected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its rectilinear way, it will return into the same rectilinear way, unless perhaps by very great accident.

Calm the disorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wisdom, equity and absolute rectitude of all his proceedings.

Right judgement; due deliberation and decision: a philosophical term.

They perceive a result, but they think little of the multitude of concurrences and rectitudes which go to form it.

Rector,† n. s. [recteur, Fr. rector, Latin.]

1. Ruler; lord; governor.

God is the supreme rector of the world, and of all those subordinate parts thereof.

Hale, Orig. of Man-kind.

When a rector of an university of scholars is chosen by the corporation or university, the election ought to be confirmed by the superior of such university.

Agiffé, Parergon.

2. Parson of an unimpropriated parish.

A parson is one that hath full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. He is sometimes called the rector, or governor of the church.

Blackstone.

Rectorial, adj. [rectorial, Fr. from rector.] Belonging to the rector of a parish.

Colgrave, and Sherwood.

Wood is in some countries a rectorial, and in some a wedding gift.

Blackstone.

Rectory, n. s. [rectorip, Fr. from rector.]

A rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithes and other obligations of the people, separate or dedicated to God in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the

maintenance of the governor or minister thereof, to whose charge the same is committed.

Spenner.

Rec'tress, n. s. [rectress, Lat.] Governor.

Rec'trix.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,

Rectress of action, arbitress of fate,

To whom all sway, all power, all empire bows,

Be present and propitious to our vows!

B. Jonson, Sejanus.

A late queen rectrix prudently commanded, &c.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels.

Recubation, n. s. [recudo, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our translation renders it sitting, it cannot have that illusion, for the French and Italian translations express neither position of session or recubation.

Brown.

To Recu'le.† v. n. [recuder, Fr.] To retire; to fall back; to recoil.

Obsolete.

Barret.

When Hector and the Trojans would have set fire on the Greek ships, Teucer with his bow made recule back again.

Acham, Trisophila.

[They] forced them, however strong and stout

They were; as well approved in many a doubt,

Back to recule.

Spenser, F. Q. v. xi. 47.

To Recu'mbe.† v. n. [recumbi, Lat.] To lean; to repose. Not in use.

What shall we think of the loud and repeated cries—of a faith justifying the most courageous men in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye? Of a faith, which so justifies, that the justified can fall no more? Of a faith, which consists in lolling, rolling, and recumbing on Christ?

Allen, No Accept. with God by Faith only, (1761) p. 23.

Recumbence, n. s. [from recumbent.] Act of repose, or resting in confidence.

Instead of this πολεμος, some of our divines bring in a recumbence or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation, which is not exposed to the former dilemma, and may stand for justifying faith, if it may properly be called faith; whereas there may be some doubt.


Recumbency, n. s. [from recumbent.]

1. The posture of lying or leaning.

In that memorable shew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the sound of music, and after laid them down in triliniums, or places of festival recumbency.

Brown.

2. Rest; repose.

When the mind has been onceabituated to this lazy recumbency and satisfaction on the obvious surface of things, it is dangerous to rest satisfied there.

Locke.

Recumbent,† adj. [recumbens, Lat.]

1. Lying; leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or more properly accumbent, posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war. Archænæt.

Aloft recumbent o'er the hanging ridge

The brown woods wav'd, while ever trickling springs

Wash'd from the naked roots of oak and pine.

The crumbling soil.

Homèr, Iliad. 4. 5.

2. Reposing; inactive; listless.

Shall Heaven, which gave us arbour, and has shown Her own for man so strongly, not disdain

What smooth omens in theology, Recumbent virtue's dowry doctors, preach?

Young, Night Th. 4.

Recuperation,† n. s. [recovery, Lat.] The recovery of a thing lost.

The reproduction or recuperation of the same thing that was before.

More, Myst. of Godliness, (1660) p. 252.

Recuperative, or recuperatory,† adj. [from recuperation.] Belonging to recovery. Recuperative is in the old vocabulary of Ockeram, with the substantive recuperation.

To Recu'ra. v. n. [recurre, Lat.]

1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind.
The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the same, as long as it recurs the same in my memory.

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future state often offer themselves to us; they often spring up in our minds, and when expelled, recur again.

A line of the golden verses of the Pythagoreans recurring on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard.

2. [Recourse, Fr.] To have recourse to; to take refuge in.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the sanctum sanctorum of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration.

The second cause we know, but trouble not ourselves to recur to the first.

Watts, Preparations for Death.

To RECURE,† v. a. [recur, Fr. ve et cure.

Written more than once by Spenser, recur, for the sake of exactness in his rhyme. Recure was formerly much in use; and not merely in the sense assigned to it, by Dr. Johnson, of "to recover from sickness or labour.""

1. To recover; to regain.

Freedome of knades so lost hath he,
That never male recur'd be.

Chaucer, Rom. R. 4950.

You shall recover my right.

Spenser, F. Q.

2. To recover from sickness or labour; to find a remedy or cure for.

Pleaseth you ponder your suppliants plaint,
Caused of wrong and cruel constraint,
Which I your poor vessel daily endure;
Aid, but your goodness the same recur;
Am like for desperate doole to die.


Through wise handling and fair governance
I him recur'd to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance.

Phoebus pure
In western waves his weary waggon did recur.

With one look he doth my life dismay;
And with another doth it straight recur.

The wanton boy was shortly well recur'd.

Of that his madly.

This noble base doth want her proper limbs;
Her face deform'd with scapes of scurvy:
Which to recur, we heartily solicit.

Your gracious self to take upon you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

These my observations, and collections in my reading, access gentle reader; and the slips pass over with a gentle eye, as slips of youth; which more mature years may recur, if God prosper and second.

Lightfoot, Miscell. (1659) p. 293.

Thy death's wound
Which he who comes thy Savour shall recur,
Not by destroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy seed.

Milton, P. L.

RECU'RE,† n.s. Recovery; remedy.

Pale malady was plac'd,
Sore sick in bed, her colour all forgone;

Her breath corrupt; her heart keeps every one
Abhorring her, her sickness past recur.

Sackville, Induct. Misc. for Mag.

Whatsoever fell into the enemies hands, was lost without recur: the old men were slain, the young men led away into captivity.

Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

RECU'RELESS, adj. [recurr and less.] Incapable of remedy.

Whether ill treatment, or recurrent pain,
Prey'd with his weight, the neighbours all complain,
The unskilful leech murder'd his patient
By poison of some foul ingredient!

Bp. Hall, Sat. ii. 4.

RECU'RENCE, n.s. [from recurrent.] Return.

RECU'RENCY. } n.s.

Although the opinion at present be well suppressed, yet,

from some strings of tradition and fruitful recurrence of error
it may revive in the next generation.

Brown, Fam. Err.

RECUR'ENT. adj. [recurrent, Fr. recurren, Lat.]

Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, short intermittent or slight recurrent pains precipitate patients unto consumptions.

Harvey.

RECUR'SION. n.s. [recursus, Lat.] Return.

One of the assistants told the recursions of the other pendulum hanging in the free air.

Boyle.

To RECUREN'TE, v. a. [recursus, Lat.] To bend back.

The upper mandible of the saury is slightly recurved.

Pennant.

RECURREN'TY, } n.s. [recursus, Lat.] Flexure

Backwards.

Ascending first into a capillary reception of the breast bone by a serpentine recurvature, it ascends again into the neck.

Brown, Fam. Err.

To RECURREVER, v. a. [recurvus, Lat.] To bow or bend back.

Cockerell.

RECURREVOUS, adj. [recursus, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not observed tails in all; but in others I have observed long recurvatus tails, longer than their bodies.

Dorland.

RECUSANCY. n.s. The tenets of a recusant; non-conformity. See RECUSANT.

The penalty or sanction for recusancy was not loss of life or limb or whole state, but only a pecuniary mulct and penalty; and that also, until they would submit and conform themselves.

Sir F. Coke, Proov. against Garnet, (1606), H. 2. b.

RECUSANT,† n.s. [recusans, Lat. Our word was originally accentuated on the second syllable, as Mr. Malone also has observed, and as Dr. Johnson gave it; but it is now generally on the first.] One that refuses to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion; a non-conformist; one that refuses any terms of communion or society.

But shew our Church him disciplin'd not sord.
He, rank recusant, comes to church no more.

Such recusants as have been convicted and condemned.

Bacon, Essay.

All that are recusants of holy rites.

Holroyd.

Were all corners ransacked, what a multitude of recusants should we find upon a far differing account from that of conscience!

Dec. of Chrs. Plat.

RECUSANT, adj. Refusing to conform; refusing to take certain oaths.

They demand of the lords, that no recusant lord might have a vote in passing that act.

Lat. Clarendon.

RECUSATION, n.s. [recusation, Fr. recusatio, Lat.]

1. Refusal.

Colgrave, and Cockerell.

2. [In law.] The act of recusing a judge, that is, of requiring him not to try a cause in which he is supposed to be personally interested.

Tu RECUSE, v. a. [recur, Fr. recus, Lat.] To refuse.

A juridical word.

The humility, as well of understanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are recused as judges.

Dugdale.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I recuse him as a suspected judge.

Aylliff.

RED. adj. [from the old Sax. paer; rhud, Welsh; "as the town of Hertford, Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, note, first was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the red ford, or the red ford or water; high Dutch, rot; from the Greek, ῥοδός; French, roug; Italian, rubro; from the Latin, ruber." Pecheux.] Of the colour of blood, of one of the
RED

Intuitive colours, which is subdivided into many; as scarlet, vermilion, crimson.

Look I so pale? —

—Ay, and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his checks.

Shakespeare.

To prove whose blood is reddest.

Shakespeare.

His eyes shall be red with wine, and his teeth white with milk.

Gen. xlii. 12.

His eyes dart forth red flames which scare the night,
And with worse fires the trembling ghosts affright.

Cowley.

The angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red.

Milton, P. L.

If red lead and white paper be placed in the red light of the coloured spectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a prism, the paper will appear more red than the red lead, and therefore reflects the red-making rays more copiously than red lead does.

Newton, Opt.

Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the red marks
Of superstition's scourge.

Thomson, Winter.

Red, n. s.

Red colour.

The sixth red was at first of a very fair and lively scarlet, and soon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and brisk, and the best of all the reds.

Newton, Opt.

The George and garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow sottish with dry red.

Popes.

To redact, v. a. [redactus, Lat.] To force; to reduce or shape into form. Not in use.

He cursed Petrarch for redacting verses into sonnets; which, he said, was like that tyrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, and others too long cut short.

Drummond, Conv. of B. Jonson.

Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and redact them into any form for instruments of work, were yet, till Tubal-Cain, to seek.

Sp. Hall, Scorn. on Man.

To redargue, v. a. [redarguer, Fr. Cotgrave; redarguo, Lat.] To refute; to convict.

The last wittie redargues the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Augustus Caesar, in the American mines.

Hakewill on Propidience.

Whosoever he is, that mourns merely upon the account of the party deceased, doth necessarily redargue himself of unbelief.

Smith on Old Age, p. 200.

Redargu'tion, n. s. [redarguant, old Fr. redargu'tio, Lat.] A refutation; a conviction.

My purpose is at this time to note only omissions and deficiencies, and not to make any redargu'tion of errors.

Bacon on Learning, B. 2.

A redarguation and check to impudent and daring inquirers.

Sp. Russ, Disc. of Truth, § 16.

Red'berried shrub cassia, n. s. A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers consisting of many staminata or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile: the female plants, which have no conspicuous power, produce spherical berries, in which are included nubs of the same form.

Miller.

Redbreast, n. s.

A small bird, so named from the colour of its breast.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,

But robin redbreast painfuley
Did cover him with leaves.

Children in the Wood.

The redbreast, accost to the household gods,
Pays to trusted man his annual visit.

Thomson.

Re'dcoat, n. s.

A name of contempt for a soldier.

The fearful passenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moonshine shadow of a rush,
And sees a redcoat risse from every bush.

Dryden.

To re'dden, v. a. [from red.] To make red.

In a heau'n serene, refulgent arms appear
Red'ning the skies, and glittering all around,
The temper'd metals clash.

Dryden, Ann.

To re'dden.† v. n. [beadian, Sax. rubescere.] To grow red.

With shame they redden'd, and with spirit grew pale.

Dryden, Jon.

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they redden, you are sure'tis wit.

Addison.

The poor inhabitant behold'st in vain
The redden'd orange and the swelling grain.

Addison.

For me the balm shall bleed, and azure flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow.

Pope.

Appius reddenes at each word you speak,
And stares, tremendous, with a thren'ning eye,
Like some fierce tyrant in old tapestry.

Pope.

Re'ddish, adj. [from red.] Somewhat red.

A bright spot, white, and somewhat reddish.

Len. xiii. 19.

Re'ddishness, n. s. [from reddish.] Tendency to redness.

Two parts of copper, and one of tin, by fusion brought into one mass, the whiteness of the tin is more conspicuous than the reddishness of the copper.

Boyle.

Red'dition,† n. s. [reditio, Fr. Cotgrave; from reddieo, Lat.]

1. Restitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary reedication and desire of protection, and partly by conquest.

Howell, Voc. For.

2. Explanation; representation.

This hishot grammanarian cannot set [it] into right frame of construction, neither here in the similitude, nor in the following reddition thereof.


In most interpreters you have, in this place, a deficiency in the reddition of the sense.

Knatchbull, Tr. Annot. N. Test. p. 159.

Re'dditive,† adj. [redditivus, Lat.] Answering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

Conjunctions discretionary, redditive, conditional, — are more elegantly used.


Re'ddle, n. s.

A sort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine floash though not deep red colour.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably close and even texture: its surface is smooth and somewhat glossy, and it is soft and unctuous to the touch, staining the fingers very much: in England we have the finest in the world.

Hill, Mat. Med.

Re'de,† n. s. [red, Saxon.] Counsel; advice. See Read.

Such mercy He, by his most holy redee,
Unto us taught.

Spener, Hymn of Hes. Love.

To re'de,† To advise. See To Read.

To re'deeem, v. a. [redeimo, Lat.]

1. To ransom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price.

The kineman said, I cannot redeem it for myself, lest I mar mine inheritance.

Ruth, v. 6.

2. To rescue; to recover.

If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Rome
Comes to redeem me, there's a fearful point.

Shakespeare.

Thy father
Lived an array, weening to redeem
And re-install me in the diadem.

Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

The Almighty from the grave
Hath me reem'd; he will the humble save.

Sandys.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.

Ps. cxv.

Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghost.

Dryden.

3. To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to redeem these.

Sidney.
This feather stirs, she lives; if it be so, it is a chance which does redeem all bowers.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

Having committed a fault, he became the more obsequious and pliant to redeem it.

Wotton.

Think it is not hard, if at so cheap a rate you can secure the constancy of fate, whose kindness sent what does your majesty seem by lesser to the greater to redeem.

Dryden.

4. To free by paying an atonement.

Thou hast one daughter, who redeem nature from the general curse, which twain have brought her to.

Shakespeare.

5. To pay the penalty of.

Which of you will be mortal to redeem? Man's mortal crime?

Milton, P. L.

6. To perform the work of universal redemption; to confer the inestimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

Christ redeemed us from the curse.

Gal. iii. 13.

REDEEMABLE.† adj. [from redeem.] Capable of redemption.


REDEEMABLENESS. n. s. [from redeemable.] The state of being redeemable.

REDEEMER. n. s. [from redeem.]

1. One who ransoms or redeems; a ransomer.

She inflam'd him so,
That he would agitate with Pyrocles fight,
And his redeemer challenge'd for his foe,
Because he had not well maintain'd his right.

Spenser.

2. The Saviour of the world.

I every day expect an ambassador
From my Redeemer to redeem me hence; And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven.

Shakespeare. Men's friend, his mediator, his design'd
Both ransom and Redeemer voluntary.

Milton, P. L.

When saw we thee any way distress'd, and relieved thee?

Will be the question of those, to whom heaven itself will be at last the day awarded, as having ministered to their Redeemer.

Boyle.

To REDEEMER. n. v. [re and deliver.] To reconsider.

Coggrave.

To REDEEMER. v. a. [re and deliver.] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to redeem.

Shakespeare.

Instruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be re-deemed, on the demand of the person that exhibited them.

Aphìse, Parerion.

REDELIVERY.† n. s. [from deliver.] The act of delivering back.

Did ye not take one another upon the terms of redelivery, when you should be called for? Bp. Hall, Bala of Oxen. They did at last procure a sentence for the redemption of what had been taken from them. Ed. Clerendon, Life, iii. 546.

To REDEM. v. a. *redemander, Fr. re and demand.] To demand back.

Thievescore attacked the place where they were kept in custody: they, the duke redemanda his prisoners, but receiving excuses, resolved to do himself justice. Addison.

REDEMPTION. n. s. [redemption, Fr. redemption, Lat.]

1. Ransom; release.

Utter darkness his place,
Ordain'd without redemption, without end.

Milton, P. L.

2. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

I charge you, as you hope to have redemption, that you depart, and lay no hands on me.

Shakespeare.

The Saviour's soul be glorify'd,

Dryden.

Who for lost man's redemption dy'd.

The salvation of our souls may be advanced, by firmly believing the mysteries of our redemption: and by imitating the example of those primitive patterns of piety.

Nelson.

REDEMPTORY. adj. [from redemptus, Lat.* Paid for ransom.

Omega sings the esquites, And Hector's redemptory rite.

Chapman, ll.

To REDESCEND.* v. n. [re and descend; Fr. redescendre.] To descend again.

Colgrave.

To thee, sweet Spirit, I return
That love wherewith my heart doth burn;
And these bliss'd notions of my brain
I now breath up to thee again;
O, let them redescend, and call My soul with holy raptures fill!

Howell, Lett. iv. 52.

REDUSSUM. n. s. [from read and gum.] A disease of children newly born.

RE'DHOT. adj. [red and hot.]* Heated to redness.

Iron redhot burneth and consumeth not.

Bacon.

Is not fire a body heated so hot as to emit light copiously? for what else is a redhot iron than fire! and what else is a burning coal than red hot wood?

Newton, Opt.

The redhot metal bises in the lake.

Pope.

To REDINTEGRATE.* v. a. [redintegrato, Lat.]* To restore; to make new.

Redintegrato the fame, first, of your house.

B. Jonas, Magn. Lady.

The same relation is an excellent security to redintegrate and to call that love back, which fally and trifling accidents would disturb.


REDINTEGRATE. adj. [redintegratus, Latin.]* Restored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flourishing estate, being redintegrato in those principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after discovered: so as they remained only in homage, and not in sovereignty.

Bacon, Hen. VII.

REDISTRIBUTION. n. s. [from redintegrato.]

1. Renovation; restoration.

They kept the feast indeed, but with the leaven of malice, and abundantly commemorated the redintegration of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his mystical.

Dec. of Chr. Piety.

2. Redistribution clermists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

Quincy.

He but prescribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philosophical redintegration of it.

Boyle.

To REDISTRIBUT.* v. a. [re and distribuer, Fr.]* To repay.

Then backe againe,
His borrow'd waters forst to redistribuer.
He sends the sea his own with double gale.

Spenser, F. Q. i. iii. 28.

To REDISTRIBUT.* v. a. [re and dispose.]* To adjourn or dispose anew.

It had shewn that spirit hath no parts; and therefore it stands in need of no repARATION, or redistributing its parts, as the body doth.

A. Baxter in the Soul, i. 339.

To REDISTRIBUT.* v. a. [re and distribute; Fr. redistribuer.]* To deal back again. Colgrave.

REDLEAD. n. s. [red and lead.]* Minium; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long pastils, by grinding redlead with strong water, and so roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the sun.

Pencham.

REDLY.* adv. [from red.]* With redness.

Colgrave, and Skewerd.

REDNESS.† n. s. [Sax. pebnycre.]* The quality of being red.

There was a pretty redness in his lips.

Shakespeare.

In the Red Sea most apprehended a material redness, from whence they derive its common denomination.

Brown.
RED

Redness.  

1. The glowing redness of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves.  
Spectator.

RE'DOLENCE. n. s. [from redolent.] Sweet scent.  

RE'DOLENT. adj. [redolent, Lat. redolent, Fr. Cotgrave. This is an old word in our language.] Sweet of scent.  

RE'DOLENT. v. a. [redolent, Fr. re and double.]  
1. To repeat in return.  
   She ended; and all the rest around  
   To her redoubled that her undersong.  
   Spenser.  
2. To repeat often.  
   They were  
   As canons in overcharg’d with double cracks,  
   So they redoubled strokes upon the foe.  
   Shakespeare, Macbeth.

3. To encase by addition of the same quantity over and over.  
   Minias and Parnassus sweat,  
   And Zima rages with redoubled heat.  
   Addison.

T. RE'DOUB'LÉ. v. n. To become twice as much.  
If we consider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from those hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument redoubled upon us, for putting in practice this method of passing away our time.  
Addison, Spect.

RE'DOU'B'T. n. s. [redoubt, redoute, Fr. ridotta, Italian.]  
The outwork of a fortification; a fortress.  
Every great ship is as an impregnable fort, and our safe and commodious ports are as redoublés to secure them.  
Bacon.

RE'DOU'B'TABLE. adj. [redoubtable, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.  
The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me.  
Pope.

RE'DOU'B'TED. adj. [redoubtéd, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not in use, except ironically, or by way of playful exaggeration, as doubtly is.  
His kingdom’s seat Cleopatra is read,  
There to obtain some redoubtable knight,  
That parents dear from tyrant’s power deliver might.  
Spenser, F. Q.

So far be mine, my most redoubled lord,  
As my true service deserbed your love.  
Shakespeare.

To RE'DOUB'N, v. n. [redondo, Latin.]  
1. To be sent back by reaction.  
   The evil; soon  
   Driv’n back, redounded, as a flood, on those  
From whom it sprang.  
   Nor hope to be myself less miserable  
   By what I seek, but others to make such  
   As I, though thereby worse to me redound.  
   Milton, P. L.

2. To conduce in the consequence.  
As the care of our national commerce redounds more to the riches and prosperity of the publick, then any other act of government, the state of it should be marked out in every particular reign with greater distinction.  
Addison.

He had drawn many observations together, which very much redound to the honour of this prince.  
Addison.

The honour done to our religion ultimately redounds to God the author of it.  
Rogers, Seru.

3. To proceed in the consequence.  
As both these monsters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no small use redound from them to that manufactures.  
Addison, Guardian.

RE'DRESS. v. a. [redresser, Fr.]  
1. To set right; to amend.  

VOl. IV.
RED

2. Cyder pressed from the redstreak.  
   REDSTREAK he quaffs beneath the Chian vine,  
   Gives Tuscan yearly for thy Scudamore's wine.  
   Smith.

To REDUCE. v. a. [reduce, Lat. reducere, Fr.]  
1. To bring back. Obsolete.  
   What would reduce these bloody days again.  
   Shakespeare.

2. To bring to the former state.  
   Milton, P. L.
   It was but just  
   And equal to reduce me to the dust,  
   Desirous to resign and render back  
   All I receiv'd.

3. To reform from any disorder.  
   That temper in the archbishop, who licens'd most  
   licentious writings, left his successor a very difficult work to  
   do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been  
   so long neglected, and so ill filled.  
   Clarendon.

4. To bring into any state of diminution.  
   A diaphanous body, reduced to very minute parts, thereby  
   requires many little surfaces in a narrow compass.  
   Boyle.
   His ire will quite consume us, and reduce  
   To nothing this essential.  
   Milton, P. L.
   The ordinary smallest measure is looked on as an unit  
   number, when the mind by division would reduce them into  
   less fractions.  
   Locke.

5. To degrade; to impair in dignity.  
   There is nothing so bad, but a man may lay hold of something  
   about it, that will afford matter of excuse; nor nothing so  
   excellent, but a man may fasten upon something belonging  
   to it, whereby to reduce it.  
   Tbid.

6. To bring into any state of misery or meanness.  
   The most prudent part was his moderation and indulgence,  
   not reducing them to desperation.  
   Arbuthnot on Cossus.

7. To subdue.  
   Under thee, as head supreme,  
   Thrones, princes, powers, dominions I reduce.  
   Milton, P. L.

8. To bring into any state more within reach or  
   power.  
   To have this project reduced to practice, there seems to want  
   nothing.  
   Milton, P. L.

9. To reclaim to order.  
   So these — left desert utmost hell  
   Many a dark league, reduc'd in careful watch  
   Round their metropolis.  
   Milton, P. L.

10. To subject to a rule; to bring into a class: as, the  
    insects are reduced to tribes, the variations of language  
    are reduced to rules.

REDUCTION. n. s. [from reduce.]  
   The act of bringing back, subduing, reforming, or diminishing;  
   reduction.
   The navy received blessing from pope Slixus, and was assigned  
   as an apostolical mission for the reduction of this kingdom to  
   the obedience of Rome.  
   Bacon.
   A reduction of law to arbitrary power.  
   Milton, Eikonoclast, s. p.
   The reduction of a general principle into a particular action.  
   Jp. Rut, Div. on Truth, s. 17.

REDUCER. n. s. [from reduce.]  
   One that reduces.
   They could not learn to digest, that the man, which they  
   so long had used to mask their own appetites, should now be  
   the reducer of them into order.  
   Sidney.

REDUCIBLE. adj. [from reduce.]  
   Possible to be reduced.
   All law that a man is obliged by, is reducible to the law of  
   nature, the positive law of God in his word, and the law of  
   man enacted by the civil power.  
   South.
   Actions, that promote society and mutual fellowship, seem  
   reducible to a prudence to do good to others, and a ready sense  
   of any good done by others.  
   South.
   All the parts of painting are reducible into these mentioned  
   by our author.  
   Dryden, Dylesty.

RED.  
If minerals are not convertible into another species, though of  
the same genus, much less can they be surpriz'd reducible  
into a species of another genus.  
Harvey on Consumptions.

Our lamps in England are reducible to the suffocating or  
the fulminating.  
Woodward.

REDDIBLENESS. n. s. [from reducible.]  
   Quality of being reducible.
   Spirits of wine, by its pungent taste, and especially by its  
   reddleness, according to Helmont, into alcali and water;  
   seems to be as well of a saline as a sulphureous nature.  
   Boyle.

To REDUCT.* v. a. [reductus, Lat.] To reduce.  
   Not in use. We use to conduct, and to subduct; and it is worth knowing, that we had also reduce.

To resolve and reduce gold into a potable liquor.  
Ward, Secr. of Master Alexius, (1561), fol. 6. b.

REDUCTIONS. n. s. [in building.] A little place taken out of a larger, to make it more uniform and  
regular; or for some other convenience. Chambers.

REDUCT. n. s. [reduction, Fr. from reductus, Latin.]  
1. The act of reducing; state of being reduced.  
   Some will have these years to be but months; but we have  
   no certain evidence that they used to account a month a year;  
   and if we had, yet that reduction will not serve.  
   Hale.
   To this head we may refer also, though by an improper  
   reduction, his conjuring of a phantasm.  
   More, Mny. of Godliness, B. 4. ch. 9.
   Glandules in the body of man that serve either to excretion,  
   to reduction, or to nutrition.  
   Smith on Old Age, p. 186.
   Every thing visibly tended to the reduction of his sacred  
   majesty, and all persons in his several stations began to make  
   way and prepare for it.  
   Fel.

2. In arithmetic, reduction brings two or more numbers of  
   different denominations into one denomination.  
   Cocker.

REDUCTIVE. adj. [reductif, Fr. reductus, Latin.]  
   Having the power of reducing.
   Indirect, or reductive, or reflected worship.  

REDUCTIVE. n. s. That which has the power of  
   reducing.
   Thus far concerning these reductives by inundations and conflagrations.  
   Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

REDUCTIVELY. adv. [from reductive.] By reduction;  
   by consequence.
   If they be our superiors, then 'tis modesty and reverence to  
   all such in general, at least reductively.  
   Hammond.
   Other niceties, though they are not matter of conscience,  
   singly and apart, are yet so reductively; that is, though they  
   are not so in the abstract, they become so by affinity and  
   connection.  
   L'Estrange, Fab.

REDUNDANCE. n. s. (redundantia, Lat. from redundance.)  
   Superfluity; superabundance; exuberance.

   The cause of generation seems to be fulness; for generation  
   is from redundancy: this fulness ariseth from the nature  
   of the creature, if it be hot, and moist and sanguine; or from  
   plenty of food.  
   Bacon.
   It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himself,  
   leaving him void of that principle, which alone should dispose  
   him to communicate and impart those redundancies of good,  
   that he is possessed of.  
   South.
   I shall show our poets' redundance of wit, justness of  
   compositions, and elegance of expressions.  
   Labour ferments the humours, cast them into their proper  
   channels, and throws off redundancies.  
   Addison.

REDUNDANT. adj. (redundans, Lat.)  
   Superabundant; exuberant; superfluous.
   His head,  
   With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
   Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass  
   Flowed redundant.  
   Milton, P. L.
Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not encr ease fat so much as flesh. *Arbolinaon* in *Aliments.*

2. Using more words or images than are useful.

Where the author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrouched; when he trifles, abandon those passages. *Watson.*

**REduNDantly,** *adv.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluously; superabundantly.

The one is still running the same rounds in a narrow circle, hearing the same words redundantly.

*Delugeus, Defoe and Dumb Man's Tutor,* p. 17.

To **REDuPLICATE,** *v. a.* [re and duplicate.] To double.

Embrace that *redundated* advice of our Saviour, I will forewarn you whose ye shall fear: Fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear him.

*Pearson on the Creed,* Art. 12.

**REDuPLICATION,** *n. s.* [from *reduPLICATE.*] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of exclusion is put; as when we speak of a white thing, adding the *reduvisation,* as white; which excludes all other considerations.

*Digby.*

**REDuPLICATIVE,** *adj.* [redupcatifs, Fr.; from *reduPLICATE.*] Double.

Some logicians mention *redupcatitive* propositions; as men, considered as men, are rational creatures; *i.e.* because they are men.

**REEVING,** *n. s.* [ruebvis illius.] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

To **REE** *v. u.* [I know not the etymology. Dr. Johnson. — It seems to be a corruption, from the Teut. reed, cibrum, a sieve.] To riddle; to sift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then see it over in a sieve.

*Mortimer.*

To **REECHO,** *v. n.* [re and echo.] To echo back.

Round we stand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groma rechees from the main.

*Pope.*

**REECHY,** *adj.* [from *reech,* corruptly formed from *reek.*] Smoky; sooty; tainted.

Let him, for a pair of reechy kisses,
Make you to ravel all this matter out.

*Shakespeare.*

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck.

*Shakespeare.*

**REEED,** *n. s.* [reed, SAXON; ried, GERMAN; arrando, LATIN.]

1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds.

A *reed* is distinguished from the grasses by its magnitude, and by its having a firm stem: the species are, the large measured cane or *reed,* the sugar cane, the common *reed,* the varied *reed,* the Banbui cane, and dark red *reed.*

*Miller.*

This *Derceta,* the mother of *Seminus,* was sometimes a recluse, and falling in love with a goodly young man, she was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme punishment, she conveyed away and caused the same to be hidden among the high *reed* which grew on the banks of the lake.

*Raleigh, Hist. of the World.*

The knotty bulrush next in order stood,
And all within of *reed* a trembling wood.

*Dryden.*

2. A small pipe, made anciently of a *reed.*

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice.

*Shakespeare.*

**Arcadian pipe, the pastoral *reed* Of Hermes.*

*Milton,* L. L.

**An arrow; as made of a *reed* headed.**

When the Parthian turn'd his steed,
And from the hostile camp withdrew:
With cruel skill the backward *reed*
He sent; and as he fled, he slew.

*Prior.*

**REEEded,** *adj.* [from *reed.*] Covered with *reed*.

Where houses be reeded,
Now pine off the moss, and go best in the *reed.*

*Tennyson.*

**REEDen,** *adj.* [from *reed.*] Consisting of *reed.*

Honey in the sickly hive infuse
Through reeden pipes.

*Dryden, Georg.*

**REEED-grass.** *n. s.* [from *reed* and grass, sargania, Lat.] A plant, bur- *reed.*

**REDuFICATION,** *n. s.* [reeducation, Fr.] Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt; new building.

*Colgrave.*

To **REEdify,** *v. a.* [reeducation, Fr. re and edify.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did reeducated.
This monument five hundred years hath stood,
Which I have sumptuously reeducated.

*Shakespeare.*

The *Riolian,* who repulsed, reeducated Idum.

*Sambucus.*

The house of God they first reeducated.

*Milton,* L. L.

**REEEdless,** *adj.* [from *reed.*] Being without *reeds.*

Youth's tomb'd before their parents were
Whom foul Coetus unredeed banks enclose.

*May.*

**REEEdy,** *adj.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with *reeds."

The sportive flood in two divides,
And forms with error streams the reedy isles.

*Blackwood.*

Th' adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool.

*Thomas.*

**REEF,** *n. s.* [reef, DUTCH; "riff/oft rift in nemen, in binden; carbasa substringere, velu contrahere; contractiores facere velorum sinus; funiculos inferiores in veli sinu assimulare." Kilian, Test. Dict.]

1. A certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom, and a row of eyelet-holes parallel thereto. The intention of the *reef* is, to reduce the surface of the sail, in proportion to the decrease of the wind.

*Chambers.*

2. A chain of rocks, lying near the surface of the water. [from the Teut. rief, vadum.]

The people told me, that the whole island was surrounded by a *reef.*

*Walls, in Hakewell's Voyages.*

To **REEF,** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reduce the surface of a sail.

We were obliged to take down our small sails, and reef our topsails; and haul close to the wind.

*Hakewell's Voyages.*

**REEK,** *n. s.* [pee, peace, Sax.; reek; reker, DUTCH; rieker, ICEL. from rieken, to smoke. *Rieker* was the old English orthography; and the word was defined "smoke, or vapours of the earth."

*Hulcot.*

1. Smoke; steam; vapour.

"Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakespeare.*

Melancholy overleath us the fancy with black *reeks* and vapours, and thereby clouds and darkens the understanding.

*Scott, Christian Life,* V. I. ch. 4.

2. [Reec, GERMAN, any thing piled up; hrousk, ICEL. from hrekena, to raise a heap. *Serenius.* Our Lancashire word for a heap is *reek.*] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick.*

Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad.

*Dryden.*

The covered *reek,* much in use westward, must needs prove of great advantage in wet harvests.

*Mortimer.*

To **REEK,** *v. n.* [pecan, SAXON; ruchen, GERMAN; rieken, ICEL.] To smoke; to steam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did run *reeking* over the lives of men as if

'Twere a perpetual spoil. *Shakespeare, Coriol.*

Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills, They shall be fam'd; for there the sun shall greet them,
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heaven. *Shakespeare.*

*When the fleshpots *reek,* and the uncovered dishes *reek* forth a rider and hungry smells. *By Taylor,* Sermon, p. 211.*

I found me last
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the sun,
Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed. *Milton,* L. L.

Love one descended from a race of tyrants,
Whose blood yet *reeks* on my avenging sword. *Smith.*
REEK'Y. adj. [from reek.] Smoky; tanned; black.
Shut me in a channel house, 
O'cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones, 
With reedy shanks and yellow chappless skulls. Shakespeare.

REEL. n. s. [neol, Sax.] A turning frane, upon which yarn is wound into skeins from the spindlle.
To REEL v. a. [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindlle.

It may be useful for the reeling of yarn. Wilkins.

To REEL† v. n. [rollen, Dutch; vragl, Swedish, to stagger, from rage, to roll about like a drunken man. Thire, Su. Goth. Lex.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. Spenser has applied it to the feet. Of him when his mistresse proud persev'd to fall, While yet his foole feet for feaintess reeld, She gan call, help Oroglio! Spenser, F. Q.

What news in this our trott'ring state?
— It is a reeling world.
And I believe will never stand upright, Till Richard wear the garland. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

It is amiss to sit and keep the turn of tripling with a slave, To reel the streets at noon. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleop.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man. Ps. cxv. 27.

Grop't in the dark, and to no seat confine Their wandering feet; but reel'd as drunk with wine. Sandys.

Has he, with heavy tunes oppress'd, Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to rest. Pope.

Should be hide his face, The extinguish'd stars would loosening reel Wide from their spheres. Thomson.

REEL* n. s. [perhaps from the verb.] A kind of dance. It appears to have been in use, as Mr. Douce has observed, in the time of Shakespeare. Geilis Duncane did goo before them, playing this reel or dounce upon a small trump.

Newses from Scotland, &c. (1591) sign. B. iii.

REELECTION. n. s. [re and election.] Repeated election.
Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of re-election open. Syl. To REEMBATTLE* v. a. [re and embattle.] To range again in battle-array. They, harden'd more, Stood reembattled fierce, by force. r fraud Weening to prosper. Milton, P. L.

To REEMANC'T. v. a. [re and enact.] To enact anew.
The construction of ships was forbidden to senators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and reenacted by the Julian law of concessions. Arbuthnot on Cusa.

To REENERFORCE. v. a. [re and enforce.] To strengthen with new assistance or support. The French have reenforce'd their scatter'd men. Shakespeare. They used the stones to reenforce the pier. Hayward. The presence of a friend raises fancy, and reenforces reason. Collier.

REENFORCEMENT. n. s. [re and enforcement.] 1. Fresh assistance; new help. Alone he enter'd The mortal gate o' the city, which he painted With shunless destiny; addesse came of; With a sudden reinforcement struck Coriol. like a planet. Shakespeare, Coriol.
They require a special reinforcement of sound endoctrining to set them right. Milton on Education.
What reinforcement we may gain from hope. Milton, P. L.

2. Iterated enforcement.
The words are a restatement or reinforcement of a corollary. Ward.

To REENSJOY. v. a. [re and enjoy.] To enjoy anew or a second time.
The calmness of temper Achilles enjoyed, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. Pope.

To REENKINDLE.* v. a. [re and enkindle.] To enkindle anew.
A taper, when its crown of flames is newly blown off, retains a nature so symbolical to light, that it will with greatness reenkindle and snatch a ray from the neighbour fire. Bp. Taylor, Holy Dying, sect. 2, ch. 3.

Doubtless there are some, who, by striving against the inordinacy of their appetites, may at length get the victory again over their bodies; and so by the assistance of the Divine Spirit, who is always ready to promote and assist good beginnings, may reenkindle the higher life. Glanville, Pre-casit. ch. 14.

To REENTER. v. a. [re and enter.] To enter again; to enter anew.
With opportune excision, we may chance Re-enter heaven. Milton, P. L.
The fiery sulphurous vapours seek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, re-enter again. Martin, Hudabury.

To REENTHRONE. n. a. To replace in a throne. He disposes in his hands the scheme To reenthron the king. Souther.

REEXIT. n. s. [re and entrance.] The act of entering again.
Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their reentrance into life. Hooker.
The pores of the brain, through which the spirits before took their course, are more easily opened to the spirits which demand reentrance. Glanville, Sequel.

REEMOUSE. n. s. [hipemupr, Saxon.] A bat. See BEARMOUSE.

To REESTABLISH. v. a. [re and establish.] To establish anew.
To reestablish the right of linell succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. Peace, which hath for many years been banished the Christian world, will be speedily reestablished. Smadridge.

REESTABLISHER.† n. s. [from reestablish.] One that reestablishes.
Restorers of virtue, and reestablishers of a happy world. Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

REESTABLISHMENT. n. s. [from reestablish.] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration.
The Jews made such a powerful effort for their reestablishment under Barcoheba, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire. Addison.

To REESTA'TE. v. a. [re and estate.] To reestablish.
Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to restate us in it. Wallis, Two Sermon. (1682) p. 26.

REEVE. n. s. [genepe, Saxon.] A steward. Obsolete.
The reeve, miller, and cook, are distinguished. Dryden.

To REEXAMINE. v. a. [re and examine.] To examine anew.
Spend the time in reexamining more duly your cause. Hooker.

To REFFECT. v. a. [reflectus, Lat.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. Not in use.
A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because he sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is reflected. Brown, Vulg. Err.

REFLECTION. n. s. [reflection, Fr. from reflectio, Lat.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue.
After a draught of wine, a man may seem lighter in himself from sudden reflection, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. Brown.
REF

Fasting is the diet of angels, the food and reflection of souls, and the richest aliment of grace.

For sweet reflection due,
The genial viands let my train renew.

Refectory.† n. s. [refectoire, Fr. from refect.] Room of refreshment; eating-room.

They came to a common refectory, had nothing of their own, but both meat and apparel was at the appointment of the master, which he called "propositum," and oversee or mistress.

Stapleton, Fort. of the Faith, (1592) fol. 116.

When a man dwells in love, then the eyes of his wife are fair as the light of heaven, and he can lay his sorrows down upon her lap, and can retire home as to his sanctuary and refectory, and his gardens of sweetness and chaste refreshments.


In cells and refectories did prepare,
And large provisions laid of winter fare. —Dryden.

To REFELT. † v. a. [refelt, Latin.] To refute; to repress.

A likely or possible case is put, to make a clean contrary unto it, as though it were then fully refuted.

* Baviour of M. Jewel, (1566) fol. 132 b.

How he refelt'd me, and how I reply'd.

Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.

Friends, not to refelt ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a mystery,
Worthy a history. — B. Jonson, Cynara.

It instructs the scholar in the various methods of discovering and refuting the subtle tricks of sophists. — Watts.

To REFER. v. a. [referre, Lat. referre, Fr.]

1. To dismiss for information or judgement.

This causes the divine historian refers us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. —Bunyan, Theory.

2. To betake to for decision.

The heir of this kingdom hath referred himself unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. —Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

3. To reduce to; as to the ultimate end.

You profess and practice to refer all things to yourself. —Baron.

4. To reduce, as to a class.

The salts, predominant in quick lime, we refer rather to fixivate, than acid.

Boyle on Coals.

To REFER. v. n.

1. To respect; to have relation.

Of those places, that refer to the shutting and opening the abyss, I take notice of that in Job.

* Bunyan.

2. To appeal.

In suits it is good to refer to some friend of trust. —Bacon.

Referable. adj. [from refer.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. See also Referrible.

This stanza sets out the nature of each Belonite singly considered by himself, which is referable to some bird or beast, who are sometime lighted about on them in their very countenances.

More, Song of the Soul, Notes, (1647) p. 361.

Referee. n. s. [from refer.] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referes and arbitrators seldom forget themselves. —L'Estrange.

REFERENCE. n. s. [from refer.]

1. Relation; respect; view towards; allusion to.

The knowledge of that which man is in reference unto himself and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all those principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. —Hookes.

Jupiter was the son of Æther and Dies; so called, because the one had reference to the celestial conditions, the other discovered his natural virtues. —Ralegh, Hist. of the World.

Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in reference to our appetites and passions. —Tillotson.

2. Dismission to another tribunal.

It passed in England without the least reference hither. —Swift.

REFER'DARY. † n. s. [referendus, Lat.]

1. One to whose decision any thing is referred.

In suits, it is good to refer to some friend of trust; but let him chuse well his referendaries. —Bacon, Res.

2. [Referendarius, Lat. an officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions.] The princes of this world have their referendaries, or masters of request.

Harmer, Tr. of Roma, (1787) p. 436.

REFERM. † n. s. [from To refer.] Reference for decision.

There was a referent made from his majesty to my lord's grace of Canterbury, my lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford, &c.

Aep. Laud, Diogy, p. 15.

To REFERMST. v. a. [re and ferment.] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and referents the blood. —Blackmore.

REFERMABLE. adj. [from refer.] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are referable, and all things present, unto whom nothing is past or to come, but who is the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. —Brown, Vulg. Err.

To REFERN. † v. a. [ref and find.] To find again; to experience again.

Seven autumns past, he in the eighth the same.
Refounding, said; if such your power so strange.
Once more I'll try. —Sandy, On Med. 3.

To REFERNE. v. a. [rafferne, Fr.]

1. To purify; to clear from dross and decrumbement.

I will renounce them as silver is renounced, and will try them as gold is tried. —Zech. xiii. 9.

Weigh every word, and every thought. —Rokeby.

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with renounced sugar. —Mortimer.

2. To make elegant; to polish; to make accurate.

Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of refined wits, who honoured poetry with their pens. —Pracham.

Love renounces the thoughts, and hath his seat in reason. — Milton, P. L.

The same traditional sloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps refine their spirits. —Swift.

To REFERNE. v. n.

1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy.

Claucuer renounced Boccace, and mended his stories.

Let a lord, let own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the sense renounces! —Pope.

2. To grow pure.

The pure limpid stream, when foul with stains, works itself clear, and as it runs renounced. —Addison.

3. To affect nicely.

He makes another paragraph about our renunciation in controversy, and coming nearer still to the church of Rome. —Atterbury.

REFINED. adj. [from refine.] With affected elegance.

Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel. —Dryden.

REFINENESS. n. s. [from refined.]

1. State of being purified.

In a middling refinedness and quickness it [wine] is best. —Feltham, Res. ii. 69.

2. Affected purity.

Sincerely keeps us from making a great semblance of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, refinedness, like those Pharisees so often therefore taxed in the Gospel.

Barrow, vol. iii. S. 15.
REF

REFINEMENT. n. s. [from refine.]
1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from
dross and recrementitious matter.
2. The state of being pure.
The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and refi-
ament, the more diffuse are they.
3. Improvement in elegance or purity.
From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the cor-
rumpions in our language have not equalled its refinements.
The religion of the gospel is only the refinement and exalt-
ation of our best faculties.
4. Artificial practice.
The rules religion prescribes are more successful in publick
and private affairs, than the refinements of irregular cunning.
5. Affectation of elegant improvement.
The first about town had a design to leave us in the lurch,
by some of their late refinements.

REFINER, n. s. [from refine.]
1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or dirt.
The refiner of iron, that iron stone is hardest
to melt, which is fustest of metal; and that easiest, which hath
most dross.
2. Improver in elegance.
As they have been the great refiners of our language, so it
has been my chief aim to imitate them.
3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties.
No man sees less of the truth of things than these great
refiners upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle, and
over wise in their conceptions.

To REFIT. v. a. [refit, Fr. re and fix.] To repair;
to restore after damage.
He will not allow that there are any such signs of art in the
make of the present globe, or that there was so great care
taken in the refitting of it up again at the deluge. Woodward.

To REFLECT. v. a. [reflect, Fr. re and flet.] To throw back;
to cast back.
Search at the records of antiquity,
And on our ancestors reflect an eye. Samts, Paraphr. of Job.
We gaze, our guider's beams
Reflected, may with matter sere foment. Milton P. L.
Bodies close together reflect their own colour.

To REFLECT. v. n.
1. To throw back light.
In dead men's souls, and in those holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As wrecks in scorn of eyes, reflecting gems.
2. To bend back.
Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, and never
reflects in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a con-
tinual reflection, unless either by some external impulsion, or
by an intrinsic principle of gravity.
3. To throw back the thoughts upon the past or on
themselves.
The imagination casts thoughts in our way, and forces
the understanding to reflect upon them.

In every action reflect upon the end; and in your under-
taking, consider why you do it.

Who said, who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth reflect.

When men are grown up, and reflect on their own minds,
they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than those
opinions which were taught them before their memory began
to keep a register of their actions.

It is hard that any part of my land should be settled upon
one who has used me so ill; and yet I could not see a sprig
of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I should reflect
upon her and her severity.

Let the king dismiss his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown.

REFLEXION. n. s. [from reflect: hence I think reflection less proper: reflexion, Fr, reflexion, Lat.]
1. The act of throwing back.
The eye sees not itself.

But by reflection from other things.

If the sun's light consisted of but one sort of rays, there
would be but one colour, and it would be impossible to produce
any new by reflexions or refractions.

2. The act of bending back.
Inanimate matter moves always in a straight line, or reflects in
an angle or circle, which is a continual reflection, in
less by some external impulsion.

3. That which is reflected.
She shines not upon itself, yet the reflection should hurt her.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his reflection there;
So let us view her here, in what she was,
And take her image in this watry glass.

4. Thought thrown back upon the past, or the absent,
on itself.
The three first parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off
those melancholy reflections, which the sense of age, integrity,
and death may give them.

This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,
She cast's all farther hope; and now began
To make reflection on th' unhappy man.

Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate, did at the
same time affright and encourage him.

What wounding reproaches of soul must he feel, from the
reflections on his own ingratitude.

The action of the mind upon itself.
Reflection is the perception of the operations of our own
minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got.

6. Attentive consideration.
This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection,
and while it exercises, does also endear itself to the
mind; at the same time employing and inflaming the
meditations.

Censure.
He died; and oh! may no reflection shed
Its poisonous venom on the royal head.

REFLECTIVE. adj. [from reflect.]
1. Throwing back images.
When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams lie to his royal brother lent,
And so shone still in his reflective light.

In the refulgent stream the splielding bride,
View her charms, impair'd; abash'd shall hide
Her pensive head.

2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.
Foe'd by reflective reason I confess,
That human science is uncertain guess.

REFLECTOR.† n. s. [from reflect.]
1. Considerer.
The liver receives the refluent blood almost from all the parts of the abdomen. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Tell by what paths, Back to the fountain's head the sea conveys The refluent rivers, and the land repays. Blackmore.

Reflex. n. s. [reflexus, Fr. refléter, Lat.] Backward course of water.

Besides Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me Shall with a fierce reflex on me redound. Milton, P. L.

The variety of the flux and reflex of Euripus, or whether the same do ebb and flow seven times a day, is incontrovertible. Brown, Fdy. Err.

Tu-RefoCILLATE. v. a. [refocillare, Fr. Cotgrave; reflecillo, Lat.] To strengthen by refreshment: a pedantick word.

His man was to bring him a roll, and a pot of ale, to refocillate his wasted spirits. Aubrey (of Pryme), Anecd. ii. 308.

RefoCILLATION. v. s. [refocillation, Fr. Cotgrave; from refecillo, Lat. this pedantick word, given by Dr. Johnson without any reference or authority, is in the enlarged edition of Bullstairs' Expositor, 1656.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

Some precious cordial, some costly refocillation, a compositive comfortable and restorative. Middleton, Mad World.

To ReFoMENT. v. a. [re and fonmer; Fr. refoformer.] To cherish or warm again. Cotgrave.

To RefORM. v. a. [reformato, Lat. reformer, Fr.] 1. To form again: the primary meaning. Not noticed by Dr. Johnson.

And right in so the same form, In flesh and blood he shall reform, When time cometh, the quick and dute, At this our day of grace, Where every man shall take his base, As well the master as the grooms. Gower, Conf. Aid. ii. 7.

To change from worse to better. A sect in England, following the very same rule of policy, seeketh to repair even the French reformation, and purge out from hence also dregs of popery. Hooker.

Seer worthier of gods, was built. With second thoughts, reforming what was old. Milton, P. L.

May no such storm Fall on our times, where ruin must reform. Dunbar.

Now lowering looks presage approaching storms, and now prevailing love her face reforms. Dryden.

He cannot attempt the perfect reforming the languages of the world without rendering himself ridiculous. Locke.

The example alone of a virtuous prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not reform it. Swift.

To ReFoRM. v. n. To pass by change from worse to better. Was his doctrine of the mass struck out in this conflict? or did it give him occasion of reforming in this point? Atterbury.

REFORM. n. s. [French.] Reformation.

Tinkers law'd ad to settle Church-discipline, for mending kettle; No saw-pinder did blow his horn To geld a cat, but cry'd Reform! Huds. i. ii.

The reforms in representation, and the bills for shortening the duration of parliaments, he uniformly and steadily opposed for many years together. Burke.

REFORMA'DO. n. s. [Spanish.] 1. A monk adhering to the reformation of his order. Amongst others this was one of Cedein the pope's caves for his new reformation. Wecker.

An officer retained, and in a regiment, when his company is disbanded. His knights reforms are wound up as high and insolent as ever they were. B. Jonson, Epicoene.

To ReFoRMAlIZE. v. n. [re and formalize.] To affect reformation; to pretend correctness.
REF

Christ’s doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the impure glosses of the reformers’ glossaries.


REFORMATION.† n. s. [reformation, Fr. from reform.] 1. Act of forming anew; renovation; regeneration.

There are but two kinds of creation in the language of the Scriptures; one literal, the other metaphorical; one, by the act of the Creator; the other, by way of formation, the other by way of reformation.

Pearson on the Creed, Art. 2.

2. Change from worse to better; commonly used of human manners.

Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, scowling faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his seat, as in this king.

Shakespeare, Hen. V.

Dryden.

The page converts mention this of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change, which the Christian religion made in the lives of the most prodigal.

Addison.

3. By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state.

The burden of the reformation lay on Luther’s shoulders.

Abercromby.

REFORMER. n. s. [from reform.] 1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender.

Publick reformers had need first practice, that on their own hearts, which they purpose to try on others.

King Charles.

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redress it: Abroad every man would be a reformer, how very few at home.

Swift, Ser. No. 66.

It was honour enough, to behold the English churches reformed; that is, delivered from the reformers.

South.

2. One of those who changed religion from papish corruptions and innovations.

Our first reformers were famous confessors and martyrs all over the world.

Bacon.

REFORMIST.† n. s. [from reform.] 1. One who is of the reformed churches.

This comely subordination of degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous church, to whom all other reformists gave the upper hand.

Howell, Lett. iv. 36.

2. In recent times, one who proposes political reforms.

REFORMATION.† n. s. [reformation, Fr.]. Act of digging up.

Hence are murders of men, rapes of virgins, mangled of carcasses, refusun of graves.


To REFU’ND. v. a. [refund and found.] To cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bills refounded.

Warton, Hist. of Kedington, p. 8.

To REFRA’CT. v. a. [refracta, Lat.] To break the natural course of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very strong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be refracted.

Cheyne, Phil. Trans.

Rays of light are urged by the refracting media.

Cheyne.

Refracted from you eastern cloud.

Harris.

The grand ethereal bow shoots up.

Thomson.

REFRACTION. n. s. [refraction, Fr.]

Refrashion, in general, is the incursion or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptrics, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

Harris.

Refracted out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular.

Newton, Opt.

REFRACTIVE. adj. [from refract.] Having the power of refraction.

Those superficies of transparent bodies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ most in their refractive densities.

*Newton, Opt.*

REFRACTORY.† adj. [refractarius, Lat. and so should be written refractarius, Dr. Johnson observes. It is so written in our old lexicography. See Cotgrave and Sherwood. And, so late as 1675, this orthography was used. The stubborn and the refractory. 1. Addison, State of the Jews, 1675, p. 189. See also bishop Hall in the substantive refractory. It is now accentuated on the first syllable, but by Shakespeare on the second.] Obstinate; perverse; continuouls.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation, to curb those raging appetites that are.

Most disobedient and refractory.

A rough hewn seaman, being brought before a wise justice for some misdemeanor, was by him ordered to be sent away to prison, and was refractory after he heard his doom, in such a manner as he would not stir a foot from the place where he stood; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than to go to a worse place.

Bacon, Apoth.

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, soon grows weary of itself, and ends in a refractory sullenness.

King Charles.

Refractory mortal! if thou wilt not trust the friends, take what follows; know assuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains.

Arntont, J. Bull.

These atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are refractory and sullen; and therefore, like men of the same tempers, must be hanged and buffeted into reason.

Beaucty.

REFRACTORY. n. s.

1. An obstinate person.

How sharp hath your censures been of those refractors amongst us, that would force their stations, rather than yield to these harmless impositions!


2. Obstinate opposition.

Glorying in their scandalous refractories to publick order and constitutions.


REFRAGABLE. adj. [refrangible, Lat.] Capable of confusion and conviction.

To REFRAIN. v. a. [restrain, Fr. re and sramus, Lat.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not still silence; refrain not thyself.

Ps. Cxxxiii. 1.

My son, walk not thou in the way with them, refrain thy foot from their path.

Prov. i. 15.

Nor from the holy one of heaven

Refrain’d his tongue.

Milton, P. L.

A Severity apon’d, his wrath shall now refrain,

Or wilt thou the soul of the gods in vain.

Pope.

To REFRAIN. v. n. To forbear; to abstain; to spare.

In what place, or upon what consideration soever it be, they do it, were it their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly refrain to do it.

Hooker.

For any man’s sake, or my own sake, or to deter mine anger, and refrain from thee, that I cut thee not off.

Is. xlviii. 9.

That they feed not on flesh, at least the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, because they refrained therefrom some time after.

Brown, Fulg. Err.

REFRAIN.† n. s. [restrain, Fr. and Spanish,_refrain; a balade, Cotgrave.] The burden of a song, or piece of music; a kind of musical repetition.
REFRIGERANT. n. s. A cooling medicine.
If it arise from an external cause, apply refrigerants, without any preceding evacuation.

To REFRIGERATE. v. a. [refrigera, rer and frigius, Lat.] To cool.

The great breaths, which the motion of the air in great circles, such as the girdle of the world produceth, do refrigerate, and therefore in those parts noon is nothing so hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon.

Whether they be refrigerated inclinableness or somewhat equinoctially, though in a lesser degree, they discover some verticity.

Brom, Fugl. Err.

REFRIGERATION. n. s. [refrigeratio, Lat. refrigeration. Fr.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

Divers do study the cause may be the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is less apt to move.

Bacon, Nat. Hist.

REFRIGERATIVE. adj. [refrigeratifs, Fr. ref-riger-atory. ratorius, Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

His meats must be but very little nutritive, but rather refrigerative and of a cooling quality.


This grateful acid spirit is — highly refrigeratory.

Bp. Berkeley, Siria, § 120.

REFRIGERATORY. n. s. 1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or spiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water.

Quincy.

2. Any thing internally cooling.

A delicate wine, and a dainty refrigeratory. Mortimer.

REFRIGERIUM. n. s. [Lat.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual refrigerium, requires certain intervals of punishment to the damned; as particularly on the festivals.

South.

REPT. part. pret. of revere.


Thus we well left, he better left.

In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at last,
We may obtain like grace.

Aschan, Schochaster.

1. In a desperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of sails and tacking reef,
Dash all to pieces on thy rocky bosom.

Another ship had waist'd on us,
And would have reef the fishers of their prey.

Our dying hero, from the continent
Ravish'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards reef,
As his last legacy to Britain left.

Walter.


So twent they both, they not a lambkin left,
When lambs full'd, the old sheeps lived they reef.

Spenser.

About his shoulders broad he throw
An airy hide of some wild beast, whom he
In savage forest by adventure slew,
And reef the spoil his ornament to be.

Spenser.

REF. n. s. A chink. See RIFT.

REFUGE. n. s. [refuge, Fr. refugium, Lat.]

Shelter from any danger or distress; protection.

Rocks, dens, and caves! but I in none of these
Find place or refuge.

The young vipers supposed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in her mouth, which way, the fright being past, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of refuge.

Brown, Fugl. Err.
REFU'-SAL. n. s. [from refuse.] 1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited.

REFU'-SE-DE. v. a. [refuser, Fr.] 1. To deny what is solicited or required; not to comply with.

REFUSE. v. n. [refuger, Fr. fr. the noun.] To refuse; to reject; to dismiss without a grant.

REFUSE. v. n. Not to accept; not to comply.

REFUSAL. n. s. [from refuse.] That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.

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REFUSAL. n. s. [from refuse.] That which remains disregarded when the rest is taken.
REFUTE. v. a. [refute, Lat. refutare, Fr.] To prove false or erroneous. Applied to persons or things.

Self-destruction sought, refutes.

That excellence thought in thee.

Milton, P. L.

He knew that there were so many witnesses in these two miracles, that it was impossible to refute such multitudes.

Addison.

REFUTER. n. s. [from refute.]

One who refutes.

My refuter's forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit; let him try here the power of his audacity.


To REGAIN. v. a. [regagner, Fr. re and gain.] To recover; to gain anew.

Hopeful to regain
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen.

Milton, P. L.

We're driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth.

Dryden.

As soon as the mind regains the power to stop or continue any of these motions of the body or thoughts, we then consider the man as a free agent.

Locke.

RE'GAL. adj. [regal, Fr. regal, Lat.] Royal; kingly.

Edward, duke of York,
Usurps the regal title and the seat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir.

Shakespeare.

Why am I sent for to a king?

Before I have shook off the regal thought,

Wherewith I reign'd?

Shakespeare, Rich. III.

With them comes a third of regal port,

But fiddle'spender isn't, who by his gait
And sacer donecause seems the prince of lieell.

Milton, P. L.

When was there ever a better prince to the throne than the present queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely regal; but her piety, charity, temperance, and conjugal love.

Swift.

RE'GAL. n. s. [regale, Fr.] A musical instrument.

The sounds, that produce tones, are ever from such bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and such are in the nighingale pipes of regals or organs.

Bacon.

REGALITY. n. s. [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To REGAL'IE.† v. a. [regalier, Fr. from the old word galier, to make merry.] To refresh; to entertain; to gratify.

Nothing does so gratify, so regale an haughty humour, as this usurped sovereignty over our brethren.

Gov. of the Tongue. p. 87.

—from with a warming puff
Regale chill'd fingers.

Philips, Splendid Shilling.

To REGAL'IE.* v. n. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and word, regaling.

Shakespeare.

REGALE. n. s. An entertainment; a treat.

REGALEMENT. n. s. [regalement, Fr.] Refreshment; entertainment.

The muses still require
Humid regalement, nor will they avail
Implored Phoebus with unoisvent'd lips.

Philips.

REGALIA.† n. s. [Latin.] Ensigns of royalty.

Shew
The mighty potentate, to whom belong
These rich regalia pompously displayed.

Young's, Night 72. 9.

REGALITY.† n. s. [regalis. Latin.]

1. Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

Be hold the immortality,

And fickle nature cloath'd with fleshly tires,

When raging passion with fierce tyranny,

Rob's reason of her due regality.

Spenser.

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or regality.

Bacon.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of regality.

Bacon, Ben. VII.

REG.

The majesty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houses, in airy imagination of regality.

King Charles.

2. An ensign or token of royalty.

Kings in an open and stately place, before all their subjects, receive their crownes and other regalities.

Sir T. Eliot, Gov. fol. 145. b.

REGALLY.† adv. [from regal.]

In a regal manner.

Alfred—was buried regally at Winchester.


To REGAR'D. v. a. [regarde, Fr.]

1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice.

This aspect of mine,

The best regarded virgins of our clime
Have lورد.

He denies To know their God, or message to regard.

Milton, P. L.

2. To observe; to remark.

If much you note him;

You offend him; feed and regard him not.

Shakespeare.

3. To mind as an object of grief or terror.

The king unvolved at the young man's courage, for that he nothing regarded the pains.

1 Mac. vi. 12.

4. To observe religiously.

He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord; and he that regardeth not the day, to the Lord he doth not regard it.

Rom. xiv. 6.

5. To pay attention to.

He that observe the wind shall never sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall never reap.

Proverbs.

6. To respect; to have relation to.

7. To look towards.

It is a peninsula, which regardeth the mainland.

Sandys.

REGARD.† n. s. [regarde, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Attention as to a matter of importance.

We observe omens, the falling of the salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the screech-owl, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn regards of persons, whose imagination is more busy and active than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, melancholicks, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude.

Spenser on Prod. (1685) p. 75.

The nature of the sentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgement by which he will proceed, requires that a particular regard be had to our conclusion of this pretext.

Adderbury.

2. Respect; reverence; attention.

To him they had regard, 'because long he had bewitched them.'

Acts, viii. 11.

With some regard to what is just and right,

They'll lead their lives.

Milton, P. L.

To shew greater regards to each other.

Ld. Lyttleton, Obs. on the Coun. of St. Paul.

He has rendered himself worthy of their most favourable regards.

A. Smith, Theory of Mor. Sentin. enti.

3. Note; eminence.

Mac Fleish was a man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth nor power.

Spenser on Ireland.

4. Respect; account.

Change was thought necessary, in regard of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use.

Hooker.

5. Relation; reference.

How best we may
Compose our present evils, with regard
Of what we are and where.

Milton, P. L.

Their business is to address all the ranks of mankind, and persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with regard to themselves; in justice and goodness, with regard to their neighbours; and piety towards God.

Watts.

6. [Regard, Fr.] Look; aspect directed to another.

Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd;

But her with stern regard he thus repell'd.

Milton, P. L.

He, surpriz'd with humble joy, survey'd

One sweet regard, shot by the royal maid.

Dryden.

7. Prospect; object of sight; Not proper, nor in use.
REG

Two out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indistinct regard. Shakespeare, Othello.

That many things regard and reasons 'gainst her read.
—Spenser, F. Q. v. ix. 43.

REGARDABLE adj. [from regard.

1. Observable. Not used.
I cannot discover this difference of the badger's legs, although the regardable side be defined, and the brevity by most imputed unto the left. Brown, Vulg. Err. 2. Worthy of notice. Not used.
Tinted, more famous for his impiety, than regardable for his present estate, abutted on the sea. Carew.

REGARDER,† n. s. [from regard.
1. One that regards.
The regarder of times. Judges, ix. 37. (margin.)
2. An officer of the king's forest, whose business was to view and inquire into matters respecting it. A forest hath laws of its own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, regardeurs, &c. Howell, Lett. iv. 16.

REGARDFULLY adv. [regard and full.] Attentively; taking notice of. Bryan was so regardfull of his charge, as he never disposed any matter, but first he acquainted the general. Hayward.
Let a man be very tender and regardfull of every pious motion made by the spirit of God to his heart. South.

REGARDFULLY adv. [from regardfull.] 1. Attentively; heedfully. 2. Respectfully.
Is this the Athenian minion, whom the world Voic'd so regardfully? Shakespeare, Timon.

REGARDLESS adj. [from regard.] 1. Headless; negligent; insattentive.
He likelihoods as to fall into mischance,
That is regardless of his government. Regardless of the blue wherein he sat,
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die For man's offence. Watts.

REGARDLESSLY adv. [from regardless.] Without heed.
If any of these idlers quarrel at my distaste towards them, I pass by them regardlessly. Sir S. Sondy, Est. (1654), p. 189.

REGARDLESSNESS n. s. [from regardless.]
Headlessness; negligence; insattentiveness. They are too lookish; their regardlessness of men and ways of thrilling makes them stand in their own light. Whitlock, Man of the Esg. p. 433.

REGATTA n. s. [Italian.] A kind of boat-race.
Though I stayed in this city [Venice] longer than I could have wished, I was extremely well entertained with the sight of a regatta, which is a sort of rowing match, with boats of different kinds, got performed in any other part of the world, [that is in 1746, when this remark was made.] and very seldom here, on account I suppose, of the vast expense to which it subjects the young noblesse. This diversion seems to have taken its rise from a custom introduced by the doge Pietro Lani, in the year 1539.

REGAncy n. s. [from regent.]
1. Authority; government.
2. Vicarious government.
This great minister, finding the regency shaken by the faction of so many great ones within, and nodd by the torp of the Spanish greatness without, durst begin a war. Temple.
3. The district governed by a viceregent. Regions they pass'd, the mighty regencies Of seraphim. Milton, P. I.
4. Those collectively to whom vicarious regality is intrusted: as, the regency transacted affairs in the king's absence. Instead of naming the duke of Lancaster sole protector, they constituted a council or regency, consisting of twelve persons. * Lowth, Life of Wyclif, sect. 8.

REGENERACY n. s. [from regenerate.] State of being regenerate.
Called from the depth of sin to regeneration and salvation. Hammond, Works, iv. 686.

REGENERATE v. a. [regenerate, Lat.]
1. To reproduce; to produce anew.
Albeit the son of this earl of Desmond, who lost his head, was restored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace regenerate obedience in that degenerate house, but it grew rather more wild. Davies on Ireland.
Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads, Regenerates the plants, and new admors the meads. Blackmore. An alkali poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence, at the conclusion of which, the salt of which the acid is composed, will be regenerated. Arbuthnot.
2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a Christian life. No sooner was a convert initiated, but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one regenerated and born a second time into another state of existence. * Addison on the Chr. Religion.

REGENERATIVE adj. [regeneratus, Lat.]
1. Reproduced.
Thou! the earthy author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me regenerate,
Dost with a twofold vigour lift me up
To reach at victory. Shakespeare, Rich. II.
2. Born anew by grace to a Christian life.
For, from the mercy-seat above,
Proclaim grace descends, hast renounce'd
The story from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead. Milton, P. I.
If you fulfill this resolution, though you fall sometimes by infirmity; nay, though you should fall into some greater act, even of deliberate sin, which you presently retract by confession and amendment, you are nevertheless in a regenerate estate, you live the life of a Christian here, and shall inherit the reward that is promised to such in a glorious immortality hereafter. Wake, Prep. for Death.

REGENERATION n. s. [regeneration, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.
He saved us by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

REGENERATENESS n. s. [from regenerate.]
The state of being regenerate.

REGENT adj. [regent, Fr. regens.]*
The state of being regent.
1. Governing; ruling.
The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from some other active regent principle that resides in the body, or governs it, which we call the soul. Hales.
2. Exercising vicarious authority.
They utterly damn their own consciorm regiments for, the same can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy Scripture, nor yet by necessary inference out of Scripture. White.


The regiment of the soul over the body, is the regiment of the more active part over the passive.

Hale.

A regiment of soldiers under one colonel.

Higher to the plain we'll set forth,
In best appointment, all our regiments.
Shakespeare.

The elder did whole regiments afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his sword.
Wallace.

The standing regiments, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked sister are our own.
Wallace.

Now thy aid
Engage, with regiments unequal pret'st,
Shenstone.

Belonging to a regiment; military.

He saith, with a patient degree of attention, to observe the proceedings of a regimental court-martial.

Langton, of Johnson, in Bowell's Life.

The uniform dress of a regiment of soldiers.

He now entered, handsome dressed in his regiments; and without vanity (for I am above it) he appeared as handsome a fellow as ever wore a military dress.

Goldsmith, Vic. of Wakefield, ii. 12.

1. Tract of land; country; tract of space.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolve; and, who resists,
Are nock'd for valiant ignorance.
Shakespeare.

Her eyes in heaven
Would through the airy regions seem so bright,
That birds would sing, and think it were not night.
Shakespeare.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempests before the air below.
Bacon.

They rag'd the goddess, and with fury fraught,
The restless regions at the storm she sought.
Shenstone.

2. Part of the body.

The bow is bent and drawn, make out the shaft.
Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart.
Shakespeare, K. Lear.

3. Place; rank.

The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poignard: he is of too high a region; he knows too much.
Shakespeare.

It is a corruption of regestum: and Milton, as I have shewn, correctly uses regest. Spenser also writes the present word registre, (not register) F. Q. ii. ix. 59. The Lat. registrum became regestrum, and then registreum. See Du Cange: "Regestrum, liber in quem regeruntur commentarii quivis, &c. Registram, liber qui rerum gestarum memoriam continet, &c."

1. An account of any thing regularly kept.

Joy may you have, and everlasting fame,
Of late most hard achievement by you done,
For which intoll'd is your glorious name.
In heavenly regis above the sun.
Spenser.

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the register of your own.
Shakespeare.

This island, as appeareth by faithful registers of those times, had ships of great contumelious regiments abroad.
Bacon, New Atlantis.

Of these experiments, our friend, pointing at the register of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account.
Boyle.

For a conspiracy against the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and consulate should be effaced out of all publick registers and inscriptions.
Adison.
1. Reigning; having regal authority.

Princes are by their successors, and there may be reasonably supposed in kings regnant a little proportion of tenderness that way, more than in kings. Watts.

2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

The law was regnant, and conf’d his thought, Hee was not conquer’d, when the poet wrote. Waller.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant, A truant to the vices regnant. Swift, Miscel.

3. Rego’rae. v. a. [re and gorge.

To vomit up; to throw back.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king’s goose, and did then regorge the feathers. Hayward.

To swallow eagerly.

Drunk with wine.

And fat regorg’d of bulls and goats. Milton, S. A.

4. [as regorged, Fr. To swallow back.

As sides at highest mark regorge the flood, So fate, that could no more improve their joy, Took a malicious pleasure to destroy. Dryden.

To regale. v. n. [regredior, Lat. re and gratul. To retire.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then regale backwards from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored; which they attributed to the miraculous passage of the moon across the sun’s disk. Dr. Halsted, New Analysis of Chronology, ii. 927.

To regale. v. a. [regrever, Fr. re and graff.] To graff again.

Oft regrafting the same cions, may make fruit greater. Brow.

To regale. v. a. [re and gratul.] To graff back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church, in Norwich, and regaled their lands to them. Asdiffe, Parergon.

To regale. v. a. To engrose; to forestall.

Neither should they buy any corn, unless it were to make malt thereon; for by such engrossing and regaling, the dearth that commonly reigneth in England, hath been caus’d. Speck.

Regalei. n. s. [regrateur, Fr. from regrale.] Forester; engrosser: originally a seller by retail; a huckster.

The people would gladly have: the regalei’s head, where his feet are. Outred, Tr. of Cape on Proverbs, (1586) Fol. 192. b.

Through the scarcity caused by regalei of bread corn, of which starch is made, the ladies, to save charges, have their beaus washed at home, and the beaus put out their linen to common launderesses! Tylor, No. 112.

To regale. v. a. [re and gread.] To resalute; to signify a second time. Hereford, on pain of death, Till twice five summers have enrich’d our fields, Shall not regale our fair dominions, But lead the learned paths of banishment. Shakespeare.

Regalei. n. s. [from the verb.] Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use.

And shall these hands, so newly John’d in love, Unyoke this seizure, and tell this kind regale i Play fast and loose with faith. Shakespeare, K. John.

Regalei. n. s. [regreis, Fr. regresse, Lat.] Passage back; power of passing back.

Is their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progress nor regress. Burton.

To Regalei. v. n. [regressus, Lat.] To go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

Regalei. n. s. [French.] Regulation. Not used.

To speak of the reformulation and regiment of usury, by the balance of commodities and discommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. Bacon, Misc.

Regalei. n. s. [regale, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

Regalei. adj. [French.]
REG

All being forced unto fluent consistencies, naturally regret unto their former solidities. Brown.

REGRESSION. n. s. [regressus, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To desire there were no God, were plainly to univish their own being, which must needs be annihilated in the abstraction of that essence, which substantially supporteth them, and restrains from regressus into nothing. Brown.

REGRET.+ n. s. [regret, Fr. regretter, Italian. Dr. Johnson. — The word is probably from the Goth. gretian, to weep, to cry. See To Grieve. Regret is lamentation repeated.]

1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. I never bare any touch of conscience with greater regret. King Charles. A passionate regret at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, cut us into God’s roll of mourners. Dec. of Chr. Pity. Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing a dress, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul, upon the commissions of it, infinitely overbalance those faint gratifications it affords the senses. South, Sermon.

2. Grief; sorrow. Never any prince expressed a more lively regret for the loss of a servant, than his majesty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his servants, and in a wonderful solicitous care for the payment of his debts. Clarendon. That freedom, which all swears claim, She does for thy content resign. Her piety itself would blame, If her regrets should overrule thine. Prior.

3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper. Is it a virtue to have some ineffective regrets to damnation, and such a virtue too, as shall balance all our vices? Dec. of Chr. Pity.

To REGRET. v. a. [regretter, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To repent; to grieve at. I shall not regret the trouble my experiments cost me, if they be found servicable to the purposes of restoration. Boyle. Calmly I look’d on either life, and here Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear; From nature’s temp’rate feast rose satisfy’d, Thank’d heav’n that he had liv’d, and that he dy’d. Pope.

2. To be uneasy at. Not proper. Those, the imperty of whose lives makes them regret a duty, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. Glencoe, Sequin. REGRETFUL. adj. [regret and full.] Full of regret. Thou art return’d, but thought return’d with thee, Save my lost joy’d! regretful memory. Fawkes, Post, Fido, p. 76. REGRETFULLY. adv. [from regretful.] With regret. He departs out of this world regretfully. Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 104.

REGUERDON. n. s. [re and guerdon.] Reward; recompense. Stoop, and set your knee against my foot; And in regardoon of that duty done, I gird thee with the villain sword of York. Shakespeare.

To REGUERDON.† n. a. [reguerdour, old French; re and guerdon.] Chaucer uses this verb.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obsolete. Long since we were resolved of your truth, Your faithful service and your toil in war; Yet never have you tasted your reward, Or been regardoned with so much as thanks. Shakespeare.

REGULAR. adj. [regularius, Fr. regularis, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. The common cant of critics is, that though the lines are good, it is not a regular piece. Guardian. The ways of heaven are dark and intricate, puzzled in mazes, and perplex’d with errors;

REGUL.

Our understanding traces them in vain. Lost and bewild’rd in the fruitless search; Not seeing how much art the windings run, Nor where the regular confusion ends. So when we view some well-proporcion’d dome, No monstrous height or breadth or length appear; The whole at once is bold and regular. Pope. 2. Governed by strict regulations. So just thy skill, so regular my rage. Pope.

3. In geometry; regular body is a solid, whose surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more regular bodies than these five. Muschelenbrock.

There is no universal reason, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called regular, which hath equal sides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. Mendele.

4. Instituted or intituled according to established forms or discipline: as, a regular doctor; regular troops. Law.

5. Methodical; orderly. More people are kept from a true sense and taste of religion, by a regular kind of sensuality and indolence, than by gross drunkenness. Aylliffe, Parergon.

REGULARITY. n. s. [regulariti, Fr. from regular.]

1. Agreeableness to rule. 2. Method; certain order. REGULARITY is certain where it is not so apparent, as in all things; for regularity is some well-proporcion’d dome. Grew. He was a mighty lover of regularity and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmost exactness. Atterbury.

REGULARLY. adv. [from regular.] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.

If those painters, who have left us such fair platforms, had rigorously observed in their figures, they had indeed made things more regularly true, but withal very unpleasing. Dryden.

With one judicious stroke, On the plain ground Appelles drew A circle regularly true. Prior. Strains that neither ebb nor flow, Correctly cold and regularly low. Pope.

To REGULATE. v. a. [regula, Latin.]

1. To adjust by rule or method. Nature, in the production of things, always designs them to partake of certain, regulated, established essences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that rude sense, would need some better explication. Locke.

2. To direct. Regulate the patient in his manner of living. Wrenn. Ev’n goddesses are women; and no wife Has power to regulate his husband’s life. Dryden.

REGULATE. n. s. [from regulate.]

1. The act of regulating. Being but stupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and constant motion, without the guidance and regulation of some intelligent being. Rey on the Creation.
2. Method; the effect of being regulated. Of this sense no example is given; nor is it easy to find any, where the word *regulation* would be perfectly answerable to the meaning of *method*, which should more properly be rule. Mason. I may safely affirm, that nothing is, under due regulations, improper to be taught in this place, which is proper for a gentleman to learn. Blackstone.

**REGULATOR.** n. s. [from regulate.]

1. One that regulates.
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

**REGULUS.** n. s. [Lat. regula, Fr.]

_Regulus_ is the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom upon melting. Quincy.

*To REGURGITATE.* v. a. [regurgiter, Fr. Cotgrave; re and gurges, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themselves into the country so long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it regurgitates and sends them back. Granat.

Arguments of divine wisdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial position of many valves, all so situated, as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to regurgitate and disturb the great circulation. Bentley.

*To REGURGITATE.* v. n. To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its viscous blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it regurgitates upwards to the lungs. Harvey on Consumptions.

*Resorption,* the act of swallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the constant symptom. Sharp.

*To REHABILITATE.* v. a. re and habilitare; Fr. rehabiliters.] To restore a delinquent to former rank, privilege, or right; to qualify again: a term both of the civil and canon law.

The king alone can rehabilitate an officer noted, condemned, and degraded: or a gentleman who has derogated from his rank. Chambers.

As to foreign powers, so long as they were conjoined with Great Britain in this contest, so long did they treat as the most abandoned tyrants, and indeed the basest of the human race. The moment of them quite the cause of this government, and of all governments, he is rehabilitated, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged!

Burke, on a Regicide Peace.

Pope Calixtus rehabilitated the memory of Jeanne d’Arc, declaring her, by a bull, a martyr to her religion, to her country, and to her sovereign. Seward, Anecd. iii. 26.

*Rehabilitation.* n. s. [from rehabilitate.] Act of restoring to a right or privilege which had been forfeited.

They transmitted to him from his sovereign letters of rehabilitation, that established him in his rank of an honest man. Stuart, Hist. of Scotl. ii. 340.

*To REHEAR.* v. a. [re and hear.] To hear again: principally, a law expression.

Every petition for a rehearing, in the court of Chancery, must be signed by two counsel of character, certifying that they apprehend the cause is proper to be reheard. Chambers.

*REHEARING.* n. s. [from rehear.] A second hearing.

My design is to give all persons a rehearing, who have suffered under any unjust sentence of the Examiner.

Addison, Whig-Examiner.

So far as that rehearing, from redress, they might witness against themselves.

Young, Night Th. 8.

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**REHEARSAL.** n. s. [from rehearse.]

1. Repetition; recital.

Twice we appoint, that the words which the minister pronounced, the whole congregation shall repeat after him; and first in the publick confession of sins, and again in rehearsal of our Lord’s prayer after the blessed sacrament. Hooker.

What dream’d my lord? tell me, and I’ll requite it. Shakespeare.

What respected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a rehearsal, whose zeal in asserting the ministerial cause is so generally known. South.

2. The recital of any thing previous to public exhibition.

The chief of Rome.

With gaping mouths to these rehearsals come. Dryden.

*To REHEARSE,* v. a. [from rehear. Skinner.]

1. To repeat; to recite.

Rehearse not unto another that which is told unto thee.

Eccles. Alle. 7.

Of modest poets he thou just,
To silent shades repeat thy verse,
’Till fame and echo almost burst,
Yet hardly dare one line rehearse. Swift.

2. To relate; to tell.

Great master of the muse! inspir’d
The pedigree of nature to rehearse,
And sound the maker’s work in equal verse. Dryden.

3. To rehearse previously to public exhibition.

All Rome is pleased, when Statius will rehearse,
And longing crowds expect the promis’d verse. Dryden.

*REHEARSE.* n. s. [from rehearse.] One who recites.

The recital of genealogies, which has been considered very efficacious to the preservation of a true series of ancestry, was anciently made when the heir of the family came of age. This practice has never subsisted within time of memory, nor was much credit due to such rehearsers, who might influence fictitious pedigrees, either to please their masters, or to hide the deficiency of their own memories. Johnson, Journ. West. Islands.

*To REJECT.* v. a. rejecter, Fr. Cotgrave; rejectus, Lat.

1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer.

Barbarossa was rejected into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his disgrace. Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

Have I rejected those that me adorn’d?
To be of him, whom I adore, abhor’d?

Brow.

2. To cast off; to make an object.

Thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath rejected thee from being king. 1 Sam. xv. 26.

Give me wisdom, and reject me not from among thy children.

Wisd. ix. 4.

He is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows.

Is. lii. 3.

3. To refuse; not to accept.

Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will reject thee, that thou shalt be no priest. Is. vi. 7.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. Locke.

How would such thoughts make him avoid every thing that was sinful and displeasing to God, lest where he prayed for his children, God should reject his prayers? Law.

4. To throw aside, a useless or evil.

In the philosophy of human nature, as well as in physics and mathematics, let principles be examined according to the standard of common sense, and be admitted or rejected according as they are found to agree or disagree with it. Beattie.

*REJECTIBLE.* adj. [rejectable, Fr. from reject.]

That may be rejected.

Cotgrave, and Sherwood.

*REJECTABLE.* adj. [rejectaneus, Latin.] Not chosen; rejected.
REI

Taking notice how sacred a thing the Protestant Religion is in the sight of God, and how righteous that of the Church of Rome. More on the Seven Churches, Ded. There have been sects of men, who have fancied themselves the special good men, the godly, the saints, the flower of mankind, the choice ones, the darlings of God, the favorites of heaven, the special objects of divine love and care; all others, they think, are impious and profane, righteous and reprovable, to whom God bereaveth no good will or regard.

REJECTER.* n. s. [from reject.] One who rejects; a refuser.

Bad men without the covenant, or rejecters of it. Clarke, Let to Doddrell, p. 23. The rejection I use of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it. Bacon. Medicines untried do not work by rejection and indication, as solutio do. Bacon.

REJIGLE.* n. s. [riage, Fr. "a line, a square, a form, a pattern," Cotgrave; from regula, Lat.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the rigidges in the side posts. Carew, Surv. of Cornwall.

To REIGN. v. n. [regno, Lat. regner, Fr.] 1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. This, done by them, gave them such an authority, that though he reigned, they in effect ruled, most men honouring them, because they only deserved honour. Sidney. Tell me, shall Banquo's issue ever reign in this kingdom? Shakespeare, Macbeth. A king shall reign in righteousness, and princes rule in judgment. Is. xxxi. 1. Did he not first serv' r years, a life-time, reign? Cowley. This right arm shall fix her seat of empire; and your son shall reign. A. Philips.

2. To be predominant; to prevail. Now did the sign reign, under which Perkin should appear. Bacon. More are sick in the summer, and more die in the winter, except in pestilent diseases, which commonly reign in summer or autumn. Bacon. Great secrecy reigns in their public councils. Addison.

3. To obtain power or dominion. That as in reign'd unto death, even so might grace reign through righteousness unto eternal life by Jesus Christ. Rom. v. 21.

REIGN. n. s. [regnum, Lat.] 1. Royal authority; sovereignty. He who like a father held his reign, So soon forgot, was just and wise in vain. Pope.


4. Power; influence. The year again was turning round; and every seasons reign Renew'd upon us. Chapman.

REIGNER.* n. s. [from reign.] Ruler. Not in use.

To REMIColorado. v. n. [re and imbo, which is more frequently, but not more properly, written embody.] To embody again. Shakespeare, Coriol. To REMIÐROOUTH, v. a. [rembourser, Fr. Cotgrave; re, in, and bourse, a purse.] To repay; to repair, loss or expence by an equivalent. Hith he saved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of reimbursing himself by the destruction of ours? Swift, Miscell.

REIMBURSEMENT. n. s. [from reimburse.] Reparation or repayment. If any person has been at expence about the funeral of a scholar, he may retain his books for the reimbursement. Astif.

To REIMPATRONIZE. v. a. [re and implant.] To plant or graft again. How many grave and godly matrons usually grave or reimplant, on their now more aged heads and brows, the reliques, comblings, or cuttings, of their own or others' more youthful hair! Bp. Taylor, Artif. Handcop, p. 45. To REIMPATRIZE. v. a. [re and impregnate.] To impregnate anew.

The vigour of the loadstone is destroyed by fire, nor will it be reimpregnated in further order than the earth. Brown.

REIMPRESS.* v. s. [re and impression.] A second or repeated impression. I have caused a re-impression of this tract. Clem. Spelman. To REIMPRESS. v. a. [re and imprint.] To imprint again.

I have been often solicited within these two years to re-impress this little treatise. Spelman.

REIN.* n. s. [rein, Fr. "the rein of a bridle." Cotgrave. Reim-mera, Sueth. Iaquen constirings, from renna, constringere. Serenius.] 1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horse's head to the driver's or rider's hand.

Every horse bears his commanding rein. And may direct his course as please himself. Shakespeare. Take you the reins, while I from cares remove, And sleep within the chariot which I drove. With basty hand the ruling reins he drew; He lack'd the courser, and the courser flew. Pope.

2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government.

The hard rein, which both of them have borne Against the old kind king. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

3. To give the reins. To give license. Wall. (Hath) to disorder'd rage let loose the reins. Milton, P. L. When to his lust Regulus gave the rein, Did fate or we the adulterous act constrain? Pope.

To REIN. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To govern by a bridle.

He mounts and reins his horse. Chapman. He, like a proud steed reined, went haughty on. Milton, P. L. His son retain'd His father's art, and warriour steeds he reined. Dryden.

2. To restrain; to controul.

And where you find a maid, That's ere she sleep, hath thric'e her pray'r's said, Reins up the organs of her fantasy: Sleep she as sound as careless infancy. Shakespeare. Being once chaf'd, he cannot Be rein'd again to temperance; then he speaks What's in his heart. Shakespeare, Coriol.

To REINGRATULATE. v. a. [re and ingratitude.] To ingratitude again; to recommend to favour again. Fearing his force, and that probably he would ingratitude himself. Sir T. Herbert, Trans. p. 90. Turkull, joining now with Canute, as it were now to reingratulate himself after his revolt, counsel'd him not to land. Milton, Hist. of Eng. B. 6.
If he were once reinstated to his majesty’s trust.

To REINHABIT. v. a. [re and inhabit.] To inhabit again.

It should be such a time, when a commission to cause the people to return and re-inhabit, should be renewed with another, to build the wall of Jerusalem, and the plot within the wall. Made on Den. p. 10.

To REINS. n. s. [renes, Lat. reiun, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

From which I shall see for myself, though I reined be consumed. Job, xix. 27.

To REINEST. v. a. [re and insert.] To insert a second time.

To REINSPIRE. v. a. [re and inspire.] To inspire anew.

Time will run On smoother, till Favorinus reispirae The frozen earth, and clothe in fresh attire The lily and rose. Milton, Sonnet.

The tangled dame lay breathless on the ground, When on a sudden reispired with breath, Again she rose. Dryden.

To REINSTALT. v. a. [re and instal.] To seat again.

That alone can truly reinstall thee in David’s royal seat, his true successor. Milton, P. R.

2. To put again in possession. This example is not very proper.

The father Devised an army, weening to redeem And reinstated me in the diadem. Shakespeare, Hen. VI.

To REINTASTE. v. a. [re and instate.] To put again in possession.

David, after that signal victory, which had preserved his life, reinstated him in his throne, and restored him to the ark and sanctuary; yet suffered the loss of his rebellions son to overwhelm the sense of his deliverance. Gm. of the Tongue.

Modesty reinstates the widow in her virginity. Addison.

The reinstating of this hero in the peaceable possession of his kingdom, was acknowledged. Pope.

To REINTEGRATE. v. a. [reintegrare, Fr. re et integer, Lat. It should perhaps be written reinstegrate.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and reinstated that nation in their ancient liberty. Bacon.

The falling from a discord to an accord hath an agreement with the affections, which are reinstated to the better after some dislikes. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

To REINTHRO’NE. v. a. [re and in throne.] To place again upon the throne.

These things were acting upon a pretence to reinthrone the king.

Sir T. Herbert, Mem. of K. Charles I.

To REINTHRO’NIZE. v. a. [re and in throne.] To reinthrone.

This Mustapha they did reinthrone, and place in the Ottoman empire. Howell, Lett. i. iii. 22.

To REINTEGRATE. v. a. [re and intergrate.; Fr. reinintégrer.] To question repeatedly.

Cotgrave.

To REINVEST. v. a. [re and invest.] To invest anew.

This day of awaking me, and, reinstoring my soul in my body, shall present me to the day of judgement. Donne, Dev. p. 359.

To REJOICE, v. n. [rejoir, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure for something past.

This is the rejoicing city that dwelt carelessly, that said, there is none beside me. Zeph. ii. 20.

I will comfort them, and make them rejoice from their sorrow. Jer. xxxii. 15.

Let them be brought to confusion, that rejoice at mine hurt. Psa. lxxvi. 10.

Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which the Lord had done. Exod. xvi. 9.

They rejoice each with their kind. Milton, P. L.

To REJOICEL. v. a. To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

On May-day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walk into the sweet meadowes and green woods there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweete flowers. Stow, Surv. of Lond. (1603.)

Alone to thy renown’d giv’n, Unbodhned through all worlds to go; While she great saint rejoiced heaven, And thou sustainst the orb below.

I should give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what mischief it had made. Arbuthnot on Coins.


There will be signal examples of God’s mercy, not only to the angels must not their charitable rejoices for the conversion of lost sinners. Brown, Chr. Mar. ii. 6.

REJOICER. n. s. [from rejoicer.] One that rejoices.

Whatever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he, that believes God to be cruel or a rejoicer in the unavoidable damnation of the greatest part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. Bp. Taylor, Rule of Living Holy.

REJOICING. n. s. Expression of joy; subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever, for they are the rejoicing of my heart. Psa. cxiv. 117.

Behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. Isai. lvi. 18.

Thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart. Jer. xv. 16.

We should particularly express our rejoicing by love and charity to our neighbours. Nelson.

REJOICINGLY. adv. [from rejoicing.] With joy; with exultation.

Parsons rejoicingly relateth, out of Walsingham, the answer of king Henry the third of England to king Lewis of France, called the saint. Skelton, Mir. of Anakhr. (1614), p. 363.

To REJOIN. v. a. [rejoindre, Fr.] To join again.

The grand signior conveyeth his galleys down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and rejoined together at Bueus. Brown, Fulg. Err.

2. To meet one again.

Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot, Meet and rejoin me in the passive grot. Pope.

To REJOIN’N. v. n. To answer to an answer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I rejoine, that a translator has no such right. Dryden, Pref. to Ovid.

REJOINER. n. s. [from rejoin.] 1. Reply to an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a rejoinder. Glencottle to Albina.

2. Reply; answer.

Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoinder. Shakespeare, Tw. and Cestus.

To REJOINER. v. a. [from the noun.] To make a reply. Not in use.

When Nathan shall rejoinder with a Thou art the man! — then their hearts come to the touchstone. Hammond, Works, iv. 604.

To REJOINT. v. a. [re and joint.] To rejoin the joints.


REJULT. n. s. [rejultur, Fr.] Shock; succussion.
The sinner, at his highest pitch of enjoyment, is not pleased with it so much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as these inward rejections and recoillings of the mind continue, the sinner will find his accounts of pleasure very poor. South.

To REJOINER. v. a. [readjourn, Fr.] To adjourn to another being or inquiry. To the scriptures themselves I rejoined all such atheistical spirits, as truly did Atticus, doubting of this point, to Plato's Phaedon. Burton, Anat. of Mel. p. 27.

You rejoined a controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience. Shakespeare, Comed. Rutter.

REIT. n. s. Sedge or sea-weed. Bailey.

REITER. n. s. [Germ. reiter.] A rider; a trooper: better known in old English, as ritter. See Rutter.

To REITERATE. v. a. [re and itera. Lat. reiterer, Fr.] To repeat again and again. You never spoke what did become you less than this; which to reiterate, were sin. Shakespeare.

With reiterated crimes he might heap on himself damnation. Milton, P. L.

Although Christ hath forbid us to use vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to reiterate the same requests will not he vein. Smalridge.

REITERATION. n. s. [reiteration, Fr. from reiterare.] Repetition. It is useful to have new experiments tried over again; such repetitions commonly exhibiting new phenomena. Boyle. The words are a repetition or reinforcement of an application, arising from the consideration of the excellency of Christ above Moses. Ward of Infidelity.

To REJUDGE. v. a. [re and judge.] To re-examine; to review; to recall to a new trial. The muse attends thee to the silent shade. 'Tis here the brave man's latest steps to trace, Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace. Pope.

REJUVENESCENCE, or REJUVENESCENCY. n. s. [re and juvenescens, Lat.] State of being young again. The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain rejuvenescency. Smith on Old Age, (1666), p. 264. That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect rejuvenescence. Lat. Chesterfield, M��. Works, v. 475.

To REKINDLE. v. a. [re and kindle.] To set on fire again. Those disappearing, fixed stars were actually extinguished, and would for ever continue so, if not rekindled, and new recruited with heat and light. Chymic, Phil. Principles.

Rekindled at the royal charms, Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms. Pope.

To RELAPSE. v. n. [relapse, Fr. "fallen into an error which he had recanted, or sickness of which he had recovered." Cotgrave; relapex, Lat.] 1. To slip back; to slide or fall back. 2. To fall back into vice or error. The other he hath relapsed, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. By. Taylor. 3. To fall back from a state of recovery to sickness. He was not well cured, and would have relapsed. Wielan.

RELAPSER. n. s. [from verb.] 1. Fall into vice or error once forsaken. This would but lead me to a worse relapse. And heavier the fall. We see in too frequent instances the relapses of those, who, under the present snare, or the near apprehension of the divine displeasure, have resolved on a religious reformation. Rogers.

2. Regression from a state of recovery to sickness. It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand: of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and strengthen it suddenly; whereas what is to be looked for, but a most dangerous relapse. Spencer.

3. Return to any state. The sense here is somewhat obscure.

Mark a bounding valour in our English; That being dead like to the bullet's grazing, Breaks out into a second course of mischief, Killing in relapse of mortality. Shakespeare, Hen. v

4. A person fallen into an error once forsaken. Speculative relapsers, that have, out of policy or guiltiness, abandoned a known and received truth. Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combin.

RELAPSER. v. n. [from relapse.] One who falls into vice or error once forsaken. Speculative relapsers, that have, out of policy or guiltiness, abandoned a known and received truth. Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combin.

To RELATE. v. a. [relater, Fr. Cotgrave; relation, Lat.] 1. To tell; to recite. Your wife and baby, savagely slaughter'd; to relate the manner, Were to add the death of you. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Here I could frequent With worship place by place, where he vouchsaf'd Presence divine; and to my sons relate. Milton, P. L.

The drama represents to view, what the poem only does relate. Dryden.

2. To vent by words. Unauthorized. A man were better relate himself to a statue, than suffer his thoughts to pass in another. Bacon.

3. To ally by kindred. Awaits thee not, To whom related, or by whom begot; A heap of dust alone remains. Pope.


To RELATE. v. n. To have reference; to have respect; to have relation. Certainly had men a deep and lively sense of that eternal misery that Christ has declared the portion of those who relate not to him, they would give their eyes no sleep, nor their thoughts any rest, till they had satisfied themselves of that sincerity that alone must stand between them and eternal wrath. South, Serm. xi. 153.

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas, and signify their absence. Locke.

As other courts commanded the execution of persons dead in law, this gave the last orders relating to those dead in reason. Tatters.

RELATER. n. s. [from relate; Fr. relatuer.] Teller; narrator; historian. We find report a poor relatuer. Beaum, and Fl. lst. Princess. We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any disservice unto their relaturers. Brown, Fuml. Err. Her husband the relatuer she prefer'd Before the angel. The best English historian, when his style prows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relatuer of facts. Swift.

RELATION. n. s. [relation, Fr. from relate.] 1. Manner of belonging to any person or thing. Under this stone lies virtue, youth, Unblemish'd probity and truth; Just unto all relations known, A worthy patriot, pious son. Waller.

So far as service imports duty and subjection, all created beings bear the necessary relation of servants to God. South.

Our necessary relations to a family, oblige all to use their reasoning powers upon a thousand occasions. Watts.

Our intercession is made an exercise of love and care for those amongst whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer relation: it then becomes the greatest benefit to ourselves, and produces its best effects in our own hearts. Law.

2. Respect; reference; regard. I have been importuned to make some observations on this art, in relation to its agreement with poetry. Dryden.

Relation consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. Locke.
3. Connection between one thing and another.

Of the eternal relations and fineness of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falsehood is, that our constitution determines us in some cases to believe, in others to disbelieve.

Beattie.

4. Kindred; alliance of kin.

Relationship dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known. Milton, P. L.

Be kindred and relation laid aside,
And honour's cause by laws of honour try'd. Dryden.

Are we not to pity and supply the poor, though they have no relation to us? no relation that cannot be: the gospel stiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer relation to us, our fellow-members; and both these from their relation to our Saviour himself, who calls them his brethren. Sprat.

5. Person related by birth or marriage; kinsman; kinwoman.

A she-cousin, of a good family and small fortune, passed months among all her relations. Swift.

Dependants, friends, relations.

Saved by woe, forget the tender tie. Thomson.

6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

In an historical relation, we use terms that are most proper. Burnet, Theory.

The author of a just fable, must please more than the writer of an historical relation. Denis, Lett.

RELATIONSHIP.* n. s. [from relation.] The state of being related to another either by kindred, or any artificial alliance. Mason.

Herein there is no objection to the succession of a relation of the half-blood; that is, where the relationship proceeds not from the same couple of ancestors (which constitutes a kinsman of the whole blood) but from a single ancestor only. Blackstone.

The only general private relation, now remaining to be discussed, is that of guardian and ward. In examining this species of relationship, I shall first consider the different kinds of guardians. Blackstone.

RELATIVE. adj. [relatious, Lat. relatief, Fr.]

1. Having relation; respecting.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes are positive beings; though the parts of which they consist, are very often relative one to another. Locke.

2. Considered not absolutely, but as belonging to, or respecting something else.

Through capable is not of inherent holiness, yet it is often relative. Hol搞定.

The ecclesiastical, as well as the civil governor, has cause to pursue the same methods of confirming himself; the grounds of government being founded upon the same bottom of nature in both, though the circumstances and relative considerations of the persons may differ. South.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endowed with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such relation to the whole. South.

Wholesome and unwholesome are relative, not real qualities. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

3. Particular; positive; close in connection. Not in use.

I'll have grounds
More relative than this. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

RELATIVE. n. s.

1. Relation; kinman.

"In an evil dullness in friends and relations, to suffer one to perish without reproach." Bp. Taylor.

Continuous care to one another and relations. Pot, Life of Hoummond.

2. Pronoun answering to an antecedent.

Learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, and the relative with the antecedent. Arberach, Schoolmaster.

3. Somewhat respecting something else.

When the mind so considers one thing, that it sets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relative.

RELATIVELY, adv. [from relative.] As it respects something else; not absolutely.

All those things, that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively. More.

These being the greatest good or the greatest evil, either absolutely or in themselves, or relatively so to us; it is therefore good to be seriously affected for the one against the other. Sprat.

Consider the absolute affections of any thing as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively, or survey the various relations in which it stands to other beings. Watts.

RELATIVENESS. n. s. [from relative.] The state of having relation.

To RELAX. v. a. [relaxo, Lat.] 1. To slacken; to make less tense.

The sinews, when the southern wind bloweth, are more relax. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Adam ams'd.

Astonished stood, and black, while horror chill
Borne through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. Milton, P. L.

2. To remit; to make less severe or rigorous.

The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature. Swift.

3. To make less attentive or laborious.

Nor praise relax, nor difficulty fright. Vanity of Hum. Virtues.

4. To ease; to divert: as, conversation relaxes the student.

To RELAX. v. i. To be mild; to be remiss; to be not rigorous.

If in some regards she chose —
To curb poor Paulo in too close;
In others she relax'd again,
And govern'd with a looser rein. Prior.

RELAX.* n. s. [from the verb.] Relaxation.

Labours and cares may have their relaxes and recreations. Pelham, Res. ii. 38.

RELAXABLE. adj. [from relax.] That may be remitted.


RELAXATION. n. s. [relaxation, Fr. relaxationi, Lat.] 1. Diminution of tension; the act of loosening.

Cold sweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a relaxation or foraking of the spirits. Bacon.

Many, who live healthy, in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon relaxation in a moist one. Arbuthnot.

2. Cessation of restraint.

The sea is not higher than the land, as some imagined the sea stood upon a heap higher than the shore; and at the decline relaxation being made, it overflowed the land. Burnet.

3. Remission; abatement of rigour.

They childishly granted, by common consent of their whole senate, under their own seal, a relaxation to one Bertelie, whom the eldership had excommunicated. The relaxation of the statute of mortmain, is one of the reasons which gives the bishop terrible apprehensions of popery coming on us. Swift.

4. Remission of attention or application.

As God has not so devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us some recreation; so doubtless he indulges the same relaxations to our minds.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper relaxations in business. Addison, Freethaler.

RELAXATIVE. n. s. [relaxatus, Lat.] That which has power to relax.

You must use relaxatives. E. Jenner, Magn. Lady.


RELAY.† n. s. [relais, Fr. Dr. Johnson. — Dy. Johnson defines this word, without any reference or
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Example, merely "horses on the road to relieve others." Anciently, it was a term of hunting, when hounds were set in readiness where it was supposed a deer would pass; and were cast off after the other hounds had passed by. See the Expos. of Bullokar, ed. 1656. So the word had been used by Chaucer; and so it continued to be till late in the seventeenth century. The word is from the old Fr. verb relayer, relater, to succeed in the place of the weary. Hence Cotgrave: "Relevar cocher et chevaux, to take new or fresh horses and coach." Hunting-dogs kept in readiness at certain places to follow the deer, when the dogs which have been pursuing are wearied; horses on the road to relieve others in a journey.

A great rout

Of hunters, and of foresters,
And many relays, and limers,
That hied them to the forest fast. Chaucer, Drome, ver. 362.

"What relays set you? — None at all; we laid not
In one fresh dog." B. Jonson,塞 Shepherd.

Their relays gone.

Of horse and hounds. Davenant, Gondibert, b. 1. c. 2.

RELEASEABLE. adj. [from release.] Capable of being released.

He discharged all monasteries of all kind of taxes, works, and impost of all such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was) then not releasable. Selden on Dryden's Polyaub. S. 11.

To RELEASE. v. a. [relescher, relaxer, Fr.]
1. To set free from confinement or servitude.
   Filate said, Whom will ye that I release unto you? St. Matt. xxvii. 17.
   You released his courage, and set free
   A valour fatal to the enemy. Dryden.
   Why should a reasonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miserable, when his ancestors have taken care to release him from her? Dryden.
2. To set free from pain.
3. To set free from obligation, or penalty.
   From death releas'd some days. Milton, P. L.
4. To quit; to let go.
   Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbour shall release it. Deut. xvi. 22.
   He had been base had he releas'd his right,
   For such an empire none but kings should fight. Dryden.
5. To release to slacken. Not in use.
   It may not soothe hard, if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be released, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. Hooker.

RELEASE. n. s. [relasche, Fr. from the verb; releas'd, old Fr. "abandon de bien." Lacombe.]
1. Dismission from confinement, servitude, or pain.
2. Relaxation of a penalty.
   Of fair search, in which the labouring mind,
   Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find
   A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,
   From years of pain, one moment of release. Prior.
3. Remission of a claim.
   The king made a great feast, and made a release to the provinces, and gave gifts. Esth. ii. 18.
   The king would not have one penny abated of what had been granted by parliament; because it might encourage other creditors to pray the like release or mitigation. Bacon.
4. Acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor.
   Releases are a discharge or conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another that has some former estate in possession.

RELEASE. n. s. [from release.] One who releases or sets free from servitude.
BELICENTLESS.† adj. [from belaent.] 1. Unpitied; unmoved by kindness or tenderness. She's obdurate, flinty, relentless. Beaum. and Fl. Lov. Progress. For this the avenging power employs his darts; Thus will persist, relentless in his ire, Till the fair slave be rendered to her sire. Dryden. Why should the weeping hero now Relentless to their wishes prove? Prior. 2. In Milton, it perhaps signifies unremitting; intensely fixed upon disquieting objects. Dr. Johnson.—Rather, perhaps, as Mr. Upton also thought, not knowing where to stay; wandering, confused, perplexing thoughts. Only in destroying I find ease To my relentless thoughts. Milton, P. L.

RELEVANCY. n. s. [from relevant.] State of being relevant. The matter of the charge, which is there called the relevancy of the libel, was to be argued by lawyers, whether the matter, suppose it be proved, did amount to high treason or not. Burnet, Hist. of His Own Time. temp. Q. Anne.

RELEVANT.† adj. [French.] Relieving; lending aid; affording something to the purpose. This is not a modern word; though as Dr. Johnson has given no example, it might by many persons be supposed so. Having shewed you that we differ about the meaning of Scripture, and are like to do so; certainly there ought to be a rule, or a judge, between us, to determine our differences, or at least to make our probations and arguments relevant.


RELEVATION. n. s. [relevatio, Lat.] A raising or lifting up.

RELANCE. n. s. [from rely.] Trust; dependance; confidence; repose of mind: with on before the object of trust.

His days and times are past, And my reliance on his fractred dates Has mixt my credit. Shakespeare, Timon. That pellucid gelatious substance, which he pitches upon with so great reliance and positiveness, is chiefly of animal constitution. Woodward. He secured and encased his prosperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful reliance on his providence. Fuller.

They afforded a sufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm reliance on the promises contained in it. Rogers. Resignation in death, and reliance on the divine mercies, give content to the friends of the dying. Richardson, Clarissa. Misfortunes often reduce us to a better reliance, than that we have been accustomed to fix upon. Richardson, Clarissa.

RELICK,† n. s. [reliciues, Lat., relique, Fr.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest. It is generally used in the plural. Dr. Johnson.—Of the word in the singular number Dr. Johnson has not produced an instance; as such, however, it is of high authority and antiquity. Up dreary damps of darkness queen, Go gather up the reliques of thy race, Or else go them avenge. Shakespeare. We shall go see the relics of this town. Spencer. Sha"e

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The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greedy relics.—Of her o'er eaten faith are bound to Diomede. Shakespeare. Nor death itself can holy wash their stains, But long contracted silt ev'n in the soul remains; The relics of inveterate vice they wear, And spots of sin. Dryden, An. 2. It is often taken for the body deceased by the soul. What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd bones, The labour of an age in piled stones? Or that his hollow'd reliques should be hid Under a star-pointed pyramid? Milton, Ep. on Shakespeare In peace, ye shades of our great grandsires, rest; Eternal spring, and rising flowers adorn The relics of each venerable ura. Dryden Shall our relics second birth receive? Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? Prior. Thy relics, Rowe, to this fair shrine we trust, And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust; Beneath a rube and nameless stone he lies, To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes. Pope. 3. That which is kept in memory with another, of a kind with religious veneration. And swore it were a relique of a saint. Chaucer, Par. Tale. Cows, hoods, and habits, relics, heads,—The sport of winds. Milton, P. L. This church is very rich in relics; among the rest, they show a fragment of Thomas à Becket, as indeed there are very few treasures of relics in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint. Addison on Italy. The pilgrim that journeys all day To visit some far-distant shrine, If he bear but a relique away, Is happy, nor heard to repine. Shenstone, Pastoral Ballad.

RELICKLY, adv. [from relik.] In the manner of relics. A word not used, nor elegantly formed. Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen stuff, And barreling the droppings and the stuff Of wasting candles, which in thirty year Relicly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. Donjac.

RELI C T. n. s. [relicus, old Fr. relicia, Lat.] A widow; a wife desolate by the death of her husband. If the fathers and husbands were of the household of faith, then certainly their relics and children cannot be strangers in this household. Sprat, Ser. Chaste reliet! Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love Of such a spouse, as now resides above. Garth.

RELIC'T,† n. s. [relieff, Fr.] 1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or sorrow: not often found in the plural. Charitable relics of the needy. Sir E. Sandys, State of Relig. (ed. 1605), sign. P. Thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen, Tending to some relief of our extremes. Milton, P. L. 2. That which frees from pain or sorrow. He found his design'd present would be a reliéff, and then he thought it an impertinence to consider what it would be called besides. Past. Life of Hammond. So should we make our death a glad reliéff From future shame. Dryden, Kn. Tale. Nor dar'd I to presume, that pass'd with grief, My flight should urge you to this dire reliéff; Stay, stay your steps. Dryden, An. 3. Dismission of a sentinell from his post. For this reliéff, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold, And I am sick at heart. Shakespeare, Hamlet. 4. [Relievem. law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs. 5. The prominence of a figure in stone or metal; the seeming prominence of a picture. The figure of many ancient coins rise up in a much more beautiful reliéff than those on the moderns; the face sinking by degrees in the several declensions of the empire, till about Constantine's time, it flies almost even with the surface of the medal. Addison on Medals.
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Not with such majesty, such bold relief,
The form august of kings, or conquering chiefs,
E'er swolld on marble, as in sense have shi'd,
In polish'd verse, the manners and the mind.

6. The essence of anything, by the proximity of something different.

7. [Relief, old Fr. Lacombe, V. Coutume de Normandie.] In the feudal law, a payment made to the lord by the tenant coming into possession of an estate, held under him.
The fines on the succession to an estate, called in the feudal language relief, were not fixed to any certainty; and were therefore frequently made so excessive that they might rather be considered as redemptions, or new purchases, than acknowledgments of superiority and tenure.

8. [Relief, old Fr. "remnant of meat left at meals.
Cotgrave.] Broken meat, Obsolete. Halot.
Ete of the relief that they left.

Lib. Test. fol. 32.

RELI'ER.* n. s. [from rely.] One who places reliance.

My friends [are] no relie on my fortune.

Bemum. and Fl. Tam. Tenuv.

RELI'A'BLE. adj. [from relieve.] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is relievable by common law.

Halc.

To RELIEVE. v. a. [releve, Lat. relevare, Fr.
1. To ease pain or sorrow.
2. To succour by assistance.
From thy growing store,
Now lend assistance, and relieve the poor;
A pitance of thy land will set him free.

Dryden.

3. To set a sentinel at rest, by placing another on his post.
Honest soldier, who hast releaved you?
—Bernardo has my place, give you good night. Shakespeare.

Relieve the entires that have watch'd all night. Dryden.

4. To right by law.

5. To recommend by the interposition of something dissimilar.
As the great lamp of day,
Through different regions, does his course pursue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleasing change, the queen of night
Relieves his lustre with a milder light;

Slopney.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tiresome, the poet must not encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection.

Addison on the Georgics.

6. To support; to assist; to recommend to attention.
Parallels, or like relations, alternately relieve each other; when neither will pass unaided, yet are they pleasibly together.

Brown, Fugio, Err.

RELI'E'VE. n. s. [from relieve.] One that relieves.
He is the protector of his weakness, and the reliever of his wants.

Rogers, Serin.

RELI'E'VÓ. n. s. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirror makes the objects in the middle come out from the superfiaces: the painter must do so in respect of the lights and shadows of his figures, to give them more relievo and more expression.

Dryden, Drystrayg.

To RELIGHT. v. a. [re and light.] To light anew.
His power can heal me, and relight my eye.

Pope.

RELIGION.† n. s. [religion, Fr. religio, Lat.
1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments.

He that is void of fear, may soon be just,
And no religions binds men to be treasurers.
One spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above.

Milton, P. L.

2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others.
The christian religion, rightly understood, is the deepest and choicest piece of philosophy that is.

More.

The doctrine of the gospel proposes to men such glorious rewards and such terrible punishments as no religion ever did, and gives us far greater assurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had.

Tillotson.

The Britons were taken up with religions, more than beasts of war.


Gay religions full of pomp and gold.

Milton, P. L.

RELIGIONARY.† adj. [from religion.] Relating to religion; pious.

His [Bishop Sanders's] religionary professions in his last will and testament, contain somewhat like prophetical matter in his mentioning his belief of the happy future state of our church in a conditional manner.


RELIGIONIST.† n. s. [from religion.] A bigot to any religious persuasion.
The boldest religionists, and stock-prophets, are very full of heat and spirits; and have their imagination too often infected with the flames of those lower parts, the full sense and pleasure whereof they prefer before all the subtle delights of reason and generous contemplation.

The lawfulness of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will stand upon as good a foot for preference as any other subject; under such a motley administration, what pullings and haulings, what a zeal and bias there will be in each religionist to advance his own tribe, and depress the others.

Swift.

RELIGIOUS.† adj. [religio, old French; religieus, modern; religiousus, Lat.
1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.
It is a matter of sound consequence, that all duties are by so much the better performed, by how much the men are more religious, from whose habilites the same proceed.

Hooker.

When holy and devout religious christians Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;
So sweet is zealous contemplation!

Shakespeare.

Their lives.

Religious tired them the sons of God.

Milton, P. L.

2. Teaching religion.
He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a religious book or friend.

Wotton.

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.
Certain fryars and religious men were moved with some zeal, to draw the people to the abstinence faith.

France has vast numbers of eclesiastics, secular and religious.

Addison, State of the War.

4. Exact; strict.
Appropriated to strict observance of holy duties.
Her family has the same regulation as a religious house, and all its orders tend to the support of a constant regular devotion.
RELIQUIOUS. * n. s. One, among the Romanists, bound by vows.

What the Protestants call a fanatick, is, in the Roman church a religious of such an order.

Addison.

RELIQUIOUSLY. adv. [from religious.]

1. Piety; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

For, who will have his work his husband out to win.

Let him with hearty prayer religiously begin.

Dryden.

2. According to the rites of religion.

These are their brethren, whom you Gotha behold

Alive and dead, and for their brethren slain

Religiously they ask a sacrifice.

Titus Andronicus.

3. Reverently; with veneration.

Dost thou in all thy addresses to him, come into his presence with reverence, kneeling and religiously bowing thyself before him.

Dryden, Ruts to Devotion.

4. Exactly; with strict observance.

The privileges, justly due to the members of the two houses and their attendants, are religiously to be maintained.

Bacon.

RELIQUIOUSNESS.† n. s. [from religious. The quality or state of being religious.

As for princes and great persons, it is a rare thing, and surely an happy, whereas it l stddev out of them, that any of them hath any extraordinary store of religiousness of any sort.


I have always looked upon this disputative religiousness, as no better than a new-fashioned knave-errantry.


To RELINQUISH. v. a. [relinquish, Lat.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert.

The habituation there was utterly relinquish’d. Abbt.

The English colonies grew poor and weak, though the English lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquish’d by the English. Davies.

2. To quit; to release; to give up.

The ground of God’s sole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he relinquisheth and delivers back to God all his right to the use of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God.

South, Serm.

3. To forbear; to depart fronce.

In case it may be proved, that amongst the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of some special bad and noisome quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other sill.

Hooker.

RELINQUISHER. n. s. [from relinquish.] One who relinquishes.

Sherwood.

RELINQUISHMENT. n. s. [from relinquish.] The act of forsaking.

Ceremonies or ceremonies, or whatsoever it be, which is popish, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.

Hooker.

That natural tenderness of conscience, which must first create in the soul a sense of sin, and from thence produce a sorrow for it, and at length cause a relinquishment of it, is took away by a constant repeated course of sinning.

South.

RELIXIARY. n. s. [reliquaire, Fr.] A casket in which relics are kept.

I stepped at St. Denis, saw all the beautiful monuments of the kings of France; rubies and emeralds, as big as small eggs; crucifixes and vows, crowns and reliquaries, of inestimable value.

Grey, Lett. to West, (1739.)

RELISH. n. s. [from relish, Fr. to lick again. Mineaugh, and Skinner.]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly used of a pleasing taste.

Under sharp, sweet and sour, are abundance of immediate peculiar relishes of tastes, whose experienced palates can easily discern.

Boyle on Colours.

These two bodies, whose vapours are so pungent, spring from saltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corrossiveness, but coldness mixed with somewhat languid relish retaining to bitterness.

Boyle.

Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain’d from this delightful fruit, nor known till now True relish, taste.

Milton, P. II.

Could we suppose their relishes as different there as here, yet the mansa in heaven suits every palate.

Locke.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes to be found distinct in the different parts of the same plant.

Locke.

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible.

The king becoming gracious;

As justice, verity, temperance, stableness, Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude; I have no relish of them.

Shakespeare, Marcelli.

3. Liking; delight in any thing.

We have such a relish for fiction, as to have lost that of wit.

Addison, Preacher.

Good men after death are distributed among these several islands with pleasures of different kinds, suitable to the relishes and perfections of the one settled in them.

Addison, Spect.

4. Sense; power of perceiving; excellence; taste.

Addison uses it both with of and for before the thing.

A man, who has any relish for fine writing, discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the masterly strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.

Addison.

Some hidden seeds of goodness and knowledge give him a relish of such reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better.

Afterburner.

The pleasure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great measure, upon the relish of the spectator.

Seed, Serm.

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given.

Expectation whirs me round; the imaginary relish is so sweet, That it enchanteth my senses.

Shakespeare, Tr. and Cress.

When liberty is gone, life grows insipid, and has lost its relish.

Addison, Cato.

6. Cast; manner.

It preserves some relish of old writing.

Pope.

To RELISH.† v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing.

On sneaking lard they dine; A savoury bit that serv’d to relish wine.

Dryden.

2. To taste; to have a liking.

I love the people; Though it do well, I do not relish well Their loud applause.

Shakespeare.

How will discerning brethren relish it? What will malignants say?

Hudibras.

Men of nice palates would not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen.

Baker, Refl. on Learning.

He knows how to prize his advantages, and relish the honours which he enjoys.

You are to nourish your spirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, fasting, and prayers that you may taste, and relish, and desire that eternal state, which is to begin when this life ends.

Loy.

3. To taste of; to give the cast or manner of.

To order well, and relisheth the soldier.

Brown, and M. Beggar’s Bush.

To RELISH. v. n.

1. To have a pleasing taste.

The ivory feet of tables were carved into the shape of lions, without which, their greatest dainties would not relish to their palates.

Hakewell on Providence.

2. To give pleasure.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relish’d among my other discoueries.

Shakespeare, Wint. Tale.

3. To have a favour.

A theory, which how much sooner it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

Woodward.