

REVOMITED, *pp.* Vomited again.

REVOMITING, *ppr.* Vomiting again.

REVULSION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. revulsus*, *revello*; *re* and *vello*, to pull.]

1. In *medicine*, the act of turning or diverting a flux of humors or any cause of disease, from one part of the body to another.

*Encyc.*

2. The act of holding or drawing back.

*Brown.*

REVULSIVE, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.

REVULSIVE, *n.* That which has the power of diverting humors from one part to another.

2. That which has the power of withdrawing.

*Fell.*

REW, *n.* A row. [Not in use. *Spenser.*

REWARD', *v. t.* *a* as *aw*. [Norm. *regarder*, to allow; *regarde*, fees, allowances, perquisites, rewards; *regardez*, awarded. In these words there appears to be an alliance with *regard*. But in the Fr. and Norm. *guerdon*, a reward, and *guerdonner*, to reward, this alliance does not appear. So the Italian *guiderdonare*, to reward, is evidently a compound of the *L. dono* with another word, and apparently with the Sax. *wither*, *G. wider* and *wieder*, *D. wieder*, answering to *L. re*, denoting return. The Spanish and Portuguese have the Latin word with a different prefix; Sp. *galardon*, a reward; *galardonar*, to reward; Port. *galardum*, *galadoar*. The Armoric has *garredon*, *garredonar*. Reward appears to be from the Norman.]

To give in return, either good or evil.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee evil. 1 Sam. xxiv.

Hence, when good is returned for good, reward signifies to repay, to recompense, to compensate. When evil or suffering is returned for injury or wickedness, reward signifies to punish with just retribution, to take vengeance on, according to the nature of the case.

I will render vengeance to my enemies; and will reward them that hate me. Dent. xxxii.

The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father, with his angels, and then he shall reward every man according to his works. Matt. xvi.

In the latter passage, reward signifies to render both good and evil.

REWARD', *n.* Recompense, or equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services and the like. Rewards may consist of money, goods or any return of kindness or happiness.

The laborer is worthy of his reward. 1 Tim. v.

Great is your reward in heaven. Matt. v.

Rewards and punishments presuppose moral agency, and something voluntarily done, well or ill: without which respect, though we may receive good, it is only a benefit and not a reward.

2. The fruit of men's labor or works.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a reward. Eccles. ix.

3. A bribe; a gift to pervert justice. Deut. xxvii.

4. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for recovery of any thing lost.

5. Punishment; a just return of evil or suffering for wickedness.

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked. Ps. xci.

6. Return in human applause. Matt. vi.

7. Return in joy and comfort. Ps. xix.

REWARDABLE, *a.* That may be rewarded; worthy of recompense.

*Hooker. Taylor.*

REWARDABLENESS, *n.* The state of being worthy of reward. *Goodman.*

REWARDED, *pp.* Required; recompensed or punished.

REWARDER, *n.* One who rewards; one that requites or recompenses. Heb. xi.

*Aldison. Swift.*

REWARDING, *ppr.* Making an equivalent return for good or evil; requiring; recompensing or punishing.

REWORD, *v. t.* [re and word.] To repeat in the same words. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

REWRITE, *v. t.* To write a second time.

REWRITTEN, *pp.* Written again. *Kent.*

REYS, *n.* The master of an Egyptian bark or ship.

RHABBARATE, *a.* [See *Rhubarb*.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Floyer.*

RHABDOLOGY, *n.* [Gr. *ραβδος*, a staff or wand, and *λογος*, discourse.]

The act or art of computing or numbering by Napier's rods or Napier's bones. *Jones.*

RHABDOMANCY, *n.* [Gr. *ραβδος*, a rod, and *μαντεια*, divination.]

Divination by a rod or wand. *Brown.*

RHAPSODIC, } [from *rhapsody*.]

RHAPSODICAL, } *a.* Pertaining to or

consisting of rhapsody; unconnected. *Mason. Martin.*

RHAPSODIST, *n.* [from *rhapsody*.] One that writes or speaks without regular dependence of one part of his discourse on another. *Watts.*

2. One who recites or sings rhapsodies for a livelihood; or one who makes and repeats verses extempore.

3. Anciently, one whose profession was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets.

RHAPSODY, *n.* [Gr. *ραψωδια*; *ραπτω*, to sew or unite, and *ωδη*, a song.]

Originally, a discourse in verse, sung or rehearsed by a rhapsodist; or a collection of verses, particularly those of Homer. In modern usage, a collection of passages, thoughts or authorities, composing a new piece, but without necessary dependence or natural connection. *Locke. Watts.*

RHEIN-BERRY, *n.* Buckthorn, a plant. *Johnson.*

RHEINISU, *a.* Pertaining to the river Rhine, or to Rheims in France; as *Rhenish* wine; as a noun, the wine produced on the hills about Rheims, which is remarkable as a solvent of iron. *Encyc.*

RHETIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Rhæti, or to Rhætia, their country; as the *Rhetian* Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons. *Encyc.*

RHETOR, *n.* [L. from Gr. *ρητωρ*, an orator or speaker.]

A rhetorician. [Little used.] *Hammond.*

RHETORIC, *n.* [Gr. *ρητορικη*, from *ρηω*, to speak, to flow, contracted from *ρητω* or *ρηωω*, Eng. to read. The primary sense is to drive or send. See *Read*.]

1. The art of speaking with propriety, elegance and force. *Locke. Dryden. Encyc.*

2. The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms. We speak of the rhetoric of the tongue, and the rhetoric of the heart or eyes. *Daniel.*

3. Oratorical; as a rhetorical flourish. *More.*

RHETORICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric; as, to treat a subject rhetorically; a discourse rhetorically delivered.

RHETORICATE, *v. i.* To play the orator. [Not in use.] *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORICATION, *n.* Rhetorical amplification. [Not in use.] *Waterland.*

RHETORICIAN, *n.* [Fr. *rhetoricien*.] One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking. *Bacon.*

2. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. *Dryden.*

3. An orator. [Less proper.] *Dryden.*

RHETORICIAN, *a.* [See the Noun.] Suited a master of rhetoric. [Not in use.] *Blackmore.*

RHETORIZE, *v. i.* To play the orator. *Colgrave.*

RHETORIZE, *v. t.* To represent by a figure of oratory. *Milton.*

RHEUM, *n.* [Gr. *ρευμα*, from *ρεω*, to flow.]

1. An increased and often inflammatory action of the vessels of any organ; but generally applied to the inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with increased discharge and an altered state of their excreted fluids. *Parr.*

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, &c.; as in catarrh. *Shak.*

RHEUMATIC, *a.* [L. *rheumaticus*; Gr. *ρευματικός*, from *ρευμα*, rheum, which see.] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature; as *rheumatic* pains or affections. *Shak.*

RHEUMATISM, *n.* [L. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *ρευματισμός*, from *ρευμα*, a watery humor, from *ρεω*, to flow; the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humors.]

A painful disease affecting muscles and joints of the human body, chiefly the larger joints, as the hips, knees, shoulders, &c. *Encyc. Parr.*

RHEUMY, *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum or partaking of its nature. *Dryden.*

2. Affected with rheum. *Shak.*

3. Abounding with sharp moisture; causing rheum. *Shak.*

RHIME. [See *Rhyme*.]

RHINO, *n.* A cant word for gold and silver, or money. *Wagstaffe.*