

REMEMBERED, *pp.* Kept in mind; recollected.

REMEMBERER, *n.* One that remembers. *Wotton.*

REMEMBERING, *ppr.* Having in mind.

REMEMBRANCE, *n.* [Fr.] The retaining or having in mind an idea which had been present before, or an idea which had been previously received from an object when present, and which recurs to the mind afterwards without the presence of its object. Technically, *remembrance* differs from *reminiscence* and *recollection*, as the former implies that an idea occurs to the mind spontaneously, or without much mental exertion. The latter imply the power or the act of recalling ideas which do not spontaneously recur to the mind.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance. *Ps. cxii.*

Remembrance is when the same idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external sensory. *Locke.*

2. Transmission of a fact from one to another.

Titan
Among the heav'n's th' immortal fact display'd,
Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail.

Addison.

3. Account preserved; something to assist the memory.

Those proceedings and remembrances are in the Tower. *Hale.*

4. Memorial.

But in remembrance of so brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honors I decreed.

Dryden.

5. A token by which one is kept in the memory.

Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake.

Shak.

6. Notice of something absent.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banquo.

Shak.

7. Power of remembering; limit of time within which a fact can be remembered; as when we say, an event took place before our remembrance, or since our remembrance.

8. Honorable memory. [Not in use.]

Shak.

9. Admonition.

Shak.

10. Memorandum; a note to help the memory.

Chillingworth.

REMEMBRANCER, *n.* One that reminds, or revives the remembrance of any thing.

God is present in the consciences of good and bad; he is there a remembrancer to call our actions to mind.

Taylor.

2. An officer in the exchequer of England, whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder. The officers bearing this name were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*.

Encyc.

REMEMORATE, *v. t.* [L. *rememoratus*, *rememoror*.]

To remember; to revive in the memory. [Not in use.]

REMEMORATION, *n.* Remembrance. [Not in use.]

REMER/CIE, } *v. t.* [Fr. *remercier*.] To thank. [Not in use.]

REMER/CY, } *v. t.* [Not in use.]

Spenser.

REMI/GRATE, *v. i.* [L. *remigro*; *re* and *migro*, to migrate.]

To remove back again to a former place or state; to return. [See *Migrate*.] *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION, *n.* Removal back again; a migration to a former place. *Hale.*

REMI/ND, *v. t.* [*re* and *mind*.] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of; as, to remind a person of his promise.

2. To bring to notice or consideration. The infirmities of old age remind us of our mortality.

REMI/ND, *pp.* Put in mind.

REMI/NDING, *ppr.* Putting in mind; calling attention to.

REMI/SCENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *reminiscens*, *reminiscor*, Gr. *μνησκειν*. See *Memory*.]

1. That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory.

Encyc.

2. Recollection; recovery of ideas that had escaped from the memory.

Hale.

REMI/SCEN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Brown.

REMI/SE, *v. t. s as z.* [Fr. *remise*, from *remettre*; L. *remissus*, *remitto*; *re* and *mitto*, to send.]

To give or grant back; to release a claim; to resign or surrender by deed. A B hath remised, released, and forever quitclaimed to B C, all his right to the manor of Dale.

Blackstone.

REMI/SED, *pp.* Released.

REMI/SING, *ppr.* Surrendering by deed.

REMI/SS', *a.* [Fr. *remis*; L. *remissus*, *supra*.]

1. Slack; dilatory; negligent; not performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; as to be remiss in attendance on official duties; remiss in payment of debts.

2. Slow; slack; languid. *Woodward.*

3. Not intense.

These nervous, bold; those languid and remiss.

Roscommon.

REMI/SS/IBLE, *a.* That may be remitted or forgiven.

Feltham.

REMI/SSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *remissio*, from *remitto*, to send back.]

1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation; as the remission of extreme rigor.

Bacon.

2. Abatement; diminution of intensity; as the remission of the sun's heat; the remission of cold; the remission of close study or of labor.

Woodward. Locke.

3. Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right; as the remission of a tax or duty.

Addison.

4. In medicine, abatement; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

5. Forgiveness; pardon; that is, the giving up of the punishment due to a crime; as the remission of sins. *Matt. xxvi. Heb. ix.*

6. The act of sending back. [Not in use.]

REMI/SS/LY, *adv.* Carelessly; negligently; without close attention.

Hooker.

2. Slowly; slackly; not vigorously; not with ardor.

Clarendon.

REMI/SS/NESS, *n.* Slackness; slowness; carelessness; negligence; want of ardor or vigor; coldness; want of ardor; want of punctuality; want of attention to any

business, duty or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

Denham. Arbuthnot.

REMIT', *v. t.* [L. *remitto*, to send back; *re* and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *remettre*; It. *rimettere*; Sp. *remidir*.]

1. To relax, as intensity; to make less tense or violent.

So willingly doth God remit his ire.

Milton.

2. To forgive; to surrender the right of punishing a crime; as, to remit punishment.

Dryden.

3. To pardon, as a fault or crime.

Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted to them. *John xx.*

4. To give up; to resign.

In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be remitted to their prince. *Hayward.*

5. To refer; as a clause that remitted all to the bishop's discretion.

Bacon.

6. To send back.

The prisoner was remitted to the guard.

Dryden.

7. To transmit money, bills or other thing in payment for goods received. American merchants remit money, bills of exchange or some species of stock, in payment for British goods.

8. To restore.

In this case, the law remits him to his ancient and more certain right.

Blackstone.

REMIT', *v. i.* To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions remit, the vehemence of our speech remits too.

Broome.

So we say, cold or heat remits.

2. To abate in violence for a time, without intermission; as, a fever remits at a certain hour every day.

REMIT/MENT, *n.* The act of remitting to custody.

2. Forgiveness; pardon.

Milton.

REMIT'TAL, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as the remittal of the first fruits.

Swift.

REMIT'TANCE, *n.* In commerce, the act of transmitting money, bills or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased.

2. The sum or thing remitted in payment.

Addison.

REMIT/TED, *pp.* Relaxed; forgiven; pardoned; sent back; referred; given up; transmitted in payment.

REMIT'TER, *n.* One who remits, or makes remittance for payment.

2. In law, the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession and hath afterwards the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by virtue of which he enters.

Blackstone.

3. One that pardons.

REM/NANT, *n.* [contracted from *remanant*. See *Remain*.]

1. Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal or destruction of a part.

The remnant that are left of the captivity.

Neb. i.

2. That which remains after a part is done, performed, told or passed.

The remnant of my tale is of a length

To tire your patience.

Dryden.

Where I may think the remnant of my thoughts.

Shak.

REM/NANT, *a.* Remaining; yet left.