

In a bad sense, to retaliate; to return evil for evil; to punish.

Joseph will certainly requite us all the evil which we did to him. Gen. l.

2. To do or give in return.

He hath requited me evil for good. 1 Sam. xxv.

REQUITED, *pp.* Repaid; recompensed; rewarded.

REQUITER, *n.* One who requites.

REQUITING, *ppr.* Recompensing; rewarding; giving in return.

RE/RE-MOUSE, *n.* [*Sax. hrecmus.*] A bat. [See *Rear-mouse.*]

RE-RESOLVE, *v. t.* *re-rezolv'*. To resolve a second time.

RE'RE-WARD, *n.* [*rear and ward.*] The part of an army that marches in the rear, as the guard; the rear guard. [*The latter orthography is to be preferred.*] Num. x. Is. lii.

RESA/IL, *v. . or i.* [*re and sail.*] To sail back. Pope.

RESA/LE, *n.* [*re and sale.*] A sale at second hand. Bacon.

2. A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor.

RESALUTE, *v. t.* [*L. resaluto; re and saluto, to salute; Fr. resaluer.*]

1. To salute or greet anew. Milton.

2. To return a salutation.

RESALUTED, *pp.* Saluted again.

RESALUTING, *ppr.* Saluting anew.

RESCIND', *v. t.* [*L. rescindo; re and scindo, to cut; Fr. rescinder.*]

1. To abrogate; to revoke; to annul; to vacate an act by the enacting authority or by superior authority; as, to rescind a law, a resolution or a vote; to rescind an edict or decree; to rescind a judgment.

2. To cut off. [Not used.]

RESCISSION, *n.* *resizh'on.* [*Fr. rescision, from L. rescissus.*]

1. The act of abrogating, annulling or vacating; as the rescission of a law, decree or judgment.

2. A cutting off.

RESCIS/SORY, *a.* [*Fr. rescissoire.*] Having power to cut off or to abrogate. Selden.

RESCOUS, *in law.* [See *Rescue.*]

RESCRIBE, *v. t.* [*L. scribo; re and scribo, to write.*]

1. To write back. Ayliffe.

2. To write over again. Howell.

RE/SCRIPT, *n.* [*L. rescriptum, scribo.*]

The answer of an emperor, when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question. This answer serves as a decision of the question, and is therefore equivalent to an edict or decree. Encyc.

RESCRIP/TIVELY, *adv.* By rescript. [Unusual.] Burke.

RES/CUABLE, *a.* That may be rescued. Gayton.

RESCUE, *v. t.* *res'cu.* [*Norm. rescure, to rescue; rescous, retaken, rescued, relieved; Fr. recourir, recous; qu. from recouvrer, to recover. The Italian riscattare, Sp. rescatar, Port. resgatar, to redeem, to rescue, is compounded of re and catture, to get. The Fr. recous is evidently the It. riscossa, recovery, riscossa, recovered, from riscuotere, to redeem, ransom, regain, escape, exact, or recover, contracted in Fr. recourir, from ri or re and It. scuotere, to*

shake; *scossa*, a shaking; *L. re and quatio.*]

To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger or evil; to liberate from actual restraint, or to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to rescue a prisoner from an officer; to rescue seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

So the people rescued Jonathan that he died not. 1 Sam. xiv. xxx. Ps. xxxv.

Cattle taken by distress contrary to law, may be rescued by the owner, while on their way to the pound. Blackstone.

Estimate the value of one soul rescued from eternal guilt and agony, and destined to grow forever in the knowledge and likeness of God. A. Dickinson.

RES/CUE, *n.* [See the Verb.] Deliverance from restraint, violence or danger, by force or by the interference of an agent.

2. In law, rescue or rescous, the forcible retaking of a lawful distress from the distrainer, or from the custody of the law; also, the forcible liberation of a defendant from the custody of the officer, in which cases, the remedy is by writ of *rescous*. But when the distress is unlawfully taken, the owner may lawfully make rescue.

The rescue of a prisoner from the court, is punished with perpetual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. Blackstone.

RES/CUED, *pp.* Delivered from confinement or danger; or forcibly taken from the custody of the law.

RES/CUER, *n.* One that rescues or retakes. Kent.

RES/CUING, *ppr.* Liberating from restraint or danger; forcibly taking from the custody of the law.

RESEARCH, *n.* *reserch'*. [*Fr. recherche.*] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; as *researches* of human wisdom. Rogers.

RESEARCH, *v. t.* *reserch'*. [*Fr. rechercher; re and chercher.*]

1. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently for the truth.

It is not easy to research with due distinction, in the actions of eminent personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. [Unusual.] Wotton.

2. To search again; to examine anew.

RESEARCHER, *n.* *reserch'er.* One who diligently inquires or examines.

RESE/AT, *v. t.* [*re and seat.*] To seat or set again. Dryden.

RESE/ATED, *pp.* Seated again.

RESE/ATING, *ppr.* Seating again.

RESE/CTION, *n.* [*L. rescetio, rescoco.*] The act of cutting or paring off. Colgrave.

RESEEK, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *resought.* [*re and seek.*]

To seek again. J. Barlow.

RESE/IZE, *v. t.* [*re and seize.*] To seize again; to seize a second time. Spenser.

2. In law, to take possession of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to re-seize the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize. Blackstone.

RESE/IZED, *pp.* Seized again.

RESE/IZER, *n.* One who seizes again.

RESE/IZING, *ppr.* Seizing again.

RESEIZURE, *n.* *rese'zhur.* A second seizure; the act of seizing again. Bacon.

RESELL', *v. t.* To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold. Wheaton, v. 4.

RESEMBLABLE, *a.* [See *Resemble.*] That may be compared. [Not in use.] Gower.

RESEMBLANCE, *n.* [*Fr. ressemblance.* See *Resemble.*]

1. Likeness; similitude, either of external form or of qualities. We observe a resemblance between persons, a resemblance in shape, a resemblance in manners, a resemblance in dispositions. Painting and poetry bear a great resemblance to each other, as one object of both is to please. Dryden.

2. Something similar; similitude; representation.

These sensible things which religion hath allowed, are resemblances formed according to things spiritual. Hooker.

Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair—Milton.

RESEMBLE, *v. t.* *s as z.* [*Fr. ressembler; It. rassemblare; Sp. usemejar; Port. assemblhar. See Similar.*]

1. To have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of something, either in form, figure or qualities. One man may resemble another in features; he may resemble a third person in temper or deportment.

Each one resembled the children of a king. Judges viii.

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like something else.

The torrid parts of Africa are resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represents the dispersed situation of the habitations. Brerewood.

RESEMBLED, *pp.* Likened; compared.

RESEMBLING, *ppr.* Having the likeness of; likening; comparing.

RESEND', *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *resent.* [*re and send.*]

To send again; to send back. [Not in use.] Shak.

RESENT', *v. t.* *s as z.* [*Fr. ressentir, to perceive again, to have a deep sense of; re and sentir, to perceive, L. sentio; It. risentire, to resent, to hear again, to resound; Sp. resentirse, to resent, also to begin to give way or to fail; rescaticiento, resentment, a flaw or crack.*]

1. To take well; to receive with satisfaction. Obs. Bacon.

2. To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at.

Thou with scorn

And anger would'st resent the offer'd wrong. Milton.

RESENTED, *pp.* Taken ill; being in some measure angry at.

RESENT'ER, *n.* One who resents; one that feels an injury deeply. Wotton.

2. In the sense of one that takes a thing well. Obs.

RESENT'FUL, *a.* Easily provoked to anger; of an irritable temper.

RESENT'ING, *ppr.* Taking ill; feeling angry at.

RESENT'INGLY, *adv.* With a sense of wrong or affront; with a degree of anger.

2. With deep sense or strong perception. Obs. More.