

To run a risk, is to incur hazard ; to encounter danger.

RISK, *v. t.* To hazard ; to endanger ; to expose to injury or loss ; as, to risk goods on board of a ship ; to risk one's person in battle ; to risk one's fame by a publication ; to risk life in defense of rights.

2. To venture ; to dare to undertake ; as, to risk a battle or combat.

RISK'ED, *pp.* Hazarded ; exposed to injury or loss.

RISK'ER, *n.* One who hazards.

RISK'ING, *ppr.* Hazarding ; exposing to injury or loss.

RISSE, obsolete *pret.* of rise. *B. Jonson.*

RITE, *n.* [Fr. *rit*, *rite* ; L. *ritus* ; It. *Sp. rito* ; Sans. *riti*, service.]

The manner of performing divine or solemn service as established by law, precept or custom ; formal act of religion, or other solemn duty. The rites of the Israelites were numerous and expensive ; the rites of modern churches are more simple. Funeral rites are very different in different countries. The sacrament is a holy rite. *Hammond.*

RITORNEL'LO, *n.* [It. from *ritorno*, return, or *ritornare*, to return.]

In music, a repeat ; the burden of a song, or the repetition of a verse or strain.

RIT'UAL, *a.* [It. *rituale*.] Pertaining to rites ; consisting of rites ; as ritual service or sacrifices. *Prior.*

2. Prescribing rites ; as the ritual law.

RITUAL, *n.* A book containing the rites to be observed, or the manner of performing divine service in a particular church, diocese or the like. *Encyc.*

RITUALIST, *n.* One skilled in the ritual. *Gregory.*

RIT'UALLY, *adv.* By rites ; or by a particular rite. *Selden.*

RIV'AGE, *n.* [Fr. from *rive*, bank.] A bank, shore or coast. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

RIVAL, *n.* [L. *rivalis* ; Fr. *Sp. rival* ; It. *rivale* ; Ir. *rioblach* ; Heb. *רִיב* to contend, to strive ; Dan. *rives*, to strive ; Sp. *rifa*, strife, raffle ; *rifar*, to dispute, quarrel or raffle, and to split a sail. Qu. to rive or rip. See Raffle.]

1. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another ; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess ; a competitor ; as rivals in love ; rivals for a crown. Love will not patiently bear a rival.

2. One striving to equal or exceed another in excellence ; as two rivals in eloquence.

3. An antagonist ; a competitor in any pursuit or strife.

RIVAL, *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims ; standing in competition for superiority ; as rival lovers ; rival claims or pretensions.

Equal in years and rival in renown.

RIVAL, *v. t.* To stand in competition with ; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for ; as, to rival one in love.

2. To strive to equal or excel ; to emulate.

To rival thunder in its rapid course.

RIVAL, *v. i.* To be competitors. [Not in use.] *Dryden.*

RIVAL, *v. i.* To be competitors. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

RIVAL'ITY, *n.* Rivalry. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

RIVALRY, *n.* [from rival.] Competition ; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing ; as rivalry in love ; or an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence ; emulation ; as rivalry for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

RIVALSHIP, *n.* The state or character of a rival. *B. Jonson.*

2. Strife ; contention for superiority ; emulation ; rivalry.

RIVE, *v. t.* *pret.* rived ; *pp.* rived or riven. [Dan. *revner*, to split ; *river*, to pluck off or away, to rake ; Sw. *rifva*, to pull asunder, to burst or rend, to rake, to tear ; Ice. *rifu*, Sw. *refva*, a chink or crevice ; Fr. *crever*, whence *crevasse*, crevice ; Russ. *rvu* ; allied to L. *rumpo*, *rupt*. It may be allied to the family of L. *rapio*, *reap*, *rip*.]

To split ; to cleave ; to rend asunder by force ; as, to rive timber for rails or shingles with wedges ; the riven oak ; the riven clouds. *Dryden.*

The scolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shak.*

RIVE, *v. i.* To be split or rent asunder.

Freestone rives, splits and breaks in any direction. *Woodward.*

RIV'EL, *v. t.* [Sax. *gerifled*, wrinkled ; from the root of Dan. *river*, to draw, to wrest, Sw. *rifva*. This word is obsolete, but shrivel from the same root, is in use. It may be allied to ruffle.]

To contract into wrinkles ; to shrink ; as riveted fruits ; riveted flowers. *Dryden.*

RIVEN, *pp.* of rive. Split ; rent or burst asunder. *Pope.*

RIVER, *n.* One who rives or splits.

RIVER, *n.* [Fr. *rivière* ; Arm. *ryfyer* ; Corn. *ryvier* ; It. *riviera* ; from L. *rivus*, *rivulus* ; D. *rivier*. The Italian word signifies a river, and a bank or shore, L. *ripa*, Sp. *ribera*.]

1. A large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake or another river. It is larger than a rivulet or brook ; but is applied to any stream from the size of a mill-stream to that of the Danube, Maranon and Mississippi. We give this name to large streams which admit the tide and mingle salt water with fresh, as the rivers Hudson, Delaware and St. Lawrence.

2. A large stream ; copious flow ; abundance ; as rivers of blood ; rivers of oil.

RIVER-DRAGON, *n.* A crocodile ; a name given by Milton to the king of Egypt.

RIVER'ET, *n.* A small river. [Not in use.] *Lempriere.*

RIVER-GOD, *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river, as its tutelary divinity ; a naiad.

RIVER-HORSE, *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers. *Milton.*

RIVER-WATER, *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from rain-water.

RIV'ET, *v. t.* [It. *ribadire* ; Port. *rebilar*. These are compounds of a verb with *re* for a prefix. The Spanish has *roblar*. The French *river*, and Arm. *riya* or *rinva*, would seem to be the Heb. *רִיב* to drive.]

1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets ; as, to rivet two pieces of iron.

2. To clinch ; as, to rivet a pin or bolt. *Moron.*

3. To fasten firmly ; to make firm, strong or immovable ; as, to rivet friendship or affection. *Alberbury.*

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye pow'rs. *Congreve.*

RIV'ET, *n.* A pin of iron or other metal with a head, driven through a piece of timber or metal, and the point bent or spread and beat down fast, to prevent its being drawn out ; or a pin or bolt clinched at both ends.

RIV'ETED, *pp.* Clinched ; made fast.

RIV'ETING, *ppr.* Clinching ; fastening firmly.

RIVULET, *n.* [L. *rivulus*.] A small stream or brook ; a streamlet.

By fountain or by shady rivulet,

He sought them. *Milton.*

RIXA'TION, *n.* [L. *rixatio*, from *rixor*, to brawl or quarrel.]

A brawl or quarrel. [Not in use.]

RIX-DOL'LAR, *n.* [G. *reichsthaler* ; D. *ryksdaalder* ; Sw. *riksdaler* ; Dan. *rigsdaler* ; the dollar of the realm.]

A silver coin of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, of different value in different places. In Hamburg and some other parts of Germany, its value is the same as the American dollar, or 4-6d. sterling. In other parts of Germany, its value is 3-6d. sterling, or about 78 cents.

ROACH, *n.* [Sax. *reolche*, *hrocoe* ; G. *roche* ; Dan. *rolke* ; Sw. *rocka* ; Fr. *rouget*, from the root of rouge, red.]

A fish of the genus Cyprinus, found in fresh water, easily caught and tolerably good for food.

As sound as a roach, is a phrase supposed to have been originally, as sound as a rock, (Fr. *roche*.)

ROAD, *n.* [Sax. *rad*, *rade*, a ride, a passing or traveling on horseback, a way, a road, corresponding with the G. *reise*, D. *reis*, Dan. *rejse*, Sw. *resa* ; but in the sense of a place for anchoring ships, the Fr. has *rade*, Sp. *rada*, G. D. *reede*, Sw. *redd*, Dan. *rede*, *reed*. In the sense of way, the Spanish has *rauta*, W. *rhawd*, all connected with ride, W. *rhedu*, to run, and L. *gradior*, W. *rhodiaw*, to walk or go. The Slavonic has *brud*, and the Bohemian *brod*, a way. See Grade.]

1. An open way or public passage ; ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town or place and another. The word is generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street and lane. The military roads of the Romans were paved with stone, or formed of gravel or pebbles, and some of them remain to this day entire.

2. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore ; sometimes called *roadstead*, that is, a place for riding, meaning at anchor.

3. A journey. [Not used, but we still use ride as a noun ; as a long ride ; a short ride ; the same word differently written.] *Milton.*

4. An inroad ; incursion of an enemy. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

On the road, passing ; traveling. *Law.*

ROADER, } Among seamen, a vessel

ROADSTER, } riding at anchor in a road or bay. *Mar. Dict.*