

RUM

ing house, or from the treacle or molasses which drains from sugar, or from dunder, the lees of former distillations.

Edwards, *W. Ind.*

In the United States, rum is distilled from molasses only.

2. A low cant word for a country parson.

Swift.

RUM, *a.* Old fashioned; queer. [Not in use.]

RUMBLE, *v. i.* [D. *rommelen*; G. *rummeln*; Dan. *rumler*; It. *rombare*. If *Rm* are the radical letters, this word may be referred to the Ch. Syr. Heb. Eth. *רָמַם* *raam*, Class *Rm*. No. 11. With a prefix, *grumble*, Gr. *βρέμω*, L. *fremo*, Ir. *cruim*, thunder, G. *brunnen*, D. *brommen*, *bremen*, &c.; Sw. *råna*, to bellow.]

To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as thunder *rumbles* at a distance, but when near, its sound is sharp and rattling. A heavy carriage *rumbles* on the pavement.

RUMBLER, *n.* The person or thing that rumbles.

RUMBLING, *ppr.* Making a low, heavy continued sound; as *rumbling* thunder. A *rumbling* noise is a low, heavy, continued noise.

RUMBLING, *n.* A low, heavy, continued sound. Jer. xlvii.

RUMBUD, *n.* A grog blossom; the popular name of a redness occasioned by the detestable practice of excessive drinking. Rumbuds usually appear first on the nose, and gradually extend over the face.

Rush.

RU/MINANT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *rumino*.] Chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed; as *ruminant* animals.

Ray.

RU/MINANT, *n.* An animal that chews the cud. *Ruminants* are four footed, hairy and viviparous. *Encyc. Ray. Derham.*

RU/MINATE, *v. i.* [Fr. *ruminer*; L. *rumino*, from *rumen*, the cud; W. *rhwm*, that swells out.]

1. To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. Oxen, sheep, deer, goats, camels, hares and squirrels *ruminate* in fact; other animals, as moles, bees, crickets, beetles, crabs, &c. only appear to *ruminate*.

Peyer. *Encyc.*

The only animals endowed with the genuine faculty of rumination, are the *Ruminantia*, or cloven-hoofed quadrupeds, (*Pecora*, Linne;) but the hare, although its stomach is differently organized, is an occasional and partial ruminant.

Ed. *Encyc.*

2. To muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder. It is natural to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

He practices a slow meditation, and *ruminates* on the subject.

Watts.

RU/MINATE, *v. t.* To chew over again.

2. To muse on; to meditate over and over again.

Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin.

Dryden.

RU/MINATED, *pp.* Chewed again; mused on.

RU/MINATING, *ppr.* Chewing the cud; musing.

RUMINATION, *n.* [L. *ruminatio*.] The act of chewing the cud.

RUM

2. The power or property of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great store of food, and afterwards to chew it.

Arbutnot.

3. A musing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection.

Retiring full of *rumination* sad. Thomson.

RU/MINATOR, *n.* One that ruminates or muses on any subject; one that pauses to deliberate and consider.

Cotgrave.

RUM MAGE, *n.* A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by tumbling over things.

RUM MAGE, *v. t.* [Qu. L. *rimor*, or Fr. *re-muer*.]

To search narrowly by looking into every corner and turning over or removing goods or other things.

Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold.

Dryden.

RUM MAGE, *v. i.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things.

I have often *rummaged* for old hooks in Little-Britain and Duck-Lane.

Swift.

RUM MAGED, *pp.* Searched in every corner.

RUM MAGING, *ppr.* Searching in every corner.

RUMMER, *n.* [D. *roemer*, a wine glass, from *roemen*, to vaunt, brag or praise.]

A glass or drinking cup. [Not in use.]

Philips.

RU/MOR, *n.* [L.] Flying or popular report; a current story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it.

Rumor next and chance

And tumult and confusion all imbroil'd.

Milton.

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumors* of wars, be ye not troubled. Mark xiii.

2. Report of a fact; a story well authorized.

This *rumor* of him went forth throughout all Judea. Luke vii.

3. Fame; reported celebrity.

Great is the *rumor* of this dreadful knight.

Shak.

RU/MOR, *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a report.

'Twas *rumor'd*

My father 'seap'd from out the citadel.

Dryden.

RU/MORED, *pp.* Told among the people; reported.

RU/MORER, *n.* A reporter; a teller of news.

Shak.

RU/MORING, *ppr.* Reporting; telling news.

RUMP, *n.* [G. *rumpf*; Sw. *rumpa*; Dan. *rumpe* or *rompe*.]

1. The end of the back bone of an animal with the parts adjacent. Among the Jews, the *rump* was esteemed the most delicate part of the animal.

Encyc.

2. The buttocks.

Hudibras.

RUMPLE, *v. t.* [D. *rompelen*, to rumple; Sax. *hrympelle*, a fold; probably connected with *crumple*, W. *crown*, *crom*, crooked, *crymu*, to bend.]

To wrinkle; to make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; as, to *rumple* an apron or a cravat.

Swift.

RUMPLE, *n.* A fold or plait.

Dryden.

RUMPLED, *pp.* Formed into irregular wrinkles or folds.

RUN

RUMPLESS, *a.* Destitute of a tail; as a *rumpleless* fowl.

Lawrence.

RUMPLING, *ppr.* Making uneven.

RUN, *v. i.* pret. *ran* or *run*; pp. *run*. [Sax. *rennan*; and with a transposition of letters, *arnan*, *arnian*, *yrnan*; Goth. *rinnan*; D. *rennen*; G. *rennen*, *rinnen*; Dan. *rinde*; Sw. *råna*. The Welsh has *rhin*, a running, a channel, hence the *Rhine*.]

1. To move or pass in almost any manner, as on the feet or on wheels. Men and other animals *run* on their feet; carriages *run* on wheels, and wheels *run* on their axletrees.

2. To move or pass on the feet with celerity or rapidity, by leaps or long quick steps; as, men and quadrupeds *run* when in haste.

3. To use the legs in moving; to step; as, children *run* alone or *run* about.

Locke.

4. To move in a hurry.

The priest and people *run* about.

B. Jonson.

5. To proceed along the surface; to extend; to spread; as, the fire *runs* over a field or forest.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. Ex. ix.

6. To rush with violence; as, a ship *runs* against a rock; or one ship *runs* against another.

7. To move or pass on the water; to sail; as, ships *run* regularly between New York and Liverpool. Before a storm, *run* into a harbor, or under the lee of the land. The ship has *run* ten knots an hour.

8. To contend in a race; as, men or horses *run* for a prize.

9. To flee for escape. When Gen. Wolfe was dying, an officer standing by him exclaimed, see how they *run*. Who *run*? said the dying hero. The enemy, said the officer. Then I die happy, said the general.

10. To depart privately; to steal away.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master.

Shak.

11. To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; to move or pass; as a fluid. Rivers *run* to the ocean or to lakes. The Connecticut *runs* on sand, and its water is remarkably pure. The tide *runs* two or three miles an hour. Tears *run* down the cheeks.

12. To emit; to let flow.

I command that the conduit *run* nothing but claret.

Shak.

Rivers *run* potable gold.

Milton.

But this form of expression is elliptical, with being omitted; "rivers *run* with potable gold."

13. To be liquid or fluid.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*—

Addison.

14. To be fusible; to melt.

Sussex iron ores *run* freely in the fire.

Woodward.

15. To fuse; to melt.

Your iron must not burn in the fire, that is, *run* or melt, for then it will be brittle.

Moxon.

16. To turn; as, a wheel *runs* on an axis or on a pivot.

17. To pass; to proceed; as, to *run* through a course of business; to *run* through life; to *run* in a circle or a line; to *run* through all degrees of promotion.

18. To flow, as words, language or periods. The lines *run* smoothly.