

REBULLITION, *n.* [See *Ebullition* and *Boil*.] Act of boiling or effervescing. [Little used.] *Wotton.*

REBURY, *v. t.* *reber'ry*. [re and bury.] To inter again. *Ashmole.*

REBUS, *n.* [L. from *res*, which is of the class *Rd*, *Rs*, and of the same family as *riddle*. See *Riddle*, *Read* and *Real*.]

1. An enigmatical representation of some name, &c. by using figures or pictures instead of words. A gallant in love with a woman named *Rose Hill*, painted on the border of his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf and a well, which reads, *Rose Hill I love well*. *Encyc.*

2. A sort of riddle.

3. In some chemical writers, sour milk; sometimes, the ultimate matter of which all bodies are composed. *Encyc.*

4. In heraldry, a coat of arms which bears an allusion to the name of the person; as three cups, for *Butler*. *Encyc.*

REBUT', *v. t.* [Fr. *rebuter*; Norm. *rebutter*; from the root of *bout*, Fr. *bout*, end; *bouter*, to put; *bouder*, to put; *It. ributare*, to drive back, also to vomit. See *Butt* and *Pout*. Class Bd.]

To repel; to oppose by argument, plea or countervailing proof. [It is used by lawyers in a general sense.]

REBUT', *v. i.* To retire back. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

2. To answer, as a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; on which the defendant may *rebut*. *Blackstone.*

REBUTTED, *pp.* Repelled; answered.

REBUTTER, *n.* In law pleadings, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder. *Blackstone.*

If I grant to a tenant to hold without impeachment of waste, and afterward implead him for waste done, he may debar me of this action by showing my grant, which is a *rebutter*. *Encyc.*

REBUTTING, *ppr.* Repelling; opposing by argument, countervailing allegation or evidence.

RECALL, *v. t.* [re and call.] To call back; to take back; as, to recall words or declarations.

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; as, to recall a decree.

3. To call back; to revive in memory: as, to recall to mind what has been forgotten. *Broome.*

4. To call back from a place or mission; as, to recall a minister from a foreign court; to recall troops from India.

RECALL, *n.* A calling back; revocation.

2. The power of calling back or revoking. 'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past recall. *Dryden.*

RECALLABLE, *a.* That may be recalled. *Ramsay.*

Delegates recallable at pleasure. *Madison.*

RECALLED, *pp.* Called back; revoked.

RECALLING, *ppr.* Calling back; revoking.

RECA'NT', *v. t.* [L. *recanto*; re and *canto*. See *Cant*.]

To retract; to recall; to contradict a former declaration.

How soon would ease recant
Vows made in pain, as violent as void. *Milton.*

RECA'NT', *v. i.* To recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said. Convince me I am wrong, and I will recant.

RECA'NTATION, *n.* The act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one. *Sidney.*

RECA'NTED, *pp.* Recalled; retracted.

RECA'NTER, *n.* One that recants. *Shak.*

RECA'NTING, *ppr.* Recalling; retracting.

RECAPACITATE, *v. t.* [re and *capacitate*.] To qualify again; to confer capacity on again. *Atterbury.*

RECAPACITATED, *pp.* Capacitated again.

RECAPACITATING, *ppr.* Conferring capacity again.

RECAPITULATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recapituler*; *It. racapitolare*; re and L. *capitulum*. See *Capitulate*.]

To repeat the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points or arguments. *Dryden.*

RECAPITULATED, *pp.* Repeated in a summary.

RECAPITULATING, *ppr.* Repeating the principal things in a discourse or argument.

RECAPITULATION, *n.* The act of recapitulating.

2. A summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument or essay. *South.*

RECAPITULATORY, *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation. *Garretson.*

RECAPTION, *n.* [L. *re* and *captio*; *capio*, to take.]

The act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. *Blackstone.*

Writ of recaption, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress, pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service. *Blackstone.*

RECAPTOR, *n.* [re and *captor*.] One who retakes; one that takes a prize which had been previously taken.

RECAPTURE, *n.* [re and *capture*.] The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.

2. A prize retaken.

RECAPTURE, *v. t.* To retake; particularly, to retake a prize which had been previously taken. *Du Ponceau.*

RECAPTURED, *pp.* Retaken.

RECAPTURING, *ppr.* Retaking, as a prize from the captor.

RECARNIFY, *v. t.* [re and *carlify*, from L. *caro*, flesh.]

To convert again into flesh. [Not much used.] *Howell.*

RECARRIED, *pp.* Carried back or again.

RECARRY, *v. t.* [re and *carry*.] To carry back. *Walton.*

RECARRYING, *ppr.* Carrying back.

RECAST, *v. t.* [re and *cast*.] To cast again; as, to recast cannon.

2. To throw again. *Florio.*

3. To mold anew. *Burgess.*

4. To compute a second time.

RECAST, *pp.* Cast again; molded anew.

RECASTING, *ppr.* Casting again; molding anew.

RECEDE, *v. i.* [L. *recedo*; re and *cedo*.]

1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw. Like the hollow roar

Of tides receding from th' insulted shore. *Dryden.*

All bodies moved circularly, endeavor to recede from the center. *Bentley.*

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist from; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to recede from a demand; to recede from terms or propositions.

RECEDE, *v. t.* [re and *cede*.] To cede back; to grant or yield to a former possessor; as, to recede conquered territory.

RECEDED, *pp.* Ceded back; regranted.

RECE/DING, *ppr.* Withdrawing; retreating; moving back.

2. Ceding back; regranteeing.

RECEIPT, *n.* *receit*. [It. *ricetta*, from the *RECEIT*, *n.* L. *receptus*. This word ought to follow the analogy of *conceit*, *deceit*, from L. *conceptus*, *deceptus*, and be written without *p*, *receit*.]

1. The act of receiving; as the receipt of a letter.

2. The place of receiving; as the receipt of custom. *Matt. ix.*

3. Reception; as the receipt of blessings or mercies.

4. Reception; welcome; as the kind receipt of a friend. *Obs.*

[In this sense, *reception* is now used.]

5. Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c. *Dryden.*

Arbuthnot.

6. In commerce, a writing acknowledging the taking of money or goods. A receipt of money may be in part or in full payment of a debt, and it operates as an acquittance or discharge of the debt either in part or in full. A receipt of goods makes the receiver liable to account for the same, according to the nature of the transaction, or the tenor of the writing. It is customary for sheriffs to deliver goods taken in execution, to some person who gives his receipt for them, with a promise to redeliver them to the sheriff at or before the time of sale.

RECEIPT, *v. t.* *receit*. To give a receipt for; as, to receipt goods delivered by a sheriff.

RECEIVABLE, *a.* That may be received.

RECEIVABLENESS, *n.* Capability of being received. *Whitlock.*

RECEIVE, *v. t.* [Fr. *recevoir*; Arm. *receff*, *recevi*; *It. ricevere*; Sp. *recibir*; Port. *receber*; L. *recipio*; re and *capio*, to take.]

1. To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept. He had the offer of a donation, but he would not receive it.

2. To take as due or as a reward. He received the money on the day it was payable. He received ample compensation.

3. To take or obtain from another in any manner, and either good or evil.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? *Job ii.*

4. To take, as a thing communicated; as, to receive a wound by a shot; to receive a disease by contagion.

The idea of solidity we receive by our touch. *Locke.*