

a third person in tail or in fee, and he who has the particular estate dies without issue heritable, and a stranger intrudes upon him in remainder and keeps him out of possession; in this case, the remainderman shall have his writ of formedon in the remainder. *Blackstone.*

REMAINDER, *a.* Remaining; refuse; left; as the *remainder* biscuit; the *remainder* viands. *Obs.* *Shak.*

REMAINDER-MAN, *n.* In law, he who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. *Blackstone.*

REMAINING, *ppr.* Continuing; resting; abiding for an indefinite time; being left after separation and removal of a part, or after loss or destruction, or after a part is passed, as of time.

REMAINS, *n. plu.* That which is left after a part is separated, taken away or destroyed; as the *remains* of a city or house demolished.

2. A dead body; a corpse. *Pope.*
The singular, *remain*, in the like sense, and in the sense of *abode*, is entirely obsolete. *Shak.*

REMAKE, *v. t.* pret. and *pp.* *remade.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

REMAND, *v. t.* [*Fr. remander*; *L. re* and *mando.*]

To call or send back him or that which is ordered to a place; as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place; to *remand* an envoy from a foreign court.

REMANDED, *pp.* Called or sent back.

REMANDING, *ppr.* Calling or sending back.

REMANENT, *n.* [*L. remanens.*] The part remaining. [*Little used.* It is contracted into *remnant.*]

REMANENT, *a.* Remaining. [*Little used.*] *Taylor.*

REMARK, *n.* [*Fr. remarque*; *re* and *mark.*] Notice or observation, particularly notice or observation expressed in words or writing; as the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the judicious or the uncautious *remarks* of a critic. A *remark* is not always expressed, for we say, a man makes his *remarks* on a preacher's sermon while he is listening to it. In this case the notice is silent, a mere act of the mind.

REMARK, *v. t.* [*Fr. remarquer.*] To observe; to note in the mind; to take notice of without expression. I *remarked* the manner of the speaker; I *remarked* his elegant expressions.

2. To express in words or writing what one thinks or sees; to express observations; as, it is necessary to repeat what has been before *remarked.*

3. To mark; to point out; to distinguish. [*Not in use.*]

His manacles *remark* him. *Milton.*

REMARKABLE, *a.* [*Fr. remarquable.*] Observable; worthy of notice.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most, who have the least to say. *Prior.*

2. Extraordinary; unusual; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder; as the *remarkable* preservation of lives in shipwreck. The dark day in May, 1790, was a *remarkable* phenomenon.

REMARKABLENESS, *n.* Observable-ness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

Hammond.

REMARKABLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy of notice; as, the winters of 1825, 1826 and 1828 were *remarkably* free from snow. The winter of 1827 was *remarkable* for a great quantity of snow.

2. In an extraordinary manner.

REMARKED, *pp.* Noticed; observed; expressed in words or writing.

REMARKER, *n.* An observer; one who makes remarks. *Watts.*

REMARKING, *ppr.* Observing; taking notice of; expressing in words or writing.

REMARKED, *pp.* Married again or a second time.

REMARKY, *v. t.* [*re* and *marry.*] To marry again or a second time. *Tindal.*

REMARKYING, *ppr.* Marrying again or a second time.

REMASTICATE, *v. t.* [*re* and *masticate.*] To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as in chewing the cud.

REMASTICATED, *pp.* Chewed again or repeatedly.

REMASTICATING, *ppr.* Chewing again or over and over.

REMASTICATION, *n.* The act of masticating again or repeatedly.

REMEDIAL, *a.* [*from remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured. The evil is believed to be *remedial*.

REMEDIAL, *a.* [*L. remedialis.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy, or for the removal of an evil.

The *remedial* part of law is so necessary a consequence of the declaratory and directory, that laws without it must be very vague and imperfect. Statutes are declaratory or *remedial*. *Blackstone.*

REMEDIAL, in the sense of *remedial*, is not in use.

REMEDIED, *pp.* [*from remedy.*] Cured; healed; repaired.

REMEDILESS, *a.* [In modern books, the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate; as a *remediless* disease.

2. Irreparable; as, a loss or damage is *remediless*.

3. Not admitting change or reversal; as a *remediless* doom. *Milton.*

4. Not admitting recovery; as a *remediless* delusion. *South.*

REMEDILESSLY, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy. *Clarendon.*

REMEDILESSNESS, *n.* Incurableness.

REMEDY, *n.* [*L. remedium*; *re* and *medeor*, to heal; *Fr. remède.*]

1. That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; with *for*; as a *remedy* for the gout.

2. That which counteracts an evil of any kind; with *for*, to or against; usually with *for*. Civil government is the *remedy* for the evils of natural liberty. What *remedy* can be provided for extravagance in dress? The man who shall invent an ef-

fectual *remedy* for intemperance, will deserve every thing from his fellow men.

3. That which cures uneasiness.

Our griefs how swift, our *remedies* how slow. *Prior.*

4. That which repairs loss or disaster; repairation.

In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wisdom.*

REMEDY, *v. t.* [*Fr. remedier.*] To cure; to heal; as, to *remedy* a disease.

2. To cure; to remove, as an evil; as, to *remedy* grief; to *remedy* the evils of a war.

3. To repair; to remove mischief; in a very general sense.

REMEDYING, *ppr.* Curing; healing; removing; restoring from a bad to a good state.

REMELT, *v. t.* [*re* and *melt.*] To melt a second time.

REMELTED, *pp.* Melted again.

REMELTING, *ppr.* Melting again.

REMEMBER, *v. t.* [*Norm. remembre*; *Low L. rememoror*; *re* and *memoror.* See *Memory.*]

1. To have in the mind an idea which had been in the mind before, and which recurs to the mind without effort.

We are said to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it arises in the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea before. *Watts.*

2. When we use effort to recall an idea, we are said to *recollect* it. This distinction is not always observed. Hence *remember* is often used as synonymous with *recollect*, that is, to call to mind. We say, we cannot *remember* a fact, when we mean, we cannot *recollect* it.

Remember the days of old. Deut. xxxii.

3. To bear or keep in mind; to attend to.

Remember what I warn thee; shun to taste. *Milton.*

4. To preserve the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten.

Let them have their wages duly paid,
And something over to *remember* me. *Shak.*

5. To mention. [*Not in use.*] *Ayliffe.*

6. To put in mind; to remind; as, to *remember* one of his duty. [*Not in use.*]

Clarendon.

7. To think of and consider; to meditate. Ps. lxiii.

8. To bear in mind with esteem; or to reward. Eccles. ix.

9. To bear in mind with praise or admiration; to celebrate. 1 Chron. xvi.

10. To bear in mind with favor, care, and regard for the safety or deliverance of any one. Ps. lxxiv. Gen. viii. Gen. xix.

11. To bear in mind with intent to reward or punish. 3 John 10. Jer. xxxi.

12. To bear in mind with confidence; to trust in. Ps. xx.

13. To bear in mind with the purpose of assisting or relieving. Gal. ii.

14. To bear in mind with reverence; to obey.

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccles. xii.

15. To bear in mind with regard; to keep as sacred; to observe.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx.

To *remember* mercy, is to exercise it. Hab. iii.