15. To rouse; to awake: to stir up. They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. Job xiv.

RAI

16. To increase in strength; to excite from languor or weakness. The pulse is raised To raise a siege, is to remove a besieging arby stimulants, sometimes by venesection.

17. To give beginning of importance to; to elevate into reputation; as, to ruise a fam-

18. To bring into being.

God vouchsafes to raise another world From him. Milton

19. To bring from a state of death to life. He was delivered for our offenses, and raised again for our justification. Rom. iv. 1 Cor. xv

20. To call into view from the state of separate spirits; as, to raise a spirit by spells Sandys. and incantations.

21. To invent and propagate; to originate; to occasion; as, to raise a report or story. 22. To set up; to excite; to begin by loud

utterance; as, to raise a shout or cry Dryden.

23. To utter loudly; to begin to sound or clamor. He raised his voice against the measures of administration.

24. To atter with more strength or elevation; to swell. Let the speaker raise his voice.

25. To collect; to obtain; to bring into a sum or fond. Government raises money by taxes, excise and imposts. Private persons and companies raise money for their enterprises.

26. To levy; to collect; to bring into service; as, to raise troops; to raise an army. Millon.

27. To give rise to.

Milton. 28. To cause to grow; to procure to he produced, bred or propagated; as, to raise wheat, barley, hops, &c.; to raise horses, oxen or sheep. New England.

The English now use grow in regard to crops; as, to grow wheat. This verb intransitive has never been used in New England in a transitive sense, until recently some persons have adopted it from the English books. We always use raise, but in New England it is never applied to the breeding of the human race, as it is in RA'JAHSHIP, n. The dignity or principal-RA'KED, pp. Scraped; gathered with a the southern states.]

29. To cause to swell, heave and hecome RAKE, n. [Sax. raca, race; G. rechen; Ir. light; as, to raise dough or paste by yeast or leaven.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig and raise paste.

30. To excite; to animate with fresh vigor; as, to raise the spirits or courage.

31. To ordain; to appoint; or to call to and prepare; to furnish with gifts and qualification suited to a purpose; a Scriptural

I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren. Deot. xviii.

For this cause have I raised thee up, to show in thee my power. Ex. ix. Judg. ii.

32. To keep in remembrance. Ruth iv.

33. To cause to exist by propagation. Matt. xxii.

34. To incite; to prompt. Ezra i.

35. To increase in intensity or strength; as, to raise the heat of a furnace.

36. In seamen's language, to elevate, as an object by a gradual approach to it; to 2 The inclination of a mast from a perpenbring to be seen at a greater angle; opposed to laying; as, to raise the land; to RAKE, v. t. [Sax. racian; Sw. raka; Dan, RA'KISH, a. Given to a dissolute life; raise a point.

To raise a purchase, in seamen's language, is to dispose instruments or machines in such a manner as to exert any mechanical force required. Mar. Dict.

my and relinquish an attempt to take the 1. Properly, to scrape; to rub or scratch place by that mode of attack, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.

RA/ISED, pp. Litted; elevated; exalted; 2. promoted; set upright; built; made or enlarged; produced; enhanced; excited; 3. To clear with a rake; to smooth with a restored to life; levied; collected; roused; invented and propagated; increased.

raises; one that builds; one that levies or collects; one that begins, produces or Bacan. Taylor. propagates.

RAISIN, n. razn. [Fr. Ir. id.; Arm. rasin, resin; D. rozyn; G. rosine, a raisin, and 5. To scour; to search with eagerness all rosinfarbe, erimson, [raisin-color;] Dan. rosin. In Dan. and Sw. rosen signifies the eryspelas. It is evident that the word is from the same root as red and rose, being 6. In the military art, to enfillade; to fire in named from the color. See Red and Rose. This word is in some places pronounced corruptly reezn. The promunciation of Sheridan, Perry and Jameson accords with that which prevails in the eastern states, which is regular, and which I have followed.]

dried grape. Grapes are suffered to remain on the vines till they are perfectly ripe, and then dried in an oven, or by ex posure to the heat of the sun. Those dried in the sun are the sweetest. Hill.

RA'ISING, ppr. Lifting; elevating; setting 2. To search with minute inspection into evupright; exalting; producing; enhancing; restoring to life; collecting; levying propagating, &c.

RAISING, n. The act of lifting, setting up. 3. To pass with violence or rapidity. elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring

of setting up the frame of a building.

RA'JAll, { n. [L. rex, regis.] In India, n. 5, To lead a dissolute, debauched life. RA'JA, } n. [Fig. 12] prince. Some of the rajahs are tributary to the Mogul. Encye.

Asiat. Res. ity of a rajalı.

raca; W. rhacai, rhacan. See the Verb.] An instrument consisting of a head-piece in which teeth are inserted, and a long haudle; used for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or in gardens for breaking and

smoothing the earth. root of break.]

dicted to lewdness and other scandalous Addison. Pope.

RAKE, n. [Sax. racan, to reach.] The projection of the upper parts of a ship, at the highth of the stem and stern, beyond the extremities of the keel. The distance be-2, a. That rakes; as a raking fire or shot. tremity of stem or stern to the end of the keel, is the length of the rake; one the fore-rake, the other the rake-aft.

Mar. Diet. dienlar direction.

Mar. Diet. rager, to shave, to rake; Corn. rackan; lewd; debauched.

W. rhacanu; Ir. racam; G. rechen; Fr. racler; Arm. racla. The D. hark, harken, is our harrow, but of the same family, the great family of break, crack, L. frico. Class Rg. No. 34, 38, 47.]

with something rough; as, to rake the ground.

To gather with a rake; as, to rake hay or barley.

rake; as, to rake a bed in a garden; to rake land.

RA/ISER, n. One who raises; that which 4. To collect or draw together something scattered; to gather by violence; as, to rake together wealth: to rake together slanderous tales; to rake together the rabble of a town.

corners of a place.

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot.

a direction with the length of any thing; particularly in naval engagements, to rake is to cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck. Hence the phrase, to rake a ship fore and aft.

To rake up, applied to fire, is to cover the

fire with ashes.

RAKE, v. i. To scrape; to scratch into for finding something; to search minutely and meanly; as, to rake into a dunghill. South.

ery part.

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words. Dryden.

Pas could not stay, but over him did rake.

2. In New England, the operation or work 4. To seek by raking; as, to rake for oysters.

Shenstone. are said to be independent princes; others 6. To incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast rakes aft.

> rake; cleaned with a rake; cannonaded fore and aft. RA'KEHELL, n. [Dan. rækel; now con-

> tracted into rake; properly rakel.]
> A lewd, dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a

RA'KEHELLY, a. Dissolute; wild.

B. Jonson.

RA/KER, n. One that rakes.

RAKE, n. [Dan. rakel; probably from the RA'KESHAME, n. A vile dissolute wretch.

A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man ad-RA/KING, ppr. Scraping; gathering with a rake; cleaning and smoothing with a rake; cannonading in the direction of the length; inclining.

And raking chase-guns through our stems

tween a perpendicular line from the ex- RA/KING, n. The act of using a rake; the act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake.

2. The space of ground raked at once: or the quantity of hay, &c. collected by once passing the rake.

Richardson.