

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life  
To the just duties of a humble wife. [*Little used.*]  
**REM/OD/EL**, *v. t.* [*re* and *model*.] To model or fashion anew.  
**REM/OD/ELED**, *pp.* Modeled anew.  
**REM/OD/ELING**, *ppr.* Modeling again.  
**REM/OLD**, *v. t.* [*re* and *mold*.] To mold or shape anew.  
**REM/OLDED**, *pp.* Molded again.  
**REM/OLDING**, *ppr.* Molding anew.  
**REM/OLTEN**, *a. or pp.* [*re* and *molt*, from *melt*.] Melted again. Bacon.  
**REM/ON/STRANCE**, *n.* [*Fr.* *remonstrance*. See *Remonstrate*.]  
1. Show; discovery. [*Not in use.*] Shak.  
2. Expostulation; strong representation of reasons against a measure, either public or private, and when addressed to a public body, a prince or magistrate, it may be accompanied with a petition or supplication for the removal or prevention of some evil or inconvenience. A party aggrieved presents a *remonstrance* to the legislature.  
3. Pressing suggestions in opposition to a measure or act; as the *remonstrances* of conscience or of justice. Rogers.  
4. Expostulatory counsel or advice; reproof. Eneye.  
**REM/ON/STRANT**, *a.* Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act.  
**REM/ON/STRANT**, *n.* One who remonstrates. The appellation of *remonstrants* is given to the Arminians who remonstrated against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618. Eneye.  
**REM/ON/STRATE**, *v. i.* [*L.* *remonstro*; *re* and *monstro*, to show; *Fr.* *remontrer*. See *Muster*.]  
1. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure or any course of proceedings; to expostulate. Men *remonstrate* by verbal argument, or by a written exposition of reasons.  
2. To suggest urgent reasons in opposition to a measure. Conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.  
**REM/ON/STRATE**, *v. t.* To show by a strong representation of reasons.  
**REM/ON/STRATING**, *ppr.* Urging strong reasons against a measure.  
**REM/ON/STRATION**, *n.* The act of remonstrating. [*Little used.*]  
**REM/ON/STRATOR**, *n.* One who remonstrates.  
**REM/ORA**, *n.* [*L.* from *re* and *moror*, to delay.]  
1. Delay; obstacle; hinderance. [*Not in use.*]  
2. The sucking fish, a species of Echineis, which is said to attach itself to the bottom or side of a ship and retard its motion.  
**REM/ORATE**, *v. t.* [*L.* *remoror*.] To hinder; to delay. [*Not in use.*]  
**REM/ORD'**, *v. t.* [*L.* *remordeo*; *re* and *mordeo*, to gnaw.]  
To rebuke; to excite to remorse. [*Not in use.*] Skelton.  
**REM/ORD'**, *v. i.* To feel remorse. [*Not in use.*] Eljot.  
**REM/ORD/ENCY**, *n.* Compunction; remorse. Killingbeck.

**REMORSE**, *n.* *remors'*. [*L.* *remorsus*, from *remordeo*.]  
1. The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed. Clarendon.  
2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. Curse on th' unpar'd'ning prince, whom tears can draw  
To no remorse. Dryden.  
[*This sense is nearly or quite obsolete.*]  
**REM/ORS'ED**, *a.* Feeling remorse or compunction. [*Not used.*] Bp. Hall.  
**REM/ORS'EFUL**, *a.* *remors'ful*. Full of remorse. Bp. Hall.  
2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [*Not in use.*] Shak.  
3. Pitiable. [*Not in use.*] Chapman.  
**REM/ORS'EFUL**, *a.* *remors'less*. Unpitiful; cruel; insensible to distress; as the *remorseless* deep. Milton.  
*Remorseless* adversaries. South.  
**REM/ORS'EFUL**, *adv.* *remors'lessly*. Without remorse. South.  
**REM/ORS'EFULNESS**, *n.* *remors'lessness*. Savage cruelty; insensibility to distress. Beaumont.  
**REM/OTE**, *a.* [*L.* *remotus*, *removeo*; *re* and *moveo*, to move.]  
1. Distant in place; not near; as a *remote* country; a *remote* people. Give me a life *remote* from guilty courts. Granville.  
2. Distant in time, past or future; as *remote* antiquity. Every man is apt to think the time of his dissolution to be *remote*.  
3. Distant; not immediate. It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. Locke.  
4. Distant; primary; not proximate; as the *remote* causes of a disease.  
5. Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; as a proposition *remote* from reason. Locke.  
6. Abstracted; as the mind placed by thought amongst or *remote* from all bodies. Locke.  
7. Distant in consanguinity or affinity; as a *remote* kinsman.  
8. Slight; inconsiderable; as a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or color.  
**REM/OTELY**, *adv.* At a distance in space or time; not nearly.  
2. At a distance in consanguinity or affinity.  
3. Slightly; in a small degree; as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.  
**REM/OTENESS**, *n.* State of being distant in space or time; distance; as the *remoteness* of a kingdom or of a star; the *remoteness* of the deluge from our age; the *remoteness* of a future event, of an evil or of success.  
2. Distance in consanguinity or affinity.  
3. Distance in operation or efficiency; as the *remoteness* of causes.  
4. Slightness; smallness; as *remoteness* of resemblance.  
**REM/OTION**, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance. [*Little used.*] Shak. Brown.  
**REM/OUNT'**, *v. t.* [*Fr.* *remonter*; *re* and *monter*.] To mount again; as, to *remount* a horse.  
**REM/OUNT'**, *v. i.* To mount again; to reascend. Woodward.

**REM/ÖVABIL/ITY**, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; capacity of being displaced.  
**REM/ÖVABLE**, *a.* [*from remove*.] That may be removed from an office or station. Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. Aycliffe.  
2. That may be removed from one place to another.  
**REM/ÖVAL**, *n.* The act of moving from one place to another for residence; as the removal of a family.  
2. The act of displacing from an office or post.  
3. The act of curing or putting away; as the removal of a disease.  
4. The state of being removed; change of place. Locke.  
5. The act of putting an end to; as the removal of a grievance.  
**REM/ÖVE**, *v. t.* [*L.* *removeo*; *re* and *moveo*, to move; *Fr.* *remuer*; *It.* *rimuovere*; *Sp.* *remover*.]  
1. To cause to change place; to put from its place in any manner; as, to *remove* a building. Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbor's landmark. Deut. xix.  
2. To displace from an office.  
3. To take or put away in any manner; to cause to leave a person or thing; to banish or destroy; as, to *remove* a disease or complaint. Remove sorrow from thine heart. Eccles. xi.  
4. To carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a cause or suit by appeal.  
5. To take from the present state of being; as, to *remove* one by death.  
**REM/ÖVE**, *v. i.* To change place in any manner.  
2. To go from one place to another. Prior.  
3. To change the place of residence; as, to *remove* from New York to Philadelphia. [*Note.* The verb *remove*, in most of its applications, is synonymous with *move*, but not in all. Thus we do not apply *remove* to a mere change of posture, without a change of place or the seat of a thing. A man *moves* his head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but he does not *remove* it. *Remove* usually or always denotes a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a regular continued course or motion. We never say, the wind or water or a ship *removes* at a certain rate by the hour; but we say, a ship *was removed* from one place in a harbor to another. *Move* is a generic term, including the sense of *remove*, which is more generally applied to a change from one station or permanent position, stand or seat, to another station.]  
**REM/ÖVE**, *n.* Change of place. Chapman.  
2. Translation of one to the place of another. Shak.  
3. State of being removed. Locke.  
4. Act of moving a man in chess or other game.  
5. Departure; a going away. Waller.  
6. The act of changing place; removal. Bacon.  
7. A step in any scale of gradation. A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legislator. Addison.  
8. Any indefinite distance; as a small or great *remove*. Rogers.  
9. The act of putting a horse's shoes on different feet. Swift.  
10. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains. Johnson.