

**RECUMB'**, *v. i.* [*L. recumbo*; *re* and *cumbo*, to lie down.] To lean; to recline; to repose. *Allen.*

**RECUMBENCE**, *n.* [from *L. recumbens*.] The act of reposing or resting in confidence. *Ld. North.*

**RECUMBENCY**, *n.* The posture of leaning, reclining or lying. *Brown.*

2. Rest; repose; idleness. *Locke.*

**RECUMBENT**, *a.* [*L. recumbens*.] Leaning; reclining; as the recumbent posture of the Romans at their meals.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle. *Young.*

**RECUPERATION**, *n.* [*L. recuperatio*.] Recovery, as of any thing lost.

**RECUPERATIVE**, } *a.* Tending to recover.  
**RECUPERATORY**, } *ery*; pertaining to recovery.

**RECUR'**, *v. i.* [*L. recurro*; *re* and *curro*, to run; *Fr. recurrir*.]

1. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will recur in the mind, when the word is heard. *Watts.*

2. To resort; to have recourse.

If to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the punctum stans of the schools, they will very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

**RECU'RE**, *v. t.* [*re* and *cure*.] To cure; to recover. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

**RECU'RE**, *n.* Cure; recovery. [*Not in use.*] *Knolles.*

**RECU'RELESS**, *a.* Incapable of cure or remedy. [*Not in use.*] *Bp. Hall.*

**RECURRENCE**, } *n.* See *Recur*.  
**RECURRENCY**, } *turn*; as the recurrence of error. *Brown.*

2. Resort; the having recourse.

**RECUR'RENT**, *a.* [*L. recurrens*.] Returning from time to time; as recurrent pains of a disease. *Harvey.*

2. In *crystallography*, a recurrent crystal is one whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers which succeeded each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4.

3. In *anatomy*, the *recurrent nerve* is a branch of the par vagum, given off in the upper part of the thorax, which is reflected and runs up along the trachea to the larynx. *Wistar.*

**RECURSION**, *n.* [*L. recursus*, *recurro*; *re* and *curro*, to run.] Return. [*Little used.*] *Boyle.*

**RECURVATE**, *v. t.* [*L. recurvo*; *re* and *curvo*, to bend.] To bend back.

**RECURVATE**, *a.* In *botany*, bent, bowed or curved downwards; as a recurvate leaf. *Martyn.*

2. Bent outwards; as a recurvate prickle, awn, petiole, calyx or corol. *Martyn.*

**RECURVATION**, } *n.* A bending or flexure  
**RECURVITY**, } *ure* backwards. *Brown.*

**RECURVE**, *v. t.* *recurv'*. [*L. recurvo*, *supra*.] To bend back.

**RECURVED**, *pp.* Bent back or downwards; as a recurved leaf. *Martyn.*

**RECURVROSTER**, *n.* [*L. recurvus*, bent back, and *rostrum*, a beak.]

A fowl whose beak or bill bends upwards, as the avoset.

**RECURV'OUS**, *a.* [*L. recurvus*.] Bent backwards.

**RECU'SANCY**, *n.* Non-conformity. [*See Recusant*.] *Coke.*

**RECU'SANT**, *a. s* as *z*. [*L. recusans*, *recuso*, to refuse; *re* and the root of *causa*, signifying to drive. The primary sense is to repel or drive back.]

Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as a recusant lord. *Clarendon.*

**RECU'SANT**, *n.* [*supra*.] In English history, a person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as a popish recusant, who acknowledges the supremacy of the pope. *Encyc.*

2. One who refuses communion with the church of England; a non-conformist.

All that are recusants of holy rites. *Holyday.*

**RECUSA'TION**, *n.* [*L. recusatio*.] Refusal.

2. In *law*, the act of refusing a judge, or challenging that he shall not try the cause, on account of his supposed partiality. [*This practice is now obsolete.*] *Blackstone.*

**RECUSE**, *v. t. s* as *z*. [*L. recuso*.] To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause. [*The practice and the word are obsolete.*] *Digby.*

**RED**, *a.* [*Sax. red*, *read*, and *read*, *rude*, *red*, *ruddy*; *D. rood*; *G. roth*; *Sw. ród*; *Dan. rød*; *Corn. rydh*; *Ir. ruadh*; *Arm. ruydh*; *W. rhuz*, *ryd*, *ruddy*; *Sans. rohida*; *Russ. rdeyu*, to redden; *Gr. ερυθρος*, *red*, and

*ποδov*, a rose, from its color; *Ar. ورد*

*warada*, to be present, to enter, to descend, to come, to invade, to blossom, to stain with a rose color, to bring to be of a red color; deriv. *ورد* a rose, the *Gr. ποδov*;

*Ch. ܪܪ* a rose; *Syr.* nearly the same;

*Eth. ቀለ* *warad*, to descend, to bring down. These Arabic and Ethiopic words are the *Heb. Ch. ܪܪ* to descend, to bring down, and this is radically the same as *ררה* which is rendered in Hebrew, to descend or come down, to decline, to bring down, to subdue, to have dominion; *Ch.* like senses, and to correct, to chastise, to expand or open, to flow, to plow; *Syr.* to go, to walk, to journey, *L. gradior*, also to correct, to teach; [*qu. L. erudio*.] The Arabic gives the sense of *rose*, which may be from opening, as blossoms, a sense coinciding with the Chaldee; and *red* from the same sense, or from the color of the rose. The Greeks called the Arabian gulf the *Erythrean* or *Red sea*, probably from Edom or Idumea; improperly applying the meaning of Edom, *red*, to the sea, and this improper application has come down to the present time.]

Of a bright color, resembling blood. Red is a simple or primary color, but of several different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, &c. We say, *red color*, *red cloth*, *red flame*, *red eyes*, *red cheeks*, *red lead*, &c.

**Red book of the exchequer**, an ancient English record or manuscript containing various treatises relating to the times before the conquest. *Encyc.*

**Red men, red people, red children**, the aboriginals of America, as distinguished from the *whites*. *Raule.*

**RED**, *n.* A red color; as a brighter color, the best of all the *reds*. *Newton.*

**REDACT'**, *v. t.* [*L. redactus*, *redigo*; *red*, *re*, and *ago*.]

To force; to reduce to form. [*Not used.*] *Drummond.*

**RED'AN**, *n.* [written sometimes *redent* and *redens*; said to be contracted from *L. recedens*. *Lanier*.]

In *fortification*, a work indented, or formed with salient and re-entering angles, so that one part may flank and defend another. *Lanier. Encyc.*

**RED'ARGUE**, *v. t.* [*L. redarguo*; *red*, *re*, and *arguo*.] To refute. [*Not in use.*] *Hakewill.*

**RED'ARGUTION**, *n.* [*supra*.] Refutation; conviction. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

**RED-BERRIED**, *a.* Having or bearing red berries; as *red-berried shrub cassia*. *Miller.*

**RED-BIRD**, *n.* The popular name of several birds in the U. States, as the *Tanagra aestiva* or summer red-bird, the *Tanagra rubra*, and the Baltimore oriole or hang-nest.

**RED-BREAST**, *n.* A bird so called from the color of its breast, a species of *Motacilla*. In America, this name is given to the robin, so called, a species of *Turdus*.

**RED BUD**, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *Cercis*. *Fam. of Plants.*

**RED-CHALK**, *n.* A kind of clay iron-stone; reddle. *Ure.*

**RED'-COAT**, *n.* A name given to a soldier who wears a red coat. *Dryden.*

**REDDEN**, *v. t.* *red'n*. [from *red*.] To make red. *Dryden.*

**REDDEN**, *v. i.* *red'n*. To grow or become red. —The coral *redden* and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

2. To blush. *Appius reddens* at each word you speak. *Pope.*

**REDDENDUM**, *n.* In *law*, the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

**RED DISH**, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red. *Lev. xiii.*

**RED'DISHNESS**, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree. *Boyle.*

**REDDITION**, *n.* [*L. reddo*, to return.] A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender. *Howell.*

2. Explanation; representation. *Milton.*

**RED'DITIVE**, *a.* [*L. redditivus*, from *reddo*.]

Returning; answering to an interrogative; a term of grammar. *Johnson.*

**REDE**, *n.* [*Sax. rad*.] Counsel; advice. *Obs. Shak.*

**REDE**, *v. t.* To counsel or advise. *Obs. Spenser.*

**REDEE'M**, *v. t.* [*L. redimo*; *red*, *re*, and *emo*, to obtain or purchase.]