

**REDUCEMENT**, *n.* The act of bringing back; the act of diminishing; the act of subduing; reduction. *Bacon.*

[This word is superseded by *reduction*.]

**REDUCER**, *n.* One that reduces.

**REDUCIBLE**, *a.* That may be reduced. *Sidney.*

All the parts of painting are reducible into those mentioned by the author. *Dryden.*

**REDUCIBLENESS**, *n.* The quality of being reducible.

**REDUCING**, *ppr.* Bringing back; bringing to a former state, or to a different state or form; diminishing; subduing; impoverishing.

**REDUCT**, *v. t.* [*L. reductus, reduco.*] To reduce. [Not in use.] *Warde.*

**REDUCT**, *n.* In building, a little place taken out of a larger to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience. *Chambers.*

**REDUCTION**, *n.* [*Fr. from L. reductio.*]

1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; as the reduction of a body to powder; the reduction of things to order.

2. Diminution; as the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of the national debt.

3. Conquest; subjugation; as the reduction of a province to the power of a foreign nation.

4. In arithmetic, the bringing of numbers of different denominations into one denomination; as the reduction of pounds, ounces, pennyweights and grains to grains, or the reduction of grains to pounds; the reduction of days and hours to minutes, or of minutes to hours and days. The change of numbers of a higher denomination into a lower, as of pounds into pence or farthings, is called *reduction descending*; the change of numbers of a lower denomination into a higher, as of cents into dimes, dollars or eagles, is called *reduction ascending*. Hence the rule for bringing sums of different denominations into one denomination, is called *reduction*.

5. In algebra, reduction of equations is the clearing of them of all superfluous quantities, bringing them to their lowest terms, and separating the known from the unknown, till the unknown quantity alone is found on one side, and the known ones on the other. *Encyc.*

6. Reduction of a figure, map, &c. is the making of a copy of it on a smaller or larger scale, preserving the form and proportions. *Encyc.*

7. In surgery, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place.

8. In metallurgy, the operation of bringing metallic substances which have been changed, or divested of their metallic form, into their natural and original state of metals. This is called also *revivification*. *Nicholson. Encyc.*

**REDUCTIVE**, *a.* [*Fr. reductif.*] Having the power of reducing. *Brevint.*

**REDUCTIVE**, *n.* That which has the power of reducing. *Hale.*

**REDUCTIVELY**, *adv.* By reduction; by consequence. *Hammond.*

**REDUNDANCE**, } *n.* [*L. redundantia, red-*  
**REDUNDANCY**, } *undo.* See *Red-*  
*dound.*]

1. Excess or superfluous quantity; superfluity; superabundance; as a redundancy of bile.

Labor throws off redundancies. *Addison.*

2. In discourse, superfluity of words. *Encyc.*

**REDUNDANT**, *a.* Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as a redundant quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbutnot.*

Redundant words, in writing or discourse, are such as are synonymous with others used, or such as add nothing to the sense or force of the expression.

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful.

Where an author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

3. In music, a redundant chord is one which contains a greater number of tones, semitones or lesser intervals, than it does in its natural state, as from *fa* to *sol* sharp. It is called by some authors, a chord extremely sharp. *Encyc.*

**REDUNDANTLY**, *adv.* With superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

**REDUPLICATE**, *v. t.* [*L. reduplico; re* and *duplico.* See *Duplicate.*]

To double. *Pearson.*

**REDUPLICATE**, *a.* Double.

**REDUPLICATION**, *n.* The act of doubling. *Digby.*

**REDUPLICATIVE**, *a.* Double. *Watts.*

**REDWING**, *n.* [*red* and *wing.*] A bird of the genus *Turdus*.

**REE**, } A small Portuguese coin or mo-  
**RE**, } *n.* ney of account, value about one  
mill and a fourth, American money.

**REE**, *v. t.* [This belongs to the root of *rid*, *riddle*, which see.]

To riddle; to sift; that is, to separate or throw off. [Not in use or local.] *Mortimer.*

**RE-ECH/O**, *v. t.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills re-echo the roar of cannon.

**RE-ECH/O**, *v. i.* [*supra.*] To echo back; to return back or be reverberated; as an echo.

And a loud groan re-echoes from the main. *Pope.*

**RE-ECH/O**, *n.* The echo of an echo.

**RE-ECH/OED**, *pp.* [*supra.*] Returned, as sound; reverberated again.

**RE-ECH/OING**, *ppr.* Returning or reverberating an echo.

**REECHY**, *a.* [a mis-spelling of *recky*. See *Reck.*]

Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; as a *recky* neck. *Shak.*

**REED**, *n.* [*Sax. hreod, reod; G. rieth; D. riet; Goth. raux; Fr. roseau; Ir. readan;* probably allied to *rod.*]

1. The common name of many aquatic plants; most of them large grasses, with hollow jointed stems, such as the common reed of the genus *Arundo*, the bamboo, &c. The *bur-reed* is of the genus *Sparganium*; the *Indian flowering reed* of the genus *Canna*.

2. A musical pipe; reeds being anciently used for instruments of music. *Milton.*

3. A little tube through which a hautboy, bassoon or clarinet is blown.

4. An arrow, as made of a reed headed. *Prior.*

5. Thatch. *West of England.*

**REE/DED**, *a.* Covered with reeds. *Tusser.*

2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

**REEDEN**, *a.* *ree/dn.* Consisting of a reed or reeds; as *reeden* pipes. *Dryden.*

**REE/DGRASS**, *n.* A plant, bur-reed, of the genus *Sparganium*.

**RE-EDIFICATION**, *n.* [*from re-edify.*] Act or operation of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt. *D'Anville, Trans.*

**RE-ED/IFIED**, *pp.* Rebuilt.

**RE-ED/IFY**, *v. t.* [*Fr. réedifier; re* and *ed-ify.*]

To rebuild; to build again after destruction. *Milton.*

**RE-ED/IFYING**, *ppr.* Rebuilding.

**REE/DLESS**, *a.* Destitute of reeds; as *reedless* banks. *May.*

**REEDMACE**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Typha*. *Lee.*

**REEDY**, *a.* Abounding with reeds; as a *reedy* pool. *Thomson.*

**REEF**, *n.* [*D. reef; Dan. riv or rift; Sw. ref.* These words coincide in orthography with the verb to *rive*, and if from this root, the primary sense is a division, *W. rhiv* and *rhif*. But in Welsh, *rhêw* signifies a collection or bundle, and thick; *rhew*, to thicken in compass; and if from this root, a reef is a fold, and to reef is to fold.]

A certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom and a row of eyelet holes, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the violence of the wind renders it necessary. *Mar. Dict.*

**REEF**, *n.* [*G. riff; D. rif*, a reef or sand bank, a carcass, a skeleton. *Qu. W. rheru*, to thicken.]

A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water. *Mar. Dict.*

**REEF**, *v. t.* [*from the noun.*] To contract or reduce the extent of a sail by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard. *Mar. Dict.*

**REEF-BAND**, *n.* A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet holes are formed.

**REE/FED**, *pp.* Having a portion of the top or bottom folded and made fast to the yard.

**REE/FING**, *ppr.* Folding and making fast to the yard, as a portion of a sail.

**REE/F-LINE**, *n.* A small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed through the holes of the reef spirally. *Mar. Dict.*

**REE/F-TACKLE**, *n.* A tackle upon deck, communicating with its pendant, and passing through a block at the top-mast head, and through a hole in the top-sail-yard-arm, is attached to a cringle below the lowest reef; used to pull the skirts of the top-sails close to the extremities of the yards to lighten the labor of reefing. *Mar. Dict.*

**REEK**, *n.* [*Sax. rec; D. rook; G. rauch; Sw. rök; Dan. rög.*]

1. Vapor; steam.

2. A rick, which see. *Shak.*