

2. Severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence or abatement; as, to judge *rigidly*; to criticize *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

**RIGIDNESS**, *n.* Stiffness of a body; the quality of not being easily bent; as the *rigidness* of a limb or of flesh.

2. Severity of temper; strictness in opinion or practice; but expressing less than *inflexibility*.

**RIG/LET**, *n.* [Fr. from *L. regula, rego.*] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing, to regulate the margin, &c.

**RIG/MAROLE**, *n.* A repetition of stories; a succession of stories. *Goldsmith.*

**RIG/OL**, *n.* A circle; a diadem. *Shak.*

**RIG/OLL**, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads. *Encyc.*

**RIG/OR**, *n.* [L. from *rigeo*, to be stiff; Fr. *rigueur.*]

1. Stiffness; rigidness; as Gorgonian *rigor*. *Milton.*

2. In *medicine*, a sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. *Core. Encyc. Parr.*

3. Stiffness of opinion or temper; severity; sternness.

All his *rigor* is turned to grief and pity.

*Denham.*

4. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence or mortification. *Fell.*

5. Strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude or indulgence; as the *rigor* of criticism; to execute a law with *rigor*; to enforce moral duties with *rigor*.

6. Violence; fury. [Not in use.] *Spenser.*

7. Hardness; solidity. [Unusual.] *Dryden.*

8. Severity; asperity; as the *rigors* of a cold winter.

**RIG/OROUS**, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux.*] Severe; allowing no abatement or mitigation; as a *rigorous* officer of justice.

2. Severe; exact; strict; without abatement or relaxation; as a *rigorous* execution of law; an enforcement of *rigorous* discipline.

3. Exact; strict; scrupulously accurate; as a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

4. Severe; very cold; as a *rigorous* winter.

**RIG/OROUSLY**, *adv.* Severely; without relaxation, abatement or mitigation; as a sentence *rigorously* executed.

2. Strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety; rigidly.

The people would examine his works more *rigorously* than himself. *Dryden.*

**RIG/OROUSNESS**, *n.* Severity without relaxation or mitigation; exactness. *Ash.*

2. Severity.

**RILL**, *n.* [In *G. rille*, *W. rhill*, is a groove, trench, channel, the root of *drill*. In *Sw. strila* is to run or glide; *Dan. ryller*, to ramble.]

A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet. *Milton.*

**RILL**, *v. i.* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets. *Prior.*

**RILL/ET**, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet. *Drayton.*

**RIM**, *n.* [Sax. *rima* and *rcoma*, a rim, a ream; *W. rhin* and *rhimp*, a rim, edge, termination; hence *crimp*, a sharp ridge; *crimpjaw*, to form into a ridge, also to pinch. *Rim*, like *ramp*, *ramble*, is from extending; the extremity. In *Russ. krona* is a border.]

1. The border, edge or margin of a thing; as the *rim* of a kettle or basin; usually applied to things circular or curving.

2. The lower part of the belly or abdomen. *Brown.*

**RIM**, *v. t.* To put on a rim or hoop at the border.

**RIME**, *n.* [Sax. *rim*, number; *W. rhiv*. This is the more correct orthography, but *rhyme* is commonly used, which see.]

**RIME**, *n.* [Sax. *hrim*; Ice. *hrym*; *D. rym*. The French write this *frimus*, *Arm. frim*; probably allied to *creum*. In *G.* it is *reif*, *D. ryp*.]

White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapor. *Bacon.*

**RIME**, *n.* [L. *rima*; *Sw. remna*, whence *remna*, to split; perhaps from the root of *rive*.]

A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. [Not in use.]

**RIME**, *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.

**RIM/OSE**, } *a.* [L. *rimosus*, from *rima*.] In **RIM/OUS**, } *a.* *botany*, chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks or chinks; as the bark of trees.

**RIM/PLE**, *n.* [Sax. *hrympelli*.] A fold or wrinkle. [See *Rumple*.]

**RIM/PLE**, *v. t.* To rumple; to wrinkle.

**RIM/PLING**, *n.* Undulation.

**RIM/Y**, *a.* [from *rime*.] Abounding with rime; frosty. *Harvey.*

**RIND**, *n.* [Sax. *rind* or *hrind*; *G. rinde*; *Gr. puros*; *W. croen*, skin.]

The bark of a plant; the skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; also, the inner bark of trees. *Dryden. Milton. Encyc.*

**RIND**, *v. t.* To bark; to decorticate. [Not in use.]

**RIND/LE**, *n.* [from the root of *run*; *Dan. rinder*, to flow.] A small water course or gutter. *Ash.*

**RING**, *n.* [Sax. *ring* or *hring*; *D. ring* or *kring*; *G. D. Sw. ring*, a circle; *Sw. kring*, about, around. This coincides with *ring*, to sound, and with *wring*, to twist; *G. ringen*, to ring or sound, and to wrestle. The sense is to strain or stretch, and *n* is probably not radical. The root then belongs to Class *Rg*.]

1. A circle, or a circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. Thus we say of men, they formed themselves into a *ring*, to see a wrestling match. *Rings* of gold were made for the ark. Ex. xxv. *Rings* of gold or other material are worn on the fingers and sometimes in the ears, as ornaments.

2. A circular course.

Place me, O place me in the dusty *ring*.

Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

**RING**, *n.* [from the verb.] A sound; particularly, the sound of metals; as the *ring* of a bell.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; or sound continued, re-

peated or reverberated; as the *ring* of acclamations. *Bacon.*

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*

**RING**, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *rung*. [Sax. *ringan*, *hringan*; *G. D. ringen*; *Sw. ringa*; *Dan. ringer*.]

To cause to sound, particularly by striking a metallic body; as, to *ring* a bell. This word expresses appropriately the sounding of metals.

**RING**, *v. t.* [from the noun.] To encircle. *Shak.*

2. To fit with rings, as the fingers, or as a swine's snout. Farmers *ring* swine to prevent their rooting.

And *ring* these fingers with thy household worms. *Shak.*

**RING**, *v. i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one. *Dryden.*

2. To practice the art of making music with bells. *Holder.*

3. To sound; to resound.

With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung*.

*Pope.*

4. To utter, as a bell; to sound.

The shadborn beetle with his drowsy hums, Hath *rung* night's yawning peal. *Shak.*

5. To tinkle; to have the sensation of sound continued.

My ears still *ring* with noise. *Dryden.*

6. To be filled with report or talk. The whole town *rings* with his fame.

**RING/BOLT**, *n.* An iron bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring of iron. *Mar. Dict.*

**RING/BONE**, *n.* A callus growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, just above the coronet. *Far. Dict.*

**RING/DOVE**, *n.* [*G. ringeltaube*.] A species of pigeon, the *Columba palumbus*, the largest of the European species. *Encyc.*

**RING/ENT**, *a.* [L. *ringor*, to make wry faces, that is, to wring or twist.]

In *botany*, a ringent or labiate corol is one which is irregular, monopetalous, with the border usually divided into two parts, called the upper and lower lip; or irregular and gaping, like the mouth of an animal. *Martyn. Smith.*

**RING/ER**, *n.* One who rings. [In the sense of *wringer*, not used.]

**RING/ING**, *ppr.* Causing to sound, as a bell; sounding; fitting with rings.

**RING/ING**, *n.* The act of sounding or of causing to sound.

**RING/LEAD**, *v. t.* To conduct. [*Little used*.]

**RING/LEADER**, *n.* [*ring* and *leader*.] The leader of any association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers and the like. This name is derived from the practice which men associating to oppose law have sometimes adopted, of signing their names to articles of agreement in a *ring*, that no one of their number might be distinguished as the leader.

**RING/LET**, *n.* [*dim. of ring*.] A small ring. *Pope.*

2. A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.

Her golden tresses in wanton *ringlets* wav'd. *Milton.*

3. A circle.