

2. In *botany*, a rugose leaf is when the veins are more contracted than the disk, so that the latter rises into little inequalities, as in sage, primrose, cowslip, &c.

Martyn. Smith.

RUGOSITY, *n.* A state of being wrinkled. [*Little used.*] *Smith.*

RUIN, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from *L. Sp. ruina*; *It. ruina* and *rovina*; from *L. ruo*, to fall, to rush down; *W. rheuin*, a sudden glide, slip or fall, ruin; *rheu*, something slippery or smooth, ice, frost; *rheu*, to move or be active; *rhéb*, a running off; *rhébyz*, a destroyer. Perhaps the latter words are of another family.]

1. Destruction; fall; overthrow; defeat; that change of any thing which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; as the ruin of a house; the ruin of a ship or an army; the ruin of a constitution of government; the ruin of health; the ruin of commerce; the ruin of public or private happiness; the ruin of a project.

2. Mischief; bane; that which destroys.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business. *Bacon.*

3. Ruin, more generally ruins, the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; as the ruins of Balbec, Palmyra or Persepolis; the ruins of a wall; a castle in ruins.

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the ruins of an old and vicious character. *Buckminster.*

4. The decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object; as, the venerable old man presents a great mind in ruins.

5. The cause of destruction.

They were the ruin of him and of all Israel. 2 Chron. xxviii.

RUIN, *v. t.* [Fr. *ruiner*.] To demolish; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; as, to ruin a city or an edifice.

2. To subvert; to destroy; as, to ruin a state or government.

3. To destroy; to bring to an end; as, to ruin commerce or manufactures.

4. To destroy in any manner; as, to ruin health or happiness; to ruin reputation.

5. To counteract; to defeat; as, to ruin a plan or project.

6. To deprive of felicity or fortune.

By thee rais'd I ruin all my foes. *Milton.*
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*

7. To impoverish; as, to be ruined by speculation.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. *Franklin.*

8. To bring to everlasting misery; as, to ruin the soul.

RUIN, *v. i.* To fall into ruins. *Milton.*

2. To run to ruin; to fall into decay or be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell. *Sandys.*

3. To be reduced; to be brought to poverty or misery.

If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall ruin the faster. *Locke.*

[*Note.* This intransitive use of the verb is now unusual.]

RUINATE, *v. t.* To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty. [*This word is ill formed and happily is become obsolete.*]

RUINATION, *n.* Subversion; overthrow; demolition. [*Inelegant and obsolete.*]

RUINED, *pp.* Demolished; destroyed; subverted; reduced to poverty; undone.

RUINER, *n.* One that ruins or destroys. *Chapman.*

RUINIFORM, *a.* [*L. ruina* and *form*.] Having the appearance of ruins, or the ruins of houses. Certain minerals are said to be ruiniform.

RUINING, *ppr.* Demolishing; subverting; destroying; reducing to poverty; bringing to endless misery.

RUINOUS, *a.* [*L. ruinosus*; *Fr. ruineux*.]

1. Fallen to ruin; entirely decayed; demolished; dilapidated; as an edifice, bridge or wall in a ruinous state.

2. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring certain ruin. Who can describe the ruinous practice of intemperance?

3. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins; as a ruinous heap. *Is. xvii.*

RUINOUSLY, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

RUINOUSNESS, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

RULE, *n.* [*W. rheol*; *Arm. reol*; *Sax. regol*, *reogol*; *Sw. Dan. G. D. regel*; *Fr. regle*; *Sp. regla*; *Port. regoa, regra*; *It. regola*; *L. regula*, from *rego*, to govern, that is, to stretch, strain or make straight. I suppose the Welsh *rheol* to be a contracted word.]

1. Government; sway; empire; control; supreme command or authority.

A wise servant shall have rule over a son that causeth shame. *Prov. xvii.*

And his stern rule the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

2. That which is established as a principle, standard or directory; that by which any thing is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction. Thus a statute or law is a rule of civil conduct; a canon is a rule of ecclesiastical government; the precept or command of a father is a rule of action or obedience to children; precedents in law are rules of decision to judges; maxims and customs furnish rules for regulating our social opinions and manners. The laws of God are rules for directing us in life, paramount to all others.

A rule which you do not apply, is no rule at all. *J. M. Mason.*

3. An instrument by which lines are drawn.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his rule. *South.*

4. Established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life. Every man should have some fixed rules for managing his own affairs.

5. In literature, a maxim, canon or precept to be observed in any art or science. *Encyc.*

6. In monasteries, corporations or societies, a law or regulation to be observed by the society and its particular members.

7. In courts, rules are the determinations

and orders of court, to be observed by its officers in conducting the business of the court.

8. In arithmetic and algebra, a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result.

9. In grammar, an established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words: Thus it is a rule in English, that *s* or *es*, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and is an exception to the rule.

Rule of three, is that rule of arithmetic which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term, as the second has to the first.

RULE, *v. t.* To govern; to control the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws. The emperors of the east rule their subjects without the restraints of a constitution. In limited governments, men are ruled by known laws.

If a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the church of God? *1 Tim. iii.*

2. To govern the movements of things; to conduct; to manage; to control. That God rules the world he has created, is a fundamental article of belief.

3. To manage; to conduct, in almost any manner.

4. To settle as by a rule.

That's a ruled case with the schoolmen. *Alderbury.*

5. To mark with lines by a ruler; as, to rule a blank book.

6. To establish by decree or decision; to determine; as a court.

RULE, *v. i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority.

By me princes rule. *Prov. viii.*

It is often followed by *over*.

They shall rule over their oppressors. *Is. xiv.*

We subdue and rule over all other creatures. *Ray.*

RU'LED, *pp.* Governed; controlled; conducted; managed; established by decision.

RU'LER, *n.* One that governs, whether emperor, king, pope or governor; any one that exercises supreme power over others.

2. One that makes or executes laws in a limited or free government. Thus legislators and magistrates are called rulers.

3. A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn on paper, parchment or other substance. When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, &c. it is called a plane scale. *Encyc.*

RU'LING, *ppr.* Governing; controlling the will and actions of intelligent beings, or the movements of other physical bodies.

2. Marking by a ruler.

3. Deciding; determining.

4. *a.* Predominant; chief; controlling; as a ruling passion.

RU'LY, *a.* [from *rule*.] Orderly; easily restrained. [*Not in use.*] [See *Unruly*.]

RUM, *n.* Spirit distilled from cane juice; or the scummings of the juice from the boil-