1. Loyalty. [Not in use.]
2. Reality. [Not in use.] 3. In law, immobility. [See Reality.]

REAM, n. [Sax. ream, a band; D. riem; RE/APING-HOOK, n. An instrument used RE/AR-GU'ARD, n. The body of an army Dan. rem or reem; Sw. rem; W. rhwym, in reaping; a sickle. a bond or tie. The Dutch word signifies REAPPAR/EL, r.t. [re and apparel.] To a strap, thong or girdle, and an oar, L. remus. In Fr. rame is a ream and an oar, REAPPAR/ELED, pp. Clothed again. shoot, L. rumus, a branch, for the shoots of trees or shrubs were the first bands used REAPPE/ARANCE, n. A second appearby men. See Gird and Bithe. The Italian has risma, and the Sp. Port. resma, a REAPPE'ARING, ppr. Appearing again. ream, G. riess. See Class Rm. No. 7.9.] REAPPLICA'TION, n. [See Reapply.] A

REAN'IMATE, v. t. [re and animate.] To apply again.

as a person dead or apparently dead; as, REAPPOINT', v. t. To appoint again. REAPPOINT' MENT, n. A second appoint-

2. To revive the spirits when dull or languid; to invigorate; to infuse new life or REAPPORTION, v.t. To apportion again. courage into; as, to reanimate dishearten-REAPPORTIONED, ed troops; to reanimate drowsy senses or

languid spirits. REAN/IMATED, pp. Restored to life or action.

REAN/IMATING, ppr. Restoring life to: invigorating with new life and courage.

REANIMA'TION, n. The act or operation of reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage or vigor.

nex again; to reunite; to annex what has been separated.

REANNEXA'TION, n. The act of annex-Marshall. ing again.

REANNEX'ED, pp. Annexed or united

REANNEX/ING, ppr. Annexing again; reuniting.

REAP, v. t. [Sax. rip, hrippe, gerip, harvest; ripan, to reap; ripe, ripe; rypan, to rip; allied probably to reafian, to seize, spoil, lay waste, L. rapio, G. reif, ripe, D. raapen, to reap, ryp, ripe, Gr. αρπη, a sickle, αρπαω, to reap, L. earpo, Eng. erop. See Class Rb. No. 18, 26, 27.1

1. To cut grain with a sickle; as, to reap wheat or rve.

When ye reap the harvest, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix.

2. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to reap a field.

3. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works: in a good or bad sense; as, to reap a benefit from exertions.

He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption. Gal. vi.

Ye have plowed wickedness; ye have reap- 4. To educate; to instruct. ed iniquity. Hos. x.

REAP, v. i. To perform the act or operation of reaping. In New England, farmers reap in July and August.

2. To receive the fruit of labor or works. They that sow in tears, shall reap in joy. 6. To rouse; to stir up.

Ps. exxvi.

as the fruit of labor or works.

sickle.

Milton, RE'APING, ppr. Cutting grain with a REAR-ADMIRAL. [See Admiral.]

More. sickle; receiving as the fruit of labor or RE'ARED, pp. Raised; lifted; brought up. the reward of works.

clothe again.

and if the English ream and the L. remus REAPPAR/ELING, ppr. Clothing again. are the same word, the primary sense is a REAPPE/AR, v. i. [re and appear.] To appear a second time.

ance

ment.

Apportioned pp.

REAPPORTIONING, ppr. Apportioning again.

REAPPORTIONMENT, n. A second apportionment.

REAR, n. [Fr. arriere; but this is compound; Arm. refr, rever, reor, the seat, the fundament; W. rhev, something thick, a REASCENT', n. A returning ascent; acbundle; rhevyr, the fundament. Rear is contracted from rever. Class Rb.]

REANNEX', v. t. [re and annex.] To an-I. In a general sense, that which is behind or backwards; appropriately, the part of an army which is behind the other, either when standing on parade or when marching; also, the part of a fleet which is behind the other. It is opposed to front or van. Bring up the rear.

2. The last class; the last in order.

Peacham. Coins 1 place in the rear. In the rear, behind the rest; backward, or in the last class. In this phrase, rear signifies the part or place behind.

REAR, a. [Sax. hrere.] Raw; rare; not well roasted or boiled.

2. [Sax. araran, to hasten; hreran, to excite.] Early. [A provincial word.]

REAR, v. t. [Sax. raran, reran, areran, to] ereet, to excite, to hasten; hreran, to excite; Sw. rora, to move; Dan. rorer, to move, stir, shake; rörig, quick, lively, rising in the stomach.]

I. To raise.

Who now shall rear you to the sun, or rank Your tribes

2. To lift after a fall.

In adoration at his feet I fell Submiss; he rear'd me. Alilton. 3. To bring up or to raise to maturity, as

young; as, to rear a numerous offspring. Thomson.

He wants a father to protect his youth. Southern. And *rear* him up to virtue.

5. To exalt; to elevate. Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind, Softens the high, and rears the abject mind.

Druten. And seeks the tusky boar to rear. RE'APED, pp. Cut with a sickle; received 7. To raise; to breed; as cattle. Harte. 8. To achieve; to obtain.

RE'APER, n. One that cuts grain with a To rear the steps, to ascend; to move up-Milton. ward.

educated; elevated.

that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

Donne. RE/ARING, ppr. Raising; educating; elevating.

> REAR-LINE, n. The line in the rear of an army.

> RE'AR-MOUSE, n. [Sax. hrere-mus.] The lether-winged bat. Shak. Abbot. REAR-RANK, n. The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

RE'ARWARD, n. [from rear. See Rereward.

I. The last troop; the rear-guard.

2. The end; the tail; the train behind.

Shak. 3. The latter part. Shak.

REASCEND', v. i. [re and ascend.] To rise, mount or climb again. Milton. Spenser. REASCEND', v. t. To mount or ascend again.

He mounts aloft and reascends the skies. Addison

REASCEND'ED, pp. Ascended again. REASCEND'ING, ppr. Ascending again. REASCEN'SION, n. The act of reascend-

ing; a remounting. clivity Cowper.

REASON, n. re'zn. [Ir. reasun; W. rheswm; Arm. resoun; Fr. raison; Sp. razon; Port. razam; It. ragione; L. ralio; Russ. razum; Goth. rathyo, an account, number, ratio; rathyan, to number; garathyan, to number or count; rodyan, to speak; D. rede, speech; reden, reason, argument; redenkunst, rhetorie; G. rede, reden; Sax. rad, rada, speech, reason; raswian. to reason. We find united the Sax. rad, speech, radan, redan, to read, the Greek ρεω, to say or speak, whence rhetoric, and the L. ratio, which is from ratus, and which proves reor to be contracted from redo, redor, and all unite with rod, L. radius, &c. Primarily, reason is that which is uttered. See Read. So Gr. 2000s, from heyw.

1. That which is thought or which is alledged in words, as the ground or cause of opinion, conclusion or determination. I have reasons which I may choose not to disclose. You ask me my reasons. I freely give my reasons. The judge assigns good reasons for his opinion, reasons which justify his decision. Hence in general,

The canse, ground, principle or motive of any thing said or done; that which supports or justifies a determination, plan or measure.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wick edness. I Pet. iii.

3. Efficient cause. He is detained by reason of sickness.

Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of its sterility of soil.

The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel-watch is by motion of the next wheel.

Spenser. 4. Final cause.

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes taken for true and clear principles; some-