

3. *Reflecting on*, casting censure or reproach.
REFLECTINGLY, *adv.* With reflection; with censure. *Swift.*

REFLECTION, *n.* [from *reflect*.] The act of throwing back; as the *reflection* of light or colors. The angle of incidence and the angle of *reflection* are always equal.

2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*

3. That which is reflected.
 As the sun in water we can bear,
 Yet not the sun, but his *reflection* there. *Dryden.*

4. The operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations; the review or reconsideration of past thoughts, opinions or decisions of the mind, or of past events. *Encyc.*

5. Thought thrown back on itself, on the past or on the absent; as melancholy *reflections*; delightful *reflections*.
 Job's *reflections* on his once flourishing estate, at the same time afflicted and encouraged him. *Atterbury.*

6. The expression of thought.

7. Attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation.
 This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*. *South.*

8. Censure; reproach cast.
 He died, and oh! may no *reflection* shed
 Its poisonous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

REFLECTIVE, *a.* Throwing back images; as a *reflective* mirror.
 In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride,
 Viewing her charms impair'd— *Prior.*

2. Considering the operations of the mind, or things past; as *reflective* reason. *Prior.*

REFLECTOR, *n.* One who reflects or considers. *Boyle.*

2. That which reflects.

REFLEX, *a.* [L. *reflexus*.] Directed back; as a *reflex* act of the soul, the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Hale.*

2. Designating the parts of a painting illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. *Encyc.*

3. In *botany*, bent back; reflected.

REFLEX, *n.* Reflection. [*Not used.*] *Hooker.*

REFLEX, *v. t.* To reflect. *Shak.*

2. To bend back; to turn back. [*Little used.*] *Gregory.*

REFLEXIBILITY, *n.* The quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected; as the *reflexibility* of the rays of light. *Newton.*

REFLEXIBLE, *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.
 The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*. *Cheyne.*

REFLEXION. [See *Reflection*.]

REFLEXITY, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

REFLEXIVE, *a.* Having respect to something past.
 Assurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith. *Hammond.*

REFLEXIVELY, *adv.* In a direction backward. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REFLOAT, *n.* [*re* and *float*.] Reflux; ebb; a flowing back. [*Little used.*] *Bacon.*

REFLORESCENCE, *n.* [*re* and *florescenc*.] A blossoming anew.

REFLOURISH, *v. i.* *reflurish*. [*re* and *flourish*.] To flourish anew. *Milton.*

REFLOURISHING, *ppr.* Flourishing again.

REFLOW, *v. i.* [*re* and *flow*.] To flow back; to ebb.

REFLOWING, *ppr.* Flowing back; ebbing. *Darwin.*

REFLUCTUATION, *n.* A flowing back.

REFLUENCE, *n.* [from *refluent*.] A flowing back.

REFLUENCY, *n.* [from *refluent*.] A flowing back. *Mountague.*

REFLUENT, *a.* [L. *refluens*; *re* and *flu*.] 1. Flowing back; ebbing; as the *refluent* tide.

2. Flowing back; returning, as a fluid; as *refluent* blood. *Arbutnot.*

REFLUX, *n.* [Fr. from L. *refluxus*.] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; as the flux and *reflux* of the tides; the flux and *reflux* of Euripus. *Brown.*

REFOCILLATE, *v. t.* [It. *refocillare*; Sp. *refocilar*; L. *refocillo*; *re* and the root of *focus*.] To refresh; to revive; to give new vigor to. [*Little used.*] *Aubrey.*

REFOCILLATION, *n.* The act of refreshing or giving new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment. [*Little used.*] *Middleton.*

REFOMENT, *v. t.* [*re* and *foment*.] To foment anew; to warm or cherish again. *Colgrave.*

2. To excite anew.

REFOMENTED, *pp.* Fomented or incited anew.

REFOMENTING, *ppr.* Fomenting anew; exciting again.

REFORM, *v. t.* [Fr. *reformer*; L. *reformo*; *re* and *formo*, to form.] 1. To change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; to restore to a former good state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age, but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

2. To change from bad to good; to remove that which is bad or corrupt; as, to *reform* abuses; to *reform* the vices of the age.

REFORM, *v. i.* To abandon that which is evil or corrupt, and return to a good state; to be amended or corrected. A man of settled habits of vice will seldom *reform*.

RE-FORM, *v. t.* [*re* and *form*; with the accent on the first syllable.] To form again; to create or shape anew.

REFORM, *n.* Reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt or depraved; as the *reform* of parliamentary elections; *reform* of government.

REFORMATION, *n.* The act of reforming; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of any thing vicious or corrupt; as the *reformation* of manners; *reformation* of the age; *reformation* of abuses.

Satire lashes vice into *reformation*. *Dryden.*

2. By way of eminence, the change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive purity, begun by Luther, A. D. 1517.

RE-FORMATION, *n.* The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as the

re-formation of a column of troops into a hollow square. *Mitford.*

REFORMED, *pp.* Corrected; amended; restored to a good state; as a *reformed* profligate; the *reformed* church.

RE-FORMED, *pp.* Formed anew.

REFORMER, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; as a *reformer* of manners or of abuses.

2. One of those who commenced the reformation of religion from popish corruption; as Luther, Melancthon, Zuinglius and Calvin.

REFORMING, *ppr.* Correcting what is wrong; amending; restoring to a good state.

RE-FORMING, *ppr.* Forming anew.

REFORMIST, *n.* One who is of the reformed religion. *Howell.*

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform.

REFORTIFICATION, *n.* A fortifying a second time. *Mitford.*

REFORTIFY, *v. t.* [*re* and *fortify*.] To fortify anew.

REFOSION, *n.* The act of digging up. *Bp. Hall.*

REFOUND, *v. t.* [*re* and *found*.] To found or cast anew. *Warton.*

REFRACT, *v. t.* [L. *refractus*, *refringo*; *re* and *frango*, to break.] To break the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course. A dense medium *refracts* the rays of light, as they pass into it from a rare medium.

REFRACTARIAS, *n.* A mineral.

REFRACTED, *pp.* Turned from a direct course, as rays of light.

2. *a.* In *botany*, bent back at an acute angle; as a *refracted* corol. *Martyn.*

REFRACTING, *ppr.* Turning from a direct course.

2. *a.* That turns rays from a direct course; as a *refracting* medium.

REFRACTION, *n.* The deviation of a moving body, chiefly rays of light, from a direct course. This is occasioned by the different densities of the mediums through which light passes.

Refraction out of a rarer medium into a denser, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton.*

Refraction may be caused by a body's falling obliquely out of one medium into another. *Encyc.*

Refraction double, the separation of a ray of light into two separate parts, by passing through certain transparent mediums, as the Iceland crystal. All crystals, except those whose primitive form is either a cube or a regular octahedron, exhibit double refraction.

REFRACTIVE, *a.* That refracts or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; as *refractive* densities. *Newton.*

REFRACTORINESS, *n.* [from *refractory*.] Perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience.

I never allowed any man's *refractoriness* against the privileges and orders of the house. *K. Charles.*

REFRACTORY, *a.* [Fr. *refractaire*; L. *refractorius*, from *refragor*, to resist; *re* and *frago*, from *frango*.]

1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance;