

the family of Sax. *bræs*, force; *ræsan*, to rush. But the application of it by Cowley in the passage below, seems to indicate its connection with the Sp. Port. *raiz*, root, L. *radix*.]

Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil; as racy cider; racy wine. Johnson.

Rich racy verses, in which we
The soil from which they come, taste, smell
and see. Cowley.

RAD, the old pret. of read. Spenser.

RAD, RED, ROD, an initial or terminating syllable in names, is the D. *raad*, G. *rath*, counsel; as in Conrad, powerful in counsel; Ethelred, noble counsel.

RAD'DLE, v. t. [probably from Sax. *wrad*, wrad or wrath, a band or wreath, or from the same root.]

To twist; to wind together. [Not in use.] Defoe.

RAD'DLE, n. [supra.] A long stick used in hedging; also, a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. Todd.

[I believe the two foregoing words are not used in the United States, and probably they are local.]

RAD'DOCK, } [from red, ruddy, which
RUD'DOCK, } n. sec.] A bird, the red-breast. Shak.

RA'DIAL, a. [from L. *radius*, a ray, a rod, a spoke. See Radius and Ray.]

Pertaining to the radius or to the fore arm of the human body; as the radial artery or nerve. Rush.

The radial muscles are two muscles of the fore arm, one of which bends the wrist, the other extends it.

Encyc. Parr.

Radial curves, in geometry, curves of the spiral kind, whose ordinates all terminate in the center of the including circle, and appear like so many semidiameters. Bailey.

RA'DIANCE, } n. [L. *radius*, radio, to
RA'DIANCY, } beam or shoot rays. See Radius and Ray.]

Properly, brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness; as the radiance of the sun.

The Son
Girt with omnipotence, with radiance
crown'd
Of majesty divine. Milton.

RA'DIANT, a. Shooting or darting rays of light; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendor; as the radiant sun.

Mark what radiant state she spreads.

Radiant in glittering arms and beamy pride. Milton.

RA'DIANT, n. In optics, the luminous point or object from which light emanates, that falls on a mirror or lens.

RA'DIANTLY, adv. With beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.

RA'DIATE, v. i. [L. *radio*. See Ray.] To issue in rays, as light; to dart, as beams of brightness; to shine.

Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. Locke.

2. To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point.

RA'DIATE, v. t. To enlighten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on. [Usually *irradiate*.] Hewyt.

RA'DIATE, a. In botany, a rayed or radiate corol or flower, is a compound flower consisting of a disk, in which the corollets or florets are tubular and regular, and of a ray, in which the florets are irregular. Martyn.

Or a flower with several semiflosculous florets set round a disk in form of a radiant star. Encyc.

RA'DIATED, pp. Adorned with rays of light. Addison.

2. Having crystals diverging from a center. Mineralogy.

RA'DIATING, ppr. Darting rays of light; enlightening; as the radiating point in optics.

RAD'IA-TION, n. [L. *radiatio*.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy brightness. Bacon.

2. The shooting of any thing from a center, like the diverging rays of light.

RAD'ICAL, a. [Fr. from L. *radicalis*, from *radix*, root. See Race and Ray.]

1. Pertaining to the root or origin; original; fundamental; as a radical truth or error; a radical evil; a radical difference of opinions or systems.

2. Implanted by nature; native; constitutional; as the radical moisture of a body. Bacon.

3. Primitive; original; underived; uncompounded; as a radical word.

4. Serving to origination.

5. In botany, proceeding immediately from the root; as a radical leaf or peduncle. Martyn.

RAD'ICAL, n. In philology, a primitive word; a radix, root, or simple underived uncompounded word.

2. A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.

3. In chemistry, an element, or a simple constituent part of a substance, which is incapable of decomposition. Parke.

That which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid, by its union with oxygen. Ure.

Compound radical, is the base of an acid composed of two or more substances. Thus a vegetable acid having a radical composed of hydrogen and carbon, is said to be an acid with a compound radical.

Radical quantities, in algebra, quantities whose roots may be accurately expressed in numbers. The term is sometimes extended to all quantities under the radical sign.

Radical sign, the sign $\sqrt{\quad}$ placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted; thus, \sqrt{a} or $\sqrt{a+b}$. Encyc. Bailey.

RADICALITY, n. Origination. Brown.

2. A being radical; a quantity which has relation to a root. Bailey.

RAD'ICALLY, adv. Originally; at the origin or root; fundamentally; as a scheme or system radically wrong or defective.

2. Primatively; essentially; originally; without derivation.

These great orbs thus radically bright.

Prior.

RAD'ICALNESS, n. The state of being radical or fundamental.

RAD'ICANT, a. [L. *radicans*.] In botany, rooting; as a radicant stem or leaf. Lee. Martyn.

RAD'ICATE, v. t. [L. *radicatus*, *radicor*, from *radix*, root.]

To root; to plant deeply and firmly; as radicated opinions; radicated knowledge. Glanville.

Meditation will radicate these seeds—

Hammond.

RAD'ICATE, } pp. or a. Deeply planted.
RAD'ICATED, }

—Prejudices of a whole race of people radicated by a succession of ages. Burke.

RAD'ICATION, n. [from *radicate*.] The process of raking root deeply; as the radication of habits.

2. In botany, the disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex and the radicles. Lee.

RAD'ICLE, n. [L. *radicula*, from *radix*.]

1. That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetating becomes the root. Encyc.

2. The fibrous part of a root, by which the stock or main body of it is terminated. Martyn.

RADIOMETER, n. [L. *radius*, rod, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

The forestaff, an instrument for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies. Ash.

RAD'ISH, n. [Sax. *radic*; D. *radys*; G. *radiss*; Corn. *rydhik*; Ir. *radis*; W. *rhuzgyll*, from *rhuzg*, red. See Raddy.]

A plant of the genus *Raphanus*, the root of which is eaten raw. Horse-radish is of the genus *Cochlearia*. Water-radish is of the genus *Sisymbrium*.

RA'DIUS, n. [L. *id.* a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke, that is, a shoot; *radio*, to shine, that is, to dart beams. See Ray.]

1. In geometry, a right line drawn or extending from the center of a circle to the periphery, and hence the semidiameter of the circle. In trigonometry, the radius is the whole sine, or sine of 90°.

2. In anatomy, the exterior bone of the fore arm, descending along with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

3. In botany, a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower, or radiated discous flower. Martyn.

RA'DIX, n. [L. a root.] In etymology, a primitive word from which spring other words.

2. In logarithms, the base of any system of logarithms, or that number whose logarithm is unity. Thus in Briggs', or the common system of logarithms, the radix is 10; in Napier's, it is 2.7182818284. All other numbers are considered as some powers or roots of the radix, the exponents of which powers or roots, constitute the logarithms of those numbers respectively.

3. In algebra, radix sometimes denotes the root of a finite expression, from which a series is derived. Hutton.

R'AFF, v. t. [G. *raffen*, to sweep, to seize or snatch. It seems to be from the root of