

**RESENTIVE**, *a.* Easily provoked or irritated; quick to feel an injury or affront. *Thomson.*

**RESENTMENT**, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment*; It. *risentimento*; Sp. *resentimiento*.]

1. The excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us; anger. This word usually expresses less excitement than *anger*, though it is often synonymous with it. It expresses much less than *wrath*, *exasperation*, and *indignation*. In this use, *resentment* is not the sense or perception of injury, but the excitement which is the effect of it.

Can heavenly minds such high *resentment* show? *Dryden.*

2. Strong perception of good. [Not in use.] *More.*

**RESERVATION**, *n.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. from *L. reservo*.]

1. The act of reserving or keeping back or in the mind; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure; as mental reservation.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

With reservation of a hundred knights. *Shak.*

In the United States, a tract of land not sold with the rest, is called a *reservation*.

3. Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in store. *Shak.*

4. In law, a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved, not conceded or granted; also, a proviso.

*Mental reservation* is the withholding of expression or disclosure of something that affects a proposition or statement, and which if disclosed, would materially vary its import.

*Mental reservations* are the refuge of hypocrites. *Encyc.*

**RESERVATIVE**, *a.* Keeping; reserving.

**RESERVATORY**, *n.* [from *reserve*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept. *Woodward.*

**RESERVE**, *v. t.* *rezerv'*. [Fr. *reserver*; *L. reservo*; *re* and *servo*, to keep.]

1. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose. The farmer sells his corn, *reserving* only what is necessary for his family.

Hast thou seen the treasures of hail, which I have *reserved* against the day of trouble? Job xxxviii.

2. To keep; to hold; to retain.

Will he *reserve* his anger for ever? Jer. iii.

3. To lay up and keep for a future time. 2 Pet. ii.

*Reserve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

**RESERVE**, *n.* *rezerv'*. That which is kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise a *reserve* in some other vessel for a continual supply. *Tillotson.*

2. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations. *Addison.*

3. Exception; something withheld.

Is knowledge so despis'd?

Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste? *Milton.*

4. Exception in favor.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*. *Rogers.*

5. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; backwardness; caution in personal behavior. *Reserve* may proceed from modesty, bashfulness, prudence, prudery or sullenness.

My soul surpris'd, and from her sex disjoin'd,  
Left all *reserve*, and all the sex behind. *Prior.*

6. In law, reservation.

In *reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use. He has large quantities of wheat in *reserve*. He has evidence or arguments in *reserve*.

*Body of reserve*, in military affairs, the third or last line of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.

**RESERVED**, *pp.* Kept for another or future use; retained.

2. *a.* Restrained from freedom in words or actions; backward in conversation; not free or frank.

To all obliging, yet *reserved* to all. *Wolsh.*  
Nothing *reserved* or sullen was to see. *Dryden.*

**RESERVEDLY**, *adv.* With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness or frankness. *Woodward.*

2. Scrupulously; cautiously; coldly. *Pope.*

**RESERVEDNESS**, *n.* Closeness; want of frankness, openness or freedom. A man may guard himself by that silence and *reservedness* which every one may innocently practice. *South.*

**RESERVER**, *n.* One that reserves.

**RESERVING**, *ppr.* Keeping back; keeping for other use or for use at a future time; retaining.

**RESERVOIR**, *n.* [Fr.] A place where anything is kept in store, particularly a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill-wheel and the like; a cistern; a mill-pond; a basin.

**RESET**, *n.* In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal. *Encyc.*

**RESETTLE**, *v. t.* [*re* and *settle*.] To settle again. *Swift.*

2. To install, as a minister of the gospel.

**RESETTLE**, *v. i.* To settle in the ministry a second time; to be installed.

**RESETTLED**, *pp.* Settled again; installed.

**RESETTLEMENT**, *n.* The act of settling or composing again.

The *resettlement* of my discomposed soul. *Norris.*

2. The state of settling or subsiding again; as the *resettlement* of lees. *Mortimer.*

3. A second settlement in the ministry.

**RESETTLING**, *ppr.* Settling again; installing.

**RESHIP**, *v. t.* [*re* and *ship*.] To ship again; to ship what has been conveyed by water or imported; as coffee and sugar imported

into New York, and *reshipped* for Hamburg.

**RESHIPMENT**, *n.* The act of shipping or loading on board of a ship a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been imported.

2. That which is reshipped.

**RESHIPPED**, *pp.* Shipped again.

**RESHIPPLING**, *ppr.* Shipping again.

**RESIDANCE**, *n.* [See *Resiant*.] Residence; abode. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

**RESIANT**, *a.* [Norm. *resiant*, *resseant*, from the *L. residere*. See *Reside*.] Resident; dwelling; present in a place. *Obs.* *Knolles.*

**RESIDE**, *v. i.* *s* as *z*. [Fr. *resider*; *L. residere*, *resido*; *re* and *sedere*, to sit, to settle.]

1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have a settled abode for a time. The peculiar uses of this word are to be noticed. When the word is applied to the natives of a state, or others who dwell in it as permanent citizens, we use it only with reference to the *part* of a city or country in which a man dwells. We do not say generally, that Englishmen *reside* in England, but a particular citizen *resides* in London or York, or at such a house in such a street, in the Strand, &c.

When the word is applied to strangers or travelers, we do not say, a man *resides* in an inn for a night, but he *resided* in London or Oxford a month or a year; or he may *reside* in a foreign country a great part of his life. A man lodges, stays, remains, abides, for a day or very short time, but *reside* implies a longer time, though not definite.

2. To sink to the bottom of liquors; to settle. *Obs.* *Boyle.*

[In this sense, *subside* is now used.]

**RESIDENCE**, *n.* [Fr.] The act of abiding or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as the *residence* of an American in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable *residences* in Normandy. *Hale.*

2. The place of abode; a dwelling; a habitation.

Caprea had been—the *residence* of Tiberius for several years.

3. That which falls to the bottom of liquors. *Obs.* *Bacon.*

1. In the *canon* and *common law*, the abode of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence*. *Blackstone.*

**RESIDENT**, *a.* [*L. residens*; Fr. *resident*.] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time, but not definite; as a minister *resident* at the court of St. James. A B is now *resident* in South America.

**RESIDENT**, *n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time. A B is now a *resident* in London.

2. A public minister who resides at a foreign court. It is usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors. *Encyc.*

**RESIDENTIARY**, *a.* Having residence. *More.*

**RESIDENTIARY**, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

*Eccles. Canons.*

**RESIDER**, *n.* One who resides in a particular place. *Swift.*