

word to a field, nor to a growth of corn, after harvest, nor is the word ever used in the plural. The first growth of grass for mowing is called the *first crop*, and the second *rowen*.

ROWER, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.

ROWING, *ppr.* Impelling, as a boat by oars.

ROWLEY-RAGG. [See *Ragg*.]

ROW-LOCK, *n.* That part of a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing.

Mar. Dict.

ROW-PORT, *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, for the use of an oar for rowing in a calm.

Mar. Dict.

ROYAL, *a.* [Fr. *royal*; It. *reale*; Sp. Port. *real*; contracted from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, king. See *Reck* and *Right*.]

1. Kingly; pertaining to a king; regal; as *royal* power or prerogative; as a *royal* garden; *royal* domains; the *royal* family.

2. Becoming a king; magnificent; as *royal* state.

3. Noble; illustrious.
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio?

Shak.

ROYAL, *n.* A large kind of paper. It is used as a noun or an adjective.

2. Among *seamen*, a small sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail; sometimes termed the top-gallant-royal.

Mar. Dict.

3. One of the shoots of a stag's head.

Bailey.

4. In *artillery*, a small mortar.

5. In *England*, one of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot, called the *royals*, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe.

James.

ROYALISM, *n.* Attachment to the principles or cause of royalty, or to a royal government.

Madison.

ROYALIST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Where Candish fought, the *royalists* prevailed.

Waller.

ROYALIZE, *v. t.* To make royal.

Shak.

ROYALLY, *adv.* In a kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be *royally* interr'd.

Dryden.

ROYALTY, *n.* [Fr. *royauté*; It. *realità*.]

1. Kingship; the character, state or office of a king.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty.

Holyday.

2. *Royalties*, plu. emblems of royalty; regalia.

Milton.

3. Rights of a king; prerogatives.

Encyc.

ROYNE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rogner*.] To bite; to gnaw. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

ROYNISH, *a.* [Fr. *rogneux*, mangy; Sp. *roñoso*; It. *rognosso*.]

Mean; paltry; as the *roynish* clown. [Not in use.]

Shak.

ROYTELET, *n.* [Fr. *roitelet*, from *roi*, king.] A little king. [Not in use.]

Heylin.

ROYTISH, *a.* Wild; irregular. [Not in use.]

Beaum.

RUB, *v. t.* [W. *rhubian*; D. *veeyen*; G. *reiben*, to rub, to grate, also to upbraid; *reiben*, a grater. Qu. L. *probrum*, *exprobro*; Gr. *ῥαβω*, to rub. We have the clements of

the word in *scrape*, *scrub*, L. *scribo*, Gr. *ῥαπω*. Class Rb. No. 30.]

1. To move something along the surface of a body with pressure; as, to *rub* the face or arms with the hand; to *rub* the body with flannel. Vessels are scoured or cleaned by *rubbing* them.

2. To wipe; to clean; to scour; but *rub* is a generic term, applicable to friction for every purpose.

3. To touch so as to leave behind something which touches; to spread over; as to *rub* any thing with oil.

4. To polish; to retouch; with *over*.

The whole business of our redemption is to *rub over* the defaced copy of the creation.

South.

5. To obstruct by collision. [Unusual.]

Shak.

In popular language, *rub* is used for teasing, fretting, upbraiding, reproaching or vexing with gibes or sarcasms.

To *rub down*, to clean by rubbing; to comb or curry, as a horse.

Dryden.

To *rub off*, to clean any thing by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to *rub off* rust.

To *rub out*, to erase; to obliterate; as, to *rub out* marks or letters.

2. To remove or separate by friction; as, to *rub out* a stain.

Sidney.

To *rub upon*, to touch hard.

To *rub up*, to burnish; to polish; to clean.

2. To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to *rub up* the memory.

RUB, *v. i.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; as, a wheel *rub*s against the gate-post.

2. To fret; to chafe; as, to *rub* upon a sore.

Dryden.

3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to *rub* through woods, as huntsmen; to *rub* through the world.

Chapman. L'Estrange.

RUB, *n.* The act of rubbing; friction.

2. That which renders motion or progress difficult; collision; hinderance; obstruction.

Now every *rub* is smoothed in our way.

Shak.

Upon this *rub* the English ambassadors thought fit to demur.

Hayward.

All sort of *rubs* will be laid in the way.

Davenant.

3. Inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl.

Shak.

4. Difficulty; cause of uneasiness; pinch.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*.

Shak.

5. Sarcasm; joke; something grating to the feelings.

RUB, } *n.* [rub and stone.] A stone, usually some kind of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone.

RUBBAGE, } for *rubbish*, vulgar and not used.

RUBBIDGE, }

RUBBLE, }

RUBBER, *n.* One that rubs.

2. The instrument or thing used in rubbing or cleaning.

Swift.

3. A coarse file, or the rough part of it.

Moxon.

4. A whetstone; a rubstone.

5. In *gaming*, two games out of three; or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games.

India rubber, elastic resin, or caoutchouc, a substance produced from the syringe tree of South America; a substance remarkably pliable and elastic.

Encyc.

RUBBISH, *n.* [from *rub*; properly, that which is rubbed off; but not now used in this limited sense.]

1. Fragments of buildings; broken or imperfect pieces of any structure; ruins.

He saw the towns one half in *rubbish* lie.

Dryden.

2. Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless.

3. Mingled mass; confusion.

Arbutnot.

RUBBLE-STONE, *n.* A stone, so called from its being rubbed and worn by water; graywacke.

Woodward.

RUBEFACIENT, *a.* [L. *rubefacio*, infra.] Making red.

RUBEFACIENT, *n.* In *medicine*, a substance or external application which excites redness of the skin.

RUBELLITE, *n.* [from L. *rubeus*, red.] A silicious mineral of a red color of various shades; the red shorl; siberite. It occurs in accumulated groups of a middle or large size, with straight tubular-like stria. In a red heat, it becomes snow-white and seems to phosphoresce.

Kirwan.

Rubellite is red tourmalin.

RUBESCENT, *a.* [L. *rubescens*, *rubesco*, from *rubeo*, to redden or to be red.]

Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color.

RUBICAN, *a.* [Fr. from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

Rubican color of a horse, is a bay, sorrel or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but the gray or white not predominant there.

Far. Dict.

RUBICEL, *n.* [L. *rubeo*, to be red.] A gem or mineral, a variety of ruby of a reddish color, from Brazil.

Nicholson.

RUBICUND, *a.* [L. *rubicundus*.] Inclining to redness.

RUBIED, *a.* Red as a ruby; as a *rubied* lip; *rubied* nectar.

Milton.

RUBIFIC, *a.* [L. *ruber* and *facio*.] Making red; as *rubific* rays.

RUBIFICATION, *n.* The act of making red.

Chemistry.

RUBIFORM, *a.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *form*.] Having the form of red; as, the *rubiform* rays of the sun are least refrangible.

Newton.

RUBIFY, *v. t.* [L. *ruber*, red, and *facio*, to make.] To make red.

[*Little used*.]

Broten.

RUBIOUS, *a.* [L. *rubeus*.] Red; ruddy.

[*Not in use*.]

RUBLE, *n.* *roo'bl*. [Russ. from *rublyu*, to cut.]

A silver coin of Russia, of the value of about fifty seven cents, or two shillings and seven pence sterling; in Russia, a hundred kopecks; originally, the fourth part of a grivna or pound, which was cut into four equal parts.

Russ. Dict. Tooke.

RUBRIC, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*; L. It. Sp. *rubrica*; from L. *rubeo*, to be red.]

1. In the *canon law*, a title or article in certain ancient law books; so called because written in red letters.

Encyc.

2. Directions printed in prayer books.