

The act of resuming, taking back or taking again; as the *resumption* of a grant.

RESUMPTIVE, *a.* Taking back or again.

RESUPINATE, *a.* [*L. resupinatus, resupino*; *re* and *supino, supinus*, lying on the back.]

In *botany*, reversed; turned upside down. A *resupinate* corol is when the upper lip faces the ground, and the lower lip the sky. A *resupinate* leaf is when the upper surface becomes the lower, and the contrary; or when the lower disk looks upward. *Martyn. Lec.*

RESUPINATION, *n.* [*supra.*] The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate or reversed, as a corol.

RESUPINE, *a.* Lying on the back.

RESURRECTION, *n. s* as *z.* [*Fr. from L. resurrectus, resurgo*; *re* and *surgo*, to rise.]

A rising again; chiefly, the revival of the dead of the human race, or their return from the grave, particularly at the general judgment. By the *resurrection* of Christ we have assurance of the future *resurrection* of men. 1 Pet. i.

In the *resurrection*, they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. Matt. xxii.

RESURVEY, *v. t.* [*re* and *survey*.] To survey again or anew; to review. *Shak.*

RESURVEY, *n.* A second survey.

RESURVEYED, *pp.* Surveyed again.

RESURVEYING, *ppr.* Surveying anew; reviewing.

RESUSCITATE, *v. t.* [*L. resuscito*; *re* and *suscito*, to raise.]

1. To revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

2. To reproduce, as a mixed body from its ashes. *Chemistry.*

RESUSCITATED, *pp.* Revived; revived; reproduced.

RESUSCITATING, *ppr.* Reviving; revivifying; reproducing.

RESUSCITATION, *n.* The act of reviving from a state of apparent death; the state of being revived. *Pope.*

2. The reproducing of a mixed body from its ashes. *Chemistry.*

RESUSCITATIVE, *a.* Reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

RETAIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. retailler*; *re* and *tail-ler*, to cut; *It. ritagliare*.]

1. To sell in small quantities or parcels, from the sense of cutting or dividing; *opposed to selling by wholesale*; as, to *retail* cloth or groceries.

2. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*

3. To tell in broken parts; to tell to many; as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

RETAIL, *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand. *Addison.*

RETAILED, *pp.* Sold in small quantities.

RETAILER, *n.* [This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally accented on the first syllable in America.]

One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels.

RETAILING, *ppr.* Selling in small quantities.

RETAIN, *v. t.* [*Fr. retenir*; *It. ritenere*; *Sp. retener*; *L. retineo*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.]

1. To hold or keep in possession; not to lose or part with or dismiss. The memory *retains* ideas which facts or arguments have suggested to the mind.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge. Rom. i.

2. To keep, as an associate; to keep from departure.

Whom I would have *retained* with me. Phil. 13.

3. To keep back; to hold.

An executor may *retain* a debt due to him from the testator. *Blackstone.*

4. To hold from escape. Some substances *retain* heat much longer than others. Metals readily receive and transmit heat, but do not long *retain* it. Seek cloths that *retain* their color.

5. To keep in pay; to hire.

A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the most learned father of their order to write in its defense. *Addison.*

6. To engage; to employ by a fee paid; as, to *retain* a counselor.

RETAIN, *v. i.* To belong to; to depend on; as coldness mixed with a somewhat languid relish *retaining* to bitterness. *Boyle.*

[Not in use. We now use *pertain*.]

2. To keep; to continue. [Not in use.]

RETAINED, *pp.* Held; kept in possession; kept as an associate; kept in pay; kept from escape.

RETAINER, *n.* One who retains; as an executor, who retains a debt due from the testator. *Blackstone.*

2. One who is kept in service; an attendant; as the *retainers* of the ancient princes and nobility.

3. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger on. *Shak.*

4. A servant, not a domestic, but occasionally attending and wearing his master's livery. *Encyc. Cowel.*

5. Among lawyers, a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counselor to maintain a cause.

6. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependence. *Bacon.*

RETAINING, *ppr.* Keeping in possession; keeping as an associate; keeping from escape; hiring; engaging by a fee.

RETAKE, *v. t.* pret. *retook*; *pp. retaken*. [*re* and *take*.] To take again. *Clarendon.*

2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to *retake* a ship or prisoners.

RETAKE, *n.* One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Kent.*

RETAKE, *ppr.* Taking again; taking from a captor.

RETAKE, *n.* A taking again; recapture.

RETALIATE, *v. t.* [*Low L. retaliio*; *re* and *talis*, from *talis*, like.]

To return like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received. It is now seldom used except in a bad sense, that is, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries. In war, enemies often *retaliate* the death or inhuman treatment of prisoners, the burning of towns or the plunder of goods.

It is unlucky to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whose works are so soon

forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors. *Swift.*

RETALIATE, *v. i.* To return like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an enemy.

RETALIATED, *pp.* Returned, as like for like.

RETALIATING, *ppr.* Returning, like for like.

RETALIATION, *n.* The return of like for like; the doing that to another which he has done to us; requital of evil. *South.*

2. In a good sense, return of good for good.

God takes what is done to others as done to himself, and by promise obliges himself to full *retaliation*. *Catany.*

[This, according to modern usage, is harsh.]

RETALIATORY, *a.* Returning like for like; as *retaliatory* measures; *retaliatory* edicts. *Canning. Walsh.*

RETARD, *v. t.* [*Fr. retarder*; *L. retardo*; *re* and *tardo*, to delay; *tardus*, slow, late. See *Target*.]

1. To diminish the velocity of motion; to hinder; to render more slow in progress; as, to *retard* the march of an army; to *retard* the motion of a ship. The resistance of air *retards* the velocity of a cannon ball. It is opposed to *accelerate*.

2. To delay; to put off; to render more late; as, to *retard* the attacks of old age; to *retard* a rupture between nations. My visit was *retarded* by business.

RETARD, *v. i.* To stay back. [Not in use.] *Brown.*

RETARDATION, *n.* The act of abating the velocity of motion; hinderance; the act of delaying; as the *retardation* of the motion of a ship; the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

RETARDED, *pp.* Hindered in motion; delayed.

RETARDER, *n.* One that retards, hinders or delays.

RETARDING, *ppr.* Abating the velocity of motion; hindering; delaying.

RETARDMENT, *n.* The act of retarding or delaying. *Cowley.*

RETCH, *v. i.* [*Sax. hræcan*; *Dan. rekke*, to reach, to stretch, to retch, to vomit; the same word as *reach*; the present orthography, *retch*, being wholly arbitrary. See *Reach*.]

To make an effort to vomit; to heave; as the stomach; to strain, as in vomiting; properly to *retch*.

RETCHLESS, careless, is not in use. [See *Reckless*.] *Dryden.*

RETECTION, *n.* [*L. relectus*, from *relego*, to uncover; *re* and *tego*, to cover.]

The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed; as the *relection* of the native color of the body. *Boyle.*

RETENT, *n.* That which is retained. *Kirwan.*

RETENTION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. retentio, retinco*; *re* and *teneo*, to hold.] The act of retaining or keeping.

2. The power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas. *Locke.*

3. In *medicine*, the power of retaining, or that state of contraction in the solid or vascular parts of the body, by which they hold their proper contents and prevent in-