

2. To erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown.

Shak.

[In this sense, *rase* and *erase* are now used.]

3. To extirpate.

And raze their factions and their family.

Shak.

RA'ZED, *pp.* Subverted; overthrown; wholly ruined; erased; extirpated.

RAZED, *n.* A ship of war cut down to a smaller size.

RA'ZING, *ppr.* Subverting; destroying; erasing; extirpating.

RA'ZOR, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*; It. *rasoio*; from Fr. *raser*, L. *rasus*, *rado*, to scrape.]

An instrument for shaving off beard or hair. Razors of a boar, a boar's tusks.

RA'ZORABLE, *a.* Fit to be shaved. [Not in use.] Shak.

RA'ZOR-BILL, *n.* An aquatic fowl, the *Alea torda*; also, the *Rhynchops nigra* or cut-water. Ed. Encyc.

RA'ZOR-FISH, *n.* A species of fish with a compressed body.

RA'ZURE, *n.* [Fr. *rasure*; L. *rasura*, from *rado*.]

The act of erasing or effacing; obliteration. [See *Rasure*.]

RE, a prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denotes return, repetition, iteration. It is contracted from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel, as in *redamo*, *redo*, *redintegrō*; Ar. رَدَّ, *radda*, to return,

restore, bring back, repel, to answer. Class Rd. No. 1. From the Latin or the original Celtic, the Italians, Spanish and French have their *re*, *ra*, as prefixes. In a few English words, all or most of which, I believe, we receive from the French, it has lost its appropriate signification, as in *rejoice*, *recommend*, *receive*.

REABSORB', *v. i.* [re and *absorb*.] To draw in or imbibе again what has been effused, extravasated or thrown off; used of fluids; as, to *reabsorb* chyle, lymph, blood, gas, &c.

2. To swallow up again.

REABSORBED, *pp.* Imbibed again.

REABSORBING, *ppr.* Reimbiling.

REABSORPTION, *n.* The act or process of imbibing what has been previously thrown off, effused or extravasated; the swallowing a second time. Lavoisier.

REACCESS', *n.* [re and *access*.] A second access or approach; a visit renewed.

Hakewill.

REACH, *v. t.* *Raught*, the ancient preterit, is obsolete. The verb is now regular; *pp.* *reached*. [Sax. *racan*, *recan*, *racan* or *hræcan*; Goth. *rakyan*; Ir. *righim*, *raichim*; Dan. *rekker*; D. *reiken*, *rekken*; G. *reichen*, *recken*; Sw. *räcka*; Gr. *opeya*; It. *recere*, to reach, retch or vomit; L. *rego*, to rule or govern, to make *right* or straight, that is, to strain or stretch, the radical sense. The English sense of *reach* appears in L. *porrigo* and *porricio*. We find in the Shemitic languages, Ch. נָרַח, to desire, to long for, Syr. رَاح; and רָחַץ, to desire. This is the Greek *opeya*, to reach, to stretch, the radical sense of de-

siring. The latter Syriac word is the Hebrew *רח* to weave; but the primary sense is to stretch or strain. This verb in Ara-

bic رَجَح signifies to send forth a grateful

smell, to breathe fragrance, the root of the L. *fragro*. But the primary sense is the same, to reach, to extend, to shoot forth.

The same word in Ethiopic ረገዐ signifies to congeal or condense, to make stiff or rigid. This is the L. *rigeo*, Gr. *peya*, and hence L. *frigeo*, whence *frigid*. This sense also is from stretching or drawing, making tense or rigid. The radical sense of *peya* is the same, whence *region*, and the Heb. *peya* the expanse of heaven or the firmament. The L. *rogo* has the same radical sense, to reach, to urge. See Class Rg. No. 1. 8. 15. 18. 21.]

1. To extend; to stretch; in a general sense; sometimes followed by *out* and *forth*; as, to reach *out* the arm. Hence,

2. To extend to; to touch by extending, either the arm alone, or with an instrument in the hand; as, to reach a book on the shelf; I cannot reach the object with my cane; the seaman reaches the bottom of the river with a pole or a line.

3. To strike from a distance.

O patron power, thy present aid afford,

That I may reach the beast. Dryden.

4. To deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to hand. He reached [to] me an orange.

He reached me a fidl cup. 2 Esdras.

5. To extend or stretch from a distance.

Reach hither thy finger—reach hither thy hand. John xx.

6. To arrive at; to come to. The ship reached her port in safety. We reached New York on Thursday. The letter reached me at seven o'clock.

7. To attain to or arrive at, by effort, labor or study; hence, to gain or obtain. Every artist should attempt to reach the point of excellence.

The best accounts of the appearances of nature which human penetration can reach, come short of its reality. Cheyne.

8. To penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they reach not the mind, there is no perception. Locke.

9. To extend to so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle.

The law reached the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. Locke.

If these examples of grown men reach not the case of children, let them examine.

Locke.

10. To extend to.

Thy desire leads to no excess that reaches blame. Milton.

11. To extend; to spread abroad.

Trees reach'd too far their pampered boughs. Milton.

12. To take with the hand.

Lest therefore now his bolder hand Reach also of the tree of life and eat. [Un-usual.] Milton.

13. To overreach; to deceive.

REACH, *v. i.* To be extended.

The new world reaches quite across the torrid zone. Boyle.

The border shall descend, and shall reach to the side of the sea of Chinnereth eastward. Num. xxxiv.

And behold, a ladder set on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii.

2. To penetrate.

Ye have slain them in a rage that reacheth to heaven. 2 Chron. xxviii.

3. To make efforts to vomit. [See *Retch*.]

Cheyne.

To reach after, to make efforts to attain to or obtain.

He would be in a posture of mind, reaching after a positive idea of infinity. Locke.

REACH, *n.* In a general sense, extension; a stretching; extent.

2. The power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand. The book is not within my reach. The bottom of the sea is not within the reach of a line or cable.

3. Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, physical or moral. He used all the means within his reach. The causes of phenomena are often beyond the reach of human intellect.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know.

Pope.

4. Effort of the mind in contrivance or research; contrivance; scheme.

—Drawn by others who had deeper reaches than themselves to matters which they least intended. Haywood.

5. A fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage.

The duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design. Bacon.

6. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech

To grosser issues, nor to larger reach

Than to suspicion. Shak.

7. Extent.

And on the left hand, hell

With long reach interpos'd. Milton.

8. Among *seamen*, the distance between two points on the banks of a river, in which the current flows in a straight course.

Mar. Dict.

9. An effort to vomit.

REACHED, *pp.* Stretched out; extended; touched by extending the arm; attained to; obtained.

REACHER, *n.* One that reaches or extends; one that delivers by extending the arm.

REACHING, *ppr.* Stretching out; extending; touching by extension of the arm; attaining to; gaining; making efforts to vomit.

REACT', *v. i.* [re and *act*.] To act or perform a second time; as, to react a play. The same scenes were reacted at Rome.

REACT', *v. i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force. Every elastic body reacts on the body that impels it from its natural state.

2. To act in opposition; to resist any influence or power.

REACTED, *pp.* Acted or performed a second time.

REACTING, *ppr.* Acting again; reacting, resisting the impulse of another body.

REACTION, *n.* In *physics*, counteraction; the resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body, which