

NEW COLLEGE EDITION



THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE
DICTIONARY
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common-law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

© 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1976, 1978 by Houghton Mifflin Company
All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to
Dictionary Division, Houghton Mifflin Company
One Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02107

All rights reserved under Bern and Pan-American Copyright Conventions

ISBN: 0-395-20360-0 (new college edition; thumb-indexed)
0-395-20359-7 (new college edition; plain edges)
0-395-24575-3 (high-school edition)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 76-86995

Manufactured in the United States of America

Computer-composed by Inforonics, Inc.
in Maynard, Massachusetts

pie/ir pier/j judge/ /
ɒp/r roar/s sauce/

emotional gratification: "There is now scarcely any outlet for energy in this country except business." (John Stuart Mill). b. A means of achieving self-expression. 3. a. A commercial market for goods or services. b. A store that sells the goods of a particular manufacturer or molecule. 4. *Electricity*. A receptacle, especially one mounted in a wall, that is connected to a power supply and equipped with a socket for a plug.

out-li-er (out/'lir) *n.* 1. A portion of anything that exists or lies apart from the main body or system to which it belongs. 2. One whose domicile lies at some appreciable remove from his place of business. 3. *Geology*. A portion of stratified rock separated from a main formation by erosion. 4. In U.S. frontier regions of the 19th century, a bushwhacker or marauder who lived out in the woods.

out-line (out/'lin) *n.* 1. a. A line described in the plane of vision by the outer boundary of any object or figure. b. *Plural*. Contours delineating such a figure; lineaments. c. Contour; shape. 2. a. A series of lines in which objects are delineated in contours without shading. 3. A general description or schematic summary. b. An abstract. c. A schematic synopsis of a written work. d. A preliminary draft or plan. 4. *Plural*. The salient characteristics or general principles of a given subject; gist: *They agreed as to the grand outlines, but quibbled over particulars.* —See Synonyms at **form**. —*tr.v.* **outlined**, **-lining**, **-lines**. 1. To draw the outline of. 2. To display or accentuate the outline of. 3. To give the main points of; summarize.

out-live (out-'liv) *tr.v.* **lived**, **-living**, **-lives**. 1. To live longer than; outlast. 2. To live through; survive.

Synonyms: *outlive, outlast, survive*. These verbs all mean to live longer than another person or thing. *Outlive* often implies the capacity for enduring in competition: *outlive one's enemies*. Sometimes it refers to going beyond a certain time: *He outlived his usefulness*. *Outlast* can often be used interchangeably with *outlive*, but it more commonly applies to things, stressing duration, rather than to persons. When applied to persons, *outlast* suggests endurance. *Survive* may be used with reference merely to living longer than another: *He is survived by his wife*. However, *survive* has the more common meaning of remaining alive after a dangerous event: *He survived the auto accident*.

out-look (out/'look) *n.* 1. The act of looking out. 2. a. A place where something can be viewed. b. The view seen from such a place. 3. A point of view or attitude. 4. The probable result; prospect. —See Synonyms at **prospect**.

out-ly-ing (out/'liŋg) *adj.* Comparatively distant or remote from a center or middle.

out-mod-ed (out-'mɔd'ɪd) *adj.* 1. Not in fashion. 2. No longer usable or practical; obsolete: "an unpardonable reversion to an outmoded imperialism." (W.L. Morton).

out-most (out-'most) *adj.* Farthest out; outermost.

out-num-ber (out-'nʌm'bər) *tr.v.* **bered**, **-bering**, **-bers**. To exceed the number of; be more numerous than.

out-of-date (out-'ɔv-dæt) *adj.* Outmoded; old-fashioned.

out-of-door. Variant of **outdoor**.

out-of-doors. Variant of **outdoors**.

out-of-the-way (out-'ɔv-thə-wā) *adj.* 1. Distant; remote; secluded. 2. Out of the ordinary; unusual.

out-pa-tient (out-'piʃənt) *n.* A patient who receives treatment at a hospital or clinic, rather than being hospitalized.

out-play (out-'plā) *tr.v.* **played**, **playing**, **-plays**. To surpass (one's opponent) in playing some game.

out-post (out-'pɒst) *n.* 1. A detachment of troops stationed at a distance from a main unit of forces. 2. The station occupied by such troops. 3. Any outlying settlement.

out-pour (out-'pɔr-, -pɔr') *tr.v.* **poured**, **-pouring**, **-pours**. To pour out. —*n.* (out-'pɔr-, -pɔr'). A rapid outflow; an outpouring. —*out-pour'er* *n.*

out-pour-ing (out-'pɔrŋg-, -pɔrŋg) *n.* 1. The act of pouring out: "He cannot give himself fully in an outpouring of love unless someone else is there" (Walter J. Ong). 2. Something that pours out: "His heart poured out." —*tr.v.* **outpoured**, **-pouring**, **-pours**. 1. To pour out. 2. The amount of something produced or manufactured during a given span of time. 3. *Technology*. a. The energy, power, or work produced by a system. b. The information produced by a computer from a specific input.

out-ra-ge (out-'rāj) *n.* 1. An act of extreme violence or viciousness. 2. Any act grossly offensive to decency, morality, or good taste. 3. A severe insult or offense to one's integrity or pride: "I have only had insults and outrage from her's" (Thackeray). 4. A feeling of resentful anger. —*tr.v.* **outraged**, **-raging**, **-rages**. 1. To commit an outrage upon. 2. To rape. 3. To produce anger or resentment in: *Incompetence outraged him.* —See Synonyms at **outrage**. —*adj.* **outraged**, **-outraging**, **-outrages**. "excess," atrocity, from *outr* (to go beyond).

out-ra-geous (out-'rājəs) *adj.* 1. a. Being an outrage; grossly offensive; heinous. b. Disgraceful; shameful: "I thought it was outrageous that our small temple still had some empty seats." (Malcolm X). 2. Having no regard for morality. 3. Violent or unrestrained in temperament or behavior. 4. Extravagant; immoderate; extreme: *She spends an outrageous amount on clothes.*

out-ra'-geous-ly *adv.* —*out-ra'-geous-ness* *n.*

Synonyms: *outrageous, flagrant, infamous, monstrous*. These adjectives describe behavior grossly offensive or revolting to society, and are often used interchangeably. *Outrageous* applies to any action, or result of an action, so distasteful or appalling as to be shocking or intolerable: *an outrageous remark*. *Outrageous price*. *Flagrant* adds to outrageous the idea of defiance of recognized authority: *a flagrant violation of the law*. *Infamous* has a personal sense, suggesting scandalous odious

Latin *Polonia*, Poland, from Polish *Polska*, "field-dwellers," POLAND.]

polo-ni-um (pō-lō-nē-əm) *n.* *Symbol Po* A naturally radioactive metallic element, occurring in minute quantities as a product of radium disintegration and produced by bombarding bismuth or lead with neutrons. It has 27 isotopes ranging in mass number from 192 to 218, of which Po 210, with a half-life of 138.39 days, is the most readily available. Atomic number 84, melting point 254°C, boiling point 962°C, specific gravity 9.32, valence 2, 4, 6. See *element*. [From Latin *Polonia*, Poland (see *polonia*), native country of its discoverers, the Curies.]

polo shirt. A pullover sport shirt of knitted cotton, usually having short sleeves and a buttoned collar.

Pol-ska. The Polish name for Poland.

Pol-ta-va (pōl-tā'vā). A city in east-central Ukraine, about 90 miles southwest of Kharkov. Population, 170,000.

pol-ter-geist (pōl'tar-gist') *n.* A ghost that manifests itself by noises and rappings. [German *Poltergeist*: *poltern*, to make noises, rattle, knock, from Middle High German *boldern*, *boldern* (see *bhel-* in Appendix*) + German *Geist*, ghost, from Old High German *geist* (see *ghel-* in Appendix*).]

Pol-tor-atsk. The former name for Ashkhabad.

pol-troon (pōl-trōn') *n.* *Archaic*. A base coward. [Old French *poltron*, from Old Italian *poltrone*, "foal" from *poltra*, from Vulgar Latin *pultier* (unattested), from Latin *pulus*, young animal. See *pou-* in Appendix*.] —**pol-troon-er-ry** *n.*

poly-. Indicates: 1. More than one, many, or much; for example, *polygamy*. 2. More than usual; abnormal or excessive; for example, *polydipsia*. [From Greek *polus*, much, many. See *pol-* in Appendix*.]

poly-am-ide (pōl'ē-ām'id') *n.* *Chemistry*. A polymer containing repeated amide groups, as in various kinds of nylon.

poly-an-drous (pōl'ē-ān'drās) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or practicing polyandry. 2. *Botany*. Having an indefinite number of stamens. [Greek *polandros*. See *polyandry*.]

poly-an-dry (pōl'ē-ān'drē) *n.* 1. The state or practice of having more than one husband at a single time. 2. *Botany*. The condition of being polyandrous. [Greek *polandria*, from *polandros*: *POLY-* + *-ANDROS*.]

poly-an-thus (pōl'ē-ān'thās) *n., pl. -thuses*. Any of a group of hybrid garden primroses having clusters of variously colored flowers. [New Latin, from Greek *polanthos*, "having many flowers": *POLY-* + *-ANTHOS*.]

polyanthus narcissus. A bulbous plant, *Narcissus tazetta*, native to Eurasia, having clusters of fragrant white or yellow flowers.

poly-a-tom-ic (pōl'ē-ā-tōm'ik) *adj.* *Physics*. Having three or more atoms as constituents. Said especially of molecules.

poly-ba-sic (pōl'ē-bā'sik) *adj.* *Chemistry*. Polyprotic (see).
poly-ba-site (pōl'ē-bā'sīt') *n.* A black mineral with a metallic luster, containing silver, copper, antimony, and sulfur, essentially (Ag, Cu)₁₀Sb₂S₁₁, often found in veins of silver. [German *Polybasit*: *POLY-* + *BASIS* + *-ITE*.]
Pol-yb-i-us (pōl'ē-bē-ās). 205?-125? B.C. Greek historian.

Pol-y-carp (pōl'ē-kārp'), *Saint*. A.D. 69?-155? Christian martyr, bishop of Smyrna, and one of the Apostolic Fathers.

poly-car-pel-lary (pōl'ē-kārp'pā-lēr'ē) *adj.* *Botany*. Having or consisting of many carpels. [*POLY-* + *CARPEL* + *-ARY*.]

poly-car-pous (pōl'ē-kārp'pās) *adj.* Also *poly-car-pic* (-pik). *Botany*. Having fruit with two or more carpels. [*POLY-* + *-CARPOUS*.] —**poly-y-car-py** *n.*

poly-chaete (pōl'ē-kēt') *n.* Also *poly-chete*. Any of various marine worms of the class Polychaeta, having paired, flattened, bristle-tipped organs of locomotion. [New Latin *Polychaeta*, from Greek *polukhaítēs*, with much hair: *POLY* + *khaítē*, long hair, *CHAETA*.] —**poly-y-chaete**, **poly-y-chae'tous** *adj.*

poly-y-chro-mat-ic (pōl'ē-krō-māt'ik) *adj.* Also *poly-y-chro-mic* (-krō'mik), *poly-y-chro-mous* (-krō'mās). Having many colors or manifesting changes of color.

poly-y-chro-mat-o-phil-i-a (pōl'ē-krō-māt'ō-fil'ē-ā) *n.* Also *poly-y-chro-mo-phil-i-a* (-krō'mō-fil'ē-ā). *Medicine*. Susceptibility to staining with more than one type of dye, as seen in diseased red blood cells. [*POLY-* + *CHROMATO-* + *-PHILIA*.] —**poly-y-chro-mat-o-phil'ic** *adj.*

poly-y-chrome (pōl'ē-krōm') *adj.* 1. Having many or various colors; polychromatic. 2. Made or decorated in many or various colors. —*n.* An object having or decorated in many colors. [Greek *polukhrōmos*: *POLY-* + *-CHROME*.]

poly-y-chro-my (pōl'ē-krō'mē) *n.* The art of employing many colors in decoration, especially in architecture and statuary.

poly-y-clin-ic (pōl'ē-klīn'ik) *n.* A clinic or hospital that treats all types of diseases and injuries.

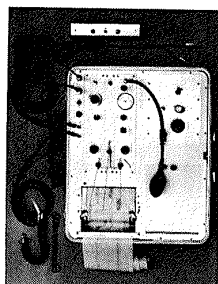
Pol-y-clit-tus (pōl'ē-klīt'tās). Greek sculptor and architect of the fifth century B.C.

poly-y-con-ic projection (pōl'ē-kōn'ik). *Geography*. A conic map projection having distances between meridians along every parallel equal to those distances on a globe. The central geographic meridian is a straight line and the others are curved, while the parallels are arcs of circles.

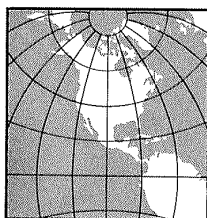
poly-y-cot-y-le-don (pōl'ē-kōt'ē-lēd'n) *n.* Also *poly-y-cot* (pōl'ē-kōt'). *Botany*. A plant having several cotyledons. —**poly-y-cot-y-le-don-ous** *adj.*

poly-y-cy-the-mi-a (pōl'ē-sī-thēmē-ā) *n.* *Pathology*. A condition marked by an abnormally large number of red cells in the blood. [*POLY-* + *CYT(O)-* + *-HEMIA*.]

poly-y-dac-tyl (pōl'ē-dāk'tal) *adj.* Also *poly-y-dac-ty-lous* (-tā-lās). Having more than the normal number of fingers or toes. —*n.* A polydactyl person or animal. [Greek *polydaktylos*: *POLY-* + *DACTYL*.] —**poly-y-dac'tyl-ism**, **poly-y-dac'tyl-y** *n.*



polygraph



polyconic projection
Polyconic projection of
North America

poly-y-dem-ic (pōl'ē-dēm'ik) *adj.* *Ecology*. Occurring in or inhabiting two or more regions. [*POLY-* + (EN)DEMIC.]

poly-y-dip-si-a (pōl'ē-dip'sē-ā) *n.* Excessive or abnormal thirst. [New Latin: *POLY-* + Greek *dipsa*, thirst (see *dipsas*).] —**poly-y-dip'sic** *adj.*

poly-y-em-bryo-o-ny (pōl'ē-ēm'brē-ō-nē, -ēm-brī'ā-nē) *n.* *Biology*. The development of more than one embryo from a single egg or ovule. [From *POLY-* + *EMBRYO(N)* + *-Y*.] —**poly-y-em'br-yo-nic** (-ēm'brē-ōn'ik) *adj.*

poly-y-es-ter (pōl'ē-ēs'tēr) *n.* *Chemistry*. Any of numerous synthetic resins, produced chiefly by reaction of dibasic acids with dihydric alcohols. Reinforced polyester resins are light, strong, and weather-resistant, and are used in boat hulls, swimming pools, and waterproof fibers, adhesives, and molded parts. [*POLY-* + *ESTER*.] —**poly-y-es'ter-i-fi-ca'tion** *n.*

poly-y-eth-y-l-ene (pōl'ē-ēth'ē-lēn') *n.* Also chiefly *British poly-thene* (pōl'ā-thēn'). *Chemistry*. A polymerized ethylene resin, used especially in the form of films and sheets for packaging, or molded for a wide variety of containers, kitchenware, and tubing. [*POLY*(MER) + *ETHYLENE*.]

poly-y-a-la (pōl'ē-gā-lā) *n.* Any plant of the genus *Polygala*, a milkwort (see). [New Latin *Polygala*, from Latin, from Greek *polugalon*: *POLY-* + *gala*, milk (see *melg-* in Appendix*).]

poly-y-a-mist (pōl'ē-gā-mist) *n.* One who practices polygamy.

poly-y-a-mous (pōl'ē-gā-mās) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, engaged in, or characterized by polygamy. 2. *Botany*. a. Having both hermaphroditic and unisexual flowers on the same plant. b. Having either hermaphroditic or unisexual flowers on different plants of the same species. [Greek *polugamos*: *POLY-* + *-GAMOS*.] —**poly-y-a-mous-ly** *adv.*

poly-y-a-my (pōl'ē-gā-mē) *n.* The state or practice of having more than one wife, husband, or mate at a single time. [Old French *polygamie*, from Late Latin *polygamia*, from Greek *polugamia*: *POLY-* + *-GAMY*.]

poly-y-gene (pōl'ē-jēn') *n.* One of a set of cooperating genes, each producing a small quantitative effect. Also called "quantitative gene." Compare *oligogene*.

poly-y-gene-sis (pōl'ē-jēn'sis) *n.* The derivation of a species or type from more than one ancestor. Compare *monogenesis*. [New Latin: *POLY-* + *-GENESIS*.] —**poly-y-gen'e-sist** *n.* —**poly-y-gen-et'ic** (pōl'ē-jā-nēt'ik), **poly-y-gen'ic** (-jēn'ik), **poly-y-gen'ous** (pōl'ē-jā-nās) *adj.*

poly-y-glōt (pōl'ē-glōt') *adj.* Speaking, writing, written in, or composed of several languages. —*n.* 1. A person with a reading, writing, or speaking knowledge of several languages. 2. A book, especially a Bible, containing several versions of the same text in different languages. 3. A mixture or confusion of languages. [French *polyglotte*, from Greek *poluglōtos*: *POLY-* + *glōtta*, glossa, tongue (see *glōgh-* in Appendix*).] —**poly-y-glōt-ism**, **poly-y-glōt'ism** *n.*

poly-y-gon (pōl'ē-gōn') *n.* *Geometry*. A closed plane figure bounded by three or more line segments. [Late Latin *polygōnum*, from Greek *polugōnon*, from *polugōnos*, "having many angles": *POLY-* + *-GON*.] —**poly-y-g'o-nal** (pōl'ē-g'ō-nāl) *adj.* —**poly-y-g'o-nally** *adv.*

poly-y-g'o-num (pōl'ē-g'ō-nūm) *n.* Any of numerous plants of the widely distributed genus *Polygonum*, characterized by stems with knotted joints. [New Latin, from Greek *polugonon*, knotgrass: *POLY-* + *gonu*, knee (see *genu-* in Appendix*).]

poly-y-graph (pōl'ē-grāf', -grāf') *n.* An instrument that simultaneously records changes in such physiological processes as heartbeat, blood pressure, and respiration, and is sometimes used in lie detection. [Greek *polugraphos*, "writing a lot": *POLY-* + *-GRAPH*.] —**poly-y-graph'ic** *adj.*

poly-y-gy-n-y (pōl'ē-gē-nē) *n.* The condition or practice of having more than one wife or female mate at a single time. [*POLY-* + Greek *gynē*, woman (see *gwen-* in Appendix*).] —**poly-y-gy-nous** *adj.*

poly-y-he-dral angle (pōl'ē-hē'drāl). *Geometry*. The configuration formed by three or more planes having intersections that form a common vertex. Compare *solid angle*.

poly-y-he-dron (pōl'ē-hē'drōn) *n., pl. -drons or -dra* (-dra). *Geometry*. A solid bounded by polygons. [New Latin, from Greek *poluedron*, neuter of *poluedros*, having many sides or seats: *POLY-* + *-HEDRON*.] —**poly-y-he'dral** *adj.*

poly-y-his-tor (pōl'ē-his'tar) *n.* A polymath. [From Greek *poliustōr*: *POLY-* + *histōr*, learned (see *weid-* in Appendix*).] —**poly-y-his'tor'ic** (-his'tōr'ik, -tōr'ik) *adj.*

poly-y-his'tor-ic (pōl'ē-his'tōr'ik, -tōr'ik) *adj.* *Chemistry*. Containing at least two hydroxyl groups. [*POLY-* + *HYDRIC*.]

poly-y-hym-ni-a (pōl'ē-him'nē-ā). Also **Pol-yim-ni-a** (pōl'im'nē-ā). *Greek Mythology*. The Muse of singing, rhetoric, and mime. [Latin, from Greek *Polyumnia*, from *polumnos*, abounding in songs: *POLY-* + *hymnos*, HYMN.]

poly-y-mas-ti-gote (pōl'ē-mās'tā-gōt') *adj.* *Zoology*. Having a tuftlike arrangement of flagella. [*POLY-* + Greek *mastix* (stem *mastig-*), whip + *-ATE*.]

poly-y-math (pōl'ē-māth') *n.* A person of great or varied learning. [Greek *polymathēs*: *POLY-* + *math-*, stem of *manthanein*, to learn (see *mendh-* in Appendix*).] —**poly-y-math'**, **poly-y-math'ic** *adj.*

poly-y-mer (pōl'ā-mār) *n.* *Chemistry*. Any of numerous natural and synthetic compounds of usually high molecular weight, consisting of up to millions of repeated linked units, each a relatively light and simple molecule. [From *POLYMERIC*.]

poly-y-mer-ic (pōl'ā-mēr'ik) *adj.* *Chemistry*. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a polymer. [From Greek *polymerēs*, having many parts: *POLY-* + *-MEROS*.] —**poly-y-mer'i-cal-ly** *adv.* —**poly-y-mer-ism** (pōl'im'ā-riz'm, pōl'ā-mā-) *n.*

poly-mor-phism (pōl'ē-mōr'fizm) *n.* 1. The uniting of a polymer. 2. Any chemical process by which a compound undergoes polymerization.

poly-mor-phous (pōl'im'ōr'ās) *adj.* *Physics*. [*POLY-* + *-MER* + *PHOS* (pōl'ē-mōr'f) + *-OUS*.] —**poly-y-mor-phic** (pōl'ē-mōr'fik) *adj.*

poly-y-mor-phism (pōl'ē-mōr'fiz-m) *n.* The condition of being polymorphic. form of a compound that [From *polymorphous*, having many forms: *POLY-* + *-MORPHOUS*.]

poly-y-mor-phism (pōl'ē-mōr'fiz-m) *n.* The condition of being polymorphic. form of a compound that [From *polymorphous*, having many forms: *POLY-* + *-MORPHOUS*.]

poly-y-ne-sia (pōl'ā-nē'shā) *n.* A condition of Oceania, a scatter of southeastern Pacific Ocean to Hawaii and east to Easter Island, from Greek *nesos*, island.

poly-y-ne-sian (pōl'ā-nē'shā) *n.* Polynesian, its inhabitants, the brown-skinned native islanders, Maoris, Samoans, a subfamily of Austronesian.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

poly-y-no-mi-al (pōl'ē-nō'mē-āl) *n.* A polynomial consisting of more than two taxonomic designation or 2. *Mathematics*. a. An algebraic expression, each term and one or more variables. For example, the general 1. single real variable x is $a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n$, where $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$ are real numbers.

resecare, to cut off : *re-*, back, off + *secare*, to cut (see *sek-* in Appendix*.)

re-section (ri-sék'shən) *n.* The surgical removal of part of an organ or structure.

re-se-da (ri-sé'də) *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Reseda*, which includes the mignonette. 2. Grayish or dark green to yellow green or light olive. See *color*. [New Latin, from Latin *reseda*.] —*re-se'da* *adj.*

re-semblance (ri-zém'blans) *n.* 1. The condition or quality of resembling something; similarity in nature, form, or appearance; likeness. 2. Something that resembles another; a likeness; semblance. —See Synonyms at *likeness*.

re-sembl-ble (ri-zém'bal) *tr.v.* -bled, -bling, -bles. To have a similarity to; be like. [Middle English *resemblen*, from Old French *resembler* : *re-* (intensifier) + *sembler*, to be like, from Latin *simulare*, *simulare*, to imitate, from *similis*, like (see *sem-* in Appendix*.)] —*re-sém'bler* *n.*

re-sent (ri-zént') *tr.v.* -sented, -sensing, -sents. To feel indignantly aggrieved at (an act, situation, or person). [Obsolete French *resentir*, to feel strongly : *re-* (intensifier) + *sentir*, to feel, from Latin *sentire* (see *sent-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sent-ful (ri-zént'fəl) *adj.* Full of, characterized by, or inclined to feel resentment. —*re-sent'ful-ly* *adv.* —*re-sent'ful-ness* *n.*

re-sent-ment (ri-zént'mənt) *n.* Indignation or ill will felt as a result of a real or imagined offense. See Synonyms at *anger*.

re-ser-pine (ri-sür'pin, -pén', ré'sér-pin, -pén') *n.* A white to yellowish powder, $C_{17}H_{14}N_2O_8$, isolated from the roots of certain species of rauwolfia, and used as a sedative and tranquilizer. [German *Reserpin*, from New Latin *Rauwolfia serpentina*, a species of snakeroot : *RAUWOLFIA* + Late Latin *serpentina*, feminine of *serpentinus*, SERPENTINE.]

re-ser-va-tion (ré'sér-vā'shən) *n.* 1. The act of reserving; a keeping back or withholding. 2. Something that is kept back or withheld. 3. A limiting qualification, condition, or exception. 4. A tract of land set apart by the Federal government for a special purpose; especially, one for the use of an American Indian people or tribe. 5. a. An arrangement by which accommodations are secured in advance, as in a hotel or on an airplane. b. The accommodations so secured. c. The record or promise of such an arrangement. —See Synonyms at *quail*.

re-serve (ri-zürv') *tr.v.* -served, -serving, -serves. 1. To keep back or save for future use or a special purpose. 2. To set apart for a particular person or use. 3. To keep or secure for oneself; retain. 4. *I reserve the right to disagree.* —See Synonyms at *keep*.

re-served (ri-zürvd') *adj.* 1. Held in reserve; kept back or set aside. 2. Characterized by self-restraint or reticence; not outgoing in manner or speech; underrestrained; reticent. —See Synonyms at *humble*, *silent*. —*re-serv'ed-ly* (ri-zür'vid-lē) *adv.*

re-serv'ed-ness *n.*

reserve bank. Any of the 12 main banks of the U.S. Federal Reserve System.

re-served (ri-zürvd') *adj.* 1. Held in reserve; kept back or set aside. 2. Characterized by self-restraint or reticence; not outgoing in manner or speech; underrestrained; reticent. —See Synonyms at *humble*, *silent*. —*re-serv'ed-ly* (ri-zür'vid-lē) *adv.*

re-serv'ed-ness *n.*

Reserve Officers' Training Corps. *Abbr.* ROTC, R.O.T.C. A U.S. military corps that trains college students for commission as officers upon graduation.

re-serv-ist (ri-zür'vist) *n.* A member of a military reserve.

res-er-voir (réz'ér-vvār', -vvōr', -vōr') *n.* 1. A body of water collected and stored in a natural or artificial lake. 2. A receptacle or chamber for storing a fluid. 3. *Anatomy.* A *cisterna* (see). 4. A large supply of something; a reserve; a *reservoir of gratitude*. [French *réservoir*, from *réserver*, to RESERVE.]

re-set (ré-sét') *tr.v.* -set, -setting, -sets. To set (as a broken bone, or matter in type) again. —*re-sét'ter* *n.*

res ges-tae (räs gēs'tā) *Latin.* 1. Things done; deeds. 2. *Law.* The facts of a case that are admissible in evidence.

resh (resh) *n.* The 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the letter *r* in English. See *alphabet*. [Hebrew *resh*, from *rōsh*, "head."] —*resh* *adj.*

Resht (resh't). Also *Rasht* (rāsht). A major commercial city of Iran, in the north near the Caspian Sea. Population, 119,000.

re-side (ri-zid') *intr.v.* -sided, -siding, -sides. 1. To live in a place for an extended or permanent period of time. 2. To be inherently present; exist. Used with *in*. 3. To be vested. Used with *in*. [Middle English *residen*, from Old French *resider*, from Latin *residere*, "to sit back," remain sitting"] : *re-*, back, back in place + *sedere*, to sit (see *sed-* in Appendix*.)] —*re-sid'or* *n.*

res-i-dence (réz'ə-dəns) *n.* *Abbr.* res. 1. The place in which one lives; a dwelling; an abode. 2. The act or a period of residing somewhere. 3. Medical residency.

res-i-den-cy (réz'ə-dən-sē, -dēn'sē) *n.* *pl.* -cies. 1. The period during which a physician receives specialized clinical training. 2. a. The house of a colonial resident. b. The sphere of authority of a colonial resident. 3. Residence.

re-sid-ent (réz'ə-dənt, -dēnt') *n.* *Abbr.* res. 1. One who makes his home in a particular place. 2. A colonial official acting as adviser to the ruler of a protected state, often having quasi-gubernatorial powers. 3. A nonmigratory bird or other animal. 4. A physician serving his period of residency. —*adj.* 1. Dwelling in a particular place; residing. 2. Living somewhere in connection with duty or work. 3. Inherently present. 4. Nonmigratory. Said of birds and other animals.

res-i-den-tial (réz'ə-dēn'shəl) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having residence. 2. Of, suitable for, or limited to residences.

res-i-den-ti-ary (réz'ə-dēn'shē-ēr-ē, -shā-rē) *adj.* 1. Having a residence, especially an official one. 2. Involving or requiring official residence. —*n.* *pl.* *residentialities*. 1. A resident. 2. A clergyman required to have an official residence.

re-sid-u-al (ri-zīf'ōo-əl) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a residue. 2. Remaining as a residue. —*n.* 1. The quantity left over at the end of a process; remainder. 2. *Usually plural.* Payment made to a performer on a recorded television show for repeat showings. —See Synonyms at *remainder*.

re-sid-u-ary (ri-zīf'ōo-ēr-ē) *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a residue. 2. *Law.* Entitled to the residue of an estate.

re-sid-u-ous (réz'ə-dū-əs, -dyū-əs) *n.* 1. The remainder of something after removal of a part. 2. Matter remaining after completion of any abstract chemical or physical process, such as evaporation, combustion, distillation, or filtration; a residuum. 3. *Law.* The remainder of a testator's estate after all claims, debts, and bequests are satisfied. Also called "residuum." —See Synonyms at *remainder*. [Middle English, from Old French *residue*, from Latin *residuum*, from *residuus*, remaining, from *residere*, RESIDE.]

re-sid-u-um (ri-zīf'ōo-əm) *n.* 1. Something remaining after removal of a part; residue. 2. *Law.* Residue (see). —See Synonyms at *remainder*. [Latin, RESIDUE.]

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

toward resistar of a substance called "specific

re-sist-less (ri-sist-lēs) *adj.* 1. Dwelling in a particular place; residing. 2. Living somewhere in connection with duty or work. 3. Inherently present. 4. Nonmigratory. Said of birds and other animals.

re-sist-ant (ri-sist-ənt) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having resistance. 2. Of, suitable for, or limited to residences.

re-sist-ant-ly (ri-sist-ənt-lē) *adv.* 1. Having a residence, especially an official one. 2. Involving or requiring official residence. —*n.* *pl.* *residentialities*. 1. A resident. 2. A clergyman required to have an official residence.

re-sid-u-al (ri-zīf'ōo-əl) *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a residue. 2. Remaining as a residue. —*n.* 1. The quantity left over at the end of a process; remainder. 2. *Usually plural.* Payment made to a performer on a recorded television show for repeat showings. —See Synonyms at *remainder*.

re-sid-u-ary (ri-zīf'ōo-ēr-ē) *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a residue. 2. *Law.* Entitled to the residue of an estate.

re-sid-u-ous (réz'ə-dū-əs, -dyū-əs) *n.* 1. The remainder of something after removal of a part. 2. Matter remaining after completion of any abstract chemical or physical process, such as evaporation, combustion, distillation, or filtration; a residuum. 3. *Law.* The remainder of a testator's estate after all claims, debts, and bequests are satisfied. Also called "residuum." —See Synonyms at *remainder*. [Middle English, from Old French *residue*, from Latin *residuum*, from *residuus*, remaining, from *residere*, RESIDE.]

re-sid-u-um (ri-zīf'ōo-əm) *n.* 1. Something remaining after removal of a part; residue. 2. *Law.* Residue (see). —See Synonyms at *remainder*. [Latin, RESIDUE.]

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —*re-sil'i-ent* *adj.*

re-sil-i-ent (réz'ēn'shən) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-sign (ré-sin') *tr.v.* -signed, -signing, -signs. To sign anew. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sign-ment (ri-zīn'mənt) *n.* 1. The act of resigning. 2. A formal or written statement that one is resigning a position or office. 3. Unresisting acceptance; passive submission. —See Synonyms at *patience*.

re-signed (ri-zīnd') *adj.* Feeling or marked by resignation; acquiescent. —*re-sign'ed-ly* (ri-zīf'ōo-ēd-lē) *adv.*

re-sile (ri-zīl') *intr.v.* -siled, -siling, -siles. To spring back, especially to resume a prior position or form after being stretched or pressed. [Latin *resilire*, to leap back, recoil : *re-*, back + *salire*, to leap (see *sal-* in Appendix*.)]

re-sil-i-ence (ri-zīl'yəns) *n.* Also *re-sil-i-ent-ly* (yən-sē). 1. The ability to recover quickly from illness, change, or misfortune; buoyancy. 2. The property of a material that enables it to resume its original shape or position after being bent, stretched, or compressed; elasticity. —