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com·po (kôm'pô) *n.*, pl. **-pos** Any of various combined substances, such as mortar or plaster, formed by mixing ingredients. [Short for COMPOSITION.]

com·po·nent (kâm-pô'nânt) *n.* 1. A constituent element, as of a system. See **Syns at element**. 2. A part of a mechanical or electrical complex. 3. *Mathematics* One of a set of two or more vectors having a sum equal to a given vector. 4. Any of the minimum number of substances required to specify completely the composition of all phases of a chemical system. **adj.** Being or functioning as a constituent or an ingredient. [**< Lat. compōnens, compōnent-, pr. part. of compōnere, to put together: com-, com- + pōnere, to put; see apo- in App.**] —**com'po·nen'tial** (kôm'pô-nên'shəl) *adj.*

com·port (kâm-pôrt', -pôrt') *v.* **-port·ed, -port·ing, -ports** —*tr.* To conduct (oneself) in a particular manner. —*intr.* To agree, correspond, or harmonize. [ME *comporten* < OFr. *comporter*, to conduct < Lat. *comportare*, to bring together: *com-, com- + portare*, to carry; see **per-²** in App.]

com·port·ment (kâm-pôrt'mânt, -pôrt'-) *n.* Deportment.
com·pose (kâm-pôz') *v.* **-posed, -pos·ing, -pos·es** —*tr.* 1. To make up the constituent parts of; constitute or form. See **Usage Note at comprise**. 2. To make or create by putting together parts or elements. 3. To create or produce (a literary or musical piece). 4. To make (oneself) calm or tranquil. 5. To settle or adjust; reconcile. *They managed to compose their differences.* 6. To arrange aesthetically or artistically. 7. *Printing* To arrange or set (type or matter to be printed). —*intr.* 1. To create a literary or musical piece. 2. *Printing* To set type. [ME *composen* < OFr. *composer*, alteration (influenced by *poser*, to put, place) of Lat. *compōnere*; see **COMPONENT**.]

com·posed (kâm-pôz'd) *adj.* Serenely self-possessed. —**com·pos·ed·ly** (-pô'zid-le) *adv.* —**com·pos·ed·ness** *n.*
com·pos·er (kâm-pô'zər) *n.* One that composes, esp. music.
com·posing stick *n.* A small shallow tray, usu. metal and with an adjustable end, in which type is set by hand.

com·pos·ite (kâm-pôz'it) *adj.* 1. Made up of distinct components; compound. 2. *Mathematics* Having factors; factorable. 3. *Botany* Of or relating to the composite family. 4. *Composite Architecture* Of or relating to the Composite order. **♦ n.** 1. A structure or entity made up of distinct components. See **Syns at mixture**. 2. A complex material in which two or more distinct, structurally complementary substances combine to produce structural or functional properties not present in any individual component. 3. *Botany* A composite plant. 4. *Mathematics* The application of one function to another. [Fr. < OFr. < Lat. *compositus*, p. part. of *compōnere*, to put together. See **COMPONENT**.] —**com·pos·ite·ly** *adv.* —**com·pos·ite·ness** *n.*

composite family *n.* The flowering family of flowering plants, the Compositae (Asteraceae), characterized by many small flowers arranged in a head looking like a single flower and subtended by an involucre of bracts.

composite number *n.* An integer exactly divisible by at least one positive integer other than itself or 1.

Composite order *n.* *Architecture* A classical order formed by superimposing Ionic volutes on a Corinthian capital.

com·po·si·tion (kôm'pô-zish'ən) *n.* 1a. The combining of distinct parts or elements to form a whole. b. The manner in which such parts are combined or related. c. General makeup: *the changing composition of the electorate.* d. The result or product of changing composition: a mixture or compound. 2. Arrangement of artistic composing; a mixture or compound. 3a. The art or act of composing a musical or literary work. b. A work of music, literature, or art, or its structure or organization. 4. A short essay, esp. one written as an academic exercise. 5. *Law* A settlement whereby the creditors of a debtor about to enter bankruptcy agree to the discharge of their respective claims on receipt of a lesser amount than that actually owed. 6. *Linguistics* The formation of compounds from separate words. 7. *Printing* Typesetting. [ME *composicion* < OFr. *composition* < Lat. *compositio, composition-* < *compositus*, p. part. of *compōnere*, to put together. See **COMPONENT**.] —**com'po·si·tion·al** *adj.* —**com'po·si·tion·al·ly** *adv.*

com·pos·i·tive (kâm-pôz'it-iv) *adj.* Synthetic; compounded.

com·pos·i·tor (kâm-pôz'it-ər) *n.* One that sets written material into type; a typesetter. [ME *compositour* < Lat., writer, compiler < *compōnere, composit-*, to put together. See **COMPONENT**.] —**com·pos'it·o·ri·al** (-tôr'ē-əl, -tôr'-) *adj.*

com·pos men·tis (kôm'pôs mên'tis) *adj.* Of sound mind; sane. [Lat.: *compos*, having mastery of + *mentis*, genitive of *mens*, mind.]

com·post (kôm'pôst') *n.* 1. A mixture of decaying organic matter used to fertilize soil. 2. A composition; a mixture. **♦ tr.v.** **-post·ed, -post·ing, -posts** 1. To fertilize with a mixture of decaying organic matter. 2. To convert (vegetable matter) to compost. [ME *composte* < OFr., mixture, compost < Lat. *compositum*, mixture < neut. p. part. of *compōnere*, to put together. See **COMPONENT**.]

com·post·ing toilet (kôm'pô'st'ing) *n.* A toilet that uses little or no water, connected to a tank in which waste material is decomposed by aerobic bacteria.

com·po·sure (kâm-pô'zhər) *n.* A calm or tranquil state of

mind; self-possession. [**< COMPPOSE**.]

com·pote (kôm'pôt) *n.* 1. Fruit stewed or cooked in syrup. 2. long-stemmed dish used for holding fruit, nuts, or candy. [**< OFr. composte, mixture < Lat. composita, fem. p. part. of compōnere, to put together. See COMPONENT.**]

com·pound¹ (kôm'pound', kâm-, kôm'pound') *v.* **-pound·ed, -pound·ing, -pounds** —*tr.* 1. To combine so as to form a substance. 2. To produce or create by combining two or more ingredients or parts. 3. To settle (a debt, for example) by agreeing to pay an amount less than the claim; adjust. 4. To compute (interest) on the principal and accrued interest. 5. To add to; increase.

com·pound² (kôm'pound', kâm-, kôm'pound') *n.* 1. To form a compound. 2. To come to terms; agree. 3. To settle (a debt, for example) by agreeing to pay an amount less than the claim; adjust. 4. To compute (interest) on the principal and accrued interest. 5. To add to; increase. [**< OFr. compōnere, to put together: com-, com- + pōnere, to put; see apo- in App.**] —**com'pound·er** *n.* —**com'pound·a·ble** *adj.* —**com'pound'ed** *adj.*

com·pound³ (kôm'pound') *n.* 1. A building or buildings set back and enclosed by a barrier. 2. An enclosed area used for protection of war. [Alteration of Malay *kampung*, village.]

com·pound-com·plex sentence (kôm'pound-kôm'plêks) *n.* A sentence consisting of at least two coordinate independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses.

compound eye *n.* The eye of most insects and some crustaceans, which is composed of many light-sensitive elements, each forming a portion of an image.

compound fraction *n.* See **Complex fraction**.

compound fracture *n.* A fracture in which broken bone fragments lacerate soft tissue and protrude through an open wound in the skin.

compound interest *n.* Interest computed on the accumulated unpaid interest as well as on the original principal.

compound lens *n.* See **Lens**.

compound microscope *n.* A microscope consisting of an objective and an eyepiece at opposite ends of an adjustable tube.

compound number *n.* A quantity that is expressed in terms of two or more different units, such as 10 pounds 5 ounces or 3 feet 4 inches.

compound sentence *n.* A sentence of two or more coordinate independent clauses, often joined by a conjunction or conjunctional adverb.

com·pra·dor also **com·pra·dore** (kôm'prâ-dôr') *n.* 1. A person between; an intermediary. 2. A native-born agent in China or certain other Asian countries formerly employed by a foreign business to help with commercial transactions. [Port. < It. *comparatore*, buyer < Lat. *comparare*, to buy: *com-, com-* + *parare*, to get.]

com·pre·hend (kôm'pri-hënd') *tr.v.* **-hend·ed, -hend·ing, -hends** 1. To take in the meaning, nature, or importance of; grasp. See **Syns at apprehend**. 2. To take in as a part; include. [ME *comprehenden* < Lat. *comprehendere*: *com-, com-* + *prehendere*, to grasp; see **ghend-** in App.] —**com'pre·hend'ible** *adj.* —**com'pre·hend'ing·ly** *adv.*

com·pre·hen·si·ble (kôm'pri-hên'si-bəl) *adj.* Readily comprehended or understood; intelligible. —**com'pre·hen'si·bly** *adv.*

com·pre·hen·sion (kôm'pri-hên'shən) *n.* 1a. The act or process of grasping the meaning, nature, or importance of; understanding. b. The knowledge that is acquired in this way. 2. Capacity to include. 3. *Logic* The sum of meanings and corresponding implications inherent in a term. [ME *comprehensio* < Lat. *comprehensio, comprehensio-* < *comprehensivus*, p. part. of *comprehendere*, to comprehend. See **COMPREHEND**.]

com·pre·hen·sive (kôm'pri-hên'siv) *adj.* 1. So large in scope or content as to include much: *a comprehensive history*. 2. Made up by or showing extensive understanding. **♦ n.** An examination covering the entire field of major study. Often used in the plural. [LLat. *comprehensivus*, conceivable < Lat. *comprehensivus, comprehensiv-* < *comprehendere*, to comprehend. See **COMPREHEND**.] —**com'pre·hen'sive·ly** *adv.* —**com'pre·hen'sive·ness** *n.*

com·press (kâm-près') *tr.v.* **-pressed, -press·ing, -press·es** 1. To press together. 2. To make more compact by or as if by pressure. 3. *Computer Science* To transform (data) to minimize the space required for storage or transmission. **♦ n.** (kôm'pres') 1. *Medicine* A soft pad applied with pressure to a body part to control hemorrhage or supply heat, cold, moisture, or medication. 2. A machine for compressing material. [ME *compresser* < OFr. *compresser* < LLat. *compressare*, freq. of Lat. *comprimere*, to compress < *com-* + *primere*, to press.]

com·pressed (kâm-près't') *adj.* 1. Pressed together or into a smaller volume or space. 2. *Biology* Flattened, esp. laterally or lengthwise.



Composite order
Composite order capital

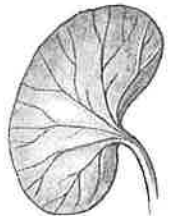


compound'
left: pinnate compound leaf
right: palmate compound leaf

removable cartridge rennin



Renaissance top: c. 1415-17 marble statue of Saint George, by Donatello bottom: The Small Cowper Madonna, c. 1505, by Raphael



reniform

Table with 2 columns: primary stress (marked with a dot) and secondary stress (marked with an accent). Rows include words like 'pat', 'boy', 'pay', 'out', etc.

Stress marks: / (primary); ' (secondary), as in lexicon (lĕk'si-kŏn')

or make available; provide: render assistance. 3. To give what is due or owed: rendered thanks. 4. To give in return or retribution: He rendered an apology for his rudeness. 5. To surrender or relinquish; yield. 6a. To represent in verbal form; depict. b. To represent in a drawing or painting, esp. in perspective. 7. Computer Science To convert (graphics) from a file into visual form, as on a video display. 8. To perform an interpretation of (a musical piece, for example). 9. To express in another language or form; translate. 10. To deliver or pronounce formally: The jury has rendered its verdict. 11. To cause to become; make: The news rendered her speechless. 12. To reduce, convert, or melt down (fat) by heating. 13. To coat (brick, for example) with plaster or cement. ♦ n. A payment in kind, services, or cash from a tenant to a feudal lord. [ME render < OFr. rendre, to give back < VLat. *rendere, alteration of Lat. reddere: red-, re-, re- + dare, to give; see dō-in App.] —ren'der-a-ble adj. —ren'der-er n. ren•der•ing (rĕn'dĕr-ing) n. 1. A depiction or interpretation, as in painting. 2. A drawing in perspective of a proposed structure. 3. A translation. 4. A coat of plaster or cement applied to a masonry surface. ren•dez•vous (rĕn'dĕ-vŏŏ', -dĕ-) n., pl. ren•dez•vous (-vŏŏz') 1. A meeting at a prearranged time and place. See Syns at engagement. 2. A prearranged meeting place, esp. an assembly point for troops or ships. 3. A popular gathering place. 4. Aerospace The process of bringing two spacecraft together. ♦ tr. & intr.v. -voused (-vŏŏd'), -vousing (-vŏŏ-ing), -voused (-vŏŏz') To bring or come together at a rendezvous. [Fr. < the phrase rendez vous, present yourselves < OFr. < rendre, second pers. pl. imper. of rendre, to present; see RENDER + vous, yourselves, you (< Lat. vŏs, you; see vŏs in App.)] ren•di•tion (rĕn-dĭ-shŏn) n. 1. The act of rendering. 2. An interpretation of a musical score or a dramatic piece. 3. A performance of a musical or dramatic work. 4. A translation, often interpretive. 5. A surrender. [Obsolete Fr. < OFr. rendre, to give back. See RENDER.] ren•dzi•na (rĕn-jĕ'na) n. A dark soil that develops under grass on limestone and chalk. [Pol. rdzina.] ren•e•gade (rĕn'ĕ-gĕd') n. 1. One who rejects a religion, cause, allegiance, or group for another; a deserter. 2. An outlaw; a rebel. ♦ adj. Of, relating to, or resembling a renegade; traitorous. ♦ intr.v. -gad•ed, -gad•ing, -gades To become a deserter or an outlaw. [Sp. renegado < Med.Lat. renegatus, p. part. of renegare, to deny: Lat. re-, re- + Lat. negare, to deny; see ne in App.] re•nege (rĕ-nĕg', -nĕg', -nĕg') v. -neged, -neg•ing, -neges —intr. 1. To fail to carry out a promise or commitment: reneged on the contract. 2. Games To fail to follow suit in cards when able and required to do so. —tr. To renounce; disown. ♦ n. The act of reneging. [Med.Lat. renegare, to deny. See RENEGADE.] —re•neg'er n. re•ne•go•ti•ate (rĕ'nĕ-gŏ-shĕ-ĭt') tr.v. -at•ed, -at•ing, -ates 1. To negotiate anew. 2. To revise the terms of (a contract) so as to limit or regain excess profits gained by the contractor. —re•ne•go•ti•a•ble (-shĕ-ŏ-bĕl, -shĕ-bĕl) adj. —re•ne•go•ti•a•tion n. re•new (rĕ-nŏŏ', -nyŏŏ') v. -newed, -new•ing, -news —tr. 1. To make new or as if new again; restore: renewed the antique chair. 2. To take up again; resume: renew an old friendship. 3. To repeat so as to reaffirm: renew a promise. 4. To regain or restore the vigor of; revive: a vacation that renewed my spirits. 5a. To arrange for the extension of: renew a contract. b. To arrange to extend the loan of: renewed the library books. 6. To replenish: renewed the water in the humidifier. 7. To bring into being again; reestablish. —intr. 1. To become new again. 2. To start over. [ME renewen: re-, re- + newen, to renew (< new, new; see NEW).] —re•new'er n. re•new•a•ble (rĕ-nŏŏ'ĕ-bĕl, -nyŏŏ'ĕ-) adj. 1. That can be renewed: renewable subscriptions. 2. Relating to or being a commodity or resource, such as solar energy, that is inexhaustible or replaceable by new growth. —re•new•a•bil'ity (-bil'ĭ-tĕ) n. re•new•al (rĕ-nŏŏ'ĕl, -nyŏŏ'ĕ-) n. 1. The act of renewing or the state of having been renewed. 2. Something renewed. re•new•ed•ly (rĕ-nŏŏ'ĕd-lĕ, -nyŏŏ'ĕ-) adv. Over again; anew. Re•ni (rĕ'nĕ), Guido 1575-1642. Italian painter whose works include the Crucifixion of Saint Peter (1603). reni•form (rĕn'ĕ-fŏrm', rĕ'nŏ-) adj. Shaped like a kidney: a reniform leaf. [Lat. rĕnĕs, kidneys + -FORM.] re•nin (rĕ'nĭn, rĕ'n'in) n. A protein-digesting enzyme that is released by the kidney and acts to raise blood pressure by activating angiotensin. [Lat. rĕnĕs, kidneys + -IN.] reni•tent (rĕn'ĭ-tĕnt, rĕ-nĭ'tĕnt) adj. 1. Resistant to physical pressure; not pliant. 2. Reluctant to yield or be swayed; recalcitrant. [Lat. renĭtĕns, renĭtent-, pr. part. of renĭtĕ, to resist: re-, re- + nĭtĕ, to press forward.] —reni'tence, reni'ten•cy n. Rennes (rĕn) A city of NW France N of Nantes; became cap. of Brittany in 1196. Pop. 197,497. ren•net (rĕn'ĕt) n. 1. The inner lining of the fourth stomach of calves and other young ruminants. 2. A dried extract made from the stomach lining of a ruminant, used in cheesemaking to curdle milk. 3. See rennin. [ME, prob. < OE *rynet.] ren•nin (rĕn'in) n. A milk-coagulating enzyme found in the gastric juice of the fourth stomach of young ruminants, used in

removable cartridge n. A hard disk that is enclosed in a casing, which can be removed from the drive, and has greater storage capacity than floppy disks. re•mov•al (rĕ-mŏŏ'vĕl) n. 1a. The act of removing. b. The fact of being removed. 2. Relocation, as of a residence or business. 3. Dismissal, as from office. re•move (rĕ-mŏŏ'v) v. -moved, -mov•ing, -moves —tr. 1. To move from a place or position occupied: removed the cups from the table. 2. To transfer or convey from one place to another: removed the family to Texas. 3. To take off: removed my boots. 4. To take away; withdraw: removed the candidate's name from consideration. 5. To do away with; eliminate: remove a stain. 6. To dismiss from an office or position. —intr. 1. To change one's place of residence or business; move: In 1751, I removed from the country to the town (David Hume). 2. To go away; depart. 3. To be removable: paint that removes with water. ♦ n. 1. The act of removing. 2. Distance or degree of separation or remoteness. [ME removen < OFr. removevoir < Lat. removĕre: re-, re- + movĕre, to move.] —re•mov'er n. re•mov•ed (rĕ-mŏŏ'vĕd) adj. 1. Distant in space, time, or nature; remote. 2. Separated in relationship by a given degree of descent: a first cousin once removed. —re•mov'ed•ly (-mŏŏ'vĭd-lĕ) adv. —re•mov'ed•ness n. REM sleep n. A stage in the normal sleep cycle during which dreams occur as well as rapid eye movement, loss of reflexes, and increased pulse rate and brain activity. re•mu•dā (rĕ-mŏŏ'dĕ) n. Southwestern US A herd of horses from which ranch hands select their mounts. [Am.Sp. < Sp., exchange < remudar, to exchange: re-, in return (< Lat.; see RE-) + mudar, to change (< Lat. mutāre).] re•mu•ner•ate (rĕ-myŏŏ'nĕ-rĕt') tr.v. -at•ed, -at•ing, -ates 1. To pay (a person) a suitable equivalent in return for goods provided, services rendered, or losses incurred; recompense. 2. To compensate for; make payment for. [Lat. remunerāri, remunerāri-: re-, re- + munerāri, to give (< munus, muner-, gift).] —re•mu•ner'a•bil'ity (-nĕ-r-ĕ-bĭl'ĭ-tĕ) n. —re•mu•ner'a•ble adj. —re•mu•ner'a•tor n. re•mu•ner'a•tion (rĕ-myŏŏ'nĕ-rĕ-shŏn) n. 1. The act of remunerating. 2. Something that remunerates. re•mu•ner'a•tive (rĕ-myŏŏ'nĕ-r-ĕ-tĭv, -nĕ-rĕ-tĭv) adj. 1. Yielding recompense; profitable. 2. Serving to remunerate. —re•mu•ner'a•tive•ly adv. —re•mu•ner'a•tive•ness n. Remus (rĕ'mŏs) n. Roman Mythology The twin brother of Romulus. re•nais•sance (rĕn'ĭ-sĕns', -zĕns', rĕn'ĭ-sĕns', -zĕns', rĕ-nĕ'sŏns) n. 1. A rebirth or revival. 2. Renaissance a. The humanistic revival of classical art, architecture, literature, and learning that originated in Italy in the 14th century. b. The period of this revival, roughly the 14th through the 16th century, marking the transition from medieval to modern times. 3. often Renaissance a. A revival of intellectual or artistic achievement and vigor. b. The period of such a revival. ♦ adj. Renaissance 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of the Renaissance or its artistic and intellectual works and styles. 2. Of or being the style of architecture and decoration that was based on classical models and originated in Italy in the 15th century. [Fr. < OFr. < renaissance, to be born again < VLat. *renāscere < Lat. renāscĕ: re-, re- + nāscĕ, to be born; see genĕ- in App.] Renaissance man n. A man who has broad intellectual interests and is accomplished in both the arts and the sciences. Renaissance woman n. A woman who has broad intellectual interests and is accomplished in both the arts and the sciences. renālis (rĕ'nĕl) adj. Of, relating to, or in the region of the kidneys. [Lat. renālis < Lat. rĕnĕs, kidneys.] renal clearance n. The volume of plasma completely cleared of a specific compound per unit time and measured as a test of kidney function. renal corpuscle n. See Malpighian corpuscle 1. renal pelvis n. See pelvis 2. re•nas•cence (rĕ-nĕs'ĕns, -nĕ'sĕns) n. 1. A new birth or life; a rebirth. 2. A cultural revival; a renaissance. 3. Renaissance Renaissance. re•nas•cent (rĕ-nĕs'ĕnt, -nĕ'sĕnt) adj. Coming again into being; showing renewed growth or vigor. [Lat. renāscĕns, renāscĕnt-, pr. part. of renāscĕ, to be born again. See RENAISSANCE.] re•nault (rĕ-nŏ'l), Jean Louis 1843-1918. French jurist who shared the 1907 Nobel Peace Prize. ren•coun•ter (rĕn-kŏun'tĕr) Archaic n. 1. An unplanned meeting. 2. A hostile encounter or contest. ♦ tr. & intr.v. -tered, -ter•ing, -ters To meet unexpectedly or have an unexpected meeting. [Fr. rencontre < OFr. < rencontrer, to meet: re-, re- + enconter, to meet; see ENCOUNTER.] rend (rĕnd) v. rent (rĕnt) or rend•ed, rend•ing, rends —tr. 1. To tear or split apart or into pieces violently. See Syns at tear'. 2. To tear (one's garments or hair) in anguish or rage. 3. To tear away forcibly; wrest. 4. To pull, split, or divide as if by tearing. 5. To pierce or disturb with sound: a scream rent the silence. 6. To cause pain or distress to: tales that rend the heart. —intr. To become torn or split; come apart. [ME render < OE rendan.] ren•der (rĕn'dĕr) tr.v. -dered, -der•ing, -ders 1. To submit or present, as for consideration or payment: render a bill. 2. To give

v. -mit•ted, -mit•ting, -mits —tr. 1. To transact payment. 2a. To refrain from exacting (a tax or mple); cancel. b. To pardon; forgive: remit sins. 3. former condition or position. 4. Law a. To refer her court for further consideration or action. b. ter) to a committee or authority for decision. b. ken: The storm remitted its fury. 6. To desist from; u off; postpone. —intr. 1. To transmit money. 2. ate. ♦ n. (rĕ-mĭt', rĕ'mĭt) 1. The act of remitting of a case to another court. 2. A matter remitted sideration. [ME remittĕn, to send back < Lat. re- + mĭttĕre, to send.] —re•mit'tent n. —re•mit'ter n. rit'ŏ) n. Remission. rĭ-mĭt'ns) n. 1. The sending of money to someone. 2. The sum of money sent. -mĭt'nt) adj. Characterized by temporary abate-. Used esp. of diseases. —re•mit'tence, re•mit'tent•ly adv. r'v. -mixed, -mix•ing, -mix•es To recombine channels from a recording) to produce a new or recording. ♦ n. (rĕ'mĭks') A recording produced nant) n. 1. Something left over; a remainder. 2. remaining after the rest has been used or sold. ace or vestige: a remnant of his past glory. 4. A group of people. Often used in the plural. [ME remant < OFr. remanant < pr. part. of remāndre, to n.] nŏd'l) tr.v. -eled, -el•ing, -els also -elled, -el•ke over in structure or style; reconstruct. —re• rĭ-mŏn'strĕns) n. 1. The act of remonstrating of protest, complaint, or reproof, esp. a formal vances. (rĭ-mŏn'strŏnt) adj. Characterized by remonatory. ♦ n. 1. One that remonstrates. 2. Remon Dutch Arminians who in 1610 formally stated heir dissent from strict Calvinism. —re•mon• rĭ-mŏn'strĕt', rĕm'ŏn-strĕt') v. -strat•ed, es —tr. To say or plead in protest, objection, or fo reason or plead in protest; present an objection. [Med.Lat. remŏnstrĕre, remŏnstrĕt-, to re-, re- + Lat. mŏnstrĕre, to show (< mŏnstrum, TER).] —re•mon'stra•tion (rĕ'mŏn'strĕ-shŏn, ũmon'stra•tive (rĭ-mŏn'stra-tĭv) adj. —re• r-ĕ) n. Any of several marine fishes of the famw on the head a sucking disk with which they i to sharks, whales, sea turtles, or ships. [Lat. to delay: re-, re- + morĕri, to delay (< mŏra s') n. 1. Moral anguish arising from repentance ; bitter regret. 2. Obsolete Compassion. [ME re•d.Lat. remorsum < neut. p. part. of Lat. remor-re-, re- + morĕre, to bite; see mer- in App.] -mŏrs'ŏl) adj. Marked by or filled with re•se•ful•ly adv. —re•morse•ful•ness n. ĩ-mŏrs'ŏlĭs) adj. 1. Having no pity or compas- 1. Unyielding; relentless. —re•morse•less•ly 'less•ness n.) adj. -mot•er, -mot•est 1a. Located far away, 2. Hidden away; secluded: a remote hamlet. 2. e remote past. 3. Faint; slight: a remote possibil-ar removed in connection or relevance: a cause day concerns. 5. Distantly related by blood or cousin. 6. Distant in manner; aloof. 7. Operat-from a distance: remote sensors. 8. Computer Sci-stance from another computer that is accessi-her communications links: a remote terminal. television broadcast originating from a point l. A remote-control device. [ME < OFr. remot part. of removere, to remove. See REMOVE.] —re•mote•ness n. 1. The control of an activity, process, or ma-ve, as by radioed instructions or coded signals, control an apparatus or machine from a dis-s'•con•trol' (rĭ-mŏt'kŏn-trŏl'), re•mote'ld't) adj. s'shan) n. 1. The act of removing; removal. 2. remote. 3. Obsolete Departure. mŏŏ-lĕd't) n. A piquant cold sauce made with eed pickles, capers, anchovies, and herbs. [Fr. large black radish < Lat. armoracia, wild rad- mt') tr.v. -mount•ed, -mount•ing, -mounts 2. To supply with a fresh horse. ♦ n. (rĕ' mŏŏ'vĕ-bŏl) adj. That can be removed. —re• mŏv'a•ble•ness n.