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Rudiger, Andreas. (1673-1719) Born at Rochlitz in Saxony, he studied theology and jurisprudence at Halle, where Thomassius influenced him. He practised medicine and held positions as professor of philosophy alternately at Halle and at Leipzig.

Rudiment [Lat. rudimentum]: Ger. (1) Anlage; (2) Rudiment, Spiral (see Vorder); Fr. (1) rudiment (cf. Anlage); Fransca; (2) see Vorder; Ital. (1) rudimento (cf. Anlage); alboon; (2) see Vorder. (1) In embryology: the first accumulation of cells in the embryo recognizable as the commencement of a structure, organ, or part.

(2) In anatomy and physiology: an incompletely developed part, as regards usually both size and structure.

There has been much discussion on the use of rudiment in embryology. Three other equivalents of Anlage (p. 19) have been proposed, 'fundamentum' by K. L. Merck, 'proton' by B. G. Wilder, 'primordium' by A. Willet. Of these none has been commonly used. The word Anlage is now generally used by American embryologists, and is also met with in British authors.

As rudiment seems the best rendering for Anlage (in terms upon which all the authorities of this work agree—except C. M., who prefers to use the German term—and which the French and Italian correspondents also recommend in their respective languages) it would seem best to adopt some other term (see Vorder) for the anatomical meaning (2). Cf. Terminology, German, 'Anlage.'

Rudimentary (organs, etc.; see Vorder, and cf. Rutherford). (c.s.m.)

Ruden [Lat. ruder, from rure, to tumble down]: Ger. Fertel; Fr. ruine; Ital. ruina. (1) Applied in theology to reprobation, damnation, punishment, etc., in the future life, whatever doctrinal form this may take on.

(2) In ethics & morals considered moral disintegration and decay. Its connotation is not exact. (c.s.m.)

Rule (ME. reule, rule): Ger. Regel; Fr. regle; Ital. regola. (1) A formula expressive of approved mode of procedure. (c.s.m.)

(2) A law pertaining to matters of detail, especially the conduct of business or of a game.