

2. One who deserts to an enemy; a deserter. *Arbutnot.*

3. A vagabond. [*This is the sense in which this word is mostly used in popular language.*]

RENE'GE, *v. t.* [L. *renego*.] To deny; to disown. *Obs. Shak.*

RENE'GE, *v. i.* To deny. *Obs. Shak.*

RENERVE, *v. t.* *renerv'*. [*re* and *nerve*.] To nerve again; to give new vigor to. *J. Barlow.*

RENERVED, *pp.* Nerved anew.

RENERVING, *ppr.* Giving new vigor to.

RENEW', *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; *re* and *novo*, or *re* and *new*.]

1. To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair.

Asa renewed the altar of the Lord. 2 Chron. xv.

2. To re-establish; to confirm.

Let us go to Gilgal and renew the kingdom there. 1 Sam. xi.

3. To make again; as, to renew a treaty or covenant.

4. To repeat; as, to renew expressions of friendship; to renew a promise; to renew an attempt.

5. To revive; as, to renew the glories of an ancestor or of a former age. *Shak.*

6. To begin again.

The last great age renews its finish'd course. *Dryden.*

7. To make new; to make fresh or vigorous; as, to renew youth; to renew strength; to renew the face of the earth. Ps. ciii. Is. xl. Ps. civ.

8. In *theology*, to make new; to renovate; to transform; to change from natural enmity to the love of God and his law; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.

Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. Rom. xii. Eph. iv.

RENEWABLE, *a.* That may be renewed; as a lease *renewable* at pleasure. *Swift.*

RENEWAL, *n.* The act of renewing; the act of forming anew; as the *renewal* of a treaty.

2. Renovation; regeneration.

3. Revival; restoration to a former or to a good state.

RENEWED, *pp.* Made new again; repaired; re-established; repeated; revived; renovated; regenerated.

RENEWEDNESS, *n.* State of being renewed. *Hammond.*

RENEWER, *n.* One who renews. *Sherwood.*

RENEWING, *ppr.* Making new again; repairing; re-establishing; repeating; reviving; renovating.

2. *a.* Tending or adapted to renovate.

RENEWING, *n.* The act of making new; renewal.

RENIFORM, *a.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys, and *form*.]

Having the form or shape of the kidneys. *Kirwan.*

RENITENCE, } *n.* [L. *renitens*, *renitor*, to resist; *re* and *nitor*, to struggle or strive.]

RENITENCY, } *n.* The resistance of a body to pressure; the effort of matter to resume the place or form from which it has been driven by the

impulse of other matter; the effect of elasticity. *Quincy.*

2. Moral resistance; reluctance.

We find a *renitency* in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants. *Darwin.*

RENITENT, *a.* Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force. *Rag.*

REN'NET, *n.* [G. *riennen*, to run, to curdle; D. *riennen*, *ronnen*, to curdle or coagulate; Sax. *gerunnen*, coagulated.]

The conereted milk found in the stomach of a sucking quadruped, particularly of the calf. It is also written *runnet*, and this is the preferable orthography. *Encyc.*

REN'NET, } *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

REN'NETING, } *n.* A kind of apple. *Mortimer.*

RENOUCE, *v. t.* *renouns'*. [Fr. *renoucer*; L. *renuncio*; *re* and *nuncio*, to declare, from the root of *nomen*, name.]

1. To disown; to disclaim; to reject; as a title or claim; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to; as, to *renounce* a title to land or a claim to reward; to *renounce* all pretensions to applause.

2. To deny; to cast off; to reject; to disclaim; as an obligation or duty; as, to *renounce* allegiance.

3. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; to forsake; as, to *renounce* the world and all its cares. *Shak.*

We have *renounced* the hidden things of dishonesty. 2 Cor. iv.

RENOUCE, *v. i.* *renouns'*. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good, By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood. *Dryden.*

[*Not in use.*]

2. In cards, not to follow suit, when the person has a card of the same sort.

RENOUCE, *n.* *renouns'*. The declining to follow suit, when it can be done.

RENOUCED, *pp.* Disowned; denied; rejected; disclaimed.

RENOUCEMENT, *n.* *renouns'ment*. The act of disclaiming or rejecting: renunciation. *Shak.*

RENOUCER, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.

RENOUCING, *ppr.* Disowning; disclaiming; rejecting.

RENOUCING, *n.* The act of disowning, disclaiming, denying or rejecting.

REN'OVATE, *v. t.* [L. *renovo*; *re* and *novo*, to make new; *novus*, new.]

To renew; to restore to the first state, or to a good state, after decay, destruction or depravation. It is synonymous with *renew*, except in its fourth definition, *supra*.

REN'OVATED, *pp.* Renewed; made new, fresh or vigorous.

REN'OVATING, *ppr.* Renewing.

RENOVATION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *renovatio*.]

1. The act of renewing; a making new after decay, destruction or depravation; renewal; as the *renovation* of the heart by grace.

There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual *renovation* of the world. *Rambler.*

2. A state of being renewed. *Bacon. Milton.*

RENOWN', *n.* [Fr. *renomme*; *re* and *nommer*, to name]

Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived

from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

Giants of old, men of *renown*. Gen. vi. Num. xvi.

RENOWN', *v. t.* To make famous.

Soft elocution does thy style *renown*. *Dryden.*

A bard whom pilfer'd pastorals *renown*. *Pope.*

[*This verb is nearly or quite obsolete.*]

RENOWN'ED, *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities or for grandeur; eminent; as *renowned* men; a *renowned* king; a *renowned* city. *Milton. Dryden.*

RENOWN'EDLY, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.

RENOWN'LESS, *a.* Without renown; inglorious.

RENT, *pp.* of *rend*. Torn asunder; split or burst by violence; torn.

RENT, *n.* [from *rend*.] A fissure; a break or breach made by force; as a *rent* made in the earth, in a rock or in a garment.

2. A schism; a separation; as a *rent* in the church. *White.*

RENT, *v. t.* To tear. [See *Rend*.]

RENT, *v. i.* To rant. [*Not in use.*]

*Hudibras.*

RENT, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, from *rendre*; It. *rendita*; Sp. *renta*; D. Dan. G. *rente*; Sw. *ränta*.]

A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance. *Blackstone.*

Rents, at common law, are of three kinds; *rent-service*, *rent-charge*, and *rent-seck*.

*Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge* is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear; *rent-seck*, dry rent, is rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copy-holders of manors, which cannot be varied; called also *quit-rents*. These when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents*, or *black mail*. *Rack-rent* is a rent of the full value of the tenement, or near it. A *fee farm rent* is a *rent-charge* issuing out of an estate in fee, of at least one fourth of the value of the lands at the time of its reservation. *Blackstone.*

RENT, *v. t.* To lease; to grant the possession and enjoyment of lands or tenements for a consideration in the nature of rent. The owner of an estate or house *rents* it to a tenant for a term of years.

2. To take and hold by lease the possession of land or a tenement, for a consideration in the nature of rent. The tenant *rents* his estate for a year.

RENT, *v. i.* To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate or a tenement *rents* for five hundred dollars a year.

RENTABLE, *a.* That may be rented.

RENTAGE, *n.* Rent. [*Not used.*]