Glanville.

REMÖVED, pp. Changed in place; carried to a distance; displaced from office; pla-RENAV/IGATED, pp. Navigated again; ced far off.

2. a. Remote; separate from others.

REMÖVEDNESS, n. State of being re-Shak. moved; remoteness.

REMÖVER, n. One that removes; as a re-Bacon. morer of landmarks.

REMÖVING, ppr. Changing place; carrying or going from one place to another; 2. A casual combat; a sudden contest or 6.

displacing; banishing.
REMUNERABIL/ITY, n. The capacity of being rewarded.

REMUNERABLE, a. [from remunerate.] That may be rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

REMUNERATE, v. t. [L. remunero; re 4. Any combat, action or engagement. and munero, from munus, a gift.]

To reward; to recompense; to requite; in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense or other sacrifice; as, to remunerate the troops of an army for their services and sufferings; to remunerate men for labor. The pious sufferer in this life will be remunerated in the 2. To clash; to come in collision. life to come.

REMU/NERATED, pp. Rewarded; com-

pensated

REMU'NERATING, ppr. Rewarding; re-

REMUNERA/TION, n. Reward; recompense; the act of paying an equivalent

for services, loss or sacrifices. Shak. 2. The equivalent given for services, loss or 1. sufferings.

REMU/NERATIVE, a. Exercised in rewarding; that bestows rewards; as re-Boyle. munerative justice.

REMU/NERATORY, a. Affording recompense; rewarding. Johnson.

REMUR'MUR, v. t. [L. remurmuro; re and murmuro.]

To utter back in murmurs; to return in 2. To separate or part with violence. murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.

Dryden. Her fate remurmur to the silver flood.

REMUR'MUR, v. i. To murmur back; to return or echo in low rumbling sounds.

The realms of Mars remurmur'd all around. Dryden.

REMUR'MURED, pp. Uttered back in mur-

REMUR'MURING, ppr. Uttering back in low sounds.

RE'NAL, a. [L. renalis, from renes, the kidnevs.]

Pertaining to the kidneys or reins; as the renal arteries.

REN'ARD, n. [Fr.; G. reineke.] A fox; a name used in fables, but not in common Dryden. discourse.

RENAS'CENCY, n. The state of springing or being produced again.

RENAS'CENT, a. [L. renascens, renascor; re and naseor, to be born.]

RENAS'CIBLE, a. That may be reproduced: that may spring again into being.

To navigate again; as, to renavigate the Pacific ocean

sailed over anew.

RENAV/IGATING, ppr. Navigating again. Shak. RENCOUN'TER, n. [Fr. rencontre; re and encontre; en and contre, against. Lite- 5. To translate, as from one language into rally, a meeting of two bodies. Hence,

1. A meeting in opposition or contest. The jostling chiefs in rude rencounter join.

fight without premeditation; as between individuals or small parties.

3. A casual action; an engagement between armies or fleets.

The confederates should—outpumber the enemy in all reneounters and cogagements Addison

RENEOUN'TER, v. t. To meet unexpectedly without enmity or hostility. use is found in some recent publications,

but is not common.] To attack hand to hand. Spenser. RENCOUNTER, v. i. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.

To skirmish with another.

Johnson. To fight hand to hand. REND, v. t. pret. and pp. rent. [Sax. renrhanu; Arm. ranna, to divide, and erenna, REN/DERABLE, a. That may be renderto abridge, whence Eng. cranny, L. crena. Qu. L. cerno, Gr. κρανω. Class Rn. No. REN/DERED, pp. Returned; paid back;

4, 8, 13, 16,] To separate any substance into parts with force or sudden violence; to tcar asunder: to split; as, powder rends a rock in blast-

ing; lightning rends an oak. An empire from its old foundation rent.

Dryden.

I rend my tresses, and my breast I wound. Pope.

Neither rend your clothes, lest ye die. Lev. x.

I will surely rend the kingdom from thee.

1 Kings xi. The trembling trees in every plain and wood, To rend the heart, in Scripture, to have bitter sorrow for sin. Joel ii.

To rend the heavens, to appear in majesty. Is. lxiv.

Rend differs somewhat from lacerate. We never say, to lacerate a rock or a kingdom, when we mean to express splitting or division. Lacerate is properly applicable to the tearing off of small pieces of a thing, as to lacerate the body with a whip or REN/DEZVOUS, v. t. To assemble or bring scourge; or to the tearing of the flesh or other thing without entire separation.

REND'ER, n. [from rend.] One that tears by violence.

REN'DER, r. t. [Fr. rendre : It. rendere : Sp. rendir; Port. render. This is probably the L. reddo, with n casually inserted.]

1. To return; to pay back. See that none render evil for evil to any man.

1 Thess. v. Brown. 2. To inflict, as a retribution.

I will render vengeance to my enemics. Deut, xxxii.

Springing or rising into being again; repro- 3. To give on demand; to give; to assign. The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit, than seven men that can render a reason. Prov.

11. Susceptibility of being removed. [Not RENAV/IGATE, v. t. [re and navigate.] 4. To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change; as, to render a person more safe or more unsafe; to render him solicitous or cautions; to render a fortress more secure or impregnable; to render a ferocious animal more mild and tractable.

another; as, to render Latin into English. We say, to render a word, a sentence, a book, or an author into a different lan-

To surrender; to yield or give up the command or possession of; as, to render one's self to his enemies.

K. Charles. Clarendon. [Less used than surrender.]

To afford; to give for use or benefit. Washington rendered great service to his

country. 8. To represent; to exhibit.

He did render him the most unnatural That liv'd amongst men. [Not in use.]

To render back, to return; to restore. RENDER, n. A surrender; a giving up. Shak.

2. A return; a payment of rent. In those early times, the king's household was supported by specific renders of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the demains. Blackstone

An account given. Sherwood.

given; assigned; made; translated; surrendered; afforded.

REN'DERING, ppr. Returning; giving back; assigning; making; translating; surrendering; affording.

REN'DERING, n. Version; translation. Lowth.

REN'DEZVOUS, n. [Fr. rendez vous, render yourselves, repair to a place. This word is anglicized, and may well be pronounced as an English word.]

I. A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

2. A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together. [Rarely used.] Bacon. An assembly; a meeting. [Rarely used.] REN'DEZVOUS, v. i. To assemble at a par-

tienlar place, as troops. The place where the Gauls and Bruti had rendezvoused. Alfred's Orosius, Trans.

together at a certain place. Echard.

REN'DEZVOUSING, ppr. Assembling at a particular place.

REN/DIBLE, a. That may be yielded or surrendered.

2. That may be translated. [Little used in Howell. either sense.]

RENDITTION, n. [from render.] The act of vielding possession; surrender.

Fairfax. South. 2. Translation.

REN'EGADE, n. [Sp. Port. renegado, from renegar, to deny; L. re and nego, to deny; It. rinegato; Fr. renégat : primarily an apostate.]

Addison. I. An apostate from the faith.