

- To REFRANE, *v. a.* To retain; to hold in. "Item twa doubill planttis to *refrane* heit watter in maner of schoufer." *Invent.*
- REFUT, *part. pa.* *Winyet.* Perhaps "snatched up; from A. S. *reaf-ian*, Su. G. *raffa*, *rifiv-a*, *rapere*. *Reft*, E. is the *part. pa.* of *Reave*.
- REFUSIS, *s.* Refusal. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *refus*.
- REFUSION, *s.* The act of refunding. *Fountainh.*—L. B. *refusio*, restituito, from *refund-ere*, *reparare*, *restituere*, Du Cange.
- REFUT, *s.* Shift; expedient. *Wallace.*—Fr. *refuite*, evasion, avoidance.
- REGALIS, *s. pl.* Districts enjoying the privileges of regalities. *Parl. Ja. II.*—Fr. *sefen regale*, a noble fief, held immediately, and *in capite*, of the king, Cotgr.
- REGALITY, REGALITÉ, *s.* 1. A territorial jurisdiction granted by the king, with lands given in *liberam regalitatem*; and conferring on the persons receiving it, although commoners, the title of *Lords of Regality*. *Parl. Ja. I.* 2. The territory or district over which this right extended. *Parl. Ja. II.*
- REGENCY, *s.* A professorship in a university. *Spalding.*
- To REGENT, *v. n.* To discharge the duty of a professor in a university. *Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Ed.*—Fr. *regent-er*, "to teach, read, or moderate in schools." Cotgr.
- REGENT, *s.* 1. A professor in a university, S. *Stat. Acc.*—L. B. *regens*, Fr. *regent*, id. 2. One who taught a class in a college without a formal appointment to a chair. *M'Crie's Melville.*
- REGENTRIE, *s.* A regency in a kingdom. *Acts Mary. Keith's Hist.*
- REGIBUS, *s.* A game among boys.
- To REGISTRATE, *v. a.* To register, S. *Registrate*, *part. pa.* *Walker's Peden.*
- REGRESS, *s.* Legal recourse upon. *Act. Audit.*—L. B. *regress-us*, idem quod *Practicis nostris Recours*, Du Cange.
- * REGRET, *s.* A complaint; a grievance. *Spalding.*
- To REHABILITAT, *v. a.* The same with *Rehable*. *Acts Cha. I.*
- REHABILITATIOUN, *s.* The act of restoring to former honours or privileges; a forensic term, S. *Acts Cha. I.*
- To REHABLE, REABILL, *v. a.* To reinstate; a law term. *Skene.*
- REHATOURE, *s.* Uncertain. *Douglas.*
- REHERSS, *s.* Rehearsal. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- To REHETE, *v. a.* To revive; to cheer. *Gawan and Gol.*—Fr. *rehat-er*.
- REJAG, *s.* A repartee, Loth.
- To REJAG, *v. n.* To give a smart answer, reflecting on the person to whom it is addressed, Loth. Evidently the same with the O. E. v. "*Repreuyn* or *reicagyn*. Redarguo, Deprehendo," Prompt. Parv.
- REIBIE, *adj.* Thinly formed; spare; slender, Etr. For. V. RIBIE.
- REID, *s.* Necessary preparation; fitting out, q. getting ready. *Ab. Reg.*—Teut. *reed*, paratus, promptus. V. REDSCHIP.
- REID, *s.* Fate; lot. *Palice of Honor.*
- REID, REDE, *s.* The fourth stomach of a calf, used for runnet, S. *Monro.*—Teut. *roode*, id. a *rubedine* dictus. Alias, the *maw*, E. and S. When the animal is grown up, the *reid* is named the *roddikin*, and is eaten.
- REYD, *s.* A road for ships. "Port, hevin, or *reyd*." *Aberd. Reg.*—Teut. *reede*, *statio navium*. V. RADE.
- To REID, *v. n.* To discourse. V. REDE, *v.*
- REID, *adj.* Red, S. B. *Barbour*. This word is used as denoting the colour of salmon when in a spawning state, *Aberd. Reg.* Perhaps in this sense opposed to *Black fish*.—This, it would appear, was also the O. E. pronunciation. "What betokeneth it when the sonne gothe downe *reed*?" *Palsgr.* V. BLACK-FISHING.
- REID DAY. A day in September, before which wheat is generally sown. On *Reid-ten*, or the eve of this day, the hart and the hind are believed to meet for copulation, Selkirks. Upp. Clydes. This is perhaps the same with *Rude-day*, the exaltation of the cross, which falls on September 14th.
- REID-DAY, *s.* The third day of May, *Aberd.*
Some waetr' quine 'll ride the stool
For you afore the *Reeday*.—*Tarras's Poems.*
- This is merely the northern pron. of *Rude-day*, q. v.
- REID-DAY. Also applied to the 7th of December, *Birrel's Diary*. Sibbald, on the word *Rood-day*, vo. *Rode*, has remarked that "days which bear this name are to be found in different times of the year."
- REID-EEN, *s.* The evening preceding the third day of May, *Aberd.*; *Rude-een*, syn.
- REID ETIN. V. EYTTYN.
- REID FISCH. Fish in a spawning state, S. *Acts Ja. I.* V. RED SPAWN.
- REID HAND. A legal phrase, denoting that one is taken in the act of committing a crime, or immediately after. *Quon. Att.*
- REID-HUNGER, *s.* A term used to denote the rage of hunger, S. It is certainly the same with *Reid* in *Reid-wood*, furious with rage.—A. S. *reth*, to which this term has been traced, is used with great latitude; as, *retha ren*, *saeva pluvia*; *rethe storms*, *saevae procellae*; *haete rethre*, calor saevior, &c. It seems exactly to correspond with the Lat. phrase, *saeva fames*, Claudian; and *rabida fames*, Virgil.
- REID-HUNGRED, *adj.* In a ravening state from hunger, S.
- REIDSETT, *adj.* Placed in order. *Sir Gawan.*—A. S. *ge-rad*, *sett-en*, in ordine ponere.
- REID-WOD, RED WOD, *adj.* 1. In a violent rage, S. *Montgomerie*. 2. Furious; distracted. *Hamil.*—Isl. *reid-ur*, iratus; *reide*, ira. Teut. *ureed*, saevus, atrox.
- To REJECK, REJECT, *v. a.* 1. To refer for decision. *Bellend. T. Liv.*—Lat. *rejicere*, id. 2. To impute; to ascribe. *N. Burne.*
- REIF, *s.* *Foulys of Reif*, ravenous or carnivorous fowls. *Acts Ja. II.*
- REIF, REFE, *s.* 1. An eruption on the skin, S. 2. The itch is, by way of eminence, called the *reif*, S.—A. S. *hrecf*, scabies.
- REIF, REIFF, REFF, *s.* 1. Robbery. *Acts Ja. VI.* 2. Spoil; plunder, *Barbour*.—A. S. *reaf*, Isl. *rif*, rapina.
- To REIFE, REYFF, *v. a.* To rob. *Wallace.*—A. S. *reaf-ian*, Isl. *hreif-a*, id.
- REYFFAR, REAVEF, REUER, *s.* A robber. *Wall.*—A. S. *reafere*, Su. G. *roefware*, id.
- REYFLAKE, RIUELAK, *s.* Rapine.—A. S. *reafstac*, a prey, a booty, rapine, robbery.
- To REIK, *v. a.* To reach, S. *Doug.*—Belg. *reyck-en*, A. S. *recc-an*, id.
- To REIK out, *v. a.* 1. To fit out, S.; also *reek fourth*. *R. Bruce*. 2. To dress; to accoutre.—E. *rig*; Sw. *rikt-a*, Moes. G. *riht-an*, instruere.
- REIK, *s.* A blow, S. G. Sibb.
- To REIK, *v. n.* To smoke, S.—A. S. *rec-an*, Sw. *rock-a*, id.

- REIK, REEK, *s.* 1. Smoke, *S. Compl. S.* 2. A disturbance; a tumult. *Lyndsay. A reik in the house, S. id. Kelly.*—A. S. *rec*, Isl. *reiker*, id. 3. Metaphorically a house or habitation. *Barry's Orkn.*—*Roek*, says *Ihre*, notat domicilium, focum.
- To GAR CLAISE GAE THROUGH THE REIK. To pass the clothes of a new-born child through the smoke of a fire; a superstitious rite which has been used in Fife in the memory of some yet alive, meant to ward off from the infant the fatal influence of witchcraft.
- To REYKE, *v. n.* To range. V. RAIK.
- REIK HEN, REIK FOWL. 1. A hen bred in the house, *Aberd. Banffs.* Some view the designation as denoting the exaction of a hen for every chimney. *Agr. Surv. Berwick.* 2. This word is understood, in *Shetland*, as denoting the exaction of a single hen from each house. *Edmonstone's Zetl. Isl. V. REIK, s.* sense 3.
- REIKIE, *adj.* 1. Smoky, *S. Pitscottie.* 2. Vain; empty. *Z. Boyd.*
- REIKIE, *s.* *Auld Reikie*, a familiar name for Edinburgh. *Fergusson.*
- REIKIM, *s.* A smart stroke. V. REEKIM.
- REIKINESS, *s.* The state of being smoky, *S.*
- To REILE, RELE, *v. n.* To roll. *Douglas.*—Isl. *rill-a*, volutare.
- To REYLE, REWL, *v. n.* To snarl up like a hard-twisted thread, *Etr. For. V. RAVEL.*
- REILLEBOGIE, *s.* A confusion; a state of tumult or disorder, *S. B.* It may be conjectured that the term has some affinity to the old tune called *The Reel o' Bogie*, as perhaps referring to some irregular kind of dance.
- REILING, *s.* 1. Bustle. *Pebbles Play.* 2. A loud clattering noise, *S. V. REEL-RALL.*
- REILL, *s.* A turmoil, *V. REEL.*
- REIME, *s.* Realm. *Gawan and Gol.*
- REIMIS, REEMISH, *s.* 1. Rumble, *S. B. Ross.*—Isl. *rum-ia*, to bellow or roar. 2. The sound caused by a body that falls with a rumbling or clattering noise, *Banffs. Aberd.* 3. A weighty stroke or blow, *ib. V. DUNT, s.* sense 2.
- To REIMIS, *v. n.* To make a loud rumbling noise, *Aberd. Mearns. Reimish, Reishil, Reissil, synon.*
- REIM-KENNA, *s.* *The Pirate.*—This may either be equivalent to *skald* or poet, from *Su. G. rim*, metrum; Isl. *rija*, ode, *hreyim-r*, resonantia canora, and *kennar*, one who knows, *q.* a person conversant with poetry; or allied to Isl. *reimt*, spectris obnoxius, *q.* one who knew how to quell the power of evil spirits.
- REIND, *s.* "He hase geffyne furth for the reind of spwnis xvj. sh." *Aberd. Reg.*—Perhaps allied to *Teut. renne*, promptuarium, penarium, *q.* a case of spoons?
- REYNGIT, *part. pa.* Surrounded with a ring. "That the mouth be reyngit about with a circle of girth of irae," &c. *Acts Ja. VI. V. PRICK MEASURE.*
- REINYEIT, *adj.* Striped; corded. *Inventories.*—Perhaps from *Fr. raionné*, furrowed, *q.* ribbed taffety; or rather from *rangé, rengé*, in ranks, in rows.
- To REIOSE, *v. a.* To possess. *Bellenden.*
- To REIOURNE, *v. a.* To delay; to put off. *Forbes on the revelation.*
- REIOURNING, *s.* Used apparently in the sense of delay, *ibid.*
- REIRBRASSER, *s. pl.* Armour for the back of the arms. *Acts Ja. I.*—*Fr. arriere*, behind, and *bras-sart*, a defence for the arm.
- To REIRD, REERDE, *v. n.* 1. To make a loud noise. *Douglas.* 2. To break wind, *S.* 3. To make a crashing noise, *ibid.*—A. S. *rar-ian*, *Teut. reer-en*, fremere. V. RAIIRD.
- REIRD, REERDE, *s.* 1. Noise; shouting. *Doug.* 2. The act of breaking wind, *S.* 3. A falsehood; a gasconade, *S. B.*
- REIRDE, *s.* *Jacobite Relics.* I hesitate whether this is the same with *Rair, Rare*, a loud report, perhaps *ex ano*, or a spring, from the *E. v.* to rear.
- REIRDIT, *part.* Reared. *Gawan and Gol.*
- REISES, *s.* Brushwood, *S.*; plur. of *Rise. Waverley.*
- REISHILIN', *part. adj.* 1. Noisy, *Fife.* 2. Forward; prompt, *ibid. V. REISSIL, v.*
- To REISK, *v. a.* and *v.* To scratch, so as to occasion a noise, *Aberd.* A variety of *Risk*, *v. q. v.*
- REISS, *adj.* Of or belonging to Russia. *Aberd. Reg.* The name of Russia seems to be given according to the pron. of Aberdeen. Our sailors elsewhere give it as if *Roos* or *Roosh*.
- REYSS, *s. pl.* Coarse grass in marshy ground, or on the sea-shore. *Wallace. V. REESK.*
- To REISSIL, *v. n.* To make a loud clattering noise, *S.*—*Teut. ryssel-en, A. S. hristl-an, crepere.*
- To REISSIL, REISSLE, *v. a.* To beat soundly. *Rudd.*—*Su. G. ris-a, virgis caedere. Reishil, Aberd.*
- REISSIL, REISLE, *s.* 1. A loud clattering noise, *S.* 2. A blow; a stroke. *S. St. Patrick.*
- To REIST, *v. a.* To dry by the heat of the sun, or in a chimney, *S. Dunbar.*—*Dan. rist-er*, to broil or toast.
- REIST, *s.* Rest. *Douglas.*
- REIST, REYST, *s.* 1. The socket in which the bolt of a door rests. *Doug.* 2. The hinge of a door, *Gl. Sibb.* 2. The support of a warlike instrument. *Wallace.*
- REIST, *s.* The instep, *Upp. Clydes.*—Isl. *rist*, planta pedis, *G. Andr.*; convexum seu dorsum plantae pedis, *Halderson*; *Dan. vrist*, the instep of the foot, *Wolf*; *Su. G. vrist*, id.; *A. S. vyrst*, also *vrist*, properly the wrist. *Ihre* derives it from *wrid-a*, torquere, because it is the hinge on which the limb is turned.
- To REIST, *v. n.* 1. To wait for another. *Douglas.*—*Lat. rest-are*, id. 2. To become restive, *S. Burns.* 3. Applied to the drying up of a well. *Pop. Ball.*
- REIST. To Tak the Reist. 1. To become restive; applied to a horse, *Roxb.* 2. Applied to a person who, after proceeding so far in any business, suddenly stops short, *ibid.*
- To REIST, REEST, *v. a.* To arrest. *He reistit his furniture*, he laid an arrest on it, *S.*—This abbrev. occurs in *O. E.*
- REISTER, *s.* Apparently equivalent to *Kipper*, as applied to salted and dried salmon, *Roxb. A. Scott's P.*
- REISTER CLOK. A cloak such as that worn by brigands or freebooters. *Inventories. V. ROYSTER.*
- REISTIT, *adj.* Dried in the smoke. V. REIST.
- REITHIE, *adj.* Keen; ardent, *Etr. For. Hogg.*—*A. S. rethe*, asper, ferus, "fierce, outrageous," *Somner*; *Teut. wreed*, id.
- REIVE, *s.* A name given to what is considered as an ancient Caledonian fort. *P. Campsie, Stat. Acc. V. RAE, and REEVE.*
- To RELE, *v. n.* To roll. V. REILE.
- To RELEISCH, *v. n.* To go at large. *Doug.*—*Fr. relascher*, to enlarge.
- RELEVANCY, *s.* The legal sufficiency of the facts stated in a libel or in a defence, to infer punishment or exculpation; a forensic term, *S.* "The two things to be chiefly regarded in a criminal libel are the

- relevancy of the facts libelled, *i. e.* their sufficiency to infer the conclusion; and, secondly, their truth. The consideration of the first belongs to the judges of the court, that of the other to the inquest, otherwise called the jury or assize." *Erskine's Inst.*
- RELEVANT, adj.** Sufficient to warrant the conclusion, whether in reference to a libel or to a defence; a forensic term, *S. Maclaurin's Crim. Cases.*
- To RELEVE, v. a.** To raise; to exalt. *Wyntown.*—*Fr. relever.*
- To RELEVE, v. n.** To reassemble. *Wall.*—*Fr. relever, colligere.*
- To RELY, v. a.** To rally. *Barbour.*
- REMANENT, adj.** Other, *S. Spalding.* This word is still used in petitions addressed to ecclesiastical courts. "To the Moderator and remanent members of the Presbytery of ———."—*L. remanent-es.*
- REMANER, s.** Remainder. *Acts Cha. I.*
- To REMB, v. n.** To rave; to tell lies, *Shetl.*
- To REME, v. n.** To foam. *V. REAM.*
- To REMEID, v. a.** To remedy. *Baillie.*
- REMEID, s.** Alloy of a peculiar description. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—*Fr. remede,* "a remedy, redresse; also that alloy which goldsmiths, jewellers, and money-makers, are permitted to add unto the allowed embasement of gold or silver; as where with a silver piece of eleven pence value, their is a twelfth part of copper allowed to be mingled, the *remede* is about two grains over and besides that twelfth. This advantage they have gotten upon allegation, that they cannot precisely hit, or justly keep, the scantling required of them by the law." *Cotgr.*
- REMEID, REMEED, REMEAD, s.** 1. Remedy; amelioration. *Spald.* 2. *Remeid of Law*; a phrase equivalent to *Remedy of Law*, formerly applicable to the obtaining of justice, particularly by appeal from an inferior to a superior court. *Stair's Institute.*
- To REMEIF, v. a. or n.** To remove. "*Flyt & remeif.*" *Aberd. Rep.*
- REMEMBRIE, s.** Remembrance. *Burel.*
- To REMENT, v. a.** To remember. *Burel.*—*Fr. ram-entevoir, id.*
- REMIGESTER, s.** A smart stroke, *Buchan.* Perhaps originally the same with *Rebegeaster, q. v.*
- REMYLLIS, s. pl.** Blows. *Houlate.*—*Teut. rammel-en, Su. G. rami-a, tumultuari.*
- REMMACKS, s. pl.** The oars of a boat, *Shetl.*—*Lat. remus, id.*
- To REMIND, v. a.** To remember. *Shirrefs.*
- To REMORD, v. a.** 1. To have remorse for. *Wallace.*—*Fr. remord-re.* 2. To disburden the conscience, *ibid.*
- To RENCHEL, RENSHEL, v. a.** To beat with a stick; as, "To *renshel* beasts wi' a rung," when not taking the right road, *Teviotd.*—*Germ. rein-en, Su. G. rind-a, tangere, or ren, palus, and sael-ja, couferre, q. to apply a stake?*
- RENCHEL, RENSHEL, s.** A person tall and thin; as, "He's naething but a lang *renschel*," *Roxb.*—*Teut. ran, ranck, rene, tenuis, gracilis, praetenuis corpore; Isl. rengla, ramus arboris.*
- RENDAL, RENNAL, RENNET, RUN-DALE, s.** A division of land, equivalent to *run-rig, S. Stat. Acc.*—*Su. G. ren, palus limitaneus, and del, a division. Dan. reen, "a balk or ridge between two furrows."*
- To RENDER, v. a.** To melt or beat butter, *Ayrs. V. RIND.*
- To RENDER, v. n.** To yield pus, as a sore.
- To RENG, RING, v. a.** To reign. *Douglas.*
- To RENYE, v. a.** To rein. *Compl. S.*
- RENYE, s.** A rein. *Douglas.*—*Fr. resne.*
- RENYIT, part. pa.** Forsworn. *Barb.*—*Fr. renis, id.*
- RENK, s.** A strong man. *Gawan and Gol. V. RINK.*
- RENKNING, s.** Placed according to rank or precedence. Hence, perhaps, *ranking* of creditors, *S. Acts Ja. VI.*
- RENOMMÉ, s.** Renown, *Fr. Barbour.*
- RENSS GULDING.** A foreign gold coin. *Acts Ja. II.* This is called the *Rhenish Guldling*, *Skene's Ed.*; the same in *Glendook's.*—*Teut. gulden, aureus nummus xx. stuforum, Kilian; Belg. id. "a gilder, a coin of xx. stivers," Sewel. Renss or Rhenish* refers to the country bordering on the Rhine. *V. GUDLINE.*
- RENTAL, s.** 1. A favourable lease, *S. Erskine. 2.* The annual value or rent, *Dumfr. S. Also, as in E.* the amount of the rents of an estate, *S.*
- To RENTALE, v. a.** To let in lease. *Acts Ja. VI.*
- RENTALLER, s.** One who possesses land by lease or rental, *S.*
- RENZIE, v. n.** To writhe in pain, *Orkn.*
- REPAIR, s.** Concourse, *S. Priests Peb.*
- To REPAYRE, v. n.** To return, *Wynt.*—*O. Fr. repair-er.*
- To REPARRELL, v. a.** To refit. *Douglas.*—*Fr. reparer-er.*
- To REPATER, v. n.** To feed; to take refreshment. *Douglas.*—*Fr. repaitre.*
- * **To REPEAT, REPETE, v. a.** To recover; to call back, *S.* in a sense in which the *v.* is not used in *E.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. repet-er,* "to redemand, aske, or call back, also, to return, recover, take, or fetch back again." *Cotgr.; Lat. repet-ere, id.*
- To REPELL, v. a.** To recall; like obsolete *E. repeal.* *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Fr. rapell-er, id.*
- REPENDE, part. adj.** Dispersed; scattered. *Wallace.*—*Fr. repand-u.*
- REPETITION, s.** Repayment; restoration. *Spalding.*
- To REPLAIT, RESPLATE, v. a.** To try a second time. *Q. Mary's Instructions to L. James.*—*Fr. replaid-er, Plaidre une seconde fois, rentrer en procès. Iterm litigare, litem renovare, Dict. Trev.*
- To REPLEDGE, REPLEGE, v. a.** To replevin; a forensic term. *Bellenden.*—*L. B. repleg-tare, to redeem on pledge.*
- To REPLEID, v. a.** To resist. *Priests Peb.*—*L. B. replaud-are, repulsare.*
- REPLOCH GRAY.** *V. RAPLACH.*
- REPONABILL, adj.** Adapted to restore things to a proper bearing. *Bellenden T. Liv.*—*From Lat. repon-ere.*
- To REPONE, v. a.** To reply, *Ayrs.*; a forensic term, *S. Forbes's Defence.*—*Lat. repon-ere, id.*
- REPONE, s.** To mak a *repone*, to give a reply, *Ayrs.*
- To REPONE, v. a.** To replace. *Baillie.*—*Lat. repon-o.*
- To REPORT, v. a.** To obtain; to carry off; in the sense of *Fr. rapport-er, or rapport-er*, from which it is probably formed. *Descr. of Kingd. of Scotland.*
- To REPOSE, v. a.** Same with *Repone*, to replace. *Baillie.*
- To REPOUSS, v. a.** To repel, *Ayrs.*—*Fr. repouss-er, id. anciently repouls-er, from Lat. re, and puls-are, to beat, to drive back.*
- To REPREF, v. a.** To disallow; to set aside; to reject; a forensic term. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—This seems altered from *Fr. reprouv-er*, or *Lat. reprob-are*, like *preif*, for *prove*.
- To REPREME, v. a.** To repress. *Complaynt S.*—*Lat. reprim-ere.*

REPRISE, *s.* The indentation of stones in building, Fr. *Pal. Hon.*
To REPUNG, REPUGNE, *v. n.* To oppose; to be repugnant. *Acts Ja. VI.*—*Lat. repugn-are*, Fr. *repugn-er.*
REQUERE, REQUESIT, adj. Requisite. *N. Burne.*
REBIT, pref. *v.* Fell back. *Wallace.*—Fr. *riere*, back.
RESCHIT, part. pa. A term frequently occurring in the Collect. of Inventories. *V. Raschit.*
RESCITATION, s. Restoration. *Buik Gen. Kirk.*
 —This word might seem to have been formed from *re*, and *scire*, *scitum*, *q.* to *ken* again.
To RESCOURS, v. a. To rescue. *Bellenden.*—O. Fr. *rescour-er*, *id.*
RESCOURS, s. Rescue. *Wyntown.*
To RESEAW, v. a. To receive. *Aberd. Reg.*
 * **RESERVE, s.** A tree reserved in a *hag*, or cutting of an allotted portion of wood, Clydes. *V. WITTER.*
To RESEIT, v. a. 1. To harbour, *S. Rudd.* 2. To receive stolen goods. *Stat. Alex.*
RESET, RESETT, s. 1. Abode. *Wyntown.* 2. The act of harbouring. *Wallace.* 3. One who harbours another, *ibid.* 4. An inn. *Acts Ja. I.* 5. The reception of goods known to be stolen, a law term, *S. Erskine.* 6. The receiver of stolen goods. *Rudd.* —Fr. *recette*, receiving; O. Fr. *recept*, retreat.
RESETTER, s. 1. He who entertains. *Rudd.* 2. A receiver of stolen goods. *Erskine.*
RESH, s. A rush. *Str Egeir.*
RESIDENTER, s. A dweller; a residentiary, *S.*
To RESILE, v. a. To beguile; to deceive, *Ays.*—Perhaps from Fr. *resil-er*, as signifying to revoke, to disavow.
To RESILE, v. n. 1. To flinch, *S. Woodrow.* 2. To resist in reasoning. *Clelland.*—Fr. *resil-er*, *id.*
RESING, adj. Perhaps foolish. *Dunbar.*—Teut. *ries-en*, temere agere.
To RESING, v. a. To resign. *Aberd. Reg. Acts Ja. V.* So *ring*, for *reign*.
RESITIT, part. pa. Cited a second time, *q.* *re-cited.* *Acts Mary.*
 * **To RESOLVE, v. n.** To terminate. *Guthry's Mem.*
RESP, RISP, s. A kind of coarse grass, *S. Gl. Sibb.*
To RESP, RISP, v. n. To make a noise resembling that of a file or rasp, *S. Douglas.*
 * **RESPECT, s.** Used in pl. to denote interest, emolument, advantage. *Spalding.*
RESPECT, RESPETE, RESPUTT, s. A respite or pro-rogation of punishment, or of prosecution for crimes committed or imputed. *Acts Ja. V.*—*L. B. respect-us*, &c.
RESPOND, s. The return that is made by a precept from Chancery, on an application for a seisin. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*
RESPONDIE, s. Apparently the duplicate of an account. Perhaps the modern term *check* is synon. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *respond-re*, to match, agree with.
RESPONDIE-BOOK, s. A check-book, *ib.*
RESPONSAL, adj. Responsible. *Acts Parl.*
RESPONSIOUNE, s. Suretyship. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Fr. *responsion*, *id.*
RESPUTT, s. Delay in regard to legal process; respite. *V. RESPECT, RESPETE.*
RESSAYTHAR, RESSAYTTAR, s. A receiver. *Aberd. Reg. V. RESETER.*
To RESSENT, v. a. To have a deep sense of. *Acts Cha. I.*—Fr. *se ressent-ir*, to feel thoroughly.
To RESSOURS, RESURSE, v. n. To rise again. *Wallace.*—Fr. *ressour-re*, from *Lat. resurg-ere.*

RESSUM, s. A small fragment, *S. B.*
To REST, v. n. To be indebted, *S. Acts Sed.* It is to be observed that our term is elliptical; the full phrase being, *to rest owing, &c.* to remain owing. *Chartul. Aberd.*—Fr. *en reste*, in arrears.
REST, s. 1. A remnant. *Inventories.*—Fr. *reste*, residue, remnant, &c. 2. In plur. remains; relics. *Sir A. Balf. Letters.*
REST, s. An arrest. *Aberd. Reg. V. REIST.*
REST. Auld rest, perhaps old sprain. *Watson.*—*Wrest, rest, S.*; *A. S. wraestan*, to distort.
RESTES, s. pl. Arrears, *Fr. Acts Mary.*
To RESTYN, v. a. To refresh; to give rest to. *Doug.*
RESTING-CHAIR. A long chair shaped like a settee, used in farm-houses, Ang. Perth.
RESTORANS, RESTORANCE, s. Restoration. *Act. Audit. Acts Mary.*
To RETEIR, v. n. To retire. *Acts Ja. VI.*
To RETENT, v. a. To cause to resound. *Hudson.*—Fr. *retent-ir*, to resound.
RETH, adj. Fierce. *Wallace.*—*A. S. rethe.*
RETHNAS, s. Ferocity. *Houlate.*—*A. S. rethnes*, *id.*
To RETOUR, RETOWRE. 1. *v. a.* To make a return in writing, as to the service of an heir, *S. Skene.* 2. To make a legal return as to the value of lands, *S. Baillie.* 3. *v. n.* To return. *Wyntown.*
RETOUR, RETOURS, s. 1. Return. *Douglas.* 2. The legal return made to a brief, emitted from Chancery. *Skene.* 3. That made as to the value of lands, *S. Baillie.*—O. Fr. *retour* is used in a sense nearly allied.
To RETREAT, v. a. To retract. *Crossraguell.*—O. Fr. *retraitt-er*, revoquer.
RETRETT, part. pa. Retracted; repealed; reversed. *Act. Dom. Conc.*
RETROTRACTION, s. The act of drawing back. *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*
REVAY, s. Festivity. *Gawan and Gol.*—O. Fr. *reviaus*, fêtes, divertissements.
REUAR, s. River. *Acts Ja. VI.*
REVE, s. A colour between yellow and gray. *Str Gawan.*—*Lat. ravis.*
REVEL, s. A severe blow; often applied to a back stroke, Ang. Loth.—Fr. *reveill-er*, to rouse, to awake, *q.* a stroke that rouses one from lethargy?
REUER, RYVIR, s. *V. REYFFAR.*
REUER, REURY, s. Robbery. *Wallace.*
REVERENCE, s. Power, *S. Rutherford.*
REUERY, s. 1. Uproar. *Douglas.* 2. The crackling noise made by flames. *Douglas.*—Fr. *resverie*, raving.
REVERS. *At the revers*, at random. *Everg.*—Fr. *au revers*, cross; *E. at rovers.*
To REVERSE, REVERSE, v. a. To strike from behind. *Barbour.*—Fr. *revers*, a stroke of this kind.
REVERSEER, s. A forensic term denoting a proprietor who has given his lands in wadset, but retains a right to redeem them, on repayment of the wadset-price, *S. V. REVERSION.*
REVERSION, s. The right of redeeming property under wadset, *S. Ersk. Inst.*
To REVERT, v. n. 1. To revive. *Palice Hon. 2.* To recover from a swoon, *S. B.*—O. Fr. *revert-ir*, *id.*
To REUEST, REWESS, RAWESS, v. a. 1. To clothe. *Douglas.* 2. To clothe anew, *ib.*—Fr. *revest-ir*, *id.*
REVESTRE, s. A vestry. *Doug. Fr. revestiaire*, *id.*
REVESTRIE, REUESTRIE, s. The vestry of a church. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Fr. *revestiaire*, *id.*; *L. B. revestiarium*, et *vestiarium*, idem sonant, *Du Cange.*
REVIL, s. The point of a spur, *S. A. Scott's Poems.*—*Rowel, E. rouelle, Fr.*

- REVILL-RAILL, *adv.* Apparently in a confused way. *Colkelbie Sow.* Probably the same with *Reel-Rall.*
- To REVINCE, *v. a.* To restore; to give back what has formerly been taken away; an old forensic term. *Acts Ja. VI.*—L. B. *revincere*, rem ablatam, vel de qua litigium est, sibi asserere, repetere, recuperare; Gall. *revendiquer.*
- REUK, *s.* Atmosphere. *Barbour.* V. RAK.
- To REVUNDE, ROOND, *v. n.* "To produce a disagreeable noise as by grinding," Gl. Sibb. Roxb. This must be the same word that is pron. *Ruint*, Berwick's. *q. v.*
- To REUOLF, *v. a.* To examine; to inspect; to turn over. "To *reuolf* & seik the buikis gif it be content tharin." *Aberd. Reg.*
- REURY, *s.* Robbery. V. REUERÉ.
- REUTH, REWTH, *s.* 1. Cause for repentance. *King Hart.* 2. Pity, or cause of pity. *Bellenden.*
- REVURE, REVOURE, *adj.* 1. Thoughtful; dark and gloomy, Ayr's; as, "a *revure* look." 2. It sometimes denotes a look of calm scorn or contempt, *ibid.*—O. Fr. *revueur*, *revueur*, a dreamer, *q. in a reverie.*
- REVVLE, *s.* A wattled fence, Shetl.
- To REW, *v. n.* To repent, S. *Gawan and Gol.* 2. *v. a.* To have compassion for. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hreo-wian*, poenitere, lugere. *Rue*, *v. n.* To have pity. *Chaucer.*
- REW, *s.* Repentance. *Mailland Poems.*—A. S. *hreo-wie*, poenitentia; *P. rue*, *id.* *Shak.*
- REW, *s.* 1. A row. *Palice Honor.* 2. A street. *Doug.*—S. *raw*; Fr. *rue.*
- REWAYLD, *part. pa.* Apparently for *ravelled*, *q.* as useless as a *ravelled* hesp. *Train's Poetical Reveries.*
- REWAR, *s.* A robber. *Wallace.*
- REWELYN, ROWLYNGIS, RILLINGS, *s. pl.* Shoes made of undressed hides, with the hair on them; S. *rullions.* *Wyntown.*—A. S. *rihting*, obstrigillus.
- REWELL, *adj.* Haughty.—O. Fr. *revell*, fier, hautain.
- REWELLYT, *pret. v.* Revealed. *Wallace.*
- REWERS, *s. p. s.* Stops. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *ravoir-er*, to stop, to arrest.
- To REWESS, *v. a.* V. REUEST.
- REWID, *pret. v.* Reaved. *Barbour.*
- To REWL, *v. n.* To be entangled, Teviotd.; the same with *Ravel*. "Ravellyt, *Reulit*, entangled," Gl. Sibb.
- REWLL RYCHT, *adv.* Exactly square; *q.* according to rule. *Acts Ja. VI.* V. PRICK-MEASURE.
- To REWM, *v. n.* To roar. *Wallace.*—O. Fr. *ruim-er*, *id.* V. RAME.
- REWME, *s.* Realm. *Wyntown.*—Fr. *reaume.*
- REWMOUR, *s.* Tumult. *Wallace.*—Germ. *rumor*, *id.*
- RHAIM, RHAME, *s.* 1. A commonplace speech, Ettr. For.—This may be merely a corr. of *E. rhyme*, as proverbs were anciently expressed in a sort of rhythm. V. Mr. Todd's valuable note, *vo. Rhyme*, E. Dict. 2. A rhapsody, S. A. "The poet can bring out naething but rhames o' high-flown nonsense." *Perils of Man.*
- To RHAME o'er, *v. a.* 1. To run over anything in a rapid and unmeaning way; to repeat as if by rote, S. *ibid.* 2. To reiterate, S.
- RHEEMOUS, *s.* Apparently clamour, Ayr's. *St. Patr.*—Isl. *hream*, resonare; A. S. *hream-an*, Su. G. *raam-a*, clamare. V. RAME, *v. and s.*
- RHEUMATIZE, *s.* Rheumatism, S. "I did feel a *rheumatize* in my backspauld yestreen." *The Pirate.*
- RHIND MART, RYNMART. A carcass from the herd. *Russel.*—Teut. Isl. *rind*, *bos.*
- RHYNE, *s.* "Hoar-frost." *Gall. Encycl.* All the other dialects, as far as I can observe, have *m* as the antepenult. The term appears in its most original form in C. B. *rheu*, Arm. *rew*, *id.*; Gael. *reo*, frost.
- RIACII, *adj.* Dun, S. B. *Journ. Lond.*—Gael. *id.* brindled.
- RIAL, RIALLE, *adj.* Royal. *Sir Gawan.*
- RIAL, RYALL, REAL, *s.* 1. A gold coin anciently current in S. "The *ryall* of France saul haue cours for vi s. viii d." *Acts Ja. I.* 2. The term *Ryall* was also applied to some silver coins of S. in conjunction with the name of the prince. V. MARY RYALL, JAMES RYALL.
- RIALTE, RYALTIE, REALTEY, ROYALTY, *s.* Territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king; as distinguished from that to which the privileges of a regality were annexed. *Parl. Ja. I.*
- RIAUYE, *s.* A row or file, Moray.
- To RIB, *v. a.* To rib land, to give it a half ploughing, by leaving a furrow alternately unploughed, S.—Belg. *gerib*, ridged. *Agr. Surv. Peeb.*
- RIBBALDAILL, RYBALDY, *s.* Low dissipation. *Barbour.*—O. Fr. *ribauderie*, libertinage, conduite de bandits.
- RIBBAND, *s.* *St. Johnston's ribband*, a halter, S. *Muse's Threnodie.* *St. Johnston's Tippet* is used in the same sense. *Old Mortality.*
- RIBBING, *s.* A half ploughing. *Statist. Acc.*
- RIBBLIE-RABBLIE, *adj.* Disordered, Loth.—Teut. *rabel-en*, praecipitare verba.
- RIBE, RYBE, *s.* 1. A colewort that grows tall with little or no leaf. Cabbages that do not stock properly, are also called *ribes*, Roxb. 2. A lean person or animal; "thin as a *ribe*," Dumfr.
- RYBEEES, *s. pl.* Shoes called Turn-overs. *Sir Gawan.*—O. Fr. *ribé*, trepointe de soulier.
- RIBIE, *adj.* 1. Tall with little foliage, Dumfr.—Dan. *ribb-e*, to strip feathers, Wolf; *q.* stripped of leaves like a bird that is plucked. 2. Lank, or tall and thin; applied to animals, Peebles; *Reibie*, Ettr. For. like Gr. *et.*
- RIB-PLOUGHING, *s.* A kind of half ploughing, performed by throwing the earth turned over by the plough, upon an equal quantity of surface which remains undisturbed, S. B. *Agr. Surv. Aberd.*
- RIBS of a chimney. The bars of a grate, S. Hence, to *Red the Ribs*, to poke the fire, S.
- RIBUS, *s.* A musical instrument. *Houlate.*—C. B. *ribib* is expl. a reed-pipe, a hautboy.
- RICE, *s.* A twig. V. RISE, RYS.
- To RICE the Water. To throw plants or branches of trees into a river, for frightening the salmon, before using the *lister*. The effect is, that they become stupid and lie motionless, Selkirks.
- To RICH, *v. a.* To enrich. *Wyntown.*
- To RICH, *v. n.* To become rich. *Kelly.*
- RICHIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Richard*. "*Richie* Be!" *Acts.* Also written *Riche*, *id.*
- RIGHT, *adj.* 1. In health, S. Germ. 2. In the exercise of reason, S. *Fountainhall.*
- To RIGHT, *v. a.* To put to rights; often to mend, S.—Franc. *rihtente*, rectificantes.
- RIGHT FURTHER, *adv.* Immediately; forthwith. *Parl. Ja. II.* From A. S. *rihte*, jam, and *forth*, *in*, exinde.
- RIGHT NOW, *adv.* Just now. *Barbour.*—A. S. *nu rihte*, jam, nunc.
- RIGHTS. At rights, straight. *Douglas.*—Su. G. *raeti waeg*, via recta.

RYCHTSWA, *adv.* In the same manner; just so. *Acts Ja. II.*

RICHTOWYS, **RYCHTUIS**, **RYCHTOWS**, *adj.* 1. Righteous. *Wyntown.* 2. Rightful; possessing legal right. *Acts Mary.* 3. Legitimate; *rychtwis born*, as opposed to bastardy. *Wallace.*—A. S. *rihtwis*, Isl. *rettwis*, id. 4. True; real; not nominal. "Of the *rychtous tynd* of Abirdyne." *Reg. Aberd.*

RYCHTOWYSNESS, *s.* Righteousness. *Wyntown.*

RICK, *v. a.* To pierce with a hook by a sudden jerk, *Shetl.*—Dan. *rykke*, to pull suddenly.

RICKAM, *s.* A smart stroke, Buchan; a variety of *Reekim*, *q. v.*

RICKETY-DICKETY, *s.* "A toy made for children." *Gall. Encycl.*

RICKLE, **RICKILL**, *s.* 1. A heap, *S. Philotus.* 2. A rickle of banes, a very meagre person, *S.*—A. S. *ricg*, a heap; *Su. G. ben-rangel*, a skeleton. 3. Peats or turfs put up in heaps or small stacks, to prepare them for being winter fuel, are called *rickles*, *Roxb.* 4. A low stone fence before a drain, *Aberd.*

To **RICKLE**, *v. a.* 1. To put into a heap, *S. Statist. Acc.* 2. To put into the form of a stack; as, "When are ye gaun to rickle your peats?" *Roxb.* 3. To pile up in a loose manner, *S.*

RICKLE-DIKE, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but having the top only the thickness of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other, *S. B. Agr. Surv. Invern.*

RICKLER, *s.* One who piles up loosely, *S.* "A bad stone-builder is called a rickler." *Gall. Encycl.*

RICKLY, *adj.* Like stones loosely built; dilapidated; as, "rickly wa's."

RICKMASTER, *s.* *Spalding.* This must be a corr. of *Ritmaster*, *q. v.*

RID, **RIDE**, *adj.* Severe. *Barbour.*—A. S. *reth*, ferous, saevus.

RID, *s.* Advice; counsel; apparently *red* had been originally written, as both the sense and rhyme require. *Rauf Coilyear.*

RIDDEN MEAL. A phrase frequently met with in old valuations and similar deeds in Ayr. It occurs in an old ballad. 1. "The money paid to an *incoming* tenant for the liberty of the farm from Martinmas to Whitsunday." 2. The sum paid to the *outgoing* tenant for the crop left on the farm. *V. RIDDIN.*

RIDDIN, *part. pa.* Cleared off; driven away. *Act. Dom. Conc.*—E. *rid* signifies "to drive away; to remove by violence," *Johns*; A. S. *hreddan*, to rid; rapere, eripere.

RIDDLE. *The Riddle* (or Sieve) and the *Shears*, a mode of divination for the discovery of theft, &c. described in *Sup. Fife*; & *Loth.*

RIDE, *adj.* Rough. *V. ROID.*

To **RIDE**, *v. a.* In curling, to drive a stone with such force as to carry before it another, which is nearest the mark, or blocks up the way, *S.*

RIDE, *f.* The act of sailing, *S.*—Isl. *red-skap*, carriage on shipboard.

To **RIDE** the BEETLE. To walk with others who ride, *Gall. Encycl.*

To **RIDE** the PARLIAMENT. A phrase formerly used to denote the cavalcade of the King to the Parliament House. "Whilk had lyeen there since the *Parliament* was ridden." *Spalding.*

RYDER, **RIDAR**, **RYDAR**, *s.* A gold coin formerly current in *S.*, bearing the figure of a man on horseback. *Acts Ja. II.*

To **RIDE** TAIL-TYNT. To stake one horse against another in a race, so that the losing horse is lost to the owner. *V. TAIL-TYNT.*

RIDICULOUS, *adj.* Unseasonable; as "ridiculous weather," *Ang.*

RIE, **RY**. A termination of many substantives, *S. 1.* Denoting dominion or authority, as in *bishoprie*, &c. the extent of the authority of a bishop.—From A. S. *rice*, dominium, ditto, territorium. 2. Subjoined to a *s.* it denotes abundance in the thing expressed by that term; as, *Quenry*, commerce of an illicit kind with women; *Bletherie*, *q.* an abundance of nonsense.—Alem. *richi*, opes.

RYE-CRAIK, *s.* The land-rail, *Renfrews. Corncraik*, *S. Tannahill's Poems.*

RIEP, *s.* "A slovenly-dressed-girl," *Buchan. Tarras's Poems.*

RIERFU, *adj.* "Roaring." *Gl. Aberd. Christmas Ba'ing.* *Qu. full of rair* or noise.

RYFART, *s.* *V. REEFORT.*

RIFE, *s.* The itch. *V. REIR.*

To **RYFE** out, *v. a.* To plough up land that has been lying waste, or in pasturage; *syn. break up. Minstr. Bord. V. RIVE.*

To **RIFE**, **RIEFE**, *v. n.* To rive. *Douglas.*—*Su. G. rifu-a*, id.

RIFF-RAFF, *s.* The rabble, *S.*—Dan. *ripsraps*, id. faex hominum.

RIFT. *L. riste*, a musical instrument. *Houlate.*

To **RIFT**, *v. n.* To belch, *S. Ramsay. Dan. raev-er*, eructare; *raeven*, eructatio.

RIFT, *s.* An eructation, *S. Ferguson.*

To **RIFT**, *v. n.* To magnify in narration; to talk without book, *S.*; *synon. Blow. Blast. The Har'st Rig.* Probably this is a metaph. use of the term, as applied to literal eructation; in the same manner as *Wind* is used.

RIFT, *s.* 1. An inflated account; a fib, *S.* 2. A hearty and free conversation, *S.*; *synon. Crack.*

RIFTING, *s.* The act of belching, *S.* "Ructus, *rift-ing.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*

RIG, *s.* A tumult; also a frolic, *Loth. Rig* is used as a cant term in *E.* signifying "fun, game, diversion, or trick. To run one's rig upon any person, to make him a butt. I am up to your rig, I am a match for your tricks." *Grose, Class. Dict. V. REAKE.*

RIG, **RIGG**, *s.* 1. The back of an animal, *S. Douglas.* 2. A ridge, *S. ibid.*—*O. E. rigge, rygge*, id. "Rygge of land, [Fr.] sente," *Palsgr.* 3. The fold of a web, or that part which is folded down or doubled, as distinguished from the selvage. *Parl. Ja. III.* 4. *Rig* and *fur*, ribbed; used of stockings, *S.*—A. S. *hrigo*, Isl. *hrigg-r*, *Su. G. rygg*, id.

BUTT-RIG, *s.* Three men shearing on one ridge, *S. O.* and *B.*; apparently from *butt*, a piece of ground which does not form a proper ridge. *V. BUTT.*

HA'-RIG, *s.* The right-hand rig of a company of reapers. *V. HA'.*

RIG-ADOWN-DAISY. The name given to the ancient mode of dancing at weddings on the grass. *Gall. Encycl.*—*E. rigadoun*, *Fr. rigadon*, "a kind of brisk dance, performed by one couple." I need scarcely add, that *daisy* refers to the simple ornaments of the floor on which this dance is performed.

RIG and **BAUK**, *Ang.* "A field alternately varied with narrow stripes of corn and pasture, is, in the vernacular language of the country, *rig and bauk.*" *Edin. Mag. V. BAUK.*

RIG and **RENETT**. *V. RENDAL.*

- RYG-BAYNE, s.** The backbone, S. *Wall.*—A. S. *hricgan*, Dan. *rigbeen*, id. O. E. "*Rigbone* or *bakbone*. Spina. Spondile," Prompt. Parv.
- RIG-FIDGE, s.** A gentle blow on the back, Strathmore. Perhaps the term has had its origin from the idea of the back being caused to *fidge* by a blow.
- RIGGIE, s.** A cow having a stripe of white along the back, S. O. and B.; from *Rig*, the back.
- RIGGIN, s.** A term of reproach to a woman, Shetl. Perhaps from Isl. *reiginn*, obstinatus, rigidus.
- RIGGING, RIGGIN, s.** 1. The back, S. *Doug.* 2. The ridge of a house, S. *Ross.* 3. A small ridge or rising in ground. *Acts Ja. V.*
- RIGGING-STONE, s.** One of the stones which form the ridge of a house, S. *riggin-stane. Spalding.*
- RIGGIN-TREE, s.** The roof-tree, S.—Sw. *tak-ryggen*, the ridge of a house; A. S. *hricg*, fastigium.
- RIGGIT, RIGGED, adj.** Having a white stripe, or white and brown streaks along the back; applied to cattle, S. O. and B. *Agr. Surv. Ayr.*
- RIGHITSUA, adv.** In like manner. V. RYCHTSWA.
- RIGLAN, RIGLAND, s.** An animal half castrated, S. *Pop. Ball.* E. *ridgel*, an animal half castrated.
- RIG-MARIE, s.** 1. A base coin, Loth. *Dumfr.* *Watson.* From the words *Reg. Maria*, on one of the billon coins of Queen Mary. 2. The term *rigmarie* is used in Galloway as synonym with *E. rig*, denoting a mischievous frolic, a tumult or uproar.
- RIGMAROLE, s.** A long-winded incoherent story or speech; a sort of rhapsody, S.
- RIGMAROLE, adj.** Long-winded and confused, S. also low E.
- RIGS, RIGBUS, s.** A game of children, Aberd.; said to be the same with *Scotch and English*; also called *Rockety Row*.
- RIGWIDDIE, RIGWODIE, adj.** 1. A *rigwiddie body*, one of a stubborn disposition, Fife; the figure being here transferred to the mind. 2. Expl. "Deserving the *widdie* or gallows?" as, "a *rigwiddie carlin*," an old wife who deserves to be hanged, Aberd. *Burns's Tam o' Shanter.*
- RIGWIDDIE, s.** 1. The rope or chain that crosses the back of a horse when yoked in a cart, S. *Rip*, back, and *widdie*, a twig. 2. One of a durable frame; one that can bear a great deal of fatigue or hard usage, Fife; evidently in allusion to the toughness of the materials of which this implement is formed.
- RIGWIDDIE-NAG, s.** A horse that has one of its testicles amputated, Roxb. Perhaps a corr. of *Riglan*, q. v.
- TO RYKE, v. n.** To reach. *Burns.*
- RYK, RYKE, adj.** 1. Potent. *Wyntown.* 2. Rich. *Wallace.*—Moes. G. *reiks*, A. S. *rica*, princeps.
- RIK, RYKE, s.** A kingdom. *Barbour.*—Moes. G. *reiki*, A. S. *ryce*, regnum.
- RIKE-PENNY, s.** Perhaps *Reik-penny* or hearth money. *Law's Memorials.*
- RILLING, s.** V. REWELYNES.
- RIM, s.** A rocky bottom in the sea, Orkn. *Statist. Acc.*—Isl. *rimi*, colliculus.
- RIM, (of the belly) s.** The peritoneum, S. *Essays Highl. Soc.*
- RIMBURSN, s.** A rupture in an animal, in consequence of which the belly sometimes bursts, Bord. *Roll.* From *rim*, (of the belly) and *burst*.
- RIM-BURST, s.** A rupture or Hernia. "Hernia, a *rim-burst*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*
- RIMBURSTENNESS, s.** The state of being under a Hernia. "*Ramex, Rimburstennis.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*
- RIMLESS, adj.** Reckless; regardless, Aberd. As *E. rim* signifies a border, the adj. may be formed from this as denoting those who disregard all limits in their conversation.
- RIMPIN, s.** 1. A lean cow, Roxb. 2. An old ugly woman, *ibid.*—Teut. *rimpe*, anc. *rompe*, ruga, *rompen*, *rimpel-en*, rugare; A. S. *hrympelle*, ruga.
- RIM-RAM, adv.** In a state of disorder, W. Loth.—Isl. *rym-a*, difflugere; Teut. *ramm-en*, salire.
- TO RIN, v. n.** To run, S. *Douglas.*—Moes. G. *rinn-an*, Su. G. Isl. *rinn-a*.
- TO RIN in one's head.** Used impers. *It rins i' my head,* I have an indistinct recollection of this or that, S.
- TO RIN on, v. n.** To push; to butt as a furious bull, Clydes.
- TO RIN out, v. n.** Not to contain, especially used of liquids; to leak, S.—A. S. *ut-rine*, *ut-ryne*, exitus, effluxus; *utrynas waterna*, exitus aquarum.
- TO RIN, v. a.** To *Rin stockings*, to darn them in the heels for rendering them more durable, S.
- TO RIN, v. n.** 1. To become curdled, S.—Su. G. *raenn-a*, *renn-a*, coagulare. 2. To *Rin in one's head*, to intoxicate, S. 3. To *Ryn oure*, to continue; not to be interrupted; like *E. run on Keith's Hist.*
- RIN, s.** 1. A run, S. *Ross.* 2. A *rin of water*, a waterfall; also a stream, S.—Germ. *rinne*, fluvius. 3. A ford, where the water is shallow, and ripples as it flows, Fife.—A. S. *ryne*, cursus aque; Moes. G. *rinno*, torrens.
- RINABOUT, s.** A vagabond; one who runs about through the country. *Blackw. Mag.* Synon. *Rintherout*.
- TO RIND, RYNDE, v. a.** To dissolve any fat substance by the heat of the fire, S.; also, *render.* *Acts Ja. V.*—Isl. *raenn-a*, *rinde*, liquefacere.
- TO RYND, v. n.** 1. To pertain. *Crosraguell.* 2. To tend. *Acts Marie.*—Su. G. *rind-a*, tangere.
- TO RYND, v. a.** Applied to one whose affairs are in disorder; "Gie him time to *rynd* himself," allow him time to get things into some sort of order, Perth.
- RIND, RYND, s.** Hoar-frost; *frost-rynd*, Loth. Berwick; synon. *Rime*. This is undoubtedly a corruption, as the A. S. and Isl. term is *hrim*, Su. G. *rim*, and Belg. *rym*. *Rim*, the Su. G. term, is used in Fife. V. RHYNE.
- RINEGATE, s.** A vagabond, Upp. Clydes. Corr. from *E. renegade* or *runagate*, or resolvable into *rin-the-gait*, q. to take the road; to fly off.
- TO RING, v. n.** 1. To reign, S. *Douglas.* 2. To rage; to prevail with universal influence; also *rung.* *Aberd. Reg.*
- RING, s.** 1. Kingdom. *Pal. Hon.* 2. It also signifies reign, S. *Lyndsay*.
- TO RING down, v. a.** To overpower; to overbear, Aberd.
- TO RING in, v. n.** To cease; to acknowledge a defeat. Mearns.
- TO RING oure, v. a.** To hold in subjection, S.
- RING, s.** The name for a game at law among boys, so denominated from their drawing a *ring* or circle in which the marbles are placed, S. B.
- RING, s.** The meal which fills the crevices in the circle round the millstones, Loth. *Law Case.*
- TO RING the mill.** To fill these crevices with the first grain that is ground, after the stones are picked, S.
- RING, s.** A race. *Rutherford.* V. REEK.

TO RIDE AT THE RING. To strive, at full gallop, to carry off, on the point of a rod, a ring suspended on a cross beam resting on two upright posts, S.—Su. G. *Rida till rings, hastiludium exercere.*

RING, s. A circular fort, S. *Stat. Acc.*—Su. G. *ring*, the place where public conventions were held; probably where stones stood in a *ring* or circle.

TO RING in, v. n. 1. Bells are said to be *ringing in*, when in order to stop them the repetition of the strokes becomes quicker than before, S. The phrase seems to signify, that this is the signal for the people who are standing without, to go in, or enter the church, as divine service is about to begin. This in E. is called *clamouring* the bells. Shakspeare alludes to the original use of the phrase when he says, "Clamour your tongues, and not a word more." Winter's Tale. 2. A person who has made a great noise in his day, is said to be *ringing in*, when on the borders of death, *Aberd. Tournay.*

TO RING bottle-bells. To confirm a bargain among children by hooking each other's little fingers, *Mearns.*

RINGALD, s. Crowd. V. *RANGALD.*

RINGAN, RINGANE, RINGAND, s. The vulgar pron. of the name *Ninian*, S. *Aberd. Reg.*

RING DANCIS. Circular dances, in which the parties frequently join hands, S. *Douglas.*—Teut. *ringhdans*, orbis saltatorius.

RINGE, s. A battering or rumbling noise, S.; properly *Reenge*, q. v.

RINGE, s. A whisk made of heath, S. corr. from E. *rinse.*

RINGE-HEATHER, s. Cross-leaved heath.

RINGER, s. The designation given to a stone which lies within the *ring* that surrounds the *tee* or mark in curling.

RING-FENCE, s. A fence surrounding a farm, *Loth.*

RING-FENCIT, part. adj. Surrounded by a fence; applied to a farm. *Sure. E. Loth.*

RINGING BLACK FROST. "A very severe frost, when the ground keeps *black*, and seems to *ring* when struck." *Gall. Enc.*

RINGIT-QUOY, V. QuoY.

RINGLE-EP'D, RYNGIT, adj. Having a great proportion of white in the eye; wall-eyed, S. *Rudd.*—From *ring*; or Teut. *ringel-en*, annulo circumdare.

RINGO, s. Apparently the same with *Mill-ring*, sense 2, q. v. *Act. Parl.*

RING-SANGIS. Tunes adapted to *ringdancis*. *Douglas.*

RING-STRAIK, s. An instrument used for stroking down grain in a corn measure. V. *STRAIK*, sense I.

RING-TAILS, s. pl. I. Small remnants of any thing; as, in relation to drink, it is said, "Tak aff your *ring-tails* and brew again," *Roxb.* 2. The confused odds and ends in the winding up of a multifarious concern, *ibid.* 3. Sometimes used to denote arrears of rent, *ibid.*

RIN-IM-O'ER, s. A game among children, in which one stands in the middle of a street, road, or lane, while others *run* across it, within a given distance from the person so placed; whose business it is to catch one in passing, when he is relieved, and the captive takes his place, *Teviotd.* It nearly resembles *Willie Wastle.*

TO RINK, v. n. To rattle; to make a noise, *Buchan. Tarras.* Formed perhaps as a frequentative from the v. to *Ring*, like Teut. *ringhkel-en*, sonare, tinnire; from *ringh-en*, id.

RINK, RYNK, s. A strong man. *Chr. Kirk.*—A. S. *rin*, vir strenuus, miles.

TO RINK, v. n. To scamper about, S. B. *Ruddiman.*

V. *RENK.*

RINK, RYNK, RENK, s. 1. A course; a race; also *reit.* *Gl. Shirr. Douglas.* 2. The act of running. *Bellenden.* 3. The course of a river. *Douglas.* 4. Station allotted to each party at the commencement of a tournament. *Wyntown.* 5. A distinct encounter in a tournament. *Bellenden.* 6. The course, in the diversion of curling, S. A. *Davidson.*

—A. S. *hrincg*, a ring. 7. The division of two opposite sides into smaller parties, at quoit-playing, *Lanarks.* 8. *Rink* is still used in the South of S. as signifying a straight line. It also denotes a line or mark of division. In this last sense it is applied to the line of division, on the Border, between Scotland and England; and the public market annually held a few miles south from Jedburgh is for this reason still called the *Rink-fair.*

MASTER OF THE RINKS. V. *LEAD, s.*

RINKER, RINKETER, s. A tall, thin, long-legged horse, S.; q. *race-horse.*

RINKETER, s. A tall raw-boned woman, *Aberdeen, Mearns.* V. *RINKER, RINKETER.*

RINKROUME, s. Place of tournay. *Lyndsay.*

RYNN, s. Territory. *Gawan and Gol.*—Teut. *reyn*, limes, confinium.

RYNNAND, part. pr. Current. *Acts Mary.*

RYNNARE-ABOUT, s. The same with *RINABOUT.* *Acts Ja. II.*

RINNER, s. 1. "A little brook." *Gall. Encycl.* 2. "Butter melted with tar, for sheep-smearing," *ibid.* V. *RIN, s.*

RINNIN DARN. A disease in cows, in which they are severely affected with a flux, S. B. *Darn*, secret.

RINNIN KNOT, RUN KNOT. A slip-knot, S.

RINNINS, s. pl. The vulgar designation for scrofula, S. "*Rinnings*, ulcers," *Gall. Encycl.*

RINO, s. Ready money, S. B. *Shirrefs.*

RINRIGS, s. pl. Wiles; stratagems, *Ayrs.*; from the E. phrase, to run a rig.

RINRUIFE, s. Apparently meant for *runroof.* *Ab. Register.*

RINS, RINNES, RHYNS, s. pl. A tract of country on the coast of Galloway, which runs out into the sea, *Stat. Acc.*—Gael. *rinn*, a point, C. B. *rhyn*, id. a cape, Gr. *ρῖν*, the nose; as from *nasus*, comes the S. word *Ness.*

RINSHC, adj. Rhenish; of or belonging to the river Rhine. *Act. Dom. Conc.* V. *RENS.*

RIN-SHACKEL, s. A shackle that runs on a chain, with which a cow is bound in the byre, *Fife.*

RYNSIS, or RYNS, s. Perhaps gauze, *Parl. Ja. I.*

RIN-THE-COUNTRY, s. A fugitive; one who has fled the country for his misdeeds, *Teviotd.*

RINTHEREOUT, s. A needy, houseless vagrant, S. *Gl. Antiquary.*

RIN-THERE-OUT, adj. Used in the same sense, S. "Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?" *H. M. Loth.*

RIN-WAW, s. A partition, S.

RIOLYSE, s. pl. Nobles. *Gawan and Gol.*—Q. Lat. *regales.*

RIOT, s. Noise. *Douglas.*—O. Fr. *riot, riote*, bruit, tapage.

TO RYOT, v. a. To ravage. *Barbour.*—Isl. *riod-a*, Teut. *ruyt-en*, vastare.

RYOT, *s.* Contest. *Wynt.*—O. Fr. *riote*, combat.

RIP, RIPP, REIP, *s.* A handful of corn not thrashed, *S. Burns.*—A. S. *ripe*, id.

RIP, *s.* An ozier basket, Ang.—Isl. *hríp*, id. formlo.

RIP, *s.* 1. Any thing base or useless, *S.* 2. A regardless fellow, *Etr. For.* 3. A cheat, *S.*—Isl. *ref-saz*, *fidem fallere.*

To RIPE, RYPE, *v. a.* 1. To search, *S.* Northumb. *Knoz.* 2. To probe. *Douglas.* 3. To investigate, respecting the mind. *Abp. Hamiltonoun.* 4. To poke, *S.* *Ramsay.*—A. S. *hrypan*, *dissuere.*

To RYPE, *v. a.* To reap. *Acts Ja. VI.*—A. S. *rip-an*, *metere*, to reap.

RYPE-POUCH, *s.* A pickpocket; a term applied by schoolboys, when any thing has been taken out of their pockets, *Teviotd.*

RIPPET, RIPPAT, *s.* 1. The noise of great mirth, *S. Douglas.* 2. Uproar in a bad sense, *S. Lyndsay.*—Isl. *hríp-a*, *tumultuarie agere.* 3. Disturbance of mind about any thing; as denoting complaint, murmuring, &c. *M. Bruce's Lect.* 4. *Rippet*, expl. "a bitter-tempered, chattering creature." *Gall. Encycl.* Perhaps *q.* "one who by ill humour raises a *rippet*."

RIPPLE, *s.* A poke-net fixed to a hoop for catching crabs, *Mearns.*—Isl. *hríp.* V. *RIP*, a basket.

To RIPPLE, *v. a.* To separate the seed of flax from the stalks, *S. Ross.*—Teut. *rep-en*, *stringere semen lini.* Germ. *riffel-n*, to hatchel flax. Mr. Todd has inserted this as a north country word, from Ray and Grose.

To RIPPLE, *v. n.* 1. To drizzle, *S.*—Isl. *hraft*, in *sniohraft*, *nix recens* et rara. 2. A term used in regard to the atmosphere; "The clouds are *ripplin*," they are beginning to separate, so as to indicate a cessation of rain, *Fife.* *Rackin*, *S.* synonym.—Perhaps a dimin. from *Su. G. rifu-a*, *scindere*, *q.* "the clouds are riving." V. *RACK up*, *v.*

RIPPLE, RIPLE, *s.* A toothed instrument through which flax, hemp, &c. are drawn, to separate the seed from the stalks, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

LINT-RIPPLE, *s.* The same with *Ripple*, but denominated from its being chiefly used for preparing flax, *S. A. Scott's Poems.*

RIPPLER, *s.* A person employed in separating the seed of flax from the stems, *S. Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*

RIPPLES, RIPPLIS, *s. pl.* 1. A weakness in the back and reins, *S. Roull.*—Fr. *ribauld.* Teut. *rabauld*, *ita rei venerere intentus* at *enervetur.* 2. The king's evil, improperly, *Bord. Gl. Complaynt.*

RIPPLIN-CAIMB, *s.* The coarse and wide-toothed comb that is used for separating the seed of flax from the stalks; the *heckle* being the flax comb. *Kelby. Piper of Peebles.*

RIPPLING, *s.* The operation of separating the seed of flax from the stems, *S.*

RIPPLIN-GARSS, *s.* Rib-grass, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Linn.* Lanarks. *Ripple-grass*, *Etr. For. Gall.* "*Ripple-girse*, a broad-leaved herb, which labourers put on cuts." *Gall. Encycl.*

RISE, *s.* A coarse kind of grass. *Douglas.* V. *RYSS.*

RISE, RYS, RICE, RYSS, *s.* 1. A small twig, *S. Chr. Kirk.* 2. In pl. brushwood, *S. Dumber.* 3. The branches of trees after they are lopped off, *S. A.*

STAKE AND RICE, or RYSE, 1. Stakes driven into the earth, and thin boughs nailed across, *S. Acts Ja. II.* 2. A partition wall in a cottage, *S. Ruddiman.*—Isl. *hrys*, *Su. G. ris*, *virgultum.* 3. This phrase is sometimes metaph. used in regard to the composition

of a discourse which is not fully written. A minister is said to prepare his sermons in the *stake and ryse way*, who writes them only in the form of skeletons, without extending the illustrations, *S.*

To RISK, *v. n.* To make a noise like the tearing of roots, *S. O. Burns.*—A. S. *hrisc-ian*, *stridere*, *rispare.*

RISKISH, *adj.* A term applied to soil, *Gall.* "*Risk-ish lan*", land of a wet and boggy nature; the plough *rairs* and *risks* in it when ploughing." *Gall. Encycl.* May not the term refer to its abounding with *Reesk*? V. *RISK*, *v.* and *REESKIE.*

RISKOURS, *s.* Recourse. *Bellend. T. L.*

RISLES, *s. pl.* Perhaps errat. for *ribbes*, ribs. *Pit-scottie's Chron.*

RISP, *s.* A sort of file used by carpenters and bakers, *S. Rasp, E.*

To RISP, *v. a.* 1. To rub with a file, *S. Rasp E.*—Isl. *rispa*, *scalpere.* 2. To rub hard bodies together; as, to *risp* the teeth, *S.*

To RISP, *v. n.* To produce the sound caused by the friction of hard bodies, *S.*

RISP, *s.* Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground, *S.*; *q.* grass for *rasping.* *Dunbar.*

RISPE, *s.* Used in the same sense with *Risp*, for coarse grass; but I do not know if the term be current in any part of *S. Tournay.*

RISPINGS (of bread), *s. pl.* Filings; what is rubbed off by a *rasp*, *S.*

RISSILLIS, RYSSILLIS, *adj.* Perhaps of or belonging to *Lisle*, the Teut. name of which was *Ryssel.* *Inventories.*

RISTLE, *s.* A plough of a particular form, formerly, if not still, used in North Uist. *Martin's West. Isl.*—Isl. *rist-a*, *secare.*

To RIT, RET, *v. a.* 1. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future labour, *Loth. Etr. For.* 2. To scratch, *Loth. South of S.*; as, "*Dirna rit* the table wi' that nail."

RIT, RIRT, *s.* 1. A slight incision made in the ground, *ibid. The Pirate.* 2. A scratch made on a board, &c. *ibid.* V. *RAT*, which is radically the same.

RITMASTER, *s.* A captain of horse. *Wodrow.*—Belg. *rit-meester*, Teut. *rid-meester*, *magister equitum.* *Rit, ryd*, *equitatus.*

RITNACRAP, *s.* 1. *Root nor crap*, or top, *Ayrs.* 2. Metaph. used to denote a mystery, *ibid.* In this case probably a negative is conjoined.

RITTOCH, *s.* The greater tern, *Orkney.* (*Sterna hirundo*, *Linn.*) *Barry.*

RITTOCKS, *s. pl.* The refuse of tallow, when it is first melted and strained, *Etr. For.*; *Cracklins*, *S. B.* This must be a dimin. from Teut. *ruet*, *sebum*, *sebum*, *E. suet.*

To RIV, *v. n.* To sew coarsely and slightly, *Shel.*—Isl. *rifa*, *sarcire*, *resarcire.*

To RIV, *v. a.* To rivet; to clinch, *Aberd.* V. *ROOVE*, *synon.*

RIVA, *s.* A cleft in a rock, *Shel. The Pirate.*—Isl. *rifa*, *rima*, *fissura*, *Su. G. rif*, *refwa*, *Dan. revne*, *id.* *E. rift*, *S. rive.* From *Dan. revne* is probably derived the modern term *ravine*.

To RIVE, *v. a.* "To plough; spoken of ground that has long lain unploughed," *S.*

To RYVE out, *v. a.* To break up ground that is very tough, or has been long unploughed, *S. Acts Ja. VI.*

To RYVE up, *v. a.* The same as the preceding, *S.*—Sw. *uprifa*, to tear up

- RIVE, s.** 1. A rent or tear, S.—*Isl. ryf*. 2. The act of laying hold with the teeth, and eating hastily, S. *Perils of Man*.
- RIVE, s.** Shallows. *Sir Tristrem*.—*Isl. rif, reif*, brevia. Hence perhaps the sea term, a reef, a ledge of rocks rising to the surface of the sea.
- To RYVE, v. a.** To rob. *Barbour*.
- RYUER, s.** A robber. *Douglas*. V. REIF.
- RYUING, s.** Apparently, the recoil of a piece of ordnance. *Hist. Ja, the Sext*. Probably corr. from Fr. *reven-ir*, to return, to come back.
- RIVLIN, s.** "A sandal of raw hide," *Shetl. Orkn*. Evidently the same with S. *rullion*. V. REWELYNYS.
- RIWELL, Wallace.** *Roelle, sorte de bourlier*, Gl. Roquefort.
- To RIZAR, v. a.** 1. To dry in the sun, S. *The Smugglers*.—Fr. *ressoré*, dried by the sun. 2. Applied to clothes which have been so long exposed to the open air, as to be half dried, Roxb.
- RIZAR, s.** Drying by means of heat, S.
- RIZARDS, RIZZER-BERRIES, s. pl.** Currants, S. *Brand*.—I can form no idea of the origin, unless the word be corr. from Fr. *raisin*; currants being denominated *raisins de Corinthe*. In C. B. *rheisinwydden*, is a currant-bush.
- RIZZIM, s.** A stalk of corn, *Aberd*. It seems allied to Teut. *reesem*, a cluster.
- To RIZZLE, v. n.** To rustle, *Gall*. "*Rizzling*. Any thing, such as straw, is said to be rizzling, when it is free of moisture, quite dry, rustling." *Gall. Enc.*—A. S. *hristl-an*, crepitare; but in its form more nearly allied to Teut. *ryssel-en*, id.
- RIZZLES, s. pl.** "A species of berry; sometimes called *Russles*." *Gall. Enc.* Probably the same with *Rizards*, currants.
- * **ROAD, s.** "Large way; path." I refer to this E. word, to take notice of some idioms, in which it occurs, that seem to be peculiar to S.
- In one's ROAD.** 1. Applied to one who is deemed a hindrance, encumbrance, or restraint to another. "Ye're like the gudeman's mother, aye in the gudewife's road," S. 2. *I wadna see you in my road*, an expression addressed to one who, under the pretence of working, is viewed as merely impeding another, S. It is generally the language of an active or impatient person to one who is slow in operation.
- Out of one's ROAD.** 1. Used, in a negative form, of one who never loses sight of his own interest, who has the knack of turning every occurrence to his own advantage; as, "Happen what will, ye're never out o' your road," S. 2. Applied to a person who is not easily incommoded, who, without disappointment or irritation, can submit to circumstances that would be vexatious to others, S.
- To ROAD, v. n.** Applied to partridges or other game, which, when found by the setting dogs, instead of taking wing, run along the ground before the sportsman, Roxb.
- To ROAD, v. a.** To follow game running in this manner, *ibid*. Evidently from the E. s. denoting a way.
- ROADMAN, s.** A carter; properly one who drives stones for mending the public roads, Perth. *Duff's Poems*.
- ROAN, s.** A congeries of brushwood, *Dumfr. V. Rone, and Rosin*.
- ROAN, s.** *Herd's Coll*. I can see no sense this word can bear but that of boar; Su. G. *rone*, id. In *Lord Hailes' Ed. cow* is the word used. Probably a *roan* is a brown cow, so called from the E. adj. *roan*.
- ROASEN, part. adj.** Roasted.
- ROB, ROBIN, ROBENE.** Abbreviations of the name Robert, S. *Robene. Acts Ja. II.* "*Robene Gray*," **ROBBIN-RIN-THE-HEDGE, s.** "A trailing kind of weed, which runs along hedges." *Gall. Encycl*. This seems to be the *Erysimum alliaria*, Linn. Jack-by-the-hedge, or Sauce-alone.
- ROBIN-A-REE, s.** "A game of the *ingle-nuik*, much like the *Preest-cat*; only in passing the *brunt-stick* round the ring, the following rhyme is used:—
- Robin-a-Ree, ye'll no dea wi' me,
Tho' I biri ye roun' a three times and three.
O Robin-a-Ree, O Robin-a-Ree,
O dinna let Robin-a-Roeerle dee*—*Gall. Enc.*
- ROBIN-HOOD.** A sport, condemned in our old acts of Parliament, in which the predatory exploits of this celebrated outlaw and his companions were represented. *Evergreen*.
- To ROBORATE, v. n.** 1. To strengthen. *Aberd. Reg.* 2. To confirm in whatever way. 3. To confirm in a legal manner. "To call & roborate." *Aberd. Reg.*—Lat. *robor-are*, to make strong; L. B. *robor-atio*, confirmation.
- ROCH, ROCHE, ROTCHE, s.** A rock. *Douglas*.—Fr. *roche*. O. E. "*Roeh, stone*."
- ROCH, ROCHE, (gutt.) adj.** Rough; the pron. of the north of S. *Aberd. Reg.*
- ROCH AN' RICHT.** An adverbial phrase, *Aberd. V. ROUGH*.
- ROCHE, adj.** Unshorn, applied to sheep. V. *ROUGH*, sense 5.
- ROCHE, s.** Apparently, a cartridge for firing off artillery. *Bannatyne's Journal*. Perhaps from Fr. *roche de feu*, a composition made of sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal, used for charging bombs. V. *DIET. TREV.*
- ROCHT, adj.** Apparently signifying rough or unpollished. *Aberd. Reg.*
- ROCK, s.** A sort of confection; more fully, *Gibraltar rock*, S.
- ROCKAT, s.** A surplice, E. *rochet*, Sibb.—Arm. *rocket*, Fr. *rochet*, an outer garment.
- ROCK-COD, s.** A species of cod, found in a rocky bottom, S.
- ROCK-DOO, s.** The wild pigeon, *Columba oenas*, Linn. *Mearns*.
- ROCKEL, s.** The porch or vestibule, Banffs.
- ROCKER, s.** One who attends a *Rocking*, West of S.
- ROCKETY-ROW, s.** A play in which two persons stand with their backs to each other; and, the one passing his arms under the shoulders of the other, they alternately lift each other from the ground, Ab. *Tweedd.*; synon. *Seesaw*, E.
- ROCKING, s.** 1. A friendly visit, in which neighbours meet, during the moonlight of winter or spring, and spend the evening, alternately, in one another's houses, Ayr. *Burns*. Supposed to have had its name from females formerly bringing their rocks or distaffs with them. 2. The term is now generally used to denote an assignation between lovers, Lanark.
- ROCKING-STANE, s.** A great stone so poised by art as to move at the slightest touch, S. *Minst. Bord.*
- ROCKLAY, ROCKLY, s.** A short cloak, S. Ang. *Ritson*.—Su. G. *rocklin*, a surplice.
- ROCKLE, s.** A pebble, Ayr.—Fr. *rochaille*, "rocks, rockiness," Cotgr.; O. Fr. *rochal*, cristal de roche, *Roquefort*.
- ROCKLIE, adj.** Abounding with pebbles, *ib.*

- ROCKMAN, s.** A bird-catcher, Orkn.; denominated from the hazardous nature of his employment, being often suspended from the top of a perpendicular rock.
- RODDEN-FLEUK, s.** The turbot, also *Roan-fleuk*, Aberd. Mearns; *Raan-fleuk*, Loth. *Pink. Geog. Agr. Surv. Kincard.*
- RODDIE, s.** Diminutive of road; a footpath.
- RODDIKIN, RUDDIKIN, s.** The fourth stomach of a cow, or other ruminating animal, S.; the same with *Reid*, q. v. *Blackw. Mag.*—This seems a diminutive from Teut. *rood*, id. q. the little stomach.
- RODDING, s.** A narrow path; properly that made by the treading of sheep, South of S. *Hogg.* Evidently from E. *road.*
- RODDING-TIME.** The time of spawning. *Stat. Acc. V. RED, REDD, s.*
- RODENS, s. pl.** The berries of the rowan-tree, S. B.—Johnstone, *Lodbrokar-Quida*, derives the term from Isl. *roddin*, rubefactus. Hinc, he says, *Scot. Roddins, i. e. ruber fructus sorbi.*
- RODEN-TREE, s.** The mountain-ash, S. B.—V. *ROUN-TREE.*
- ROE, s.** The sail-yard. *Acts Cha. I.*—Su. G. *ro, segel-ro*, id. V. RA, RAY.
- ROEBUCK-BERRY, s.** The stone bramble-berry, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- ROGEROWSE, (g hard) adj.** Given to freedom of speech, Roxb.; synonym, *Owt-spoken*. Allied perhaps to Isl. *rog-r*, calumnia, obtractatio, *roegg-va*, mala imprecari, and *kros-a*, Su. G. *ros-a*, efferre; q. to utter detraction.
- ROY, s.** King. *Wallace.*—Fr. *roi.*
To **ROY, v. n.** To rave. *Dunbar.*
- ROYALTY, s.** A territory immediately under the jurisdiction of the king, S. V. *RIALTE.*
- ROYAL, s.** Royalty.
- ROICH, s.** Meaning not clear. *Acts Ja. VI.* *Roich* may be an *errat.* for *roith*, for we find that the term *Rothmen* or *Koythmen* is used in Orkn. as synonym with *Udalmen, i. e.* says Fea, "self-holders, or men holding in their own right." V. *UDAL-MAN.*
- ROID, ROYD, RIDE, adj.** 1. Rude; severe. *Barbour.*
2. Large. *Wallace.*—A. S. *reothe, rethe*, rough.
- ROYET, ROYT, adj.** 1. Wild. *Doug.* 2. Dissipated, S. *Fergusson.* 3. Romping; much given to sport, S. *Rams.*—Fr. *roid, roide*, fierce, ungovernable.
- ROYETNESS, s.** Romping, S.
- ROIF, ROVE, RUFF, s.** Rest. *Houlate.*—Alem. *rauua*, Su. G. *ro*, Isl. *roi*, quies.
- ROIK, s.** A thick mist. V. RAK.
- ROIK, s.** A rock. *Douglas.* [Lanarks.]
- ROYL-FITTIT, adj.** Having the feet turned outwards.
- ROYNE, s.** The scab, mange; Chaucer, *roigne*, id. *roynous*, scabby. *Colkelbie Sow.*—Fr. *roigne, rongue*, "scurf, scabbinnesse, the mange," Cotgr.
- To **ROIPE, v. a.** To sell by auction. V. *ROUP.*
- ROIS, ROISE, s.** A rose. *Douglas.*
- ROIS NOBLE, ROSE NOBLE.** An English gold coin, formerly current in S. "That the gold haue cours in tyme to cum in this wyse, that is to say, the *Rois Nobill* to xxxv s." *Acts Ja. III.* "They called them *nobles*, because they were made of the noblest, or the purest metal. These pieces got their names from the devices inscribed on them; so they were called *rose-nobles*, from the English rose surrounded with the regalia." *Ruddiman's Introd. to Diplom.* This coin is also designed "the Inglis *Nobill*, Henry, and Edward with the *rose*." *Acts Ja. III.* and simply the *rose*, ibid.
- ROISS, Bannatyne P. V. ROIPE.**
- ROIPE, s.** A roost. *Kennedy.*
- ROYSTER, s.** 1. A freebooter. *Buchanan.*—L. B. *Rustarii*, the same with *Rutarii*, freebooters who committed great devastation in France in the eleventh century; O. Fr. *rustre*, a ruffian, *rustre-ic*, brigandage, devastation; *reistres* signifies simply riders. 2. A dog, apparently of the bull-dog species. *Clelland.*
- To **ROYT, v. n.** To go about idly, S. B.—Su. G. *rut-a*, discurrere, vagari.
- ROYT, s.** Perhaps a rambling fellow. *Poivo.*
- ROIIT, ROYT, s.** A babbler, Renfr.—Flandr. *ruyt-er*, garrise more avium.
- ROIIT, s.** A term of contempt for a woman. It is often conjoined with an adj. denoting a bad temper; as, an *ill-natured roit*, Loth. It is also applied to a female brute, as to a cow. *Runt* is viewed as synonym. This seems the same with *Royt*, s. although now confined to one sex.
- ROYTOUS, adj.** Riotous. *N. Winyet.*—O. Fr. *ruyt-er*, quereller, disputer.
- ROK, s.** Perhaps a storm. *S. P. Repr.*—Isl. *rok, roka*, id. procella, turbo.
- ROKELAY, s.** A short cloak. V. *ROCKLAY.*
- To **ROLE, v. n.** To ply the oar; to row. *Douglas.*
- ROLK, s.** A rock. *Douglas.*
- To **ROLL, v. a.** To enrol. *Acts Ja. V.*
- ROLLAR, s.** A rower. *Douglas.*
- ROLLYD, part. pa.** Enrolled. *Wyntown.*
- ROLLYING, part. adj.** Free; frank; speaking one's mind without hesitation, Etr. For. The same with *Rollochin*, S. B. q. v.
- ROLLOCHIN, (gutt.) adj.** Lively; free spoken, S. B.; *Rallack*, to romp, A. Bor.—Isl. *rugl-a*, effutire; Sw. *rolig*, merry.
- ROLMENT, s.** Register; record. *Act. Audit.*
- To **ROLPE, v. n.** To cry. V. *ROIPE.*
- ROMANIS, Satene of Romanis.** "Item aene pece of tanne satene of *Romanis*." *Invent.* This seems to have been satin made at Rome or in the Roman territory.
- ROMANYS, ROMANIS, s.** 1. A genuine history. *Barb.*
2. A work of fiction; a romance.—Ital. *romanzo*, Fr. *roman*, id.
- ROMBLE, s.** A blow. *Barbour.*—Teut. *rommel-en*, strepere.
- ROME, s.** Realm; kingdom. *Acts Ja. IV.*—This orthography is evidently from the sound of Fr. *royaume*, id.
- ROME-BLINKED.** Become somewhat sour. V. *BLINK, v. n.*
- ROME-RAKARIS, s. pl.** Those who pretend to bring relics from Rome. *Bannatyne's Poems.*
- ROMOUR, s.** Disturbance; general noise, expressive of dissatisfaction. *Acts Ja. III.*—Teut. *rommoer, romoer, rammoer*, rumor, turba, tumultus, strepitus. Ital. *romore*, a noise, tumult; *romore di spade*, clashing of swords.
- RONDELLIS, s. pl.** Small, round targets, *Complaynt S.*—Fr. *rondelles.*
- RONE, s.** Sheepskin dressed so as to appear like goat-skin; S. *roan.* *Wyntown.* Perhaps from *Rouen*, in France; like *cordovan*, from Cordova. Chaucer calls Rouen *Rone.*
- RONE, RON, s.** 1. A shrub. *Wallace.*—Isl. *runn*, a bush or shrub. 2. Brushwood. *Henryson.*
- RONE, s.** A coarse substance adhering to flax, which, in hackling, is scraped off with a knife, Perth. —Isl. *hrion*, roughness.

RONE, s. The mountain-ash. *Maill. P. V. ROUN-TREE.*
RONE, ROINE, s. "A scurf; a crustation; a scabby scurf. 'Withouten bleine, or scabbe, or roine,' Chaucer." *Gl. Lynds.*
RONE, s. 1. A run or sheet of ice, *S. Lynd.*—Isl. *hroenn*, sparsa congeries eis nive. 2. Applied to a great assemblage of weeds in a field; signifying that there is no interval; that they are, as it were, intertwined and run together, or encrusted; as, "The rig is in a perfect rone o' weeds," Roxb. Also written *Roan*, q. v.
RONE, RONN, s. A spout for carrying rain-water from the roof, *S. O. The Provost.*—Sw. *raenna*, id.; Mod. Sax. *ronne*, a canal.
To ROUGE, v. a. To gnaw, or file. *Acts Ja. V. V. RONGED.*
RONGED, part. adj. Gnawed. *Knox.*—Fr. *rongé*, id. *V. RONGE, v. a.*
RONGIN, pret. Reigned. *Bellenden.*
RONIE, adj. Covered with runs or sheets of ice, *S. Gordon's Earls of Sutherland.*
RONK, s. Moisture. *K. Hart.*
RONKIS, s. pl. Folds. *Dundar.*—Su. *G. rynka*, a wrinkle, a fold.
RONNACHS, s. pl. Couch-grass, Aberd. Mearns. *V. LONACHES.*
RONNAL, s. The female salmon or trout, or fish of any kind, Dumfr. They speak of the *kipper* and *ronnal*, i. e. the male and female.—From *raun*, O. E. pl. *roan*, the roe. Isl. *hrogn-laegia*, piscis ovipara, q. the *raun-layer*. *V. RAUNER.*
RONNET, s. Runnet, Gall. "*Ronnet bags*, the runnets for coagulating milk," ibid.
RONNYS, V. RONE, sense 2.
RONSY, s. A hackney horse. *Rauf Collyear. V. RUSNY.*
To ROO, v. a. To pluck wool off sheep, Orkn. Shetl.—Isl. *ry-a*, tondere. *V. Row, Roo, RUE, v.*
ROO, s. A heap of any kind, Orkn.—Su. *G. roge*, Isl. *rok*, also *ruqa*, acervus.
To ROO, v. a. To pile up into a heap, ib.—Su. *G. roeg-a*, seems to have had the same signification. For Ihe mentions *roegadt mott*, mensura cumulata. Dan. *rog-e*, to heap up. Ihe remarks the affinity of Lat. *rog-us*, a funeral pile.
ROO, s. An enclosure in a grass field, in which cattle are penned up during night, Mearns. *V. WRÖ, WROO.*
ROOD, s. Sometimes used for *Rood-day*, or the day of the invention of the Cross, in the Romish calendar, West of *S. Train's Mountain Muse.* *V. RUDE-DAY.*
ROOD-DAY, s. V. RUDE-DAY.
ROOD GOOSE, RUDE GOOSE. The Brent Goose, Ross. *Stat. Acc.*—Dan. *radgaas*, Norw. *raatgaas*, Isl. *hrotta*, anser montanus. Halderson expl. *hrotta*, anser Scoticus, bernacula. He gives Isl. *margaas* as a synonym, designation, which seems equivalent to "sea-goose."
ROODOCH, (gutt.) s. 1. A deluded wretch; a term of contempt, Ayr. 2. A savage; a monster; a villain, ib.
ROOF TREE, s. 1. The beam which forms the angle of a roof, *S.* 2. A toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, *S. B. Burt's Letters.*
ROOK, s. A sort of uproar, Loth.—Germ. *ruck-en*, movere, *ruck*, impetus.
ROOK, s. Thick mist, *S. V. RAK, s. 2.*
To ROOK, v. n. To cry as a crow. The term, however, is more commonly employed in the South of *S.* to the sound emitted by the raven.—Probably from the *E. s.* or *A. S. hroc*, id.

*** To ROOK, v. a.** In *E.* this term signifies to cheat. In *S.* it signifies to deprive of, by whatever means. *The Provost.*—In this general sense, it might seem to be allied to Teut. *ruck-en*, detrahere, vellere, avellere; *Su. G. ryck-a*, id.
ROOKERY, s. An uproar, conveying the idea of great noise; as, "He'll gang and kick up a rookery," Loth. *V. ROOK.*
To ROOKETTY-COO, v. n. To bill and coo; to fondle, Ayr. "So just gang hame, Bell, and bring your laddie, and we'll a' live thegither, and rookettycoo wi' ane another like doos in a doocot." *Galt.*
ROOKETTY-COOING, part. pr. Fondling; billing and cooing, Ayr. ibid.
ROOKY, adj. Misty, *S. Hamilton.*
ROOKLY, s. Used for *Rooklay*, a short cloak. *G. Turnbull's Poetical Essays.*
ROOM, adj. and s. V. ROWME.
ROOMILY, adj. With abundance of room, Clydes. *Ballad, Edin. Mag.*—Isl. *rumleg-r*, Dan. *rummelig*, ample, copious.
ROON, s. A shred, *V. RUND.*
To ROOND, RUND, v. n. To make a loud hoarse noise in coughing, as when one has a severe cold, Roxb.—Ir. *riochan-ach*, to be hoarse. *V. REUNDE.*
ROOND, s. A list of cloth, *S. Neill's Horticulture. V. RUND.*
ROOND-SHOON, s. pl. Shoes made of lists plaited across each other, Lanarks.; *Carpet-shoon*, *S. B.*
To ROOSE, v. a. To extol. *V. RUS.*
To ROOSE fish. To throw a large quantity of fish together, with salt among them; allowing them to lie in that state for some time, before curing them, *S. V. ROUSE, v.*
ROOSER, s. A watering-pan, *S. B.*—Undoubtedly from *O. Fr. arrouser, arrousoir*, Mod. *Fr. arrosoir*, a watering-pot, from *arrouser*, "to bedew, besprinkle, wet gently," Cotgr. Nicol traces the term to Lat. *ros*, dew.
ROOSHOCH, adj. 1. Coarse; robust, Ayr. 2. "Half-mad," ibid.—*A. S. hrusa*, rupe, mons præruptus; Isl. *rusk-a*, turbare.
To ROOSSIL, v. n. To beat; to cudgel, Annand. The same with REISSIL, v. a. q. v.
ROOST, s. 1. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from the one wall to the other, *S.* 2. A garret, *S. B.*—Su. *G. rostie*, the highest part of a building.
ROOST, V. ROUST.
ROOTHER, s. A species of shell-fish, Shetl. "*Lepas Balanus, Rooter.*" *Edmonst. Zell.*
ROOT-HEWN, adj. Perverse, *S. B. Ross.*—Sw. *rothugg-a*, to root up.
To ROOVE, RUVE, RUIFF, v. a. 1. To rivet; to clinch, *S. Acts Ja. VI.* 2. To settle a point beyond the probability of alteration. *Baillie.*—*Fr. riv-er*, id.; Isl. *ruyf-a*, perforare.
ROPEEN, s. A hoarse cry. *Compl. S. V. ROUP.*
ROPERIE, s. A rope-yard; a rope-work, *S.* The termination here, as in *Tannerie*, a tan-work, seems to be from *A. S. rice*, jurisdiction, dominium; as also in *Baillerie*,—i. e. the extent to which the power of a bailiff reaches,—and *Brewerie*.
ROPLAW, s. A young fox, Teviot.—Su. *G. raef*, Dan. *raev*, Isl. *ref-r*, Fenn. *repo*, vulpes. Pers. *roubah*, id.
ROPLOCH, adj. Coarse, applied to woollen stuffs. *Lyndsay's Warkis. V. RAFLACH.*
To ROPPLE, v. a. 1. To draw the parts of a hole coarsely together; as of a stocking, instead of darn-

- ing it, Teviotd. 2. Applied to vegetation. *Roppeld up*, grown up with rapidity, large, but not strong in appearance, *ibid.* *Throppled up*, *synon.* V. *RAPPLE up*.
- ROBIE, *s.* The abbrev. of *Roderick*, S.
- ROSA-SOLIS, *s.* The plant called Sun-dew, Roxb.; an obvious corr. of *Ros solis*.
- ROSE, *s.* *The Rose of a rooser*, is that part of a watering-pot which scatters the water, *Aberd.* Perhaps from its supposed resemblance in form, to the flower thus denominated. V. ROOSER.
- ROSE, *s.* The erysipelas, a disease, S. *Buchan.*—Su. G. *ros*, Germ. *rose*, *id.* from the colour of the eruption.
- ROSEIR, *s.* A rose-bush, or arbour of roses, Gl. Sibb. —Fr. *rosier*.
- ROSE-LINTIE. The red-breasted linnety, Clydes. Fife. So denominated from the resemblance of its breast in colour to a red rose.
- ROSET, ROZET, *s.* Rosin; S. *Douglas*.
- ROSET-END, *s.* A shoemaker's thread, S. *Mayne's Siller Gun.* V. ENDS.
- ROSIGNELL, *s.* A nightingale, *Burel.* Fr. *roisignol*, *id.*
- ROSIN, ROSSEN, *s.* A congeries or cluster of shrubs or bushes. *Gall. Encycl.*—Su. G. *ruska*, Sax. *ruschen*, congeries virgultorum. But as the population of Galloway was chiefly Celtic perhaps it is directly from Gael. *rasan*, brushwood, from *ras*, a shrub. This and our *Rise* are obviously from a common source. V. RISE, RYS, *s.*
- ROSSENY, *adj.* Abounding with brushwood. *Gall. Encycl.*
- ROST, ROIST, *s.* "Tumult; disturbance." *Gl. Lynds.* V. ROUST, *v.* to cry.
- ROST, *s.* A current. V. ROUST, *s.* 2.
- ROT, *s.* Six soldiers of a company. *Monro's Exped.*
- ROTICHE, *s.* The Greenland Rotche, Shetl. "Alca Alle, (Lin. Syst.) *Rotche*, Greenland *Rotche.*" *Edmonstone's Zell.*
- ROTCOLL, *s.* Horseradish, S. B.—Su. G. *rot*, root, and *koll*, fire.
- ROTE, *s.* A musical instrument, in Fr. now called *vielle*, in low E. *hurdygurdy.* *Houlate.*—According to *Ritson* and *Roquef.* from Lat. *rota*, a wheel.
- ROTHER, *s.* "The *Rothe* of the culwering." *Aberd. Reg.* This probably refers to some sort of wheel employed about a culverin, as that at the lock, after spring locks were introduced.—From Lat. *rot-a*, or Fr. *rouëtte*, a small wheel.
- ROTHOS, *s.* A tumult, Ang. V. RUTHER.
- ROT-MASTER, *s.* A non-commissioned officer, inferior to a corporal, *Monro's Exped.*—Teut. *rot*, turma, manipulus, contubernium militum, decuria; *rot-meester*, decurio, manipuli praeses. Lat. *decurio*, denoted not only a captain of thirty-two men, but the foreman or leader of the file, a corporal. Germ. *rott-meister*, "a corporal, the head-man of a file of soldiers." *Ludwig.* V. RATT, which seems merely the Scottish pronunciation of this foreign word.
- ROTTACKS, *s. pl.* 1. Grubs in a bee-hive, Moray. 2. Old rusty corn, *ib.* *Pop. Ball.*
- ROTTEN-FAW, *s.* A rat trap. *Synon. stamp.* "Decipula, a rotten fall." *Wedderb. Vocab.* V. FALL, FAW, *s.*
- ROTTON, ROTTEN, *s.* A rat, S. B. Fife. *Descr. of the Kingd. of Scoll.* V. RATTON.
- ROOF ROTTEN. The black rat, *Mus rattus*, S. "M. rattus, Black rat.—S. Black rotten, Roof Rotten." *Edin. Mag.*
- ROUBBOURIS, *s. pl.* Perhaps hampers. *Lyndsay.*—Dan. *rubbe*, a basket?
- ROUCH, (*gutt.*) *adj.* 1. Rough, S. *Douglas*. 2. Hoarse, S.—Germ. *rauh*, *id.*; Lat. *raucus*. 3. Plentiful, S. *Kelly.* *Rouch and round*, *id.* Clydes. 4. Unshorn. *Act. Aud.* 5. As denoting immoral conduct, S.
- ROUCH, *s.* The coarser, also the larger part of any thing; as, the *rouch o't*, S. O.
- To ROUCH, *v. a.* To fit the shoes of a horse for going on ice; *Roucht*, frosted.
- ROUCH, *s.* Rowing. V. ROUTH.
- ROUCH-HANDIT, ROUGH-HANDED, *adj.* Daring; violent, South of S. *Antiquary.*
- ROUCHNESS, *s.* Full housekeeping; as, "There's aye a deal o' rouchness about you houses," S. It also bears the senses of E. roughness.
- ROUCH AND RICHT, *adv.* 1. Entirely, Ang. *Ross's Helenore*. 2. Expl. "indifferently well," *Aberd.*
- ROUCH-RIDER, *s.* A horse-breaker, S. *M. Lyndsay.*
- ROUCHSOME, *adj.* 1. Having some degree of roughness, S. 2. Rough in manners; unpolished; rustic, S.
- ROUCH-SPUN, ROUGH-SPUN, *adj.* Rude; having coarse manners, S. *Perils of Man.*
- ROUCHT, *pret. v.* Reached. *Barbour.*
- ROUCHT, *pret. v.* Cared. *Wallace.* V. RAK.
- ROUCHTON, *s.* A rough, strong fellow." *Gall. Encycl.*
- ROUDES, *adj.* Haggard. *Minst. Bord.*
- ROUDES, *s.* An old, wrinkled, ill-natured woman, Fife; *pron. rudes.* *Ramsay.*—Fr. *rudesse*, harshness, or C. B. *raadair*, noisy. This term in the South of S. particularly in Roxb. denotes a strong masculine woman.
- ROUDOCH, ROODOCH, *adj.* Having a sulky appearance, Ayr. This seems originally the same with the *adj. Roude.*
- To ROVE, *v. n.* 1. To be in a delirium, S. *Sir J. Sinc.* 2. To have a great flow of animal spirits, S. *Roving* is *synon.* with *Ranting*, with which it is joined. "Rantin', rovin' Robin." *Burns.*
- To ROVE, *v. a.* To card wool or cotton into flakes, S. *Stat. Acc.*
- ROVE, *s.* A roll or flake of wool formed as above.
- ROVE, *s. part.* V. ROIF.
- ROUEN, *rest. pa. Rent*; torn; riven; especially applied to old pieces of dress, and to wooden dishes when split, Roxb.—Isl. *riuf-a*, Su. G. *rifw-a*, lacerare.
- ROUGHIE, *s.* 1. A torch used in fishing under night, Eskdale; elsewhere called *Ruffie.* *Guy Man.* 2. It seems used to denote brushwood in general, *ibid.* In Gloss. to the Antiquary it is expl. as also signifying "heath."
- ROVING, *s.* Delirium, S. *Rutherford.*
- To ROUK, ROWK, *v. n.* To crouch. *Lyndsay.*—Isl. *hruk-a*, coarctatio.
- ROUK, *s.* Mist, S.—*Roke* was used in the same sense in O. E. "Myst, or roke, nebula (*r. nebula*)." *Prompt. Parv.* "Mysty or roky, nubilosus (*r. nebulous*)." "Roke, myst, nebula, mephis." *Roky* or *mysty*, *nubilosus*, *ibid.*
- ROUKY, *adj.* Misty, S. V. RAK.
- ROULK, ROLK, *adj.* Hoarse. *Houlate.*—Fr. *rauque*, Lat. *raucus*. V. ROUCH.
- To ROUM, *v. a.* V. SOUM, and ROUM.
- ROUN, *s.* Roe of fish. *Bellenden.*—O. E. "Rowne of a fysshe," *Prompt. Parv.* V. RAUN.

ROUN, ROUNE, *s.* 1. Letters; characters. *Sir Tristrem*.—A. S. *Isl. run*, Su. G. *runa*, *litera*. 2. A tale; a story, *ibid.* 3. Speech, in general, *ibid.*

To ROUN, ROUNE, ROUND, ROW, *v. n.* 1. To whisper, *S. Doug.*—Su. G. *run-a*, A. S. *run-ian*, *id.* 2. It is expl. although I hesitate as to this use of it, to "mutter like a Runic enchanter." *Gl. Antiq.*—It occurs in various O. E. writings. Randolph uses it as broadly as if he had been a native of Scotland. *Lett. to Cecil*, 1562. *Keith's Hist.* Mr. Todd has justly remarked, that *Roun* is the proper orthography.

ROUNALL, *s.* "Any circular thing, such as the moon." *Gall. Encycl.* Apparently softened from E. *roundel*, *id.*

ROUNAR, ROWNAR, ROUNAR, *s.* A whisperer. *Dunb.*

To ROUND, *v. n.* V. ROUN, *v.*

ROUND, *adj.* Abundant. V. ROUGH.

ROUND, ROUNDE, *s.* A circular turret of a castle; denominated from its form. *Henderson's Deposition*, *Moyses's Mem.*—From the same origin with the E. *s.* *Fr. ronde*, a circle.

ROUND, *s.* A semicircular dike or wall, made of stone and *feal*, used as a shelter for sheep, *Roxb. V. REE.*

ROUND, *s.* 1. A round dance, *S. roundel*.—*Fr. dance à la ronde*. 2. The tune appropriated to a dance of this kind. *Douglas.*

ROUND-ABOUT, *s.* A circular fort. *Statist. Acc.*

ROUNDABOUT, *s.* The name said to be given, in Angus, to an oat cake of a circular form, pinched all round with the finger and thumb. *Tournay.*

ROUNDABOUT, ROUNDABOUT FIRESIDE, *s.* A fireplace or chimney, of a square, or rather of an oblong form, in which the grate is detached from the wall, and so placed that persons may sit around it on all sides, *S. Pennecuik's Descr. Tweed.*

ROUNDAL, *s.* A poetical measure, generally of eight verses. *Doug.*—*Fr. rondeau*, *Teut. rondeel*, *rhythmus orbicularis*.

ROUNDAR, *s.* V. ROUNAR.

ROUNDEL, *s.* A table. *Priests Pellis.*—*Teut. ron-deel*, *id.*

ROUNG, *s.* A cudgel. V. RUNG.

ROUNGED, *part. adj.* V. RONGED.

ROUNNYNG, ROWNNYNG, *s.* The act of whispering. *Barbour.*

ROUN-TREE, ROAN-TREE, ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash, *S. Lightfoot.*—Su. G. *ronn*, *runn*, *sorbus aucuparia*. *Rowentree*, *id.* *Yorks. Marshall.* "The most approved charm against cantrips and spells was a branch of *rowan-tree* plaited, and placed over the byre door. This sacred tree cannot be removed by unholy fingers." *Rem. Niths. Song.* Hence the traditional rhyme—
Roan-tree and red thread
 Puts the witches to their speed.

or,
 Gar the witches come ill speed.

In Loth. *Ran-tree* is the pron. Sometimes it was worn about the body. *Picken.*

To ROUP, ROWE, ROPE, ROIP, ROLF, *v. n.* 1. To cry; to shout. *Doug.* 2. To cry hoarsely. *Knaz.* 3. *v. a.* To sell by auction, *S.*—*Teut. roep-en*, *clamare*. *Fountainh.*

ROUP, ROUPING, ROWPING, *s.* 1. An outcry, *S. Pennant.* 2. A sale by auction.

ROUP, *s.* 1. Hoarseness, *S. Beattie.*—*Isl. hroop*, *vociferatio*. 2 The disease otherwise called the *croup*, *S. B. Watson.* 3. A disease affecting domestic fowls in the mouth or throat, *S.*

ROUP, *s.* A close mist, *Border.*

ROUPER, *s.* 1. One who cries. *Montgomerie.* 2. The term *rouper* is still in use, as denoting the person who sells his goods by outcry, *S. Thom's Works.*

ROOPY, ROOPIT, *adj.* Hoarse, *S. Burns.*

ROUPING-WIFE, *s.* A female who attends outcries, and purchases goods for the purpose of selling them again, *S. Stat. Acc. Edin. Heart Mid-Loth.*

To ROUSE with salt upon salt. To change the pickle in curing fish, or rather to cure fish by the use of the finest salt. *Fount. Suppl. Dec. V. SALT UPON SALT*; also *rouse*, which expresses the pronunciation.

ROUSE, ROOSE, *s.* Commendation; boast, *S. O. The Steam-Boat. V. RUSE.*

ROUSER, *s.* 1. Any thing very big of its kind, *S. O.* 2. Watering-pan. V. ROOSER.

ROUSING, ROUSAN, *part. adj.* 1. Properly applied to what is powerful or vehement; as, "a rousing fire," one that emits a strong heat, *S. O. Picken.* 2. Transferred to any thing large; as, "a rousing whud," a great lie, South and West of *S.*—*Teut. ruysh-en*, *impetum facere*; Su. G. *rus-a*, A. S. *hreo-an*, *cum impetu ferri*; *Isl. rosi*, *tempestas turbulenta*, V. REESIN.

ROUSSILIN, *adj.* Bustling and cheerful, *Berwicks.*—A. S. *rusl-an*, *tumultuar*.

ROUST, *s.* Rust, *S. Douglas.*

ROUST, ROOST, ROST, *s.* A strong tide or current, *Orkn. The Pirate. Brand.*—*Isl. roest*, *raust*, *aestuaria*.

To ROUST, *v. n.* 1. To cry with a rough voice, *S. B. Douglas.* 2. To bellow; applied to cattle, *S. B. ibid.*—*Isl. raust*, *vox canora*; *Dan. roest*, a cry.

ROUST, *s.* The act of roaring or bellowing, *S. B.*

ROUSTER, *s.* A stroke; a blow, *Buchan.*—*Isl. rosta*, *tumultus*, *hrist-a*, Su. G. *rist-a*, *ryst-a*, *quater*, *rist*, *quassatio*.

ROUSTY, *adj.* Rusty, *S.*—*Teut. roest*, and *roestigh*.

ROUSTY, *adj.* 1. Hoarse. *Ruddiman.* 2. Not refined. *Pal. Hon.*

ROUSTREE, *s.* The cross bar on which the crook is hung, *Ab. Syn. Ranile-tree.*—Su. G. *roeste*, *suprema aedificii pars*.

To ROUT, ROWT, *v. n.* 1. To bellow, *S. Burns.*—*Isl. raut-a*, *rugire belluarum more*. 2. To make a great noise. *Douglas.* 3. To snore, South of *S.*—*Guy Mannerling.*—A. S. *hrut-an*, "stertere, ronchisare, to snort, snore, or rout in sleeping," *Sommer*; for the *v. to rout* occurs in the same sense in O. E.

ROUT, ROWT, *s.* 1. The act of bellowing, *S. Doug.* 2. A roar; a loud noise, *S. ibid.*

To ROUT, *v. a.* To strike, *S. Ross.*—*Isl. rot-a*, *percutio*; *rot*, *ictus*.

ROUT, RUTE, *s.* A severe blow, *S. Barb.*

ROUT, *s.* Apparently the Brent Goose, *Anas bernicla*, *Linn. Gordon's Geneal. Hist. Sutherl.*—*Isl. rota*, *anser silvestris*. V. RUTE and ROOD GOOSE.

ROUTAND, *part. pr.* Assembling. *Barb.*—*Isl. rot-ast*, *conglabare*.

ROUTH, ROUGH, *s.* 1. The act of rowing. *Douglas.* 2. A stroke of the oar, *ibid.* 3. The part of the gunwale between the thowls, *Shetl.*—A. S. *rewete*, *rowette*, *renigatio*; *Sw. rodd*, *id.* from *ro*, to row.

ROUTH, ROWTH, *s.* Plenty, *S. Ramsay.*—C. B. *rhuth*, large, capacious.

ROUTH, *adj.* Plentiful, South of *S.* "The rusticity of their benisons amused me. One wished them 'Thumpin luck and fat weans,' a third gave them, 'A routh amrie and a close nieve.'" *Anec. Past. Life, Edin. Month. Mag. V. ROUTH s.*

ROUTHIE, *adj.* Plentiful, S. Burns.

ROUTHLESS, *adj.* Profane, Fife. E. *ruthless* used in a particular sense.

ROUTHRIE, *s.* The same as *Routh*, plenty; abundance, Fife. *Saxon and Gael.*

ROUTHURROK, *s.* The bernacle goose, Orkn. *Leslie.*—Isl. *hrota*, bernacle.

ROW, Rowe, *s.* A roll; a list, S. "The devil himself started up in the pulpit like a meikle black man, and calling the row, every one answered 'Here.'" *News from Scotland. Rollock.*

ROW, *s.* A roll of bread, S.

BAWBEE ROW, *s.* A halfpenny roll, S. *St. Ron.*

To ROW, Row up, *v. a.* To wind; as, "to row up a knock," to wind up a clock, S.

To ROW, *v. n.* To be moved with violence, S. A. *Scott's Poems.*

To ROW. To Row a Niecefu', to turn round every cut of corn, in order that more may be collected in the hand. A reaper does well if he can fill the band at three handfuls, Roxb.

To ROW, Roo, RUE, To Row sheep, to pluck the wool from live sheep instead of shearing it. *Edmonst. Zell.*—Evidently from Isl. *ry-a*, (pret. *rude*) vellere, e, detondere, expl. in Dan. by Haldorson, *Take af, (uld af faarene)* "to take the wool off sheep."

ROW, Row, *s.* The wheel, an instrument of execution. To break upon the Row, to break on the wheel. *Hist. James the Sixth.*—From Fr. *roué*, which denotes not only a wheel, but this barbarous mode of punishment, Cotgr. The affinity of Lat. *rota* is obvious.

To ROW, *v. a.* To roll wool or cotton for spinning, S. "Tarry Woo," *Herd.*

To ROW, *v. a.* 1. To roll. *Douglas. Burns.* 2. To elapse. *Douglas.* 3. To revolve, id.

To ROW about. To be in an advanced state of pregnancy, S.

ROWAN, ROWING, *s.* A flake of wool, S. *Edin. Encycl.* To Cast a Rowan, to bear an illegitimate child, Gl. Sibb.

ROWAN, *s.* *Auld rowan*, a bawd, who, by wheedling, endeavours to entice a young woman to marry an old man. *Philotus.*—Germ. *rune*, Su. G. *runa*, *alruna*, or *alte-runna*, mulier fatidica.

ROWAN, *s.* A turbot, Fife. *Stat. Acc.*

ROWAND, *adj.* "Fyw ellis & 3 of tanne erance, fyw ellis & a half of rowand tanne." *Aberd. Reg.* As this refers to a *pynnokill* of skins, it is probably meant for what it is called *Rone*-skin.

ROWAN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash. V. *ROUN-TREE.*

ROWAR, *s.* A moveable wooden bolt; q. a *roller.*

Wallace.

ROW-CHOW-TOBACCO, *s.* A game in which a long chain of boys hold each other by the hands, one standing steadily at one of the extremities, who is called the *Pin*. Round him the rest coil till the act of winding is completed. A clamorous cry succeeds of *Row-chow-tobacco*. After giving and receiving the *fraternal hug*, they disperse; and then renew the process, as long as they are in the humour, Teviold. This play would seem to be an imitation of the process of a tobaccoist in winding up his *roll* round a *pin*.

ROWE, *s.* Abbrev. of a Christian name; perhaps the same with *Rowie*. "Rowe Baty." *Acts.*

ROWY, *s.* King. *Bannatyne Poems.*—Fr. *roi*.

ROWIE, *s.* Abbrev. of *Roland*. "Run, Rowie, hough's! the pot," is said to have been a kimmer's warning among the Graemes of the Debateable Land.

ROWIN-PIN, *s.* A roller for flattening dough, *Aberd.*

ROWK, ROWIK, *s.* A rick of grain. "Tua rowkis of bair, & ane rowik of quhytt, t. e. barley and wheat. *Aberd. Reg.* V. RUCK.

ROWKAR, *s.* A whisperer; a tale-bearer. *Abp. Hamilton.*—Zeland, *roek*, delator, Alem. *ruog-en*, to defame.

To ROWME, ROUME, *v. a.* To roam. *Douglas.*—A. S. *ruman*, Belg. *ruym-en*, diffugere.

To ROWME, *v. n.* 1. To clear. *Wyntown.* 2. To enlarge, lb.—Teut. *ruym-en*, vacuare; ampliare. 3. To place. *Keith.*—Germ. *raum-en*, in ordine disponere.

ROWME, ROUME, *s.* 1. Space. *Wyntown.* 2. A place. *Descr. of the Kingdom of Scotland.* 3. A possession in land. *Bellenden.* 4. Situation as to preaching. *Spotswood.* 5. Official situation. *Baillie.* 6 Ordinal relation. *R. Bruce.* 7. Place in a literary work. *Wodrow.*—A. S. Su. G. *rum*, place of any kind.

ROWME, ROUME, ROOM, *adj.* 1. Large; roomy. *Wallace.*—A. S. Su. G. *rum*, Teut. *ruym*, amplius. 2. Clear; empty. *Ferguson.*—Teut. *ruym*, vacuus.

To ROWMILL, *v. a.* To clear out; as, "to rowmil a tobacco-pipe," to clear it when it is stopped up; "to rowmil the fire," to clear it by poking, Lanarks.—Teut. *rommel-en*, turbare. V. RUMBLE.

To ROWMYSS. V. RUMMYSS.

ROWMLY, *adv.* Largely. *Wyntown.*

ROWSAN, *part. adj.* Vehement; as, "a rowsan fire," one that burns fiercely, S. O. V. ROUSING.

ROWSTIT, *part. adj.* This seems to be synon. with *Reistit*, q. v. "Rowstit fische quilk war not sufficient merchand guidis." *Aberd. Reg.*

To ROWT, Rour, *v. n.* Apparently to range; S. B. *Royl. Parl. Ja. II.*—Su. G. *rut-a*, vagari, discurrere.

To ROWT, *v. n.* To snore. *Barbour.*—A. S. *hrut-an*, Isl. *hríot-a*, id. V. ROUT.

ROZERED, *part. adj.* Rosy. *Ross's Hel.*

ROZET, *s.* Rosin. V. ROSET.

To ROZET, *v. a.* To prepare with rosin, S.

Coma, fiddlers, gie yir strings a tang,
An' rozet weel the bow.—*Tarras.*

To RUB, *v. a.* To rob; the common pronunciation in S. *Rob Roy.*

RUBBERY, *s.* Robbery, S. *Rob Roy.*

RUBBLE, *s.* The coarsest kind of masonry, S.; pron. q. *rooble.* *Tournay.*

RUBBOURIS, *s. pl.* *Act. Dom. Conc.*—Dan. *rubbe*, a basket; L. B. *rub-us*, a measure of grain in Italy; viewed by Du Cange as synon. with Fr. *caque*, a cag, a barrel. V. ROUBBOURIS.

RUBEN, *s.* A ribbon. *Inventories.*—Fr. *ruban*, id.

RUBIATURE, *s.* 1. Robber. *Leg. St. Androis.*—L. B. *rubator*, Ital. *rubatore*, latro. 2. A bully; as, "He comes out on me, roaring like a rubiator," Roxb. It is also expl. as denoting "a swearing worthless fellow," *ibid.* Syn. *Rabiator*.

RUBY BALLAT. The *Ballas Ruby* of Johnson. V. BALLAT.

To RUCK, *v. n.* To belch. *Lyndsay.* Syn. *rifi.*—Teut. *roek-en*, Lat. *ruet-are*.

RUCK, *s.* 1. A heap of corn or hay, S. B. Fife. *Acts Ja. VI.*—Isl. *hrauk*, Su. G. *roek*, cumulus. 2.

RUCKIE, a small stack of any kind. *Acts Ja. VI.*

RUCKLE, *s.* 1. A noise in the throat seeming to indicate suffocation, Loth. V. DEDERUCKLE. 2. A wrinkle. *Shel.*

RUCK-RILLING. V. BEWELYNYS.

RUCTION, *s.* A quarrel. *To raise a ruction*, to be the cause of a quarrel, S. B.—Isl. *rusk*, strepitus, turbatio, *rusk-a*, conturbare.

RUD, *adj.* Red. *Wallace*.—A. S. *rude*, *reod*, Alem. *ruod*.

RUDAS, *adj.* 1. "Bold; masculine." *Gl. Antiquary*. 2. It seems equivalent to stubborn, or to E. *rude*. *St. Johnstown*. V. **ROUDES**.

RUDDY, *s.* Redness; ruddy complexion, Ayrs. "The ruddy of youth had fled his cheek, and he was pale and of a studious countenance." *R. Gilhaize*.—A. S. *rudu*, rubor, "rednesse or ruddnesse," Somn.

To RUDDY, *v. n.* To make a loud reiterated noise, S. B.—Isl. *hríd*, a storm; force in general.

RUDDIKIN, *s.* V. **RODDIKIN**.

RUDDOCH, **RUDDOCK**, *s.* The Redbreast, Clydes.—O. E. "Roddok birde." A. S. *rudduc*, id. from *rude*, ruber, red; Isl. *raud*, Su. G. *roed*, id.

RUDE, *s.* "The red taint of the complexion." *Gl. Shirr*. V. **RUD**, *adj.*

RUDE, *s.* 1. Redness. *Douglas*. 2. Those parts of the face which in youth and health have a ruddy colour, S. B. *Chr. Kirk*.—A. S. *ruda*, rubor vultus.

RUDE, *adj.* Strong; stout. *Douglas*.

RUDE, *s.* Spawn, Ayrs. *Kennedy*. V. **REDD**.

RUDE, **RWB**, *s.* The cross. *Douglas*.—A. S. Su. G. *rod*, Germ. *rode*.

RUDE-DAY, *s.* 1. The 3d day of May, S. B. called the Invention of the Cross. 2. This designation is also given in our old Acts to the 14th day of September. This is the day called the *Elevation of the Cross*, Wormil Fast. Dan. In the Prayer-Book of the Church of England, the *Holy Cross*. The 14th of September is still called *Rude day* in Lanarkshire. In Roxb. *Rude-day* is the 25th September, which corresponds with the 14th old style.

RUDE-GOOSE. V. **ROOD-GOOSE**.

RUDESMESS, **RUDESMAS**, *s.* The same with *Rude-day*, as used in sense 2. *Dumfr.*

To RUDGE, *v. a.* To gather stones into small heaps.—Dan. *rode*, to search.

To RUDJEN, *v. a.* To beat, Ayrs.—Perhaps corr. from Gael. *russ-gam*, to strike vehemently.

To RUE, *v. a.* To pluck. "That none rue sheep on Sunday, under the pain of £10." *Acts, Shell, Surv.* V. **Row**, *v.*

RUE. *To tak the Rue*, to repent of a proposal or bargain, S. *Heart Mid-Loth.*

RUE-BARGAIN, *s.* Smart-money paid for casting a bargain, S. *Rob Roy*. V. **Rew**, *v.*

RUF, *adj.* Rough. "Ruf sparris." *Aberd. Reg.*

RUF, *v. n.* To rest. *Chron. S. P.* V. **ROIF**.

RUFF, *s.* Rest. V. **ROIF**.

RUFF, *v. n.* 1. To roll a drum, S.; also *ruffle*. *Wodrow*.—Germ. *ruff-er*, to cry. 2. To give a plaudit, S.

RUFF, *s.* 1. Roll of the drum, S. *R. Galloway*. 2. Beating with the hands or feet, as expressive of applause.

To RUFF, *v. a.* To put in disorder, S. A. *Hogg*. *Ruffie*, E. *Ruff* is used by Spenser.

RUFFE, *s.* Fame; celebrity. *Godscroft*.

RUFFING, *s.* Applause by stamping with the feet, *Aberd.*

RUFFY, *s.* 1. A wick clogged with tallow, *Tweedd. Stat. Acc.* 2. The blaze used in fishing by night, with the lister, S. A.—Sw. *roo-lius*, a rushlight.

RUFFIE, *s.* A ruffian, Ang. *Lyndsay*.—Su. G. *raf-wa*, to rob.

RUFFILL, *s.* Loss; injury. *Dunbar*.—Teut. *ruffel en*, terere, verrere.

RULFYT, *pret. v.* Annoyed. *Barbour*.

To RUG, *v. a.* 1. To pull hastily or roughly, S. *Pop. Ball*. 2. To tear, S. *Douglas*. 3. To spoil; to plunder.—Teut. *ruck-en*, Dan. *rag-er*, to pluck.

RUG, *s.* 1. A rough or hasty pull, S. 2. A great bargain, S. 3. Drizzling rain, *Shetl.*

To RUG AND RIVE. To carry off by violence, implying contention for possession, S. *Waverley*.

RUGGAIK, *s.* A depredator. *Monroe*.

RUGGIE, *s.* An old cod, *Orkn.*

RUGGING AND RIVING. 1. Tearing and scrambling; pulling and hauling in a quarrel or contest, S. *Cloud of Witnesses*. 2. It often conveys the idea of rapacity in seizing and carrying off the property of others, S. *Antiquary*.

RUGGING AT THE HEART. A phrase used in the Highlands, and explained of hunger. *Saxon and Gael*. This phrase is common in the Lowlands also.

RUG-SAW, *s.* Said to be a wide-toothed saw, S. *Stat. Acc. P. Roxburgh*.

RUH-HED, *s.* A species of turf for fuel, S. *Saint Patrick*. "Turfs for fuel, which are cut without paring off the grass, are expressively called *ruh-heads*, *i. e.* rough-heads," *ibid.*

RUIFF-SPAR, *s.* A spar for a roof. "*Ruiff* sparris." *Aberd. Reg.*

RUIL, *s.* An awkward female romp, Lanarks.; pronounced like Fr. *rue*.—Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason of being light-headed," *Sewel*; Isl. *rugi-a*, effutire, turbare, *rugl*, ineptiae, gerrae, confusio, *rot-a*, vagari; Su. G. *rull-a*, in gym agere vel agi, *q. v.* to be still in a giddy and unsettled state.

RULLER, *s.* A buoy, *Shetl.*

To RUYNATE, *v. a.* To destroy; to bring to ruin. *Acts Ja. VI.* E. *ruinate*.—L. B. and Ital. *ruinare*, destruer.

To RUINT, **RUNT**, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise as in grinding. "Hear how that cow's *ruintin*." "*Runtin* and eatin'." The term is generally applied to the noise made in eating rank vegetable food, as turnips, Berwicks. It appears to be syn. with *Ramsh*, and *Ransh* or *Rumsh*. V. **REUNDE**, **ROOND**.

RUISE, **RUSSE**, **RUSS**, *s.* 1. Boast. *Douglas*.—Isl. *raus*, gerrae, loquacitas. *To mak a tume ruse*, to boast where there is no ground for it, but the reverse, Ang. *Herd*. 2. Commendation; praise, S. *Ritson*. Su. G. *ros*, *roos*, praise.

RUL, (Gr. *v* or Ger. *ö*) *s.* A young horse; as, a pellet *rul*, a young horse casting his hair, *Shetl.*

RULE-O-ER-THOUM, *adv.* Slapdash; off hand; without consideration; without accuracy; equivalent to the phrase, "By rule o' thoom," *i. e.* thumb. To do any thing *rule-o'er-thumb*, is to do it without a plan, *Roxb.* This, I suspect, is a corr. of the more common phrase, *Rule o' thum'* (pron. *thoom*). V. **THUMB**.

RULESUM, *adj.* Wicked; worthless, or horrible. *Bellend*.—Perhaps from O. Fr. *roille*, mechant hais-sable, Roquef.; or Isl. *hroll-r*, horror, *hroll-a*, *hryll-a*, horrere.

RULIE, *adj.* Talkative, Upp. Lanarks. This term rather corresponds with E. *bravling*.—Isl. *rugi-a*, *nugari*, *rugl*, *nugae*. It seems to be the same term which enters into the composition of *Campruly*, *q. v.*

- RULLION**, *s.* 1. A shoe made of untanned leather. V. *REWELYNYS*. Syn. *Quarrant*. 2. A coarse-made masculine woman, *Fife*. 3. A rough ill-made animal, *Gall*. V. *RAULLION*. 4. A rough *rullion*, metaph. a man who speaks his mind freely and roughly, *Fife*. 5. *Scabbit rullion*, a person overrun with the itch, *Roxb*.
- RULLION**, *s.* A sort of bar or pilaster in silver work. *Inventories*.—Fr. *roulons*, petits barreaux ronds. *Scansula*. On nome encore *roulons*, les petites balustrades des bancs d'église, *Dict. Trev*.
- RUM**, *adj.* 1. Excellent, *Loth. Cant E.* 2. Ingenious, especially in mischief, *Roxb. Galloway*.
- RUMBALLIACH**, (*gutt.*) *adj.* 1. Stormy; applied to the weather, *Roxb*. 2. Quarrelsome; as, "a *rumballiach* wife," a woman given to brawls, *ibid.*—Isl. *rumba* has precisely the first sense, which seems to be the primary one; *procella pelagica*, *Haldorson*.
- RUMBLEGARIE**, *adj.* Disorderly, S. *Ramsay*.—Qu. *ready*, (A. S. *gear-u*) to *rumble*.
- RUM-COVE**, *s.* "A droll fellow," *Lanarks*. A cant E. term. "Rum, fine; good; valuable. *Rum Cove*, a dexterous or clever rogue," *Grose's Class. Dict.*
- RUMGUMPTION**, *RUMMLGUMTION*, *s.* Common sense; rough sense, S. *Beattie*.—A. S. *rum*, *rumwell*, spatiosus, and *geom-ian*, curare. V. *GUMPTION*.
- RUMGUNSHOCH**, *adj.* Rocky; stony; applied to soil in which many stones or fragments of rock appear, *Ayrs*.
- RUMGUNSHOCH**, *s.* A coarse unpolished person, *ibid.*
- RUMLEGUFF**, *s.* A rattling foolish fellow, *Mearns*. From *rummil*, to make a noise, and *guff*, a fool.
- RUMMAGE**, *s.* An obstreperous din, *Roxb*.—Isl. *rumsl-a*, signifies *barrire*, to bray as an elephant, and *rumsl*, *barritus*.
- To **RUMMAGE**, *v. n.* To rage; to storm, *ibid.*
- RUMMELSHACKIN**, *adj.* Raw-boned; loose-jointed, *Berwicks*; syn. *Shackin*, *q.* making a *rumblin* noise in motion.
- To **RUMML**, **RUMLE**, *v. n.* To make a noise, S. *Douglas*.—Teut. *rommel-en*, strepere.
- RUMMLGAIRIE**, *s.* A rambling person; a sort of romp; without including the idea of any evil inclination or habit, S. A.—Teut. *rommel-en*, turbare; *Gaer*, prorsus, omnino, *Kilian*, *q.* "completely unsettled."
- RUMMIL-THUMP**, *s.* Potatoes and cabbage, *Angus*.
- RUMMIS**, *s.* A loud, rattling, or rumbling noise, *Clydes. Edin. Mag.* V. *REIMS*.
- To **RUMMYSS**, **RUMMES**, **ROWMYSS**, *v. n.* To bellow, S. *Henryson*.—Isl. *rym-a*, id.
- To **RUMMLE**, *v. a.* To stir about; as, "to *rummle* potatoes," when mixed with any liquid, *Clydes*.—Teut. *rommel-en*, celeriter movere.
- RUMMLE-HOBBLE**, *s.* A commotion; a confusion, *Perths*.—Teut. *rommel-en*, to make a noise, and *hobbel-en*, a word of a similar meaning for increasing the sense, formed like Teut. *hobbel-tobbel*, &c.
- RUMMLEKIRN**, *s.* A gullet on rocky ground. *Gall. Encycl.*
- To **RUMP**, *v. a.* To deprive one of his money or property; a phrase applied to a losing gamester; as, "I'm quite *rumpit*," *Fife*; syn. *Runk*. Perhaps in allusion to an animal whose tail is cut off very near the *rump*.
- RUMPLE**, **RUMPILL**, *s.* 1. The rump, S. *Ramsay*. 2. The tail, S. *Bellenden*.
- RUMPLE-BANE**, *s.* The rump bone, S.
- RUMPLE-FYKE**, *s.* The itch, when it has got a firm seat, *Gall. Davidson's Seas*. From *rumple*, and *fyke*, *q. v.*
- RUMPTION**, *s.* A noisy bustle within doors, driving every thing into confusion; as, "to kick up a *rumption*," *Roxb*.—Apparently from Lat. *rumpere*; as giving the idea of every thing being broken to pieces.
- RUMPUS**, *s.* A disturbance; a tumult, *Roxb*.—Corr. perhaps from Fr. *rompue*, a rout, a discomfiture.
- RUN**, *part. pa.* Having one's stock of any thing exhausted, with the prep. of added; as, "I'm *run o' snuff*," my snuff is done, S. B. run short of.
- To **RUNCH**, *v. n.* To grind with the teeth; to crunch, *Upp. Lanarks*.
- RUNCH**, *s.* The act of grinding any harsh edible substance, *ibid.*—Fr. *ronger*, to gnaw; O. Fr. *runger*, corroder, manger, *Roquefort*.
- RUNCH**, *s.* An iron instrument for twisting nuts on screw-bolts, *Roxb*.—Evidently corr. from E. to *wrench*, or Teut. *renck-en*, torquere.
- RUNCHES**, *s. pl.* The largest kind of wild mustard; also, wild radish, S. A. Bor. *Polwart*.
- RUNCHIE**, *adj.* Raw-boned; as, "a *runchie* queyn," a strong, raw-boned woman, *Fife*. Supposed to be borrowed from the coarse appearance of the largest kind of wild mustard-seed, called *runches*.
- To **RUND**, *v. n.* V. *ROOND*.
- RUND**, **ROON**, *s.* 1. A border; a selvage, S. *Burns*. 2. A shred; a remnant, S. B. *Gl. Shirr*.—Isl. *rond*, *raund*, margo, extremities.
- To **RUNDGE**, *v. n.* To gnaw. *Evergreen*. V. *RONGED*.
- RUNG**, *s.* 1. Any long piece of wood, S. *Chr. Kirk*. 2. A coarse heavy staff, S. *Maclaurin*. 3. Used to denote the stroke of poverty. *J. Nicol*.—Moes, *G. hrung*, virga; Isl. *raung*, pl. *rungor*, the ribs of a ship. 4. A spoke, *Etr. For*.—Teut. *ronghe*, *fulcrum* sive sustentaculum duarum currus extremitatum. *Kilian*.
- RUNG in**, *part. pa.* Worn out by fatigue; applied to men or horses, that are so exhausted by running that they cannot contend for victory any longer, *Fife*. V. To **RING IN**.
- RUNGAND**, *part. pr.* Raging. V. **RING**, *v.*
- RUNGATT**, *adj.* Errat for *Runigaitt*, as elsewhere. *Pittscottie's Cron*.—Fr. *renegat*.
- To **RUNGE**, *v. a.* "To rummage; to search with avidity." *Gall. Encycl.* Probably a variety of *Reenge*.
- RUNG-WHEEL**, *s.* Of the two wheels in a corn mill, the one which has cogs and drives the other, is called the *cog-wheel*, the other, from its having spokes or *rungs*, the *rung-wheel*, *Roxb*.
- RUNJOIST**, *s.* A strong spar laid along the side of the roof of a house which was to be covered with thatch, *Aberd.* *Pan*, synon. *Lanarks. Agr. Surv. Aberd.*
- To **RUNK**, *v. a.* 1. To attack or endeavour to undermine one's character, *Ayrs*. 2. To satirize, *ibid.*—Allied perhaps to A. S. *wrenc*, *fraus*, *dolus*; or Teut. *wronck*, *wroncke*, *injuria*; *latens odium*.
- To **RUNK**, *v. a.* To deprive of, whether by fair or foul means, S. B.—Isl. *rank-or*, *fraud*; or perhaps corr. from E. *rook*, to cheat.
- RUNK**, *adj.* Wrinkled, *Aberd. Journ. Lond.*—Su. *G. rynka*, *Dan. rincke*, a wrinkle.
- RUNK**, *s.* An old woman, *Shetl.* V. **RUNT**.
- To **RUNKLE**, *v. a.* 1. In part *pa. runkled*, wrinkled, S. *Ramsay*. 2. To cease; to crumple, S.—A. S. *wrincl-ian*, Su. *G. rynck-a*, *rugare*.

RUNKLE, RUNKILL, *s.* 1. A wrinkle, *S. Douglas*.
2. A ruple, *S. Abp. Hamilton*.

RUNKLY, *adj.* Wrinkled; shrivelled, *S. A. Wilson's Poems*.

RUNNER, *s.* In the cutting up of beeves, the slice which extends across the forepart of the carcass under the breast, *S. V. NINE-HOLES*.

RUNNICK, RUNNOCK, RUNNALAN, *s.* A kennel; a drain, especially in a cow-house, *Shetl.—Isl. renna, canalis*.

RUNNIE, *s.* A hog, *Shetl.—Isl. rune*, a boar, *Su. G. rone*, *id.* Ihre derives these terms from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia.

RUNRIG, RIN-RIG. Lands are said to lie *runrig*, where the alternate ridges of a field belong to different proprietors, or are occupied by different tenants, *S.; q. ridges running parallel. Erskine*.

RUNSE, *s.* "The noise a sharp instrument makes piercing flesh." *Gall. Encycl.—Fr. rong-er*, to gnaw. *V. RANSH, RUNSH, v.*

RUNSY, *s.* A hackney horse. *Rauf Coilyear. Rouncie*, *id.* Chaucer.—*L. B. runcin-us*, equus minor, gregarius, *Du Cange*. *O. Fr. roncin, ronchi, ronci*, cheval de service, *Roquefort*, *C. B. rhwensi*, a rough-coated horse, a packhorse, *Owen*.

To RUNT, *v. n.* To bounce; to prance; to rush forth, *Galloway. David. Seas*. Probably from *Isl. runte*, a boar (*Verel*). *Su. G. ronte, runte*, *id.* from *ron*, pruritus, lascivia. Hence also *ronsk*, a stallion; *Germ. ranz-en, coire*.

RUNT, *s.* 1. Trunk of a tree. *Pal. Hon.* 2. A hardened stalk; as, a *kail runt*, the stem of colewort, *S. Burns*. 3. The tail of an animal, *Gall.—Germ. rinde*, bark, crust. 4. "A short person." *Gall. Encycl.*

RUNT, *s.* 1. An old cow, *S. B.* one that has given over breeding, *Caithn.—Germ. rinde*, an ox, or cow. 2. An opprobrious designation for a female, generally one advanced in life, with the *adj. auld* prefixed; "an *auld runt*," *S. Davidson*. In the north of *E.* a woman is said to be *runted*, when she is fifty years old.—*Isl. hrund*, mulier; mulier libertina.

RUNTHEREOUT, *s.* One who has no fixed residence, who lives as it were *sub dio*, *S.*; rather *rinthereout. Waverley*. From the *v. to run* or *rin*, and the *adv. thereout*, out of doors. *V. THAIROWT*.

RUNWULL, *adj.* "Out of reach of the law." *Gall. Encycl. V. WILL, adj.*

RURALACH, *s.* "A native of the rural world." *Gall. Encyc.*

RURYK, *adj.* Rural; rustic. *Wallace*.

To RUSCH, *Rwys, v. a.* To drive. *Barbour.—Su. G. rus-a, rusk-a, irruere*.

RUSCHE, *Rwhys, s.* Drive. *Wyntown*.

To RUSE, ROOSE, *v. a.* To extol; sometimes *reese*, *S. Douglas. Ill rused*, discommended, *Kelly.—Isl. raus-a, jactabundè multa effutio, ros-a, extollere*.

RUSER, *s.* One habituated to self-commendation. *Kelly. xibal bala bala bala*

RUSH, *s.* A sort of diarrhœa in sheep, when first put upon new or rank pasture, *Teviotd. Loth. Essays Highl. Soc.*

RUSH, *s.* An eruption on the skin, *S.* Hence *rush fever* the vulgar name for scarlet fever, *S.*

RUSHIE, *s.* A broil; a tumult, *Fife.—Teut. ruytsch, Isl. rusk-a, strepitus*.

To RUSK, *v. n.* To scratch with vehemence, *Fife*. Often conjoined with a synonym term; as, *Ruskin' and clauwin'*.—*Teut. ruytsch-en, reclus ruydsch-en, scabere, fricare; Kilian*. He views *ruyd*, scabies, as the origin; *Germ. raud*.

To RUSK, *v. n.* To pluck roughly; as when a horse tears hay from a stack, he is said to be *ruskin' at it*, *Fife; to Tusk*, synonym.

RUSKIE, *adj.* Stout; as, "He's a *ruskie* fellow," a vigorous young man; "That's a *ruskie* fychel," that is a stout young foal, *Upp. Clydes*. This seems radically the same with *Rasch, Rash, q. v.*—*Isl. roesk-r, Su. G. Dan. rask, strenuus, fortis*.

RUSKIE, *s.* 1. A basket, made of twigs and straw, for carrying corn, *Perths. Loth.* 2. A vessel, made of straw, for holding meal. *Kelly*. 3. A bee-hive, *S. B.—Su. G. rusk, congeries virgultorum; rysia, Germ. reusche, a bee-hive*. 4. A coarse straw hat worn by peasant girls and others, *Roxb. Mearns;* synonym. *Bongrace*.

RUSSA, *s.* A stallion; a male, *Shetl.*

RUTE, *s.* A blow. *V. ROUR*.

RUTE, *s.* A fowl. *Acts Mary. V. ROOD-GOOSE*.

RUTEMASTER, RUTMASTER, ROOTEMASTER, *s.* The captain of a troop of horse; the same with *Rit-master, q. v. Acts Cha. I.*

RUTH, *adj.* Kind. "Ruth and ready," disposed to show kindness, *Ayrs. The Provost.—A. S. hreowian, misereri; Mec hreoweth, me miseret, Lye*.

To RUTHER, *v. n.* 1. To storm; to bluster, *Mearns*. 2. To roar, *ib. V. RUTHER, s.*

RUTHER, RUTHERIAR, *s.* An uproar, *S. Ross.—A. S. hruth, commotio, C. B. rhuthr, impetus*.

RUTHER, RUTHYR, *s.* Rudder. *Wallace.—O. E. "Rothyv of a shyp. Aplustre, Temo," &c. Prompt. Parv.*

RUTHIE, *s.* The noise occasioned by oppressed respiration, *Aberd.—A. S. hrut-an, Isl. hriot-a, (pret. hrout)* ranchos ducere, stertere; *hrot, hryt-r, ronchus*. Hence *O. E. to rout*, to snore.

RUTILLAND, *part. pr.* Croaking. *Lynds.—Teut. rotel-en, grunnire, murmurare*. May it not be *skining, or glittering* from *L. rutilans?*

RUTOUR, *s.* A spoiler. *Bellenden. V. ROYSTERS*.

RUTTERY, *s.* Lechery. *Poems 16th Century*. From *Fr. ruit*, the rut of deer.

To RUVE, *v. a.* *V. ROOVE*.

RUWITH. Uncertain. *Sir Gawan*. Perhaps an erratum.

To RUYLT, *v. n.* To roll in walking, *Shetl.*