

## R.

**RABBLEMENT**, *s.* A promiscuous and noisy crowd, a mob: also, incoherent talk or discourse: synon. *rablach*. V. under **RABBLE**.

**RACK**, *s.* The clouds, clouds in motion; the movement, course, or direction of the clouds under the action of the wind: a term common in weather prognostics. Addit. to **RAIK**, and **RAK**, *q. v.*

**RACK**, *s.* and *v.* Wreck; wreckage: more commonly **Wrack**, **Wrak**, *q. v.*

**RACKEL**, **RACKLE**, **RAUCLE**, *adj.* V. **DICT.**

Del. last para. of this entry.

*Rackel*, same as M. E. *rakel*, rash, reckless, is related not to Icel. *racker*, ready, but to Icel. *reikall*, vagabond, from *reika*, to roam about, to wander. It is from Swed. *raka*, older form *racka*, to run about; whence have come Sc. *raik*, to roam, range, and Eng. *rake*, a dissolute man. See **Wedgwood** and **Skeat** under **Rake**.

To **RACUNNIS**, **RACWNNIS**, *v. a.* To recognise, to resume the lands of a vassal on account of a breach of conditions of tenure. Addit. to **RACUNNYS**, *q. v.*

"Item, that ilk day [30 January 1456] the balyeis has *racwnnis* the wast land in the North Gat for faut of the Kyngis burroumallis, and for faut of the mallis thai war set for. Witnes the hal curt." **Burgh Recs.** **Peebles**, p. 117, **Rec. Soc.**

The definition given above certainly expresses the general meaning of the term as it is used in our **Burgh Records**. **Skene's** explanation, which was adopted by **Jamieson**, is too limited in its application; but it is not so limited as the following, which is given by **Erskine**:—"Recognition is the forfeiture arising to the superior from alienation by the vassal of more than half the land without the superior's consent."

**RAD**, **RADE**, *adj.* Quick, ready; Awnters of **Arthur**, st. 23, l. 8, **Douce MS.** A.-S. *ræde*.

**RADE**, *adv.* Soon. **Errat.** in **DICT.** *q. v.*

*Rade*, is a form of *rathe*, *raith*, soon, as stated in the explanatory note, and is therefore an adverb in the positive degree. It cannot, therefore, be rendered by *rather*, which is a comparative. See next entry; also **Raith** in **Dict.**

**RADLY**, *adv.* Quickly, hotly, fiercely.

To **RADDLE**, *v. a.* To thrash, beat; lit. to beat with a stick or switch; from *raddle*, a switch. **Errat.** in **DICT.**, *q. v.*

This word can have no connection with *riddle* as **Jamieson** suggested. As used in the passage quoted from **Scott's Rob Roy**, it certainly means to thrash or beat, and it is still so used in the N. of England. **Halliwell** states that in **Sussex** the term *raddle* is

applied to long pieces of supple underwood twisted between upright states to form a fence. He also quotes from **Harrison**, p. 187, regarding the wattled houses of the ancient Britons, that "they were slightlie set up with a few posts and many *radels*." A *raddle*, therefore, is a small rod, prob. from Du. *roede*, rod, wand, switch; and to *raddle* is to switch or beat. **Atkinson** in his **Cleveland Gloss.** suggests that it may have sprung from A.-S. *wreathian*, to wreathe, weave, wattle.

**RADDOWRE**, *s.* V. **DICT.**

The origin of this word is most probably O. Fr. *roideur*, "stifnesse, . . . violence"; **Cotgr.**

**RADE**, **RAID**, *s.* V. **DICT.**

*Rade* is now generally accepted as from Icel. *reith*, a riding, a road; from Icel. *riða*, to ride, to be borne on a horse or in a ship. A.-S. *rād* has given E. *road*. See **Skeat**, *s. v. Rāid*, and **Wedgwood**, *s. v. Ride*.

To **RADOUN**, *v. n.* V. **DICT.**

Del. the note under this entry.

*Radoun* is simply the mod. E. *redound*, from O. Fr. *redonder*, "to redound, . . . returne back"; **Cotgr.**

**RAG-FOOTED**, *adj.* Lit., ill-shod: hence, poor, worthless, untenable: "rag-footed reasons;" **Blame of Kirkburiall**, ch. 19.

**RAGMAN**, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Del. definition and notes of *s. 3*: they are altogether misleading.

The *ragman* there referred to was a papal bull with many seals of bishops attached. A *ragman* or *ragman-roll* means a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals. As shown by **Wright** in his **Anecdota Literaria**, the name was originally given to a game consisting in drawing characters from a roll by strings hanging out from the end; the amusement arising from the fitness or unfitness of the characters to the persons who drew them. Hence, from its similarity to the apparatus used in this game, any deed with a number of seals attached came to be called a *ragman-roll*; but the name was specially applied to the collection of deeds by which the Scottish Barons were made to subscribe allegiance to **Ed. I.** As the **Chron. de Lanercost** has it—"a Scottis *propter multa sigilla dependentia ragman* vocabatur." The name was afterwards applied to any long, intricate, or stupid story. Lit. a coward's roll or story (from Icel. *ragmenni*, a coward, with the addition of *roll*), and afterwards corrupted into *rigmarole*. See **Halliwell**, *s. v. Ragman*; also **Wedgwood**, and **Skeat**, *s. v. Rigmarole*.

The note on *bouched* is altogether a mistake. The word in **Piers Plowman** is not *bouched* but *bonched*, struck, lit. banged, pushed, knocked about. See **Gloss.** to **Skeat's ed.**, **Clar. Press Series**.

**RAHATOUR**, *s.* An enemy. V. **REHATOUR**.

**RAIBLE**, *s.* and *v.* V. **RABBLE**.

**RAID**, **RADE**, *s.* Spawn. V. **RED**.

**RAID**, **RADE**, *s.* A cleaner. V. **Red**.

**RAID**, **RADE**, *s.* Counsel, V. **REDE**.

RAID, RED, *pret.* Rode. V. RAD.

RAIL, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. given for this word is wrong: but it is correctly given under Raily, which is simply another form of the word. A.-S. *hraegl, hregl*, swaddling clothes: but it has no connection with Icel. *roegg*, sinus, as suggested. See Wedgwood and Skeat, *s. v.* RAIL.

RAIL, RAILL, *part. pt.* Railed, fitted with a railing: "a guid *rail* stair," a well-railed stair, or, a good stair and railed; West of S.

"... hes ane sufficient guid dure and foir yett weill wallit and lokit, with ane *rail* galrie stair and ane turlies upoun the northmost windo thereof." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 148, Rec. Sec.

RAILED, RAILIT, RAYLEDE, *part. pt.* Set with rails or bars, lined or marked off, enclosed; also set, mounted, adorned.

And thus Schir Gawane the gay dame Gayenour he ledis, In a gletterande gyde, that glemet full gaye: With rich rebanes reuerssede, who that righte redys, *Raylede* with rubes one royalle arraye.

*Avontyrs of Arthure*, st. 2.

"*Raylide*, set; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 87." Halliwell.

Swed. *regel*, a bar, bolt; Ger. *riegel*, O. H. Ger. *rigil*, a bar, bolt, orig. a latch of a door. This latter form is from O. H. Ger. *rihan*, to fasten. Skeat, *Etym. Dict.*

RAIN-BIRDS, *s. pl.* A name given to the woodpeckers (genus *Picus*, Linn.), on account of the peculiar cries which they are said to emit on the approach of rain; South and West of S.

RAISITLY, *adv.* Excitedly, astonishedly; Rob. Stene's Dream, p. 23, Mait. C.

RAISS, RAIS, RASSE, RACE, *s.* V. DICT.

A more direct etym. for this term is A.-S. *raes*, a course, race, stream. This is confirmed by M. E. *rees*, *rase*.

RAISTIT, *part. and adj.* Wrinkled, shrivelled; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 47. V. *Reistet*.

RAÏT, *part. and adj.* V. *Rayit*.

RAIVEL, RAVEL, *s.* Confusion, state of confusion, a confused speech or story. V. [RAIVEL].

To RAIVEL, *v. a.* To fit or enclose with railing: *part. pt.* *raiveld, raivilt*, as, "a *raivilt* stair." V. RAIVEL, *s.*

RAIVELING, RAVELING, REAVELING, *s.* Addit. to RAIVEL, *s.*, q. v.

RAK, *s.* A stretcher (pron. *streeker*); an instrument used in stretching and softening leather. V. RACK, RAK, *v.*

"Item, ane kyst lokit fast, ane scherp *rak* for ledder, ane blunt *rak*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

RAK, RAWK, ROIK, ROOK, *s.* V. DICT.

In his explanation of these forms Jamieson has confused two quite distinct words, and has connected them with a source to which neither of them is related. As generally accepted *rack* or *rak* means light, driving clouds, also the drift of such clouds, and comes from Icel. *reka*, to drive; *rek*, drift, motion, the thing drifted; and the M. E. form was *rak*. On the other hand *roik* or *reek*, is vapour, smoke, and has come from A.-S. *reac, rec*, smoke; Icel. *rekyr*, Du. *rook*. And neither set is related to the verb *rack*, to extend. See Wedgwood and Skeat, *s. v.* Rack, Reek.

To RAKE, *v. a.* To gather together, to cover, to heap or *hap*. To *rake the fire*, is to gather it, and then heap on coals and cinders so that it may continue burning all night.

RAKING-COAL, RAIKIN-COAL, RAKIN-PIECE, *s.* The coal or piece of coal used in *raking* a fire: also called "*the happin-coal*."

A.-S. *raca*, a rake: and allied to Goth. *rikan*, to collect, heap up.

RAKIS, *s. pl.* V. RAKKIS, RAX.

RAKKILL, RAKIL, *s.* A chain. V. RACKLE.

To RALYE, *v. n.* To rally, joke; *pret.* *ralyest*, for *ralyeit*, Dunbar, Mar. Wemen and Wedo, l. 149. V. RAILL.

RALYEIT, *part. pt.* Streaked, striped, barred. V. *Railed*.

This term was left undefined in DICT., q. v.

RAMASSE, *s.* Collection, summary, résumé; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. O. Fr. *ramas*, id. V. RAMMASCHE, *adj.*

To RAME *at, v. a.* To rhyme or keep repeating the same thing: as when a person always asks the same question, sings the same song, or tells the same story. V. RHAME.

RAME, RAMING, *s.* That which is constantly or very frequently repeated: also, repetition, iteration; as, "His *rame* o' that sang has spoilt it." Addit. to RAME, q. v.

RAMLIN, RAMELY, *adj.* Tall, slender, fast growing. A *ramlin* or *rammely* lad is a tall, fast growing young man. V. RAMEL, *s.* 2.

RAMSH, *s.* V. DICT.

E. *ramsons*; but not allied to Icel. *ramr*, as suggested.

To RAND, RANDE, ROND, RUND, RUN, *v. a.* To thicken, strengthen, or protect the heels

of stockings by sewing or darning: lit. to shield, protect. V. RANTER.

*Rand* and *rander* are the forms used in Orkney: from Icel. *rönd*, a rim, border, shield, protection. V. RAND, s.

*Ran* represents the *pron.* now generally followed in various districts of Scot.

To RANDEr, RANdIR, RANdRE, RANd, v. a.

1. To render, return, restore; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 322, Sp. C.
2. To submit, yield, give up; to *randir* them, to surrender; Compl. Scot. p. 77, E.E.T.S.: pret. *randrit*, surrendered; *Ibid.*, 1, 113.
3. To melt, make liquid: "to *rander* tallow." V. RENDER.

Fr. *rendre*, from Lat. *reddere*, to give back.

RANd, s. A melting, as much as may be melted at one time: as, "twa *rand* o' tallow."

RANE, RAYNE, s. V. DICT.

In p. 620, col. 2, l. 12, for *Rards* read *Bards*.

RANGAT, s. The rabble. V. RANGALE.

RANTRY, s. A form of Rantree, q. v.

RANTRY-TREE, s. Rowan-tree-wood, wood of the mountain-ash.

I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how,  
And cut me a rock of a widdershins grow,  
Of good *rantry-tree* for to carry my tow,  
And a spindle o' same for the twining o't.  
*Alex. Ross, The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow.*

"Grow," growth.

Regarding the rowan-tree as a charm against witches see under ROUN-TREE. See also Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, vol. ii., p. 80, note 2.

To RAPARAL, v. a. To repair. V. RE-PARELL.

RAPHELL, s. Doe-skin. V. RAFFEL.

RASOUR, s. Prob. cutting, shred. V. DICT.

The supposition that *rasour* is for *or ras*, Venice stuff, is not satisfactory. Jamieson evidently doubted it, seeing he left the term undefined. It is more like O. Fr. *rasure*, a shaving, cutting, shred; see Cotgrave.

RAT, s. V. DICT.

Sc. *rat*, as in *cart-rat*, and E. *rut*, are quite different words. *Rat* has come from Icel. *reita*, to scratch, and so is allied to E. *write*; but E. *rut* has come from Lat. *rupta*, broken, through Fr. *route*, "a rut, way, path;" Cotgrave. See Skeat and Wedgwood.

RATCH, v. and s. Scratch, line; prob. a dimin. of RAT, *Raut*, q. v.

RATCH, RATCHE, s. A hound. V. RACHE.

RATHT, s. V. RAITH, s.

RATIONABLE, *adj.* Reasonable, sensible, just; Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 4, 82, 83, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *rationabilis*, from *ratio*, reason.

RATTON, s. V. DICT.

The generally accepted etym. of this term is Fr. *raton*, dimin. of Fr. *rat*, from L. Ger. *ratus*, *rato*. V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.

RATT-RIME, s. Originally, a rhyme or piece of poetry used in charming and killing rats. These rhymes were the merest doggerel, and hence the secondary meaning of the term given in DICT. Addit. to RATT-RIME, q. v.

Jamieson gave only the secondary meaning of this term, and his explanation of it is wrong. A more satisfactory account of it is given in the following passages from a note to *As You Like It*, iii. 2, 164, Clarendon Press Series.

"The belief that rats were rhymed to death in Ireland is frequently alluded to in the dramatists. Steevens quotes from Ben Jonson's *Poetaster*, To the Reader:

'Rhime them to death, as they do Irish rats  
In drumming tunes.'

"Randolph in his play, *The Jealous Lovers*, p. 156, ed. Hazlitt, has a reference to the same belief:

'And my poets,  
Shall with a satire, steeped in gall and vinegar,  
Rhyme 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland.'

"And Pope in his version of *Donne's* Second Satire, l. 22:

'One sings the fair; but songs no longer move;  
No rat is rhymed to death, nor maid to love.'

"In *Scot's* *Discovery of Witchcraft*, the power of magic incantations is said to be claimed by the Irish witches: 'The Irishmen addict themselves wonderfully to the credit and practice hereof; yea and they will not stick to affirm that they can rime either man or beast to death.'

These references sufficiently suggest the kind of rhymes that were used for the purpose, and enable one to understand how the term *ratt-rime* came to mean halting metres, doggerel, a tirade of nonsense.

RAUK, ROUK, ROAKY, *adj.* Misty, foggy  
Same as RAUKY, q. v.

RAUT, RAWT, RAUK, v. and s. Scratch.  
V. RAT.

RAVAND, RAUAND, *part.* and *adj.* Ravening, ravenous; "*rauand* sauauge volffis;" Complaint Scotland, p. 2, E.E.T.S. V. RAVIN.

RAVELING, REAVELING, s. A rail or hand-rail of a stair; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III 7. Addit. to RAVEL, RAIVEL.

This form of the name is still common in the West of Scot.

To RAVERSE, RAUERSE, v. a. To ransack, explore; Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedic. Fr. *renverser*.

RAVESTRE, s. V. REVESTRE.

RAY, s. A spar, yard, etc. V. RA, REA.

RAYIT, *part pt.* and *adj.* Arrayed, ranged; Douglas, III. 67, 4, Small.

RAYNDOUN, *s.* A straight line or course : *in rayndoun*, direct, directly ; Burgh Recs. Peebles. Addit. to RANDOUN.

RE, REE, *interj.* A carter's term meaning to the right, or turn to the right. A similar and more common term is Jee (q. v.), which, however, is indefinite, and often used with the meaning "to the left." V. Heck.

*Jee* implies simply to turn or turn aside : hence the saying regarding an intractable person,—"He'll neither *hick* nor *jee*," i.e., neither go on nor turn to the side. Another form of the saying is,—"He'll neither *heck* nor *ree*," i.e., neither turn to the left nor to the right.

READE, *s.* V. Rede, REID.

REAP, REAPE, *s.* A rope. V. RAIP.

"Restio, a *reape*-maker, or one that hangs himselfe ;" Duncan App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

REAST, *s.* A rest for a musket ; Spald. Club Misc. V. 160. V. REIST, *s.* 4.

REASTED, *adj.* V. REESTED.

REBALD, RIBALD, *s.* A rascal, scamp.

O. Fr. *ribald*, from L. Lat. *ribaldus*, a ruffian.

To REBALK, REBAK, *v. a.* To rebuke, snub, threaten, insult ; pret. and part. pt., *rebalkit* ; part. pr. *rebakin*. Addit. to REBAWKIT, q. v.

" . . . that he wranguisly *rebalkit* hym & drew a knyf til him." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 14 June, 1501, Mait. C.

O. Fr. *rebouquer* (Mod. Fr. *reboucher*), to stop the mouth.

REBATT, REBETT, *s.* V. REBBITS.

REBE, *s.* V. under Reve.

RECHAS, *s.* The recheat, a hunting term : the notes blown on the horn to recall the dogs from a false scent. Addit. to RECHAS, q. v. Fr. *rechasser*.

To RECHATE, REHATE, REHAYTE, *v. n.* To wind or blow the recheat ; *part. pr. rehaytand*, blowing the recheat, recalling the dogs.

To RECKLES, *v. a.* To abandon, give up ; depart from. V. RAKLES.

And *reckles* nocht your eirand for the rane,  
But cast yow for to cum ane vthir day.  
*Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 17, ed. 1882.

RECOLL, *s.* A collection, selection ; pl. *re-collis*, gleanings, memorials, as in "the *re-collis* of Troy ;" Douglas, Virgil, prol. Bk. i. Fr. *recueil*.

To RECONIS, RECONYSE, *v. a.* and *n.* V. RECOGNIS.

RECOUNSILIT, *part. pt.* Reconciled ;

Kingis Quair, st. 90, Skeat's ed. V. [RECONSALE].

RECOVERANCE, RECOUERANCE, *s.* Recovery, hope of recovery ; "dispaire without *recoverance*," hopeless or blank despair ; Kingis Quair, st. 87. O. Fr. *recouvrance*.

RED, REDE, RADE, RAID, *s.* A contr. form of *redder*, a clearer, cleaner, cleanser, rider ; as, "That will mak a fine *red* for a pipe." Addit. to RED, q. v.

*Raid* is so used by Dunbar in a somewhat coarse passage of The Twa Mariit Wemen and the Wedo.

RED, *part. pt.* Lit. counselled, advised : *I'm red*, I am led to think, or inclined to suspect, I am of opinion. Errat. in DICT., q. v.

Dut Davie, lad, I'm *red* ye're glaikit ;  
I'm tauld the muse, ye hae negleckit.

*Burns, Second Ep. to Davie*, st. 3.

Jamieson has either missed the sense of *red* in this passage, or has been misled by expressing it by means of *afraid*, as used in Scot. colloquial parlance. *Red* in that sense, however, has nothing to do with *rad*, afraid : it is from *rede*, to advise.

REDDAR OF PLAIES, *s.* An umpire of sports. Addit. to REDDAR, q. v.

"Sequester, a *reddar of plaies* ;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

REDE, READE, *s.* A calf's stomach used for rennet. V. REID.

To REDOUN, REDOWN, *v. a.* To make good, atone for. Addit. to REDOUND.

" . . . and is ordanit to *redoun* the skaitht to the said James sustenit be him." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 61, Rec. Soc.

RED-WAT, *adj.* Dyed red ; wet, dyed, or stained with blood, blood-stained. Addit. to RED-WAT, q. v.

This term was very improperly defined by Jamieson ; however, the passage in which it occurs is peculiar.

RED-WAT-SHOD, *adj.* and *adv.* 1. As an *adj.*, wet over the shoe-tops with blood, soaked or soaking with blood to the ankles.

2. As an *adv.*, walking in blood over the shoe-tops, ankle-deep in blood.

At Wallace' name, what Scottish blood  
But boils up in a spring-tide flood !  
Oft have our fearless fathers strode  
By Wallace' side,  
Still pressing onward *red-wat-shod*  
Or glorious dy'd.

*Burns, Epistle to Simpson*.

RED-WUD, RED-WOD, *adj.* V. under [REID, *adj.*]

REEF, *s.* The itch. V. REIF.

REEF-SAW, *s.* Salve or ointment for the itch-disease.

**REEL-BANE, REELE-BANE, REWEL-BANE, ROYAL-BANE, s.** An unknown material of which saddles were supposed to be made.

This term occurs frequently, and under various forms, in the older ballads and romances. In Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, l. 13807, it appears as *revel-bone*; in the romance of Thomas of Erskyldoune, as *roelle-bone*; and in the romance of Young Bekie, as *royal-bone*; but regarding the material so called there is no certainty. Speght supposed it was ivory stained in many colours, from Fr. *riolé*, streaked, rayed.

**REFE, REF, s.** Robbery. **V. REIF.**

**To REFLOIR, v. n.** Lit. to flourish again; to burst, abound, or overflow, as with joy or gladness. **O. Fr. *reflourin*.**

Laude, reuerence, helth, vertew, and honouris,—  
To the Venus I rander euermoir.  
And nocht caules: with superabundant  
Mirth, melodie, thow dois my hart *refloir*,  
As Inuincient, victour, and triumphant.

*Rolland, Court of Venus*, i. 295, S. T. S.

**To REFUGE, v. a.** To drive away, scatter, blot out. **Lat. *refugere*.**

Sen for our vyce that Justyce mon correct,  
O King most hie! now pacify thy feid,  
Our syn is huge, *refuge*, we not suspect,  
As thou art Juge, deluge us of this dreid.  
In tyme assent, or we be schent with deid.

*Henryson, Prayer for the Pest*, st. 11.

**REEMENT, s.** Rule, government; Compl. Scotland, p. 2, E.E.T.S. **O. Fr. *regiment*.**

**REHATE, v. and s.** **V. *Rechate*.**

**To REIBILL, v. a.** A form of **REHABLE**, q. v.

**REID, s.** Fate; *synon. weird*. **V. REDE.**

**REID-RAIP, s.** Lit., fate-rope; fatal-rope, gallows-rope.

"Schir," said the Foze, "God wait, I mene nocht that;  
For and I did, it wer weill worth that ye  
In ane *reid-raip* had tyit me till ane tre."

*Henryson, Wolf, Foze, and Cadgear*, l. 63.

**REIDSETT, adj.** Errat. in **DICT.** for *Reuerssede*, q. v.

Delete this entry altogether. The term is a misreading in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gawan and Sir Galogras.

**REIM-KENNAR, s.** **V. *DICT.***

Regarding this word Prof. Skeat has kindly furnished the following explanation:—"It is obvious that Sir W. Scott has here turned the Icel. *rímken*, one skilled in rhyme, into *German spelling*; he has substituted the G. *reim* for Icel. *rím*, and the G. *kenner*, i.e., "knower," for the Icel. adj. *kenn*. This hint is of considerable importance, for I suspect that Sir Walter has done the same thing in numerous instances. He knew a little German, but no Icelandic, and thought (as all did then), that it made no difference. This may enable us to explain other words.

**To REIR, REIYER, RERE, v. and s.** **V. REIRD, v.**

**To REIST, REEST, v. a.** To reduce, to set or keep at a lower rate: as "*to reist the*" (Sup.)

B 2

*fire*," to bank or damp the fire, i.e., to heap it so as to keep it up all night; Fife, Forfar.

**REISTET, REESTIT, RAISTIT, part. and adj.** Lit. arrested, stopt, stopt short; hence, as applied to growth or progress, stunted, shrivelled, withered; West of S.; *raistit*, Stirlings.

The word is still so used. Neglected, half-starved children are called "*puir wee reestit things*;" and wood that has become shrivelled or rent is called "*reestit timmer*." So also it was used by Burns in his Address to the Deil, st. 17:—

D'ye mind that day, when in a bizz,  
Wi' reekit duds, and *reestet gizz*,  
Ye did present your smoutie phiz,  
'Mang better folk,  
An' sklent on the man of Uz  
Your spitefu' joke?

*Reestet gizz*, stunted or shrivelled wig: it was with this meaning that Burns used the phrase; see his Glossary. The *gizz* was properly the head-dress by which the *gizars* or mummers disguised themselves, and personated the characters they represented. And it is a clever stroke of Burns to represent the deil as donning the orthodox small-wig of the douce elders and ministers of that time, in order to make his "*smoutie phiz*" more presentable among the "*better folk*" he was to meet "*that day*."

**REIT, s.** A device, method; hence, spell, charm; pl. *reitits*, witches' spells, methods of witching; Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Cl. Misc. I. 148. *Synon. freit*.

*Lat. ratio*, calculation, device; from *ratus*, part. pt. of *reor*, I think, deem, devise.

**REIT, part. pt.** A contr. form of *revit*, reaved, plundered: "*thair gudis reit and rent*;" Sempill Ballates, p. 127. **V. REVE, v.**

**To REKE, v. a. and n.** To stretch, extend: part. pr. *rekand*; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 144. **V. [REEK].**

**RELAND, adj.** Rolling: *reland eis*, goggle eyes, also, squinting eyes; Rob. Stene's Dream, p. 8, Mait. C. **V. RELE.**

**To RELENT, a. a.** To soften, appease. **Addit. to [RELENT], q. v.**

Were Fortune lovely Peggy's foe,  
Such sweetness would *relent* her,  
As blooming spring unbends the brow  
Of surly savage winter.

*Burns, Young Peggy*, st. 4.

The use of *relent* as a trans. vb., although uncommon, is quite in keeping with the origin of the term.—O. Fr. *ralentir*, "to slacken, remit, loosen," &c. Cotgr.: Fr. *ra-* being put for *re-a-* (Lat. *re-ad*); and *lentir* from Lat. *lentus*, slack, slow. **V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.**

Lyndsay used the word in the sense of *assuage*, *lessen*, *lighten*, in the passage referred to in **DICT.**

With siching sair I am bot schent,  
Without scho cum incontinent.  
My heavie langour *to relent*  
And saif me now fra deid.

*Thrie Estaitis*, l. 391.

**To RELESCH, RELESCHIE, v. a.** To relax, assuage; Kingis Quair, st. 184, Skeat.

To RELESCH, *v. n.* To burst out, gush forth: part. pres. *releschand*, as applied to sound or music, ringing, swelling, resounding. Addit. to RELEISCH, *q. v.*

The larkis lowd *releschand* in the skyis.  
*Douglas*, iv. 87, 30, ed. Small.

The definition in Dict. is defective; and, in the explanation of the passage quoted, there is no reference to the characteristic of the lark's song, which the poet expresses by the term *releschand*.

O. Fr. *relascher*, "to slacken ease, refresh, remit;" Cotgr. From Lat. *relaxare*, to relax.

RELESCH, *s.* Relaxation, ease; *Ibid.*, st. 150. O. Fr. *relasche*.

REME, *s.* Cream. V. REAM.

To REMEMBER, *v. a.* 1. To convey or express to a person the sympathy, regards, or good wishes of a friend or acquaintance; as, "Remember me kindly to your folk: I'm sure I wish them a' weel."

2. To make allowance for, make good, remunerate, reward; as, "Lend me five pund, man, an I'll remember 't to you on term day," i.e., I'll repay it then.

"The prouest, baillies, and counsall lykwayis ordanis Mr. Peter Blakburne, minister, to be rememberit for the intertening of the said Mr. George this ten or xii. dayes past in the said Mr. Peteris hous." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 188, Sp. C.

In both senses the word is still used in various parts of Scotland; and in the first sense it is common in England.

REMEMORANT, *adj.* Mindful, bearing in mind; Compl. Scotland, p. 175, E. E. T. S. *Rememorance*, remembrance, *Ibid.*, p. 2. O. Fr. *remémorer*.

To REMORD, *v. a.* Lit. to bite again; hence, to question, search into, examine, test. Addit. to REMORD, *q. v.*

that thay wald pance and prent,  
Consider weill, and in thair heid tak tent,  
*Remord* thair mindis quhidder gif Chestitie  
Be not mair clene, mair glorious, and hie  
Triumphant stait, mair digne and eminent  
Than Venus warkis with all hir dignitie?

*Rolland, Court of Venus*, iii. 843, S. T. S.

In the Gloss. to this work, *remord* is improperly rendered "to refresh the memory as conscience does?"

REMYT, *s.* Remission, excuse, forgiveness.

Quho sal be thare to pray for thy *remyt*?  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 195, Skeat.

Lat. *remittere*, to send back, slacken, abate.

RENCH, RENSH, *v.* and *s.* Rinse. V. REENGE.

RENDERED-FAT, RENDERMENT, RENDER, *s.* Dripping; also called *kitchen-fee*, because it is generally a perquisite of the family-cook. V. RENDER.

To RENEW, RENEWE. *v. a.* To make or

tell anew, to recount, rehearse; Houlate, l. 708.

RENEWE, *s.* Renewal, repetition; Kingis Quair, st. 125, Skeat.

This form is an example of the tendency to drop the affix which is common in the northern dialect, especially in the case of the part. pt.

To RENFORSE, *v. a.* To supply, succour, reinforce; pret. and part. pt. *renforsit*.

"Be that industreus martial act, he *renforsit* the tounewith victualis, hagbutaris, ande munitions." Compl. Scotland, p. 6, E. E. T. S.

O. Fr. *renforcer*, to reinforce, strengthen.

RENT, RENTE, *s.* Interest, annual payment for the use of money, land, or property.

"The saidis provest, baillies, and counsall, thinkis it now maist meit and expedient that the said soume of five hundrethe merkis salbe imployit on yeirle *rent*, as it hes bene thir six yeiris bygane, for the help and supporte of the ministrie of Godis worde within this burgh in all tyme cumyng." Burgh Recs. Stirling, Feb. 1612, p. 129.

"... the soume of ane hundrethe merkis, usuall money of Scotland, to be imployed be the toun on *rent* to the help of the ministrie of this burgh." *Ibid.*, Jan. 1611, p. 126.

O. Fr. *rente*, rent, annual payment. Cf. Ital. *rendita*, rent, a corr. of Lat. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render.

To REPERALL, *v. a.* V. REPARELL.

REPET, *s.* A quarrel. V. RIPPET.

REPLADGIATION, *s.* Replevin, act of replevin; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 101, Rec. Soc. V. REPLEDGE.

REPORT, *s.* Narrative, story, record.

And than how he [Boece], in his poetly *report*, in philosophy can him to confort.

*Kingis Quair*, st. 4, Skeat.

To REPOSSESSE, *v. a.* To give back to the original owner; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19; same as REPONE, *q. v.*

To REPREHEND, *v. a.* To overtake, apprehend; to take one in the act. Lat. *reprehendere*.

"... it selbe lesum to quahatsumever nychtbour that *reprehendis* the layaris of the said fulze to tak the veschell that it sell happin to be brocht in, to be keipit quhill thai be punyst for the braking of this statut." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 156, Sp. C.

REPUDIE, *s.* Repudiation, divorce.

Quhen Diomed had all his appetyte,  
And mair, fulfillit of this fair Ladie,  
Upon ane uther he set his hall delyte,  
And send to hir ane lybell of *repudie*,  
And hir excludit fra his companie.

*Henryson, Test. Cresseid*, l. 74.

O. Fr. *repudier*, to repudiate; and prob. *repudie* is short for *repudiement*.

REPUT, *part. pt.* Reputed, deemed; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6.

RESAVE, RESAUE, RESAWE, *v. a.* Addit. to RESAUFF, *q. v.*

RESIGN, RESYNG, RESSYNG, *s.* Resignation; the act of yielding up property or office to another; Burgh Recs. Peebles, Oct. 1457, p. 120, Rec. Soc.

RESOLUTE, RESOLIT, *adj.* Resolved, well considered, decided, final.

"... desyring the saidis burrowis conformitie and *resolute* answer anent the estabesching of," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 191, Sp. C.

"... and to gif his *resoluit* answer thairanent." Ibid., p. 194.

Lat. *resolutus*, from *resoluere*, to loosen, take to pieces; hence to investigate, decide, resolve.

To RESP, *v. a.* To rub or scratch with a rough surface; to rub or grind away, as with a file. Addit. to RESP, *q. v.*

RESP, *s.* A rasp or coarse file.

O. Fr. *rasper* (Mod. Fr.  *râper*) from O. H. Ger. *raspôn*, whence Ger. *raspeln*, to rasp. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To RESPAIT, RESPATE, RESPLAIT, RESPLATE, *v. a.* To respite, delay. V. RESPECT.

"... the assis *resplaitit* this quhil thai be forthir avisit with men of law." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 401, Sp. C.

The form *resplaitit* occurs on p. 404 of same vol.

The word is still frequently pron. *respate* in the West of S.

RESPATE, RESPAIT, *s.* Respite. V. [RESPIT].

RESPLAID, *part. pt.* Intermixed, worked into each other; combined, repeated, varied.

His hois thay war of the reid Skarlet maid,—  
Begarvit all with sindrie silkis hew,  
Of nedill wark richt richelie all *resplaid*.

*Rolland, Court of Venus*, i. 121, S. T. S.

In Gloss. improperly rendered, "having the edges of the seams sewed down."

Cf. O. Fr. *replier*, allied to *resplaiter* (see Burguy), "to redouble, to bow, fould, or plait into many doublings; to make to turne or wind in and out very often;" Cotgr. Formed from Lat. *replicare*.

To RESPLAIT, REESPLAT, *v. a.* V. REPLAIT.

RESPONSAIL, *s.* Response, promise; a reading or forecast of the future, an assurance.

Upon Venus and Cupide angerly  
Scho cryit out, and said on this same wyse,  
'Allace! that ever I maid you sacrifice,  
Ye gave me anis ane devine *responsaill*  
That I suld be the flour of luif in Troy,  
Now am I maid an unworthie outwaill  
And all in cair translaitit is my joy.'

*Henryson, Test. Cresseid*, 1, 127.

L. Lat. *responsalis*, a letter written in answer to another: see Ducange. Henryson, however, used the term in the sense of a response or reply of an oracle.

To RETEENE, RETENE, *v. a.* To retain,

keep back, maintain; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4. Lat. *retinere*.

To RETERE, *v. a.* and *n.* To retire, withdraw; Compl. Scotland, p. 15, E.E.T.S. V. RETEIR.

RETH, *adj.* A form of RAITH, *q. v.*

RETHORIKE, *s.* Rhetoric; Kingis Quair, st. 196, Skeat.

RETHORIKLY, *adv.* Rhetorically; Ibid., st. 7.

REU, *s.* A street; *the plane reu*; the open or public street; Compl. Scotland, p. 182, E.E.T.S. Fr. *rue*.

REUTH, *s.* Wild mustard seed.

REUYN, *part. pt.* Riven, torn. V. [REUE].

REVE, *s.* Errat. in DIOT. for *rubie*, ruby; Awnt. Arth., xxxi. 4.

This is a misreading of Pinkerton's version. The MS. has *rebe*, a mistake for *rubie*; but the Thornton MS. has *rubyes*. See Laing's version.

To REVE, REWE, *v. a.* Forms of RIVE, with meaning to tear up, turn over, delve, plough; *part. pt. revin, rewyn*, Burgh Recs. Aberd., II. 345, 325, Sp. C.; *rewyn*, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 454, Rec. Soc. Addit. to REVE, REUE.

The use of *rive* in this sense is well illustrated by the passage in Death and Dr. Hornbook, in which Burns pities the poor grave-digger ruined by the skill of the Doctor.

His braw calf-ward where gowans grew  
Sae white and bonnie,  
Nae doubt they'll *rive* it wi' the plew,  
They'll ruin Johnnie!

To REVERSE, REUERS, *v. a.* To overlay, to fold or lay back as a facing; *part. pt. reverssede*, Awnt Arth., ii. 3. Addit. to REVERSE, *q. v.*

See the quotation under *Railed*.

RHIND, *s.* V. *Rind*.

To RHUME, *v. n.* To talk nonsense, to rave; Orkney. A form of RHAME, *q. v.*

RHYME, *s.* The covering membrane of the skin, the intestines, etc.; "the *rhyme* side," the grain side or outer surface; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 29, Rec. Soc.

RHYME-PROOF, *adj.* Fit or determined to resist all inducements to write poetry; Burns.

*Proof* here has the same force as in *shot-proof*, or as Burns has it, *prief o' shot*, i. e., fit to resist the power of shot, or not to be injured by shot or lead.

RHYMIN-WARE, *s.* Compositions in rhyme, poetry, poems and songs.

We'se gie ae night's discharge to care,

If we forgather,  
An' hae a swap o' *rhymin-ware*,  
Wi' ane anither.

*Burns, First Ep. to Lapraik, st. 18.*

In his Second Ep. to Davie he calls his poems *rhymin clatter*.

**RIBUP, RIBUPE, s.** A musical instrument of the violin kind, and played with a bow; Houlate, l. 759.

Called also a *rebec*, and a *ribibe*. Nares states that it was originally an instrument of two strings, then three, till it was improved into the perfect instrument of four strings. It is said to be a Moorish instrument.

Fr. *rebec* and *rebebe*; Arab. *rabāb*, Pers. *rubāb*.

**RIBUS, s.** Errat. in **DICT.** for *Ribup*, q. v.

This is a misreading in Pinkerton's version. Bann. MS. has *ribup*, and Asloan MS. *ribupe*.

**RICE, RYCE, s.** A twig. **V. RISE.**

**RICK, s.** **V. DICT.**

*Rick* is simply a misprint for *relick*, the letters *e, l*, having probably dropped out. The correct reading sets the metre right also. Laing's ed. reads *relict*; see vol. ii. p. 112.

**RIDDIN'-KAIM, s.** A redding-comb; so pron. in West of S. **V. under RED.**

**RIDE, REID, s.** Spawn of fish or frogs. **V. RUDE.**

**RIEF, s.** Robbery; plunder. **V. REIF.**

" . . . the sleest paukie thief,  
That e'er attempted stealth or *rief*,  
Ye surely hae some warlock-breef  
Owre human hearts.

*Burns, Ep. to James Smith, st. 1.*

**RIEF, REIF, REAF, adj.** Thieving, given to plundering or robbing; *rief randies*, thievish beggars, plundering gypsies; *Burns*.

**RIFE, adj.** Plentiful, abundant, common, prevalent; also used in the sense of apt, ready, quick, much given to, as in "He's unco *rife* wi' his promises," i.e., he is very ready in making promises.

The term is still common in the North of England. **V. Brockett's and Peacock's Gloss.**

**RIG, RYG, s.** A measure of land extending to 240 paces by 6 paces, or 600 ft. by 15 ft.; and containing 9000 sq. ft. A firloft of oats was reckoned sufficient seed for a *rig*. Addit. to **RIG**.

**RIGING, s.** Ridge, crown; "the *riging* of the casey;" *Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 236, Rec. Soc.* Addit. to **RIGGIN**. **V. under RIG.**

**BIGMAROLE, s.** **V. DICT.**

The explanations of this term suggested by Jamieson are fanciful and unsupported.

"There can be little doubt that it is a corruption of *ragman-roll*, which was used in a very similar sense."

*Wedgwood, s. v.* Skeat gives the same explanation. **V. under Ragman.**

**To RIKE, RYKE, v. n.** To reach. **V. REIK.**

Let me *ryke* up to dight that tear,  
And go wi' me and be my dear,  
And then your every care and fear  
May whistle owre the lave o't.

*Burns, Jolly Beggars.*

A.-S. *rācan, rācean*, to reach, attain to; Mod. E. *rechen*.

**To RIN, RINN, v. a.** To melt. **V. RIND.**

This form represents the pron. in the West of S.

**RIND, RHIND, RINE, RIN, RING, RONG, RUNG, s.** Various forms of **RAND, ROND, ROON, q. v.**

When the list or selvage is narrow, it is generally called a *rind* or *rine*: when it is of medium breadth, it is a *rand, ran, or rane*, or a *round* or *roon*; and when it is of the widest make, it is a *rund, rung, or rong*.

The *rhind* or *rind* is a term in golfing applied to the wrapping of selvage on the handle of a club under the leather, which is put on in order to thicken the grip of the club.

*Rinds* are plaited or woven into a kind of cloth used for the uppers of light shoes, which are therefore called *rind* or *rine-shoon*. *Rands* or *rounds* is the name generally given to remnants or strips of coarse cloth, carpet, etc. used for the same purpose. *Runds, rungs, or rongs*, are the strong selvages of horse-cloths, girths, etc., and are used as straps, bands, or runners. For example, the slips of wood which form the bottom of a bed are attached and kept in position by *rungs*. Addit. to **ROON, ROOND.**

**RIND-SHOON, RINE-SHOON, s. pl.** **V. ROON-SHOON.**

**RINEL, RINNEL, s.** A runlet, gutter; *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 78.* **V. RINNER.**

**RING-BANE, s.** An osseous growth on the pastern joint of a horse: it is generally the result of severe inflammation. **E. ring-bone.**

**To RIPE, v. a. and n.** To ripen, to grow or become ripe; part. pt. *ripen*.

"And to speak truth, I hae been fitting every term these four-and-twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw that I would like to see sawn—or something to maw that I would like to see mawn—or something to *ripe* that I would like to see *ripen*—an' sae I e'en daiker on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end." *Sir W. Scott, Rob Roy, ch. vi.*

**RIPPILL, s. and v.** **V. RIPPLE.**

**RIPPLE, s.** A painful illness, deadly disease, death-pang. Addit. to **RIPPLES, q. v.**

Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple,  
But now she's got an unco *ripple*;  
Haste, gie her name up i' the chapel,  
Nigh unto death;

See how she fetches at the thrapple,  
An' gasps for breath.

*Burns, Letter to Goudie.*

**RISE, s.** A steep bank rising abruptly from a level surface.



**RIST, s.** A musical instrument; prob. a small stringed instrument of the lyre kind.

The rote and the recordour, the ribupe, the *rist*.  
*Houlate*, l. 759, Asloan MS.

That the *rist* was a stringed instrument is suggested by the class of instruments with which it is grouped; and that it was of the lyre kind is made prob. by Wright's Voc., which gives *wreste* as the rendering of Lat. *plectrum*; and the name of the little ivory instrument with which the lyre was played, was often used poet. for a *lyre*. In Mod. E. a *wrest* is the name of the instrument or key used for tuning a harp.

**ROAK, ROKE, s.** Forms of **ROOK, RAUK**, q. v.

**ROARIN'-FOU, adj.** and s. 1. As an *adj.*, in a noisy, boisterous mood through liquor.

That ev'ry naig was ca'd a shoe on,  
The smith and thee gat *roarin' fou* on.  
*Burns, Tam o' Shanter.*

2. As a s., the noisy, boisterous state of intoxication.

**ROBLOKKIS, s. pl.** Lit., ragamuffins. A contemptuous name for a family, a group of followers or dependants, etc.; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 21, Mait. C. V. **RABBLE, RABBLACH.**

Gael. *rioblach*, ragged; *rioblaich*, a ragged fellow.

**ROBOUR, s.** A keg, small barrel; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 450. V. **ROUBBOURIS.**

**ROCK, s.** A distaff; also the stuff on the distaff from which thread was spun by twirling a ball or other form of weight called a spindle.

There was an auld wife had a wee pickle tow,  
And she wad gae try the spinning o't;  
She louted her down, and her *rock* took a low,  
And that was a bad beginning o't.

*Alex. Ross, The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow.*

*Rock* here means the *tow* on the rock.

**RODE, ROOD, ROODE, adj.** and s. 1. As an *adj.*, red, ruddy. V. **RUD.**

2. As a s., redness; complexion, or more properly, the ruddy tint of the complexion; Awnt. Arth., xiii. 5. V. **RUDE.**

**RODY, RODDY, adj.** Ruddy; Kingis Quair, st. 1, Skeat; also used as a s. V. **RUDDY.**

**ROE, s.** V. **REW.**

**ROGH, adj.** Rough. V. **ROCH.**

**ROIF, ROVE, RUVE, RUF, RUFF, s.** Break, pause, cessation; hence, repose, quiet, peace. Errat. in **DICT.**

The defin. and deriv. of this term given in the **DICT.** are certainly wrong. For explanations see under *Rufe*, v.

**ROLK, s.** A form of *rokk*, a rock, frequently found in MSS. Addit. to **ROLK**, q. v.

Even in the most carefully written MSS. *kk* is frequently written as *lk*. This was simply a device of the scribe to secure ease and speed in writing. Besides, in all such forms the *l* was not sounded.

This explanation applies also to **ROULK**, which is really the O. Fr. *rauque*.

**ROME, v.** and s. Growl, roar. V. **RAME.**

To **ROND, RUN, v. a.** To shield. V. **Rand.**

**RONE, s.** A shrub. V. **DICT.**

"The etym. of this word is Icel. *runnr*, not *runne*, nor *runn*, as stated." Skeat.

**RONNE, part. pt.** Run, berun: "*bloody ronne*," run over with blood; Kingis Quair, st. 55, Skeat.

**ROOD-BROD, RUD-BROD, s.** The altar-box, offertory-plate: the plate, box, ladle, or other vessel used in collecting alms in a church. So called from being laid on the altar under the *rood* or cross.

"It is thoct expedient be the provest, baillies, and counsall, that quhatsumevir persone being chargit to gaddir with the *Rud brod*, in the nycht preceding, that he that refusis and gadderis nocht that he sall pay of his awin purs als mykle as the samyn gyffis on Sunday nixt preceding, or Sunday nixt following." Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 68.

**ROOD-FAIR, RUIDFAIR, RUDE-FAIR, s.** The name of an annual fair held in various towns of Scotland, in May or September.

Those held in May were probably so named to commemorate the finding of the Holy Cross by St. Helena, May 3, A.D. 328; and those held in Sept., to commemorate the recovery of the Cross by the emperor Heraclius, Sept. 14, 615. These fairs were, in most cases, instituted by the Church, and almost always were under its patronage.

"In 1685 a confirmation by King James VII. of a grant of the Marquisate of Huntly to George, Duke of Gordon, included the patronage of the Church of Kilmanerock, with a yearly fair called the *Ruidfair*, to be held there on the 2nd of September." Orig. Paroch., Vol. II., pt. 1, p. 174.

**ROOK, s.** A pile, small heap: as of hay. V. **RUCK.**

To **ROOK, v. a.** To collect into piles or heaps; part. pt., *rookit*.

**ROOM-FREE, ROUM-FRE, ROWME-FRE, adj.** and *adv.* Free of cost, rent, or duty.

"About 1354 the land and tenement of Westersoftlaw were granted with the privilege of grinding corn *roumfre* at the mill of Mawell, on condition," etc. Orig. Paroch., I. 448, Bann. C.

"... and als we find at the cornes of Corscunynngfeld aucht to be *roum fre* in the myln of Peblis to the fourty corne." Charters of Peebles, 18 Feb. 1484-5, Rec. Soc.

*Room-free* at a mill means *multure-free*, or free of charge for grinding: and "*roum fre* to the fourty corne," as in the passage above, means that the *multure* is fixed at one-fortieth of the melder, or that the cost of grinding does not exceed one-fortieth of the stuff.

To sit *room-free* in a dwelling-house means to sit *rent-free*; and to hold a property *room-free* is to hold it without paying the usual burghal duties.

ROOP, ROOPY, ROOPIT. V. ROUP.

ROSSIN, *part. pt.* Roasted.

“. . . rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane vne,” etc. Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Mis., I. 85, 1597.

“Vne,” an oven.

ROTE, *s.* V. DICT.

The musical instrument called the *rote* is really the *crotta* or *crowd*. Ritson's etym. is a mistake. See *Rote* (2) in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

ROTHER, ROYTH, *s.* The conditions and rights of the Odaller as master of his own house; Memorial for Orkney, p. 118.

ROTHMAN, ROTHISMAN, ROITHISMAN, *s.* An Odaller; *Rothismen's sons*, Odallers by descent. V. Grievances of Orkney, App. II.

Icel. *ræthi*, rule, management.

ROULE, ROWLE, *s.* 1. A roll or piece of cloth; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 326.

2. A ruler for marking lines; *Ibid.*, p. 310.

O. Fr. *role*, *roule*, from Lat. *rotulus*, a roll.

ROULK, ROLK, *adj.* V. DICT.

For explanation of these forms see under *Rolk* above. In l. 2 of note, for “is *sowlpit*” read “as *sowlpit*.”

ROUNCE, ROUNCIE, ROUNCY, *s.* A steed, horse. V. RUNSY.

ROUN-TREE, ROAN-TREE, *s.* V. DICT.

“The Scand. forms given under this entry are incorrect. It is the Swed. *rönn*, Dan. *rönn*, Icel. *reynir*; and it has nothing to do with *runes*, as suggested.” Skeat.

ROUND, *adj.* Consisting of lumps, in large pieces, free from dross: generally applied to coal fit for household use.

ROUNDY, *adj.* In the sense of roundish, i.e., consisting of small lumps suitable for mending a fire; without dross: syn. *crunkly*.

These terms are common in the N. of England also.

ROUND, *s.* Lit. a turn, course, in convivial gatherings a toast, a simultaneous drinking by a company; Burns.

ROUP. To *Cry a Roup*. V. under *Cry*.

ROWMONT, *s.* Enrolment, decree, ordinance.

“. . . produsyt ane rowmont of court of the balye of kyll.” Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 60, Mait. C. O. Fr. *roulement*, that which is made into or entered upon a roll; from Lat. *rotulamentum*.

ROWSE, *adj.* Contr. for *Rowanis*, of or belonging to Rouen: *Rowse cloth*, cloth of

Rouen; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 320. V. [ROWANE].

To ROYNE, RHYNE, *v. n.* To grumble, growl, mutter discontentedly; West of S. V. QUHRYNE.

RUB ON THE GREEN. A term in golfing, denoting a favourable or unfavourable knock which one's ball may receive during the game, for which no penalty is imposed, and which must be submitted to.

RUBE, *s.* Ruby; pl. *rubes*, Awnt. Arth., ii. 4, Lincoln MS.; *rybees*, Douce MS.

RUCH, RUGH, *adj.* Rough. V. ROUCH.

RUCKLE, *v.* and *s.* V. *Ruttle*.

RUDIR, *s.* A rudder, helm; *rudirman*, a helmsman; Compl. Scotland, p. 41, E.E.T.S. M.E. *rother*, *roder*.

A.-S. *rother*, a paddle, an oar. The rudder was called the *steuer-ruder*, the steer-paddle or steer-oar: vessels having originally been steered by an oar working at the stern. V. Wedgwood's Etym. Dict.

To RUFÉ, *v. n.* To break, break off, pause, stop, cease. Errat. in DICT. V. RUFÉ.

This wid fantastyk lust but lufe  
Dois so yung men to madness mufe  
That thay ma nowthir rest nor rufe  
Till thay mischeif thair sellis.  
*Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 77, Ed. 1882.

RUFÉ, RUFF, RUVE, ROVE, ROIF, *s.* Break, interruption, pause, cessation; hence, repose, quiet, peace; *but roif*, without pause, incessantly.

Gloir to the Fader he aboif,  
Gloir to the Sone for our behoif,  
Gloir to the Haly Spreit of loif,  
In trenefald vitie;  
As wes, is, salbe ay, but roif,  
Ane thre, and thre in ane, to proif  
Thy Godheid nevir may remof:  
Lord God deliuer me.

*Ibid.*, p. 6.

His mynd sall moif but rest or ruve,  
With diuerss dolouris to the deid.

*Ibid.*, p. 79.

Regarding the other forms of the word, see the illustrations given under ROIF in DICT.

The definition and origin of the word there given are certainly wrong, and do not suit the passages quoted, much less do they suit those now given.

*Roif* and *rest* is not ‘a mere pleonasm,’ as Jamieson suggests, but a phrase of frequent occurrence in popular poetry, meaning *peace and rest*, a break or pause in work or worry permitting rest to the wearied or worried one.

*Rufe* is from Icel. *rjúfa*, to break, pause, interrupt; whence *rof*, a breach, opening, interruption; and from these the secondary meanings of repose, quiet, peace, are easily obtained.

To RUG to, *v. a.* To snatch, seize: *to rug to one*, to seize for oneself. Addit. to RING, q. v.

“Arripio, to plucke, or rug to me;” Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small.

RUIFF, *s.* Running water, streams.

" . . . terras suas de Petlevy cum toftis, croftis, pasturis, privilegiis et le ruiiff ad easdem spectantibus." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1513-1546, No. 2393.

Gael. *ruith*, flowing, act or state of flowing, as a stream; M'Leod and Dewar. It may, however, be related to O. Fr. *ravir*, to bear away suddenly, Lat. *rapere*. Cf. *ravine*, a hollow worn by floods, from O. Fr. *ravine*, rapidity, impetuosity; see Skeat and Wedgwood.

RUN, *part.* and *adj.* Gone, completed, perfected: hence, complete, perfect, thorough, out-and-out, habit-and-repute; as, a *run-knot*, a complete knot, one that is tightly drawn; a *run-deil*, a thorough deil, a person who is thoroughly wicked, also, a youth who is exceedingly troublesome or continually working mischief.

The Ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,  
As great and gracious a' as sisters;  
But hear their absent thoughts o' ither,  
They're a' *run-deils* an' jads thegither.

*Burns, The Two Dogs.*

For men I've three mischievous boys,  
*Run-deils* for rantin' an' for noise.

*Ibid., The Inventory.*

RUNCHECK, RUNSICK, *s.* Wild mustard; Orkney. V. RUNCHEs.

These may be merely local varieties of the term *runches*, by which the plant is known throughout the central and southern counties of Scot. In Shetland it is called *rungy*: see Edmonston's Gloss.

To RUND, RUN, *v. a.* To shield. V. *Rand*.

To RUNG, *v. a.* To fix rungs or steps in a ladder, or spokes in a wheel; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 348, 350. V. RUNG, *s.*

RUN-METAL, *s.* Cast-iron: metal that has been run into a mould, as opposed to that which has been forged. Also called *pot-metal*, *pat-metal*.

RUNTY, *adj.* Short and thick-set, stunted. V. RUNT.

To RUTE, *v. n.* To take root, be securely planted. V. [RUTE].

To seis thy subjectis so in lufe and feir,  
That rycht and reason in thy realme may *rute*.  
God gife the grace aganis this gude new yeir.

*Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 11, ed. 1882.

RUTILLAND, RUTLANDE, *part. pr.* Croaking. V. *Ruttle*.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson. His suggestion that it refers to the appearance of the raven is a mistake: it refers to its rough voice, and is simply a form of *rattling*, with the meaning implied in *death-rattle*.

To RUTTLE, RUTLE, RUTILL, RUCKLE, *v. n.* To rattle; to breathe or speak with a rough rattling sound, as on the approach of death, on account of cold, etc.: also, to

croak: *part. pr.* *rutlande*, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 688; *rutilland*, see *DICT*.

RUTTLE, RUTLIN', RUCKLE, RUCKLIN', *s.* Rattle, rattling; the death-rattle, or any noise occasioned by difficulty of breathing; also, a croak, croaking.

Dutch *ratelen*, to rattle, to make a hoarse or hard rough sound. A.-S. *hratele*, a rattling.

*Ruttle*, both as a *v.* and as a *s.*, is common in North of Eng. also. V. Brockett.

RUWITH, *adv.* Errat. in *DICT*. for *inwith*, within, inside.

A misreading in Pinkerton's version, as Jamieson suspected. See Note in *DICT*.

RUYNE, *s.* A growl, curse. V. *Ryne*.

RYCE, RYS, RYSS, *s.* A twig. V. *RISE*.

RYELL, *s.* A coin. V. *RIAL*.

RYIM, *s.* Rime, hoar frost; Compl. Scot., p. 59, E.E.T.S. A.-S. *hrim*.

To RYKE, *v. n.* To reach. V. *Rike*.

RYNDALE, *s.* A term apparently equivalent to *RUNRIG*, q. v.

" . . . et lie Fieldland jacentem *ryndale* in territorio de Cottis." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1513-1546, No. 3186.

To RYNDE, RYND, *v. a.* To melt. V. *RIND*.

To RYNE, RHYNE, ROYNE, RUYNE, *v. n.* To growl, grumble, croak, mutter, curse. V. *QUHRYNE*.

RYNE, RHYNE, ROYNE, RUYNE, *s.* A growl, grumble, croak, curse.

Thus leit he no man his peir;  
Gif ony nech wald him neir,  
He bad thaim rebaldis orere,  
With a *ruyne*.

*Houlate*, l. 910, Asloan MS.

RYNIN, ROYNIN, RUYNIN, *s.* Grumbling, croaking, complaining.

A.-S. *hrinan*, Icel. *hrina*, to squeal like a pig, to growl, grumble, complain.

RYN-MART, RYN-MUTTON, RYN-WEDYR, *s.* V. under *RHIND MART*.

The explanation of these terms offered by Jamieson is not satisfactory; but no better one has been suggested. It is useless to speculate regarding them, for the terms have long since passed out of use. See under *Mart*.

To RYNSE, RINGE, REINGE, *v. a.* To rinse, lave, clear, clean, purify. Addit. to *REENG*, q. v.

And in Aquary, Citherea the clere  
*Rynsid* hir tressis like the goldin wyre.  
*Kingis Quair*, st. 1, Skeat.

RYNSE, REINGE, *s.* A rinsing, scouring, cleansing, washing. Addit. to *RINGE*, s. 2, q. v.

RYNSER, RINGER, REINGER, *s.* A rinser. Addit. to *REENG*, s. 1, q. v.