

R.

RA, RAA, RAE, RAY, *s.* The sail-yard, Shetl.

"And the maistir quialit and cryit, Tna men abufe to the foir *ra*, cut the raibandis, and lat the foir sail fal.—Tua men abufe to the mane *ra*." Compl. S., 62.

"Our Scottis schipis war stayit, the saillis tane fra the *rayes*, and the merchands and marineris war comandit to suir custodie." Knox's Hist., p. 37. Printed rigs, Lond. Edit., p. 41.

Isl. *raa*, Belg. *ree*, Su.-G. *segelraa*, from *segel*, a sail, and *raa*, a stake, a perch; antenna, quasi veli *perlicam* diceres; Ihrs.

RA, RAA, RAE, *s.* A roe; pl. *rais*.

"That the justice Clerk sall inquire of Stalkaris, that slayis Deir, that is to say, Harte, Hynde, Daa and *Raa*." Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 39. Edit. 1566. *Rae*, Murray, c. 36.

—Kiddis skippanð throw ronnyis eftir *rais*.
Doug. Virgil, 402, 22.

Isl. *ra*, Su.-G. Dan. *raa*, A.-S. *raege*, *rah*, Belg. *ree*, Germ. *reh*.

[RAAB, *s.* Fallen rock; as, "the *raab* of a cliff," the fall of a mass of rock from the face of a cliff, Shetl. Isl. *hrap*, a fall.]

[RAACA, *s.* Same with *Raaga*, q. v.]

[To RAAD, *v. a.* To regulate, to arrange properly, Shetl. Dan. *raader*, id.]

[RAAG, *s.* Prudence, economy, ibid. Isl. *rad*, *rada*, Dan. *raad*, id.]

[RAAG, RAAK, *s.* An idle drone, a lounging, good-for-nothing fellow, ibid. Sw. *vrak*, Dan. *vrag*, wreck, refuse of any kind.]

[RAAGA, RAACA, *s.* Driftwood, wreck; hence *Raaga-tree*, a tree that has been torn up by the roots and drifted by the sea, ibid. Sw. *vraka*, Dan. *vrage*, to reject, refuse.]

RA'AN, *part. pa.* Torn, rent, riven, Dumfr. Isl. *hrauf-a*, divellere.

RAAND, *s.* A mark or stain. V. RAND.

To RAAZE, *v. a.* To madden, to inflame, Perth. ; synon. with RAISE, q. v.

Belg. *raaz-en*, to anger.

RAB, *s.* A harsh abbrev. of *Robert*, S.

RABANDIS, RAIBANDIS, *s. pl.* The small lines which make the [upper edge of a] sail fast to the yard, E. corr. *robins*, [or *robans*.]

Do lous your *rabandis*, and lat down the sail.
Doug. Virgil, 76, 37.

Compl. S. *raibandis*. V. RA, 1.

"The phrase, *cutting the raibandis*, alludes to a mode of furling the sails to the yards, similar to that still practised in the Mediterranean, where bands of rushes and long grass are employed; which are cut or torn when the sails are unfurled." Gl. Compl.

Su.-G. *rejband*, robbings, Seren. This seems differently formed from our term, *ref* signifying the side, q. the *side-bands*. But Wideg. gives *raaband*, as signifying rope-band.

Mod. Sax. *rae-band*, struppus, strophus, funis quo remus ad scalmum alligatur; *Rae*, *rha*, *rah*, antenna, lignum transversum in malo, cui appenduntur vela; Kilian.

To RABATE, REBATE, *v. a.* To abate; Fr. *rabat-re*.

"His furiosity may *rabate*." Fount. Dec. Suppl., ii. 637.

"And samekle as it is wer na Pariss siluer, or siluer of the new werk of Bruges, to be defalkit and *rabatit* in the price of the said siluer." Acts Ja. IV., 1489, Ed. 1814, p. 222.

RABBAT, *s.* A cape for a mantle.

"Ane *rabbat* of hollane claith, embroderit with gold, siluer, and purpou silk." Inventories, p. 234.

"Huidis, quaiifs, collaris, *rabattis*, orilyeitis," &c. Ibid. A. 1578, p. 231. V. REBAT.

* To RABBLE, RABLE, RAIBLE, *v. a.* and *n.*

1. To assault in a riotous and violent manner, to mob, S.; from the E. *s. rabble*.

"Those who *rabled* the Missionary and his Protestant Meeting at St. Ninian's Chapel did not compear when cited before the Lords of Justiciary at Edinburgh." Assembly Record, A. 1726, p. 166.

—"The Whiggs, in the afternoon, put on their boonfyres,—and were solemnising the occasion with all possible joy, till about nyne at night, that the magistrates thought fitt to stirre up a mob and *rable* them, by breaking their windows, scattering their boonfyres, and almost burning their houses." Culloden Papers, p. 336.

"These are sair times wi' me!—amaist as ill as at the aughty-nine, when I was *rabbled* by the collegeaners." Heart M. Loth., i. 193.

2. [To talk or read in a loud, rapid, incoherent manner, West of S.] "To rattle nonsense," Shirr. Gl.

3. *To rabble aff*, to utter in a careless hurried manner, S. B.

[4. To do any kind of work in a careless and hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RABBLE, RABBLACH, *s.* 1. A rhapsody; idle, incoherent discourse; as *a mere rabble of nonsense*, S.

—"That unexampled manifesto, which, at Canterbury's direction, Balcanqual, Ross, and St. Andrews, had penned, was now printed in the King's name, and sent abroad, not only through all England, but over sea, as we heard, in divers languages, heaping up a *rabble* of the falsest calumnies that ever was put into any one discourse that I had read." Baillie's Lett., i. 172. V. also p. 362.

"They have as yet another strong argument and reason for their precedencie, which is of great force in their conceit;—their long-drawn and farr-strained

pedegrie,—which genealogie and pedegrie the Sinclars have sent of late into France, Denmarke, and other kingdomes, with a *rabble* and 'number of idle long-tayl'd, big, and huge titles, which would make any of sound judgment, or but meanly versed in histories or registers, to laugh merrily." Gordon's Hist., Earls of Sutherl., p. 436.

"It is not only a maigre defence, but bewraying also evidentlie perveraenes of mindes, and guiltines of conscience, to runne to such doting dreames, and ridiculous raveries, as, albeit they were not repelled by cleare scripture, yet were fitter to bee an addition to *rables*, or to make vp the last booke of *Amades de Gaule*, then to be reputed profound pointea of Christian wisdome." Forbes's Defence, p. 65.

"Who is he that saies he must be worshipped by infinit traditions, which are outwith the booke of the scripture, and many against the booke of the scripture, and bids serue him according to a *rabble* of vyle traditiona inuented by the brane of man?" Rollock on 2 Thes., p. 61.

- [2. Careless or indistinct reading or speaking; any kind of work done in a careless, hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]
3. Any kind of building fallen into decay, *ibid.*
4. One who works in a careless, hurried manner, *ibid.*]

Tent. *rabbel-en*, garrire, nugari, blaterare, præcipitare, vel confundere verba; Kilian. *Isl. rabb-a*, to speak as a buffoon, to trifle in conversation; *rabb*, confabulatio, quai pluralitas verborum; G. Andr. "*Rabble-rote*, a repetition of a long roundabout story; a rignerole. Exmore." Gl. Grose. q. a rhapsody learned by rote. V. RATTRIME.

RABIATOR, *s.* A violent, noisy, greedy person, Ayrs.

"Black was the hour he came among my people for he was needy and greedy.—Of all the manifold ills in the train of amuggling, surely the excisemen are the worst; and the setting of this *rabiator* over ua was a severe judgment for our sins." Annals of the Parish, p. 187. V. RUBIATOR.

RABIL, *s.* [Another form of *rabble*.] "A disorderly or confused train or going; something different from the present acceptance of the word *rabble*;" Rudd. [A noisy crowd.]

It seems very doubtful if this be the sense in which it is used by Doug.

And every wicht in handis hynt als tite
Ane hate fyrebrand, eftir the auld ryte,
In lang ordoure and *rabil*, that al the stretia,
Of schynand flambis lemys brycht and gletia.
Virgil, 365, 35.

Here it is conjoined with *ordoure*, in translating Lat. *ordo*, so as rather to convey the idea of some regularity.

—Lucet via longe
Ordine flammaram.—

Virg.

It corresponds more to *file* or *row*. Thus it is used aa to swans, which observe a certain order in their flight.

The flight of birdis fordynnyis the thik achaw,
Or than the rank vocit swannys in ane *rabil*,
Soudand and soudand with nois lamentabill.

Ibid. 379, 33.

In ane lang *rabill* the wemen and matronis
With al thare fors fled reuthfully attonis
From the bald flambis.—

Ibid. 462, 26.

The term used by Maffei is *ordo*; and *rabill* is the only one employed for translating it.

[Both Ruddiman and Jamieson have left out and lost sight of the main element of a *rabble*, viz. the noise: hence the difficulty expressed above. As Prof. Skeat has well said, "The suffix *-le*, gives a frequentative force; a *rabble* is 'that which keeps on making a noise.'" And this meaning is confirmed by the O. Dutch *rabbelen*, 'to chatter, trifle, toy,' from which it comes."]

RABLER, RABBLER, *s.* 1. A rioter, a mobber.

—"Decerning Patrick to crave Robert Cairns's pardon in a public meeting of the trades in the Magdalen Chapel, in regard he had there publicly called him a *rabler* and a robber.—3rd. The calling one a *rabler* is of late but reputed a sport." Fount. Dec. Suppl., iv. 336, 357.

[2. One who speaks, reads, or works in a careless, hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RABLIN, RABBLING, *s.* 1. The act of mobbing.

"The General Assembly, to prevent *rabbling* of Messengers by the people, and horrid profanation of the Lord's day, which frequently falls out in cases of transportation, when the defending party and parish are to be summoned; appoints—that the Minister himself—intimate out of the pulpit to heritors, &c., that there is such a call, and such a transportation designed." Acts Ass., A. 1704, A. 7. *Rabbling*, Dundas's Abridg., p. 261.

[2. The act of speaking, reading, or working in a careless, hurried manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RABSCALLION, RAPSCALLION, *s.* A low worthless fellow; often including the idea conveyed by *E. tatterdemallion*, S.

"What else can give him sic an earnest desire to see this *rapscallion*, that I maun ripe the hail moases and muira in the country for him?" Tales, 2d Ser., iv. 347.

I do not find this word given in any E. dictionary, whether general or provincial. It is probable that *E. cullion* or *scullion* may have entered into the composition. It would savour too much of fancy to view it as formed of Lat. *rap-ere*, to snatch, and *ascalon-ia*, an onion, q. one who breaka gardens, and carries off their produce.

TO RABUTE, V. REBUTE.

RACE, *pret. v.* Dashed. *Race down*, precipitated, threw down with violence.

His Banerman Wallace slew in that place,
And sone to ground his baner *down* he race.

Wallace, x. 670, MS.

It is evidently the same with the v. a. *Rasch*, q. v. This word is ejected in old Edit., and the passage thus altered—

His bannerman in that place Wallace slew,
And then to ground the banner soon it flew.

RACE, *s.* 1. A strong current in the sea, S. V. RAISS.

2. The current of water which turns a mill, S. B.

"He remembers the wauk-mill at Kettock's Mill, which stood in the same place where the present wauk-mill is, upon a small island lying between the meal-mill race, and the north grain of the river." State, Leslie of Powis, &c. 1793, p. 67.

The current, in its passage from a mill, is called the *tail-race*, q. from behind.

"Depones, That the refuse at the Gordon's Mill field is discharged into the river by the *tail-race* of their mill." *Ibid.*, p. 164.

3. Obliquely applied to the connection or train of historical narration.

"Bot gif yee weigh the mater weill, and consider the race of the historie, yee shall finde that he had many particulars that moued him to seeke the prorogatioun of his dayes." Bruce's Eleven Serm., I. 6. a.

It is used in a sense pretty similar in E.

RACE, s. Course at sea.

Rany Orioun with his stormy faces
Bywauit oft the schipman by hys race.
Doug. Virgil, Prol., 200, 33.

Su.-G. *resa* signifies a course, whether by land or water, Belg. *reys*, a voyage.

RACER, s. A common trull, So. and W. of S.

Young Andrew Mar o' Brechan-howe
Cam there to sell his filly;
An' having little in his pow,
Took up wi' racer Nelly.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 76.

RACHE (hard), s. 1. Properly, a dog that discovers and pursues his prey by the scent; as distinguished from the greyhound.

Also *rachis* can ryn under the wod rise.
Gawan and Gol., iv. 27.

"The secound kynd is ane *rache*, that sekis thair pray, baith of fowlis, beistis and fische, be sent and smell of thair neis." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 11.

"He tuke gret delyte of huntung *rachis* and houndis. He ordanit,—that ilk nobill suld nuris twa *rachis* and ane hound to his huntung." Bellend. Cron., B. ii., c. 4. Duos *odorisequos*, unum venatorium canem aleret; Boeth.

O. E. *rach*, *rache*, *ratche*, id.

But thou the *rach* me leve,
Thou pleyyst, er hyt be eve,
A wonder wylde game.

Lybaeus, Ritson's E. M. Rom., ii. 46.

Lye expl. A.-S. *raece*, bruceus; at the same time expressing his suspision that it denotes that kind of dog which the Dutch call Brack.

2. A poacher, a night wanderer, Selkirks.

Isl. *racke*, canis sagax, G. Andr. A.-S. *raecc*; Su.-G. *racka*, canis foemina quippe nae continuo discurrat; L. B. *racha*; Norm. *racches*, cani venatici, Hickes, A.-S. Gramm., p. 154. Tent. *brache*, used in the same sense, is probably from the same root. Verel. derives Isl. *rakke*, *rakka*, from *raka*, *prakka*, circumcursitare. Another, says Wachter, might possibly deduce it from Germ. *riech-en*, vestigia odorari, and *brack* from *be-riechen*, odoratu investigare. Fr. *braque*, Ital. *bracco*, L. B. *bracc-us*, *bracc-o*, E. *brache*, id. V. BRACHELL.

RACHE, Houlate, iii. 16, 18. V. RAITH and RATH.

RACHLIE (gutt.), *adj.* Dirty and disorderly, S. B.

Isl. *rugl*, miscellanea; *rugla*, miscere, G. Andr. V. next word.

Isl. *hrakleg-r*, 1. rejectaneus; 2. incomptus, male habitus; from *hrak*, rejectanea; Haldorson.

RACHLIN, *adj.* 1. Unsettled; a term applied to a person who is of the hare-brained cast, S. B. A. Bor. *rockled*, "rash and forward, in children;" Grose.

2. Noisy, clamorous; as, a *rachlin queyn*, a woman who talks loud and at random; synon. *rollochin*, E. *rattling*.

Su.-G. *ragl-a*, incertis gressibus ire, huc illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii; Ihre. Isl. *ragalinn*, perversè delirans, from *rag-a*, evocare ad certamen. Su.-G. *rafjalen*, furiosus; *rugla*, ineptire.

RACHTER, RAYCHTER, RAUCHTER, s. [Prob. a rafter, plank, batten, or scantling of wood.]

"Ane schip laidnit with *rachteris* & dalis, sparris & gyrthstingis," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21.

"*Raychteris*, & burne wod," *Ibid.*, V. 24.

"To byg ane stark bastalye with *rauchteris* or dailis." *Ibid.*, A. 1543, V. 18.

* To RACK, v. n. To stretch, to extend.

"He has a conscience that will *rack* like raw plaiding;" a proverbial phrase, Loth. V. RAK, v. to reach.

To RACK up, v. n. To clear up; spoken of the sky or atmosphere, as, when the clouds begin to open, so that the sky is seen.

RACK, s. 1. A very shallow ford, where the water extends to a considerable breadth, before it narrows into a full stream. Applied only to a ford of this kind, in which the passenger has to take a slanting course; Teviotdale.

Perhaps from *Rack*, v., to stretch, because one, in passing, does not observe the straight line.

2. The course in curling, Lanarks. V. RINK.

3. An open frame, fixed to the wall, for holding plates, &c., S. Probably denominated from its resemblance to the grate in which hay is put before horses.

"O E. *Rakke*. Presepe." Prompt. Parv. Belg. *rak*, id. *Schotelrak*, "a cupboard for platters;" Sewel.

[RACK-PIN, RACK-STICK, s. A stick for twisting and tightening binding ropes. S.]

[RACK-STOCK. To *tak rack-stock*, to call to, or take, strict account, to claim every thing belonging to one, West of S., Banffs.]

RACK, s. The name given to Couchgrass, *Triticum repens*, Linn., in Loth. and other counties; *Quicken*, synon.

This may receive its name because gathered and burnt. V. WRACK, sense 3.

RACK (of a mill), s. A piece of wood used for the purpose of feeding a mill, S.

[RACK, *s.* Care, concern, matter, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1548. Corr. of *E. reck.*]

RACKLESS, *adj.* Heedless, regardless, S. O. E.

"Rackless youth makes rueful age," S. Prov. "People who live too fast when they are young, will neither have a vigorous, nor a comfortable old age." Kelly, p. 284. V. RAK, *s.*

RACKLIGENCE, *s.* Chance, accident, S. B.

It seems properly to signify carelessness, that inattention which subjects one to disagreeable accidents.

By *racklidge* she with my lassie met,
That wad be fain her company to get,
Wha in her daffery had run o'er the score.
Ross's Helenore, p. 90.

[RACK, *s.* A blow, Clydes., corr. or abbrev. of RACKET, *q. v.*]

RACKABIUS, *s.* A sudden or unexpected stroke or fall; a cant term; Ang. It resembles RACKET, *q. v.*

RACKART, *s.* 1. "A severe stroke," Buchan, Gl. Tarras; apparently corr. from *Racket*.

Fell death, w' his lang scyth-en't spar,
'S lent Will a *rackart*.

Tarras's Poems, p. 10.

[2. An uproar, a noisy game or brawl, Banffs.]

[RACKAT, *s.* The game of tennis, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1031. *E. rackets*, the bat or battledore used in tennis; Fr. *raquette*.]

RACKEL, RACKLE, RAUCLE, *adj.* 1. Rash, stout, fearless, S.

Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue;—
An' if she promise auld or young
To tak their part,
Tho' by the neck she should be strung,
She'll no desert. *Burns*, iii. 25.

It denotes haste or rashness both in speech and in action.

This is evidently the same with *Rakel*, in O. E. *hasty*, *rash*; Tyrwhitt.

O *rakel* hond, to do so fouls a mis.
O troubled wit, o ire reccheles,
That unavised smitest giltèles.

Chauc. Manciples T. ver. 17227.

He also uses *rakelnesse* for *rashness*.

2. Stout, strong, firm, especially used of one who retains his strength long. Thus, *He's a rackle carle at his years*, Clydes.; "*A raucle carlin*," a vigorous old woman.

An' there a *raukle* carlin stood
Kirling the Witch o' Endor's blood.
As thick as atoms in the sun,
The little elves did roun' them run.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 29.

"Our bit curragh's no that *rackle* sin it got a stave on Monday was auchtnichts on the Partan-rock." Saint Patrick, i. 220.

3. In Ayr., the idea of clumsiness is conjoined with that of strength.

"Ye wad hae something to gape and girn for, gin ye had endured sic an uncanny tussel as I endured in

streacking down the unlovesome and *raukle* carlins." Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1820, p. 513.

Shall we view it as a dimin. from Isl. *rack-r*, ready, brave; fortis, impiger; Gl. Gunnlaug. S. Su.-G. *reke*, *recke*, heros?

RACKEL-IIANDIT, *adj.* Careless; rash, precipitate, S.

"Ducholly is a wee thought thin-skinned in matters of military procession—he's ready and *rackle-handed* forbye." Tournay, p. 13.

This is used in the same sense with *Rackless*, *E. reckless*. "One who does things without regarding whether they be good or bad, we call *rackless-handed*." Gl. Shirr.

Can the first part of this word be from Fr. *racle*, a rasp or grater, *q. rough-handed*? *Racler*, to scrape, to grate, to rub, to scrub. *A'bander, et à racler*, by right or by wrong; at all events. *Racler le boyau*, is a phrase applied to one who plays roughly on the violin or any other stringed instrument, Diet. Trev.

RACKLENESS, RAUCLENESS, *s.* Vigour and freshness in an advanced period of life, *ibid.*

RACKET, *s.* A dress frock; *cattouche*, or *cartouche*, an undress frock, Loth.

Su.-G. *rocke*, A.-S. *rocc*, Alem. *rakk*, Germ. *roek*, Belg. *roch*, L.-B. *rocc-us*, *roch-us*, Arm. *roket*, Fr. *rochet*, toga. Ihre traces *E. frock* to this source.

*RACKET, *s.* 1. A blow, a smart stroke, S.

This wabster lad bang'd to his fest,
An' gae 'im a waefu *racket*.

Cock's Simple Strains, p. 135.

2. A disturbance, an uproar, S. This is very nearly allied to the sense of the word in *E.*

"Scot. we use *Racket*; as, *He gave him a racket on the lug*, i. e., a box on the ear," Rudd. vo. *Rak*, 2.

Perhaps from the instrument with which balls are struck at tennis, called a *racket*, Fr. *raquette*. V. KETCHE-PILLARIS. Or, both may be from Isl. *rek-a*, *hreck-ia*, propellers; Belg. *rack-en*, to hit. Of *racket*, as used at tennis, Johns. says:—"whence perhaps all the other senses." But *racket*, common to S. and E., as denoting a bustle, or confused noise, caused by a multitude, seems rather allied to Su.-G. *ragat-a*, *tumultuari*, *grassari*. Hence, according to Ihre, Ital. *ragatta*, altercation, strife.

[To RACKET, *v. n.* To behave in a noisy and rude manner, S.]

[RACKETIN, *s.* Noisy rude behaviour; also, the act of behaving in a rude and noisy manner, S.]

RACKLE, *s.* 1. A chain, S. B.

Rakyl occurs in the same sense in an O. E. poem, published from Harl. MS. 78.

He dyght hym in a dyvell's garment; furth gan he goo;—
Rynnyng, roaryng, wyth his *rakyls* as devylls semid to doo.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., i. 259.

[2. The noise or clank of a chain, or of an iron ring, Banffs.]

Belg. *recks*, O. E. *raktyne*, id.

Perhaps Fr. *racle*, the iron ring of a door, is allied.

[To RACKLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To chain, to put on the chain, Banffs.

2. To rattle or clank as a chain, *ibid.*

3. To shake violently, *ibid.*]

RACKLER, *s.* A land-surveyor; from his using a *rackle*, or chain, *Aberd.*

[RACKLIN, *s.* A clanking noise; also, the act of rattling or clanking, *ibid.*]

RACKMEREESLE, *adv.* In a state of confusion, higgledy-piggledy; a term used in some parts of Fife. But it seems merely local, and is now almost obsolete.

To RACKON, *v. n.* To fancy, to imagine, to suppose, *S. B.*; elsewhere pron. *reckon.*

[RACK-PIN, RACK-STICK, *s.* V. under RACK, *v.*]

[To RACK-STOCK, *v.* V. under RACK, *v.*]

[RACTIS, *s. pl.* The rack; instrument of torture, *Lyndsay, Exper. & Courteour, l. 5,100.*]

To RACUNNYS, *v. a.* To recognise in a juridical sense, to subject to a recognisance by an assise, in consequence of which execution is made on the whole property of the recognisee, either for debt, or for some crime.

His wncle may Schyr Ranald mak this band;
Gyff he will nocht *racunnys* all his land
On to the tyme that he this werk haiff wrocht.

Wallace, iii. 276. MS.

Fr. recognoitre, L.-B. recognosc-ere. V. Cowel, vo. Recognisance; Du Cange, vo. Recognitio.

[RAD, *part. pa.* Rode, *Barbour, iv. 28. R. RADE, v.*]

RAD, RADE, RED, *adj.* *Afraid; red, Clydes. I se red, I am afraid, Dumfr.*

Bot sa *rad* wes Richard of Clar,
That he fled to the south countré.

Barbour, xv. 76. MS. Edit. 1620. feared.

The Bischop than began tretty to ma,
Thair lyffis to get, out off the land to ga.
Bot thair war *rad*, and durst nocht weill affy.

Wallace, vii. 1050. MS.

—I am rycht *rade*,

To behald your Hellynes, or my taill tell.

Houlate, i. 8. MS.

At the quhilk tre, quhen thay eschait had
The stormes blast, and wallis made thaim *rad*,
Thareon thare offerandis wald thay affix and hing.—

Doug. Virgil, 440, 10.

Yit we maun haif sum help of Hope.

Quod Danger, I am *rad*
His hastyness bred us mishap,
Quhen he is highlie horst.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 100.

Now I am *rad* ye leave an hand.

—For he was *rad* that young Sir Gryme
In his travel he should them tine.

Sir Egeir, p. 30, 31.

This word occurs in our old *Ywaine and Gawin*; but it was unknown to *Ritson.*

And if it so bytide this nyght,
That the in slepe dreche ani wight,
Or any dremis mak the *rad*,
Turn ogayn, and say I bad.

E. M. Rom., i. 21.

I have not met with this word, or one derived from it, in any O.E. work; unless *redde* should be thus expl. in the following passage—

The abbas be the honde hur toke,
And ladd her forthe, so seyth the boke,
She was *redd* for ronne.

Le Bone Florence, ibid. iii. 80.

Su.-G. rone signifies a young boar. But the sense of this term is uncertain.

It is evidently an old participle. For the *v.*, *I red*, is used both in the South and West of *S.* i.e., I am afraid.

Rudd, oddly deduces this, per aphaeresin, from *fraid*, *afraid*, or *dread*, in *Spenser drad*. The obvious origin is *Su.-G. raed-as, radd-a*, to fear, *Alem. red-en, id.* [*Isl. hraeddr, afraid, Swed. raidd, fearful, Dan. raed, red, afraid, raedde, fear, reddelig, terrible, ofraedd, greatly affrighted, from of, intensive, and raedde.* From the last word the learned *Ihre* derives *E. afraid*. This, however, is perhaps more directly from *Fr. affray-er*, to frighten; though the origin of the *Fr.* word is most probably *Goth.*

RADDOUR, *s.* Fear, timidity.

Off Wallace com the Scottis sic comfort tuk,
Quhen thair him saw, all *raddour* thair forsuk.

Wallace, x. 94. MS.

Mr. Pink. to the expl. of the term, adds, "rubor, pudor," *Gl. S. P. R.*; as if it were derived from the terms denoting *redness*. But it is evidently from the same origin with the adj. *Rad. V. REDDOUR.*

This word, although of *Goth.* origin, has received a *Fr.* termination, as if it had been confounded with *rador*, violence. This form is retained in its diminutive, *Dreddour.*

RADNES, RADNESS, *s.* Fear, timidity.

Sa did this King, that Ik off red;
And, for his wtrageouss manheid,
Comfortyt his on sic maner

That naue had *radness* quhar he wer.

Barbour, ix. 104. MS.

RAD, *s.* Council, advice. V. RED.

RADDMAN, *s.* A counsellor; a term formerly used in the Orkney islands. V. LAGRAETMAN.

To RADDLE, *v. a.* Apparently, to riddle, to pierce with shot, *A. Bor.*

"He—spake o' *raddling* my banes, as he ca'd it, when I ask'd him but for my ain back again—now I think it will riddle him or he gets his horse ower the border again." *Rob Roy, ii. 109.*

RADDOWRE, *s.* Rigour, severity. *Chaucer, reddour, violence.*

Set hys will war tn do sic
Almows, perchawns his successoure
Weld thame retrete wyth gret *raddowre*,
And dyspoyle thame hally.

Wyntown, vii. 6. 97.

Radure in *Prynce* is a gud thyng;
For Rut *radure* all governyng
Sall all tyme bot dispysyd be:
And quhare that men may *radure* se,
Thair sall drede to trespas, and swa
Pesybil a kyng his land may ma.
Thus *radure* dred than gert hym be.

Ibid., viii. 43. 115, &c. V. REDE, adj.

O.E. "*Rydowre* or *rigowre* or great hardnesse. Rigor." *Prompt. Parv.*

RADE, RAID, s. 1. An invasion; properly, of the equestrian kind.

Schyr Andrew syne wyth stalwart haud
Made syndry *radis* in Ingland,
And brynt, and slewe, and dyde gret skath,
And rychid and stuffid his awyne bathie.
Wyntown, viii. 34. 34. V. also Wallace,
viii. 1485.

"The conspirators, without regarding his tears or indignation, dismissed such of his followers as they suspected;—and, though they treated him with great respect, guarded his person with the utmost care. This enterprise is usually called *the Raid of Ruthven*." Robertson's Hist. Scotl., p. 365. Ed. 1791.

2. Used in contempt for denoting a ridiculous enterprise or expedition, S.; as, "Ye made a braw *raid* to the fair yesterday." "Whatten a *raid* is this ye've ha'en?" "What a fine business is this you have been about?"

That our ancestors viewed the v. to *ride* as the origin of the s. *raid*, appears from the sense in which the pret. of the v. occurs in one of our Acts.

"It is desyrit to be concludit in this present parliament, quhair Scotismen, vnassurit with Ingland, *raid* vpon Scottismen assurit with England [i.e., under English protection] the tyme thay war assurit, and take thair gudis and geir, quheter gif thay assurit persounis spulyeit haue just actioun and place to ask restitution of thair gudis, and amendis for the dampnageis done to thame or not.—Quhair na sic chargeis come to thair eiris, that thair Scottismen assurit, as said is, sall haue place and actioun to persew the persounis vnassurit that spulyeit for restitutioun,—gif the spulyearis had na speciale command, nouter in writ nor word, of my lord Gouvernour, to *ryde* vpon sic assurit persounis;" i.e., to make a *raid* or inroad upon them. Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 484.

O. E. *rode*, *road*, is used precisely in the same sense. "Whither make ye a *rode* to-day?" 1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

A.-S. *rad*, *rade*, equitatio, iter equestre;—item, invasio, incursio,—an invasion,—*invrode* or irruption, Somner; from A.-S. *rid-an*, to ride, as Germ. *reite*, id., from *reit-en*; *herireita*, a military invasion, from *her*, an army, and *reiten*. Ihre views Su.-G. *rid*, Isl. *hrid*, an attack, a combat, as a cognate. Hence *skothrid*, a battle in which men fight with weapons; *griothrid*, one in which they fight with stones. But it seems doubtful if these terms be from the same root. The analogy of derivation from *reid-a*, to ride, is lost in Isl. *hrid*. This also seems primarily to signify a storm.

RADE, RAID, s. A road for ships.

Now is it bot sne firth in the sey flude;
Ane *rade* vnsikkir for schip and ballingere.
Doug. Virgil, 39, 22.

On I stalk
From the port, my nauy left in the *raid*.
Ibid., 77, 52.

"Gif it happens, that—he quha is challenged payes his custome;—and his schippe is in the *radde*, they may pas away weill, and in peace." Burrow Lawes, c. 27, s. 2.

The word was used so late as the reign of Charles I. For in a charter granted by him to the city of Edinburgh, he gives "the port-customs, harbour, soil, and *raid* of Leith." Maitland's Hist. Edin., p. 264.

Sir James Balfour writes *read*.
"The Provost, Ballies, counsall and communitie of Edinburgh, hes gude richt, title and power to buy, sell, or utherways to intronet with schipis of weirfair per-

tenand to ony strangeris that cumis within the *read*, havin or port of Leyth." A. 1522. Practicks, p. 51.

Fr. *rade*, Belg. *rede*, Su.-G. *redd*, id. which Ihre derives from *red-a*, parare, because ships are there prepared for sailing. Rudd. after Skinner, perhaps more naturally, from the v. *ride*, as we say, to *ride* at anchor; and as the v. is used in the following passage:

Furth of the foreschip lets thay ankiris glide,
The nauy *rade* endland the schoris side.
Doug. Virgil, 198, 35.

It seems to have been a figure of considerable antiquity, to call a ship, a *raider* of the main.

The only difficulty I have as to this etymon, is that Isl. *brimreid* occurs in Hervar. S., c. 15, as denoting an estuary or firth. V. Verel. Ind. vo. *Brimsamt*. But the learned writer, neither here, nor in his Notes on Hervar. S., gives any light as to the proper meaning of *reid* in this connexion.

RADE, adv. Rather.

To the thow thought I was not wort an prene,
And that I am ful *rade* on the besene,
And yit the fyltil kyndnes that thow
To me hes had weil sal I quite it now.

Priests of Peblis, S. P. R., i. 43.

i.e., Thou thoughtest that I was much rather dependent on thee. This is the same with *rathe*, used by Chaucer, soon; whence *rather*, sooner, the original sense of the E. comparative adv. V. *RATH*.

To RADOTE, v. n. To rave, particularly in sleep; Fr. *radot-er*.

Than softlie did I snoufe and sleep,—
Radoting, starnoting,
As wearie men will do.
Burel's Pilg., *Watson's Coll.*, ii. 34.

To RADOUN, v. n. To return.

Sum wytt agayn to Wallace can *radoun*;
In hys awn mynd so rewlyt him resoun,
Sa for to do him thoct it no waslage.
Wallace, x. 413, MS.

Fr. *redoun-er*, to restore, to give back again.

RAE, WRÆ, s. An inclosure for cattle, S. B.

Isl. *ra*, Su.-G. *raa*, *wraa*, a corner, a landmark; Dan. *vraa*, id. also a hiding place.

RAE, s. A roe. V. *RA*.

RAEN, s. A raven; softened in pron. from the E. word, or from A.-S. and Isl. *rafn*, id.

"*Raens*, ravens. *Raen-nest-heugh*, the steepest precipice generally among precipices;" Gall. Encycl.

RAFE, pret. Tore, from the v. to *rive*.

—"Assignis to David West—to prufe that David Bouy gafe him a lettre of quitcleme, of the hale soume of xx lb., & effir that the said lettre was deliuerit to him, the said David Bouy tuke it again, & *rafe* & distruyt it, but the said David Westis consent." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1480, p. 73.

RAFF, s. 1. Plenty, abundance, S. B. [*In raf*, abundantly.]

The Laird aye bade me deal a piess of bread:
And I thought aye ye wad break naithing aff,
I mind ye liked aye to see a *raff*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 95.

He'll bless your bouk whan far awa,—
And scaff and *raff* ye aye sall ha'.
Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 363.

He dede als so the wise
He gaf has he gan winne
In raf;

Of playe ar he wald blinne,
Sex haukes he gat and gaf.

Sir Tristrem, p. 24.

"Equivalent to *rathely*, speedily, from *Rathinga*, Sax. subito;" Gl. Tristr.

Notwithstanding the change of the vowel, most probably from the same source with E. *rife*. Isl. *rif-ur*, liberalis, whence *rifil*, liberalitas. Su.-G. *rif*, frequens, largus, A.-S. *ryfe*, id.

Allied to A.-S. *reaf*, spolia; from the idea of the abundance supplied, to a people living in a predatory way, by booty.

2. [Overflow, superabundance; hence] a flying shower; *skarrach*, *skift*, synonym. Ang.

[3. Rank, rapid growth, Banffs.]

4. Worthless stuff; also, a person of worthless character, *ibid.*]

To RAFF, *v. n.* [To abound, to overflow; generally applied to mirth or fun, Loth.]

"*Raffing fellows*, ranting, roaring, drinking fellows;" Gall. Enc.

RAFFAN RAFFIN, RAFFING, *adj.* "Merry, roving, hearty," Gl. Rams.

Thy *raffan* rural rhyme sae rare, —
Sae gash and gay, gars fowk gae gare
To ha'e them by them.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 350.

RAFFIE, *adj.* 1. Applied to anything that springs rapidly, or grows rank; as, *raffy* corn, rank grain, Stirlings.

2. Plentiful, abundant, Aberd.

C. B. *rhav*, a spread, a diffusion; *rhav-u*, to spread out, to diffuse.

Teut. *rap*, Belg. *rapp*, citus, velox, *rafs-a*, *raff-a*, celeriter auferre; Lat. *rap-idus*.

[3. Loose living, of low character, Clydes.]

[RAFFISH, *adj.* Worthless; of bad character, Banffs.]

RAFFEL, *s.* Doe-skin.

Thair gloves wer of the *raffel* richt,
Thair schone wer of the straitis.

Chr. Kirk, st. 2.

From *ra*, *rae*, a roe, and *fell*, a skin.

To RAG, *v. a.* To rally; also, to rate, to reproach; for it is applied to what is spoken in this way, whether in jest or in earnest, S.

The latter seems the original application; Isl. *raeg-a*, Alem. *ruag-en*, Germ. *rug-en*, Su.-G. *roej-a*, to accuse. V. BULLIRAG.

RAG, RAGGIN, *s.* 1. The act of rallying, or reproaching roughly, Clydes.

2. A debate or contention, Loth., Renfr.

[RAGGLE, RAGGLIN, *s.* A wrangle, dispute, bickering, West of S., Banffs.]

[To RAGGLE, *v. a.* and *n.* To wrangle, dispute, banter, *ibid.*

To RAG, RAGGLE, *v. a.* and *n.* To winnow partially, Gall., Banffs., Clydes.

"Corn is said to be a *ragging*," when put "the first time through the fans, or winnowing machine. When this is done, it is *ragged*, cleaned of its *rags* and roughness;" Gall. Enc.

But it is extremely doubtful if it has any affinity to the E. noun substantive. [Prob. allied to Swed. *vraka*, Dan. *vrage*, to disperse, reject, refuse. V. RAAGA.]

[RAG, RAGGLE, *s.* A partial winnowing, Banffs.]

RAG-FALLOW, *s.* A species of fallow, Loth.

"Two different modes are followed in sowing wheat after clover; the first is called *rag fallow*, and consists in ploughing the clover down immediately after the first cutting; two furrows are generally given before the dung is applied, which is ploughed in with the third, and the wheat sown immediately after." Agr. Surv., E. Loth., p. 110.

[So called because of the repeated efforts to break up and scatter the materials in and of the soil.]

RAG-FAUCH, RAG-FAUGH, *s.* The same with *Rag-fallow*, Loth.

"*Rag-faugh*—is grassland broken up in the summer, after the hay is cut, and three times ploughed, and dinged." Agr. Surv. Mid. Loth., p. 90.

"*Rag-fauch* is ground ploughed up, and prepared for wheat, that has been two years in grass, and generally gets three furrows, but sometimes requires a fourth." *Ibid.*, p. 3. V. FAUCH, FAUGH, *v.*

To RAG, *v. n.* A term applied to the shooting of grain, Gall.

"Corn is said to be beginning to *ragg* when the grain-head first appears out of the *shot-blade*; corn first *rags* which grows on the sides of *riggs*, by the *fur brow*;" Gall. Enc. [Su.-G. *ragg*, rough hair; Dan. *dial*, id. The original sense is that of shagguess. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.]

RAG, RAG-A-BUSS, RAGABUSH, *s.* 1. A tatterdemallion; apparently synonym. with E. *ragamuffin*, Roxb.

2. A vagabond, a scoundrel, Berwicks.

Ragabash is expl. "a ragged crew of unmannerly people;" Gall. Enc.

"The *ragabash* were ordered back,
And then begun the hubble.

Ibid., p. 267.

RAG-A-BUSS, RAGABRASH, *adj.* 1. A name given to those who are very poor, Roxb.

2. Mean, paltry, contemptible, Selkirks.

"However, I came something to mysel again, an' Davie, he thought proper to ascribe it a' to his *ragabash* prayer." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 47.

3. Also expl. as signifying "good for nothing, reprobate," Ettr. For.

"*Ragabrash*, an idle, ragged person, North;" Grose. This seems a corruption of the other.

As, in ancient times, those who derived benefit from any mineral spring, were wont to leave behind them a gift proportionate to their ability, in honour of the genius of the place, or the saint who presided over the

fountain; the poor, who could leave nothing more valuable than a *rag*, suspended it on the nearest *bush* or shrub; and were hence denominated *Rag-a-buss Folk*.

[RAGBANES, RAGABANES, *s.* The skeleton of an animal, Shetl.; liter., the rough bones.]

[RAGBILD, *s.* A ragged person, Shetl.]

[RAGGIE, *s.* A ragman, Orkn. and Shetl.]

RAGGIT-STAFF. ["The figure of a branch with the twigs roughly cut off; the family badge of the Beauchamps and Nevilles," Gl. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. Dickson.]

"Item, a purs maid of perle, in it a moist ball, a pyn of gold, a litill chenye of gold, a *raggit staff*, a serpent toung sett." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 5.

Raggit seems to signify jagged or notched. L. B. *ragiatus* occurs for *radiatus*; Du Cange.

To RAGGLE, *v. a.* 1. To ruffle, to tear the skin, S.

2. In architecture, to jagg, to make a groove in one stone for receiving another, S.; C.B. *rhitg*, a notch, a groove.

Most probably of the same family with E. *ragged*, a term applied to stones that are indented, or jagged.

RAGLAT PLANE. A species of plane, used by carpenters, in making a groove for shelves of drawers, &c., S.

[RAGLINS, *s.* The vacant space between the top of a wall and the slates, Shetl.]

RAGLISH, RAGGLISH, *adj.* 1. Rough, boisterous, Buchan.

Whan *raglish* winds blew o'er the hill,
An' stormy was the weather,
Emotions soft my breast did fill
For Nell among the heather.

Tarras's Poems, p. 74.

Had *ragglish* win's untheekit barn or byre—
Ibid., p. 117.

"*Ragglish*, rough, boisterous;" Gl. Tarras.

2. Harsh, severe, Buchan.

Ye neibours dounce and even doun,
Wha ne'er experienced a stoun'
Or *ragglish* backward snib,—
Ye're happy when auld age links in, &c.

Ibid., p. 18.

[3. Coarse, worthless; applied also to a person of worthless character, Clydes., Banffs.]

There are various Goth. terms of similar form, and not very remote in sense: Isl. *ragalinn*, perversé delirans, &c., mentioned under RACHLIN, q. v.

[RAG-NAIL, *s.* The rough skin that rises round the nails of the fingers, Banffs.]

RAGMAN, RAGMEN, RAGMENT, *s.* 1. A long piece of writing; sometimes used to denote a legal instrument, bond, or agreement.

—Swa thai consentyd than,
And mad a-pon this a *ragman*

With many selys of Lordis, thare
That tyme at this Tretté ware.

Wyntown, vi. 17. 26.

The Bruce and he completyt furth thar bandis,
Syn that samyn nycthai sellyt with thar handis.
This *ragment* left the Bruce with Cumyn thar,
With King Eduuard haym in England can far.

Wallace, x. 1149, MS.

2. A discourse, resembling a rhapsody, a loose declamation, a collection full of variety.

Of my bad wit perchance I thought haue fenit
In ryme an *ragmen* twise als curiose,
Bot not be twentye part sa sentencius.

Doug. Virgil, 8, 24.

With that he raucht me ane roll: to rede I begane,
The royetest ane *ragment* with mony ratt rime.

Ibid. 239, a. 53.

3. An account, especially one given in order to a judicial determination.

Yit to the judge thow sall give compt of all;
Ane raknyng rycht cumis of ane *ragment* small.

Dunbar, Bannatyne Poems, p. 55.

Ragman occurs in O. E. apparently as synon. with *breuet*, i. e., a brief, in the account given of a preacher and vender of Indulgences.

Thare preached a pardoner, as he a priest were,
'Brought forth a bul with many bishops seales;
And said that himselfe might absoyle hem all
Of falsehode, of fasting and of vowes broken.
Lewde men leued him wel, and liked his wordes,
Commen up kneeling, to kisse his bulles.
He bouched hem with his breuet, and blered her eies,
And raughte, with his *ragman*, both ringes & broches.
Thus thei giuen her gold, glotous to kepe.

P. Ploughman's Vision, A. 2, a. Ed. 1561.

Skinner derives *bouched* from Fr. *bouch-er*, obturare. But here it evidently signifies, hoodwinked, which is one of the senses of the Fr. word. V. *Boucher*, Cotgr.

Rudd. with considerable plausibility, derives this term from Ital. *ragionamento*, a discourse, *ragionare*, to reason, from Lat. *ratiocinari*, *ratio*. But he is certainly mistaken in connecting this with the "famous *Ragman's Row*, or *Roll*," q. v.

It would appear, that the term *Rageman* anciently signified some office allied to that of a herald, or rather of a recorder.

Ther is non heraud hath half swich a rolle
Right as a *rageman* hath rekned hem newe.
Tombes vpon Tabernacles, tylde vpon lofte.

P. Ploughman's Crede.

This word may perhaps be derived from Teut. *reghe*, ordo, series; or Germ. *rache*, a cause, a narration, an explanation of anything by its causes; also, in a forensic sense, a cause under litigation. A history, which related a series of events, was denominated, by the ancient Franks, *katatrahha*, and an historian, *katatrahhari*; from *katat*, res gesta, and *rachi*. Among the *Sabii*, and *Ripuarii*, there were judges and assessors with the Counts, whose business it was to enquire into causes, and of consequence to protect the innocent to whom the name of *Rachimburgii* was given; from *rache*, a cause, and *bergen*, to protect; Wachter, vo. *Rache*.

RAGMAN'S ROW, or ROLL. "A collection of those deeds by which the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England, A. 1296; and which were more particularly recorded in four

large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, kept in the tower of London, and for the most part extant in Prynne's third. vol. from p. 648 to 665." Rudd.

This learned writer views the phrase as having the same origin with *Ragmen*, *ragment*, a rhapsody, q. v. The editors of the *Encycl. Britan.* say that it is more rightly *Ragimund's* roll, so called from one Ragimund a legate in Scotland, who calling before him all the beneficed clergymen in that kingdom, caused them upon oath to give in the true value of their benefices; according to which they were afterwards taxed by the court of Rome; and that "this roll, among other records, being taken from the Scots by Edward I., was re-delivered to them, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III."

But this derivation evidently rests on a misnomer. No legate of the name of *Ragimund* ever came into this country. The name of the legate referred to was *Bagimund*. In our old laws this assessment is called "the auld taxatioun of *Bagimont*," and "the auld taxatioun, as is contenit in the buik of *Bagimont's* tax." *Acts Ja. III.*, 1471, c. 54. Ed. 1566, c. 43. *Murray. Ja. IV.*, 1493, c. 70. Ed. 1566, c. 39. *Murray. V. Aw, v.*

According to Spotswood, the lists taken at this time were afterwards called *Bagiment's Rolls*. "The same year," (1274) he says, "was one *Bagimund* a Legate directed hither, who calling before him all the beneficed persons within this kingdom, caused them upon their oath give up the worth and value of their benefices; according to which they were taxed. The table (commonly called *Bagiment's rolls*) served for the present collection, and was a rule in aftertimes for the prizes taken of those that came to sue for benefices in the court of Rome." *Hist.* p. 46.

This legate is called by Fordun, *Bajamondus*. *Lib. x.* c. 36, p. 122.

But although there had been a legate of the name of *Ragimund*, who had done what is here ascribed to him, still there would have been reason to doubt whether this was the origin of the phrase. For it appears to have been early used in England; and it is not probable that it would be adopted in the laws of that country, as a phrase of general use, merely from the circumstance of its having been given in Scotland to a particular roll. *Rageman* is defined by Spelman, "a statute concerning justices appointed by Edward I. and his council to make a circuit through England, and to hear and determine all complaints of injuries done for five years preceding Michaelmas in the fourth year of his reign;" *Gl. vo. Rageman*. V. also Cowel.

We find, indeed, the phrase "*Ragman's Roll*," used by E. writers, in particular reference to Scotland. Baker, in his *Chronicle*, says that "Edward III. surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former homages and fealties, with the famous evidence called *Ragman's Roll*;" *Fol.* 127.

Otterbourne also speaks of the restitution of these deeds, and of "the letter which is called *Ragman*, with the seal of homage made to the noble king Edward I;" *Chron. Angl. sp. Du Cange*.

It does not appear, however, that we are therefore to conclude that the phrase originated from this deed. It seems to have been of general acceptance in E., as signifying those letters patent which were delivered by individuals into the hands of government, in which they confessed themselves guilty of treasonable acts, misprisions, or other crimes, and submitted themselves to the will of their sovereign. In the letters of Henry,

A. 1399, *de Ragemannis comburendis*, Rymer, Tom. 8, p. 109, we have the following passage: Licet nuper, tempore D. Ricardi nuper regis Angliæ—quamplurimi subditi—regni nostri Angliæ per diversa scripta, cartas, sive literas patentis, vocata *Raggemans* sive Blank Chartres, sigillis eorundem subditorum separatim consignata et in cancellaria ipsius nuper regis postmodum missa, se reos et culpabiles de diversis prodicionibus, ac misprisionibus et aliis malefactis, per ipsos contra ipsum nuper Regem et ragaliam suam factis, fore cognoverint—ordinavimus, quod omnia singula scripta, cartae, seu literae, praedictae—comburantur et destruantur. *Ap. Du Cange*.

Thus we find that *Rageman* is expl. as denoting a statute which respected complaints of injuries, and also such letters as contained self-accusations of certain crimes committed against the State. It is probable, therefore, that the word, according to its original meaning, necessarily included the idea of accusation or crimination. This sense, indeed, even its structure seems to require. *Isl. raega* signifies, to accuse, to criminate; whence *raegd-r*, an accused person, *rogur*, a calumny, *raege*, *raetr*, and *rae-kall*, an accuser. *Moes.-G. wrah-jan*, A.-S. *wreg-an*, Alem. *ruag-en*, *ruog-en*, Germ. *rug-en*, Belg. *wroegh-en*, Su.-G. *roj-a*, accusare. To this origin Junius traces E. *rogue*. A.-S. *wregere*, as well as *wregend*, signifies an accuser. V. Wachter, *vo. Rugen*. According to Schilter, Alem. *ruagstab*, *ruogstab*, properly signifies letters of accusation, from *ruag-en*, to accuse, and *stab*, A.-S. *staef*, a letter.—Proprieque adeo *ruogstab*, literas actoris ad judicem directas sive libellum accusatorum designat. It seems thus in some degree to correspond to the *Porteous-roll* of later times.

This etymon is not a little confirmed by the use of the term *Rageman*, in P. Ploughman, as applied to the Devil, in allusion perhaps to his being called "the accuser of the brethren," *Rev. ii.* 10.—When describing an allegorical tree, Langland says that when it was shaken, the devil gathered all the fruit both great and small: by which he seems to mean that he held even the saints in *Limbo Patrum*. Then Pierce is introduced as trying to hit him with an apple, that if possible he might make him quit his prey.

Adam, and Abraham, and Esay the prophete,
Sampson, Samuell, and Saynct John the Baptist,
Bare hem forth boldly, no body him let;
And made of holy men his horde, in *limbo inferni*.
There is darckenes, and drede, and the duell mayster,
And Pyers of pure tene of that apple he caught
He hit off at him, hit if it might,
Filius, by the Faders will and frenes of *Spiritus Sancti*,
To go rob that *rageman* and reue the fruit from him,
And speke, *Spiritus Sanctus*, in Gabriels mouth.

Fol. 88, a.

It would appear, that the word had been sometimes used in Scotland as expressive of the strongest obligation. Thus in the account given in Fordun, of a conspiracy, against David Bruce, it is said, that the conspirators having formed their plan, lest any of them should flinch from it, *Editae sunt indenturae ragmannicae hinc inde firmiter roboratae*; or as it is expressed in the MS. of Coupar, *Literae ragmannicae sigillis firmiter roboratae*. *Scotichron. L. xiv.*, c. 25.

RAGNE, *pret.* Reigned.

"Galdus ragne mony yeris efter in great felicity, & occupyit his pepyll in virtewis laubouris & exercitioun." *Bellend. Cron.*, B. 4, c. 21. "Afterwards it is said that he was the maist vailyeant prince that euir *rang* above the Scottis." *Ibid.*

The latter is the most common form. But *ragne* most nearly resembles the Lat. *v. regn-are*.

RAGWEED, *s.* Ragwort, an herb, *S. Senecio jacobaea*, Linn.

Let warlocks grim, an' wither'd hags,
Tell how wi' you on *ragweed* nags,
They skim the muirs, an' dizzy crags,
Wi' wicked speed.

Burns, iii. 72.

This passage shews, that the vulgar still view *ragwort* as one of these herbs which have been subjected to magical influence; especially as being employed by witches as a steed in their nocturnal expeditions. It also confirms the explanation given of *Buneward*, q. v.

RAGYT CLATHES. Prob., slashed clothes, S.

"That na yeman na comone to landwart wer hewyt clathes [apparently, coloured clothes] siddar than the kne, na yit *ragyt clathes*, bot allanerly centynnal yemen in lordis housis;" i. e., those employed as sentinels. *Parl. Ja. I.*, A. 1429; *Acts*, Ed. 1814, p. 19, c. 10.

This seems to signify slashed. As *Du Cange* views *L. B. ragat-us* as synonym. with *radiatus*, he expl. the latter, *Segmentis diversi coloris distinctus pannus. Tunica ragata cum punchis. Statut. Massiliens.*, MS., A. 1276.

RAIBANDIS, *s. pl.* V. **RABANDIS**.

To **RAICHIE**, (*gutt.*), *v. a.* To scold, *Upp. Clydes*.

RAICHIE, *s.* The act of scolding, *ibid.*

Isl. rag-a, lacessere, timorem exprobrare; *Halderson*; *Promoveo*, cito, evoco ad certamen, *G. Andr.*; or *raeg-ia*, calumniari. The last syllable of the *v. to Bullrag* has probably a common origin.

RAICH, **RAIGH**, **RAICHIE**, (*gutt.*), *s.* Abbrev. of the name *Rachel*, S.

RAID, *s.* A hostile or predatory incursion, an inroad, S. V. **RADE**.

RAID, **RAIDS**, *s.* A road for ships. V. **RADE**.

[**RAID**, *adj.* Afraid, *Lyndsay*, *Squyer Meldrum*, l. 1250. V. **RAD**.]

RAID TIME. The time of spawning.

"For keiping of the fishings in *raid tyme* fra all maner of nettis, cobillis, wawsperis, heryvalteris, & all uthir instrumentis." *Aberd. Reg.*, A. 1648, V. 20. V. **REDE FISCHIE**.

RAIF, *part. pa.* Riven, rent.

My raist spreit on that desert terrhill,
Approchit near that ugle flude horribill—
With brayis bair, *raif* rochis like to fall.

Palice of Honour, i. 2.

Su.-G. *rifu-a*, to rive.

RAIF, *s.* Robbery, rapine.

"Persauand the grit solistnes of diuerse staitis in conquessing reches,—sum be raif and spulye, and sum be trason," &c. *Compl. S.*, p. 264.

A.-S. *raef*, spolia; *raef-ian*, to rob; Su.-G. *rof*, from *rifu-a*, rapere; *Isl. rif*. V. **REIFE**.

To **RAIF**, *v. n.* To rave, to be delirious.

Thair lyif is now in leoperdy, thay *raif*,
Full nere thare dede thay stand—

Doug. Virgil, 279, 36.

Belg. *rev-en*, Fr. *rév-er*.

[To **RAIFFELL**, *v. n.* To play, to revel, *Lyndsay*, *Complaynt to the King*, l. 175. E. *revel*.]

To **RAIK**, **RAKE**, **RAYK**, **REYKE**, *v. n.* 1. To range, to wander, to rove at large, to go, S.

Full wele sufferit hir handis the tame dere;—
Ouer all the wodis wald he *raik* ilk day
And at euin tide return hame the strecht way.

Doug. Virgil, 224, 39.

The rankest thief of this regioun
Dar pertly compeir in sessioun,
And to the tolbuth sone ascend,
Syne with the lordis to *raik* and roun.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 162, st. 7.

Holde thi greyhounds in thi honde;
And cupull thi raches to a [tre];
And lat the dere *reyke* over the londe;
Ther is a herd in Holteby.

True Thomas, Jamieson's Popular Ball., ii. 31.

2. Applied to cattle, when they will not settle on their proper pasture, but move off to the corn, &c. Then they are said to be *raikin*, S.

Su.-G. *rack-a*, cursitare.

3. To walk with a long or quick step, to make great progress in walking, to move expeditiously, S.

—A lady, lufsom of lete, ledand a *knight*
Ho *raykes* up in a *res* bifer the riale.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 1.

In this sense *Rudd* expl. the following passage—

—Wide quhare all lous ouer feildes and the land
Pasturit thare hors *rekand* thame fast by.

Doug. Virgil, 187, 51.

But it seems rather to signify, *ranging*. The term, however, is frequently used in this sense, S. "*Raiking*, making much way.—To *raik home*, i. e., go home speedily," *Rudd*.

4. To *raik on raw*, "to go or march in order;" *Rudd*. This scarcely expresses the sense. It is certainly, to go side by side, q. in a *row*.

Accepitque manu, dextramque amplexus inhaesit,
Progressi subeunt luco.

Virg.

And furth anone he hynt hym by the hand,
Ane wele lang quhile his rycht arme embrasand.
Syne furth togither *rakit* thay on *raw*,
The flude thay leif, and enteris in the schaw.

Doug. Virgil, 244, 39.

[5. To do work with energy, speed, or skill; followed by prep. *at*, and a part. noun denoting the action; as, "He *raiks* at the singin for hours," *West of S.*, *Banffs*.]

6. To be copious in discourse, to extend a conversation.

Than all thay leuche upon loft, with laiks full mirry;
And raucht the cop round about full of ryche wynis;
And *raiket* lang, or thay wald rest, with rystus speiche.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 50.

Su.-G. *rek-a*, *Isl. reik-a*, to roam, to wander abroad, *reikun*, travelling; *Vel til reika*, able to range. The second sense is correspondent to Su.-G. *rak-a*, to run, to go swiftly. In illustrating this *v.* *Ihre* refers to our S. term. Su.-G. *rack-a*, *Isl. rakk-a*, to run hither and thither; *hrakningar*, cursitationes. *Ir. rack-a*, ire.

RAIK, **RAYK**, **RAKE**, *s.* 1. The extent of a course, walk, or journey, S. A *lang raik*.

a long extent of way; also a long excursion; a *sheep raik*, a walk or pasture for sheep, S. also *cattle-raik*, q.v.

—That land, thai oysyd all
The Barys rayk all tyme to call,
Wes gyvyn on that condytywne
To fownd thare a relygyowne.

Wyntown, vii. 6. 104.

Cursum Apri beato Andreae contulit. Fordun. Lib. v. c. 36.

"A *sheep-raik*, and a *sheep-walk*, are synonymous." Bannatyne Poems, Note, p. 277.

2. A swift pace. Thus it is said of a horse, that takes a long step, or moves actively, that he has a *great raik of the road*, S.

Of well-drest footmen five or sax or more,
At a gweed *raik* were rinnin on afore.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 96.

The verbs mentioned above, perhaps, primarily imply the idea of extension; from Su.-G. *raeck-a*, Isl. *reik-ia*, &c. *extendere*. What is a *lang raik*, but a great extent of ground? Or, a *great raik*, but the capacity of reaching far, as including a considerable space in each step? Thre mentions Scot. a *long raik*, rendering it, *longa viae series*, *longum iter*. For he improperly traces it to Su.-G. *raeck-a*, ordo, series.

3. The act of carrying from one place to another, whether by personal labour or otherwise, S.

He brings twa, thrie, &c. raik a day; applied to dung, coals, &c., in which carts and horses are employed, as equivalent to *draught*. It is also applied to the carriage of water in buckets. In this sense, a *raik* is synon. with a *gang*. I need scarcely add, that both these terms primarily respect motion, or the extent of ground passed over.

Suppois that he, and his household, suld dé
For falt of fude; thairof thay gif no *raik*,
Bot our his heid his maling thay will tak.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 119.

4. As much as a person carries at once from one place to another, S.

- [5. A portion of work to serve for a given time, or done in a given time, West of S.]

6. A term used with respect to salmon-fishings; probably denoting the extent to which the boats are rowed, or of the fishing ground itself.

—Et specialiter salmonum piscarias super dicta aqua de Dee vulgo nuncupat. *lie raik et stellis*, mid-chingle, pott et fuirdis;—Chart. Jac. VI., 1617. State, Fraser of Fraserfield, p. 298.

"That the alderman, bailyeis, consale, & committe of Aberdene sall kepe & werrand to maister Andro Caidow & his assignais, ane half net of the *raik* apone the waltir of Dee, & the fisching of the samyn, with the pertinentis, efter the forme of the assedatione maid," &c. Act. Audit., A. 1491, p. 158. Also, Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 216.

- [7. An amount of work done rapidly, Banffs.]

8. The direction in which the clouds are driven by the wind, Ettr. For.

This definition differs from that given of E. *Rack*, under *Rak*, *Ravak*, &c. q.v., and would indicate a peculiar use of S. *Raik*, as referring to a course.

9. [Energy, power, readiness, skill.] *Tongue-raik*, elocution, flow of language, S. B. either as originally implying the idea of prolixity, i.e., extension in speaking, or of fluency, q. quick motion of the tongue. V. the v. sense 6.

RAIK, s. An idle person, Roxb., [a lounger, one who is always *raiking* about, Clydes.] This term does not at all include the idea expressed by E. *rake*.

[RAIKER, s. A superior person or thing of the kind: implying ability to work or act greater than usual, Clydes.]

[RAIKIN, *adj.* Energetic, with great capacity for work, immense, very superior, *ibid.* Banffs.]

RAIK, RAK, RACK, s. Care, account, reckoning. *Quhat raik?* what avails it? what account is to be made? what do I care for it? The phrase is still used in vulgar language, S.

*Quhat raik of your prosperetie,
Gif ye want Sensualitie?*

Lyndsay's S. P. R., ii. 31.

Flattry. I will ga counterfeite the frier.
Dissait. A freir! quhairto? thow cannot preiche.
Flatt. *Quhat rak!* bot I can flatter and feiche:
Peraventur cum to that honour
To be the King's Confessour.

Ibid., p. 109.

The *Merss* sowld fynd me beif and caill,
Quhat rak of breid?

Ibid., p. 180.

Thocht ane suld haif a broken back,
Haif he a Taillyor gude, *quhat-rak*,
Heill cover it richt craftely.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 255.

Rax seems to be used either as the pl., or instead of *rack* is.

Falsat, I wald we maid ane hand;
Now quhill the King is sound sleipand,
Quhat rax to steill his box?

Lyndsay, S. P. Repr., p. 145.

This is now frequently used in vulgar conversation, in the language of threatening, as an asseveration, without any respect to its primitive and proper signification, S.

Mr. Pinkerton renders *rak*, fault. But it is certainly from A.-S. *recce*, cura, O. E. *reck*. The v. is still used. Isl. *raegt*, cura; *raek-ia*, curare, Verel.

[RAIKIE. RAIKIE-BAND. V. RAKIE.]

RAIL, s. "A woman's jacket, or some such part of a woman's dress; called also a *collar-body*." Sibb. Gl. V. RAILLY.

This is mentioned by Rudd. as S. B. vo. *Ralis*, Belg. *ryghyf*, a boddice, stays; from *ryg-en*, to lace, and *lyf*, the body, q. *laced* close to the body.

RAIL'D, *part. pa.* Entangled; as, a *rail'd hesp*, an entangled hank; Perth.; contr. from *Ravelled*. In Fife it is pronounced q. *Reyld*.

RAIL-EE'D, *adj.* Wall-eyed, Dumfr.; *synon.*
Ringle-eyed, S.

To RAILL, *v. n.* To jest.

Let no man me esteme to rail,
Nor think that raschelle I report;
Thair theis were like wais garnist hail;
With gold cheins of that saming sort.

Bural's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 12.

Fr. *rail-er*, *id.* whence E. *rally*; Teut. *rall-en*, Sw. *rall-a*, *jocari*.

RAILYEAR, *s.* A jester, a scoffer.

The *railyeare* rekkinis na wourdis, bot ratlis furth ranys,
Ful rude and ryot resouns bayth roundalis and ryme.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 21.

V. RANE.

[RAILLICH, *s.* A thin, worthless piece of cloth; also, a light, worthless piece of dress, Banffs. Prob. a corr. of E. *relic*, in the sense of remnant, leavings.]

RAILLY, *s.* An upper garment worn by females, S.; [the upper portion of an infant's night-dress, Ayr.]

"And is she weel favoured?—and what's the colour o' her hair?—and does she wear a habit or a raily?"
Bride of Lammermoor, i. 310.

This seems to be the same with E. *rail* in *night-rail*, explained "a loose cover thrown over the dress at night;" Johns. According to Phillips, it is "a gathered piece of cloth, that woman usually wear about their necks in their dressing-rooms."

A.-S. *raegel, raegle, hraegl, vestis, vestimentum.* Perhaps the radical term is Isl. *roegg*, sinus, the fold of a garment. *At goere roegg sina, pallium colligere.*

RAIL-TREE, *s.* A large beam, in a cow-house, fixed about two feet above the heads of the cows, into which the upper ends of stakes are fixed, Teviotdale.

RAILYA, *s.* Prob., striped, streaked.

"Item, ane nycht gown of blak sating *railya* lynit with mertrikis, ane small walt of velvott." *Inventories, A. 1542, p. 78.*

This seems to denote striped satin; from Fr. *rayolé, riolé*, streaked, rayed; whence the compound phrase *riolé, piolé*, "diversified with many severall colours;" *Cotgr.*

RAILYETTIS, *s. pl.* Prob., bands, ribbons, ties.

"Item, sevin quaiiffs of claith of silver cordonit with blak silk, and the *railyettis* of the same." *Inventories, A. 1561, p. 148.*

As the *quaiiffs* are coifs, or caps for women, the *railyettis*, which were also "of blak silk," seem to be bands by which they were fastened under the chin; from Fr. *reli-er*, L.B. *rallia-re*, to bind.

* RAIN. For some superstitions regarding rain, V. MARRIAGE.

RAIN GOOSE. The Red-throated Diver, *Colymbus Septentrionalis*, Linn., thus denominated, because its crying is thought to prognosticate rain. Shetl. Caithn.

"The birds are, eagles,—marrots or anks, king-fishers, *rain geese*, *muir fowls*," &c. P. Reay, Caithn. *Statist. Acc., vii. 573.*

"The *raingoose* of this place—in flying,—utters a howling or croaking noise, which the country people consider as an indication of rain, and from this circumstance, it has got the name which it bears, with the addition of *goose*, an appellation bestowed on almost every swimming bird in this country." Barry's Orkney, p. 304.

[RAINE, *s.* Continued repetition, *ibid.*]

RAING, RANG, *s.* 1. Row, line, S. V. RANG.

[2. A circle; a circular streak; local pron. of E. *ring*, Banffs.]

To RAING, *v. n.* 1. To rank up, to be arranged in a line, S.

To town-guard drum, of clangour clear,
Baith men and steeds are *raingit*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 53.

2. To go successively in a line, to follow in succession. *The folk are raingin to the kirk*, S. B.

[3. To encircle; to streak with circular markings, Banffs.]

To RAINIE, *v. a.* To repeat the same thing over and over, Ang., Renfr. V. RANE.

[RAINIEBUS, *s.* A game amongst children; a corr. of *regibus*. Also called *Kings*, Banffs. V. RIGS, REGIBUS.]

RAIP, RAPE, *s.* 1. A rope, S.

Turnand quhelis thay set in by and by,
Under the feit of this ilk bysnyng jaip,
About the nek knyt mony bassin *raip*.
Doug. Virgil, 46, 38.

A Scottis sqwyare of gud fame.

Perrys of Curry cald be name,
Among the *rapys* wes all to rent,
Of tha schyppys in a moment.

Wyntown, vii. 10, 197.

Moes.-G. *raip*, A.-S. *rape*, Precop. Su.-G. *rep*, Isl. O. Dan. *reip*, Belg. *reep*.

2. A measure of six ells in length, a rood; so called, as being measured by a rope, as rood is from the use of a rod, and *line*, E. metaph. used for an inheritance.

"Ane rod, ane *raip*, ane lineall fall of measure are all ane;—for ilk ane of them containis sex elnes in length, albeit ane rod is ane staffe, or *gade* of tymmer, quhairwith land is measured, in Latine *Pertica*. Ane *raip* is maid of towe, sik as hempe, or vther stuffe, and sa meikle lande, as in measuring, falles vnder the rod or *raip*, in length is called ane fall of measure, or ane lineall fall, because it is the measure of the line, and length allanerly." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Particata*.

It is a striking coincidence, that Su.-G. *rep* also denotes a measure of length. Notat funem mensorium, vel certum spatium longitudinis; Ihre. The length seems to be lost among the inhabitants of Scandinavia. For Ihre mentions it as the conjecture of Du Cange, that it denoted a fathom, observing, however, that it must be larger; as, from the quotation referred to, the author mentions eighty-six *reep*, and three *ells*.

3. What is strung on a rope, "Tuelf thousand *raippis* of vnyeonis [onions]," *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 21.

[4. A piece of cloth or of dress of considerable length but worthless, *Banffs.*]

[To RAIP, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To tie or bind with a rope, S.

2. To roll or tie in a clumsy, careless manner; as, "He jist *raipit* the napkin roun his neck;" like a corr. of *wrap*, *West of S., Banffs.*

In the same sense to *raip about*, to roll or tie; to *raip off*; to unroll; to *raip up*, to roll up or wind into a ball.

3. To rip, open, undo; as, "*Raip* oot the leg o' the stockin'," *Banffs.*; the local pron. of E. *rip*.]

RAIPFULL, *s.* 1. The full of a rope, S.

2. This term seems to have been formerly used as synon. with *Widdifow, s.*

Desyre the Bischope to be content; ---
I have tane trawell for his saik,
And ryme may for a *raipfull* staik.

Legend Ep. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 344.

i.e., may suffice for one who deserves to fill a rope, or to be hanged.

[RAIPY, RAIPY, *adj.* Like a rope, very coarse and rough; applied to thread or twine, *Clydes.*]

Su.-G. *rep-a*, to measure by a line. It does not certainly appear, that A.-S. *rap*, has been used in this sense. The only circumstance that would seem to indicate this, is that E. *rape* denotes a portion of a county; the land of Sussex being divided into six *rapes* of this description. Somner derives the word from A.-S. *rop*, a rope, *q.* "meted out and divided by ropes; as of old were the fields and inheritances of certain nations." He refers to Kilian, *vo. Kavel. Spelm.*, *vo. Rapa*, views it as a larger division of a country, equivalent to *Lathe*, including several *Hundreds*.

Measuring by line seems to have been the most ancient custom, as it was undoubtedly the most simple; *Job xxxviii. 5, 2 Sam., viii. 2.*

RAIR, *s.* A roar. V. RARE.

To RAIR, *v. n.* To roar. V. RARE.

Mr. Chalmers, *Gl. Lynds. vo. Rair*, having said that "*Reird* has the same meaning," adds, "from A. Sax. *reord, reordian*." But there is no evidence that *reord-ian* has any affinity with *rar-ian*, whence *Rair, Rare*. For while the latter always conveys the idea of a loud sound or noise, (*Fremere, rugire, mugire, — barrire, "to bray or cry like an elephant,"* Somner,) *reord-ian* is confined to the articulate sounds uttered by rational beings; *Loqui, sermocinari*; also, *legere, Lye. Reord*, "lingua, sermo, loquela; a tongue, a language, a speech;" Somner.

To RAIRD, *v. n.* 1. To bleat, or low, applied to sheep or cattle, *Roxb.*

2. To make a loud noise or report, S.

"Ice is said to be *rairding*, when it is crackling, &c." *Gall. Encycl.*

3. To make a noise by eructation, *ibid.*

4. To let wind backwards, *S.A.*

RAIRD, *s.* 1. The act of lowing, or of bleating, *ibid.*

2. A sudden and loud noise, a loud report of any kind, S.

3. The noise made by eructation; as, "He loot a great *raird*," he gave a forcible eructation, S.

4. Also used for a report of another kind, S.

—Beckin she loot a fearfu' *raird*,
That gart her think great shame.

Ramsay's Christ's Kirk, C. ii.

Raird is more commonly used in this sense than *rair*. V. RARE.

RAIRUCK, *s.* A small rick of corn, *Roxb.*

Perhaps from A.-S. *ræwa*, ordo, series, and *hreac*, cumulus; *q. a reak* or rick of grain, such as those set in a row in the field; as distinguished from a stack, and even from a *hand-ruck*.

[RAIS, RAISE, *pret.* Rose, arose, S.

Up *raise* the goodman's dochter, &c.

The Jolly Beggar, s. 4.

With that thay *rais*, and flew furth of my sycht.

Lyndsay, The Drene, l. 112.]

RAIS, *s.* 1. A voyage. V. RAISS.

[2. A race, current, *Barbour, iii. 687*; a swift course, rush, *ibid. V. 638. V. RAISS.*

To RAISE, RAIZE, *v. a.* To rouse, to madden, to inflame; applied to a horse of mettle, S.

He should been tight that daur't to *raize* thee,
Ance in a day.

Burns, iii. 141.

Rais'd, delirious, in a state of insanity, applied to man, S. It sometimes also signifies to provoke to violent passion; as Alem. *raiz-en, irritare*. *Ihre* mentions S. *rees* as signifying *fnror*, and *res-en, furere*. But these terms are used by Chaucer.

—He fill sodenlich into a wood *rese*,

—She sterith about this house in a wood *rese*.

Pardonere and Tapstere, 498.—548. Urry.

For ther nas knyght, ne squyer, in his fathir's house,—

That did, or seyd, eny thing *Berinus* to displese,

That he n'old spetuously anoon oppon him *rese*.

Hist. Beryn, Urry, p. 601.

It sometimes denotes that high excitement, which cannot be properly viewed as *delirium*, but approaches very near to it, S.

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer.

Ross's Helenore, p. 45.

What spies she coming, but a furious man,

Feaming like onie bear that ever ran;—

Roaring and swearing like a *rais'd* dragoon,

That he sud see the heart bleed o' the lown.

Ibid. First Edit. p. 55.

"My father—bade him alight,—questioning him sedately anent what he had heard; but Nahum was *rais'd*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers." *R. Gilhaize, ii. 138.* Hence,

[RAISE, s. A coarse joke, a piece of wild fun; the act of jeering, gibing, or practical joking, Banffs.]

RAIS'D, RAIS'D-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of derangement, S.

—Up there came two shepherds out of breath,
Rais'd-like, and blasting, and as haw as death.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 23.

The Northern Etymologist traces these terms to Su.-G. *ras-a*, Germ. *ras-en*, insanire. Su.-G. *raseri*, furor.

RAISE-AN'-WAND, s. [This is a corr. of *Raisin' Dwang*, the *dwang* or pole for raising, or of *Raise-an'-Dwang*, that which raises and drives. V. DWANG, s. and v.] The apparatus formerly used for bringing home a millstone from the quarry, Ayr.

The *wand*, it is said, denoted the axis on which the millstone was made to turn; and the *raise* was used to regulate the motion.

This etymon is not satisfactory, however; as it does not appear that *wand* ever denoted any stronger piece of wood than what might be called a rod.

[The term, if spelled *Raisin-Wand*, is possible so far as *wand* is concerned; for, in the West of S. that name is given to any straight branch or stem of a tree that can be used by the hand; carters call their rack-pins *wans* or *wauns*, (wands), and the ravel of a stair is often called a *rail-wan'*. Besides, in Halliwell's Dict. *wand* is defined as, 'pole, rod, bough, club.' But most probably the term is a mistake for *Raisin'-Dwang*, or *Raise-an'-Dwang*, (still used), and was communicated to Dr. Jamieson by some one who had merely heard the name, and did not know much about the thing implied. It is no wonder that the Dr. was not satisfied.]

RAISE-NET, s. A kind of net, Dumfr.

"*Raise-nets*, so called from their *rising* and falling with the tide, are placed in situations where there is a runner or lake near the shore, with a bank or ridge of sand on the opposite side. A number of stakes of various lengths, extending from near high-water-mark through the lake, in a curved direction, to the opposite bank, are driven into the beach or sand. The net is fixed on the top of the stakes by ropes, but is loose at bottom, being stretched on frames, which rise in the flood and fall of the ebb-tide, or the reverse, as the ground may require." Agr. Surv. Dumfr., p. 605.

RAISE-NET FISHING.

"The fourth method is called *raise-net fishing*.—It is so called from the lower part of the net rising and floating upon the water with the flowing tide, and setting down with the ebb. This is also called *lake-fishing*, from the nets being always set in lakes, or hollow parts of the tide-way, and never either in the channel of the river, or on the plain sand." P. Dornock, Dumfr. Statist. Acc., ii. 16, 17.

RAISS, RAIS, RASSE, RASE, RACE, s. 1. A voyage, a course.

"In the actioun—apone the wrangwis withhaldin fra the said Thomas of the profitis & dewiteis that the said Thomas might haf haid of the said auchtanc parte of the hale *rais* in [i.e. into] Zeland;—and als of half a Danskin viage," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1492, p. 274, 275.

"John Hoppare sall content and pay—of a schip less than five last x s. grete of the money forsaid of the dewiteis & profitis aucht & wont to the said alter &

chapellain of thar last *rais* maid at Pasche in the partis of Flendris & Zeland." Ib. A. 1494, p. 360.

For as to me all deuote godly wichts
Schawis we suld haue prosper *rais* at richts;
And euery orakyl of Goddis admonist eik
That we the realme of Italy suld seik.

Doug. *Virg.* 80, 20.

Belg. *reys*, Dan. *rejse*, Su.-G. *sio-resa*, a voyage, from *reys-en*, *reis-e*, *res-a*, Isl. *reis-a*, iter facere, profisiaci. Bp. Doug. uses *Race* also for a course, q. v.

2. A strong current in the sea, a swift course; a mill lead, S.

—Als gret stremys ar rynuand,
And als peralous, and mar,
Till our saile thaim into schipfair,
As is the *rais* of Bretangye.—
Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far,
And by the mole thai passyt yar,
And entryt sone into the *rase*,
Qubar that the stremys sa aturdy was,
Thst wawys wyd, wycht brekand war,
Weltryt as hillys her and thsar.

Barbour, iii. 637. 697, MS.

"Within three or four miles of the Irish shore, when the flood returns, there is a regular current which sets off strongly for the Mull of Galloway. It runs at the rate of seven knots an hour, and is so forcible, that when the wind opposes it, it exhibits, for a great way, the appearance of breakers. It is called the *Race of Strangers*, and is a very curious spectacle." P. Port-Patrick, Wigt. Statist. Acc., i. 40.

It seems to be a current of this kind, between Alderney and France, which is called the *Race of Alderney*. Edin. Even. Courant, p. 2. Sep. 14, 1805.

Su.-G. *ras*, alveus amnis, ubi aqua decurrit, from *ras-a*, currere, praecipiti lapsu ferri; Isl. *watsraser*, torrentes; Teut. *raes*, aestuarium.

[RAISS, *pret.* Rose, Barbour, iv. 130. V. RAIS.]

[RAIT, s. Custom, manner, Charteris' Pref. to Lyndsay's Warkis, Laing's Ed., iii. 236, l. 16. L. Lat. *ratum*, from Lat. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled.]

RAITH, REATH, s. The fourth part of a year, S.

—En soon as the jimp three *raiths* was gane,
The daintiest littleane bonny Jean fuish hame.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 12.

— Little mair than half a *reath*,
Than, gin we a' be spared frae death

We'll gladly prie
Fresh noggans o' your reaming graith.

Fergusson's *Poems*, ii. 47.

"Perhaps corr. of *feird* or *feirth*, fourth," Sibb. But it is more probably allied to Su.-G. *ret*, Isl. *reitr*, any thing that is quadrangular; quadratum quodvis; *ruta*, Germ. *raute*, id. As this is applied only to space, some might prefer *rid*, Isl. *hrid*, spatium temporis.

I find, however, that it must be immediately from the Gael. Shaw gives *raithe*, and *ratha*, as signifying a quarter of a year. "*Ratha*, which is Irish for a quarter of a year, the learned Dr. O'Brien, in his Dictionary, thinks radically to signify the arch of a circle or three months." O'Halloran's *Introd. Hist. Irel.* p. 93.

RAITH, RATH, *adj.* 1. Sudden, quick.

The Tuqueheit gird to the Gowk, and gair him a fall,
Raiff his tail fra his heid, with a *rathe* pleid.

Houlate, iii. 16, MS.

Thus the term ought to be read, instead of *rache* in the printed copy.

A.-S. *rath*, *raethe*, *hraeth*, *cið*, are certainly to be viewed as originally the same with *hrad*, *hraed*, *hraeth*, *celer*, *velox*; and both as corresponding to Belg. *rad*, *radde*, *reede*, *expeditus*, *rapidus*, *celer*; Su.-G. *rad*, *citus*, *velox*, whence *radt*, *cito*; Isl. *hradr*, *hrad-ur*, *promptus*.

"Mr. Tooke says; In English we have *Rath*, *Rather*, *Rathest*; which are simply the Anglo-Saxon *Rath*, *Rathor*, *Rathost*, *celer*, *velox*." But this acute writer does not seem to have observed, that *celer* is not the only sense of A.-S. *rath*. *Hrath*, *hraed*, radically the same with *rath*, signifies both *citus* and *promptus*, *paratus*, *Lye*; *hraedlice*, *adv.* quickly, readily, *Sommer*; as, when used as an *adj.*, it has the sense of, *maturus*. It is most probable that the signification, *prepared*, is the primary one; and that A.-S. *rath*, *hraeth*, is the part. *raed*, *ge-raed*, from *ge-raed-ian*, *parare*, whence E. *ready*. Thus Teut. *reed*, in like manner, has both senses. *Reed*, *ghe-reed*, *paratus*, *promptus*; *et*, *expeditus*, *celer*, *Kilian*; from *reed-en*, *ghe-reed-en*, *parare*. Isl. *reid-a*, *rad-ast*, Su.-G. *red-a*, *parare*, *praeparare*. *Ihre*, however, derives *red-a* from *rad*, *celer*.

2. Ready, prepared. This seems at least the sense of the term in the following passage:

The princis tho, quhylk suld this peace making,
Turnis towart the bricht sonnys vprisyng,
Wyth the salt melder in thars handis *raith*.
Doug. Virgil, 413, 19.

RAITH, *adv.* Quickly, hastily.

His feris has this pray ressanit *raith*,
And to thare meit addressis it for to graith.
Doug. Virgil, 19, 31.

Rathe is used as an *adv.* by Chaucer, in the sense of soon, early.

What alleth you so *rathe* for to arise?
Shipmanne's Tale, ver. 13029.

It also signifies, speedily.

A.-S. *rath*, *raethe*, *hraethe*, *id.* But although it occurs in these forms, only as an *adv.*, it seems to have been originally an *adj.* There are various proofs of this use both in O.E. and in provincial language. V. Divisions of Purley, i. 506-513, also in S.

E. *rath fruit*, *i.e.*, early fruit, or what is soon ripe. *Rather* is the compar. of *rath*, and *rathest* the superl. The latter is used by Chaucer, *soonest*; and also by our Hume of Godscroft.

It occurs as signifying, first, soonest.

"King Robert in his flight, or retreat, divided his men into three companies, that went severall wayes, that so the enemie being uncertaine in what company he himself were, and not knowing which to pursue *rathest*, he might the better escape." *Hist. Doug.*, p. 23.

He also uses it as signifying, *most readily*, *i.e.*, most probably.

"He means *rathest* (as I think) George now Lord Hume, (for he is Lord ever after this) and Sir David of Wedderburn with his brothers," &c. *Hist. Doug.*, p. 248.

RAIVEL, *s.* 1. A rail, as a *raivel* of a stair, of a wooden bridge, &c. S. The tops of a cart are also called *raivels*, S. B.

2. The cross-beam to which the tops of cow-stakes are fastened, *Ettr. For.* *Rail-tree*, *id.*

3. An instrument with pins in it, used by weavers for spreading out the yarn that

is to be put on the beam before it is wrought. The pins are meant for extending the warp to the proper breadth, Lanarks. In Loth. this is called an *Evenner*.

Probably from its resemblance to a rail.

4. The rowel of a spur, *Clydēs.*

[To RAIVEL, *v. a.* To mix confusedly. V. RAVEL.]

[RAIVELT, *adj.* Confused, delirious, mad. V. RAVELLED.]

[RAIVLINS, RAIVELINS, *s. pl.* Tangled or ravelled threads, the waste from cotton or woollen yarns, West of S.]

To RAK, *v. a.* To reach, to attain.

To sum best sall cum best
That hap, Weil *rak* weil rins.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 68.

This is an old proverbial phrase signifying that "he runs weil, who is successful in attaining the end he had in view." Moes.-G. *rak-jan*, A.-S. *raec-an*, Su.-G. *raeck-a*, *id.*

[To RAK, RAX, *v. a.* and *n.* To rack, crack, stretch, extend, S. V. RAX, *v.*]

[RAK, *s.* A rack, crack, stretch, S. V. RAX, *s.*]

To RAK, REK, *v. a.* To regard, to care for.

O halifful deith! ———
To all pepill elyke and commoun ay
Thou haldis enin and heris the scepture wand,
Eternally obseruand thy cunnand,
Quhilk grete and small doun thringis, and nane *rakkis*.
Doug. Virgil, 465, 1.

"What *raks* the feud, where the friendship dow not?" Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 76.

From the same origin with E. *reck*; A.-S. *rec-an*, Isl. *raek-ia*, Su.-G. *rykt-a*, *curare*; Moes.-G. *rahn-an*, *aestimare*.

RAK, *s.* Care, regard. V. RAIK.

[RAKLES, *adj.* Thoughtless, *Lyndsay*, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 2776.]

[RAKLESLIE, *adv.* Unwittingly, *Ibid.* *Exper. & Courteour*, l. 1157.]

[RAKLESNES, *s.* Carelessness, thoughtlessness, *Ibid.*, *Papyngo*, l. 664.]

RAK, RAWK, ROIK, ROOK, *s.* 1. A thick mist or fog, a vapour. *Rak* seems confined to S. B.

—— The day was dawing wele I knew; ——
Persauyt the morning bla, wan and har,
Wyth cloudy gum and *rak* ouerquhelmyt the ars.
Doug. Virgil, *Prol.* 202, 26.

The rane and *roik* reft from vs sycht of heuin.
Ibid., 74, 12.

—— The laithly odoure rais on hicht
From the fyre blesis, dirk as ony *roik*,
That to the ruffis toppis went the smoik.
Ibid., 432, 19.

“Scot. and Ang. Bor. *rack*, or *rawk*, Rudd.”

Isl. *rak-ur*, humidus, Verel. ; *rakr*, subhumidus, udus, *rek-ia*, irrigare, unde *rekiā*, *raekia*, pluvia, pluvia irrigua, humor, G. Andr., p. 194. 197. Teut. *roock*, vapor, Dan. Sax. *racu*, pluvia, unda, humor ; Isl. *roka*, unda vento dispersa. We may perhaps also view Isl. *rok-r*, the twilight, and *rokv-a*, (vesperascere), to draw towards evening, as allied ; especially as we say that it is a *rooky day*, when the air is thick and the light of consequence feeble. We may add Moes.-G. *riquis*, darkness, *riquis-an*, to grow dark.

Rudd. thinks that *reck* has the same origin with *rak* and *roik*. The idea is extremely probable. For Teut. *roock* denotes smoke, as well as vapour. Although Isl. *reik-r*, fumus, be deduced, from *riik*, *riuk-a*, fumare, it may be radically the same with *rek-ia*, mentioned above. The Su.-G. for smoke is *roek*, pron. *ruk*, as Gr. v. ; and A.-S. *rocc*, is used in the same sense. Ihre, observes, concerning the Su.-G. term, that it denotes any thing that resembles darkness in colour, or otherwise.

Mr. Tooke, Divers. Purley, i. 390, justly censures Dr. Johns. for defining E. *rack*, “the clouds as they are driven by the wind.” For some of the passages, which the Doctor himself has quoted, disown this interpretation. Mr. Tooke might justly have referred to one of these, as clearly contradicting the definition. It is from the learned Bacon.

“The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise.”

The Doctor seems to have understood this passage, as if these words, “which we call the *rack*,” were expletive of all the preceding part of the sentence. But they evidently refer only to “the clouds above.” Thus, according to Bacon, the *rack* denotes the thin vapours in the higher region of the air, which may either be moved by the winds, or *stand still*.

But Mr. Tooke, although he has quoted all the passages in Doug. Virgil that seemed to bear on his explanation of the term, and corrected the reading in several passages that cannot be brought to apply to it, (V. WRATH), has overlooked one material passage, in which the term is undoubtedly used in another sense, nearly allied to that adopted by Dr. Johns.

And trumpettis blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as thocht men hard the soun
Of crannis crowping fleing in the are
With spedty fard in randoun here and thare ;
As from the flude of Trace, hate Strymonyne,
Under the dirk cloudis oft we se :
Thay fle the wedderis blast and *rak of wynd*,
Thare gladsum sownes followand thaym behynd.
P. 324. 36.

Mr. Tooke has quoted a passage from Shakspeare, which would seem to convey a similar idea.

Dazzle mine eyes, or doe I see three sunnes ?
Three glorions sunnes, each one a perfect sunne,
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sener'd in a pale cleare shining skye.
Third Part Henry VI.

Rak of wind certainly signifies the wind opening or extending the clouds. In the same sense they are said to be *racked*. *Rak*, S. B., denotes both the thin white clouds, which are scarcely visible, and their motion. *Rak of the weather*, A. Bor., “the track in which the clouds move ;” Gl. Grose.

Isl. *rakin* conveys the same idea ; ventus nubes serenans et pellens ; G. Andr. But perhaps the origin is A.-S. *recc-an*, Su.-G. *raeck-a*, to extend. Isl. *rakin* may be from *rek-a*, pellere, to drive.

2. The rheum which distils from the eyes, during sleep, or when they are in any degree inflamed, S. B. *gar*, synon.

“We call—the viscous humor in sore eyes, or in one not well awak'd, a *rawk*. Hence the common expression among us, *Before ye have rawk'd your ene*, i. e., before ye be awak'd ;” Rudd. vo. *Rak*, l.

It seems, doubtful, however, if *rawk'd*, as a v., does not rather signify, opened, q. *stretched*.

This is probably from the same source with the preceding, as having the general sense of *humour*, or *moisture*. It may, however, be allied to Isl. *hrak*, rejectaneum quid, from *hræk-ia*, *rek-a*, pellere, *reka ut*, ejicere ; hence *rek*, Su.-G. *wrak*, whatever is thrown out by the sea on shores.

3. The greenish scum which covers water in a state of stagnation, S. B.

“We call the moss that grows over spring-wells, when neglected,—a *rawk* ;” Rudd. ubi sup. V. RAK, s. 3.

RAK, s. “A stroak, a blow,” Rudd.

The stedis stakerit in the stour, for atreking on stray.
The bernya bowit abak,
Sa woundir rud wes the *rak*.
Gawan and Gol., iii. 21.

It seems to be the word, as here used, which Mr. Pinkerton renders vengeance.

Thay met in mellé with ane felloun *rak*,
Qubhill achafitis al to schudderis with ane *crak*.
Doug. Virgil, 386, 14.

— From the rutis he it lousit and rent
And tumbelit down fra thyne or he wald atent ;
The large are did reirding with the rusche,
The brayis dynlit and all down can dusche :
The riuer wox affrayit with the *rak*,
And demmyt with the rolkis ran sbak.
Ibid. 249, 31.

Rudd. observes, that S. we more frequently use *racket*. But *rak*, I suspect, here signifies *shock*, as equivalent to *rusche*, v. 29, and included in *impetus*, the term used by Virg.

Thus it may be allied to Isl. *rek-a*, *hræk-ia*, propellere, quater. Hence perhaps Su.-G. *raak*, ruptura glaciæ.

RAKE. Errat. for *wrake*, wreck, ruin.

“Tristrem, for thi aaks,
For sothe wived hath he ;
This wil the torn tow *rake* ;
Of Breteyns douke achal he be.”
Sir Tristrem, p. 175.

This is certainly an error, instead of—*torn to wrake*, i. e., turn or bring thee to wreck or ruin. The connexion evidently requires this sense ; although the passage is rendered in Gl., “Matters will take this turn.”

A.-S. *wraec*, *wraec*, ultio ; *To wraec sendan*, inultionem mittere, Lye.

RAKE, s. A swift pace. V. RAK, s.

[RAKARIS, s. pl. Rangers, strollers ; “Rome *rakaris*,” strollers or pilgrims to Rome, Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinall, l. 378.]

To RAKE, v. n. To turn to the left hand, a term used with respect to the motion of cattle in husbandry ; Fife.

It occurs in the proverbial phrase, *Haup weel, rake weel*. V. HAUF, v.

Allied perhaps to Isl. *rek-a*, to drive, pellere ; *rek-a fram*, propellere.

RAKE, s. A very lank person ; as, “He’s a mere *rake*,” S.

To **RAKE** *the EEN*. To be thoroughly awake, S.; q. to rub the rheum from one's eyes.

But it was ten o'clock e're they *raked their een*,
Got breakfast, and then to the loch went bedeen.
G. Wilson's Coll. of Songs, p. 75.

"Love will—hold you fasting, waking and running will put you in pursuit after Christ, or ever other folk *roke their eyes*." Michael Bruce's Lect., &c., p. 26. V. **RAK**, rheum, &c.

RAKES, *s.* A kind of duty exacted at a mill, equal to three *goupins*, Ayr.

[**RAKIE**, *s.* A yoke-shaped piece of wood or horn attached to the yard of the main-sail, and fitting to the mast, to facilitate the hoisting and lowering of the sail, Shetl. Isl. *rakki*, id.]

[**RAKIE-BAND**, *s.* The cord by which the *rakie* is fastened to the yard, Shetl. Isl. *rakki-band*, id.]

RAKKET, *s.* [A common privy.]

He tellis thame ilk ane caik by caik ;
Syne lokkes thaim up, and takis a faik,
Betwixt his dowblett and his jackett,
And etis thame in the buith that smaik ;
—that he mort into ane *rakket*.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, 172.

"Blow, box on the ear." L. Hailes. This does not correspond. It is an evil wish, either that the person might die in a hurry or bustle, as *racket* is used in this sense ; or, it may denote a vile termination of life, from Fr. *raque*, filth, ordure, Teut. *rack-en*, purgare latrinas, *racker*, cloacarius.

RAKKIS, *s. pl.* Iron instruments on which a spit is turned.

"It wes allegit—that the siluer lawar, brandrethe & *rakkis* were the said abbot of Melross eliwise ;" i.e., likewise his property. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 131. V. **RAXES**.

RAKLESS, *adj.* Careless, rash, S., the same with E. *reckless* ; A.-S. *reccleas*.

To **RAKLES** *one's self*. To deviate from the proper line of conduct.

"Albeit he [Bothwell] hes in sum pointis or cer-moneis *raklest himself*, quhilk we ar content to impute to his affection towartis us, we will desyre the King, &c. to beir him na less gude will than all had procedit to this hour with the avys of all our freindis." Q. Mary's Instructionis, Keith's Hist., p. 391.

Keith explains it on the margin by another Scottish term, "*debordered* from decency."

Formed perhaps from *Rackless*, *adj.*, q. demeaned himself in a careless or incautious manner.

RAKLESLIE, *adv.* Unwittingly.

—Blind Lamech *rakleslie*
Did slay Cayn unhappelie.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 32.

[Laing's Ed., 1879, hes *raikleslye*.]

[**RAKLESNES**, *s.* Carelessness, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 664.]

RAK-SAUCH, *s.* A reproachful term applied to Kennedy by Dunbar.

Filling of tauch, *Rak sauch*, cry Crauch, thou art owreset.

Evergreen, ii. 60.

Equivalent to S. *widdifow* ; as being one who deserves to *rack* or stretch, a *withy*, or twig of willow, the instrument of execution anciently used, i.e., to be hanged. V. **SAUCH**, and **WIDDIE**.

RAKYNG, *part. pr.* Wandering, strolling.

Schir, I complaine of injure ;
A resing storie of *rakyng* Mure
Hes mangillit my making, throw his malise.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

Mr. Pinkerton views it as signifying, acting the part of a calumniator and sycophant, from Isl. *raskall*, delator. This is corr. from *rae-karl*. The *v.* is *raeg-a*, accusare. It perhaps rather signifies wandering, from the *v.* *Raik*, q. *v.*

To **RALE**, *v. n.* To spring, to gush forth, to flow.

—Lichtlie, as the happy goishalk, we se—
Thristand his tallouns so throw hir entrallis,
Quhill al the blude haboundautly furth *ralis*.

Doug. Virgil, 390, 43.

Junius derives *rayled*, as used by Chaucer in the same sense, from Isl. *ryll*, rivus tacite labens ; vo. *Rill*.

To **RALEIFF**, *v. n.*

Ye se the Scottis puttis feill to confusioun,
Wald ye wyth men agayn on him *raleiff*,
And mer thaim anys, I sall, quhill I may leiff,
Low you fer mar than any other knycht.

Wallace, x. 723, MS.

Him in MS. is certainly a mistake for *thaim*. *Raleiff* seems to signify *Rally*, as *relewyt* is elsewhere used, q. *v.*

RALIS, *s. pl.* [Rails or stakes for nets.]

—Quhen that he is betrappit fra hys feris,
Amyd the hunting *ralis* and the nettys,
Standis at the bay, and vp the birsis settis.

Doug. Virgil, 344, 45.

—Fast to the yettis thringis
The chois gallandis, and huntmen thaim besyde,
With *ralis*, and with nettis strang and wyde.

Ibid., 104, 20.

It properly denotes nets of a close texture, *retia rara*, Virg.

Rudd. gives as the reason of the name, that, by means of these nets, the wild beasts are inclosed as with *rails*. I do not see any more probable etymon ; unless we should suppose it derived from Franc. *rigil-on*, custodire, praeservare, defendere ; Schilter.

[To **RALLIE**, *v. a. and n.* To scold, to speak loud, Shetl.]

[To **RALLIE**, **RALYIE**, *v. n.* 1. To crowd together, to gather in a disorderly manner round a person or thing, Clydes. ; *ralyie*, Banffs.

2. To move backwards and forwards ; applied to a disorderly band or crowd, *ibid.*

3. To run about or play boisterously, *ibid.*]

[**RALLIE**, **RALYIE**, *s.* 1. A boisterous or disorderly crowd, *ibid.*

2. The act of crowding disorderly, *ibid.*

3. Boisterous or disorderly sport, *ibid.*]

RALLION, RALLYIN, *s.* 1. Clattering noise, boisterous sport, S. B.

His shoon wi' tacketts weel were shod,
Which made a fearfu' *rallion*.

Morison's Poems, p. 24.

[2. The act of crowding or making sport in a boisterous manner, Banffs.

RALLION, *s.* A ragged fellow, Roxb., Fife.

RALLY, *adj.* Mean, unhandsome, ungenteel, Orkn.

Probably from Isl. *rag*, *meticulosus*, *formidosus*; *rag-a*, *lascere*, *timorem exprobrare*; whence *ragleiki*, *pusillanimitas*. I need scarcely say, that, with so warlike a people as the Goths, no meanness could equal cowardice.

RALYEIT, *part. pa.*

"Item ane cott of blak sating, *ralyeit* with gold and silver, lynit with skinnis, and barit with luterdis." Inventories, A. 1542, p. 85. V. RAILYA and RAILYETTIS.

[To RAM, *v. a.* To use a person as a battering-ram. A rude kind of punishment known to school-boys in the West of S., and common among masons. V. Hugh Miller's Schools and Schoolmasters.]

[RAM, RAMMIN, *s.* A course of the punishment mentioned under the *v.*; also, the act of so punishing.

Among school-boys in Renfrews. the punishment is often called *dumps*, and the process, *to dump*.]

RAMACK, RAMAGIECHAN, *s.* 1. Expl. "a large raw-boned person, speaking and acting heedlessly," Ang.; *ramack*, Banffs.

This nearly agrees with the sense of the term as used in Renfrews., where it signifies a ninny, a simpleton.

2. A false-hearted fellow, a back-biter, a double-dealer, Ayr.

[3. In Banffs. *ramack* means also a large rugged stick.]

[RAMACKADODGIL, *s.* Anything large, Banffs.]

RAMBALEUGH, *adj.* 1. Tempestuous; as, "a *rambaleugh* day," a stormy day, Roxb.

2. Applied metaph. to the disposition; as, "She has a *rambaleugh* temper," *ibid.*

Teut. *rammel-en*, *strepere*, *tumultuari*, *perstrepere*. Isl. *rumba*, *procella pelagica*.

To RAMBARRE, *v. a.* To stop, to restrain; also, to repulse; Fr. *rembarr-er*, *id.*

"They were quickly *rambarred*, and beaten back by those that had been left of purpose in the court by Morton." Hume's Hist. Doug., p. 290.

RAMBASKIOUS, RAMBASKISH, *adj.* Rough, unpolished, Teviotd. V. RAMBUSK.

RAMBLEGARIE, *s.* A forward person, Lanarks.; evidently the same with *Ramblegarie*; with this difference merely, that here it is used as a *s.*

RAMBOUNGE, *s.* A severe brush of labour, Clydes.; most probably a cant term.

RAMBUSK, RAMBUST, *adj.* Robust, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to the vegetable world; Isl. *ramm-r*, *fortis*, *robustus*, and *busk-r*, *virgultum*.

[RAMBUSTEOUS, *adj.* Of rude, boisterous manners, Banffs.]

To RAME, *v. n.* To shout, to cry aloud, to roar, S. B. *Reem*, to cry aloud, or bewail one's self, A. Bor.

Furth fleis sche wyth mony schout and cry,—
Takand nane hede, nor yit na maner schaine,
Sa smang men to ryn, roup and *rame*.

Doug. Virgil, 293, 48.

Sche full vnhappy in the batell stede—
Hir mynd trublit, can to *rame* and cry;
Sche was the caus and wyte of al thys greif.

Ibid., 432, 38.

—"The beggaris daylie and continuallie multipleis, and resortis in all placis quhair my lord Governour and vthers nobbillis conuenis, swa that nane of thame may pas throw the streittis for *raming* and crying vpon thame." Acts Mary, 1551, Ed. 1814, p. 486, 487.

A.-S. *hream-an*, *clamare*, whence the E. *rame* or *ream*, "loud weeping." Rudd. We may add, Su.-G. *raam-a*, Isl. *hrym-a*, *boare*, Germ. *ram-en*, *rammen*, *clamorem edere quocunque modo*, Alem. *ruom*, *clamor*; Su.-G. *rom*, Isl. *rom-ur*, *clamor applaudentium*; *rom-a*, Su.-G. *be-roem-a*, *applaudere*, Germ. *ruhm-en*, *rum-en*, *laudare*; Franc. *ruom-an*, *gloriar*. Wachter refers to Gr. *ωρροῦαι*, *lamentor*, *intense clamo*.

RAME, *s.* A cry, especially when the same sound is reiterated. It is said of one, *He has ay ae rame*, when he continues to cry for the same thing, or to repeat the same sound, S. V. the *v.*

RAMYNG, *s.* A loud cry, a shout.

Tho Sallus fillis al the court about
With loude *ramyngis*, and with many ane shout.

Doug. Virgil, 138, 55.

RAMEDE, *s.* Remedy; Fr. *ramede*.

Bot God sbowyn has send ws sum *ramede*.

Wallace, i. 173, MS.

RAMEL, *s.* V. RAMMEL.

RAMFEEZLED, *part. adj.* "Fatigued, exhausted, over-spent," S.

The tapetless *ramfeez'd* hizzle,
She's saft at best, and something lazy.

Burns, iii. 243.

Teut. *ramme*, vectis, a lever, and *futsel-en*, agitare, factitare, q. exhausted in working with a lever? or shall we rather trace it to *ramme*, aries?

RAMFEEZLEMENT, *s.* 1. Disorder, produced by fatigue or otherwise, Ayr.

—"A kin' o' nettling *ramfeezalment* gart a' my heart whiltie-whaltie." Ed. Mag. Ap. 1821, p. 351.

2. Expl. as also denoting confused discourse, or a violent quarrel, *ibid.*

To RAMFORCE, RAMFORSE, RANFORCE, RAMFWRE, *v. a.* 1. To strengthen, to supply with men and warlike stores; E. *reinforce*.

"Our auld Ynemeis of England hes be way of deid takin the places of Sanct Colm's Inche, the Craig and Places of Bruchty, the Place of Hume and Aldroxburgh, and hes *ramforsat* the said, and biggit fortalices and strenthis thairintill, and daylie and continuallie perseveris in thair bigging and *ramforsing* of the saidis places." Sed. Counc., A. 1547, Keith, App. p. 55.
Fr. *renforc-er*, *id.*

2. To cram, to stuff hard.

Ramforsit, as used by N. Burne, is evidently the same.

RAMFORSIT, *part. pa.* Crammed, stuffed hard.

His boss bellie, *ramforsit* with creisch and lie,
Will serve to be a gabion in neid;
His heid a bullat with pouldre far to flie.

Nicol Burne, Chron. S. P., iii. 455.

To RAMFWRE, *v. a.* To fortify.

"It is alleged that they did *ramfwre* the dores of the kirke with cloigis and stons, and other materialls," &c. Decreet of the Privie Council, Presbytery of Lanerk ag' the Laird and Ladie Lamington, A. 1645.

Evidently the same with *Ramforse*, and *Ranforse*, q. v.

RAMGUNSHOCH, *adj.* Expl. rugged.

"What makes you so *ramgunshoch* to me, and I so corcuddoch?" S. Prov. "a jocose return to them who speak hastily to us, when we speak kindly to them." Kelly, p. 348.

Qu. Teut. *ram*, aries, and *goyen*, jactare cum impetu, quater, batuere; q. to strike or butt like a ram? Isl. *gunnar*, aries pugnantis.

[RAMIEGEISTER, *s.* An inquiry, Banffs. V. REMIGESTER.]

RAMISHT, RAMIST, *adj.* Expl. "ill-rested," Shetl.; signifying, as would seem, that one has been disturbed in sleep, and feels fatigue in consequence of this.

It may be allied to Isl. *rumsk-a* signifying, oscitare instar dormitantis, Haldorson; "to yawn, or be listless, like one asleep."

RAMMAGE, *s.* A term applied to the sound emitted by hawks.

—"The *rammage* of hawks, chirring of linots," &c. Urquhart's Rabelais. V. CHEEPING.

This term seems misapplied; for Fr. *ramage* denotes "the warbling of birds recorded, or learnt, as they sit on boughs;" Cotgr.

RAMMAGE, *adj.* 1. Rash, thoughtless, Fife.

2. Furious, *ibid.*

This seems originally the same with *Rammist*. V. under RAMMIS, v.

RAMMAGED, *part. adj.* In a state of delirium from intoxication, Gall.

"When a man is *rammaged*, that is rais'd, craz'd, or damaged with drink, we say that man looks *ree*;" Gall. Encycl.

RAMMAGE, *adj.* Rough-set, applied to a road, Aberd.

—He stenn'd bawk-height at ilka stride,
And rampag'd o'er the green;
For the kirk-yard was braid and wide;
And o'er a knabblick stane,
He rumbl'd down a *rammage* glyde,
And peel'd the gardy bane
O' him that day.

Christmas Ba'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 127.

Teut. *ramagie*, ramalia; fascis ex virgultis et minutis ramis; q. a road entangled with brushwood or *ramage*, *id.* E.

RAMMASCHE, *adj.* Collected; Fr. *ramassé*.

"There eftir I herd the rumour of *rammasche* foulis ande of beystis that maid grite beir." Compl. S., p. 59.

[RAMMATRACK, *s.* Rabble, Shetl.]

RAMMEKINS, *s.* "A dish made of eggs, cheese, and crumbs of bread, mixed in the manner of a pudding;" Gl. Sibb.

It seems to be the same dish which the Fr. call *ramolles*; "past-meats fashioned like sausages, and made of the juyce of herbes, the yolkes of egges, cheese, and meale seasoned with salt, and boiled in water; when they are taken out of it, and served up hot;" Cotgr.

Kilian gives Flandr. *rammeken* as synon. with *roosteye*, *roosteyken*; panis escharites, panis supercraticula tostus, i.e., S. girdle-bannocks. It seems, however, to be the origin of the term.

RAMMEL, RAMEL, RAMLE, *s.* 1. Small branches, shrubery.

In tapestries ye nicht persauce
Young *ramel*, wrocht like lawrell treis.

Burel, Watson's Coll., ii. 1.

— Full litill it wald delite,
To write of scroggis, brome, hadder or *rammell*.

Doug. Virgil, 271, 44.

Fr. *ramilles*, *id.* Lat. *ramul-us*, a little branch.

[2. A crooked or stunted branch, stick, or tree, Banffs.]

3. A scraggy, big-boned animal, *ibid.*]

RAMMEL, *adj.* 1. Branchy; Fr. *ramillé*.

"There vas ane grene banc ful of *rammel* grene treis." Compl. S., p. 57.

2. Rank, applied to straw; *rammel strae*, straw that is strong and rank, S. B., q. branched out.

A. Bor. *rammely*, tall, and rank; as beans; Gl. Grose.

RAMMEL, RAMBLE, s. Mixed or blended grain, S.

"Blanded bear, or *rammel*, as the country people here call it, is the produce of barley and common bear sown in a mixed state." P. Markinch, Fife, Statist. Acc., xii. 531.

"Many farmers in this and the neighbouring parishes, still prefer for seed a mixture of bear or big and barley, in different proportions, which they call *Ramble*." P. Craik, Fife, Statist. Acc., ix. 441.

Perhaps from Teut. *rammel-en*, tumultuari, q. in a confused state, as being *blended*.

RAMMER, s. A ramrod, S.

To RAMMIS, RAMMISH, v. n. To go about in a state approaching to frenzy; to be driven about under the impulse of any powerful appetite, S.B.

Thus one is said to *rammis about like a cat*, in allusion to a female cat seeking the male. One is also said to be *rammishing with hunger*.

"That the pannell—threatened that she would be avenged on them; conform whereto, she made their two kye run mad, and *rammish* to deid." Crim. Record, K. Sharpe's Pref. to Law's Memorials, LV.

RAMMISH, adj. *He's gane rammish*, he is in a violent rage; implying some degree of derangement, South of S. V. RAMMAGE.

Isl. *hrams-a* signifies violently arripere.

RAMMISHT, RAMMIST, part. adj. Furious, raging: also, crazy, Mearns.

"The residew seyng thair capitaine and thair freindis slane, come with ane huge nowmer of stanis (because thay wantit thair swardis) on the kyngis army; as *rammist* and wod creaturis, to haue reuengit the slaughter of thair freindis." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 11.

Alem. *romisch pfaerd*, equus salax; Su.-G. *roensk*, used in the same sense. O. Teut. *ramm-en*, salire, inire more arietum; from *ramme*, a ram, because of the lecherous disposition of this animal.

RAMMLEGUISHON, s. A sturdy rattling fellow, Teviotdale.

Perhaps from S. *rammel*, tall, rank, and *gaishon*, q. v.

RAMNATRACK, s. Ill spun yarn, Shetl.

Perhaps from Su.-G. *remna*, hiscere, rimam agere, *remna*, fissura; q. what has been often broken in spinning or drawing. Teut. *treck* is tractus, from *treck-en*, to draw.

To RAMORD, v. n. To feel remorse for. V. REMORD.

RAMP, adj. Strong, rank; as, "a *ramp* smell," Dumfr.; [*rampse*, Shetl.]

"A *ramp* smell, a strong smell, the smell of a he-goat;" Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *rhamp* signifies "a running out;" Owen. He traces it to *rham*, "a rise over, a reach over, or beyond." *Rhemp-tau*, "to run to an extreme," *rhemp*, "an extreme, an excess."

To RAMP, v. n. 1. To be rompish, S. as *ramp*, is synon. with E. *romp*.

2. To stamp with the feet, to trample; Gl. Sibb.

3. To rage, to walk about in a rage: *rampand*, raging, Wallace.

The pepill beryt lik wyld bestia in that tyd,
Within the wallis *rampand* on athir sid,
Rewmyd in reuth, with mony grysy grayne.
Wallace, vii. 458, MS.

"And that the deuil is our ennynye Sanct Petir testifyis plainly, sayand thus: Brethir be sobir and walk, for your aduersarye the deuil, lyk ane *ramping* lyoun, gais about seikand quhome he may denoirc & swallye, to quhom do ye resist, being stark in your faith." Abp. Hamilton's Catechisme, Fol. 133, a.

Chaucer uses *rampe* in the same sense.

Whan she cometh home she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, False coward, wreke thy wif.

Monkes ProL., ver. 13910.

A.-S. *rempend*, praeceps; Isl. *ramb-a*, superbire; Ital. *ramp-are*, to paw like a lion.

It occurs in the same form in O. E., "I *rampe*, I play the callet; Je ramponne." Falsgr. B. iii. F. 332, b.

RAMP, adj. 1. Riotous, disorderly.

"It was urged for him, the confession proven was merely extrajudicial, and he was not presumed to be the aggressor, he being but a tradesman, and old, near the age of fifty, the other a gentleman, and young, and known to be *ramp*." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 2.

2. Vehement, violent, S.

When frank Miss John came first into the camp,
With his fierce flaming sword, none was so *ramp*;
He look'd like Mars, and vow'd that he would stand,
So long's there was a rebel in the land.

He rym'd, he sung, he jounc'd was and frolick,
Till Enoch Park gave master John the collick.

And so of all the troop there was not one,
That turn'd his tail so soon as frank Miss John.

Penneucik's Poems, 1715, p. 27.

RAMP, s. 1. A romp, S.

[2. Anger, passion, rage, S.]

To RAMPAGE, v. n. [1. To romp or sport about with great noise, S.]

2. To rage and storm, to prance about with fury, S.

Psewart *rampag'd* to see both man and horse
So sore rebuted, and put to the worse.

Hamilton's Wallace, p. 244.

Then he began the glancing heap to tell,
As soon's he miss'd it, he *rampag'd* red wood,
And lap and dane'd, and was in unco mood.

Ross's Helenore, p. 64.

RAMPAGER, RAMPAUGER, s. One who prances about furiously, S.

RAMPAGIN, RAMPAUGIN, s. 1. As a *s.*, the act of prancing about in this manner, S.

[2. As an *adj.*, fond of noisy fun, delighting in a rampage, Clydes.]

RAMPAGIOUS, adj. Furious, fond of mad frolic, Ayrs.

"His then present master—was a saint of privity, compared to that *rampagious* cardinal." R. Gilhaize, i. 40. V. RAMPAGE, v.

[RAMPAND, *part. pr.* Stamping, prancing, Lyndsay, Exper. and Courteour, l. 2426.]

[RAMPER, *s.* A noisy, stamping, rattling fellow, Clydes.]

[RAMPIN. 1. As a *s.*, the act of raging, or of walking about in a passion, Clydes., Banffs.

2. As an *adj.*, raging, passionate, furious, *ibid.*]

[RAMPIN-MAD, *adj.* In the wildest passion; *synon.*, *dancin'-mad*, *ibid.*]

To RAMP, *v. n.* Milk is said to *ramp*, when, from some disease in the cow, it becomes ropy, and is drawn out into threads, like any glutinous substance, S. B.

Perhaps from Fr. *ramp-er*, to climb, because of the appearance the milk makes, when poured out. Or, as the vulgar view this as the effect of witchcraft, from O. Flandr. *ramp-en*, *dira imprecari*, from Teut. *ramp*, *infortunium*, *malum*; Kilian.

[RAMPAND, *part. adj.* Raging. V. under RAMP.]

RAMPAR EEL, RAMPER-EEL, *s.* 1. A lamprey, S. *Petromyzon marinus*, Linn.

"These spotted eels are called *rampar eels*. It is said, they will attack men, or even black cattle, when in the water." P. Johnston, *Dumfr. Statist. Acc.*, iv. 217, N.

"The *ramp-er-eel*, lamprey or nine eyes, is held in abhorrence. Many of the vulgar in S. believe that lampreys will fix upon people's flesh in the water, suck their blood, and let it out at the holes in their neck." R. Jamieson's *Notes to Burt's Letters*, i. 122.

This is evidently a *corr.* of *lamprey*. It is also called a *nine-ee'd eel*. V. EEL.

RAMPLON, *s.* The lamprey, Ayr.

Apparently *corr.* from Fr. *lamproyon*, a small lamprey. E. *lampern* is the name given to the Pride. V. *Pennant Zool.*, iii. 61.

RAMPLOR, RAMPLER, *adj.* Roving, unsettled, Ayr., Lanarks.

"He was a *ramp-er*, roving sort of a creature; and, upon the whole, it was thought he did well for the parish when he went to serve the king." *Annals of the Parish*, p. 162. *Ramp-er*, p. 170.

RAMPLOR, *s.* A gay rambling fellow, Ayr.

"He's—a mischievous clever *ramp-er*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me." Sir A. Wylie, i. 226.

Isl. *ramb-a*, *vacillare*; Ital. *rombol-are*, *strepitum edere*. C. B. *rhempler* signifies "one who snatches up, a gormandizer," from *rhempl-aw*, "to snatch up, to devour greedily;" Owen.

RAMPS, *s.* A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, Linn., Loth., Galloway.

"*Ramps*, wild leeks, common on shores;" Gall. *Encycl.*

This is undoubtedly the same with *Ramsh*, as it is pronounced in Perth., and written in the only passage in which I have met with the term. V. RAMSH, *s.*

[RAMPSE, *adj.* Harsh to the taste, Shetl. V. RAMP.]

RAM-RAIS, RAM-RACE, *s.* 1. The race taken by two rams before each shock in fighting, Dumfr.

This is undoubtedly the primary sense of the word.

2. A short race, in order to give the body greater velocity before taking a leap from the starting place, Ettr., For., Clydes.

Sum hasty and vnwarily at the flicht
Slakis thare brydillis, spurrand in all thare mycht,
Can with ane *ram rais* to the portis dusche,
Like with thare hedis the hard barris to frusche.

Doug. *Virgil*, 397, 47.

3. The act of running in a precipitous manner, with the head inclined downward, as if one meant to butt with it, S.

[In the West of S., the *ram-race* (called also the *sheep-race*) is still practised by school-boys, in the following manner: one catches his neighbour by the neck of the jacket and breach of the trousers, and rushes him forward as fast as he can run. It is sometimes given as a punishment.]

This term, which is overlooked by Rudd., may have been formed from the name of the ram; as it literally expresses the sense of the word, *arieto*, used by Virg. from *aries*, *id.*; like Teut. *ram-er-en*.

It is evident that Doug., in using this term, in the translation of *arieto*, has viewed it as derived from *ram*, *aries*. But it is doubtful, whether it may not be allied to Su.-G. *ram*, Isl. *ramm-ur*, *robustus*. The Icelanders have a similar phrase, *Ham ramr*, *violentia ac viribus Cyclopiceis grassatus*; from *ham-ast*, *delirare, giganteo modo grassari*. V. G. Andr., p. 105. *Ram-leike*, *cyclopiceae vires*.

RAM-REEL, *s.* A dance by men only, Aberd.

This kind of dance is sometimes called a *Bull-reel*, *ibid.*

The chairs they coup, they hurl an' loup,
A *ram-reel* now they're wantin'.

D. *Anderson's Poems*, p. 122.

[RAMSCALLION, RAMSCULLION. V. RABSCALLION.]

RAMSH, *adj.* 1. Strong, robust. A woman of unusual strength, or masculine in her manners, is called a *ramsh queyn*, S. B.

Su.-G. *ram*, Isl. *ramm-ur*, *robust*; also, deformed, *quum qui robusti sunt, non semper formam delicatissimam habeant*, Ihre.

As, however, the term sometimes implies the idea of salacious, it may be the same with E. *rammish*, used by Chaucer as signifying, "rank, like a *ram*;" Tyrwhitt. V. RAMMIS.

2. Harsh to the taste, S. B. [*Rampse*, Shetl.]

3. "Inconsiderately rash, arrogant;" Gl. *Surv. Moray*; q. rushing on like a ram.

4. Lascivious, S.

Belg. *ramm-en*, *salire*. Alemannice *roemisch pfaerd*, *notat admissarium, vel proprie equum salacem*. Ihre, *vo. Rom*. He also observes that in one district of Sweden, *ram* is used concerning animals in a proud or rutting state.

As animals, or vegetables, that have a strong growth, are generally unsavoury, it may, in this sense, be from the origin already mentioned. Accordingly *ram*,

strong, is also rendered rank, olidus; *En ram lukt*, odor graveolens; Norw. *romms*, rank. Isl. *rammr*, however, signifies bitter; Fland. *wransch*, Belg. *rinsch*, sour.

TO RAMSH, *v. n.* To eat voraciously with noise, Fife; [*ransh*, Ayr.]; synonym. *Hamsh*.

Isl. *hramms-a*, violenter arripere, Haldorson; perhaps from *hramm-r*, a bear.

RAMSH, *s.* A single act of masticating coarse or rank food, as raw vegetables; conveying the idea of the sound made by the teeth, Fife, Perth.

RAMSH, *s.* The name given to a species of leek, Perth.

"On these hills [P. of Monivaird] is found a mountain leek, or *ramsh*, as it is here named, whereon the goats feed, and sometimes their milk smells of it." Trans. Antiq. Soc. Scotl., ii. 70.

It might appear singular, that the name still used in Scandinavian regions is the same with that used in Scotland, had we not many similar examples in the common names of plants, &c. Linnaeus informs us, that the *Allium ursinum* is Gotlandis *rams*, Scanis *ramsk*, W. Gothis *ramsloek*. He makes the same remark as to its giving a taste to the milk. Hoc certum, in pascuis boum lac sapore alliaceo inficere. Flora Suec., N. 370. The E. name *ramsons* is evidently allied. It must be to this plant that old Fraunces refers, when he mentions without any correspondent Lat. word, "*Ramseys herbe*;" Prompt. Parv. This is immediately allied to A.-S. *hramsa*, *hramse*, *allium sylvestre*, vel *allium ursinum*. But the common origin is most probably Su.-G. *ram*, Isl. *ram-r*, olidus, strong, harsh, rank, from its strong smell. In this sense *Ramsh*, adj. q. v., is used in the north of S.

RAMSHACHLED, *part. pa.* Loose, disjointed, in a crazy state, Fife.

The origin of the latter part of the word is obviously the *v. Shackle*. V. under SHACH. It might be supposed that this word had been primarily used in warfare; as denoting the effects of a battering *ram* in putting a wall out of form, by separating the stones from each other. *Ram*, however, is an old Goth. term denoting strength; *ramm-ur*, robustus, validus. It sometimes occurs aspirated, merely as intensive: *Hram-sterkur*, valde robustus, very strong; Verel. Thus *ram-shachled* may signify very much distorted.

RAMSHACKLE, *s.* A thoughtless fellow, S.O.

"Gin yon chield had shaved twa inches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*!" Reg. Dalton, i. 199.

"A strange blunder, surely in the lawyer." 'An ignorant *ramshackle*, no question.'" Ibid. iii. 267.

RAMSKERIE, *adj.* "Very restive and lustful; of the nature of a ram;" Gall. Encycl. V. SKERIE.

RAMSTACKER, **RAMSTALKER**, *s.* A clumsy, awkward, blundering fellow, Aberd.

RAMSTACKERIN', *part. pr.* Acting in the manner above described, *ibid.*

Perhaps q. to *stagger* as a *ram*; or from Su.-G. *ram*, fortis, and Scano-Goth. *stagr-a*, vacillare.

RAMSTAGEOUS, *adj.* Applied to any thing coarse, Roxb.

Teut. *ranstigh* signifies rancidus. But see RAMSTOUGAR.

RAM-STAM, *adj.* and *adv.* Forward, thoughtless, as if blindfold; used also *adv.*, rudely, in confusion, precipitately, headlong. To come on *ram-stam*, to advance without regard to the course one takes, or to any object in the way, S.

Nas ferly tho' ye do despise
The hairum-scairum, *ramstam* boys,
The rattlin squad.
Burns, iii. 91.

"The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in upon them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings," &c. Rob Roy, iii. 9. V. WILLOW-WAND.

As this word conveys a similar idea to that of *ram-rai*, the first syllable may allude to the *ram*; or it may be from Su.-G. *ram*, strong. The second may be formed, either, as in many cases, for the metrical alliteration; or from Su.-G. *stamm-a*, tendere, cursum dirigere, q. to direct one's course, or rush forward like a *ram*; or to do it *forcibly*, like the action of a strong man. Isl. *stame*, careless, remiss, may have a superior claim; as denoting the carelessness, with which the force referred to, is exerted. V. RAM-RAIS.

[To **RAM-STAM**, *v. n.* To walk or push forward in a headlong, rude, jostling, elbowing manner, Clydes., Loth., Banffs.]

RAMSTAM, *s.* 1. A giddy, forward person, Ayr.

"Watty—is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a burly-burly *ramstam*, like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie." The Entail, iii. 70.

2. The strongest home-brewed beer, Upp. Clydes.; denominated, perhaps, from its power in producing *giddiness* or foolish conduct.

RAMSTAMPHISH, *adj.* 1. Rough, blunt, unceremonious, Ettr. For.

"I little wat where she has gotten a' the gude qualities ye brag sae muckle o', unless it has been frae heaven in gude earnest; for I wat weel, she has been brought up but in a *ramstamphish* hamely kind o' way wi' Maron an' me." Brownie of Bodsbeck, ii. 78.
Apparently formed from *Ram-stam*, q. v.

2. Forward and noisy, Ayr.

"Thae *ramstamphish* prickmadainties—brag and blaw sae muckle aenent themsels," &c. Edin. Mag. April 1821, p. 351.

RAMSTAM'RAN, *part. pr.* Rushing on headlong, Perth.; the same with *Ram-stam*, q. v.; although immediately from *ram*, and the *v.* to *stammer*.

'Twas nae *ramstam'ran* jads like mine,
Cou'd gar thy verses clink sae fine;
She surely was some nymph divine,
Which tun'd thy reed.
Duff's Poems, p. 73.

RAMSTOUGAR, RAMSTOUGEROUS, (*g* hard), *adj.* 1. Rough; implying at the same time the idea of strength, Roxb., Upp. Clydes.

2. Rough, applied to cloth, &c., *ibid.*

3. Used for characterizing a big, vulgar, masculine woman, *ibid.*

4. Heedless, harebrained, *ibid.*

5. Rough or boisterous in manner, disposed to be riotous, Loth.; quarrelsome, Roxb.

Ramstougar is the form of the word in Roxb.

Su.-G. *ram*, fortis, robustus, Isl. *ram-r*, id., and Su.-G. *styggr*, deformis, or rather Isl. *styggr-r*, asper, difficilis, *stygger*, iratus, from *styggr-a*, offendere, irritare, ad iram provocare. Let it be remembered that in Sw. *styggr* is pronounced as *stugg*.

RAMSTIGIOUS (*g* soft), *adj.* The same in signification with *Ramstougerous*, Roxb.

It is used as apparently synon. with *austere*.

What wæs poor cotter boddies feel,
In this their humble station,
Whan dearth, *ramstigious* stern-e'ed chiel,
Wraiks on them sad vexation!

A. Scott's Poems, 1811, p. 72.

RAM-TAM, *adv.* Precipitately, Roxb.; the same with *Ram-stam*.

RAMTANGLEMENT, *s.* Confusion, disorder, Ayrs.

[To **RAMUFF**, *v. a.* and *n.* To remove, Jamieson's Wallace.]

RAMUKLOCH. To sing *ramukloch*, to cry, to change one's tune from mirth to sadness; synon. with *Bamullo*.

It hes bene sene, that wyse wemen,
Eftir thair husbands deid,
Hes gottin men, _____
With ane grene sling, hes gart thame bring
The geir quhilk won wes be ane dring;
And syne gart all the bairnis sing
Ramukloch in thair bed.

Bannatyne Poems, p. 180, st. 9.

RAMYD, *s.* The same with *Ramede*, remedy; Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16.

[**RAMYNG**, *s.* A loud cry, a shout. V. RAME.]

[**RAN**, *s.* Fish roe, Shetl. Isl. *ra*. V. RAUN.]

[**RAN**, *s.* The wren; a *cutty-ran*, Clydes.]

To **RANCE**, *v. a.* 1. To prop with stakes, S.

Su.-G. *raenn-a*, to place a stake behind a door, in order to keep it shut; Thre, vo. *Ren*.

2. To barricade, Clydes.

3. To fill completely, to choke up, Ayrs.

Merely an oblique sense of the *v.*, as denoting to prop with stakes; or at least of the Su.-G. *v. raenn-a*, q. "so to inclose that no aperture is left."

RANCE, *s.* 1. A prop, a wooden stake employed for the purpose of supporting a building, S.

2. The cross bar which joins the lower part of the frame of a chair together, Ang.

3. The fore-part of the roof of a bed, or the cornice of a wooden bed. *Fore-rance*, the slip of timber which secures the lids of a wooden bed, and forms a mortice for them, in which they run backwards and forwards, S.

Su.-G. *ren*, a stake, C. B. *rhacn*, a pole.

RANCE, *adj.* Rhenish, belonging to the Rhine; "Ane greit peis [piece] of *Rance wyne*," Aberd. Reg., Cent. 16. "A gret stik of *Rance wyne*," *id.* *Ibid.*

Belg. *Rinse* or *Rhinse*, signifies Rhenish. It is called *Renish*, Rates, A. 1611.

To **RANCEL, RANSEL**, *v. a.* To search throughout a parish for stolen or for insufficient goods; also to inquire into every kind of misdemeanour, Shetl.

"Upon any suspicion of theft, two or three rancelmen may take as many witnesses with them, and go to the neighbour parish and *rancel*; and if they catch the thief, they are to acquaint the sheriff of that parish thereof, who will order the thief to be secured." Agr. Surv. Shetl. App., p. 9.

RANCELING, RANCELLING, *s.* The act of searching for stolen goods, &c. Orkn., Shetl.

"Rancelmen—have power to command the inhabitants to keep the peace, to call for assistance, and, in cases of suspicion of theft, they enter any house, at any hour, of the day or night, and search for the stolen goods, which is called *ranceling*." Edmonston's Zetl. Isl., i. 132.

RANCELLOR, RANCELMAN, *s.* A kind of constable; one employed in the investigation described above.

"That the seaverall *rancellors* in every paroch [be] solemnly sworn upon their great oath, and putting their hand upon a Bible, and strickly examined by the sherreif and his deputs—anent their declairioun of all thifts, bloods, royets, witchcrafts, and other transgressions of the said acts, that shall happen to be committed and known to them frae the court immediately preceeding." A. 1644, Barry's Orkn., p. 477.

"The sheriff is to cause the clerk read out a list of such honest men in the parish as are fit to be *rancelmen*; and then he is to enquire each of them, if they are willing to accept of the office of *rancelmen*." *Ibid.*

The power, conjoined with this office, was dangerous, because almost unlimited. They had authority to break open doors, to proceed on hearsay evidence, and to take cognisance of family managements, as well as in regard to the performance of religious duties.

From Dan. *reenskyl-er*, to cleanse, *q. cleansers*; or *randsagelse*, a search, *q. ransackers*; or from Isl. *ran*, prey, pillage, and perhaps *sel-a, saelja*, to deliver.

RAND, *s.* 1. A narrow stripe. Thus the wool of a sheep is said to be separated into *rands* in smearing, that the tar may be equally spread on the skin, Teviotdale.

2. A stripe, of whatever breadth, of a different colour in cloth, Roxb.

3. Transferred to a streak of dirt left in any thing that has been cleaned imperfectly, *ibid.*

[4. The border or edge of the heel of a shoe, Shetl.]

Nearly allied to *E. rand*, a border, a seam. As used in S., it corresponds with Germ., Su.-G. *rand*, *linea*, *rand-a*, *striis* distinguishe, *randigt tyg*, *pannus virgatus*, striped cloth. Teut. *rand*, *margo*, *ora*, *limbus*. V. RUND.

RANDIT, *part. adj.* Striped with different colours, Teviotd.

"*Randyt*, streaked or striped;" Gl. Sibb.

RANDAN, *s.* V. RANDOUN.

RANDER, *s.* Order, strict conformity to rule, S. B.

The Squire ordain'd nae *rande* to be kept,
And rous'd him always best that lightest leapt:
Lest Nory, seeing dancing by a rule,
Should blush, as having never been at school.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

Perhaps from Isl. *raund*, Su.-G. *rand*, *margo*, *linea*, pl. *rande*; *q.* to keep no determinate *line*, as a line is often the mark by which one is directed in any work or amusement.

To RANDER, *v. n.* To ramble in discourse, to talk idly, Lanarks., Berwicks.

Probably a derivative from Teut. *rand-en*, *delirare*, *ineptire*, *nugari*.

RANDER, *s.* A great talker; as, "She's a perfect *rande*," Roxb.

RANDERS, *s. pl.* Idle discourse, incoherent talk, that which has little sense in it, idle rumours, S. Synon. *Haivers*, *Maudrels*.

Fland. *rand-en*, *delirare*, *ineptire*, *nugari*; Kilian.

RANDEVOW, *s.* Rendezvous.

—"That thair may be 10000 foott levied, armed, victualled & transported to quhat *randevow* in Germanie sall be thought expedient for the prince Elector's service." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814. V. 460.

[RANDIE, *s. adj.* and *v.* V. RANDY.]

RANDLE-TREE, *s.* V. RANTLE-TREE.

RANDOUN, *s.* The swift course, flight or motion of any thing.

It is used to denote the swift motion of a horse, a gallop.

Schyr Amer then, but mar abaid,
With all the folk he with him haid,
Ischyt in forely to the fycht,
And raid in till a *randoun* rycht,
The strawcht way towart Meffen.

Barbour, ii. 311, MS.

It denotes the swift motion of birds.

And trumpettis blast rasyt within the toun
Sic manere brute, as thocht men hard the soun
Of crannis crowping fleing in the are,
With apedy fard in *randoun* here and thare.

Doug. Virgil, 321, 33.

Also, the flight of a javelin or arrow.

—Bot throw his gardy sone
The grundin hede and bludy schaft are done,
Furth haldand the self *randoun* as it went.

Doug. Virgil, 327, 45.

Fr. *randon*, the swiftness or force of a violent stream. This is the primary sense, as found in the *v. V. RANDONIT*. Norm. Sax. *randun*, a *rennan*, *fluere*, and *dun*, *deorsum*; Franc. *rentdun*, a torrent, a cataract; Hickes' Thes. i. 232. *Rennan*, *id.* Schilter, *vo. Rinnan*. Hence *E. random*. *Randan* is used in a similar sense, S. B. A thing is said to come at a *randan*, when it comes by surprise.

To RANDON, *v. n.* To flow swiftly.

Apone that riche river, *randonit* full evin,
The side wallis war set, sad to the see.

Gawan and Gol., i. 20.

"Arranged," Gl. Pink. But it seems to signify, that the river ran down swiftly in a straight line, *q.* which *randonit*; Fr. *randonn-er*, *id.*

RANDY, RANDIE, RANDIE-BEGGAR, *s.* 1. A sturdy beggar; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language, especially when there are none but females at home, S.

"Many *Randies* (sturdy vagrants) infest this country from the neighbouring towns and the Highlands." P. Kirkden, Statist. Acc., ii. 515.

I'm sure the chief of a' his kin

Was Rab the beggar *randy*.

Ritson's S. Poems, i. 183.

"The place is oppressed with gangs of gypsies, commonly called *Randy-beggars*, because there is nobody to take the smallest account of them." P. Eaglesham, Renfrews. Statist. Acc., ii. 124.

2. A scold, S. Appropriated to a female.

This might appear at first view to be the primary sense. But it is certainly only a secondary one; although the more common use of the term in towns. It seems merely a general application, borrowed from the abusive language used by the vagrant tribes; in the same manner as S. *tinkler*, properly the name of a profession, has come to signify a scold, and also a sturdy mendicant, because of the rude manners and wandering life of tinkers.

"'Foul fa' the *randy!*' exclaimed a voice which induced Rosabell to conceal herself behind her companions, 'to gie me baith the skaith and the scorn. I consented to play, my Lord, for gude fallowship, and after rookin' me o' five red guineas, she ca's me up hill and dale. But if ere I look the airt she sits, if her hair war like the gowan, and the gowan like the gowd, ca' me cut lugs.'" Saxon and Gael, i. 65.

3. Often applied to an indelicate romping hoyden, Moray.

In the south of E. this term is particularly applied to a restive or frolicsome horse; Grose, *vo. Strandy*. It seems doubtful whether *rand*, *v.*, as used by Ben Jonson, has any affinity. In a ludicrous address to a player, it is said;

"He was borne to fill thy mouth, Minotaurus, hee was; he will teach thee to teare and *rand*." Poetaster, Works, i. 267.

This phrase is most probably aynon. with "tear and roar; a tearing voice;" Skiuner, a loud roaring voice.

If so, it may be from Flandr. *rand-en*, delirare, as signifying to rave.

4. A romp; a romping, frolicking, Clydes., Banffs.]

A.-S. *regn-theof*, dominans fur. But it seems properly to denote the spoiler of a kingdom. Su.-G. *runtiuif*, fur fugiens, one who steals and runs away. This might agree pretty well with the character of our vagrants. As, however, *randie-beggar* is exactly analogous to what our law calls *maisterful beggar* or *sonnare*; the term may probably be traced to *ran*, which, in almost all the Goth. dialects, signifies the act of spoiling. If we shall suppose that the A.-S. term, *theof*, Su.-G. *tiuf*, Germ. *dieb*, a thief, has been conjoined, the compound word would denote one who not only takes what is not his own, but does so forcibly; as resembling *Stouthrie*, q. v. It might easily be softened to *Randie*.

Some might prefer A.-S. *rand-wigo*, clypeatus bel-lator, miles; because soldiers have too often acted as freebooters; or Gael. *ranntaich*, a songster, because *bairds*, when their consequence had declined, were classed with *maisterful beggars*, Acts Ja. VI., 1579, c. 74.

Randy is used as an adj. A. Bor.; "riotous, obstreperous, disorderly;" Grose's Prov. Gl.

[To RANDY, RANDIE, v. n. To romp and frolic, or to behave, in an indelicate or loose manner, West of S., Banffs.]

RANDY, *adj.* 1. Vagrant and disorderly, S.

"When I was in life, I was the mad *randy* gypsey, that had been scourged, and banished, and branded, that had begged from door to door, and been hounded like a stray tyke from parish to parish,—wha would hae minded *her* word? But now I am a dying woman, and my words will not fall to the ground, any more than the earth will cover my blood." Guy Mannering, iii. 304.

2. Quarrelsome, scolding, S.

A warrior he was full wight,
A rambling, *randy* errant knight.
Meston's Poems, p. 6.

[3. Romping, frolicking, hoyden-like, West of S.]

[RANDYIN, *s.* Wild romping, frolicking, *ibid.*]

RANDY-LIKE, *adj.* Having the appearance of a scold, or of a woman of loose habits, S.

"'You are one of the protectors of innocence, I can see that!' cried a *randy-like* woman, with a basket selling grossets, overhearing our conversation." The Steam-Boat, p. 179.

RANE, RAYNE, RAIN, REANE, *s.* 1. "Tedious idle talk;" Gl. Wynt.

Mater name I worthy fand,
That tyl yhoure heryng were plesand.
In-tyl this tretys for to wryte:
Swa suld I dulle hale yhoure delyte,
And yhe sulde call it bot a *rane*,
Or that I had thame half ourtane,
Gyf I sulde tell thaim halyly,
As that are in the Genalogy.

Rayne, viii. Prol. 24.

Wyntown, ii. 10. 25.

2. Some idle, unmeaning, or unintelligible language, especially of the rhythmical kind,

frequently repeated; metrical jargon. Still used in this sense, or as signifying traditional fables, Lanarks.

"I believe nae mare nor ye do a' the daftlike *ranes* whilk are tauld anent kelpies and fairies." Edin. Mag. Dec. 1818, p. 503.

Sa come the *Ruke* with a *rerde*, and a *rane* roch,
A bard out of Irland with *Banochades!*
Said, *Gluntow guk dynydrach halg mischty dook*,
Houlate, iii. 13, MS.

This is evidently meant to ridicule the profession of *Rards*.

The rallyeare rekkinis na wourdis, bot ratlis furth *ranys*,
Ful rude and ryot resouns bayth roundalis and ryme.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 238, b. 21.

At nicht is some gayne,—
This is our auld a *rayne*;—
I am maist wilsum of wane,
Within this warld wyde.

Maitland Poems, p. 198.

The author, in the first verse, seems to quote the beginning of some old song.

The word, as used by Wyntown, may admit of the same sense. *Rainie* still denotes any metrical jargon, or idle repetition, used by children, S. B. *tronie*, synon.

3. A frequent and irksome repetition of the same sound or cry.

I herd a peteous appell, with a pure mane,
Sowlpit in sorrow, that sadly could say,
"Woes me wreche in this warld, wilsum of wane!"
With mair murnyng in mynd than I mene may;
Rowpfit rewchfully rolk in a rud *rane*.

Houlate, i. 4, MS.

All the kye in the country they skared and chased,
That roaring they wood ran, and routed in a *rean*.

Montgomery, Watson's Coll., iii. 21.

"You're like the gowk (cuckow), you have not a *rain* but one," S. Prov., applied to those who often repeat the same thing; Rudd.

He supposes it may be the same with *rame*, *m* being changed into *n*, or rather from Isl. *hryn*, exclamo. The latter is certainly preferable. We may add *hrin*, vociferatio.

But perhaps it is allied to Moes.-G. *runa*, consilium. Su.-G. *runa*, incantatio, as those, who pretended to magical power, used a certain rhythmical sort of gibberish, which they frequently repeated. Germ. *raun*, a mystery, an incantation, A.-S. *ge-ryne*, mysterium, C. B. *rhin*, id. Isl. *reyn-a eptir*, to inquire after things secret, is traced to *runir*, literae; Landnam. Gl. Gael. *rann* denotes a song, a genealogy; *rannach*, a songster; *ranai ghe*, a romancer, a storyteller; Shaw.

It seems to be radically the same word that Warton refers to, as used in MS. in the Harleian Coll.

—Herkne to my *ron*.

Hist. P. i. 32.

To RANE, v. a. To cry the same thing over and over.

Grete routis did assemble thidder in hy,
And rouppit efter battell earnestfully;
The detestahyl weris uer in ane
Agane the fatis all they cry and *rane*.

Doug. Virgil, 228, 17.

To RANE one DOWN, v. a. To speak evil of one, to depreciate one's character, Clydes.

RANEGALD, *adj.* Acting the part of a *renegade*. [V. RANNYGILL.]

Rawmoud rebald, and *ranegald* rehator,
My lynage and forbeirs war evir leil.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

Renegade, Edit. 1508.

To RANFORCE, *v. a.* 1. To reinforce, to fortify further, to add new means of defence.

—"Captane Culane was appointed to the niddel-bow. This day they began to *ranforce* the hous about the same." Bannatyne's Journal, p. 178.

Fr. *renforc-er*, *id.*

2. To storm, to take by mere strength.

"Our souldiers not having forgotten their cruelty used at Bradenburg, resolved to give no quarters, and with a huge great ladder and the force of men, we *ranforced* the doore and entered." Monro's Exped. H. 1. p. 51.

RANG, *pret.* Reigned, S.

Thou *rang* in rest, and holilie thou held
Thy vowed word, and when th' invious wold
True vertue wrong, thy power thairs repeld.

Garden's Theatre, p. 2.

V. RING, *v.*

RANG, RANGE, RAING, *s.* A row, a rank, S. *A raing of soldiers*, a file; [*on range*, in a row, in 'Indian file.' Barbour, x. 379. V. RANGE.]

Fr. *rang*, *id.* Sw. *rang*, C. B. *rhenge*, ordo, series.

RANGALE, RANGALD, RINGALD, RANGAT, *s.* 1. The rabble, camp-followers. This is the primary and most ancient sense.

On this wyss him ordanys he,
And syne assemblit his mengne,
That war vi hunder fechtand men,
But *rangale*, that was with him then,
That war as fele as thai, or ma.

Barbour, viii. 193, MS.

Sibb. is mistaken when he renders "of smal *rangale*," Barbour, of low rank. It literally signifies, the low rabble.

For thai war on the lest party
Ane hundreth armyd jolyly
Of Knychtis and Sqwyeris, bot *Rangale*.

Wyntown, viii. 36. 35.

2. A crowd, a multitude, a mob, S. B.

His son and eik the prophetes Sihylla,
Amyddis of that sorte flokkis to the bra,
And grete routis with *rangald* in ledis he.

Doug. Virgil, 192, 10.

—Syns all the *ringald* persewis
With grunden arrowis, amng the thik wod bewis.
Ibid., 18. 54.

V. REPAIR.

This properly denotes a crowd composed of the vulgar.

A *rangal* o' the common fouk
In bourachs a' stood roun'.

Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

3. Anarchy, disorder.

Gud rew! is banist our the bordour,
And *rangat* rings, bot ony ordour,
With reird of rebalds, and of swane.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 116.

Here the word is metonymically used, the cause being put for the effect; as anarchy and tumult are the consequences of the rabble, or *swains*, getting uppermost.

Rudd. mentions *ran* and *gild*, sodalitiun, q. the running together or concourse of people. *Ran*, spoliatio, would have been more natural; q. a society for spoil. As the word is sometimes written *ringald*,

he also mentions *ring*, because such crowds stand in a ring or circle. He might rather have referred to Su.-G. *ring*, as signifying a circle of men, especially of those convened for judging in public concerns. Our ancestors, says the learned Ihre, held their public conventions in the open air, and a circle was formed, generally marked out by stones, where the judges and their assessors had their stations, within which the litigants, or those who consulted about public affairs, were admitted. Hence the phrase, *A thing oc a ring*, i. e., in the judgment and circle.

It would be stretching etymology too far, to suppose that this term had any connexion with Franc. *rungall*, L. B. *roncalia*, concilium, curia Gallorum. V. Jun. Goth. Gl. vo. *Runa*. Wachter, however, renders *Galle*, convocatio.

But I have met with nothing that can be viewed as a satisfactory etymon of this term.

*RANGE, *s.* 1. A company of hunters.

Quhen that the *range* and the fude on brede
Dynnys throw the grauis, sercheing the woddis wyd,—
I sall apoun thame ane myrk schoure doun skale.

Doug. Virgil, 103, 49.

2. The advanced body of an army, which makes an attack, as distinguished from the *stail*, or main body.

The ost thai delt in diuers part that tyde.
Schyrr Garrat Herroun in the stail can abide.
Schyrr Jhon Butler the *range* he tuk him till,
With thre hundir quhilk war of hardy will;
In to the woode apoun Wallace thai yeid.

Wallace, v. 33, MS.

Fr. *rang*, *rangée*, a rank, row, file. V. RANG.

[To RANGE, *v. a.* and *n.* To range, arrange; to set in ranks, to fall into rank; part. pa. *rangit*; *rangit on raw*, set in order, rank on rank, Barbour, xi. 431.]

To RANGE, *v. n.* To agitate water, by plunging, for the purpose of driving fish from their holds, Ettr. For.

Teut. *rangh-en*, agitare.

RANGER, HEATHER RANGER. V. REENGE, *s.*

RANGEL, *s.* 1. A crowd. V. RANGALE.

2. A heap, applied to stones; synonym. *rickle*.

"I soon saw by them they war for playin' some pliskin, an' in I cowers shint a *rangal* o' stanes till they cam' even forencut me." Saint Patrick, i. 168.

Isl. *hraungl*, tumultuaria structura ex rudi saxo; *hraungl-a*, ex rudi lapide male struere; Haldorson.

RANIE, *s.* The abbrev. of some Christian name. "*Ranie* Bell;" Acts, V. III. 393. Qu. if of *Renwick*?

*RANK, *adj.* 1. Strong; used to denote bodily strength.

"In the mene tyme certane wycht and *rank* men tuke hym be the myddill." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 6. Viribus validiores, Boeth.

2. Harsh, loud; applied to the voice.

—Name vther wise than as sum tyme we knaw
The flicht of hirdis fordynnys the thik schaw;
Or than the *rank* vocit swannys in ane rabil,
Soundand and souchand with nois lamentabil.

Doug. Virgil, 379, 33.

q. harsh to the ear. Both seem to be oblique senses of the E. word.

RANKRINGING, *adj.* [Prob., wild, coarse, lawless.]

"A gang of *rankringing* enemies of blackguard callants came bawling among us, and I was glad to shove myself off in another direction." The Steam-Boat, p. 184.

[Prob. a corr. of *rank-reigning*, evil-doing, mischief-working. V. RING, v.]

[**RANK**, *adj.* Topheavy, liable to upset: applied to ships or boats, Shetl. Isl. *rangr*, awry, not straight.]

[**RANKSMEN**, *s. pl.* A name given to two or more boats' crews fishing together and dividing the catch equally, Shetl. *Bodabid* is another name given to such crews.]

RANNEL-TREE, **RANLE-TREE**, *s.* The *crook-tree*; same with *Rantle-tree*, q. v.

"*Rannel-tree*, a bar of wood or iron fixed in chimnies, to fix the *crook* to, for the purpose of suspending pots over the fire;" Gall. Encycl.

Aboon the reeked *rannel-tree*,
'Twad screw the pipes, an' play wi' glee,
Or, mounted up in riding graith,
Wad ride the cat maist out o' breath.

Train's Poetical Reveries, p. 21.

RANNLE-BAUKS, *s.* 1. Properly, the crossbeam in a chimney, on which the *crook* hangs, Selkirks. *Rannebauk*, A. Bor.

"The rusticity of their benisons amused me.—One wished them, 'thumpin luck and fat weans;' another, 'a bien *rannle-bauks*, and tight thack and rape o'er their heads.'" Anecd. Pastoral Life, Edin. Month. Mag. June 1817, p. 241.

This seems equivalent to wishing one "a comfortable fire-side."

2. The beam which extends from one gable to another in a building, for supporting the *couples*, Teviotd.

RANNOK FLOOK. A species of flounder. Sibb. Fife, p. 120. [V. RAWN-FLEUK.]

Can this be an *erratum* for *Bannock Flook*, the name given in Ang. to that species which is reckoned the true Turbot?

RANNYGILL, *s.* A bold, impudent, unruly person; generally applied to *Tinklers*, Roxb.

It is given as synon. with *Randy*. The first part of the word may indeed be a corruption of this. *Gill* might be traced to *gild*, society, q. "one belonging to the fraternity of scolds;" or to Dan. *geil*, wanton, disolute.

[More probably, this is just another form of *Ranegald*, q. v.]

[**RANOWNE**, *s.* Renown, Barbour, viii. 520.]

To **RANSH** or **RUNSH**, *v. n.* To take large mouthfuls, especially of any vegetable, employing the teeth as carvers; as to *ransh* or *runsh* at an apple, a turnip, &c., Loth., South of S. It necessarily includes the idea of the sound made by the teeth.

It is not improbable, that the term might be originally applied to acid vegetables; Teut. *rijsch*, subacidus, *rynsch-en*, acidulum saporem referre.

To **RANSHEKEL**, *v. a.* To search carefully, Teviotd.; as, "I'll *ranshekel* the hale house till I find it;" evidently a corr. of E. *ransack*.

RANSIE, **RANCIE**, *adj.* Red, sanguine; applied to the complexion. A *ransie-luggit carle*, an old man who retains a high complexion, Fife.

Fr. *rouss-ir* and *aroussy-er* signify to wax red. But I see no word that has greater similarity. I am therefore inclined to think that the term, though applied to one who has the ruddiness of vigorous health, is equivalent to E. *pure*, as "a pure" or "clear complexion;" and is thus allied to Su.-G. *rensa*, Isl. *hreinsa*, purificare.

* **RANSOM**, *s.* Extravagant price, S. "How can the pair live in thae times, when every thing's at sic a *ransom*?"

This word may have been left by the French when in this country during Mary's reign; as Fr. *ranconner* signifies not only to ransom, but to oppress, to exact, to extort; Cotgr. This secondary sense has been borrowed from the idea of the advantage often taken by those who are in possession of prisoners, in demanding an exorbitant price for their liberation.

RANSON, **RANSOUNE**, **RANSOWN**, *s.* Ransom.

Fortrace thai wan, and small castellis kest doun,
With aspir wappynnys payit thair *ransoun*,
Wallace, viii. 522, MS.

It is common in O. E.

— Som gaf *ransoun* after ther trespas.
R. Brunne, p. 329.

Fr. *ranson*, *id.* Loccenius, speaking of the redemption of captives, mentions the word *ranson*, as comp. of *ran*, rapine, and *son-a*, to appease or redem. Illud pretium redemptionis vulgò *Ranson*, vel *Ransun* veteri voce Gotho-Teutonice appellatur, a *raun* vel *ran* rapina, et *sona* vel *sunna*, pacare vel placare, aut redimere. Sic in Legibus Gulielmi Regis Angliæ, cap. lxii. *Ran* dicunt apertam rapinam; et in Lege Salica, cap. lxiv. *Charaena*, quasi *abacti* pecoris raptus, ut *Gartius* Sueticè *abigeus*. Est ergo *Ranson*, vel *Ransun*, idem quod compositionis aut redemptionis pretium pro rapto vel abrepto captivo. Antiq. Sueo-Goth., p. 133. V. also *Ran*, *Ranzion*, Wachter.

[To **RANSOUNE**, **RANSOWN**, *v. a.* To ransom; pret., *ransownyt*, Barbour, ii. 466; part. pa., *ransonyt*, *ibid.*, xviii. 520.]

[**RANSONING**, *s.* Ransom, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3489.]

* To **RANT**, *v. n.* 1. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way, to make noisy mirth, S.

A rhyming, *ranting*, raving billie.
Burns, iii. 2.

[2. To sing too loud and too fast, to bawl in singing, West of S.]

Fland. *rand-en*, *randi-en*, delirare, ineptire, nugari, insanire. This is probably a frequentative from Germ. *renn-en*, to run, especially as one sense of the latter is, ruere in veuerem.

RANT, *s.* 1. The act of frolicking or toying, a frolic, S.

"I hae a good conscience, except it be about a *rant* among the lasses, or a splore at a fair, and that's no muckle to speak of." *Tales of my Landlord*, i. 53.

2. A merry meeting, with dancing, Shetl.

[3. A song sung in a noisy, hurried manner; merry, or noisy and hurried, singing, West of S.]

4. The death-song of a malefactor, a song of defiance; as "Macpherson's Rant," S.]

RANTER, *s.* 1. A roving fellow, S.

—My name is Rob the *Ranter*.
Song, Maggy Launder.

[2. A bawling singer, one who sings or plays badly or hurriedly, West of S.]

RANTING, *adj.* 1. In high spirits; *synon.* with *Ranty*, S.

Some ca' me that, and some ca' me this,
And the Baron o' Leys they ca' me;
But when I am on bonny Deeside,
They ca' me the *rantin'* laddie.

Old Song, Laing's Thistle of Scott., p. 11.

V. ROVE, *v.*

2. Exhilarating, causing cheerfulness, S.

A peat-stack 'fore the door, will make a *rantin* fire,
I'll make a *rantin'* fire, and merry sall we be.

Herd's Coll., ii. 195.

RANTING, *s.* Noisy mirth; generally conjoined with drinking, S.

All forward now in merry mood they went,
And all the day in mirth and *ranting* spent.

Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

RANTINGLY, *adv.* With great glee.

Sae dauntonly, sae wantonly,
Sae *rantingly* gaed he,
He play'd a spring, and danced a round,
Beneath the gallows tree.

Old Ballad, Macpherson's Lament.

RANTY, *adj.* 1. Cheerful, gay, Selkirks., *q.* disposed to *rant*; *synon.* *Roving*.

But never a' my life till now,
Have I met sic a chiel as you,—
Sae gay, sae easy, an' sae *ranty*,
Sae capernoity an' sae canty.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 172.

2. Tipsy, riotous, Galloway.

Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud,
Whenever he was *ranty*.

Davidson's Seasons, p. 15.

To RANTER, *v. a.* 1. To sew a seam across so nicely that it is not perceived, S. Fr. *rentraire*, *id.*

2. To darn in a coarse manner, Ang.; [to run the heels of new stockings with thread on the inside, to make them more durable, Shetl.]

[3. To do any kind of work in a hurried, careless manner, Banffs.]

4. Metaph., to attempt to reconcile assertions or propositions that are dissonant.

"He bade the defender *ranter* the two ends of an inconsistency he was urging together." *Fount. Dec. Suppl.*, iii. 86.

[RANTER, *s.* 1. One who sews or darns in a careless, hurried manner; applied also to one who does any kind of work so, Clydes., Banffs.]

2. A piece of work done in a slovenly hurried manner, *ibid.*]

RANTLE-TREE, RANNEL-TREE, RANLE-TREE, RAN-TREE, *s.* 1. The crooktree, or the beam which extends from the fore to the back part of a chimney, on which the crook is suspended, S.

"The *crook* of a Tweeddale cot-house is a hook at the end of a chain, fixed to a beam called the *rantle-tree* across the vent at some distance above the fire, to be out of its reach, and allow room for the *crook* to be fixed higher or lower on the chain, to suit the pots, &c. hung upon it between and the fire." *Notes to Pennecook*, p. 230.

"I—clam out at the t'ither door o' the coach, as gin I had been gaen out at the lum o' a horse that wanted baith crook an' *rantle-tree*." *Journal from London*, p. 4.

It is not the *roof-tree*, as Sibb. conjectures, but much lower. Qu. Sw. *rundel*, a round building, from the circular form of the chimney in many cottages?

Ran-tree, Fife; *Roost-tree*, Aberd. *id.*

"*Rannel-tree*, cross-beam in a chimney, on which the crook hangs; sometimes called *Rannebank*; North." *Grose's Prov. Gl.*

2. "The end of a rafter or beam," Shirr. Gl.

3. It is also written *randle-tree*; and metaph. applied to a tall raw-boned person, South of S.

"There were some no bad folk among the gypsies too, to be such a gang—if ever I see that auld *randle-tree* of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco—I have a great notion she meant me very fair after a'." *Guy Mannering*, ii. 77.

According to this definition, it may rather be from Isl. *raund*, Su.-G. *rand*, extremity, and *tilia*, A.-S. *thil*, a board, a plank, a joist. It is not improbable, that anciently it was a continuation, or the extremity, of the roof-tree; especially as Su.-G. *roeste*, which seems to enter into the composition of the *synon.* term, *roost-tree*, denotes the upper part of a building which sustains the roof, the gable-end.

RANTREE, *s.* The Mountain-ash. This is the pron. S. B. V. ROUNTREE.

Wedderburn, who was a native of the north of S., uses it.

"*Sorbus sylvestris*, a *ran-tree*." *Vocab.* p. 17.

It is also employed by Ross of Lochlee, the author of the *Fortunate Shepherdess*. But he gives the term, apparently from vulgar use, a pleonastic form, by the addition of *tree*.

I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how,
An' cut me a rock of a widdershines grow,
Of good *rantry-tree* for to carrie my tow,
An' a spindle of the same for the twining o't.

The Rock and the Wee Pickle too.

V. ROUN-TREE.

RANTY-TANTY, *s.*

With crowdy mowdy they fed me,
Lang-kail and ranty-tanty.

Ritson's S. Poems, i. 182.

This is described as a weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf, boiled along with langkail, S. B. Its E. name I have not been able to learn.

2. This is understood in Renfrews. as denoting the broad-leaved sorrel.

In Ayrs. old people still use it in spring instead of greens. Its leaf is said to resemble scurvy-grass.

3. A kind of beverage, distilled from heath and other vegetable substances, formerly used by the peasantry, Ayrs.

RANUNGARD, *s.* Renegado.

—An fals, forloppen, fenyeit feir,
Ane ranungard for geird of geir.

Leg. Ep. St. Andr., Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 309.

RANVERSING, *s.* The act of eversion.

“But it was—a *ranversing* of all the principles of law, to imagine that a personal right, such as an inhibition, &c. could ever be a ground to infer certification in any improbation *contra* real rights.” Fount. Dec. Suppl., iii. 79.

Fr. *renverser*, to overturn, to evert.

RAP, RAPE, *s.* A rope. V. RAIP.RAP, *s.* 1. A cheat, an impostor, S.2. A counterfeit coin; *a mere rap*, S.

Allied perhaps to Su.-G. *rapp-a*, vi ad se protrahere: or Isl. *hroop*, a term applied to very coarse cloth; Lanificium grossum, et crassa fila; G. Andr., p. 124.

RAP, *s.* Haste. *In a rap*, in a moment, immediately, S.

Su.-G. *rapp*, Belg. *rap*, quick, sudden. Hence,

—Honest Jean brings forth *in a rap*
The green-horn cutties rattling in her lap.

Ross's Helenore, p. 116.

To RAP, *v. n.* To drop or fall in quick succession. Thus, tears are said to *come rapping down*, when there is a flood of them, S.

This is evidently the sense of the *v.* as used by Doug., where Rudd. renders it, *raps*, *beats*.

Als fast as rane schoure *rappis* on the thak,
So thik with strakis this campion maist strang
With athir hand fele syis at Dares dang.

Virgil, 143, 12.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping down*,
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.

Ross's Helenore, p. 70.

Su.-G. *rap-a*, praeceps ruo, procido; Isl. id. *hrap-arliga*, praecipitanter.

To RAP *aff*, *v. n.* To go off hastily with noise, S.

“But certainly atween the pistols and the carabines of the troopers that *rappit aff* the tane after the tother as fast as hail, and the dirks and claymores o' the Hielanders,—it was to be thought there was a pair account of the young gentleman.” Rob Roy, iii. 262. Isl. *hrop-a*, ruere, praecipitare; festinare.

To RAP *aff a thing*. To do it expeditiously, Loth.

Rape, O.E. occurs as a *v.*, signifying “to hie, to hasten.”

The folk that escaped on Malcolm's side,
To Scotland tham *raped*, & puplicised it fülle wide.

R. Brunne, p. 90.

To RAP *forth*, or RAP *out*, *v. a.* To throw out with noise and vehemence, S.

The brokin skyis *rappis* furth thunderis leuin.

Doug. Virgil, 74, 13.

In a similar sense it is said, *He rappit out a volley of oaths*, S.

“I am amazed to hear you *rap out* such things; when you cannot be ignorant but the persona to whom you address yourself would put you to shame and silence.” M'Ward's Contend., p. 210.

Both the *adv.* and *v.* undoubtedly correspond with the O. E. *s.* and *v.* “*Rape* or haste. *Festinacio*, *Festinancia*.”—“*Rapyn* or hastyn. *Festino*, *Accelero*.” Prompt. Parv.

RAPE, RAP, *adv.* Quickly, hastily.

Then *Will* as angrie as an ape,
Ran ramping sweiring rude and *rape*
Saw he none uther schift.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 64.

Chaucer uses *rape*, id.

RAP AND STOW. “A phrase meaning root and branch;” Gall. Enc.

Teut. *rappe*, signifies racemus, uva, also, res excerpta. The term *stow* is expl. under the synonym. phrase *Stob and Stow*. That here used may be equivalent to “branch and stump.”

[RAPE, *s.* A rope. V. RAIP.][RAPERIE, RAPEREE, *s.* A rope-work: it is also used as an *adj.*, as, “the *raperee-close*,” the close or entry to the rope-work, Renfrews.]RAPEGYRNE, *s.* The name anciently given to the little figure made of the last handful of grain cut on the harvest field, now called the *Maiden*.

Statuit etiam primipilum unum reliquos praecedentem, in palo autumnalem nymphulam, quam *Rapegyrne* vulgus solet appellare, ad altum gerentem, et ante cameram regis de lecto surgentis clausicum subito fecit insonari, &c. Fordun. Scotichron., ii. 418.

Reaps, A.Bor. denotes “parcels of corn laid by the reapers to be gathered into sheaves by the binders;” Gl. Groae. V. RIP.

It might be deduced from A.-S. *raep-en*, to lead captive, and *girn-an*, to strive, q. to strive to carry off the prize; as the gaining of the Maiden is generally the result of a contest among the reapers. This handful of corn, as well as the feast at the end of harvest, is called the *Kirn*. A.-S. *rip*, however, signifies *harvest*, and *ripa*, *ripe*, a handful of corn, *hripe-man*, a reaper; Su.-G. *repa*, Moes.-G. *raup-yan*, to pluck, applied to ears of corn, Mark, ii. 23. The last syllable may have originally been *kirn*, or of the same meaning. But I can find nothing certain as to the etymon of this word.

A superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *Maiden*. If got by a young person, it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason perhaps, as well as

because it is viewed as a triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as all the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize, waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful which had been concealed. V. MAIDEN.

RAPLACH, RAPLACK, RAPLOCK, REPLOCH,
s. 1. "Coarse woollen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed," Sibb. Gl. S.

Hence *rapplack gray, reproch grey.*

The udir cow he cleikis away,
With hir peur coit of *rapplack gray*.
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 168.

Thair * * * clais, quhilk wes of *reproch gray*,
The vicar gart his clark cleik thame away.
Ibid., p. 65.

2. The skin of a hare littered in March, and killed in the end of the year, Clydes.

Sibb. observes, concerning Su.-G. *rapp*, *Indicat colerem qui inter flavum et caesium medius est, Lat. rarus*. But the colour does not correspond. Perhaps rather from *lock*, *cirrus*, and *rep-a*, *vellere*, q. the *lock* of wool, as *plucked* from the animal, without any selection. Hence,

RAPLOCH, adj. Coarse.

The Muse, poor hizzie !
Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
She's seldom lazy.
Burns, iii. 374.

RAPPARIS, s. pl. Wrappers.

"Item, ane goune of taffatie. Item, ane uther of figourit velvot upoun reid for the nycht. Item, twa *rapparis* ovirgilt with gold, and ane with silver." Inventories, A 1579, p. 281.

As this is part of the "clothing for the Kingis Grace," it evidently belongs to the *nycht gear*.

To **RAPPLE up**, v. n. 1. As a v. n., to grow quickly and in a rank manner; originally applied to quick vegetation, secondarily to a young person who grows rapidly; Loth., Roxb.; also pron. *Ropple*.

2. As a v. a., to do work in a hurried and imperfect manner. One who spins fast and coarse, is said to *rapple up* the lint, S. B.

This is probably a dimin. from *RAP aff*, v. q. v. Su.-G. *raepla up*, *corraders*, from *rap-a*, to pluck. It is applied to the raking together of hay that it may be put into a heap; and may have been transferred to anything done expeditiously.

RAPSCALLION, s. V. RABSCALLION.

RAPT, s. Robbery, rapine; Lat *rapt-us*.

—"Without any ordour of law brought away from thame ane kow whairof he never made restitutione as yet, quhilk is manifest *rapt* and oppressioun not to be sufferit to escaip vnpunishit." Acts Ch. I., Ed. 1814, V. 425.

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RAP WEEL. *Hap weel, rap weel*, come of it what will, whatever be the result, S. A.

--Whilk makes me half and mair afraid

To send this down.

But *hap weel, rap weel*, I will send it,
An' what is wrang, I hope you'll mend it, &c.

Hogg's Poems, i. 91.

"*Hap weel, Rap weel*, a phrase meaning 'hit or miss';" Gall. Enc.

This phrase is also very common in Roxb. If one be warned against any course, if determined to take it, the answer usually given is, "I carena; I'll do it, *hap weel, rap weel*." It may literally signify, "Let it happen well, or let *blows* be the consequence," from *Rap*, a stroke; or perhaps, "whether I succeed by good fortune, or by violence;" Su.-G. *rapp-a*, vi and se *protrahere*. As, in Fife, the phrase assumes the form of *Haup weel, Rake weel*, the origin is left more uncertain. V. HAUP, v.

To **RARE, RAIR, RAR, v. n.** 1. To roar.

—Be the noyis, and the cry
Of men, that slayne and stekyd wars,
That thair herd heyly cry and *rare*,
Thair wyst, thair fays war by thame past.
Wyntown, viii. 26, 124.

Vnder thy feit the erd *rair* and trymbil
Thou moist se throw hir incantatioun.
Doug. Virgil, 117, 15.

A.-S. *rarian*, Belg. *reer-en*.

2. To emit a continued loud report, like that caused by the cracking of a large field of ice, S.

—Swift as the wind,
Some sweep, on sounding skates, smoothly along,
In dinsome clang, circling a thousand ways,
Till the wide crystal pavement, bending, *rairs*
Frae shore to shore.—
Davidson's Seasons, p. 158.

RARE, RAIR, s. 1. A roar, a cry.

Than with ane *rair* the eirth sall ryue,
And swallow them baith man & wyue :
Than sall those creatures forlorne
Warie the hour that thay war borne.
Lyndsay's Warkis, 1592, p. 173.

2. A loud report of any kind; as, a violent eruption, S.

[**RARIN, RARING, s.** and *adj.* Roaring, crying, S.]

To **RAS, v. a.** To raise.

The Kyng of Frawns set hym to *ras*
And set a sege befor Calays.
Wyntown, viii. 40. 3.

To **RASCH, RASHE, RASH, v. a.** 1. To dash, to beat; to drive or throw with violence; synon. *dusch*.

"Suddanly rais ane north wynd, & *raschit* all thair schippis sa violently on the see bankis and sandis, that few of thaim eschapit." Bellend. Cron., B. xv., c. 14. *Ilisa ad scopulos classe, Boeth.*

The lion, wounded by a shaft sticking in his breast, is described as

—Begynnyng to rais his sterne mude,
Reisot of the batal, feirs and wod
Unabasitlie *raschand* the schaft in sounder.
Doug. Virgil, 405, 35.

Frangit, Virg.

The thrid with full gret hy with this
Rycht till the bra syd he yeid,

H 4

And stert be hynd hym on hys sted.
—And syne hym that behynd hym wass,
All magrs his will him gau he rass
Fra be hynd hym, thoct he had sworn,
He laid hym ewyn hym befor.

Barbour, iii. 134, MS.

i.e., he dashed, or violently threw down, the man before him, who had leaped on behind him on his horse.

Race is used in the same sense by Henry the Minstrel. V. RACE.

“Than the bel veddir for blythtnes bleyttit rycht fast, and the rammis *raschit* there heydis to gyddir.” Compl. S., p. 103.

2. To cause to rush, to drive with violence and rapidity.

“There was people that would have given me meat and drink, but the soldiers would say blasphemously, If ye come one foot further here, I shall *rash* my pike through your soul.” Will. Sutherland’s Declar., Wodrow’s Hist. I. App., p. 102.

3. To *rash out*, to blab, to publish imprudently and rashly.

“But, quoth ye, it is good that I hide myself, and not *rash out* all my mind (like a fool), and testimony at once.” Michael Bruce’s Lectures, &c., p. 15.

Teut. *rasch-en*, Su.-G. *rask-a*, festinare.

Rudd. views the word as formed from the sound, in which he is followed by Sibb. With far greater propriety Lye derives *raschand*, as used by Doug., corresponding to *frangit*, Virg., from Isl. *rask-a*, frangere, perdere, corrumpere; Add. Jun. Etym. To this Germ. *reiss-en*, rumpere, is undoubtedly allied; *riss*, ruptura. As, however, *rasch* admits of a more general sense, it may perhaps be viewed as an active use of Su.-G. *ras-a*, praecipiti lapsu ferri. Isl. *ras*, precipitancy in words, counsels, or actions.

TO RASCH, RASHE, v. n. 1. To make any forcible exertion, to rush, S. A.

“Incontinent rais ane terribyll clamour among the Britonis fast *raschand* to harnes to resist this haisty affray.” Bellend. Cron., Fol. 8. b.

“I am maid ane slaue of my body to ryn and *rashe* in arrage & carriage.” Compl. S., p. 193.

“Young men—haue health, habilitie & strength of body to run and ride, *rash* here and there,” &c. Rollocke on the Passion, p. 517.

“To *rashe* through a darg, to perform a day’s work hastily,” Gl. Compl.

This is deduced from “Fr. *arracher*, Teut. *erhaschen*,” *ibid.* But it is evidently synon. with A.-S. *raes-an*, to rush, and may be viewed as of the same stock with Su.-G. *rasa*, mentioned above, which also signifies to run, to make haste; *rask*, Belg. *ras*, quick, expeditious.

2. To pour down; a *raschin* rain, a heavy fall of rain, Lanarks.

This word occurs in an old rhyme, which alludes to an ancient superstition :

O happy is the corpse on quhilk the rain does *raschin*
faw,

And happy is the bride whan the sun shines on them
aw.

[3. To twinge with pain, Shetl.]

RASCH, RASCHIE, RASH, RASHE, s. 1. Dash, collision.

Sa felloun sound or clap made this grets clasche
That of his hugs wecht, fell with sne *rasche*,

The erd dynlit, and al the cieté schuke,
So large feild his gousty body tuke.

Doug. Virgil, 305, 9.

2. The clashing of arms.

Name vthir wise Enee the Trojans here
And Danuus son Turnus samyn in fere
Hurllis togidder with thare scheildis strang,
That for grets *raschis* al the heuinis rang.

Ibid. 438, 12.

Fragor, Virg.

3. A sudden fall, as of rain, Loth., Clydes.; synon. *evendown-pour*.

“*Rash*,” according to Mactaggart, “means a fall of rain attended with wind. ‘Hear to the rain *rashing*,’ hear to it dashing.” Gall. Enc.

I doubt whether it be generally understood as including the idea of wind. O. Fr. *raisse*, pluie abondant.

Rasch is still used for a sudden fall, Loth.

4. A sudden twitch, or twinge of pain, Shetl.

A.-S. *hraes*, impetus.

5. A crowd, Lanarks.

Perhaps from Teut. *rasch-en*, festinare, properare; as it is generally formed by *rushing* or rapid motion; or more directly from Isl. *rask*, tumultus.

RASCH, RASH, *adj.* 1. Agile, active. A *rasch* carle, a vigorous man, Loth. Tweedd.

2. Hale, stout; spoken of persons advanced in life; as, “He’s a *rasch* carl o’ his years,” he is strong at his age, Roxb. This is sounded rather longer than the E. *adj.*

Su.-G. *rask*, celer, promptus, alacer, animosus; Teut. *ghe-rasch*, *id.*; Alem. *rasch*, vivaciter. Haldorson gives Isl. *hraust-r*, fortis, also sanus, as synon. with Dan. *staerk*, (E. *stark*), and *rask*. Su.-G. *ras-a*, praecipitanter festinare, has been viewed as the root.

This and the E. word are both from Su.-G. *rask*, celer, promptus; praiceps. But ours has the primary sense of the Goth. term, whereas the E. *adj.* retains only its oblique signification. V. Ihre in vo. Isl. *hress*, vegetus, robustus; Ol. Lex. Run. *Raskinn*, virilis, et vegetae aetatis, is probably from the same root.

[RASCHIN, RASCHING, s. Rushing, twinging, tingling; as, “a *rasching* o’ pain,” West of S.]

RASCHIT, RESCHIT, *part. pa.* Prob., overrun, crossed.

“Item, ane coit of purpoure satyne, *raschit* all oure with silvir, furnist with hornis.” Inventories, A. 1539, p. 34.

“In primis ane gowne of purpoure satyne, *reschit* all oure with silvir, lynit with martrikis sabill all through furnist with buttonis of the fassoun of the thrissill gold.” *Ibid.*, p. 31.

Raschit oure, perhaps q. over-run, crossed. V. RASCH, v. n. Or from Fr. *raseau*, *reseau*, network; or rather from Fr. *ras* in the phrase *velours ras*, uncut velvet; thus denoting a stuff in which the silver rises above the satin.

RASCH, RASH, s. A rush, S.; [pl. *resschis*, rushes, Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 118, Dickson.]

"Than the scheiphyrdis vyuis cuttit *raschis* and seggis, and gadrit mony fragrant grene meduart." Compl. S., p. 65.

Lyndsay uses a very expressive emblem of security, of a proverbial kind, in which this term occurs—

Jehne vponland bene ful blyith I trow,
Beaus the *rasche* bus keipis his kow.

Warkis, 1592, p. 272.

A.-S. *resc*, juncus; Moes.-G. *raus*, arundo.

RASCHEN, RASIEN, *adj.* Made of rushes; as, a *raschen cap*, a cap of rushes, a *raschen sword*, &c., S.B.

"The straw brechem is now supplanted by the leather collar, the *rashen* theats by the iron traces." P. Alva, Banffs. Statist. Acc., iv. 393.

Whileoms they tented and sometimes they play'd,
And sometimes *rashen* heeds and buckies made.

Ross's Helenore, p. 14.

RASHMILL, *s.* A play-thing made of rushes somewhat in the shape of a water-mill, and put into a stream where it turns round, S. B., also *Rashie-mill*.

We see his sheep thrang nibblin on the height,
Him near the burn, wi' willow-shaded linn,
Dammin the gush, to gar his *rash-mill* rin.

Tarras's Poems, p. 1.

V. RASCH, a rush.

RASH-PYDDLE, *s.* A sort of net made of rushes, Gall.

"*Rash-pyddles*,—fish-wears made of rushes;" Gall. Enc.

RASHY, *adj.* Covered with rushes, S.

I mind it well, when thou could'st hardly gang
Or lisp out words, I cheos'd thee frae the thrang
Of a' the bairns, and led thee by the hand,
Aft to the tansy knew or *rashy* strand.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 104.

[RASE, *s.* A race, current, Barbour, iii. 697. V. RAIS.]

To RASE out, *v. a.* To pull, to pluck.

Tak thir dartis, and sone out of my case
That ilk reungeable arrow thou out *rase*.

Doug. Virgil, 385, 10.

Rasshe is used in the same sense in O. E. "I *rasshe* a thing from one, I take it from him hastily.—He *rasshed* it out of my handes or I was ware." Palsgr. B., iii. F. 333, a.

Rudd. deduces it from Fr. *arrach-er*, id. But it has more immediate affinity to Germ. *reiss-en*, trahere, rapere, Alem. *raz-en*. As it implies the idea of celerity, it may be traced to Isl. *ras*, Su.-G. *rask*, celer, manu promptus.

RASH, *s.* A row, a number, an assortment of such needles as are used in weaving, S. A.

"I was working at the loom, wi' my leather apron on, an' a *rash* o' loom needles in my cuff." Hogg's Wint. Tales, i. 312.

C. B. *rhes*, a row, a series.

[RASH, *s.* A rush: used also as an *adj.*

Green grow the *rashes*, O.

Burns.]

[RASHEN, *adj.* Made of rushes. V. RASCHEN.]

RASIT, *part. pa.* Abashed, confounded, thrown into confusion.

Than Schir Gawyne the gay, gude and gracius

—Melis of the message to Schir Golagrus.

(Befere the riale on raw the renk was neght *rasit*.)

Gawan and Gol., ii. 7.

i.e., "He was not abashed before the nobles that formed a line."

This word, which is not in Mr. Pinkerton's Gl., may be formed A.-S. *reas-an*, to heat down violently; Su.-G. *ras-a*, Isl. *hras-a*, to fall; q. *cast down*, as radically the same with the *v. Rasch*, q. v. Verel. renders Isl. *rask-a*, disturbare.

[RASKIT, *adj.* Applied to corn that has rushed up with rank luxuriance, Shetl. Dan. *rask*, rapid, *raskt*, rapidly.]

[RASMAR, *s.* A corr. of Erasmus, Shetl.]

RASOUR, *s.*

"Aucht small peces of *rasour* of quhite silk begun to sew on & not perfitte." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 218.

Fr. or *ras*, Venice stuff, smooth cloth of gold. We have inverted the phrase.

[* To RASP, RESP, RISP, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To make a sharp grating noise, S.

2. To rub two hard, rough bodies together, West of S., Bauuffs.

3. To graze, ruffle, rub off by contact with a rough surface; as, "He raspit his han' on the wa'," *ibid.*

To *rasp*, expresses the dull, heavy sound of rubbing; to *resp*, a sharper sound, and implies quicker action; to *risp*, a still sharper sound, and quicker action. O. Fr. *rasper*, Fr. *ráper*, to rasp.]

[RASP, RESP, RISP, *s.* 1. The act of rubbing two hard, rough bodies together, *ibid.*]

2. The noise made by such an act, *ibid.*]

[RASPIN, RESPIN, RISPIN, *s.* The same with *rasp*, etc., but implying continuance of the act. *Rispin* indicates a sharp, nipping sound.

RASSE, *s.* A strong current. V. RAISS.

*RAT, *s.* 1. A scratch; as, a *rat with a prein*, scratch with a pin, S.

2. Metaph. a wrinkle.

Alecto hir thrawin vissage did away,
—And hir in schape transformyt of ane trat,

Hir forrett skorit with runkillis and mony *rat*.

Doug. Virgil, 221, 35.

3. The track of a wheel in a road; *cart-rat*, S. B. *rut*, E.

Teut. *reete*, *rete*, *rijte*, rima, incisura, ruptura; canalis; *rijt-en*, findere, rumpere, lacerare. In sense 3. it might seem allied to Su.-G. *ratta*, a path. But perhaps the root is *rad*, a line.

To RAT, RATT, *v. a.* 1. To scratch, S.

2. "To make deep draughts, scores, or impressions, as of any sharp thing dragged along the ground," S. Rudd. V. the *s.*

*RAT, *s.* A wart on any part of the body, S. more properly *wrat*, *q. v.*

RATCH, *s.* Apparently the lock of a musket.

Some had guns with rousty *ratches*,
Some had fiery peats for matches.
Colvil's Mock Poem, P. 1. p. 6.

RATCH, *s.* "The Little auk, Alca Alle;" Orkn.

"In Shetl., *Rotch* and *Rotchie*." Neill's *Tour*, p. 197.
This seems a corr. of the name *Rotjes*, given to this bird in Martin's *Spitsberg*. V. Penn. Zool., 517.

To RATCH, *v. a.* To pull or tear away so roughly or awkwardly, as to cause a fracture. Thus the jaw is said to be *ratch'd* when injured in the pulling of a tooth, Roxb.

Teut. *rete*, rima, fissura, ruptura; *rijt-en*, rumpere, divellere, lacerare; Isl. *ras-a*, nutare, cespitare; *ras*, lapsus; *rask-a*, violare, diruere.

RATCH'T, *part. adj.* Ragged; in a ruinous state; applied to old clothes, houses, &c.

When a house is despoiled of its furniture, or is bare and comfortless, it is said to have a *ratcht* appearance; Berwicks., Roxb.

RATCHEL, *s.* A hard rocky crust below the soil, S. *synon. pan, till.*

Fr. *rochaille*, rocks, rockiness.

RATCHELL, *s.* The name given to the stone otherwise called *Wacken-Porphry*, S.

"Wacken Porphyry.—Scottish *Ratchell*." Headrick's *Arran*, p. 250.

*RATE, *s.* A line or file of soldiers. V. RATT.

*To RATE, *v. a.* To beat, to flog, Loth.

—With taws held ready them to *rate*,
Before the parting hour.—

Lintoun Green, p. 22.

RATH, *adj.* and *adv.* Quick; quickly. V. RATH.

RATH, *adj.* Strange, savage in appearance; a term applied to the owl when decked in borrowed feathers.

Than rewit thir ryallis of that *rath* man,
Bayth Spirituale and Temporale, that kennit the cas.
Houlate, iii. 18, MS.

Erroneously printed *rach*.

A.-S. *rethe*, "savage, fell, rude," Somner.

RATHABITION, *s.* Confirmation; a forensic term, used in the form of Law-borrows.

L. B. *rathabitio*, confirmatio; *rathabere*, pro *ratum habere*, confirmare; Du Cange.

RATHERLY, *adv.* Rather, Gall.

"On the whole, they are *ratherly* respected;" Gall. Enc.

[RATRET, *s.* Retreat, Barbour, xvii. 471: also *retret* in xvii. 460.]

[RAT-RHYME, *s.* 1. V. RATT-RIME.

2. A long speech, a tirade of nonsense, Shetl.]

RATT, RATTE, *s.* A line, a file of soldiers.

"I advanced myself, where there stood a number of gentlemen on horseback, where I found five *ratt* musketeers." Gen. Baillie's Acc., *Battle of Kilsyth*; Baillie's Lett., ii. 273.

"When our general assembly was set in the ordinary time and place, Lieutenant-Colonel Cottrell beset the church with some *rattes* of musqueteers and a troop of horse." *Ibid.*, p. 369.

"He directed also the laird of Haddo and James Gordon of Letterfurie to go to Torrie with a *rate* of musketeers, and bring back John Anderson's four piece of ordnance off his ship lying in the water, with such other arms as they could get." Spalding, ii. 161.

"The laird of Drum directed a *rate* of musketeers to Mr. William Lumsden's house in Old Aberdeen, himself and his wife being both excommunicate papists." *Ibid.*, 194.

Germ. *rat*, series, Su.-G. *rad*, linea, ordo, Dan. *rad of soldater*, a rank or file of soldiers. Alem. *rutte*, *rotte*, turma militaris, L. B. *rut-a*; Schilter. Hence, I suppose, the soldiers of the City Guard of Edinburgh are to this day called *The Town Ratts*; although it would seem, that the phrase is now understood as if it had been ludicrously imposed. However low the term may have fallen in its acceptation, these gentlemen were certainly embodied at first for clearing the town of *vermin*. The word might be introduced from the Swedish discipline; as many of our bravest officers in the seventeenth century had served under the great Gustavus Adolphus.

[RATTAR. A *rattar-ebb*, equivalent to a *redware ebb*, a stream ebb, Shetl.]

*To RATTLE, *v. n.* 1. To talk a great deal loosely and foolishly, to talk with volubility with more sound than sense; often to *Rattle awa'*, S.

Teut. *ratelen ende snateren*, garrere.

[2. To work with energy and speed, West of S.]

To RATTLE *aff*, *v. a.* To repeat or utter with rapidity, S.

[To RATTLE *up*, *v. a.* To knit, sew, build, &c., with energy and speed: generally implying carelessness also. To *rattle down* is used to express the taking down of such work in the same manner, West of S.]

RATTLE, *s.* [1. Noisy, stupid talk.

2. A loud, thoughtless talker; also, a stupid fellow, S.]

3. A smart blow; as, "I'll gie ye a *rattle* i' the lug," S.

4. The death rattle. V. DEDE-RATTLE.

[5. A dash, clank: a sudden smash; as, "The jugs cam' down wi' a *rattle*. West of S.]

RATTLE-BAG, *s.* One who bustles from place to place, exciting alarm on what account soever.

"About this time, as he was preaching,—in the parish of Girvin,—in the fields, one David Mason, then a professor, came in haste trampling upon the people, to be near him. At which he said, There comes the devil's *rattle-bag*; we do not want him here. After this, the said David became officer and informer in that bounds, running through *rattling* and summoning the people to their unhappy courts for non-conformity, at which he and his got the name of the devil's *rattle-bag*." Peden's Life, Howie's Biogr. Scot., p. 495.

The term seems to have originally denoted an instrument used for frightening brute animals, and especially horses in battle. A word of similar import occurs in the Preface to Patten's Account of Somerset's Expedition into Scotland. Speaking of the Pope, he says:

"Our consciences, now quite vnclodg from the fear of his vaine terriuclements and *rattelbladders*, and from the fondnes of his trimtrams, & gugaws, his interdictions, his cursings, hys damnyng to the deuyll, his pardons, his soilyngs, hys plucking out of purgatorie,—oblacions & offerings of otes, images of wax, boud pens & pins, for deliuerance of bad husbands, for a sick kowe, to kepe doune the belly, and when Kytte hadde lost her key," &c. Dalryell's Fragment, xi x.

The same author seems to describe the *rattle-bag* in the account given of the spoils of the Scottish camp after the battle of Pinkey.

"With these, found we great *rattels*, swellyng bygger than the belly of a pottell pot, couered with old parchement or dooble papers, small stenes put in them to make noys, and set vpon the ende of a staff of more than two els long; and this was their fyne deuyse to fray our horses when our horsmen should cum at them: Howbeit, by caus the ryders wear no babies, nor their horses no colts, they could neyther duddle the tone, nor fray the toother; so that this polleece was as witles as their powr forceles." *Ib.*, p. 73.

[RATTLER, *s.* A loud, noisy, talkative person.]

RATTLESCULL, *s.* 1. One who talks much without thinking, *S. q.* who has a *rattle* in his *scull*.

Gin Geerdy be the *rattle-scull* I'm taul',
I may expect to find him stiff and baul'.

Shirrefs' Poems, p. 49.

The *E.* adj. *rattle-headed*, is formed in the same manner.

2. "A stupid, silly fellow," *S.* *Gl. Shirr*.

RATTON, *s.* A rat, *S.* A. *Bor. rottan*, *S. B. Shirr. Gl.*

"Na *rattonis* ar sene in this cuntre; and als sone as thay ar brocht thair, thay de." Bellend. *Descr. Alb.* c. 9.

Thocht *rattonis* euer thame rin, thay tak na cure,
Howbeit thair brek thair nek thei feil na pane.

Lyndsay's Warkis, 1572, p. 72.

This is also used in *O. E.*

With that ranne there a route of *rattons* at once,
And smal mise with hem, me than a thousande.

P. Ploughman, A. iii. a.

Gael. *radan*, *rodan*, *Hisp. raton*, *id. Teut. ratte*, *pl. ratten*; hence *ratten-kruyd*, arsenic.

RATTON-FA', *s.* A rat-trap, *S.* *Gall. Enc.*

RATTON-FLITTING, *s.* The removal of rats in a body from any place they have formerly occupied, *S. O.*

"*Ratton-flitting*, a fitting of rats. Sometimes these animals leave one haunt where they have fed well for a long time, and go to another.—People do not like the rats to disappear thus on a sudden, as the thing is thought to portend nothing good; and sailors will leave their ships if they observe the rats quit them." *Gall. Enc.*

By the Romans rats were deemed ominous in different respects.

"By the learning of the sooth saiers," says Pliny, "observed it is, that if there be store of white ones bred, it is a good signe, and presageth prosperitie. And in truth our stories are full of the like examples; and namely, that if rats be heard to crie or squeake in the time of ceremoniall taking the Auspices and signes of birds, all is marred, and that business clean dasht." *Hist. B. viii. c. 57.*

Elsewhere he says; "The same universall Nature hath given a thousand properties besides unto beasts, hath endued many of them with the knowledge and observation of the aire above, giving us good meanes by them diverse waies, to fore-see what weather we shall have, what winds, what raine, what tempests will follow. They advertise and warne us before-hand of dangers to come, not only by their fibres and bowels—but also by other manner of tokens and significations. When an house is readie to tumble down, the mice go out of it before; and first of all the spiders with their webs fall down." *Ibid.*, c. 28.

Aelian ascribes the power of vaticination to mice for the same reason. *Var. Hist. Lib. i. c. 14.*

It is to be observed, that the ancient naturalist speaks indiscriminately of rats and mice.

The learned Jesuit Gaspar Schott makes both rats and mice take their departure from ruinous houses within the space of three months before they fall. *Murium ritu aedes ruinosas trimestri spatio, ante quam collabantur, deserunt, quod earum compagem dissolvi naturae instinctu praesentiant. Pysic. Curios. L. viii. c. 38.*

RATTONS-REST, *s.* A term used to denote a state of perpetual turmoil or bustle, *Teviotd.*

[RATTON-STAMP, *s.* A rat-trap, *Clydes. V. RATTON-FA'.*]

RATT RIME, *s.* Any thing repeated by rote, especially if of the doggerel kind, *S.*

With that he raucht me ane rell; to rede I begane
The royetest ane ragment with meny *ratt rime*,
Of all the mewis in this mold, sen God merkit man.

Doug. Virgil, *Prol. 239, a. 53.*

This seems the same with *E. rote*; probably connected with *Isl. roedd*, *vox. raeda*, sermo, whence *raedin*, loquax, *dicaulus*, *G. Andr.*; or perhaps *rot-a*, circumagere, because of the constant repetition of the same thing.

RATTS, *s. pl.* A term used both by Dunbar and Kennedy to signify some such treatment of a malefactor, as when, according to our custom, his dead body is hung in chains.

Ill-fart and dryit, as Densman on the *ratts*.

Evergreen, ii. 50.

Quhen thou wryts Densman dryd upon the *ratts*, &c.

Ibid., 68, st. 1.

—The ravins sall ryve out baith thy ein,

And on the *rattis* sall be thy residence.

Ibid., 69, st. 22.

Germ. Belg. *rad* signifies a wheel. *Arm. rat*, *Ir. rit*, *rhotha*, *Alem. rad*, *Lat. rota*, *id. Germ. rad brechen*, to break on the wheel. But the custom, to which the passages quoted undoubtedly allude, is thus

expressed in Belg. *Op een rad gezet*, "set upon a wheel, as murderers or incendiaries, after they are put to death;" Sewel. Alem. *ruet, rota, crux, furca*. V. *Meruet*, Schilter. Dunbar most probably alludes to this custom, in consequence of having seen it on the continent; especially as he speaks of a Densman, or Dane on the *ratts*. For it does not appear that it was known in Britain. Sw. *raadbraka*, to break on the wheel.

From the reply that Kennedy gives to Dunbar's accusation, evidently the person represented as on the *ratts*, is a malefactor. For Kennedy endeavours to ridicule the allusion, by shewing that Densman is an honourable appellation. He plays upon the word, as it not only signifies a Dane, but is a term of respect generally used in Scandinavia. V. DENSMAN.

RAUCHAN, s. A plaid, such as is worn by men, S. *mawd*, synon.

"Lat's see my *rachan*, laddie, an' lat's awa." St. Kathleen, iii. 217.

Su.-G. *rok*, Isl. *rock-r*, tunica, amiculum; *roegg*, pallium, *raugt*, plicatura; Alem. *roch, rohk*; C. B. *rhauchen*; Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, a surtout, Obrien. These terms have been traced to Alem. *ruach*, hirsutus, as the northern nations wore garments made of the skins of animals with the fleece. The Finlanders to this day call a garment of this kind *roucka*, and a bed-covering of the same materials *roucat*. The writers on Roman jurisprudence observe that there was a barbaric garment called *Raga* or *Ragae*, which it was prohibited to wear in the city.

Perhaps a corr. of Gael. *breacan*, id. "The Highland plaid," says Lhuyd, "is still called *Brekan*, and is denominated from its being of various colours." Lett. to the Welch, Transl., p. 20. In Shirr. Gl., however, *riach plaidie* is expl. "dun, ill-coloured plaid." The name may thus originate from the peculiar colour. Gael. *riach*, grey, brindled; *riachan*, any thing grey. Su.-G. *rya*, however, signifies a rug, a garment of shag; gaunace, vestis stratgula villosa; Ihre. This is evidently synon. with A.-S. *reowe*, "laena, sagum; an Irish mantle or rugge, a soldier's cloak;" Somner.

RAUCHAN, adj. Applied to the cloth of which the sailors' coats called *Dreadnoughts* are made, Loth., Peebles.

RAUCHT, RAUGHT, pret. v. 1. Reached; [seized, caught, clutched.]

For hunger wod he gapis wih throttis thre,
Swyth swelleand that morsel *raucht* had sche.
Doug. *Virgil*, 178, 27.

O.E. *raucht*, id.

Botes he toke & barges, the sides togidere knytte,
Ouer the water at lage [large] is, fro bank to bank *raucht*
itte.

R. Brunne, p. 241.

[2. Aimed at, struck, dealt; as "He *raucht* him a blow on the head, West of S.]

A.-S. *rachte*, porrigibat; from A.-S. *rac-an*, *raec-an*.

[RAUCHT, RAUGHT, s. 1. The act of reaching, S.B.

2. A stroke, blow, dash, West of S.]

"Thinks I, an' I sou'd be sae gnib as middle wi' the thing that did nae brak my taes, some o' the chieils might lat a *raucht* at me, an' gi' me a clam-hewit to snib me frae comin that gate agen." Journal from London, p. 8.

It seems properly to denote the act of *reaching out* one's hand to strike; from A.-S. *raec-an*, to reach.

RAUCHTIR, RAWCHTIR, s. An instrument of torture.

His yrins was rude as ony *rawchtir*,
Quhairs he leit blude it was no lawchtir.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 20.

Sibb. derives it from *rauchtis*, which he gives as synon. with *rattis*, rendering it the *gallows*. Dan. *rakker* signifies an executioner, Sw. *skarp-raettare*, id.

RAUCHTER, s. V. RACHTER.

[RAUCHY, RAUCHIE, adj. Foggy, misty, Aysr. V. RAUKY.]

RAUCIE, RAUSIE, adj. Coarse, Clydes.

Teut. *ras-en*, furere, saevire. Isl. *rask-a*, violare, perturbare.

RAUCKED, part. adj. "Marked as with a nail;" Gall. Enc.

RAUCKING, s. "The noise a nail makes writing on a slate;" *ibid*.

RAUCLE, adj. Rash, stout, fearless. V. RACKEL.

To RAUGH, v. a. To reach, Fife,

This, in the guttural sound, resembles Alem. and Germ. *reich-en*, extendere.

RAUGHT, s. The act of reaching, &c. S.B. [V. RAUCHT.]

RAUISANT, part. pr. Ravenous, violent.

"Ande nou sen the deceis of oure nobyl illustir prince Kyng James the fyift,—tha said *rauisant* volfis of Inglond hes intendit ane oniuist veyr be ane sinister inuentit false titil contrar our realme." Compl., S. p. 3.

Fr. *ravissant*, id. from *ravir*, to ravish.

RAUK, adj. Hoarse, Aysr.; a word evidently imported from France, and the same which according to our ancient orthography was *Roulk*, *Rolk*, q. v.

To RAUK, v. a. To stretch, Etrr. For. V. RAK.

To RAUK, RAUK up, v. a. and n. 1. To search, to rummage, Aberd.

2. To *RAUK out, v. a.* To search out, *ibid*.

3. To *RAUK up, v. a.* To put in order, *ibid*.

As the E. v. *Rake* signifies "to search, to grope," this seems to be merely a variety in pronunciation. A.-S. *rac-can*, attingere, assequi.

RAUKY, adj. Misty; the same with *Rooky*.

"*Rauky, Rouky, foggy*;" Gl. Picken. V. RAK.

RAULLION or RULLION, s. "A rough ill-made animal;" Gall. Encycl. V. RULLION.

RAULTREE, RAELTREE, s. "A long piece of strong wood,—placed across *byres* to put the ends of cow-stakes in;" Gall. Enc.; q. *Raivel-tree*, that which is meant for a rail.

RAUN, RAWN, s. The roe of fish, S.

From fountains small Nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of *raonis* do mighty fishes breid.
K. James VI. Chron. S.P., iii. 439.

Johns. says that *roe* is properly *roan* or *rone*. Thus indeed the E. word is given by Skinner; but he expl. it as pl., and equivalent to *roes*, ova piscium. "The water being in such rare trim for the saumon *raun*, be couldna help taking a cast." *Redgauntlet*, i. 125.

Dan. *raun*, Teut. *rogen cines fisches*, Isl. *hrogn*, ova piscium. V. **ROUN**. Hence,

RAUNER, s. A name given to the female salmon, i.e., the one which has the roe. The male is called a *kipper*, Loth. Tweedd.

RAUN'D, part. adj. Having roe; "*Raun'd* to the tail," full of fish, a common phrase with fish-women, S.

Dan. *rognfisk*, a spawner; *rognlax*, the female salmon.

To RAUNG, v. n. To range, especially in a military form.

And thai within, quhen that thai saw
That mengne *raung* thaim sua on raw,
Till thair wardis thai went in hy.
Barbour, xvii. 348, MS.

Edit. 1620, *raying*, i.e., arraying. Fr. *rang-er*, id. Sw. *rang*, ordo, series.

RAUNS, s. pl. The beard of barley, S. B. synon. *awns*, q. v.

RAUNTREE, s. The mountain-ash, Roxb. V. **RAWNTREE**.

RAUP, s. An instrument with three prongs, used in the country for breaking potatoes for supper, Dumfr.

Perhaps originally the same with Teut. *repe*, instrumentum ferreum, quo lini semen stringitur.

To RAUP, v. a. To prepare potatoes in this manner, *ibid*.

RAVE, pret. of the v. to Rive, S.

"*Rave*, did rive or tear;" Gl. Picken.

RAVE, s. A vague report, an uncertain rumour, a story which is not very credible, S. B.

Fr. *reve*, a dream, which seems derived from Germ. *raf-en*, to rant; or Teut. *rev-en*, delirare, ineptire.

[**RAVEAND, part. pr.** Raving, Lyndsay, *Exper. and Courteour*, l. 237.]

RAVERY, s. Delirium; Fr. *resverie*.

"They will endeavour first to distemper this good man, and then, if he shall fall into *ravery* and loss his judgment, they will write down what he says." *Wodrow's Hist.*, ii. 387.

To RAVE, v. a. To take by violence.

"The Duke of York, thinking that he had better occasion to recover the crown, than Henry IV. had to *rave* the same from Richard II. and Leonell's posterity, joynd himself in this conspiracy of thir noblemen, by

whose moyen and assistance he purposed to recover his right and heritage, withholden from him and his fore-beers." *Pitscottie*, p. 59.

Su.-G. *raff-a*, A.-S. *ref-an*, id. V. **REIFE**.

It is also written *Rauc*.

Thairfoir I hald the subject waine,
Wold *rauc* ws of our right.

Battell of Balrinnis, Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 348.

RAVEL, s. A rail. V. **RAIVEL**.

***To RAVEL, v. n.** 1. To snarl up as a hard-twisted thread, S., *Reyle*, synon.

2. To speak in an irregular, unconnected manner; to wander in speech, *Aberd*.

Belg. *revel-en*, to rave, to talk idly.

RAVELLED, part. adj. A *ravel'd hesp*, a troublesome or intricate business, S. *lutricate*.

"You have got a *revel'd hesp* in hand;" *Kelly's S. Prov.*, p. 375.

To *red a ravel'd hesp*, to perform any work that is attended with difficulty, S.

Gin ye hae promis'd, what but now perform?

Amang us all a *ravel'd hesp* ye've made;

Sas now pit tee your hand, and help to *red*.

Ross's Helenore, p. 91.

"Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a *ravelled hasp* on the yarn-windles." *The Pirate*, i. 115.

RAVELS, RAVELINS, RAIVELINS, s. pl. Ravelled thread, S.

RAVELLED BREAD. A species of wheaten bread used in S. in the sixteenth century.

"They had four different kinds of wheaten bread; the finest called *Manchet*, the second *Cheat*, or *trencher bread*, the third *Ravelled*, and the fourth, in *England* *Mescelin*, in *Scotland* *Mashloch*. The *Ravelled* was baked up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all; but in the *Mescelin* or *Mashloch*, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran, and this composition was given to poor people and servants." *Arnot's Hist. of Edin.*, p. 60.

O. Fr. *ravaill-er*, *ravall-er*, to lessen or fall in price; as being cheaper than the bread that had no bran in it.

[**RAVERY, s.** V. under **RAVE, s.**

RAVIN, adj. Ravenous.

The *lesty beuer*, and the *ravin bare*.
King's Quair, C. v. 6.

Fr. *ravineuz*, id.

***RAW, adj.** 1. Damp, and at the same time chill. A *raw day*, a day on which the air is of this temperature, S.

The word is used in this sense, E. But although Johns. quotes several passages in which this is the obvious meaning, he merely expl. it, "bleak, chill;" whereas the predominant idea is that of moistness.

It corresponds to Su.-G. *raadl waeder*, coelum humidum, from *raa*, madidus.

2. Unmixed, as applied to ardent spirits. *Raw spirits*, ardent spirits not diluted with water, S.

Su.-G. *raa*, A.-S. *hreauw*, crudus.

[3. Growing, half-grown, not fully ripe; as, "He's but a raw laddie," West of S.]

[RAW-GABBED, *adj.* Applied to one who speaks with authority on a subject about which he knows little, Shetl.]

RAWLIE, *adj.* 1. Moist, damp, raw; as, "a rawlie day;" when the air is moist, Ettr. For., Upp. Clydes.; perhaps *q. raw-like*, having the appearance of dampness.

2. Growing, not fully grown, Roxb., Gall.

When gladsome spring awakes the flowers to birth,
The spade an' raik was then my fond employ,
To sid my father turning up the earth,
When I at school was but a rawly boy.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 156.

"Rawly, not ripe. *Rawly cheel*, a young lad;" Gall. Encycl. V. RAWLIE.

*RAW, *s.* 1. A row, a rank, S. *On raw*, in order; also, in line of battle. V. SEILDYN.

He driuis furth the stampand hors on raw
Vnto the yolk, the chariots to draw.

Doug. Virgil, 230, 40,

Ad juga cogit equos, Virg.
A.-S. *raewa*, Alem. *ruawa*, id.

2. A kind of street, a row. V. REW.

—"May be ye'll hear o' anither house by the term."
—"That's no likely," replied William, "for the Laird intends to take down the haill raw, as he does na like to see them frae the Hall windows. I wonder what ill it does his een to look at a raw o' bonny cottages, wi' gardens afore the doors." *Petticoat Tales*, i. 229.

3. Apparently used to denote parallel ridges, or the ground of different proprietors lying in *run-ridge*, *q.* in *rows*.

"Wha wad misca' a Gordon on the raws of Strathbogie?" *Ramsay's S. Prov.*, p. 75.

"Argyll marches forward frae Aberdeen to Strathboggie, with an army of horse and foot, having the lord Gordon and his brother Lewis in his company, where he destroyed the haill *Raws* of Strathboggie, cornfield lands, outsgit, insight, horse and sheep," &c. *Spalding*, ii. 247.

[RAWLIE, RAWLY, *adj.* V. under RAW.]

RAWMOUD, *adj.* Expl. "beardless, simple."

Rawmoud rebald, and ranegald rehatior.

Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 68.

q. having a raw mouth.

RAWN, *adj.* Afraid. "I'se warran ye're *rawn* for the yirdin," i.e., "I can pledge myself for it that you are afraid on account of the thunder;" *Lammermuir*.

Isl. *rag-r*, pavidus, timidus, *roegun*, exprobratio timiditatis; *Haldorson*.

[RAWN, *s.* A fragment of a rainbow; called also a *teeth*, i.e., a tithe, Banffs. Swed. *rand*, border, edge, brim.]

RAWN-FLEUK, *s.* The turbot, Frith of Forth.

"*Pleuronectes maximus*. Turbot; *Rawn-fleuk*.—This species is here commonly denominated the *rawn-fleuk*, from its being thought best for the table when in *rawn* or roe: it is sometimes also called *Bannock-fleuk*, on account of its round shape." *Neill's List of Fishes*, p. 12.

[RAWNGE, *s.* A row: another form of *range*, *q. v.*, *Barbour*, x. 379, MS.]

RAWN-TREE, RAUN-TREE, *s.* The mountain-ash, S. A.

"You will likewise find in severall places of the country not far from the toun severall sort of Pinastres, as also a kind of fruit tree called *Cornes*, not much unlike our *raun-tree*." *Sir A. Balfour's Letters*, p. 31.

Mark yon *raun-tree* spreading wide,
Where the clear, bnt noisy burnie
Rushes down the mountain's side.

Hogg's Scot. Pastorals, p. 26.

V. ROUN-TREE.

To RAX, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To stretch, to spread out, to extend, in a general sense, S.

Kilmarnock weavers fidge and claw,
An' pour your creeshie nations;
An' ye wha leather *rax* an' draw,
Of a' denominations.

Burns.

"In the pontificality of Gregory the seventh, he had a long chaine, which yet was further *razed* in that of Vrbhan the second, and his successors, kindlers of that tragical and superstitious warre, for reconery of Jerusalem." *Forbes on the Revelation*, p. 219.

2. To stretch out the body, S.

He raise, and *razed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows;
Then Tindaill heard them reason rude,
And they loot off a flight of arrows.

Raid of the Reidswire, Minstrelsy Border, i. 117.

Carles wha heard the cock had crawn,
Begoud to *rax* and rift.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 270.

3. To reach, hand to, S.; as, "*Rax* me that hammer;" "*Rax* me a spaul of that bubbly-jock to pike."

[4. To strain, overstrain; as, "He *razed* himself' liftin' a box, S.]

5. To make efforts to attain, to strive after.

But naithing can our wilder passions tame,
Wha *rax* for riches or immortal fame.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 321.

6. To stretch, to admit of extension, S.

"Raw leather *razes*;" *D. Ferguson's S. Prov. N^o. 730*.

I have heard it used in the same sense in another Prov. "Sum folk's conscience 'll *rax* like raw leather," S.

RAX, *s.* 1. A stretch, the act of stretching or reaching, S.

To tak a turn an' gi'e my legs a *rax*,
I'll through the land until the clock strike sax.

Morison's Poems, p. 118.

A. Bor. *wrax*, id. V. RAK, *v.*

[2. A strain; also an injury caused by overstraining oneself, S.]

3. An iron instrument consisting of various links, on which the spit is turned at the

fire, and irons; *pl. raxes*, S. "Ane pair of *rax*;" *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 24.

It did ane good to see her stools,
Her boord, fire-side, and facing-tools;
Rax, chandlers, tangs, and fire-shools.
Ramsay, Poems, i. 228.

To RAY, *v. a.* To array, to put in order of battle.

The rang in haist thai *rayit* sone agane.
Wallace, iv. 681, MS.

RAY, *s.* Military arrangement. To *break ray*, to go into disorder.

Rudly to *ray* thai ruschit thaim agayne,
Gret part off thaim wes men of mekill mayne.
Wallace, vii. 819, MS.

Frae credite I crakit, kindnes *brak ray*,
No man wald trow the word that I did say.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 255.

RAY, *s.* "Song, poem;" Gl. Sibb. He adds; "From *rhyme*, as Grew for *Greek*."

This word I have met with no where else.

RAY, *s.*

Thir romanis ar bot riddis, quod I, to that *ray*,
Lede, lere me ane vthir lessoun, this I ne like.
Doug. Virgil, Prol. 239, b. 9.

The meaning of this word is very uncertain. It is most probably, however, a term of reproach, corresponding to a variety of the same kind in this curious Prologue; and may be allied to Su.-G. *ra*, genius, daemon; Isl. *raege*, id. *Raegge watter*, mali genii; or to Isl. *raeg-a*, *raeg-ia*, Su.-G. *roej-a*, accusare, *q. an accusacr.*

Mr. Tooke, I find, views it as the same with *roque*, *g* being softened to *y*; deducing it from A.-S. *wrig-an*, to cover, to cloak. He quotes the term as used in P. Ploughman, Fol. 23, p. 2.

Than draue I me among drapers, my donet to lerne
To drawe the lyser a longe the lenger it semed
Among the riche *rayes* I rendred a lesson
To broche them with a packnedle and plitte togethers,
And put hem in a presse and pynned them therin.
V. Divers. Purley, ii. 228.

RAY, REE, *adj.* "Rude, mad, wild. To go *ray*, to go mad; from Sax. *reth*, ferox, saevus, infestus," Gl. Sibb. V. REE.

RAYAYT, "terrified," Gl. Pink., "same with *rad*," Sibb.

But the passage referred to is the following—

Quhen Schir Aymer, and his menyae
Hard how he *rayayt* the land,
And how that nane durst him withstand;
He wes in till his hart angry.

Barbour, viii. 127.

Edit. 1620, *rioted*.

This is the proper term; *ryotyt* being that in the MS.

RAYEN, RAYON, *s.* A term apparently used to denote the exhalations as seen to arise from the earth.

The subtille motty *rayens* light
At rifts they are in wonne;
The glansing thains, and vitre bright,
Resplends agains the sunne.
—The *rayons* of the sunne we see
Diminish in their strenth.

Hume, Cron. S. P., iii. 386, 390.

Fr. *rayon*, a ray or beam. *Thains* is perhaps allied in sense; A.-S. *than*, madidus, humidus; *thaenian*, madescere.

Perhaps it may denote the gossamer.

RAYNE, *s.* Prob., roes or deer.

Scho tulke some part of white wyne dreggis,
Wounded *rayne*, and blak hen eggis,
And maid him droggie that did him gude.
Legend Bp. St. Androis, Poems Sixteenth Cent. 319.

Probably, *wounded roes or deer*, *q. rayen*, from A.-S. *raege*, damula, capreola, *pl. raegen*; or from *hraen*, capreolus, a kid, a roe.

RAYNE, *s.* A continued repetition. V. RANE.

Denominated from the circumstance of the spit *rax-ing*, or extending, from the one iron to the other.

"The Lord Somerville—when any persones of qualitie wer to be with him,—used to wryte in the postscript of his letters, 'Speates and *Raxes*.'—The steward—being but lately entered into his service, and unacquainted with his lord's hand and custome of wrytting, when he comes to the postscript of the letter, he reads 'Speares and Jacks,' &c. *Memorie of the Somervilles*, Edin. Month. Mag., May 1817, p. 163.

The story is very entertaining; but the mistake brought his lordship into suspicion with James III., as all Somerville's retainers came out in arms to meet him.

[To RAYNGE, *v. refl.* To rank oneself, *Barbour*, xvii. 348.]

[RAYSYT, *pret.* Raised, hoisted, *Barbour*, iii. 695.]

REA, *s.* The sail-yard.

"Antenna, the *rea*." *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 22. V. RA, RAY.

REA, *s.* This word occurs in a prayer, given in Satan's Invisible World, p. 115, as recited in the time of Popery, by persons when going to bed, as a mean of their being preserved from danger.

Who sains the house the night?
They that sains it ilka night.
Saint Bryde and her brate,
Saint Colme and his hat,
Saint Michael and his spear,
Keep this house from the weir;
From running thief,
And burning thief;
And from a[n] ill *Rea*,
That be the gate can gae;
And from an ill wight,
That be the gate can light, &c.

From the sense of the passage, it is most probably the same with Su.-G. *raa*, genius loci, Ihre; a fairy, a fay, Wideg. Hence *Sioeraa*, Nereides, Nymphae, *Skogsræa*, Faunus, Satyrus. This has been deduced from Isl. *rag-r*, daemon.

REABLE, *adj.* Legitimate.

"To persuade the people that he [the Erl of Murray] might be *reable* air to his father, ye preachit euer vnto his death that promiseis of marriage vas lauchful marriage supponand that his father promised to marie his mother, for na vther propose, bot that thair could be na hinderance to the promotion of him vnto the kingdome." *Nicol Burne*, F. 156, b. V. REHABIL, REABLE.

READ, *s.* The act of reading, a perusal; as, "Will ye gie me a *read* of that book?" S.

A.-S. *raeda*, lectio.

READE, *s.* Perhaps, sceptre; or rood, cross.

—There's an auld harper
Harping to the king,
Wi' his sword by his side,
An' his sign on his *reade*,
An' his crown on his head,
Like a true king.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, p. 25.

Sceptre? A.-S. *read*, arundo. Or corrupted from rood, cross; as *Rood-day*, is in some counties pronounced *Reid-day*.

READ FISH. Fish in the spawning state.

V. REID FISCHE.

This term is evidently from *Redd*, spawn, q. v.

* READILY, *adv.* Probably, likely, naturally, S.

"They are printed this day; *readily* ye may get them with this post." Baillie's *Lett.*, ii. 237.

—"Where Scotland and England are mentioned together, England is named first in the MS. contrary to the printed copy, and to what a Scotsman would *readily* have done." Ruddiman's *Advert.* Buchan. Admonition.

To READY, *v. a.* To make ready; as, to *ready meat*, to dress it, Loth.

Evidently an A.-S. idiom; *ge-raed-ian*, parare, to prepare, to dress.

To REAK *to, v. n.* Apparently synonym with *Reik out*, to equip, to fit out, to *rigg*.

"Quhair upone the kingis matie being struckin in great perplexitie, immediatelic tuik op house to Leithe, quhaire he causit *reake* to fyve schippis with all furnitour belonging therto and send thame to Norroway." Belhav. MS. Mem. Ja. VI. fol. 44.

This corresponds with Teut. *loc-recht-en*, apparare, "to prepare, instruct, contrive;" Sewel.

REAKES, *s. pl.* Tricks. To *play reakes*, to play tricks.

"The Lord set all our hearts rightlie on worke: for the heart of man in prayer is most bent to *play reakes* in wandering from God." Z. Boyd's *Last Battell*, p. 731.

Reak signifies a trick or stratagem, as used in the South of S.

To PATCH REAKS, to make up an intrigue, to plan a trick, *ibid.*

Life out at ilka opening keeks,—
Defying a' art's *patching reaks*,
Synne wings away.

A Scott's Poems, p. 107.

This term seems allied to Lancashire *reawk*, to idle in neighbours' houses, T. Bobbins; also to *rig*, now used in a similar way, S.

Phillips indeed gives the phrase to *play reaks*, as signifying "to domineer or hector, to shew mad pranks."

Isl. *hreck-r*, dolus, also nequitia, exactly corresponds; whence *hreckia madr*, subdolus, nequam, *hreckiotr*, id.; also *hreckvis*. Perhaps the origin is *hrek-ia*, pellere, or rather *reik-a*, vagari, whence *reiks-a*, superbe et inflatus feror; *reiks*, elati gressus, G. Andr., p. 196; gressus insolentia, Haldorson.

* REAL, *adj.* 1. Eminently good, in whatever way, S. [Low Lat. *realis*, O. Fr., *real*.]

2. True, stanch, *ibid.*

REAL, *adv.* Eminently, peculiarly; used as equivalent to *very*, which is itself originally an adjective, S. B.

'Mang a' the books which ye've been wearin',
Could ye no sen'

A *real* gude, or unco queer ane,
To your auld frien' f'

Sillar's Poems, p. 58.

REAL, REALE, *adj.* Royal. O. Fr. Hisp. id.

Brute—bygygd in his land a townse,
Yhit *reale* and of gret renowne.

Wyntown, iii. 3. 78.

REALTE', REAWTE', RYAWTE', *s.* 1. Royalty.

—Na thare consent, of ony wys
Prejwdycyale suld be
Til of Scotland the *realte*.

Wyntown, viii. 1. 62.

2. Royal retinue.

3. A certain jurisdiction; synonym with *regality*.

"And this act to be executte—be the offysaris of the lordis of regalyteys vyth in the realme vyth help and supple of the lordis of the *realteys* geyff neyd be." Parl. Ja. II., A. 1438, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.

REAM, REYME, REM, *s.* Cream, S.

"Thai maid grit cheir of—*reyme*, flot quhaye, grene cheis, kyrn mylk." Compl. S., p. 66.

The term is used metaph. in the S. Prov.

"He streaks *ream* in my teeth,"—"spoken when we think one only flattering us." Kelly, p. 136, 137. —"on your gab;" Ramsay.

Methenke this paines sweeter
Than an milkes *rem*.

Legend St. Margrete, MS. Gl. Compl., p. 366.

Nor could it suit their taste and pride,

To eat an ox boil'd in his hide;

Or quaff pure element, ah me!

Without *ream*, sugar, and bohea!

Ramsay's Poems, i. 132.

A.-S. *ream*, Isl. *riome*, Germ. *rahm*, id. The E., as in many other instances, has adopted Fr. *creme*, and laid aside the A.-S. term. Even this, however, seems originally Gothic. Isl. *krieme*, flos, cremor, from *krem-ia*, macerare, liquefacere. Skinner derives Fr. *creme* from Lat. *cremor*. But it is most probable, that even the latter is of Scythian origin; as the more radical term is found in different Northern dialects.

To REAM, REME, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To cream, to take the cream from milk, S. Germ. *rahm-en*, id.

2. To froth, to foam. "Reaming liquor, frothing liquor," Gl. Shirr. A *reaming bicker*, &c. S.

You too, lad, or I'm much mista'en,
Ilae borns the bitter blast alans,
An' kend, what 'tis Grief's cup to drain,
When *reamin* owre!

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 87.

He merely ressaus the *remand* tais,
All out he drank, and quhelmit the gold on his face.

Doug. Virgil, 36, 48, MS.

Not remanent, as in print.

"Thus we say that *ale reams*, when it has a white foam above it;" Rudd, vo. *Remand*. V. TAIS.

"*Remyn* as lycure." Prompt. Parv. The words, *Sumat bat*, are added. But the passage is obviously corrupted; probably misprinted for *Spumo-as*, the second person of a verb being always added to the first, in the Lat. explanation.

3. To be creamed. *Ready to ream*, to be in a state of readiness for being creamed, S.

On skelfs around the sheal the cogs were set,
Ready to *ream*, and for the cheese be het.

Ross's *Helenore*, p. 77.

REAM-CHEESE, *s.* Cheese made of cream, S. B., Lanarks. Germ. *reim-kaese*, id.

[REAM-DISH, *s.* A vessel in which cream is held, S.]

REAMER, REAMIN'-DISH, *s.* A thin shallow vessel, of tin or wood, used for skimming the cream off milk, S.

[REAM-PIG, *s.* Same with *ream-dish*, Banffs.]

[REAMT-MILK, *s.* Milk from which the cream has been separated, Clydes., Banffs.]

REARD, REARDIN', *s.* Noise, report.

"There was so much artillery shot, that no man might hear for the *reard* thereof." Pitcottie, Ed. 12mo. p. 246. V. RARE, and RAID.

[REARDIE, REARIE, REARUM, *s.* A wild frolic, quarrel, riot, West of S., Loth., Banffs.]

REASON, *s.* Right, justice; Spenser, id.

"If they get *reason*, it's thought they are both undone; and none among us will pity their ruin." Baillie's Lett., i. 71.

"The Treasurer—required that his Grace would see justice done on him for libelling in such a place a prime officer of state. The Commissioner promised him *reason*." Ibid., p. 106.

REAVEL-RAVEL, RIVEL-RAVEL, *s.* A confused harangue, a rhapsody.

He making hands, and gown, and sleeves wavel,
Half singing, vents this *reavel ravel*.

Cleland's *Poems*, p. 107.

V. WAVEL.

Belg. *revel-en*, "to rave, to talk idly, by reason of being light-headed; *revelaar*, a raver; *reveling*, a raving;" Sewel. Teut. *ravel-en*, delirare, ineptire; Kilian. The word is the same, in both forms; being a dimin. from Belg. *rev-en*, id. I am much disposed to think that *reavel-ravel*, is originally the same reduplicated term which we now pronounce *Reel-rall*, q. v.; with this difference that the latter is used as an adv.

REAVER, *s.* A robber. V. REYFFAR.

REAVERIE, *s.* Robbery, spoliation, S.

REAVILL, *s.* The same with *Raivel*, a rail.
"To put up a *reavill* of tumber." Aberd.
Reg. Cent. 16.

REAWS, *s. pl.* Royal personages; O. Fr. *reaulx*.

Na be na way the female
Suld be thare chese, gye ony male
Of *Reaws* might fundyn be
Worth to have that realte.

Wynnow, viii. 1. 103.

[REAWTE', *s.* 1. Royalty, royal blood, Barbour, i. 45.

2. Kingdom, realm, *ibid.*, i. 593.

O. Fr. *reiaute*, *reialte*, royalty.]

[REB, REBB, *s.* A large tract of fishing ground, Shetl. Dan. *reb*, *reeb*, a line.]

[REBBICK, *s.* A small tract of fishing ground, *ibid.*; dimin. of *reb*.]

REBAGHLE, *s.* Reproach, Aberd.

Your philosophic fittie fies,—
The ladies will them a' despise,
Gin ye express
The least *rebaghle* ony wise
Upo' their dress.

Skinner's *Misc. Poet.*, p. 188.

Isl. *bag-a*, *inverto*, ex ordine *turbo*; *bagl-a*, *impe-rite* *construere*. *Rebaghle* is most probably a composite from *Bauchle*, q. v., as signifying to treat with contumely.

To REBAIT, *v. a.* To abate, to deduct from the price; Acts Ja. IV. Fr. *rebatt-re*.

—"Princes, vpon necessitie of weiris and vther wechtie effairis hes at all tymes raisit and hechtit the prices of the cunyie: and, as the occasioun of the same wes tane away, thay cryit down and *rebaittit* the same to the first moderate prices." Acts Ja. VI., 1599, Ed. 1814, p. 181.

"Ordanit to *rebaite* als mekil of the pryce, or to resait it again," &c. Aberd. Reg., A. 1541.

Dan. *rabbat*, Teut. *rabet*, an abatement, *rabatt-en*, *concedere partem pretii*.

REBALD, *s.* A low worthless fellow, a rogue, rascal; used as E. *ribald*; pl. *rebaldis*.

Rawmoud *rebald*, and ranegald *rebatour*.

Kennedy, *Evergreen*, ii. 68.

Fr. *ribauld*, Ital. *ribaldo*. These might at first seem derived from Lat. *rebellis*. As the Fr. has borrowed a great deal from the Ital., and the Ital. retains many Goth. terms, perhaps *ribaldo* ought to be immediately traced to Isl. *rifballdi*, tyrannus, G. Andr., p. 197; perhaps from *rifa*, *rif*, rapina, and *balldr*, potens, q. powerful by means of violence or robbery. Ihre deduces Su.-G. *ribalder*, nebulo, from *hrid*, pugna, and *balldr*, audax, as originally denoting soldiers who could be kept under no proper discipline.

REBALDALE, REBALDAILL, *s.* The mob, the rabble.

—Thai, that war off hey perage,
Suld ryn on fute, as *rebaldail*.

Barbour, i. 103, MS.

Isl. *ribbalder*, a multitude of dissolute men. *Fylgir oc mikill fioldi ribballda*; Magna etiam multitudo hominum dissolutorum et cacularum castra sequuntur; Verel. Ind.

REBALDIE, RYBBALDY, *s.* Vulgarity of conversation.

Oft feynyeing of *rybbaldy*
Awalyeit him, and that gretly.

Barbour, i. 341, MS.

O.E. "*Rybaudry*. Ribaldria." Prompt. Parv.

REBAT, s. The cape of a mantle.

—*Rebats*, ribbons, bands and ruffs.
Lapbands, shagbands, cuffs and muffis.

Watson's Coll., i. 30.

V. TUFF.

Fr. *rabat*, a piece of cloth anciently worn by men over the collar of the doublet, more for ornament than use. V. Dict. Trev. Here it is mentioned as a piece of female dress. *Rabat de manteau*, the cape of a mantle; Cotgr.

REBAWKIT, pret. v. Rebuked.

All birdis he *rebaakit* that wald him nocht how.

Houlate, iii. 22.

Rebalkit, MS.

Skinner derives E. *rebuke* from Fr. *rebouch-er*, to stop the mouth; Seren. from Arm. *rebeck*, objurgare, and this perhaps from *re*, and Isl. *beckin*, insultatio.

REBBITS, RIBBITS, s. pl. Polished stones for windows; a term in masonry, S.

Fr. *rabot-er*, to make smooth with a plane.

REBEGEASTOR, s. Apparently a severe stroke with a *rung*; probably a cant term.

I speak of that baleful band,
That Sathan hes sent heir away,
With the black fleete of Norroway:
Of whome ane with her tygers tong,
Had able met him with a rong:
And reaked him a *rebegeastor*,
Calling him many warlds weastor.

Davidson's Kinycancluch, *Melville*, i. 453.

[**REBELLAND, part. pr.** Rebelling; rebellious, *Barbour*, ix. 649, x. 129.]

REBELLOUR, s. A rebel.

"For the resisting of the kingis *rebellouris* in the north lande—it is fully consentit—that thar be liftit & raisit a contribucioun," &c. *Parl. Ja. I.*, A. 1431, *Acts Ed.* 1814, p. 20, c. 1.

To REBET, v. n. To make a renewed attack.

Gret harm it war at he suld he ourset,
With new power thair will on him *rebet*.

Wallace, x. 202, MS.

Fr. *rebat-re*, to repel, to drive back again; or *rebat-re*, to draw back again.

To RE-BIG, v. a. To rebuild.

"General Ruthven—sends down to the town of Edinburgh five articles: 1st, To cast down such fortifications as were *re-bigged*. 2^d, To desist and leave off from any further building." *Spalding*, i. 214. V. *BIG, v.*

To REBOOND, v. n. 1. To belch, S.B.

2. To be in a squeamish state, or to have an inclination to puke; as, "Whene'er I saw't, my stomach," or, "my very heart, just *re-boondit* at it," *Roxb.*

This is obviously a Fr. idiom. *Les viandes nouvelles font rebondir l'estomac*, Prov., "The stomach rises against uncouth (S. *unco*) meats;" Cotgr.

3. It is sometimes metaph. used to denote repentance, S.

REBOURIS. *At rebouris, rebowris, adv.* Cross, quite contrary to the right way; in great dislike.

—He his sistre peramours
Luffyt, and held all at *rebouris*
His awyne wyff, dame Ysabell.

Barbour, xiii. 486.

In MS., evidently by mistake that is used for *at*.

Bot Schyre Willame persaywyd then
His myschef, and him send succowris,
Ellis had all gane at *rebowris*.

Wyntown, ix. 8. 48.

Mr. Macpherson inadvertently refers to O. Fr. *rebouts*, repulse, rude denial; not observing that a *rebours* is used in the very sense which he has given to the S. phrase. [Lat. *reburrus*, rough.]

[**To REBOYT, v. a.** To repulse. V. **REBUT.**]

[**REBOYTING, s.** Repulse, *Barbour*, xii. 339. V. **REBUTE.**]

REBUNCTIOUS, adj. Refractory, Fife.

"Aye, aye, my Leddy, ye hae keepit in your horns weel till now, but ye see the lasses mak us a' a little *rebunctious*." *Saxon and Gael.*, i. 100.

To REBURSE, v. a. To reimburse.

—"That thair servandis—salbe *rebursit* and payit of thair expensis and passage cuming be sey be the Magistrattis," &c. *Acts Ja. VI.*, 1587, *Ed.* 1814, p. 508.

L.B. *reburs-are*, pecuniam à *bursa*, seu crumena, promere; *Gall. rebors-er*, Du Cange.

To REBUT, RABUT, REBOYT, v. a. 1. To repulse, to drive back.

Sais thou I was repulsit and driffe away?
O maist vnwourthy wicht, quha can that say?
Or me justely reprocheing of sic lak,
That I *rebutit* was and doung abak?

Doug. Virgil, 376, 35.

—The gud King gan thaim se
Befor him swa assemblit be;
Blyth and glaid, that thar fayis war
Rabutyt apon sic maner.

Barbour, xii. 163.

In MS. *thaim* is erroneously written for *him*.

2. To rebuke, to taunt.

—A Howlat complend off his fethrame,
Quhill deym Natur tuk off ilk byrd but blame,
A fayr fethyr, and to the Howlat gaiff:
Than he through pryd *reboytit* all the laiff.

Wallace, x. 133, MS.

"Rewis thow," he said, "thow art contrar thin awin?"
"Wallace," said Bruce, "*rabut* me now no mar,
Myn awin dedis has bet me wondyr sar."

Ibid., ver. 595, MS.

Fr. *rebut-er* is used in both senses. *Menage* derives it from *but*, mark, scope, E. *butt*, q. removed or driven from one's aim or purpose; [from *boter*, to push.]

REBUTE, REBUTING, REBOYT, REBOYTING, s. A repulse.

Lat be thy stout mynde, go thy way but lak,
With ane mare strang *rebute* and driue abak.

Doug. Virgil, 375, 24.

RECAMBY, s.

"That Johnne Auchinlek, &c. sall releif & kep harmles & scathles—Robert bischop of Glasgw &c. of the payment of the soume of twa hundredth fourtj ducatis—of the *recamby* ilke foure moneth of twa yeris of ilke x ducate a ducate; for the quhilkis the said reuerend faider—[are] plegis & dettoris," &c. *Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1489, p. 129.

The term in its form would seem compounded of *re*, again, and L.B. *cambi-are*, to exchange. In its sense,

it conveys the idea of interest, or of a fine for delay of payment of the principal.

To **RECAINT**, *v. n.* To revive from debility or sickness, Clydes.

[**RECAINTIT**, *pret.* Decanted, discharged, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4370.

Span. *canto*, edge, *recantar*, to turn back the edge, to drain of by inclination. From the same root comes *S. cant*, to turn on edge.]

To **RECEIPT**, *v. a.* 1. To receive, to give reception to.

"How soon the table understood how the barons were *receipted* in Aberdeen, they shortly caused ward Mr. Thomas Gray, &c. until payment were made of their fine of 40,000 merks." Spalding, i. 156.

2. To shelter an outlaw or criminal; a juridical term, *S.*

"Proclaims letters of intercommuning against the Clanchattan, that none should *receipt*, supply or intercommune with them." *Ibid.* i. 5.

—"Whoso happens after publication hereof to *receipt* or entertain any of these fugitives,—shall be reported enemies to the good cause," &c. *Ibid.*, i. 273. **V. RESETT.**

RECEPISSE, *s.* A receipt.

"Schortlie thairefter the pest come in Edinburgh, and Sarvais wrait to me gif I wald he suld send the movables to my hous, and gif my *recepisse* of it, conforme to the Quenis and Regentis mandment." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 185.

Fr. *recepissé*, "an acquittance, discharge, or note, acknowledging the receipt of a thing;" Cotgr.; from Lat. *recipisse*, to have received.

RECESSE, *s.* Agreement or convention.

"The lordis—counsellis my lord governour to causs all the jowellis and baggis, being in the coffir at was takin furtht of Temptalloun, be deliverit to the Quenis graicis commissioneris and procuraturis, as pertening to hir, efter the forme and tenor of the *recesse* maid be ambaxiatouris of this realme, and procuraturis and commissioneris of Inghland thairapoun." Inventories, A. 1516, p. 21, 22.

L. B. *recess-us*, codex deliberationum in dictis seu conventibus habitatum; ideo sic dictus, quod scribi soleat antequam à conventibus *recedant* proceseres congregati. Du Cange. He adds, that the term is chiefly used concerning the deliberations held in the imperial diets; hence the phrase, *Recessus imperii*, Fr. *reces* de l'empire.

RECH, *adj.* Fierce, Wallace, iii. 193, Edit. Perth. **V. RETH.**

RECHAS, *s.* A term used in hunting.

The huntis thei hallow, in hurstis and huwes;
And bluwe *rech*as; ryally thei ran to the ro.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 5.

Rechase, Skinner. "Hunter's music," Gl. Pinkerton. It seems to be a call to drive back the game, from Fr. *rechass-er*, to repell.

RECHENG, **RECHENGES**, **RECHENE**, *s.* Perhaps, exchange, or interest due for money borrowed.

"In the accioune—be Robert bischop of Glasgw agane Henry Levingtoun—ffor the wrangwis detencioun—of twelf skore of ross noblis aucht to him;—

and als for the withhaldin fra him of the *recheng*, interest, dampnage & expensis sustenit be the said reuerend faider extending—to—xij^{xx} of ross noblis.—Decrettis that the said Henrj sall content & pay to the said reuerend faider the *rechengeis*, & interest, dampnagis, and scathis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1489, p. 130. *Recambion* had been first written. This is deleted, and *rechengeis*, &c. substituted. *Rechene*, *ibid.*, p. 131.

The word is obviously from Fr. *rechange*, interchange, *rechangé*, interchanged, exchanged. Whether it here properly respects the difference of exchange, appears doubtful. It seems rather synonym. with *interest*, i.e., the interest due for money borrowed.

RECIPROUS, **RECIPROUSS**, **RECIPROQUE**, *adj.* Reciprocal.

"The band and contract to be mutuale and *reciprouis* in all tymes cuming betwixt the prince and God, and his faithful people," &c. Robertson's Rec. Parl., p. 796.

—"Mutual and *reciproque* in all tymes coming betwixt the prince and God," &c. Buik Univ. Kirk. V. M'Grie's Life of Knox, i. 447.

—"Ande as thair craif obedience of thair subjectis, sua the band and contract to be mutuale and *reciprouis* in all tymes cuming betuix the prince and God and his faithful people." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, App. Ed. 1814, p. 39.

RECIPROQUILIE, *adj.* Reciprocally.

"To be ratifeit and apprevit—and consentit vnto *reciproquilie* be his maiestie and my lord daulphin his sone," &c. Acts Mary, 1558, Ed. 1814, p. 505.

From Fr. *reciproque*.

[To **RECK**, *v. a.* and *n.* To reach, stretch, extend; to hold out, transmit; as, "*Reck* me the skûnie," Shetl.; synonym. *rax*. Dan. *rekke*, id.]

RECK, *s.* Course, tract, Border.

"In the middle of the river [Tweed], not a mile west of the town, is a large stone, on which a man is placed, to observe what is called the *reck* of the salmon coming up." Pennant's Tour in S., 1769, p. 51, N.

Teut. *reck-en*, tendere, extendere, Su.-G. *rek-a*, *vagari*, exspatiari.

RECKLE, *s.* A chain; *Rackle*, *S. B.*

"Himself was clad in ane ryding py of black velvet, with—ane faire blowing horne, in ane *reckle* of gold borne and tipped with fyne gold at both the endis." Pitscottie's Cron., p. 190.

The passage is greatly altered in Ed. 1728,—"*and* four blowing horns, with both the ends of gold and silk," &c., p. 78. **V. RACKLE**, id.

To **RECOGNIS**, **RECOUGNIS**, **RECOGNOSCE**, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. In its more ancient sense, a forensic term used in relation to a superior, who returned to his fee, or claimed it again as his own, in consequence of any neglect of service or act of ingratitude on the part of the vassal.

"Gif it happenis the vassall or possessour, to quhom the lands ar sauld, to commit ane fault or crime, quhairby he tynis & forefaultis the lands: the superior hes entresse & regresse to the property of the lands, and may *recognosce* the samin, and as it were the second time vindicate to himselfe the propertie thereof." Skene de Verb. Sign. vo. *Recognition*.

2. "The term came afterwards to be used in a more limited signification, to express that special casualty, by which the fee returned to the superior, in consequence of the alienation made by the vassal of the greatest part of it to a stranger, without the superior's consent." Erskine's Inst., b. ii. t. 5, sec. 10.

"In the actione—persewit be David Hepburne of Wachtoune agane Williame erle Merschell anent the landis of Brethirtoune, pertening to the said David, and *recognist* bi the said William erle Merschell for alienacioune without consent of the owlord as wes allegit: And to here the landis of Brethirtoune *recognist* be the said erle.—The lordis consalis the kingis hienes to lat the said landis to borgh to the said David *recognist*, as is abone writtin, to be broikit and joisit be him, efter the forme of his charter & sesing schewin & product before the lordis; becauss the said erle Merschell wes of tymes requirit to lat thaim to borgh, and schew na ressonable causis quhy he aucht nocht to lat thaim to borgh, nor wald nocht lat thaim to borgh." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1488, p. 103.

Neither Du Cange, nor Carpentier, gives any example of L.B. *recognoscere* being used in this sense.

3. To acknowledge, to recognise.

"And this crown [matrimonial] to be send with twa or thre of the lordis of hir realme, to the intent that the maist cristin king, and king dolphine hir husband, may vnderstand with quhat zele and affectioun hir subjectis ar myndit to obserue and *recognos*, hir said spous." Acts Mary, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 506.

"It is but casual to a man to fall in an offence, but to amend, *recognosce* and condemn his fault, it is a great gift and benefit of God." Pitscottie, Ed. 12mo, p. 74.

4. To reconnoitre.

"I was told of a little river did lye two miles from us, which was not passable but at one bridge where I went to *recognosce*, and finding it was so, I caused them to breake off the bridge." Monro's Exped., P. II. p. 5.

In this sense, the term seems formed immediately from Lat. *recognoscere*, instead of Fr. *reconnoitre*, like the E. synonyme.

- RECOGNICIONE, s. The act of a superior in reclaiming heritable property, or the state into which the lands of a vassal fall, in consequence of any failure on the part of the vassal which invalidates his tenure, S.

["Item the samyn tyme [4th Feb., 1473], to Penny-cuke masare, passande to the schireffis' of Fife, Forfarc, and Abirdene, with lettres vndir the priue sele for the *recognicione* of the Bischope of Sanctandros temporalite, and to retour the names of the personis that brek the first *recognicione*, to his expensis, xxx. s." Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i. 47, Dickson.]

"*Recognition* properly in the practicque of this realme, is quhen ony vassall, or free tennent, bald and his lands be service of warde and relieue, sellis and annalies all and hail his landes with their pertinents, or the maist pairt thereof, without licence, consent, or confirmation of his over-lorde. In the quhilk case, all and hail his saidis landes, als well not annalied, as annalied,—may be recognosced and resaid in the superiours handes, and baith the propertie and possession theirof perteinis to him, to be bruiked or disponed be him at his pleasure." Skene, ut sup.

Skene states a variety of cases in which the right of recognition belongs to the superior; on the ground of *non-entresse*, non-payment of the *relieue*, fugitation, contention as to succession, for service due, or neglect of payment of the yearly duty.

[To RECONFORT, v. a. To encourage, Barbour, ix. 97. Fr. *reconforter*.]

[RECONFORTING, s. Comfort, encouragement, Ibid., xi. 499.]

[To RECONSALE, v. a. To reconcile, Ibid., ix. 740, Lat. *reconciliare*.]

[RECOOLED, *pret.* Recoiled, drew back, Ibid., xiii. 217, Herd's Ed. Fr. *reculer*, to move back.]

[*To RECORD, v. a. To tell, relate; part. pa. *recordyt*, *ibid.*, i. 72.]

RECORDOUR, s. A wind instrument.

The rote, and the *recordour*, the ribus, the rist. *Houlate*, iii. 10, MS.

Sibb. expl. *recordar*, "a small common flute;" E. *recorder*.

O. E. "*Recorder*, litell pype. Canula." Prompt. Parv.

To RECOUNTER, v. a. 1. "To demur to a point of law, or to contradict some legal positions of the adverse party,—thus producing in the cause what is technically termed a *wager* or *weir of law* (*Vadiatio legis*)."

"Quhare twa partiis apperis at the bar, and the tane strek a borgh apone a weir of law, the tother party sal haf leif to be avisit, gif he wil ask it, quethir he wil *recounter* it or nocht, as is forsaid. Ande gif he *recounteris* the borgh, & strenthis it with ressonis, he & his party removit the court." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1429, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 18, c. 7.

2. To turn the contrary way, to reverse, to invert; a technical term among tradesmen, S. B.

RECOUNTER, s. One who opposes the admission of a pledge in a court of law.

"And gif—ane or baith—cum nocht agayn to the dome geving of the decrete, quha sa at the dome is gevin agayn sal remain in ane vnlaw of the courte, ande tyme the accioun of the quhilk the borgh & the *recounter* was fundyn, neuer to be herde na haf remede to agaynsay that dome." Ibid.

—"For the quhilk the borgh was fundin, and the *recounter* neuer to be hard," &c. Ed. 1566, fol. 20, b.

"And thar be excepciouns ane or ma proponit, & tharuppon borowis & *recounteris* fundin, & dome gevin & falsit & again said,—than sal the partijs bathe pas again to the next Justice are," &c. Parl. Ja. III., A. 1471, *ibid.*, p. 101.

"The word *Recoutir*," used as a *v.* and also as a *s.*, "is meant as a translation of the barbarous forensic terms *Recontriare* and *Recontrariatio*. The term *Recontriare* was in use long before the date of the Act of Ja. I., 1429;—which seems intended merely to allow to the contradicting party the benefit of advice before venturing to make his *Recounter*, and thereupon offering his *borgh*, pledge, or surety."

Recontrariatio fuit valoris, et dictus Matheus remanet in amerciamiento. MS. Reg. Burg. Aberd., A. 1399.

For the explanation of these terms, I am indebted to one thoroughly acquainted with subjects of this nature,—Thomas Thomson, Esq., Deputy Clerk Register.

To **RECOUNTIR**, *s.* To encounter. Fr. *rencontrer*.

The awaward in that while
To *recountir* the first perile,
First than entrit in the pres.
Wyntown, ix. 27. 396.

[To **RECOUR**, **RECURE**, *v. n.* To recover, to regain health. Fr. *recouvrer*, Lat. *recuperare*, *id.*]

[**RECOUR**, **RECOVERYNG**, **RECOVERY**. Barbour, ii. 543, iii. 16.]

To **RECOURSE**, *v. a.* To rescue.

“Mamilius was haistilie *recoursit* be ane weing of Latinis.” Bellend. T. Liv., p. 135.
Fr. *recourir*, *id.*

[**RECREATIOUN**, *s.* Revival, Lyndsay, The Dreime, l. 1090.]

To **RECRUE**, **RECREU**, *v. a.* To recruit.

“That this kingdome may be enabled to—*recru* the armie sent forth, if neid beis,” &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, VI. 62.

—“Then having *recrued* his armie againe out of Westphalia, he then marched on Stoade, and relieved it before Generall Tott his nose, that lay before it, and about it.” Monro’s Exped., P. II. p. 137.

Fr. *recroître*, to re-increase.

RECRUE, **RECREW**, *s.* A party of recruits for an army.

—“To enact that no leavies,—companies, or *recru*es of souldiouris, be licenciat—to be sent out of this kingdome,” &c.—“That thair be ane restraint of all levies and *recru*es of souldiouris,” &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 390.

Fr. *recrue*, “a filling up of a defective company of souldiers;” Cotgr.

[**RECRYAND**, *adj.* Recreant, owing to be a coward, cowardly, Barbour, vi. 258, xiii. 108. O. Fr. *recrèant*, “tired, toyled, faint-hearted,” Cotgr.]

To **RECULE**, **RECOOL**, *v. n.* To recoil, to fall back; Fr. *reculer*.

And he ful feirs, with thravin yult in the start,
Seand the sharp poyntis, *reculis* bakwart.
Doug. Virgil, 306, 54.

To **RECUPERATE**, *v. a.* To recover, to regain, Aberd.; a forensic term from Lat. *recuperare*.

RECURE, **RECOUR**, *s.* Recovery, redress, remedy; Fr. *recours*.

And by him hang thre arowis in a case.—
The third of stele is schot without *recure*.
King’s Quair, iii. 22.

Chancer uses the same term, expl. *recovery*. V. **RESCOURS**.

RECURELESSE, *adj.* Irremediable, beyond recovery.

“The head, beast, and false prophet, are cast in the lake of fire and brimstone, and that a liue: to shew a most horrible and *recurelesse* iudgement, by allusion to that of Sodome; and of Core, Dathan, and Abiram, who went downe aliuie in the pit.” Forbes on the Revelation, p. 208.

To **RECUSE**, **RECUSS**, *v. n.* To refuse. “He *recusit* the said Juges;” Aberd. Reg. V. 18.

“And geyff the schirra *recuss* to do his offyce, or be necligent, or perciall [partial], that the party spulyhet sall complenyhe to the leutenen on the schirraye,” &c. Parl. Ja. II. A. 1438, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 32.
Lat. *recusare*, Fr. *recuser*, *id.*

To **RED**, **REDD**, **REDE**, **RID**, *v. a.* 1. To clear, to make way, to put in order, S. [A.-S. *hreddan*, to rid, deliver.]

And oure the watty, of purpos,
Of Forth he passyd til Culros:
Thare he begowth to *red* a grownd,
Quhare that he thowcht a kyrk to found.
Wyntown, v. 12. 1180.

Wyth swerdis dynt behuffis vs perfay
Throw amyddis our inemys *red* our way.
Doug. Virgil, 329, 20.

In this sense Rudd. expl. the following passage—

Thys Dardane prynce as vycourt thus in were
Sa mony douchty corpis has brocht on bere,
Amyd the planis ryddand a large gate,
As dois ane routand ryuere *rede* on spate.
Ibid., 330, 44.

But *rede* here seems not to be a *v.* but the *adj.* *red*, i.e. in such a state of inundation as to be highly discoloured.

The large wod makis placis to thare went,
Buskis withdrawis, and branchis al to rent,
Gan rattling and resound of thare deray,
To *red* thare renk, and rowmes thaim the way.
Doug. Virgil, 232, 25.

i.e., to clear their course; as we still say, to *red* the road.

Thus quhan thay had *reddit* the raggis,
To roume thay wer inspyrit;
Tuk up thair tapis, and all thair taggis,
Furth fure as thay war fyrit.
Symmye & His Bruder, Chron. S. P., i. 360.

To *red*, or *red up* a house, to put it in order, to remove any thing out of the way which might be a blemish or incumbrance, S.

—Another forward unto Bonny-ha,
To tell that there things be *redd up* and brow.
Ross’s Helenore, p. 125.

“Your father’s house,—I knew it full well, a hut, and a ben, and that but ill *red up*.” Statist. Acc. xxi. 141, N.

To *red up*, also signifies, to put one’s person in order, to dress.

Right well *red up* and jimp she was,
And woers had fow mony.
Ransay’s Poems, i. 273.

She’s ay sac clean *red up* and brow,
She kills whene’er she glances.
Ibid., ii. 205.

“To *rede* marches betwixt two contending parties, i.e., to fix the true boundaries of their possessions; and figuratively, to compose differences, to procure peace.” Rudd. V. MERE, a. 2.

2. To clear in the way of opening, to free from any thing that stuffs or closes up; as,

to red a syvour, to clear a drain; to red the brain or head, to free it from hardened snot, S.

The goodwife sits an' spins a thread,
And now and then, to red her head,
She takes a pickle snuff.

W. Beattie's Poems, p. 31.

3. By a slight obliquity, to separate, to part combatants, to quell, S. South of E. id. Gl. Grose.

Heich Hutchoun with ane hissil ryss
To red can throw thame rummil.

Chr. Kirk, st. 16.

"To redde two at a fray or quarrel, i.e., to separate them, which he who does very often gets (what we proverbially call) the redding stroak, i.e., a blow or hatred from both;" Rudd. To red a pley, S. To redd parties, id.

He held, she drew; for dust that day
Mycht na man se ane styme

To red thame.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 15.

"Gif it sall happen ony person or persons, to be hurt, slaine, or mutilate in redding, and putting sindrie, parties meetand in armes, within the said burgh of Edinburgh; they alwaies redding the saidis parties with lang weapons allanerly, and not be schutting of hagbuttes and pistolts, at ony of the parties;—the saidis Provest and Baillies,—sall be nawaies called, troubled, persewed or molested criminallie, nor civilie therefore." Acts Ja. VI., 1593, c. 184. Murray.

To red the cumber, id.

Up rose the laird to red the cumber,
Which could not be for all his boast;—
What could we doe with sic a number?
Fyve thousand men into a host.

Raid of Reidswire, Minstrelsy Bord., i. 118.

"Red the cumber,—quell the tumult." Ibid. N.

Rid is used in the same sense; as, to rid a plea.

"This, I fear, be a proclamation of red war among the clergy of that town; but the plea, I think, shall be shortly rid." Baillie's Lett., i. 46. Hence, Ridder, one who endeavours to settle a dispute, or to bring parties at variance to agreement.

"One night all were hent to go [to England] as ridders, and friends to both, without riding altogether with the parliament." Ibid., p. 381.

4. To loose, to disentangle, to unravel, S. redd, South E. id.

This being said, commandis he eury fere,
Do red thare takillis, and stand hard by thare gere.

Doug. Virgil, 127, 44.

This is the sense given by Rudd. It may, however, signify, to put their tacklings in order.

"Fools ravel, and wise men redd," Ramsay's S. Prov., p. 26.

5. To free one's self from entanglement; as, to red one's feet: to smooth and set in order; as, to red the hair: used also in a moral sense, S. Of one who has bewildered himself in an argument, or who is much puzzled in cross-examination, it is often said, He couldna red his feet. Perhaps the immediate allusion is to one bemired.

To red a ravell'd hesp, to unravel yarn that is disordered, S.; used also metaph. V. RAVELLED. This corresponds to Sw. reda en haerfwa, to disen-

tangle a skain. To red the head, or hair, to comb out the hair, S.

Some redd their hair, some maen'd their banes,
Some bann'd the bensome billies.

Christmas Da'ing, Skinner's Misc. Poet, p. 134.

The A.-S. phrase is similar; Geraedde hire feax; Composuit crines suos. Bed, 3. 9. from geraediam, parare.

This also is quite a Gothic idiom. Su.-G. reda ut sit haar, crines pectine explicare; Isl. greida har sitt, id. For both Su.-G. red-a, and Isl. greid-a, signify, explicare, extricare. V. Ihre in vo., p. 409. Hence a redding-kaim. V. KAIM.

6. To disencumber; the same with E. rid; with the prep. of or from subjoined; part. pa. redd.

"Scho determinit presently to red him of his calamiteis, hir self of irksomnes, and hir adulterer from feir." Buchanan's Detect. C. iii. a.

"These and suche uther pestilent Papistes, ceassit not to cast faggotis in the fyre, continuallie crying, Fordward upon these Heretyikes; we sall ance red this realm of thame." Knox's Hist., p. 129.

"The Congregatioun and thair Cumpanie,—sall remove thameselsh forthe of the said toun, the morne, at ten houris befor None, the 25th of Julii, and leive the sam voyde and redd of thame and thair said Cumpanie." Ibid., p. 153.

7. To save, to rescue from destruction.

—And quhen the man
Saw his mantill ly brynnand than,
To red it ran he hastily.

Barbour, xix. 677, MS.

Redd is still used in this sense, South of S.

"He maun take part wi' hand and heart, and weel his part it is, for redding him might have cost you dearer." Guy Mannering, iii. 266, 267; i.e., delivering him, freeing him from his assailants.

8. It is used as a reflective v., in relation to the act of persons who remove from a particular place.

"Hir Majestie ordanis, with avyse, of the Lordis of her secret counsalle, letteris to be direct to heraldis, masseris, pursevantis and messengeris, charging thame to pass, and in hir Hienes name and autorite command and charge the said Johne Gordoun,—and all utheris havaris, haldaris, keparis and detenaris of the houssis and forteressis underwritin, to delyver the houssis and forteressis of Findlater and Auchindowne, and ather of thame, to hir Grace's Officiar, executor of this charge, to quhome hir Grace gevis commissioun to ressaif the samyn, and to remoil, devoid, and red thame [i.e., themselves], thair servandis and all utheris being therein furth of the samyn," &c. Rec. Priv. Counc., 1562. Keith's Hist., p. 225.

9. To overpower, to master, to subdue.

The fyr owt syne in bless brast;
And the rek raiss rycht wondre fast.
The fyr our all the castell spred,
That mycht na force of man it red.

Barbour, iv. 132, MS.

Red, in this sense, is allied to A.-S. raed-an, regere, gubernare; Su.-G. raad-a, Isl. rad-a, Alem. raet-an, Germ. rat-en, id. Isl. rad, potestas, victoria.

- [To RED THE CRAP. To scold, to rebuke, to snub; liter., to void the stomach, i.e. to expend one's bile, Banffs.]

To RED THE MARCHES. To settle or clear up any controverted point by nice and accurate distinctions, to settle a quarrel or an argument, S.

—"Our Remonstrances, Mr. Gillespie, and many others, have *redd marches*, so well, that they have left nothing for us to do, but to put our seals to what they have left on record." Soc. Contendings, p. 70.

To RED UP. To reprehend, to rebuke sharply, to scold, S.

As this seems to be a figurative use of the phrase, as signifying to put one's person in order,—*to set a person in his claise*, has precisely the same sense, Aberd. In the same manner is the E. v. *to dress* used in S.

RED, REDD, *s.* 1. Clearance, removal of obstructions, riddance, separation.

Beffor the yett, quhar it was brynt on breid,
A red thai maid, and to the castell yeid,
Strak down the yett, and tuk that thai mycht wyn.

Wallace, viii. 1075. MS.

In Edit. 1648, altered to *path*.

Reddin is used in the same sense by James I.

Thay thrang out at the dure at anis,
Withouittin ony *reddin*.

Pebblis to the Play, st. 14.

2. Order, the act of setting in order, S. Isl. *raud*.

3. Rubbish, S. V. OUTREDD.

"Gif thair be ony that layis ony *red* of housis, or cairnis of stanis, or yit lime or sand, upon the King's gait, stoppand the passage thair of, langer nor ane yeir and day unremovit." Chalm. Air, Balfour's Pract., p. 588.

[4. Ability to do work with energy and speed, S.

5. A *red up*, a *reddin up*, a putting to right, a setting in order; a cleaning, washing, &c. West of S.]

RED, REDD, *adj.* 1. Put in order, cleared; as, *The house is redd*, S. A.-S. *hraed*, paratus.

2. Clear, not closed up, not stuffed, S.

3. Rid, free, S.

But to get *red*, the lad contrives a sham,
To send her back for something he forgot.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 45.

For sum of thame wald be weil fed,
And lyk the quenis laideis cled,
Thoch all thair barnes suld bleir.
I trow that sic sall mak ane red
Of all thair paks this yeir.

Maitland Poems, p. 282.

4. [Active, able to accomplish much.] Often used in the same sense with E. *ready*, S.B.

5. Distinct; as opposed to confusion, either in composition or delivery of a discourse. One who delivers an accurate and distinct discourse is said to be *redd of his tale*, S.B.

This is nearly allied to Su.-G. *redigt tali*, oratio clara; A.-S. *hraede spraece*, ready speech.

VOL. III.

[REDDANS, *s. pl.* V. REDDINS.]

REDDER, RIDDER, *s.* 1. He who endeavours to settle a quarrel or broil, or to bring parties at variance to agreement, S.

"One night all were bent to go [to England] as *ridders*, and friends to both, without riding altogether with the parliament." Baillie's Lett., i. 381.

"That while the pannel was attacked by Blyth with a drawn durk, the pannel was in his own defence with a drawn bayonet, and that in the mean time the defunct, interposed as a *redder* between them, did casually receive the wound libelled." Maclaurin's Crim. Cas., p. 54.

"They kept the appointment, and were an hour on the place before any *redders* came; so that they had leisure enough to have fought, if they had been willing." Guthry's Mem., p. 261.

"'But, father,' said Jenny, 'if they come to lounder ilk ither as they did last time, suld na I cry on you?' 'At no hand, Jenny; the *redder* gets aye the warst lick in the fray.'" Tales Landl., ii. 71, 72.

2. One who settles a dispute by force of arms.

"He may be called stout, before the maker of a quarrell at home, who once drawing a sworde, when he knowes of twentie parters, or *redders*, is there called stout; but when he comes abroad to the warres, at first, the thundering of the cannon and musket roaring in his eares makes him sicke, before he come neere danger, as I have known some." Monro's Exped. P. II., p. 70.

[3. A comb, Shetl. Isl. *rada*, Swed. *reda*, to disentangle.]

REDDER'S LICK. The stroke which one often receives in endeavouring to part combatants, South of S. *Redding-straik*, synon.

—"The friend will scarce be the better of being beside Father Ambrose—he may come by the *redder's lick*, and that is ever the worst of the battle." The Abbot, i. 159.

REDDER'S PART. Synon. with *Redder's Lick* S. A.

"*Redder's Blow*, or *Redder's Part*, a blow or hatred from both parties;" Gl. Sibb.

[REDD-HAN', *s.* A clearance, riddance, S.]

REDD-HAN'T, REDD-HANDIT, *adj.* 1. Including the idea of activity and neatness, Ang., Perth., Ettr. For.

"Rachel, who was always awake to the craft of housewifery, suggested that—it mithna be amiss to try Tibbie Macreddie, poor thing, she was amaist if no a' thegither weel; an' a *redd handit* cummer she was." Glenfergus, iii. 51. V. RED, v. a. to clear, &c.

[2. Without much to do, idle, Banffs.]

3. Having almost nothing to support one, West of S. Banffs.]

REDDING, REDDIN, RED, *s.* 1. Rescue, recovery.

"Our soueraine lord—findis nathing mair intolerabill nor the deidlie feidis—vpoun treu men, for the slauchter, taking, &c. of the saidis theiffis, brokia

men and soirnaris, taking and bringing thame to justice, or in the defence and *redding* of treu mennis guidis stowin and reft fra thame," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1581, Ed. 1814, p. 218.

[2. Clearance, riddance, West of S.]

3. Separation, adjustment, settlement, *ibid.*]

REDDINS, REDDINGS, REDDANS, *s.* 1. Clearance. *To hae reddins of anything, to get clear of it; E. riddance.*

He scarce had reddins of the door,
When tangs flew past him bummin', &c.
MS. Poem.

[2. The combings, odds and ends left over, West of S., Banffs.]

REDDING-STRAIK, *s.* The stroke which one often receives in attempting to separate those who are fighting, *S. V. REDDER'S LICK.*

Kelly improperly writes *ridding stroke*.
"He who meddles with quarrels, gets the *ridding stroke*," p. 159.

"Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not? Beware of the *redding-strike!* you are come to no house o' fair strae death." Guy Mannering, ii. 89.

V. the v. It is also called "*redding blow or redder's part*," Sibb. Gl.

RED-KAIM, REDDIN-KAIM, RID-KAIM, *s.* A wide-toothed comb for the hair, Dumfr.

REDMENT, *s.* The act of putting in order; *a redment of affairs*, a clearance where one's temporal concerns are in disorder, *S.*

REDSMAN, *s.* 1. One who clears away rubbish; a term particularly applied to those who are thus employed in coal-pits, Loth.

[2. One who interferes to separate those who are fighting, or to settle a dispute, West of S.]

To RED, REDE, *v. a.* 1. To counsel, to advise, *S. read, A. Bor.*

O rede, O rede, mithir, he says,
A gude rede gie to me;
O sall I tak the nut-browne bride
And let faire Annet bee?
—Ise rede ye tak fair Annet, Thomas,
And let the browne bride alane.
Lord Thomas, Ritson's S. Songs, ii. 188, 189.

The word is common in O. E.

Of help I haf grete nede, my werre is not alle ent,
To wite what ye me rede, I set this parlement.
R. Brunne, p. 283.

A.-S. *raed-an*, Isl. *rad-a*, Su.-G. **raud-a*, Teut. *raed-en*, Alem. *rat-an*, Germ. *rat-en, rath-en*, id. Moes.-G. *ga-raginoda*, gave counsel, *ragineis*, a counsellor. *Ihre* supposes that *g* is used for *d*.

As the *v.* in A.-S. Teut. and Germ., which signifies to counsel, is written in the same manner with that denoting conjecture and divination, it is probable that it was originally used to signify counsel, from the respect paid to the oracular declarations of the priests.

2. To judge, to determine one's fate.

Off comoun natur the courss be kynd to fulfill,
The gud King gaif the gest to God for to rede.

Houlate, ii. 12, MS.

i. e., "rendered up his spirit to God, that it might be judged by him."

3. To explain, to unfold; especially used with respect to an enigmatical saying. *Red my riddle*, is a phrase which occurs in old S. Songs.

In an Eng. copy of Lord Thomas, we find

Come riddle my riddle, dear mother, he said,

Percy's Reliques, iii. 69.

This the learned editor supposes to be "a corruption of *reade*, advise."

"But ye maun read my riddle," she said;

"And answer my questions three;

"And but ye read them right," she said,

"Gae stretch ye out and die."

Minstrelsy Border, iii. 276.

Su.-G. *raad-a, red-a, explicare, interpretari; Germ. rat-en, exponere, docere.*

To red a dream, has a similar sense.

Last ouk I dream'd my tup that bears the bell,

And patis the snaw, out o'er a high craig fell,

And brak his leg.—I started frae my bed,

Awak'd, and leugh.—Ah! now my dream is red.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 9.

This sense, although nearly allied to that of giving counsel, may be directly traced to the primary one, of divining; as it was the business of him, who was supposed to possess a prophetic spirit, to expound what was obscure. *Ihre* accordingly views Su.-G. *red-a*, as synon. with A.-S. *araed-an*, to prophesy. Somner, when explaining A.-S. *raed-an*, to conjecture, says; "Hence our *reading*, *i. e.*, expounding of riddles." In the same sense, *S.* we speak of *reading dreams*, A.-S. *raedan swaefan*, somnia interpretari; of *reading cups, reading fortunes*, &c.

It would seem indeed, that A.-S. *raed-an*, *legere*, (whence the *E. v.* to *read*, in its common acceptation), primarily denoted what was considered as a supernatural power; and is therefore, as commonly used both in A.-S. and *E.*, to be viewed as bearing only a secondary sense. For its Isl. synon. *rada*, has this signification. *Rada runer*, *Magiae secretas literas exponere*. It was transferred to what must have been viewed by the unlearned as very difficult, the explanation of the poems of the Scalds, which were not only written in Runic characters, but generally in language highly figurative and enigmatical: *Rada risur*, Scaldorum carmina explicare. Hence *radning, disciplina. V. Verel. Ind.*

4. To discourse, to speak at large.

—Mekill off him may spokyn be.

And for I think off him to rede,

And to schaw part off his gude dede,

I will discryve now his fassoun,

And part off his condition.

Barbour, x. 276, MS.

Sa did this King, that Ik off reid.

Ibid., ix. 101.

V. RADNESS.

It seems to be used in the same sense by Wyntoun.

Or I forthire nowe procede,

Of the genealogi will I rede.

Cronykil, ii. 10, Rubr.

Arbace als the kyng of Mede,

Of qwham before yhe herd me rede,

Ryflyd Babylon that yhere,

That Procas in Rome begrowth to stere.

Ibid., V. Prol., 22.

This sense is nearly allied to that of explaining or unfolding. It might also seem to be radically the same term with that used to denote counsel. For, to speak, to discourse, is merely to bring forth the counsels of the mind.

5. "To suppose, to guess," Gl. Shirr. S. B.

I find that it has also been used in this sense by O. E. writers. "I rede, I gesse; Je diuine.—Rede who tolde it me, and I wyll tell the trouthe." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 335, a.

Although I have met with no other written example of this sense, it is undoubtedly very ancient. A.-S. *raed-an*, *araed-an*, "to conjecture, to divine, to guess, to *reed*; a word which to this day we use for explaining of riddles;" Somner. This sense is retained in Glouc. "At what price do you *read* this horse?" Gl. Grose, i.e., what, do you conjecture, was the price of it? Hence *araed*, a prophecy; *raedels*, or *riddle*, as such predictions were delivered in dark and enigmatical language; Alem. *reda*, an oracle; Teut. *ghe-raeden*, a prophet; vaticinator, expositor aenigmatis; *raed-en*, Germ. *rat-en*, conjicere, divinare, hariolari. This term, in times of heathenism, was most probably used to denote the oracles delivered by priests.

REDE, REIDE, RAD, s. 1. Counsel, advice, S.

The King, eftre the gret journé,
Throw *rede* off his consaill prius
In ser townys gert cry on hycht,
That quha sa clemyt till haf rycht
To hald in Scotland land, or fe,
That in thai xii moneth suld be
Cum, and clam yt.

Barbour, xiii. 722, MS.

—And may you better reck this *rede*,
Than ever did th' adviser.

Burns, iii. 213.

[But this is likewise used in E:—

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede*.

Shak.]

2. Fate, lot; synon. with *weird*.

Quhy hes thow thus my fatall end compassit?
Allace, allace, sall I thus sone be deid
In this desert, and wait nane other *reid*?

Pallice of Honour, i. 5.

It may, however, signify, "know no other counsel."

3. Voicé, cry, shout.

The cler *rede* among the rochis rang,
Through greyn branchis quhar byrdis blythly sang,
With joyus voicé in hewynly armony.

Wallace, viii. 1188, MS.

Editors, not understanding this word, have used such liberties with the verse, as not only to change the meaning, but to make nonsense of it; as in Edit. 1648, 1763, &c.

The fresh *river* among the rocks *rang*.

4. Perhaps religious service.

Syne all the Lentern but les, and the lang *Rede*,
And als in the Advent,
The Soland stewart was sent;
For he coud fas the firmament
Fang the fische deid.

Houlate, iii. 5, MS.

From the mention of Lent and Advent in connexion, one might at first suppose that the month of March were meant; A.-S. *Hraed*,—*Hraeth-monath*, id. so called, either from *Rheda*, a goddess of the Saxons, to whom they sacrificed in this month; or from *hraed*, paratus, because by this time they made preparation for agriculture, navigation, and warlike expeditions, from which they rested during winter. Bede, who calls this *Rhed-monath*, suggests another derivation; from A.-S. *hrelh*, ferus, saevus, because of the storms

that generally prevail during March. For this reason, it might seem that Holland might call it *the lang rede*; as its severe weather often retards the spring, and checks the ardour of the husbandmen.

The term, however, appears rather to denote the multitude of religious services used in the church of Rome during Lent.

Both these senses are supported by ancient authorities. Isl. *roedd*, *raud*, vox, loquela; *raeda*, sermo, a speech, a discourse; *Fogur raeda*, pulchra et placida oratio; Verel. Ind. Su.-G. *raede*, Franc. *reda*, Germ. *rede*, id. A.-S. *raed* is also rendered sermo. Lye quotes one example from Lib. Constit., p. 148. *Raed weametta*, sermonis iracundia.

REDE, *adj.* Aware; q. counselled, Fife.

I like na kempin—ye're no *rede*
What ills by it I've seen.

A. Douglas's Poems, p. 123.

REDLES, *adj.* Destitute of counsel; as denoting the disorderly situation of an army surprised during sleep.

Redles thai rais, and mony fled awsy;
Sum on the ground war smoryt quhair thai lay.

Wallace, viii. 361, MS.

In Edit. 1648 and 1673, *reklesse*; but not according to the MS.

A.-S. *raed-leas*, *rede-leas*, consilii expers; also, *praeceps*, "headlong, unadvised;" Somner. Su.-G. *raadloes*, Isl. *radlaus*, id.

WILL OF REDE. Destitute of counsel, at a loss what course to take, bewildered.

And quhen he wyst that he wes ded,
He wes sa wa, and *will of reide*,
That he said, makand iwill cher,
That him war lewer that journey wer
Wndoue, than he sua ded had bene.

Barbour, xiii. 478, MS.

Wyll of rede, Doug. Virgil, 61, 41.

Will of rede is purely Gothic. Su.-G. *willradig*, inops consilii; a *will-a*, errare, quasi dicas, cujus incerta vagantur consilia; Ihre.

RED, *adj.* Afraid. V. RAD.

But Davie, lad, I'm *red* ye're glaikit;
I'm tauld the Muse, ye hae neglectit.

Burns, iii. 373.

REDDOUR, s. Fear, dread.

And forther eik, sen thou art mad becum,
Ceis not for to pertrubill all and sum,
And with thy fellound *reddour* thame to fley,
The febil mychtis of your pepill fey,
Iuto batal twyis vincust schamefully,
Spare not for tyl extol and magnify.

Doug. Virgil, 376, 54.

Leg. *felloun*, as in both MSS.

Rudd. renders it "violence, vehemency, stubbornness."

Su.-G. *raedde*, timor; *raed-as*, timere. Ihre observes that the A.-Saxons have prefixed *d*, whence *draed*, E. *dread*. V. RADDOUR, under RAD.

RED, REDD, s. 1. Spawn. *Fish-redd*, the spawn of fish; *paddock-redd*, that of frogs, S.

Wow, friend, to meet you here I'm glad,
Wham I'd ne'er seen sin' time o' *redd*.

The Two Frogs, A. Scott's Poems, p. 46.

Germ. *walrad*, sperma ceti. *Rad*, according to Wachter, pro semine est vox Celtica. Boxhorn., in Lex. Antiq. Brit., *rhith*, genitale sperma. Sibb., vo. *Paddow-redd*, refers to Teut. *padde-reck*. (Kilian writes *padden-gherack*.) But there is no affinity.

2. The place in which salmon or other fish deposit their spawn, S. A.

With their anouts they form a hollow in the bed of the river, generally so deep, that, when lying in it, their backs are rather below the level of the bed. This is called *the redd*. When they have deposited their spawn, they cover it with sand or gravel. Some suppose that this is the reason of their being called *Reid fische*. But this is a mistake. V. REID FISCHER, and RUDE, s. 2.

To RED, v. n. To spawn, S.

REDE FISCHER. Salmon in the state of spawning, S.

"Anentis *rede fische* it is ordanyt," &c. Parl. Ja. II., A. 1457, Acts Ed. 1814, p. 51.

Under the article REID FISCHER, I have supposed the denomination to originate from the *red* colour of the fish; especially induced by the authority of so excellent a naturalist as the late Dr. Walker. But finding that *Rede* is the orthography of the MS., I hesitate greatly whether the phrase does not strictly signify "fish throwing out their *redd* or spawn," especially as I find that Isl. *reid-ur* denotes a female fish: *Piscis fœmina, trutta, salmo, &c.*

RED, s. The green ooze found in the bottom of pools, Roxb.

Isl. *hrodi*, purgamentum, quisquiliæ; or rather C. B. *rhid*, which not only signifies sperm, but what "oozes, or drains;" Owen.

To REDACT, v. a. To reduce.

"That the Queen therefore was now returned, and they delivered of the fears of *redacting* the kingdom into a province, they did justly esteem it one of the greatest beneficia that could happen unto them." Spotswood's Hist., p. 179. The word is also used by Wyntown.

Formed from the Lat. part. *redact-us*.

REDAITIN, s. A savage sort of fellow, Ayr.

"I have been aye hyte at sic *redaitins*, whase moolie gear is atween them and their wits," &c. Ed. Mag. April 1821, p. 351. V. REID ETIN, and EYTYN.

To REDARGUE, v. a. To accuse.

"When he had *redargued* himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger." Pitscottie, Ed. 12mo., p. 19.

RED-BELLY, RED-WAME, s. The charr, a fish, S. B. *Salmo Alpinus*, Linn.

"Loch-Borley affords, in great abundance, a species of trouts called *Red Bellies*, and in Gaelic, *Tarragan*." P. Durness, Sutherl. Statist. Acc., iii. 579.

The Gael. name of the *charr* is written *tar deargan*, *Ibid.*, p. 522, *tarr dhiargan*, or "the fish with the red belly;" *Ibid.*, xiii. 513. Its C. B. name, *torgoch*, as we learn from Pennant, signifies *Red Belly*." Zool., iii. 260.

"This lake abounds with *charr*, commonly called *red wames*." P. Moy, Invern. Statist. Acc., viii. 504.

For the same reason, the *redness* of its belly, in Sw. it is called *roeding*, and in Lapland *raud*. Faun. Succ. N^o. 124.

REDCAP, s. A spectre with very long teeth, believed to haunt old castles, Roxb.

Now, *Redcap* he was there,
And he was there indeed,

And he was standing by,
Wi' his red cap on his head.
And Redcap gied a yell,
It was a yell indeed,
That the flesh 'neath my oxters grew cauld,
It grew as cauld as lead.
And Redcap gied a girn,
It was a girn indeed,
That my flesh it grew mizzled for fear,
And I stood like a thing that was dead.

Auld Sang.

This is probably the same with "*Redcowl* in the castle of Straththirym." *Antiquary*, i. 197.

Lord Soulis he sat in Hermitage castle,

And beside him old *Redcap* sly;

"Now, tell me, thou sprite, who art meikle of might,

"The death that I must die."

"*Redcap*, is a popular appellation of that class of spirits which haunt old castles. Every ruined tower in the South of Scotland is supposed to have an inhabitant of this species." *Minstrelsy Bord.*, ii. 360, 361.

[RED-CLOSE, s. The gullet, the stomach; "*doon the red-close*," over the throat, into the stomach, eaten, West of S. synonym. "*Craig's close*." V. RED-SEUCH.

REDCOAL, REDCOLL, s. Horse radish, Clydes.; the same with *Rotcoll*, q. v.

"*Raphanus rusticanus, red-col.*" *Wedderb. Vocab.*, p. 18.

RED COAT. A vulgar name for a British soldier, from the colour of his uniform, S. During the rebellion it was distinctly applied to those who served King George.

"'Merciful goodness! and if he's killed among the *red coats*!'—'If it should sae befall, Mrs. Flockhart, I ken ane that will na be living to weep for him.'" *Waverley*, ii. 289.

"Colonel Talbot—is held one of the best officers among the *red coats*; a special friend and favourite of the Elector himself, and of that dreadful hero, the Duke of Cumberland, who has been summoned from his triumphs at Fontenoy, to come over and devour us poor Highlanders alive." *Ibid.*, iii. 30. V. BLACK WATCH.

RED COCK-CRAWING. A cant phrase for fire-raising, South of S.

"'Weel, there's ane abune a'—but we'll see if the *red cock craw* not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day dawning.'—'What does she mean?' said Manmering to Sampson in an under tone. 'Fire-raising,' answered the laconic Dominic." *Guy Manmering*, i. 39.

REDDAND, s. The bend of the beam of a plough at the insertion of the coulter, Clydes.

Perhaps of A.-S. origin, from *raeden*, *raedenn*, regimen; q. what regulates the motion of the plough.

REDDENDO, s. "The clause of a charter which expresses what duty the vassal is to pay to the superior;" a forensic term, S. Dict. Feud. Law.

"It takes its name from the first word of the clause, in the Latin charter." *Bell's Law Dict.*

Reddendum is the form of the word in the law of E. V. JACOB.

REDE, RED, adj. Red, glowing; implying fierce, furious, in the following passages. [*Red-wud* is still used in Ayr. in the same sense.]

Wallace commaund till all his men about,
Na Sotheron man at thai suld lat brek out;
Qihat euir he be reskewis off that kyn
Fra the rede fyr, him self sall pass tharin.

Wallace, vii. 428, MS.

—The rede fyr had that fals blud ourgayne.

Ibid., ver. 470, MS.

I found this idea on the use of the synon. phrases *bryme fyr*, and *woode fyr*.

The *bryme fyr* brynt rycht braithly apon loft.

Ibid., ver. 439, MS.

—Nocht was lewynt mar,

Bot the woode fyr, and beyldis brynt full bar.

Ibid., ver. 512, MS.

A.-S. *redd*, red with the sense of *reth*, *rethe*, *ferox*, *ferus*, *saevus*.

REDE, s. The name given to some being, apparently of the fairy kind, S. A.

“The editor recollects to have heard the following [rude burlesque verses], which he will not attempt to explain:

‘The mouse and the louse, and little *Rede*,
‘Were a’ to mak a gruel in a lead.’

“The two first associates desire little *Rede* to go to the door, and ‘see what he could se.’ He declares that he saw the *gay carlin* (as the phrase is pronounced) coming,

‘With spade, shool, and trowel,
‘To lick up the gruel.’

“When the party disperse;

‘The louse to the claith, and the mouse to the wa’,
‘Little *Rede* behind the door, and licked up a’.”

Gl. Compl., p. 318.

This may possibly be allied to Isl. *rad*, a demon, or genius, a general name given to the genii supposed to preside over certain places; as *skogs-rad*, the genius of the wood, *bergs-rad*,—of the mountain, &c., from *rad-a*, imperare.

Or *rede* may signify counsel: and the verses may be viewed as an apologue intended to show that a little wisdom or prudence, is preferable both to greater power, and to celerity in flying from apparent danger.

[**REDE, s.** Counsel, advice; expression, voice. V. under **RED, v.**]

REDEARLY, s. “Grain that has got a heat on sometime or other;” Gall. Encycl.

[**REDE-GOOSE, s.** V. **ROOD-GOOSE.**]

REDENE, s. Apparently, prose.

And I haif red mony quars,
Bath the *Donet* and *Dominus que pars*,
Ryme maid, and als *redene*,
Bath Inglis and Latene:
And ane story haif I to reid,
Passes *Bonitatem* in the creid.
Bannatyne, MS. ap. Minstrelsy Border, i. CLXI.

This seems to be formed from A.-S. *raedan*, the plur. of *raeda*, lectio, q. readings, or, according to the ecclesiastical term, lessons. Here, then, the lessons read are distinguished from rhyme, because they were in prose.

REDEVEN, s. Expl. “the evening of Beltane,” Moray; perhaps rather the eve of

Beltane, or the evening preceding that day. V. **REID-EEN.**

RED LAND. Ground that is turned up with the plough; as distinguished from *ley*, or from *white land*, S.

“There’s mair whistling than *red land* ;” a proverbial phrase, borrowed from its being customary for ploughmen to whistle, while engaged at the plough, for keeping both themselves and their cattle in good spirits. It is applied to those who make more noise than progress, in any thing in which they are employed; or, who, in discoursing, have more sound than sense.

“A great dust arising out of the fallow earth and *red land*, through which they were marching, so that none could see another, they brake order and began to flee.” Pitscottie, Ed. 1728, p. 195. *Rid land*, Ed. 1814, p. 499.

“‘Me partner thee I’ said the damsel,—‘there’s mair whistling than *red land* wi’ thee, my sclender chield.’” Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1821, p. 400.

REDLINS, adv. 1. Readily, Kinross.

2. Sometimes as signifying perhaps, probably; equivalent to E. *readily*, *ibid.*, Fife; sometimes used in this sense, S.

This is formed like *Backlins*, *Blindlins*, &c. V. the termination **LINGS**.

RED-NEB, s. The vulgar name for the kidney-bean potatoe, South of S.

“Various other potatoes, both of the early and late kind, have been tried, of all of which, next to the common white, the one in greatest esteem is the *red-neb*, which I suspect to be the same known in England by the *pink-eye*.” Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 97.

Pink-eyes and common whites are good,

Aff lighthish soil;

And *red-nebs* too, the wale o’ food,

When seasons smile.

A Scott’s Poems, p. 153.

To REDOUND, v. a. 1. To refund.

“And the takaris to *redound* all proffeittis that thay haue takin vp of thay landis, agane to the king for all the tyme that thay haue thame.—And the takaris and possessouris to heir thame decernit to *redound* all proffeittis,” &c. Acts. Ja. VI., 1574, Ed. 1814, p. 90.

This might at first view seem to be the E. v. or Fr. *redond-er*, id., used in a transitive sort of sense, q. to cause to return. But I rather think that it is from Fr. *redonn-er*, to return or give back again.

[2. As a v. n., to resound, echo, re-echo.

Lat never spair the poulder nor the stanis,

Quhais thundring sound *redound* sall in the sky.

Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1780.

Lat. *re*, and *undare*, to surge or sound like a wave.]

[**REDOUTTIT, adj.** Dreadful, terrible, redoubted, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 358. Fr. *redoubté*.]

RED SAUCH, s.

“A species of willow, known by the name of *red saugh* or *sallow*, is esteemed next in value to ash, oak, and elm, and brings 1s. 6d. or 1s. 8d. [per foot].” Agr. Surv. Roxb., p. 120. V. **SAUCH**.

REDSCHIP, s. Furniture, apparatus.

"Ane Norroway yaucht, callit the James, with her hail *redschip graicht*." Aberd. Reg., A. 1565.
Redschip graicht, furniture in readiness; for *graihit*.
 Teut. *reed schap*, praeparatio, apparatus.

[RED-SEUCH (ch gutt.), s. The stomach, Banffs.]**RED-SHANK, s.** Apparently used as a nick-name for a Highlander, because of his bare legs.

I answer, with that *Red-shank* sullen,
 Once challenged for stealing beef;
 I stole then [them] from another thief.
Cotwil's Mock Poem, P. ii. 52.

This term, I find, was used as early as the time of Spenser.

"Hee [Robert le Bruce] also, to worke him the more mischiefe, sent over his said brother Edward with a power of Scottes, and *Red shanks* into Ireland; where by the meanes of the Lacies, and of the Irish with whom they combined, they gave footing." State of Irel. Works, viii. *Got footing*, Ed. 1715.

In an earlier work, the term, by a strange misapprehension, is generally applied to the Picts in contradistinction from the Scots or Highlanders.

"A priest and abbot notable by his habit and religious life called Columban cam from Ireland into Britany to preache the word of God to the *Redshanks* that dwelt in the North, that is to say to those that by high and hideous ridges of hylles were disseuered from such *Redshanks* as dwelt in the south quarters. For the southerne *Redshanks*," &c. Stapleton's Bede, B. iii., c. 4. *Picti* is the word used in the original. In B. i. § 1 and 12, he uses *Pictes* in the text, and explains it by *Redshanks* in the margin.

The term is also used by Hollinshed. He says "that in the battle of Bannockburn were three thousande of the Irish Scots, otherwise called Kateranes or *Redshanks*; these no lesse fierce & forward than the other (the borderers) practised and skilfull." Hist. of Scot., 318.

Sir W. Scott gives the following account of the reason of this name. "The ancient buskin was — made of the undress'd deer hide, with the hair outwards, a circumstance which procured the Highlanders the well-known epithet of *Redshanks*." Notes to *The Lady of the Lake*, lx. lxi.

But John Eldar, the native of Caithness, to whose authority our elegant Minstrel refers, does not give this as the reason of the name; but accounts for it from the Highlanders going "bare-legged and bare-footed."—"Moreover," he says, "wherefore they call us in Scotland *Redshanks*, and in your Grace's dominion in England *Roughfooted Scots*, please it your majesty to understand, that we of all people cau tolerate, suffer, and away best with cold: for both summer and winter, (except when the frost is most vehement,) *going always barelegged and barefooted*, our delight and pleasure is not only in hunting of red-deer, wolves, foxes, and *grazes*, whereof we abound and have great plenty; but also in running, leaping, swimming, sporting, and throwing of darts. Therefore, in so much as we use, and delight, *so to go always*, the tender delicate gentlemen of Scotland call us *Redshanks*."

He goes on to shew, that the other designation originates from the buskins which the cold of winter obliged them to wear.

"And again in winter, when the frost is most vehement, (as I have said), which we cannot suffer bare-footed, so well as snow which can never hurt us, when it comes to our girdles, we go a hunting; and after that we have slain red-deer, we flay off the skin

by and by, and setting of our bare foot on the inside thereof, by want of cunning shoemakers, by your Grace's pardon, we play the coblers, compassing and measuring so much thereof, as shall reach up to our ancles: pricking the upper part thereof with holes, that the water may repass where it enters; and stretching it up with a strong thong of the same above our said ancles. So, and please your noble grace, we make our shoes. Therefore, we using such manner of shoes, the rough hairy side outward, in your grace's dominion of England we be called *Roughfooted Scots*." Project of a Union between the two kingdoms, presented to Henry VIII., MS. Bibl. Reg. Pinkerton's Hist. Scotl., ii. 396, 397.

The buskins here described are the same with the *Rifflings*, or *Rough Rullions*, worn by the ancient Scots, whence Minot contemptuously calls a Scotsman *Roughfute Riveling*. V. REWELYNYS.

It is strange that Eldar should fall into the same error with Stapleton, who lived in the following age. For, as Mr. Pinkerton subjoins, "he ridiculously confounds the Irish, or Highlanders, called *Redshanks*, with the ancient Picts." Ibid.

"In the Lowlands of Scotland, the rough-footed Highlanders were called *Redshanks*, from the colour of the red-deer hair." Note to Burt's Letters, i. 74.

RED-SHANK, s. The dock, after it has begun to ripen, S. B.

"Should dock-weeds be allowed to remain till they begin to ripen (then called *red-shanks*) they are not so easily pulled." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 376.

This word is expl. as signifying "Sour Dock," Roxb.

RED-WARE, s. Sea-girdles, S.

"On deep shores, as at the sea-holms, of Auskerry, near Stronsa, and of Rouskholm, near Westra, great quantities of *red-ware*, or sea-girdles, (*F. digitatus*), are collected with long hooks at low water." Neill's Tour, p. 28, 29.

RED-WARE COD. *Asellus varius vel striatus Shonfeldii*, the *red-ware codling*. Sibb. Fife, p. 123.

"The wrasse—frequents such of our shores as have high rocks and deep water, and is very often found in company with what we call the *red-ware cod*." Barry's Orkney, p. 389.

RED-WARE FISHICK. The Whistle fish, Orkn.

"The Whistle Fish, (*gadus mustela*, Lin. Syst.) or, as it is here named, the *red-ware fishick*, is a species very often found under the stones among the seaweed." Barry's Orkney, p. 292.

RED-WAT, adj. *Wetted* so as to become *red*.

"The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let byganes be byganes." Blackw. Mag. July 1820, p. 384.

REDWATER, s. 1. A disease in sheep, S.

"*Redwater*—consists in an inflammation of the skin, that raises it into blisters, which contain a thin, *reddish*, and *watery* fluid.—*Redwater*—seldom appears in this country, and is almost never fatal." Essays Highl. Soc. iii. 128.

2. The murrain in cattle, S.

"The Murrain, or *Red Water*, is not frequent among Highland cattle, except in some of the West-

ern isles. The animal, when seized with it, loaths its food, becomes extremely feverish, while the *urine*, which it passes, is thick, clammy, and red." Prize Essays, Highl. Soc. S., ii. 209.

RED-WOOD, s. The name given to the reddish, or dark-coloured, and more incorruptible, wood found in the heart of trees, S.

"The oaks [in the mosses] are almost entire; the white wood, as it is called, or the outermost circles of the tree, only are decayed; whilst the *red* remains, and is likely to remain, if not exposed, for ages." Agr. Surv. Stirl., p. 40.

To REDY, v. a. To make ready.

In a littar the King thai lay;
And *redyt* thaim, and held thair way,
That all thair fayis mycht thaim se.

Barbour, ix. 171, MS.

Edit. 1620, *graithed*. O. E. id.

To Scotlond now he fondes, to *redy* his viage.

R. Brunne, p. 315.

A.-S. *ge-raed-ian*, parare.

REDYMYTE, REDEMYTE, adj. Ornate, decked, beautiful; Lat. *redimit-us*.

Heinlic lyllyis, with lokkerand toppis quhyte,
Opynut and schew thare creistis *redemyte*.

Doug. Virgil, 401, 23.

REE, adj. 1. Half-drunk, tipsy, S.

For many a brow balloon we see;—
Until their noddle twin them *ree*,
And kiss the causey.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 23.

"It used to cost me as muckle siller for the sin o' getting fu', no aboon three or four times in the year, as would hae kept ony honest man blithe and *ree* frae New-ers-day to Hogmanae." *R. Gilhaize*, i. 156.

2. Crazy, delirious, S.

It seems to admit of this sense in the following passage—

Ben the room I ran wi' hurry,
Clos'd the door wi' unco glee,
Read, an' leugh, maist like to worry,
Till my pow grew haffins *ree*.

A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 193.

3. Wild, outrageous; as, "a *ree* yad," a wild or high-spirited mare; "a *ree* chap," a wild blade, Dumfr.

Haldorson writes the Isl. word *hreif-r*, rendering it hilaris, solito animosior. Verelius expl. *riad-ur*, deturbatus, (vo. *Rekinn*) from *ri-a*. But I hesitate if there be any affinity, as he renders the *v. illudere*, contumelia afficere; Haldorson,—attrectare.

Sibb. gives it as the same with *ray*, which he derives from A.-S. *reth*, ferox. Isl. *hreif-r*, elatus, ebrius, temulentus. Perhaps the term is merely Fr. *reve*, softened into *ree*, from *rev-er*, to rave.

[**REE, s.** 1. Excitement, phrensy.] *In a ree*, in a state of temporary delirium; expressive of the state of one who has not slept off intoxication, Lanarks.

[2. A continuation of stormy weather, Shetl. Dan. *rie*, an access, a fit.]

[To **REE, v. n.** To become excited, to fall into a rage, West of S. Banffs.]

[**REE'D, adj.** Raised, excited, drunk, delirious, West of S.]

[**REE'D-LIKE, adj.** Like one intoxicated or delirious, *ibid.*]

REE, s. "A small riddle, larger than the sieve;" Gl. Sibb. Belg. *rede*, id.

Ree, E. is used as a *v.*, to sift, to riddle.

The *v.* in S. denotes riddling in a particular way. In the operation, the grain is whirled round, so as to leave the coarser part of it in the middle of the riddle, while the finer passes through.

Of the *v. to ree*, Dr. Johns. says, "I know not the etymology." Perhaps we may deduce it from Isl. *ro-a*, in pres. indicative *rae*, which, while it primarily signifies remigare, to row, is also rendered, in a secondary sense, *huc illuc corpus motare*; Haldorson, vo. *Rae*. The affinity is suggested by the following definition of the provincial term. "*Rie*. To turn corn in a sieve; bringing the capes or broken ears into an eddy. North;" Grose.

REE-RUCK, s. A small rick of corn, in form of a stack, put up for being more speedily dried, South of S.

The term is supposed to contain an allusion to the form that the coarser part of the grain assumes in the act of riddling.

REE, REEGH, REIGH, s. 1. An inclosure from a river, or the sea, of a square form open only towards the water, for the purpose of receiving small vessels; Renfrews.

This seems to be originally the same with Su.-G. *raa* (pron. *ro*) primarily a stake, (palus, Ihre); secondarily a landmark or boundary of whatever kind; and then, a corner, a bay, (angulus, sinus), utpote in quibus termini lapidei ligneique praecipue defiguntur. Thus *ree* is used S. as denoting an artificial bay, one formed by stakes or stones. Isl. *ra*, angulus, sinus. Under the first sense, Ihre observes that he finds *raa* used to denote the poles on which hunting nets are suspended. V. *RAE*, which seems originally the same word, differently applied.

2. The hinder part of a milldam; generally written *Reegh*, S. A.

3. Used, more laxly, for a harbour, Loth.

In this sense, the *reegh* of *Leith* is a common phrase.

4. A *sheep-ree*, a permanent fold, into which sheep are driven, surrounded with a wall of stone and feal, sometimes five feet high, Loth., S. O.

Ree is often confounded with *bught*; but a *sheep-ree* and a *sheep-bught* are different; a *bught* is a little *bight* to catch sheep in, no matter what be its figure." Gall. Encycl.

[A *swine-ree* is a yard, field, or enclosure where swine are reared; also, the pig-houses erected in such an enclosure, Clydes.]

By a late learned friend *ree* was traced to Sw. *rja*, a barn for drying corn by means of stoves, a practice common in Sweden.

This seems to be originally the same word with *Rae*, *Wrae*, an enclosure for cattle, q. v.

5. A *coal-ree*, a yard where coals are kept for sale, S.

6. A wreath, Gall.

"We say *rees o' snaw'* for wreaths of snow;" Gall. Enc., p. 406.

[To REE, REIGH, *v. a.* 1. To enclose, to surround with a wall of stone or turf, West of S., Loth.]

2. To wreath, to form in wreath, Gall.

[REEBIN, *s.* The board to which the gunwale is fastened, Shetl. Dan. *ripe*, the gunwale of a boat.]

[REEBLE, *s.* A greedy animal, a person of a greedy or grasping disposition, Banffs.]

[REEBLE, REEBLER, REEBLIN. Same with RABBLE, RABBLER, &c., Banffs.]

[REEBLE-RABBLE, *s.* Great confusion, *ibid.*]

[REEBLE-RABBLE, *adv.* In a state of confusion, *ibid.*]

[REEBLE-RABBLIN, *s.* A state of great confusion, *ibid.*]

[REECHNIE, (*ch gutt.*), *s.* A coarse rough person with boorish manners, *ibid.*]

To REED, REDE, *v. a.* To fear, to apprehend.

Rank Kettren were they that did us the ill;
They toom'd our braes that swarming store did fill:
And mair than that, I *reed* our herds are ta'en.

Ross's Helenore, p. 29.

V. RAD.

Though these senses are conjoined in *Ross's Gl.* the term is often used without including any idea of fear. These senses are not only distinct, but seem to belong to two different verbs. The term occurs with this orthography in different instances, where it evidently has the same signification with *Red*, *v.* 1. "To suppose, to guess."

To this auld Colin glegly 'gan to hark,
Wha with his Jean sat burwards i' the mark;
An' say's, Gudewife, I *reed* your tale is true,
An' I ne'er kent my wife's extract ere now.

Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 122.

Her looks, quo' she, sae gar'd my heartstrings beat,
I *reed* 'twas they that me a-dreaming set.

Ibid., p. 125.

REED, *conj.* Lest, S. B.

It sets them weel into our thrang to spy,
They'd better wish't, *reed* I sud raise a fry.

Ross's Helenore, p. 18.

—Jean's paps wi' sa't and water washen clean,
Reed that her milk get wrang, fan it was green.

Ross's Helenore, p. 13. [Sec. Ed.]

In the first edit. this is "for fear."

This is most probably the imperat. of the *v. Reed*, *q. v.*

REED, CALF'S REED. V. REID.

REEDING PLANE. A species of plane used by carpenters, which differs from what is called the *Heading plane*, only in generally forming three *rods* at once, S.

REED-MAD, *adj.* "Distracted;" Gl. Tarras, Buchan.; *synon. Reid-wod*, *q. v.*

[REEDS, *s.* The mode of catching the young of the Coal-fish. It is done by a hand-line from a boat anchored, commonly by a stone, near the shore, Banffs.]

REEF'D, *part. pa.* Rumoured.

The godly laird of Grant—
For a' his Highland cant—
'Tis *reef'd* he has a want.

Jacobite Relics, ii. 24.

Reef seems to be the same with *Reeve*, to talk with great vivacity, *q. v.*

REEFORT, RYFART, *s.* A radish, S. Raphanus sativus, Linn. Fr. *raifort*, horse-radish, literally, strong radish.

—Sybows and *ryfarts*, and carlings.—

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 211.

V. CARLINGS.

"Raphanus, a *riffard*." Wedderb. Vocab., p. 18.
Cotgr. gives Fr. *raveforte* as *synon.* with *raifort*.

REEFU', *adj.* This seems to be merely the S. B. pron. of *rueful*.

The herds came hme and made a *reefu'* rair,
And all the braes rang loud with dool and care.

Ross's Helenore, p. 94.

REEGH, *s.* A harbour, Loth. [V. REE.]

[*REEK, *s.* A smoke; as, "I'll hae a *reek* o' the pipe," I'll take a smoke, Clydes.]

REEK, *s.* Trick, wile?

Perhaps the surgeon's sid avails,
By medic lore,
To patch a wee, where nature fails,
An' age has tore;
Till nature, ah; like my auld breeks,
Nae langer brooks to haud the steeks;
Life out at ilka opening keeks,
An' e'es the day,
Defying a' art's patching *reeks*,
Syne wings away.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 106, 107.

Dan. *ryk*, a push, a thrust, an assault? Isl. *hreihiot-ur*, *hreck-vis*, fallax?

[To REEK, *v. a.* To stretch, to extend, Ayr. V. RECK, *v.*]

REEKER, *s.* Something exceeding the common size; as, "That's a *reeker*," Teviotd.; *synon. Whulter, Whilter.*

Perhaps of C. B. origin; *rhwych*, that extends out; from *rhwy*, excess.

To REEK FOORTH, *v. a.* To rigg out, S. to *reek out*. V. REIK OUT.

REEK HEN. Perhaps a hen fed in the house. V. REIK HEN.

"On one estate in the parish, the barony of Alford, the cottars and subtenants pay for their houses and firing, to the landlord only, a *reek hen*, and one day's shearing in harvest." P. Alford, *Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, xv. 451.

REEKIE, AULD REEKIE. A name given to Edinburgh by those who from a distance observe its *smoky* appearance, S.

"Hech, sira, but ye've gotten a nasty cauld wet day for coming into *Auld Reekie*, as you kintra folks ca' Embro." M. Lyndsay, p. 69.

REEKIM, REIKIM, REIKUM, s. 1. A smart blow, q. a stroke that will make the smoke fly, being synon. with the phrase, *I'll gar your rumpie reek*, i.e., "I will dust your coat for you;" Fife, Aberd. Perhaps from *reik him*, q. reach him. V. RAUCHT.

[2. A quarrel, a riot, Banffs.]

[To REEKIM, REEKUM, v. a. To strike with a smart blow, to box, *ibid.*]

REEK-SHOT, s. A term applied to the eyes, when all of a sudden they become sore, and begin to water, without any apparent cause, Ettr. For.

Perhaps originally applied to the effect of smoke on the eyes.

*To REEL, v. n. 1. To roll. V. REIL.

2. To whirl about in a dance, S.

O how she danc'd ! sae trim, an' reel'd, an' set,
Her favourite tune the Braes o' Tullymet.
A. *Scott's Poems*, 1811, p. 97.

3. To romp, S.

4. To travel, to roam, Aberd.

The sack an' the sieve, an' a' I will leave,
An' alang wi' my seger reel, O !
Old Song.

Isl. *reila*, crebra actio vel itio ; *rocl-a*, vagari ; *rilla*, vacillare.

5. To Reel about, to go to and fro in a rambling and noisy way, S.

REEL, REIL, REILL, s. 1. A rapid motion in a circular form, S.

2. A name given to a particular kind of dance, S.

"A *threesom reel*, where three dance together."
Rudd, vo. *Rele*.

Wi' rapture sparkling i' their ein,
They mind fu' weel
The sappy kiss, and squeeze, between
Ilk blythesome reel.
Ner was it only fer a reel
That Johnny was belov'd sae weel ;
He loo'd his friend—

Mayne's Siller Gun, p. 41. 43.

3. A confused or whirling motion ; especially applied to creatures of diminutive size, S.

And O the gath'ring that was on the green,
Of little foukies, clad in green and blue,
Kneecer and trigger never tred the dew ;
In mony a reel they scamper'd here and there,
Whiles on the yerd, and whiles up in the air.

Ross's Helenore, p. 69.

"By this time also the drones will begin to make their appearance, and your hive will be making a *reel*,

as we call it, once every day, which a young Bee-master is apt to take for swarming, till he be otherwise taught by experience. This *reeling* is occasioned by a great many of the bees flying, and making a confused motion and noise in the forepart of the hive, much after the manner of gnats, when they make that motion we call *midges dancing*." Maxwell's Bee-master, p. 35.

4. A confused motion of whatever kind, a turmoil ; perhaps in allusion to this dance.

For seing all things not go weil,
He said thair suld not mis ane reill,
That suld the cheefest walkin vp.

Davidson's Schort Discurs, &c., st. 12.

5. A disorderly motion ; transferred to the mind.

"There may be a *reel* among their affections ; as, they receive the word with joy, as he that received the seed into stony places." Guthrie's Trial, p. 137.

"It may be some wicked men have been enlightened, Heb. vi. 4, and have found some *reel* in their fear ; Felix trembled." *Ibid.*, p. 192.

This might seem allied to Sw. *ragl-a*, to stagger, a derivative from *rag-a*, huc illuc ferri, ut solent ebrii ; Ihre. This may be the idea originally suggested by *Reel*, as denoting a certain kind of dance.

6. A loud sharp noise, rattling, S.

7. Bustle, hurry.

—They have run oure with a reill
Thair sairles sermene red yistrene.

Diall. Clark & Courteour.

V. SAIRLES.

Either from Su.-G. *rull-a*, Arm. *ruill-a*, in gyrum agi, because the dancers whirl round ; or Isl. *ryl-a*, miscere, because they mix with each other.

REEL-ABOUT, s. A lively romping person, Clydes.

REEL-FITTIT, adj. Having the feet so turned inwards, that when one walks he crosses his legs, and makes a curve with his feet, Upp. Clydes.

This is observable in some cattle.

REELIE, s. A diminutive from E. *reel*, S.

—A wheel and a *reelie* to ca'. *Old Song.*

REEL-RALL. 1. [As a *s.*, confusion, state of confusion, S.

2. As an *adj.*, confused, without method, S.]

3. As an *adv.*, topsy-turvy, in a disorderly state, S.

"The world'a a' *reel-rall* but wi' me and Kate.—There's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen." Donald and Flera, p. 17.

Isl. *rill*, promiscua multitudo plebis. Haldorson gives it as synon. with Dan. *ripsraps*, our *Riffraff*.

Perhaps from Isl. *ryl-a*, miscere, *riall-a*, vagatim ferri ; or *ragl-a*, E. *reel*, reduplicated with the usual change of the vowel. V. REAVEL-RAVEL.

[To REEL-RALL, v. n. To move or work in a confused manner, to disorder ; also, to walk about in an aimless or disorderly

manner. Part. pa., *reel-rall't*, confused, disordered; part. pr., *reel-rallin*, used also as a *s.* West of S., Banffs.]

REEL-TREE, *s.* The piece of wood to which the top of a stake is fixed in an ox's stall, Fife.

Revel-tree, Border, *q. rail-tree*.

[**REEM**, *s.* A report; a *fama*: prob. a corr. of *rhyme*, Banffs.]

[**REEM**, *s.* Cream, froth, foam. V. **REAM**.]

To **REEM**, *v. a. and n.* [1. To froth, to bubble; as, "The porter was *reemin* i' the tumbler," Ayr.]

2. To buzz, to keep buzzing; as, "To *reem* in one's noddle," to haunt the fancy, producing disorder and unsettledness of mind, *ibid.*

[3. To cream, to take the cream from milk, *ibid.*]

[**REEMIN**, **REAMIN**, *adj.* Foaming, frothing; also, brim-full, *ibid.*]

REEMIS, **REEMISH**, *s.* A rumbling noise. V. **REIMIS**, **REEMAGE**.

[**REEMLE**, *s.* 1. A continued, sharp, tremulous motion, Banffs.

2. A continued, sharp, tremulous sound, *ibid.*

3. A confused mass or heap that has fallen or been thrown down, *ibid.*

This is just the local pron. of *rummle*, *rumle*, after the same fashion as *reemish* and *reemage* are of *rummage*.]

[To **REEMLE**, *v. a. and n.* To give forth a sharp, tremulous sound, to cause it, or to do anything that produces it, *ibid.*]

[**REEMLE**, *adv.* With a sharp, tremulous noise, *ibid.*]

[**REEMLIN**, **REEMLAN**, *s.* 1. A sharp, tremulous sound, *ibid.*

2. The act of doing anything to produce it, *ibid.*

3. As a *part.*, producing such a sound, *ibid.*]

[**REEMLE-RAMMLE**, *s.* 1. A great noise, *ibid.*

2. Noisy, rollicking conduct; also, a noisy, rambling speech or story, *ibid.*]

[To **REEMLE-RAMMLE**, *v. n.* To make a great deal of noise, to behave in a noisy, frolicking manner, *ibid.*; part. pr. *reemle-rammlin*, used also as a *s.* with the same applications.]

[**REEMLE-RAMMLE**, *adv.* With a low, heavy sound; in a rude, noisy manner; in a confused mass, accompanied with noise, *ibid.*]

[To **REEMAGE**, **REEMISH**, *v. a. and n.* To search carefully by looking into every corner, or by turning over everything, Banffs.; local pron. of E. *rummage* with stronger meaning.]

[**REEMAGE**, **REEMISH**, *s.* Careful search; the act of searching carefully, *ibid.* *Reemage-an*, *reemagin*, and *reemishin* are also used.]

REEMOUS, *s.* A false report, Ayr. [V. **REEM**.]

Isl. *raem-a*, verbis effere; *hreim-r*, sonus.

Reemus seems to convey the idea of a vague or idle report; as perhaps allied to **RAME**, *s.*, *q. v.*

[To **REEN**, *v. n.* To cry or roar vehemently; applied exclusively to a pig in distress, Shetl. Goth. *rhina*, *hryna*, to grunt, squeak.]

[**REENIN**, *part. and s.* Squeaking as a pig, *ibid.*]

To **REENGE**, *v. n.* 1. To move about rapidly with great noise and bustle, to range; as, "She gangs *reengin* through the house like a fury," S. This is nearly synon. with *Reessil*.

Teut. *rangh-en*, *agitare*.

2. To emit a clattering ringing noise, as that of a number of articles of crockery, or pieces of metal falling, Clydes.

REENGE, *s.* Such a clattering noise, *ibid.*

REENGER, *s.* One who ranges up and down noisily, *ibid.*

[**REENGIN**. 1. As a *s.*, wandering, roaming; also, noisy working or moving about, West of S.

2. As an *adj.*, given to wandering, given to noisy working or moving about, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

To **REENGE**, *v. a.* 1. To rinse, S.

Moes.-G. *hrainj-an*, Isl. *hreins-a*, *mundare*.

2. To clear out the ribs of the grate, to poke them, Clydes.

[3. To search thoroughly, to poke into every corner; implying also haste, or noise, or both, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

REENGE, *s.* 1. A handful of heath firmly tied together for rinsing, S. *Ranger*, *heather ranger*, *id.*, Teviotdale; [*reenger*, Ayr.]

[2. A clearing out; a thorough search, *ibid.*, Clydes.]

REENGE, *s.* [2. A row, a rank, West of S., Banffs.]

2. A shelf, range, settle, Ayr[s].]

3. The semicircular seat around the pulpit in a church, in which the elders were wont to sit, or those who presented children for baptism, Fife; corrupted from E. *range*, or Fr. *renge*, *id.*

[To REENGE, *v. a.* To range, arrange, set in order, West of S.]

[REEP, *s.* A term applied to persons in a vague, general manner; similar to the term *slip* in "that *slip* o' a laddie," Banffs. *Reepal* is an augmentative form.]

REEPIN, *s.* 1. A very lean person or animal, Upp. Clydes.

2. It seems to be the same word which Mac-taggart writes *Reepan*, explaining it "a low-made wretch;" also, "a tale-pyet;" Gall. Encycl.

C. B. *rhibin*, a narrow row, or scanty dribble; Belg. *reepje*, a small strip; Isl. *hrip*, lanificium crassissimum; *hrop*, vilissimum et rarissimum tomentum.

To REESE, *v. a.* 1. To extol, to praise, to puff.

He lap bawk-hight, and cry'd, "Had aff;"
They *rees'd* him that had skill.

Ramsay's Poems, i. 262.

Your "Maillie," and your guid "Auld Mare,"
And "Hallow-even's" funny cheer—
There's nane that reads them far nor near
But *reeses* Robie.

Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 109, 110.

[2. To blow briskly, S.]

Though *Reese* is once used by Ramsay, this is properly the Aberdeenshire pron. of the *v. Ruse*, *q. v.*

REESE, *s.* [1. Praise, a puff, Banffs.]

2. A *reese o' wind*, a high wind, a stiff breeze, Fife.

REESIE, *adj.* Blowing briskly; as, "a *reesie* day;" Fife.

REESIN, REEZIN. 1. As an *adj.*, vehement, strong, forcible; as, "a *reezin wund*," a strong dry wind; "a *reezin fire*," one that burns briskly with a great deal of flame, making a noise like a brisk wind, S.

[2. As a *s.*, praise, the act of praising, Banffs.]

Tent. *raes-en*, furere, furere agitari, saevire. Isl. *reis-a*, excitare; *hress*, vivax, vegetus; animosus.

[To REESHLE, RISHLE, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To make a crackling or rustling noise. V. REISSIL.

2. To do anything which will produce such a noise, Banffs., West of S.

3. To beat soundly, Clydes.]

[REESHLE, RISHLE, *s.* 1. A rustling noise, *ibid.* Banffs.]

2. The act of doing anything that produces such a noise, *ibid.*

3. A smart slap, blow, or stroke, Clydes.]

[REESHLE, RISHLE, *adv.* With rustling or crackling noise, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[REESHLE, RISHLE, *s.* One who works with much noise and flurry, Clydes.]

[REESHLIN, REESHLAN, RISHLIN, *s.* 1. A rustling noise; also, the act of producing it, *ibid.*

2. A thrashing, a sound beating, Clydes.]

[REESHLIN, RISHLIN, *adj.* Causing or producing a rustling noise; as, "a *reeshlin win'*," a rustling wind, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

REESK, *s.* 1. A kind of coarse grass that grows on downs, Fife.

"The E. side of the parish—consists of corn-fields, some of a pretty good soil, others very poor, interspersed with heath, and, near the sea, with large tracts of ground producing a coarse kind of grass, called by the country people *reesk*." P. Aberdour, Fifes. Statist. Acc., xii. 576.

A.-S. *rise*, a rush; Isl. *hryss*, virgultum.

2. Waste land which yields only benty grasses, such as *Agrostis vulgaris*, and *Nardus stricta*, Aberd.

"If a field be cold and canker'd, or overgrown with *reesk*, year old fauch will agree best." Surv. Banffs. App., p. 59.

Reesk is still used in the same sense, S. B., for "rough boggy grass pasturage;" Gl. Surv. Moray. "The great part of the original soil of this portion of the county, is either a moss of considerable depth, or it is, what in this and in the adjacent county of Aberdeen, is provincially called *Reisque*, or *Reisk*; more from its natural produce, which is a mixture of poor heath and stunted coarse grasses, than from the component parts of the soil itself." Agr. Surv. Kincard., p. 317.

"*Reesk*, ground full of rough-rooted reeds, something like rushes;" Gl. Tarras.

3. A marshy place, where bulrushes and *sprats* grow, Ang. V. REYSS and RISE.

I apprehend that it is in this sense that the term occurs in the Chartulary of Aberbrothick.

"The marchis of Gwthyn, imprimis begynnand at Ellok at the Quheitscheid newk, swa passand eist the greyn *reysk* to Laithan Den," &c. Fcl. 78. (Macfarl. MS.)

REESKIE, *adj.* Coarse, abounding with this kind of grass, Aberd. [Applied also to a large, big-boned, and rnde person, Banffs.]

—Aft we've seen them fain,
Dink owre the bent to the *reeskie* den.

Tarras's Poems, p. 7.

Misprinted *reekie*.

REESLIN'-DRY, *adj.* So dry as to make a *rustling* sound, Aberd.

A.-S. *kristl-an*, crepitare; Teut. *ryssel-en*, id.

[REEST, *s.* Synon. with *roost*, q. v., Shetl.]

To REEST, *v. a.* To arrest. This is the common pron. of the vulgar in S. V. REIST.

REESTIE, *adj.* Restive, Gall.

"A horse is *reestie* when it stands fast, and will not move for the whip, but is rather inclined to go backwards;" Gall. Encycl. V. REIST, v.

REESTED, *part. pa.* Smoke-dried, S. V. REIST, *v.*

REEVE, *pret. of Rive.* "Bursted," Buchan.

—Maggie flait the haukit quey,
An' reeve her o' the tether. *Tarras's Poems.*

i. e., caused her to burst on her tether, by giving her too much to eat.

To REEVE, *v. n.* 1. To talk with great vivacity and constancy, S.

It rather conveys the idea of incoherence in discourse, and may therefore have a common origin with E. *rove*; Teut. *rev-en*, delirare, ineptire.

2. In the part. it is applied to the wind. A *reevin wind*, a high wind; also to a fire when burning brightly, S.

[REEVER, *s.* A large and active person or animal; also applied to a high wind, a blazing fire, a swift boat, &c. S., Banffs.]

[REEVIN, *adj.* High, strong, powerful. V. under REEVE, *v. s.* 2.]

REEVE, *s.* A pen, or small inclosure for confining cattle, Aberd.

"That he has heard there were fishers' houses for white-fishers upon the top of the Ram's Hillock;—but they were all pulled down before the deponent entered to the fishing, and turned into a *reeve* or pinfold for James Finlay's bestial." State, Leslie of Powis, &c., 1805, p. 113.

This is radically the same with RAE, and perhaps also with WREAD, q. v.

To REEZE, *v. a.* To pull one about roughly.

Isl. *hress*, vivax, vegetus, also animosus; *hress-a*, relaxare, recreare; *reis-a*, excitare; *hreys-a*, raptare. This may, however, like many other terms in this district, be a relique of its ancient Welsh inhabitants. For C. B. *rhys-iaw*, signifies to rush violently; also, to entangle; and *rhys*, "the act of putting on in a moving tendency;" Owen.

To REEZE *behind*, *v. n.* To let wind go, Roxb. Whence the phrase, a *reezing horse* for one that is healthy, ib.; equivalent to the Prov., "A farting bairn is ay a thriver."

Isl. *hress*, animosus; *ries-en*, temerè agere, *ries* effraenus.

REEZIE, *s.* 1. Light-headed in consequence of drinking, elevated with drink, Roxb. *Ree*, synon. S.

Tho' some for thee care ne'er a hoddle,
Yet still you please my reezy noddle.

A. Scott's Poems, p. 23.

Teut. *ries*, temerarius, *ries-en*, temere agere; *reysigh*, proccrus; *expeditus*; Belg. *ritsig*, hot-spurred; Su.-G. *ras-a*, delirare, under which Ihe mentions Scot. *rees*, furor, *rese*, furere. Belg. *roes*, fuddled; Sewel.

—The reezie lads set hams,
Wi' friendly chat.

Rev. J. Nicol's Poems, i. 58.

2. Frisky. "A horse is *reezie*, when he is inclined to whisk his tail,—and plunge;" Gall. Enc. V. etymon of REESIN.

REEZLIE, *adj.* Applied to ground that has a cold bottom, producing a coarse grass.

This seems to be a derivative from *Reesk*, *Reiss*, coarse grass that grows on downs; A.-S. *resce*, *rise*, *juncus*, q. *rescelic*.

To REFE, *v. a.* To rob. V. REIF.

REFECKIT, *part. pa.* Repaired, renewed; become plump.

Als bestiall, thair rycht courss till endur,
Weyle helpyt ar be wyrkyn off natur,
On fute and weyng ascendant to the hycht,
Conserved weil be the makar of mycht;
Fischeis in stud *refeckit* rialye
Till mannys fude, the world suld occupye.

Wallace, iii. 9, MS.

This is the reading, instead of *resectit*, Perth Ed.; O. Fr. *rifaict*, rnewed; made plump; Lat. *refect-us*. In Ed. 1648, *restorteth*; in a later one, *resorteth*. Some early Editor had substituted *restorit* for *refectit*, as being better understood.

REFEIR. *To the refeir, adv.* In proportion, S. perhaps from O. Fr. *raffiert*, convient.

* To REFER, *v. a.* To defer, to delay, to put off, S. This is not properly viewed as an E. sense of the word, though I believe it is thus used by some E. writers.

REFF, *s.* Spoil. V. REIF.

To REFOUND, *v. a.* To charge to the account of; an oblique use of E. *v. to refund*.

—"There had been that blessed harmony betwixt ministers and professors, which now is not; and the want thereof is to be *refounded* on this court stratagem; and the righteous Lord will require it at the hand of the indulged." M'Ward's Contend., p. 144.

—"The marring of that unity, which was amongst field-preachers and people, is to be *refounded* upon that intimacy, and familiarity, that was carried on betwixt the indulged and many field-preachers; whereby the edge of their zeal was blunted against the indulgence itself, under pretence of esteem to the persons of the indulged." *Ibid.*, p. 147.

REFOUNDIMENT, *s.* Reimbursement, the act of *refunding*.

"That na persoun range vther mennis woddis, parkis, baningis within dykis or browmis, without licence of the awnar of the ground, vnder the pane of *refundiment* of the dampnage and skaith to the parteis," &c. Acts Mary 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 497.