

extending. The Russ. *prut*, a rod, is probably the same word with a prefix.]

1. The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch, or the stem of a shrub; as a *rod* of hazle, of birch, of oak or hickory. Hence,

2. An instrument of punishment or correction; chastisement.

I will chasten him with the *rod* of men. 2 Sam. vii. Prov. x.

3. Discipline; ecclesiastical censures. 1 Cor. iv.

4. A kind of scepter.

The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shak.*

5. A pole for angling; something long and slender. *Gay.*

6. An instrument for measuring; but more generally, a measure of length containing five yards, or sixteen feet and a half; a pole; a perch. In many parts of the United States, *rod* is universally used for *pole* or *perch*.

7. In *Scripture*, a staff or wand. 1 Sam. xiv.

8. Support.

Thy *rod* and thy staff, they comfort me. Ps. xxiii.

9. A shepherd's crook. Lev. xxvii.

10. An instrument for threshing. Is. xxviii.

11. Power; authority. Ps. cxxv.

12. A tribe or race. Ps. lxxiv.

*Rod* of iron, the mighty power of Christ. Rev. xix. Ps. ii.

*RODE*, *pret.* of *ride*; also, a cross. [See *Road*.]

*RODOMONT*, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomonte*, a bully; Ir. *raidhmeis*, silly stories, *rodomontade*; *roithre*, a babbler, a *prating* fellow; *roithrecht*, silly talk, loquacity, *rhetoric*; from *radham*, to say, tell, relate, W. *adrawz*. The Ir. *radh*, *radham*, are the Sax. *ræd*, speech, and *radan*, to read. See *Read*. The last syllable may be the Fr. *monter*, to *mount*, and the word then signifies one that speaks loftily. Hence the name of Ariosto's hero.]

A vain boaster. *Herbert.*

*RODOMONT*, *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

*RODOMONTADE*, *n.* [Fr. *id.*; It. *rodomontata*. See *Rodomont*.]

Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible. *Dryden.*

*RODOMONTADE*, *v. i.* To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

*RODOMONTADIST*, *n.* A blustering *rodomontadist*, *n.* boaster; one that brags or vaunts. *Terry. Todd.*

*ROE*, *n.* [Sax. *ra* or *raa*, *rage* or *roebuck*, *n.* *kræge*; G. *reh* and *rehbock*; Dan. *raa* or *raabuk*; Sw. *råbock*.]

1. A species of deer, the *Cervus capreolus*, with erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit. This is one of the smallest of the cervine genus, but of elegant shape and remarkably nimble. It prefers a mountainous country, and herds in families. *Encyc.*

2. *Roe*, the female of the hart. *Sandys.*

*ROE*, *n.* [G. *rogen*; Dan. *rogn*, *rarn*; that which is ejected. So in Dan. *roge* is spittle.]

The seed or spawn of fishes. The *roe* of the

male is called *soft roe* or *mill*; that of the female, *hard roe* or *spawn*. *Encyc.*

*ROE-STONE*, *n.* Called also *oolite*, which see.

*ROGA'TION*, *n.* [Fr. from L. *rogatio*; *rogo*, to ask.]

1. Litany; supplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in use. *Hooker.*

2. In *Roman jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people.

*ROGA'TION-WEEK*, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday, thus called from the three fasts observed therein; viz., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called *rogation-days*, because of the extraordinary prayers then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of the Holy Thursday. *Dict.*

*RÔGUE*, *n. rôg.* [Sax. *earg*, *arg*, idle, stupid, mean; *cargian*, to become dull or torpid; D. G. Sw. Dan. *arg*, evil, crafty, wicked; Gr. *αργος*. Hence Cimbric *argur*, and Eng. *rogue*, by transposition of letters. The word *arga*, in the laws of the Longobards, denotes a cuckold. Spel. voc. *Arga*.]

1. In *law*, a vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond. Persons of this character were, by the ancient laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron. *Encyc. Spenser.*

2. A knave; a dishonest person; applied now, I believe, exclusively to males. This word comprehends thieves and robbers, but is generally applied to such as cheat and defraud in mutual dealings, or to counterfeiters.

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wise. *Popc.*

3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment.

Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed she loves. *Shak.*

4. A wag. *Shak.*

*RÔGUE*, *v. i. rôg.* To wander; to play the vagabond. [Little used.] *Spenser.*

2. To play knavish tricks. [Little used.] *Johnson.*

*RÔGUERY*, *n.* The life of a vagrant. [Now little used.] *Donne.*

2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

'Tis no scandal grown,

For debt and *rogue*ry to quit the town. *Dryden.*

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

*ROGUESHIP*, *n.* The qualities or personage of a *rogue*. *Dryden.*

*RÔGUISH*, *a.* Vagrant; vagabond. [Nearly obsolete.] *Spenser.*

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest. [This is the present sense of the word.] *Swift.*

3. Waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous. *Addison.*

*RÔGUISHLY*, *adv.* Like a *rogue*; knavishly; wantonly.

*RÔGUISHNESS*, *n.* The qualities of a *rogue*; knavery; mischievousness.

2. Archness; sly cunning; as the *roguishness* of a look.

*RÔGUY*, *a.* Knavish; wanton. [Not in use.] *L'Estrange.*

*ROIL*, *v. t.* [This is the Arm. *brella*, Fr. *brouiller*, *embrouiller*, It. *brogliare*, *imbrog-*

*liare*, Sp. *embrollar*, Port. *embrolhar*; primarily to turn or stir, to make intricate, to twist, wrap, involve, hence to mix, confound, perplex, whence Eng. *broil*, Fr. *brouillard*, mist, fog. In English, the prefix or first letter is lost.]

1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment; as, to *roil* wine, cider or other liquor in casks or bottles.

2. To excite some degree of anger; to disturb the passion of resentment. [These senses are in common use in New England, and locally in England.]

3. To perplex. [Local in England.]

*ROILED*, *pp.* Rendered turbid or foul by disturbing the lees or sediment; angered slightly; disturbed in mind by an offense.

*ROILING*, *ppr.* Rendering turbid; or exciting the passion of anger.

[Note. This word is as legitimate as any in the language.]

*ROINT*. [See *Aroynt*.]

*ROIST*, *v. i.* [Arm. *reustla*, to embroil; v. i. *broil*. This word belongs to the root of *rustle*, *brustle*, Sax. *brysan*, to shake, to rush, W. *rhysiau*, to rush, to straiten, to entangle, *rhysu*, id.]

To bluster; to swagger; to bully; to be bold, noisy, vaunting or turbulent. [Not in use.] *Shak. Swift.*

*ROISTER*, *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow. [Not in use.]

*RO/KY*, *a.* [See *Reek*.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. [Not in use.] *Ray.*

*RÖLL*, *v. t.* [D. G. *rollen*; Sw. *rulla*; Dan. *ruller*; W. *rholiaw*; Fr. *rouler*; Arm. *ruilha* and *rolla*; It. *rullare*; Ir. *rolam*. It is usual to consider this word as formed by contraction from the Latin *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, W. *rhod*, a wheel. But it is against all probability that all the nations of Europe have fallen into such a contraction. *Roll* is undoubtedly a primitive root, on which have been formed *troll* and *stroll*.]

1. To move by turning on the surface, or with a circular motion in which all parts of the surface are successively applied to a plane; as, to *roll* a barrel or puncheon; to *roll* a stone or ball. Sisyphus was condemned to *roll* a stone to the top of a hill, which, when he had done so, rolled down again, and thus his punishment was eternal.

2. To revolve; to turn on its axis; as, to *roll* a wheel or a planet.

3. To move in a circular direction.

To dress, to troll the tongue and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*

4. To wrap round on itself; to form into a circular or cylindrical body; as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

5. To enwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like. *Wiseman.*

6. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peachment.*

7. To drive or impel any body with a circular motion, or to drive forward with violence or in a stream. The ocean *rolls* its billows to the shore. A river *rolls* its waters to the ocean.

8. To spread with a roller or rolling pin; as, to *roll* paste.