

ROADSTEAD. [See *Road*.]

ROADWAY, *n.* A highway. [*Tautological*.]

*Shak.*

ROAM, *v. i.* [If *m* is radical, this word seems to be connected with *ramble*, *L. ramus*. In *W. rhamu* is to rise over, to soar, to vault; whence *rhament*, a rising boldly, *romance*; *rhem*, *rhum*, something projecting; *rhim*,

rim, the exterior part of a thing; *Ar.* رَمَامَ

to exceed, to depart. Class *Rm.* No. 5. See also No. 9. and 23.]

To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction. The wolf and the savage *roam* in the forest.

Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood.

*Shak.*

ROAM, *v. t.* To range; to wander over; as, to *roam* the woods; but the phrase is elliptical. *Milton.*

ROAMER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

ROAMING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving.

ROAMING, *n.* The act of wandering.

ROAN, *a.* [*Fr. roan*.] A roan horse is one that is of a bay, sorrel or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed.

*Far. Dict.*

ROAN-TREE, *n.* A tree of the genus *Sorbus*; the mountain ash. *Lee.*

ROAR, *v. i.* [*Sax. rarian*, to roar; *W. rhawr*, the roaring of the sea.]

1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; as a *roaring* bull; a *roaring* lion. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. To cry aloud, as in distress.

The suffering chief

*Roar'd* out for anguish.

*Dryden.*

3. To cry aloud; to bawl; as a child.

4. To cause a loud continued sound. We say, the sea or the wind *roars*; a company *roars* in acclamation.

5. To make a loud noise.

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*.

*Milton.*

ROAR, *n.* A full loud sound of some continuance; the cry of a beast; as the *roar* of a lion or bull.

2. The loud cry of a child or person in distress.

3. Clamor; outcry of joy or mirth; as a *roar* of laughter. He set the company in a *roar*.

4. The loud continued sound of the sea in a storm, or the howling of a tempest.

*Philips.*

5. Any loud sound of some continuance; as the *roar* of cannon.

ROARER, *n.* One that roars, man or beast.

ROARING, *ppr.* Crying like a bull or lion; uttering a deep loud sound.

ROARING, *n.* The cry of a lion or other beast; outcry of distress, Job iii.; loud continued sound of the billows of the sea or of a tempest. Is. v.

ROARY, *a.* Dewy; more properly *rorry*.

ROAST, *v. t.* [*W. rhostiaw*; *Ir. rostam*; *Arm. rost*; *Fr. rôtir*; *It. arrostore*; *D. roosten*; *G. rösten*; *Sw. rosta*; *Dan. riste*, to roast, and *rist*, a gridiron, *G. rost*. If the verb is from the noun, the sense is to dress or cook on a gridiron or grate, and *rist*, *rost*, coincide in elements with *L. rastellum*, a rake. If the verb is the root,

the sense probably is to contract or *crisp*, or to throw or agitate, hence to make rough. The Welsh has also *erasu*, to roast, from *crás*. This coincides with *crisp*.]

1. To cook, dress or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven or the like. We now say, to *roast* meat on a spit, in a pan, or in a tin oven, &c.; to *bake* meat in an oven; to *broil* meat on a gridiron.

2. To prepare for food by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* apples or potatoes; to *roast* eggs.

3. To heat to excess; to heat violently.

*Roasted* in wrath and fire.

*Shak.*

4. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* coffee.

5. In *metallurgy*, to dissipate the volatile parts of ore by heat.

6. In *common discourse*, to jeer; to banter severely. *Scott.*

ROAST, *n.* That which is roasted.

ROAST, *a.* [for *roasted*.] Roasted; as *roast* beef.

ROAST, *n.* In the phrase, to *rule the roast*, this word is a corrupt pronunciation of the *G. rath*, counsel, *Dan. D. raad*, *Sw. råd*.

ROASTED, *pp.* Dressed by exposure to heat on a spit.

ROASTER, *n.* One that roasts meat; also, a gridiron.

2. A pig for roasting.

ROASTING, *ppr.* Preparing for the table by exposure to heat on a spit; drying and parching.

2. Bantering with severity.

ROASTING, *n.* A severe teasing or bantering.

ROB, *n.* [*Sp. rob*; *Ar. رَاب* rauba, to be thick.]

The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve. *Sp. Dict.*

ROB, *v. t.* [*G. rauben*; *D. rooven*; *Sw. roffa* and *röfva*; *Dan. röver*; *It. rubare*; *Sp. robar*; *Port. roubar*; *Pers. ربودن* ro-

bodan. This word has the elements of *W. rhaib*, a snatching, *Sax. reafian*, *L. rapio*, *Fr. ravir*. Class *Rb.* No. 26. 27. 29. 30.]

1. In *law*, to take from the person of another feloniously, forcibly and by putting him in fear; as, to *rob* a passenger on the road.

*Blackstone.*

2. To seize and carry from any thing by violence and with felonious intent; as, to *rob* a coach; to *rob* the mail.

3. To plunder; to strip unlawfully; as, to *rob* an orchard; to *rob* a man of his just praise.

4. To take away by oppression or by violence.

*Rob* not the poor because he is poor. *Prov. xxii.*

5. To take from; to deprive. A large tree *robs* smaller plants near it of their nourishment.

6. In a loose sense, to steal; to take privately without permission of the owner.

*Tooke.*

7. To withhold what is due. *Mal. iii.*

ROBAL/LO, *n.* A fish found in Mexico, which affords a most delicate food.

*Clavigero.*

ROBBE, *n.* [*G.*] The sea dog or seal.

ROBBED, *pp.* Deprived feloniously and by violence; plundered; seized and carried away by violence.

ROBBER, *n.* In *law*, one that takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent. *Blackstone.*

2. In a *looser sense*, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders or strips by violence and wrong.

ROBBERY, *n.* In *law*, the forcible and felonious taking from the person of another any money or goods, putting him in fear, that is, by violence or by menaces of death or personal injury. *Robbery* differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another; whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately from the person, dwelling, &c. of another. These words should not be confounded.

2. A plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong or oppression.

ROBBING, *ppr.* Feloniously taking from the person of another; putting him in fear; stripping; plundering; taking from another unlawfully or by wrong or oppression.

ROBBINS, } [*rope and bands*.] Short ROPE-BANDS, } *n.* flat plaited pieces of rope with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie the upper edges of square sails to their yards. *Mar. Dict.*

ROBE, *n.* [*Fr. robe*; *Sp. ropa*; *Port. roupa*; *Ir. roba*; *It. roba*, a robe, and goods or estate; *far roba*, to get money; *robone*, a long gown; *robbaccia*, trifles, idle stuff. The Spanish and Portuguese words signify clothing in general, cloth, stuff, wearing apparel, also a loose garment worn over the rest, a gown; *Sp. ropage* is wearing apparel, *drapery*; *roperia*, the trade of dealers in clothes. In *Sp.* and *Port.* then the word coincides with the *Fr. drap*, *Eng. drapery* and *fricperry*. In *Sax.* *reaf* is clothing in general, and spoil, plunder, from *reafian*, to *rob*. From these facts, let the reader judge whether this word had its origin in *rubbing*, like *wearing* apparel, or from *stripping*, the name being originally given to skins, the primitive clothing of rude nations.]

1. A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress, particularly by persons in elevated stations. The robe is properly a dress of state or dignity, as of princes, judges, priests, &c. See *Ex. xxix. 55.* 1 *Sam. xxiv. 4.* *Matt. xxvii. 28.*

2. A splendid female gown or garment. 2 *Sam. xiii.*

3. An elegant dress; splendid attire.

4. In *Scripture*, the vesture of purity or righteousness, and of happiness. *Job xxix. Luke xv.*

ROBE, *v. t.* To put on a robe; or to dress with magnificence; to array.

*Pope. Thomson.*

2. To dress; to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as fields *robed* with green.

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant