

brown or brownish yellow color; named from count Romanzoff. *Cleveland.*

ROMEPENNY, } *n.* [*Rome*, and *Sax. pen-*  
ROMESCOT, } *n.* *ing* or *sceat*.] A tax of

a penny on a house, formerly paid by the people of England to the church of Rome. ROMISH, *a.* [from *Rome*.] Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome and of the western empire, of which Rome was the metropolis; catholic; popish; as the *Romish* church; the *Romish* religion, ritual or ceremonies.

ROMIST, *n.* A papist. *South.*

ROMP, *n.* [a different spelling of *ramp*; *W. rham*, a rising over; *rhamu*, to reach over, to soar, to vault. See *Ramp* and *Romance*.]

1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play. *Addison.*

2. Rude play or frolic.

*Romp* loving miss

Is haul'd about in gallantry robust.

*Thomson.*

ROMP, *v. i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

*Richardson.*

ROMPING, *ppr.* Playing rudely; as a noun, rude boisterous play.

ROMPISH, *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp. *Ash.*

ROMPISUNESS, *n.* Disposition to rude boisterous play; or the practice of romping. *Steele.*

ROMPU, } *n.* [*L. rumpo*, to break.] In  
ROMPEE, } *n.* *heraldry*, an ordinary that is broken, or a chevron, a bend or the like, whose upper points are cut off.

*Encyc.*

RONDEAU, } *n.* [*Fr. rondeau*, from *round*,  
RONDO, } *n.* *round*.] A kind of poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.

*Warton. Trevour.*

2. In music, the rondo, vocal or instrumental, generally consists of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation as to reconduct the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.

*Busby.*

3. A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated. *Todd.*

RONDLE, *n.* [from *round*.] A round mass. [Not in use.] *Peacham.*

RONDURE, *n.* [*Fr. rondeur*.] A round; a circle. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

ROING, the old *pret.* and *pp.* of *ring*, now *rung*. *Chaucer.*

RONION, *n.* *run'yon*. [*Fr. rognon*, kidney.] A fat bulky woman. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

RONT, *n.* An animal stunted in its growth. [Now written and pronounced *runl*.]

*Spenser.*

ROOD, *n.* [a different orthography of *rod*, which see.]

1. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. [See *Acre*.]

2. A pole; a measure of five yards; a rod or perch. [Not used in America, and probably local in England.]

ROOD, *n.* [*Sax. rode* or *rod*.] The cross; or an image of Christ, of the virgin Mary and a saint or St. John, on each side of it. *Shak.*

ROOD/LOFT, *n.* A loft or gallery in a church on which relics and images were set to view. *Johnson.*

ROOF, *n.* [*Sax. rof, hrof*; *Gr. οροφη, οροφος*, from *ερεω*, to cover. *Qu. Russ. krov*, Slav. *strop*. See the *Ar. Class Rb.* No. 12. and *Syr.* No. 40.]

1. The cover or upper part of a house or other building, consisting of rafters covered with boards, shingles or tiles, with a side or sides sloping from the ridge, for the purpose of carrying off the water that falls in rain or snow. In Asia, the roofs of houses are flat or horizontal. The same name, *roof*, is given to the sloping covers of huts, cabins and ricks; to the arches of ovens, furnaces, &c.

2. A vault; an arch; or the interior of a vault; as the *roof* of heaven.

3. The vault of the mouth; the upper part of the month; the palate.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the *roof* of my mouth. *Ps. cxxvii.*

ROOF, *v. t.* To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addison.*

2. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

Here had we now our country's honor *roof'd*. *Shak.*

ROOF/ED, *pp.* Furnished or covered with a roof or arch.

ROOFING, *ppr.* Covering with a roof.

ROOFING, *n.* The materials of which a roof is composed; or materials for a roof. *Encyc.*

ROOF/LESS, *a.* [*Sax. roflease*.] Having no roof; as a *roofless* house.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

ROOFY, *a.* Having roofs. *Dryden.*

ROOK, *n.* [*Sax. hroc*; *G. roche*; *Dan. roge*, *raage*, a rook, and *krage*, a crow. This word belongs to the root of *crow*, or is rather the same word dialectically varied; *Dan. krage*; *Sw. kraka*; *G. krähe*; *D. kraai*; *L. graculus*; probably from its voice; *Ir. grag*, *gragam*. See *Crow* and *Croak*.]

1. A fowl of the genus *Corvus*, the fowl mentioned by Virgil under this name. This fowl resembles the crow, but differs from it in not feeding on carrion, but on insects and grain. In crows also the nostrils and root of the bill are clothed with feathers, but in rooks the same parts are naked, or have only a few bristly hairs. The rook is gregarious. *Encyc.*

2. A cheat; a trickish, rapacious fellow.

*Wycherley.*

ROOK, *n.* [*It. rocco*, a bishop's staff; a crossier, a rook at chess.] A common man at chess. *Encyc.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To cheat; to defraud. *Locke.*

ROOK, *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating. *Aubrey.*

ROOK, *v. i.* To squat. [See *Ruck*.]

ROOK/ERY, *n.* A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*

2. In *low language*, a brothel.

ROOKY, *a.* Inhabited by rooks; as the *rooky* wood. *Shak.*

ROOM, *n.* [*Sax. Dan. Sw. rum*; *D. ruim*; *G. raum*; *Goth. rumis*, room, place; *Ir. rum*, a floor or room; *G. räumen*, *Sax. rumian*, *ryman*, to give place, to amplify, to enlarge; *Sax. rum-gifa*, liberal. It may be allied to *roam*, *ramble*. *Class Rm.* No. 4. 9.]

1. Space; compass; extent of place, great or small. Let the words occupy as little *room* as possible.

2. Space or place unoccupied.

Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is *room*. *Luke xiv.*

3. Place for reception or admission of any thing. In this case, there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

4. Place of another; stead; as in succession or substitution. One magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one. We often place one thing in the *room* of another. *1 Kings xx.*

5. Unoccupied opportunity. The eager pursuit of wealth leaves little *room* for serious reflection.

6. An apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; as a parlor, drawing *room* or bed-room; also, an apartment in a ship, as the cook-room, bread-room, gun-room, &c.

7. A seat. *Luke xiv.*

To make *room*, to open a way or passage; to free from obstructions.

To make *room*, to open a space or place for any thing.

To give *room*, to withdraw; to leave space unoccupied for others to pass or to be seated.

ROOM, *v. i.* To occupy an apartment; to lodge; an *academic use* of the word. A B *rooms* at No. 7.

ROOM/AGE, *n.* [from *room*.] Space; place. [Not used.] *Wotton.*

ROOM/FUL, *a.* Abounding with rooms.

*Donne.*

ROOM/INESS, *n.* Space; spaciousness; large extent of space.

Roomth, space, and roomthy, spacious, are ill formed words and not used in the United States.

ROOM/Y, *a.* Spacious; wide; large; having ample room; as a *roomy* mansion; a *roomy* deck. *Dryden.*

ROOST, *n.* [*Sax. hroost*; *D. roest*, roost; *roesten*, to roost.]

The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*.

*Dryden.*

At *roost*, in a state for rest and sleep.

ROOST, *v. i.* To sit, rest or sleep, as fowls on a pole, tree or other thing at night.

2. To lodge, in burlesque.

ROOSTING, *ppr.* Sitting for rest and sleep at night.

ROOT, *n.* [*Dan. rod*; *Sw. rot*; *L. radix*; *It. radice*; *Sp. raíz*; *Ir. raidis*; *W. rhaitz*, a ray or spear, whence *gwraiz*, a root. A root is a shoot, and only a different application of *rod*, *L. radius*.]

1. That part of a plant which enters and fixes itself in the earth, and serves to support the plant in an erect position, while by means of its fibrils it imbibes nutriment for the stem, branches and fruit.

2. The part of any thing that resembles the