

- roots of a plant in manner of growth; as the roots of a cancer, of teeth, &c.
3. The bottom or lower part of any thing.  
Deep to the roots of hell—*Milton.*  
Burnet uses root of a mountain, but we now say, base, foot or bottom. See Job xxviii. 9.
4. A plant whose root is esculent or the most useful part; as beets, carrots, &c.
5. The original or cause of any thing.  
The love of money is the root of all evil. 1 Tim. vi.
6. The first ancestor.  
They were the roots out of which sprung two distinct people—*Locke.*
7. In arithmetic and algebra, the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself, it exactly produces 4.
8. Means of growth. "He hath no root in himself;" that is, no soil in which grace can grow and flourish. Matt. xiii.
9. In music, the fundamental note of any chord. *Busby.*  
Root of bitterness, in Scripture, any error, sin or evil that produces discord or immorality.  
To take root, to become planted or fixed; or to be established; to increase and spread.  
To take deep root, to be firmly planted or established; to be deeply impressed. *Dryden.*
- ROOT, *v. i.* To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots.  
In deep grounds, the weeds root deeper. *Mortimer.*
2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.  
The multiplying brood of the ungodly shall not take deep rooting. *Wisdom.*
3. To sink deep.  
If any error chanced—to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment. *Felt.*
- ROOT, *v. t.* To plant and fix deep in the earth; used chiefly in the participle; as rooted trees or forests. *Dryden.*
2. To plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably. Let the leading truths of the gospel be deeply rooted in the mind; let holy affections be well rooted in the heart.
3. In Scripture, to be rooted and grounded in Christ, is to be firmly united to him by faith and love, and well established in the belief of his character and doctrines. Eph. iii.
- ROOT, *v. i. or t.* [Sax. *wrot*, a snout or proboscis; *wrotan*, to dig or root; D. *wroeten*, G. *reuten*, Dan. *roder*, Sw. *rota*, to root. This seems to be of the same family as the former word and *rod*, from the use of the snout.]  
To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. Swine root to find worms; they root the ground wherever they come.  
To root up or out, to eradicate; to extirpate; to remove or destroy root and branch; to exterminate. Dent. xxix. Job xxxi.
- ROOT-BOUND, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots. *Milton.*
- ROOT-BUILT, *a.* Built of roots. *Shenstone.*
- ROOTED, *pp.* Having its roots planted or fixed in the earth; hence, fixed; deep; radical; as rooted sorrow; rooted aversion; rooted prejudices.
- ROOT'EDLY, *adv.* Deeply; from the heart. *Shak.*
- ROOT'ER, *n.* One that roots; or one that tears up by the roots.
- ROOT-HOUSE, *n.* A house made of roots. *Dodsley.*
- ROOT'ING, *ppr.* Striking or taking root; turning up with the snout.
- ROOT-LEAF, *n.* A leaf growing immediately from the root. *Martyn.*
- ROOT'LET, *n.* A radicle; the fibrous part of a root. *Martyn.*
- ROOT'Y, *a.* Full of roots; as rooty ground. *Adams.*
- ROPALIC, *a.* [Gr. *ροπαλον*, a club.] Clubbed; increasing or swelling towards the end.
- ROPE, *n.* [Sax. *rap*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reeb*; W. *rhaf*; Ir. *ropa*, *roibin*.]  
1. A large string or line composed of several strands twisted together. It differs from cord, line and string, only in its size; being the name given to all sorts of cordage above an inch in circumference. Indeed the smaller ropes, when used for certain purposes, are called lines.  
Ropes are by seamen ranked under two descriptions, cable-laid, and hawser-laid; the former composed of nine strands, or three great strands, each consisting of three small ones; the latter made with three strands, each composed of a certain number of rope-yarns. *Mar. Dict.*
2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united; as a rope of onions.
3. Ropes, [Sax. *roppas*,] the intestines of birds. *Lye.*  
Rope of sand, proverbially, feeble union or tie; a band easily broken. *Locke.*
- ROPE, *v. i.* To draw out or extend into a filament or thread, by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality. Any glutinous substance will rope considerably before it will part.
- ROPE-BAND. [See *Robbin*.]
- ROPE-DANCER, *n.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] One that walks on a rope suspended. *Aldison.*
- ROPE-LADDER, *n.* A ladder made of ropes.
- ROPE-MAKER, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. [I do not know that *roper* is ever used.]
- ROPE-MAKING, *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.
- ROPERY, *n.* A place where ropes are made. [Not used in the United States.]
2. A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*
- ROPE-TRICK, *n.* A trick that deserves the halter. *Shak.*
- ROPE-WALK, *n.* A long covered walk, or a long building over smooth ground, where ropes are manufactured.
- ROPE-YARN, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread. The threads are twisted into strands, and the strands into ropes.
- ROPINESS, *n.* [from *ropy*.] Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.
- ROPV, *a.* [from *rope*.] Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn into a thread; as a
- glutinous substance; viscons; tenacious; glutinous; as ropy wine; ropy lees. *Dryden. Philips.*
- ROQUELAUR, *n.* [from Fr.; Dan. *rok-kelor*; G. *rock*, a coat, D. *rok*, Sax. *roce*, whence *frock*, Sp. *rocla*. Qu. the last syllable, or is the word derived from a duke of this name?] A cloak for men. *Gay.*
- RO'RAL, *a.* [L. *roralis*, from *ros*, dew.] Pertaining to dew or consisting of dew; dewy. *Green.*
- RORA'TION, *n.* [L. *roratio*.] A falling of dew. [Not used.] *Dict.*
- RO'RID, *a.* [L. *roridus*.] Dewy. *Granger.*
- RORIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *fero*, to produce.] Generating or producing dew. *Dict.*
- RORIFLUENT, *a.* [L. *ros*, dew, and *fluo*, to flow.] Flowing with dew. [Not used.] *Dict.*
- ROSA'CEOUS, *a. s as z.* [L. *rosaceus*. See *Rose*.]  
Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form; as a *rosaceous* corol. *Martyn. Encyc.*
- RO'SARY, *n. s as z.* [L. *rosarium*. See *Rose*.]  
1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. *Taylor.*
2. A chaplet.
3. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers.
- ROSAS'IC, *a.* The rosacic acid is obtained from the urine of persons affected with intermitting and nervous fevers. *Ure.*
- ROS'CID, *a.* [L. *roscidus*, from *ros*, dew.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew. [Not used.] *Bacon.*
- ROSE, *n. s as z.* [Fr. *rose*; L. It. Sp. *rosa*; G. Dan. *rose*; D. *roos*, *rooze*; Sw. *ros*; Arm. *rosen*; Ir. *ros* or *rosa*; W. *rhôs*; Gr. *ρόδον*; from the root of *red*, ruddy, W. *rhuz*. See *Red*.]  
1. A plant and flower of the genus *Rosa*, of many species and varieties, as the wild, eanine or dog-rose, the white rose, the red rose, the cinnamon rose, the eglantine or sweet briar, &c. There are five petals; the calyx is urceolate, quinquefid, and corneous; the seeds are numerous, hispid, and fixed to the inside of the calyx. *Encyc.*
2. A knot of ribin in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a shoe. *Under the rose*, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.  
*Rose of Jericho*, a plant growing on the plain of Jericho, the *Anastatica hierochuntica*. *Rose*, *prct. of rise*.
- ROSEAL, *a.* [L. *roseus*.] Like a rose in smell or color. *Elyot.*
- ROSEATE, *a.* [Fr. *rosat*.] Rosy; full of roses; as *roseate* bowers. *Pope.*
2. Blooming; of a rose color; as *roseate* beauty. *Boyle.*
- ROSEBAY, *n.* A plant, the *Verium oltander*. The dwarf rosebay is the *Rhododendron*. *Lce.*
- ROSED, *a.* Crimsoned; flushed. *Shak.*
- ROSE-GALL, *n.* An excrescence on the dog-rose. *Dict.*