

ROSE-MALLOW, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alcea*, larger than the common mallow.

ROSEMARY, *n.* [*L. rosmarinus*, sea-rose; *rosa* and *marinus*. So in *W. rhos-mari*, and in *Ir. bath-ros*, sea-rose.]

A verticillate plant of the genus *Rosmarinus*, growing naturally in the southern part of France, Spain and Italy. It has a fragrant smell and a warm pungent bitterish taste.

Encyc.

ROSE-NÖBLE, *n.* A ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III. and current at 6s. 8d. or according to Johnson, at 16 shillings.

ROSE-QUARTZ, *n.* A subspecies of quartz, rose red or milk white.

ROSE-ROOT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Rhodiola*.

ROSET, *n.* [*Fr. rosette*; from *rose*.] A red color used by painters.

Peacum.

ROSE-WATER, *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation.

Encyc.

ROSE-WOOD, *n.* A plant or tree of the genus *Aspalathus*, growing in warm climates, from which is obtained the *oleum rhodii*, an agreeable perfume, used in scenting pomatum and liniments.

Encyc.

ROSICRU'CIAN, *n.* [*L. ros*, dew, and *crux*, cross; *dew*, the most powerful dissolvent of gold, according to these fanatics, and *cross*, the emblem of light.]

The Rosicrucians were a sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, or rather fanatics, who sprung up in Germany in the fourteenth century, and made great pretensions to science; and among other things, pretended to be masters of the secret of the philosopher's stone.

Encyc.

ROSICRU'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

Hudibras.

ROSIER, *n.* *ro'zhur*. [*Fr.*] A rose bush. [*Not in use.*]

Spenser.

ROSIN, *n.* *s* as *z*. [This is only a different orthography of *resin*: *Ir. roisin*; *Fr. resine*; *L. resina*. See *Resin*.]

1. Inspissated turpentine, a juice of the pine.

Garth.

2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit of wine.

Arbutnot.

ROSIN, *v. l.* To rub with rosin.

Gay.

RO'SINESS, *n.* *s* as *z*. The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose.

Davenant.

ROS'INY, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

Temple.

ROS'LAND, *n.* [*W. rhos*, peat, or a moor.] Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

ROSPO, *n.* A fish of Mexico, perfectly round, without scales, and good for food.

Clavigro.

ROSS, *n.* [*Qu. G. graus*, rubbish.] The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.

New England.

ROSS'EL, *n.* Light land. [*Not used in America.*]

Mortimer.

ROSS'ELLY, *a.* Loose; light. [*Not in use.*]

Mortimer.

ROSSET, *n.* The large ternate bat.

ROSIGNOL, *n.* [*Fr. id.*; *It. rosignuolo*.] The nightingale.

Asiat. Res.

ROS'TEL, *n.* [*L. rostellum*, *dim.* of *rostrum*, a beak.]

In *botany*, the descending plane part of the corcle or heart, in the first vegetation of a seed.

Martyn.

ROS'TER, *n.* In *military affairs*, a plan or table by which the duty of officers is regulated.

Brit. Mil. Journal.

In *Massachusetts*, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment or battalion, containing under several heads their names, rank, the corps to which they belong, date of commission and place of abode. These are called division rosters, brigade rosters, regimental or battalion rosters.

The word is also used frequently instead of *register*, which comprehends a general list of all the officers of the state, from the commander in chief to the lowest in commission, under the same appropriate heads, with an additional column for noting the alterations which take place.

W. H. Summer.

ROS'TRAL, *a.* [from *L. rostrum*, beak.]

1. Resembling the beak of a ship.

Tatler.

2. Pertaining to the beak.

ROS'TRATE, *a.* [*L. rostratus*.] In *bot-*

ROS'TRATED, *a.* any, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.

Martyn.

2. Furnished or adorned with beaks; as *rostrated* galleys.

ROS'TRUM, *n.* [*L.*; *W. rhelgyr*, a snout, or *rhethren*, a pike.]

1. The beak or bill of a bird.

2. The beak or head of a ship.

3. In *ancient Rome*, a scaffold or elevated place in the forum, where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered.

4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver, in the common almbie.

5. A crooked pair of scissors, used by surgeons for dilating wounds.

Core. Quincy.

RO'SY, *a.* [from *rose*.] Resembling a rose in color or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *rosy* cheeks confest.

Prior.

2. Made in the form of a rose.

B. Jonson.

ROT, *v. l.* [*Sax. rotian*; *D. rotten*; *Sw. röta*; *Dan. raadner*.]

To lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal and vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or the gradual operation of heat and air; to putrefy.

ROT, *v. l.* To make putrid; to cause to be decomposed by the natural operation of air and heat; to bring to corruption.

ROT, *n.* A fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. The immediate cause of the mortality of sheep, in this disease, is found to be a great number of small animals, called flukes. (*Fasciola*.) found in the liver, and supposed to be produced from eggs swallowed with their food.

Encyc.

2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

Philips.

3. *Dry rot*, in timber, the decay of the wood without the access of water.

RO'TA, *n.* [*L. rota*, *W. rhod*, a wheel; allied to *rhedu*, to run. See *Rotary*.]

1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates, of whom one must be a German, another a Frenchman, and two Spaniards; the other eight are Italians. This is one of the most august tribunals in Rome, taking cognizance of all suits in the territory of the church by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial.

Encyc.

2. In *English history*, a club of politicians, who, in the time of Charles I. contemplated an equal government by rotation.

Hudibras.

RO'TALITE, *n.* A genus of fossil shells.

RO'TARY, *a.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, *W. rhod*, *Sp. rueda*, *Port. roda*, *Arm. rod*, *Fr. roue*, *G. D. rad*; *Malayan, rata*, a chariot; allied to *W. rhedu*, to run. So *car* is allied to *L. curro*.]

Turning, as a wheel on its axis; as *rotary* motion.

RO'TATE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped; monopetalous, spreading flat, without any tube, or expanding into a flat border, with scarcely any tube; as a *rotate* corol.

Martyn. Smith.

RO'TATED, *a.* [*L. rotatus*.] Turned round, as a wheel.

ROTA'TION, *n.* [*L. rotatio*, from *roto*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.]

1. The act of turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body revolving round another body or a distant point. Thus the daily turning of the earth on its axis, is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution*.

2. Vicissitude of succession; the course by which officers or others leave their places at certain times and are succeeded by others; applied also to a change of crops.

RO'TATIVE, *a.* Turning, as a wheel; *rotary*. [*Little used.*]

ROTA'TO-PLANE, *a.* In *botany*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as a *rotato-plane* corol.

Lee.

ROTA'TOR, *n.* [*L.*] That which gives a circular or rolling motion; a muscle producing a rolling motion.

Core.

RO'TATORY, *a.* [from *rotator*.] Turning on an axis, as a wheel; *rotary*.

2. Going in a circle; following in succession; as *rotatory* assemblies.

Burke.

[This word is often used, probably by mistake, for *rotary*. It may be regularly formed from *rotator*, but not with the exact sense in which it is used. With *rotator* for its original, it would signify causing rather than being in a circular motion. The true word is *rotary*.]

ROTE, *n.* [a contraction of *croted*, *W. crwth*, *Ir. cruit*.] A kind of violin or harp.

Obs.

ROTE, *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, whence *Fr. routine*.]

Properly, a round of words; frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words in the memory without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of