

راوداه *raodah* a river,<sup>1</sup> and راودا *raoda*, growth (cf. Skt. रोद, *rising, height*), also meaning *stature*.<sup>2</sup> From the same root comes Phlv. رُود a lake or riverbed,<sup>3</sup> and the Pers. رُود commonly used for river, e.g. رود فرات the Euphrates. The Phlv. word is important, for the Lexicons tell us (cf. Tha'lab in *LA*, ix, 23) that water was an indispensable mark of a روضة. Thus the conclusion would seem to be that the Arabs learned the Phlv. رُود<sup>4</sup> in the Mesopotamian area and used it for any well watered or irrigated land.

الرُّومُ (*Ar-Rūm*).

xxx, 1.

The Byzantine Empire.

It is the common name for the Byzantine Greeks, though also used in a wider sense for all the peoples connected or thought to be connected with the Eastern Roman Empire (cf. *TA*, viii, 320).

A considerable number of the early authorities took it as an Arabic word derived from رام *to desire eagerly*, the people being so called because of their eagerness to capture Constantinople (Yāqūt, *Mu'jam*, ii, 862). Some even gave them a Semitic genealogy—*LA*, xv, 150, and Yāqūt ii, 861. Others, however, recognized the word as foreign, as e.g. al-Jawālīqī, *Mu'arrab*, 73, who is the authority followed by as-Suyūṭī, *Itq*, 321.<sup>5</sup>

The ultimate origin, of course, is Lat. *Roma*, which in Gk. is Ῥώμη, which came into common use when ἡ Νεὰ Ῥώμη as distinguished from ἡ πρεσβυτέρα Ῥώμη became the name of Constantinople

<sup>1</sup> Horn, *Grundriss*, 139; Bartholomae, *AIW*, 1495. Cf. the O.Pers. *rauta* = river which is related to Gk. ῥαῦς, ῥυτός.

<sup>2</sup> *PPGII*, 198.

<sup>3</sup> *PPGII*, 198, cf. Av. رُود *urūd*, riverbed, from the root *raod* (Reichelt, *Avestan Reader*, 266). and Pazend رود, Phlv. رود a river (*Shikand*, Glossary, 265).

<sup>4</sup> Addai Sher, 75, wants to derive روضة from Pers. ریز, which seems to be wide of the mark.

<sup>5</sup> So *Mutaw*, 47, which classes it among the borrowings from Persian.