

9. To produce a periodical revolution.
Heavy'n shone and roll'd her motions. *Milton.*
10. To press or level with a roller; as, to roll a field.
To roll one's self, to wallow. *Mic. i.*
- ROLL, *v. i.* To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; as, a ball or a wheel rolls on the earth; a body rolls on an inclined plane.
2. To move, turn or run on an axis; as a wheel. [In this sense, *revolve* is more generally used.]
3. To run on wheels.
And to the rolling chair is bound. *Dryden.*
4. To revolve; to perform a periodical revolution; as the rolling year. *Ages roll away.*
5. To turn; to move circenlarly.
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*
6. To float in rough water; to be tossed about.
Twice ten tempestuous nights I roll'd— *Pope.*
7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions. Waves roll on waves.
8. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.
What diff'rent sorrows did within thee roll. *Prior.*
9. To be moved with violence; to be hurled.
Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*
10. To be formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth rolls well.
11. To spread under a roller or rolling pin. The paste rolls well.
12. To wallow; to tumble; as, a horse rolls.
13. To rock or move from side; as, a ship rolls in a calm.
14. To beat a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.
- ROLL, *n.* The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as the roll of a ball.
2. The thing rolling. *Thomson.*
3. A mass made round; something like a ball or cylinder; as a roll of fat; a roll of wool. *Addison. Mortimer.*
4. A roller; a cylinder of wood, iron or stone; as a roll to break clods. *Mortimer.*
5. A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as a roll of woolen or satin; as a roll of lace.
6. A cylindrical twist of tobacco.
7. An official writing; a list; a register; a catalogue; as a muster-roll; a court-roll.
8. The beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.
9. Rolls of court, of parliament, or of any public body, are the parchments on which are engrossed, by the proper officer, the acts and proceedings of that body, and which being kept in rolls, constitute the records of such public body.
10. In *antiquity*, a volume; a book consisting of leaf, bark, paper, skin or other material on which the ancients wrote, and which being kept rolled or folded, was called in Latin *volumen*, from *volvo*, to roll. Hence,

11. A chronicle; history; annals.
Nor names more noble graced the rolls of fame. *B. Trumbull.*
12. Part; office; that is, round of duty, like turn. *Obs.*
- ROLLED, *pp.* Moved by turning; formed into a round or cylindrical body; leveled with a roller, as land.
- ROLLER, *n.* That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; particularly, a cylinder of wood, stone or metal, used in husbandry and the arts. *Rollers* are of various kinds and used for various purposes.
2. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery.
3. A bird of the magpye kind, about the size of a jay. *Dict. N. Hist.*
A bird of the genus *Coracias*, found in Europe; called also the *German parrot*. *Ed. Encyc.*
- ROLLING, *ppr.* Turning over; revolving; forming into a cylinder or round mass; leveling, as land.
- ROLLING, *n.* The motion of a ship from side to side.
- ROLLING-PIN, *n.* A round piece of wood, tapering at each end, with which paste is molded and reduced to a proper thickness. *Wiseman.*
- ROLLING-PRESS, *n.* An engine consisting of two cylinders, by which cloth is calendered, waved and tabbed; also, an engine for taking impressions from copper plates; also, a like engine for drawing plates of metal, &c.
- ROLLY-POOLY, *n.* [said to be *roll* and *pool*, or *roll*, *ball* and *pool*.]
A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins. *Arbuthnot.*
- RÖMAGE, *n.* Bustle; tumultuous search. [See *Runnige*.] *Shak.*
- RÖMAL, *n. romaúl*. A species of silk handkerchief.
- RÖMAN, *a.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, the principal city of the Romans in Italy. *Rome* is the oriental name *Ramah*, elevated, that is, a hill; for fortresses and towns were often placed on hills for security; Heb. Ch. רם to be high, to raise. Class Rm. No. 3.]
1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people.
2. Romish; popish; professing the religion of the pope.
- Roman catholic*, as an adjective, denoting the religion professed by the people of Rome and of Italy, at the head of which is the pope or bishop of Rome; as a noun, one who adheres to the papal religion.
- RÖMAN, *n.* A native of Rome.
2. A citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.
3. One of the christian church at Rome to which Paul addressed an epistle, consisting of converts from Judaism or paganism.
- ROMANCE, *n. romans', ro'mans*. [Fr. *roman*; It. *romanzo*; Sp. *romance*, the common vulgar language of Spain, and *romancee*; Port. *id.* any vulgar tongue, and a species of poetry; W. *rham*, a rising over; *rhamant*, a rising over, a vaulting or springing, an omen, a figurative expression, *romance*, as an adjective, rising boldly, *romantic*; *rhamantu*, to rise over, to soar, to

reach to a distance, to divine, to romance, to allegorize; *rhamantu*, to use figurative or high flown language, &c. The Welsh retains the signification of the oriental word from which *Rome* is derived, and indeed the sense of *romance* is evidently from the primitive sense of the root, rather than from the use of the Roman language. The Welsh use of the word proves also the correctness of the foregoing derivation of *Roma*, and overthrows the fabulous account of the origin of the word from Romulus or Remus. It is probable that this word is allied to *romble*.]

1. A fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents, designed for the entertainment of readers; a tale of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects interesting the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity. *Romance* differs from the *novel*, as it treats of great actions and extraordinary adventures; that is, according to the Welsh signification, it vaults or soars beyond the limits of fact and real life, and often of probability.

The first *romances* were a monstrous assemblage of histories, in which truth and fiction were blended without probability; a composition of amorous adventures and the extravagant ideas of chivalry. *Encyc.*

2. A fiction. *Prior.*
- ROMANCE, *v. i. romans', ro'mans*. To forge and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. *Richardson.*
- ROMAN'CE, } One who invents fictitious stories. *L'Estrange.*
- RO'MANCER, } *Aubrey.*
2. A writer of romance.
- ROMAN'CE, } *ppr.* Inventing and telling fictitious tales; building castles in the air.
- RO'MANCING, } *Encyc.*
- ROMAN'CY, *a.* Romantic. [Not proper.]
- RÖMANISM, *n.* The tenets of the church of Rome. *Brevint.*
- RÖMANIST, *n.* An adherent to the papal religion; a Roman catholic.
- RÖMANIZE, *v. t.* To latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech. *Dryden.*

2. To convert to the Roman catholic religion, or to papistical opinions.
- RÖMANIZE, *v. i.* To conform to Romish opinions, customs or modes of speech.
- RÖMANIZED, *pp.* Latinized.
- RÖMANSH', *n.* The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.
- RÖMAN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; wild; fanciful; extravagant; as a *romantic* taste; *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* zeal.
2. Improbable or chimerical; fictitious; as a *romantic* tale.
3. Fanciful; wild; full of wild or fantastic scenery; as a *romantic* prospect or landscape; a *romantic* situation.
- RÖMAN'TICALLY, *adv.* Wildly; extravagantly. *Pope.*
- RÖMAN'TICNESS, *n.* Wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.
2. Wildness of scenery.
- RÖMAN'ZOVITE, *n.* A recently discovered mineral of the garnet kind, of a